THERE is a strange theory, held by some, to the effect that thin people can accomplish more than stout. We are advised to take daily reducing exercises, to eat only such foods as will not add to our avoirdupois, to resist spirituous liquors—all this bother and deprivation in order to keep thin. The fallacy in this prejudice is that it judges the value of a man or woman by the contour of the body. It fails to take into account the activity of the brain. Some of the brainsiest men and women in history have been corpulent.

Cheese is one of the changes leveled against House & Garden. It has grown rotund. This March issue which you are reading is the largest in its history. It is said to be the largest magazine ever issued by the Condé Nast Publications.

For ten years now we have watched the waist measure of House & Garden grow, and month by month we have cut new notches in its belt. We knew it when it was a mere shadow, a little thing of fifty-six pages, mostly text and scarcely any advertising. Those lean days are interesting to look back upon, but we hope they never return. Slimness limits the range of one’s activities. The lean horse may be good for the long race, but for heavy pulling you choose a stout beast. House & Garden’s function is not to run a race; it is to deliver large loads of service to its readers, and the mails. Readers may worry lest it be a day late. Let us assure you, we are making every effort to move to our destination with speed and dispatch; if through some inadver-tency, we are not exactly prompt, we crave your indulgence and patience.

Another thing in favor of the stout magazine is that it moves more slowly than the lean. And, here, alas, is one of the disadvantages of such an obese issue as this. It requires more time to set up and to print than a thin issue. It is apt to move slowly through the press and the mails. Readers may worry lest it be a day late. Let us assure you, we are making every effort to move to our destination with speed and dispatch; if through some inadvertency, we are not exactly prompt, we crave your indulgence and patience.

We tell you how to make a rose garden; the advertisers show you where to purchase the roses. You see a house in the editorial pages and desire to build one like it; the advertisers tell you of the materials required. You need curtains. In the editorial section you find how to make them; from the advertisers you learn where to procure the fabrics. So both of these parts of the magazine are necessary. Each complements the other; together they represent the brains and the girth of this publication.

Being a large body, the stout man moves more slowly than the lean. And, here, alas, is one of the disadvantages of such an obese issue as this. It requires more time to set up and to print than a thin issue. It is apt to move slowly through the press and the mails. Readers may worry lest it be a day late. Let us assure you, we are making every effort to move to our destination with speed and dispatch; if through some inadvertency, we are not exactly prompt, we crave your indulgence and patience.

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NOT only will the Victrola bring you music to suit your own particular taste, but the instrument itself can be of a design which will conform to your own individual requirements. For this purpose the Victor Art Shop is at your service. We will gladly submit sketches embodying your ideas in any practical form, and upon approval build an instrument entirely to your order.

Consult any dealer in Victor products or write to

VICTROLA

Look under the lid and on the labels for these Victor trade-marks

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J.
LIKE a conjurer, we have always something up our sleeve. Scarcely do we produce this large and exciting March issue than you see our sleeves bulging with an equally large and exciting April number. Until you see it, you'll have to take our word for it—and our word is this—

April is the Interior Decoration issue, and to it contribute a number of our leading decorators. Frances Wilson Hazard writes on bergeres, those delightfully commodious French chairs. Eight well-known decorators suggest the color schemes for the eight important rooms of a house. These eight are John Hamilton, Elsie Cobb Wilson, Miss Gheen, Agnes Foster Wright, Olivia W. Barnwell, Rose Clar- ming, Elsie Sloan Farley, Diane Tate and Pierre Dutel. Elsie de Wolfe shows her living room, Mr. and Mrs. G. Glen Gould write on Directoire furniture. Aldous Huxley suggests ways for hanging picture-effectively. There will also be a page of unusual "The Practical Book of Outdoor Flowers". The author is the editor of House & Garden, Richard-son. We notice that one of the young members of the Nast family has changed her name. She used to be the Dog. We defy you to resist this new one writing the Dog. Mrs. Francis Mechanics, by D. M. Forfar, also scheduled for this issue. The article on Household is now available for the years from 1919 to 1923 inclusive.

Robert S. Lamson of the HOUSE & GARDEN editorial staff has just begun the day happily for us by putting on our desk a copy of his new endeavor, "The Puppy Book". Mr. Lamson has already written a popular and well-selling book called "Training the Dog". We defy the temptation appears fresh and more inviting to us. And it all comes under the head of "Progress"! Here are some leading landscape architects show their work here—Vitalle, Brinckerhoff & Geiffert of New York, Ellen Shipman of New York and E. C. Stiles of Pittsburgh. To the symposium contribute such well-known garden authorities as Mr. Francis King, Henry Hicks, Grace Tabor, Ernest H. Wilson and Bertrand H. Farr, James L. Greenleaf and Albert D. Taylor, landscape architects, John C. Winter, president of the American Iris Society and J. Horace McFarland, editor of the American Rose Annual. Minga Pope Durvey, who writes on a twin rose garden is author of "Gardens In and About Town". Mrs. Torrance, author of the article on decalomania, is a New York decorator.

A PRAYER FOR A LITTLE HOME

God send us a little home.
To come back to, when we roam.
Low walls, and fluted tiles,
Wide windows, a view for miles.
Red firelight and deep chairs,
Small white beds upstairs—
Great talk in little nooks,
Dim colors, rows of books.
One picture on each wall,
Not many things at all.
God send us a little ground,
Tall trees standing 'round.
Homely flowers in brown sod,
Overhead, Thy stars, O God.
God bless, when winds blow,
Our home, and all we know.

IF we were putting titles on these paragraphs we would call this one "The Factory Next Door". It was inspired by visiting several small towns to see how they were being ruined by the lack of zoning regulations. Zoning is an old story to cities; the restrictions of residential real estate have long since been a factor in the buying and selling of home sites; but what is being done by our small towns to prevent the old-time resident waking up some morning to find a factory being built next to his house?

The movies recently showed pictures of a volcano eruption in Italy. You saw the terrible mountains boil over and the red hot flood creep down the hillsides engulfing trees and houses and filling the streets. Many of our small towns are in precisely that same position. The residential districts, because they have not been restricted and because business is not being held to a zone, are gradually being engulfed. Fine old stately homes are being crowded out by shops and show rooms. The wide stretches of lawn, the trees, the shrubbery borders, give way to asphalt pavements and cement walks. And it all comes under the head of "Progress"! Here is something that Rotary Clubs and local Chambers of Commerce must do. The small town is worth—and needs—saving.
A CLOISTER IN ILLINOIS

You generally associate cloisters with Italy and Spain and those fortunate sun-baked parts of this country that can use the Mediterranean style of architecture. To find this cloister in an Illinois home, a cloister that transports you back to Spain and Italy, deserves comment.

It forms one side of a group of buildings in the home of Fred P. Warren, at Evanston, Illinois, and, as will be seen by the illustration, serves as a pleasant sun-trap as well as an architectural feature, with its graceful, glistening Doric arcade. The architect was Reginald C. Johnson.
THE ROYALTY OF SPRING

For Regal Splendor, for Brilliant, Disturbing Beauty,
the Crabapple, of all Small Trees, Stands Unexcelled

E. H. WILSON, V. M. H.

THE Crabapples are not exceeded in beauty and hardiness by any tribe of plants and yet they are comparatively rare in American gardens. A few sorts like Hall's Crabapple (Malus Halliana), Betchel's Crabapple (M. ioensis var. plena) and the Oriental M. floribunda and M. spectabilis are fairly well known, while here and there in city parks, like those of Rochester, New York, several others may be seen in all their beauty. But really there should be no garden, even a suburban garden, without its Crabapple-tree. When I think of the popularity attained by certain plants of much less value I am convinced that it is want of knowledge and not want of appreciation that has kept from general usage in American gardens these and many other ornamental plants. If any House & Garden reader will visit the Arnold Arboretum in May when the collection of Crabapples is in bloom he will depart hungry for them and will not rest content until one or more be growing in his own garden.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA is well named, for how could one small tree contain a more abundant bloom? In the bud the flowers are bright pink, changing, sometime after they open, to white. But the effect of the shrub in full flower is not pure while because the buds open in succession.
The Tea Crab, *Malus theifera*, is the very quintessence of Crab-apple loveliness, with graceful wands of pink to white blossoms. It was discovered and introduced by E. H. Wilson.

Lovers of breeze and sunshine and rugged of constitution, Crabapples are well suited to the rigorous climate of northeastern America. Wherever the Common Apple can be grown its brothers and sisters will flourish and many of them are able to withstand greater cold than our favorite fruit-tree. A good loam, rather on the stiff side, is ideal for Crabapples, and they do not by any means object to lime. As to site, provided it is open and exposed, they are not particular though a hillside or slope is preferable. Their common pests are scale-insects and a white woolly aphis known as American blight. The former may easily be kept down by spraying in late winter with Imperial Soap (one gallon to thirty gallons of water). The blight is destroyed by spraying in summer with Imperial Soap (one gallon to thirty gallons of water).

Did we ask our feathered friends the season of the Crabapples they would certainly answer the fall. And beautiful are these plants at that season laden with myriads of small brightly colored fruits. But in reality they claim and must be granted two seasons: late spring for their blossoms, autumn for their fruits. The abundance of flowers and fruits produced by these plants is truly astounding and no tribe gives greater returns. Near the house no small tree could be more attractive than the shapely *Malus Halliana* with clustered rose-pink, pendent, more or less double flowers; on a bank, with its bottom branches hugging the ground the low broad, white-flowered *M. Sargentii* is a jewel above price. For the flower garden many sorts are good, none more so than the old favorite *M. spectabilis* with pink semi-double blossoms and the new *M. theifera* with white flowers, rose-pink in the bud. As a flowering tree in the park *M. baccata var. mandshurica*, with an oval crown full 50' tall, the lower branches sweeping the ground, and with pure white, fragrant flowers, cannot be excelled. This and other tall kinds may also be planted with advantage on the edges of woods, especially where Oak trees predominate. An occasional Pine, Fir or Spruce well to the rear, by providing a dark-toned background, adds greatly to the landscape effect.

For its fragrance alone, *Bechtel's Crab, M. theifera var. sargentii plena*, deserves a special place in the garden. But it has other splendid attributes in spring, a mass of double, rose-like pale pink flowers.
One of the first known Oriental Crabapples is the appropriately named Malus Spectabilis, a spectacle indeed, with flowers from the purest to the palest pink.

Introduced by Prof. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, M. SARGENTII, wonderful for hillsides, is the finest of the low growing, pure white flowering crabs.

The different species of Crabapples are found wild in this country, in Asia and in Europe. All lose their leaves in winter, many of them open their blossoms in spring before the leaves unfold, while in others flowers and foliage appear together. The first to bloom are those from northeastern Asia, the last those of North America, the full flowering season being about six weeks.

The American Crabapples have pale- to rose-pink flowers with the delightful odor of violets which do not open until the leaves are partly or nearly full grown. The fruit, except that of a western species (M. fusca) (Continued on page 116)
As Italian as Tuscany is the quadrangle of pink stuccoed farm buildings which lies within this gateway with its massive dark green doors. Walter Bradlee Kirby was the architect, and Vitale, Brinckerhoff & Geiffert were the associated landscape architects.

A FARM GROUP IN BROOKLINE, MASS.
The building above is the gate lodge which stands at the estate entrance, some distance from the farm group. Its color and its architectural style, however, are similar to the other buildings.

A detail of one of the smaller gateways in the group shows the typically Italian manner of its construction—the interesting beam work supporting the tile roof and the heavily battened gates.

In the gardener's cottage, with its graceful double arch and splendid proportions, can be seen the effectiveness of the method used in laying the tiling. One row of flat tiles is laid between every four vertical rows of half-round tiles, giving an unusual texture to the roof.
The remarkable fidelity with which the Italian spirit has been caught is one of the most fascinating features of this group. The stucco is a vibrant pink, the tile roof red, and the trim deep green.

The huge doorway of the garage is a beautiful piece of work, a bold and extremely successful contrast in scale against the small windows below and the still smaller ones under the wide overhanging eaves. Grape vines have been trained against the walls.

To get the main floor of the building below even with the ground level outside the quadrangle it has been raised above the courtyard grade and is reached there by well arranged exterior stairways.
The well head is the finishing touch to an almost perfect group: The arch, like the buildings, is of brick stuccoed; the actual well head is of white concrete chipped to obtain the same texture, as the stucco paving is made of iron-stained Weymouth granite flags.

A BIT OF TRANSPLANTED TUSCANY
DECORATING WALLS WITH MAPS

Cartography Old and New and its Place in the Decorative Scheme

ALDOUS HUXLEY

 Visitors to the Vatican and the Uffizi will remember in those palaces certain rooms and galleries, the walls of which have been painted in fresco with large scale maps of Italy. As representations of the country these maps are, it is true, singularly inaccurate—surprisingly so, indeed, when we remember that, in the 16th Century, when these were painted, there existed for the use of mariners charts in which the whole Mediterranean and the countries bordering it were delineated with a remarkable precision. But if these painted maps cannot claim to rival in scientific accuracy the “Portolani” of the Mediterranean mariners, they are, at any rate, extremely picturesque. Painted in predominating tones of blue and green—blue for the sea, green for the land—they are lettered in gold and adorned with conventional representations of cities, mountains, forests, and the like. In one corner a handsome windrose in gold indicates the orientation, and the monotonous flatness of the sea is relieved by a few ships and fabulous dolphins.

The Italian princes of the Renaissance were men of taste and artistic invention; these maps painted on their walls served not merely to remind them, flatteringly enough, of the extent of their own dominions; they were also admirable decorations, not as distracting as a fresco of animated figures, and less monotonous than a blank or symmetrically patterned wall. These 16th Century examples might advantageously be followed today. To be able to introduce cartography into the decorative scheme, you need not be the owner of a palace, you need not be a Pope or a Grand Duke; a map can be made to blend with the decoration of a country cottage just as well as with the grander surroundings of a Palazzo.

The Medici dukes had maps of their own dukedom of Tuscany painted on their palace walls. Following their example the householders of the present day will probably like to decorate their homes with maps of their own property and of their own district. Patriotism as well as charity begins at home, and we are all more interested in our village and its doings than in the most romantic and exotic countries and the affairs which, in the great world, make history. So that it will, naturally, be with maps of our garden, our town, our county that we shall start in decorating our houses.

It is possible to make a charming decoration out of the most accurate and efficient of modern maps. The Topographic Survey maps issued by the government are beautiful to look at, and one can imagine a panel or a whole wall of a study richly adorned with them.

For the collector and the antiquarian who is interested in the topography and ancient monuments of his locality, there are always old maps, which can be used with admirable decorative effect. We have no intention, in the present article, to write anything like a

(Continued on page 132)
In place of wall paper the walls of the office above are covered with a map of the world that makes an unusually decorative background. It is in the New York office of Brown Bros. & Co.

Two old maps with vermilion colored frames, ship model and bronze Chinese candlesticks make a pleasing mantel group in the study of Richardson Wright, New York City. Agnes Foster Wright, decorator.

This map of Britain in Saxon times, published by John Speede in 1611, is particularly rich in decorative possibilities, being bordered by a portrait gallery of the Saxon kings, each depicted in lively action.

In the Long Island home of Meredith Hare the walls of the stairwell are decorated with two maps painted by Barry Faulkner. The one above of Long Island has a picture of the owner's house in the upper left hand corner.
GARDENING AS A SPORT

More of a Gamble Than Racing, More Expensive Than Golf, More Violent Than Tennis, Gardening Appeals to the Sporting Instincts of Men and Women

RICHARDSON WRIGHT

I S gardening a sport or an art?

Recently I had occasion to correspond on this subject with Mrs. Francis King, that delightful garden author and garden lover. As mother superior of American women gardeners (I use the term with real affection) Mrs. King contended that it is an art. As a mere man, I contended that it is a sport, the finest sport I know—more of a gamble than racing, more violent that tennis, more expensive than golf, more of an exercise than baseball and more exciting on the whole man—on his strength, his brain, his five senses, his aspirations and his dreams—than all these other sports put together.

The correspondence and the friendship of diverse garden lovers, both men and women, have led me to make a distinction between men and women in gardening: Women consider gardening an art; they are interested in the effect of gardening—in the arrangement of plants; insofar as they are engrossed in the actual work of caring for plants, it is rather a manifestation of the maternal instinct. Men consider gardening a sport; they are interested in the act of gardening and in plants themselves, in the individual specimen, its habits and career. Women pride themselves on color combinations, on broad effects of this and that. Men pride themselves on the individual Rose, Dahlia or Delphinium.

Obviously plant arrangement is an art, for it is the creation of a series of pictures with plant material. But the practice of gardening—the physical labor of soil cultivation, of raising plants from seeds or cuttings, of growing better plants each year—that, if I may say so, is a sport. And as a sport it should appeal to men.

What in a man can it appeal to? To his taste for games and gambling, to his need for physical exercise, to his weakness for hobbies, to his innate love of beauty.

THE games of the average modern American business man are games of speed; they are played speedily and reach a speedy decision. The Englishman may be content not to know the outcome of a cricket game for three days; but the outcome of a baseball game must be decided in three hours. Few Americans, caught as they are in the hectic rush of their lives, can find any excitement or amusement in things that require patience, care, and slow decision.

Acknowledging this, the American business man replies that, did he have the Rose! What in a man can it appeal to? To his taste for games and gambling, to his need for physical exercise, to his weakness for hobbies, to his innate love of beauty.

The mind of the gardener is, in a way, the mind of the chess player. He makes a move after having thought out what the ultimate effect of that move may be. He visualizes the end of the game. The gardener plants a certain established variety of bulb, and he knows what its flowering will be. In my orchard I recently naturalized several thousand Narcissi—across the gentle slopes and under the reaches of the old apple trees to the rear wall the bulbs were spattered, as the stars are spattered across the Milky Way. I have a pretty definite notion what that orchard will look like this spring and in countless springs to come. When the elms begin to throw out their reddish gauze my day-to-day excitement will begin, and it will continue until the last of those flowers has faded in the tall grass growing above them.

Do you desire to gamble? Try then hybridizing Dahlias, Gladioli, Roses, Delphiniums or any other garden flower. What the result will be Heaven alone knows. It may be a gem, it may be a monstrosity. It may never be seen, or it may carry your name down through the generations. Do you desire to gamble? Stake your tender flowers against the coming of frost, or the beating of rain or the lashing of summer winds. Constantly the gardener is gambling—gambling against the elements, against blights and disease, against the outcome of the seed sown in the soil and the bulb buried in it.

Do you demand excitement from day to day? I beg you make with your own hands a Rose garden—trench the beds, plant the bushes, spray and prune them—and then in June watch the buds swell and uncurl. You not only have the excitement, but you also have the Rose!

The test of the true sportsman, of course, is that he plays the game for the game's sake. This is the ideal. How many of our games are played for the game's sake? A hole of golf without a bet makes the playing tame; to watch a baseball or football match without a wager makes you a mere spectator. No, we are not such idealists that we play for playing's sake. We play to win, and the result of winning is to be awarded a bet or prize.

The gardener makes no bones about it; he's in the game not only for the fun of it—but for the material prize that rewards his labors—the huge Melon, the perfect Rose, the healthy flower border, the colorful mass of shrubs. And his prize is such that, no matter how hard he tries, he needs must share it with others to really enjoy it. It is humanly impossible for him to keep it to himself—the Clematis will clamber over the highest wall, the Phlox will fling her perfume to the passerby, and certainly no gardener by himself can eat all the vegetables that he raises.

ALL too many of our games fail to relieve the monotony and diseases of civilization. Golf, baseball, polo, tennis, football, as they are played today, are definitely associated with modern life and business. We have made a business of our sports and they have ceased being games. We think we play them for exercise, as a relief from business. They may be exercise, but are they particularly health-giving exercise? Do they actually relieve the pressure of our lives?

One of these days some learned physician will determine just what there is in the soil and in the act of working in the soil which has such remarkably curative properties. And when that is discovered more doctors will prescribe gardening to their patients. Imagine what would happen if a specialist should say to a patient, "I prescribe one hundred hybrid tea Roses, two fifty-foot rows of Zinnias and Asters and a miscellaneous collection of Irises and Peonies." The physician would probably be considered mad, but he patient would doubtless recover. I know of one able doctor who

(Continued on page 104)
On the garden front of the country house there is often opportunity for decoration and amusing detail that might not be appropriate on the more public front façade. The introduction of the vertical sundial over the middle of the three sash windows on this English country house illustrates the point. The house is at Rhondda, South Wales, and was designed by Oswald P. Milne and Paul Phipps.
THATCHING is a very old traditional method of roofing and was extensively used in England in olden times. So serviceable is it, and so lasting if occasionally repaired, that even now it is not uncommon in that country to find whole villages with their cottages and barns all roofed with thatch. And perhaps more than anything else, it is the restful appearance of the thatched roofs that gives to rural England its indefinable charm of homeliness and settled comfort.

There is much to be said for the old traditional methods of building, especially for the country. The old builders of cottage and farm house were well versed in building lore; they knew the local materials and local conditions of climate and they suited their building to it. They learned by time and experience to what uses the material to their hand could be put. Transport was difficult and so it was imperative to use materials that could be obtained near by, and it is this that gives the English hamlets and villages their local color. The flint and brick walls and red pantile roofs of Norfolk, the cob walls and thatch of Devonshire, the stone wall and stone slab covered roof of the Cotswolds and the timber and plaster building and tiled roofs of Sussex and Kent were the natural outcome of the resources of the neighborhood.

In these quicker moving times, when transport has become an easy matter, thatch has been neglected for other materials, but it has so many good and, withal, so many practical qualities, that it would be a pity if it disappeared altogether as a roof covering. Certainly in cities and districts where houses have to be crowded together, it is better replaced by forms of roofing that are fireproof, but for isolated houses or cottages in the country it is eminently practical.

Esthetically it has everything to recommend it. It weathers more quickly than any other type of roofing, and even when new gives to a house a comfortable appearance that is very attractive. It has a softness of line and pleasantness of color that takes away the bald appearance even from a new house; and a thatched roof always seems to harmonize and fall happily into place with the landscape of the countryside.

Practically it is a perfect form of roofing, in that it keeps a house cool in summer and warm in winter. In first cost it holds an advantage over slate or tile roofing.

(Continued on page 102)
The thatching of this XVth century English cottage gives evidence of the extraordinary and unexpected durability of this sort of roofing.

No other roofing material seems to have the fine flexibility of thatch, as in this delightful cottage by Basil Oliver.

Used with stone masonry and informal architecture thatching is particularly effective. P. Milne & Phipps, architects.

A modern English example of thatching shows how the material is held along the ridges and eaves by hazel "swails".
**THEIR FAVORITE PLANTS**

Ten Experts Pick the Best and Most Useful Varieties for the Garden and Grounds of the Average American Home

In your opinion what five plants in the eight important groups are the best and most practical varieties for use in the garden and on the grounds of the American home of average size, and under average climatic conditions; easily obtainable and of comparatively simple culture?

This was the question *House & Garden* asked ten of our most prominent men and women connected with horticulture and garden design. The recipients of the query were Bertrand L. Farr, the Pennsylvania nurseryman, who is such a successful grower of Peonies and Irises; James L. Greenleaf, president of the American Society of Landscape Architects and the designer of some of the finest estates in the country; Henry Hicks, the Long Island nurseryman; Mrs. Francis King, whose writings are familiar to almost every garden amateur; J. Horace McFarland, who is an enthusiastic amateur himself, and a writer and publisher of garden subjects; Wilhelm Miller, garden author, landscape architect and horticulturist, Grace Tabor, garden writer and landscape architect, Albert D. Taylor, landscape architect and author of "The Complete Garden"; E. H. Wilson, the country's greatest plant explorer, and John C. Wis- ter, garden writer, lecturer, landscape architect and iris specialist.

How closely these ten experts agreed, and how closely their choices as a whole agree with your own, can be seen from the list at the right in which the five most mentioned plants out of each group are given with the number of votes each one received.

The individual lists of each participant in the symposium are given below, together with whatever comment they made on their selections.

**BERTRAND L. FARR**

**ANNUALS:** Snapdragon; Petunia; Nasturtium; China Aster; Verbena.

**PERENNIALS:** Peony; Iris varieties; Phlox varieties; Delphinium varieties; Chrysanthemum varieties.

**DECIDUOUS SHRUBS:** Mockorange, *Philadelphus virginia*; Winterhazel, *Cornus paniculata*; Forsythia, *F. spectabilis*; Lilac varieties; Winged Euonymous, *E. alatus*.

**BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS:** Azalea varieties; Mountain Laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*; Box, *Buxus sempervirens*; Rock Cotoneaster, *C. horizontalis*; Box (2).


**ROSES**


**ROSES:** Mrs. John Laing; Frau Karl Druschki; Caroline Testout; Duchess of Wellington; Richmond.

**JAMES L. GREENLEAF**

**ANNUALS:** (Omitted).

**PERENNIALS:** (Omitted).

**DECIDUOUS SHRUBS:** Bayberry, *Myrica cerifera*; Highbush Huckleberry, *Vaccinium corymbosum*; Viburnum varieties; Bridal Wreath, *Spirea Van Houttei*; Lilac varieties.

**BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS:** Box, *Buxus sempervirens*; Holly, *Ilex opaca*; Mountain Laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*; Rhododendron varieties; Euonymous varieties.

**DECIDUOUS TREES:** Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum*; American Beech, *Fagus americana*; Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*; Dogwood, *Cornus florida*; Sassafras, *S. sassafras*.


**VINES:** English Ivy, *Hedera helix*; Euonymous varieties; Virginia Creeper, *Ameloplos quinquefolia*; Wild Grape, *Vitis vins*; Climbing Rose varieties.

**ROSES:** (Omitted).

**HENRY HICKS**

**ANNUALS:** (Omitted.)

**PERENNIALS:** (Omitted.)


**BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS:** Mountain Laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*; Holly, *Ilex opaca*; Drooping Andromeda, *Larix hebes*; Rhododendron, *R. catawbiense*; Scotch Heather (Broom), *Cytisus scoparius*.

**DECIDUOUS TREES:** Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*; Swamp White Oak, *Quercus bicolor*; Norway Maple, *Acer platanoides*; Silver Linden, *Tilia tomentosa*; Wild Cherry, *Prunus cerasus*.


**ROSES:** (Omitted.)

**Note:** Mr. Hicks does not offer his selections as the "most practical" varieties. He suggests them as the best for the soil and climate of central Long Island.

(Continued on page 162)
On this page and the two following is shown the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fina Shipman at Cornish, New Hampshire, designed by Mrs. Shipman. Here is a glimpse of the garden from the terrace, with clipped Hemlock standing out against the herbaceous riot.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE and GARDEN

ELLEN SHIPMAN
Architect and Landscape Architect

The terrace is a happy combination of garden and house. It is 20' long and varies in width from 10' to 20'. Part of it is completely sheltered from above, and serves as living and dining porch. Sunlight filters through the open beams and vines which cover the rest.
This main cross-path of the garden leads from the covered terrace of the house to an arched doorway in the high garden wall on the opposite side of the garden. In the center, where it intersects the lengthwise axis of the garden, the juncture is marked by four ball-capped pines of clipped Hemlock.

The tennis court was placed in an old apple orchard. It runs north and south, so that the onlookers are shaded and the players shielded from the direct glare of the sun although the court is in full sunlight until late afternoon.

Looking back along the same path that is shown at the top of the page there is seen the intimate connection between house and garden: a short flight of steps, and then the long, shaded terrace. The path, bordered by massed perennials, is lined with heavy planks set on edge.
March, 1924

THE HOME of LOUIS E. SHIPMAN

The stone retaining wall is just visible in the background which separates the garden from the roadway. Trees planted below the wall and along the road help to complete the seclusion of the garden. Note the luxuriance of flowers and foliage in the beds of Peonies, Phlox and Larkspur.

The brick-paved entrance terrace is close to the road, but it is so splendidly screened by the planting at the right and by a hedge and stone wall beyond that it lies, pleasantly protected, in complete privacy from the view of passersby.

In this view of the service wing and drive can be seen the excellent use which has been made of White Birches and Pines, two trees whose beauty is shown to perfection in such a combination. The additions and alterations to the old farmhouse were designed by Mrs. Shipman.
THE STORY of the SOUMAK RUG

Although the Most Individual of Orientals,
The Soumak Makes a Satisfactory Floor Covering

A. T. WOLFE

THE Soumak is more markedly individual than any other Oriental rug; it has certain peculiar characteristics, its identity is unmistakable. Except the Khilim, it is the only pileless rug woven in the Orient, but the flat diagonal stitch of the Soumak is not in the least like the "gobelin" quality of the Khilim's, and this, with the loose ends that are left at the back, places the Soumak in a class by itself. The patterns are exceptionally distinctive, and so also are the arrangement of the design and the coloring. Yet a good deal of confusion has surrounded the name; in the first place, Soumak is not correct—properly, it should be Soumaki, or Shemaka after the Caucasian market town which once was a distinct Khanate (or province), and is now the capital of Shirvan. The old town stands near the Persian frontier, where the South Caucasian mountains slope precipitously towards the Caspian shore. It has passed through troublesome times and many vicissitudes; by turns it has been Turkish, Persian, and Russian territory.

The term Soumak, by which the rugs are known, is merely an abbreviation of the ancient Khanate's name, Soumake or Shemaka. This explains itself; but the rugs are also called Turkish, Persian, and Kashmir by the trade—especially Kashmir, so that many people believe they have indeed been made in the valley of Northern India celebrated all the world over for the peerless shawls woven there years ago. It is true that the Soumak weaver leaves loose ends of colored yarn at the back, as in the Kashmir fabric, and from this resemblance the famous name has come to be applied to the rugs. Dealers are well aware of the value of a name, and Kashmir rug sounds a good deal more costly and attractive than Caucasian; but Caucasian they are, and in spite of the cold-sounding word, the Soumak has more of the true Oriental spirit than some that are made in Persia itself.

The pattern falls into geometric lines,

(Continued on page 158)
JAPANESE WORK in SILVER and GOLD

For Collectors of Oriental Antiques This Is an Unfamiliar Field Which Offers Many Rare and Interesting Possibilities

HARTLEY CLARK

In estimating the merit of Japanese metal work the first thought of the Western dilettante is for the decorative design. For a Japanese the quality of the chiseling decides the rank of a given specimen, a sharp distinction being rightly drawn between the design and its technical execution.

The Japanese metal sculptor uses some three dozen different classes of chisels and, since there are several sub-varieties to each principal class, his aggregate of tools amounts to about two hundred and fifty.

The two teapots both show the Tokugawa badge, of three asarum lilies, and are the work of members of the Goto family, as are two of the plates and the small pedestal tray.

The large jar with four feet was made to take as its lid the fine tsuba, or metal sword hilt guard, seen on the right. Two saki jugs and the small oval jar bear the Tokugawa badge.

The teapot at the back, believed to date from the 13th Century, fits into a green lacquer case. Two moss of fish design, a small teapot, and a saki jug are also shown.

The preparation of the field to which the chisel work is applied is of first importance in Japanese eyes. The style of highest merit was known as namako (fish roe), and namako making came to be considered one of the highest technical achievements of the sculptor.

The Japanese have three principal methods of relief carving, in one of which, Uta-kiri-bori, the chisel is used as an artist's brush, giving every line its proper value, the chisel performing its task in one (Continued on page 114)
Some rooms are so beautiful in their color plan that a mere amateur at home furnishing pauses in amazement at the knowledge and genius that must lie behind their making. And, of course, in most instances knowledge and genius do lie behind, though the beginner should not feel discouraged at this, but rather rejoice that there are some to point out to all those desiring beautiful homes the easiest and most practical way to successful decoration.

Of the many little secrets that assure success in the planning of decorative color schemes, nothing is more effective than to select some bit of color and design as the inspiration for a room that will duplicate these colors on a larger scale.

This principle is a sound one, and put to the test every day by many artists. When an artist contemplates painting a picture that is to be really worthwhile and permanent, usually he first makes a little sketch that pleases him enough to use as a working inspiration for the more important piece. In the large picture he tries to achieve the same charm and color, the spirit and line, of the small one. Thus we may see, in the simplest way, how the matter of room furnishing may be achieved from the same inspirational standpoint of a smaller object that suggests a delightful color scheme and which may be duplicated effectively in a larger scale of color. A bit of cretonne or printed silk, a hook rug, a picture, a plate or vase, in fact anything that may act as the inspiring guide toward creating that most intangible of pictures, a room.

Have you a picture the color of which delights you? Perhaps the tawny red of autumn trees, the old gold of autumn fields, the turquoise and mauve of the sky? This may give you just the idea you have been longing for as a means toward achieving the most alluring of breakfast rooms. You may decide to do your furniture in old yellow backgrounded by walls of cream, and you may place an old gold rug on the floor, window curtains of cretonne in tawny autumn tones, plain china of turquoise, accented by some pieces of plain mauve, thus finishing out a charming scheme just suggested by the picture.

Perhaps you have a rug that intrigues you: a Chinese oriental in magic yellows and blues, or a Persian prayer rug in marvelous tones of rose, or just a hooked rug that is as quaint and colorful as a zinnia garden. In the same way you may analyze the colors that make these what they are, and you find the beginning of a successful color scheme for a room right there before you.

In analyzing it you have your method of procedure rather well marked out. The palest and most neutral tone should be used for the walls and very probably the woodwork, the darkest note should be used for the floor; the richest and most colorful deep tones should (Continued on page 138)
The picturesque hall above is in a house in the mountains forty miles west of Denver, Colorado. It was built entirely of local materials, native stone and timber, and the hall is a splendid example of how effective an interior of this kind can be when these materials are combined intelligently. Particularly pleasing is the contrast of texture afforded by the rough stone of the left wall and the timber and wrought iron work of the arched door. Through the doorway one gets a glimpse of a dining room that is quite in keeping with the simplicity of the hall. It is in the home of John Evans. The architects were William E. and Arthur A. Fisher.
It would be hard to find a more attractive living room than this one in a mountain house. It has an informal, livable quality—so important to an interior of this kind, and the sturdy, comfortable furniture, bearskin rugs and colorful linen upholstery are entirely in keeping with the simplicity of the stone walls.

Quite as interesting is the dining room with its panelled walls, beamed ceiling and massive stone fireplace. This room is given color by the printed linen curtains and the wall hanging above the sideboard. In the home of John Evans, near Denver, Colorado, William E. and Arthur A. Fisher, architects.
This music room in a Spanish house near Denver, Colorado, is made effective by a nicely balanced arrangement of wide-arched windows and doors. The center doorway with its decorative iron grill leads into a walled garden. It is in the home of Harold Kountze. Merrill and Burnham Hoyt, architects.

It is nice to come upon books in unexpected places. Here the built-in bookcases flanking a doorway leading to an imposing hall on another level are an attractive feature of the living room in the home of H. A. Murray, at Wethersby, Long Island, of which Peabody, William & Brown were the architects.
Furniture under Napoleon's Empire, for his it personally seemed to be, was as radically changed as the French form of government. Napoleon himself led the way, demanding that everything about him reflect his military success and its triumphant splendor. He turned quite naturally to the days of the Roman Empire, but unlike the classic revivals of the Italian Renaissance and the charming and delicate revival of Louis Seize in France and the Brothers Adam in England, this classic revival was bent solely on the glorification of war with its feats of arms, and of empire with its victory and power. All of these are spread with childlike simplicity over the strong, heavy structure of furniture and over the triumphant textiles draped like tent, canopy and banner on the walls, as if intended for a temporary decoration to celebrate a national holiday.

That some of these effects are magnificent cannot be denied. We could hardly spare them from the decorative (Continued on page 150)
WHEN the period of elimination and simplification arrived in Europe, the hand-painting of walls and furniture gave way to many interesting substitutes. Colorful fabrics took the place of painted panels, the grandeur of brass and bronze inlay was succeeded by painted lines of gilt and color which achieved something of the same effect, and much of the decoration on furniture, screens and cabinets was done in pasted paper application embellished by flowers and arabesques of paint, the whole then given a coat of lacquer.

Découpure France called it, Italy decalcomania, or domino work. It had no relation to any particular art or school and flourished but for a very brief period.

(Continued on page 106)
VARIATIONS in WALL COVERINGS

There Are Many Other Treatments Beside Natural Wood and Plaster Finishes and Wall Paper MATLACK PRICE

INTERIOR decoration is only one of the concerns of life which people would find a new ability to deal with if classification were a natural mental habit. Classification is an old and accepted trick to science, and one which scientists could not do without, yet it is surprisingly seldom utilized outside science. Most people have a distracting way of trying to think of everything all at once, and of attempting to make decisions as though all things were of the same kind and of equal importance.

It is easy, for instance, to decide what kind of paneling you will have in your hall after you have first decided to use paneling. But it is very difficult to decide what kind of paneling if, at the same time, you are thinking you may paper the hall, and wondering what kind of wall paper you will select.

In considering wall treatments, then, the first essential is to classify them in a few broad divisions.

As integral treatments, there are those in which the effect of the wall depends upon the texture and color of the material used, and under this head come all the varieties of rough plaster finishes, with or without added coloring, and in a wide range of textures.

As architectural treatments, there is wood paneling, in all its varieties and historic styles, and there are paneled treatments formed by applied wooden moldings on plaster walls, or paneled treatments made all in plaster.

As applied wall treatments, there are wall papers and variations in fabrics and other special materials, and it is with these variations that the present discussion concerns itself. There is, as a matter of fact, a good deal of popular misapprehension as to the present status of wall paper. Because of the growing popularity of plaster finishes, many people have supposed that wall paper has become old-fashioned and out of date. Nothing could be more erroneous, and wall paper is today and will probably always remain, one of the greatest resources of the interior decorator, amateur or professional.

Occupying a place between paper and textile wall covering is Japanese grass cloth, which is woven like a fabric but is as thin as paper. Grass cloth provides both color and texture, and its colors are nearly all of an ideal sort as backgrounds for pictures and for contrast with woodwork. There are silver greys, tans, buffs, greens, blues, browns and mixtures, and where the wall is to be rather an important decorative factor in itself there are grass cloths richly shot with random strands of metallic gold and silver.

The vogue of burlap as a wall covering is almost extinct except in certain special instances, though it is inherently as good a substance as ever it was in its "mission" days of wide popularity. It "went out," probably, because of two things. Too often it was made—and used—in atrociously crude colorings, especially a violent red, an equally violent green, and several raw and unpleasing tans. Then, too, it suffered from its associations. We cannot help thinking of it in "dens," with college pennants, steins, and all the rest of the old clap-trap stuff we used to think was the real thing. Or we think of burlap in one of those many dining rooms that were popular when the chafing dish first inspired the "bohemians" of the mid-nineties to all kinds of exciting emancipation. Those dining rooms were based, stylistically, on the mission and art-craft idea, but too often derived more from a fourth-rate rathskellar. They are mostly gone, but not forgotten, those dining rooms—black woodwork, inevitably a plate rail, strips forming the panels of violent-hued burlap—and the plaques of jolly friars, or Indians, the copper mottoes of hospitality and cheer, the daring "toasts," hand-lettered on black-stained oak—and all the rest of the familiar decorations of the period.

Some decorators have created interiors with distinguished effects in buckram and linen, in the grades (Continued on page 126)
Three hundred years ago Abraham Cowley prayed that he might "a small house and large garden have," and in Bentley Cottage, Great Missenden, England, he would find his wish fulfilled. The site, which was an ordinary grass field, now contains a house, flower and kitchen gardens, lawns, and orchard.

A large living room occupies most of the first floor and from the kitchen a covered way leads to fuel and tool sheds. The floors are of oak and the hardware of wrought iron locally made. Upstairs are three bedrooms, each with an open fireplace, a bath and a box room for storage. A. Percival Storkey was the architect.

THREE PAGES of INTERESTING HOUSES
The archway between house and stable affords a striking illustration of the rich possibilities in design that may be obtained with plain masses, plain walls, and arches as the elements.

The plan possesses an attractive quality of informality which practically comprises the impossibly primitive adobe dwelling of early days and the conventionally modern bungalow.

In this little garden house there is more to declare it at once Spanish than architects usually attain in modernizing and adapting the type. The Spanish house achieves its best expression through the architect's restraint.

A closer view, showing the picturesque possibilities of the kitchen door, reveals no conspicuous details, but does reveal the architects' excellent appreciation of the colloquial traits of the style of the Spanish Missions of California.
Carrying out the Spanish idea in its architecture, the house has stucco walls and a red tile roof. The sitting room window is enhanced by a decorative grille and the door into the arcade by a decorative frame in the Spanish style.

Though rambling, the plan of the house is convenient and generously commodious. Sleeping quarters are in the long wing; service and servants’ rooms on two sides of the patio and the living and dining rooms each in an extension.

ELMARNA
THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF HAROLD KOUNTZE NEAR DENVER, COLORADO
M. H. and B. HOYT
Architects
THE English word Strawberry is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Stræwberie," spelled in modern fashion by Turner in 1538. It is said to imply the spreading nature of the runners of the plant, and to have come originally from the observed "strayed" or "strawed" condition of the stems; the word read as if written "strawberry" plant. Lidgate in the 15th Century called it "Stracberry." There is nothing to indicate that the plant was in cultivation prior to the 15th century, and during the 16th century directions for cultivation were given in various herbals and botanies. The European varieties are of several species, but many of those in cultivation in this country are our native *Fragaria virginiana*. The Chilean Strawberry bears fruits of good size and has produced some excellent hybrids. Both among the European and native American plants we find individuals which bear white as well as red or scarlet fruits, while *Fragaria colina* a European type, bears green fruits with a reddish tinge and a musky rich pineapple flavor. The Alpine Strawberry of Europe is the source of the everbearing varieties. The Pilgrims and pioneers of New England wrote freely concerning the merits of our native Strawberry. Roger Williams says "this berry is the wonder of all the fruits growing naturally in these parts. It is of itself excellent; so that one of the chiefest doctors of England was wont to say, 'that God could have made, but God never did make a better berry.'" In the United States the Strawberry was not grown commercially until 1840, and it was the advent of one variety (Hovey seedling in 1834 or 1835) that made it possible. Since 1855 developments have been made with great rapidity. The Strawberry has no season in America. It is on sale every day of the year. There is always some part of the United States where Strawberries are being harvested. In parts of California the same plant may continue to bear for ten months of the year, in other places the period of harvest may be but three weeks. On the Atlantic Coast harvest begins in December in Florida and gradually moves northward, reaching New York the end of June, while in Nova Scotia it takes place in July. With the advent of the fall bearing varieties it is possible to extend the harvest in New York, say, from June to November, and by removing the blooms of the first crop to secure a relatively heavy fall crop from these plants. One of the most remarkable developments in horticulture is the commercial production of Strawberries in the Southern States. At the present time the major portion of the Strawberries produced for commercial use in America are grown south of the Mason-Dixon Line in a district not formerly considered suitable for their production, and perhaps 99% of all the varieties grown are the product of one plant breeder, Albert F. Etter, now of Briceland, California. Some of the newer varieties sent out by Mr. Etter pick without the hull, just the same as Blackberries. He has produced berries for table use and berries primarily (Continued on page 122)
TWIN GARDENS in a TUDOR SETTING

Many Wise and Lovely Suggestions are Made by This
Double Rose Garden Whose Accent Is Early English

MINGA POPE DURYEA

ROSE gardens rarely find, as they have found here, the prominence they deserve. From few but the most enthusiastic fanciers do they rate the finest situations, the places of honor. And the real reason for this cannot lie far from the fact that rose gardens which are simply and solely rose collections lack the luxuriant beauty that is found in the individual blossom. They very much need "design". There must be interest and beauty in the shape and arrangement of the beds, a pattern must exist to satisfy the eye when flowers and foliage fail. Where an herbaceous garden could reach extraordinary heights of loveliness without having any particular plan, a rose garden, without the same body and brilliance, needs to rely upon neatness and precision and an interesting disposition of its parts.

When a rose garden gets this sort of treatment, intelligently and with taste, then it can assume its rightful importance. It can be the garden. It need no longer be something to visit at certain hours in certain seasons when the bloom is on the bush. Always it will shine. And no other flower merits as much such a careful setting.

In every rose garden there is apt to be a considerable amount of exposed earth in the beds. The wide spacing desirable for most types and varieties makes this necessary, and while it is possible to mask this bare earth with some ground covering plant like Forget-me-not or Horned Violets, such a practice, however lovely its effect, interferes naturally with the cultivation of the soil. It is generally a better plan to leave the ground uncovered and make it attractive by keeping it immaculately smooth and well raked. The plants themselves should be set in exactly regular lines, the outside line being kept always an even distance from the paths.

Almost more than in any other type of garden the paths in a rose garden should be emphasized, for they actually create the design. Their color should contrast with the color of the earth (Continued on page 124)
THE mother with her first baby, the lad with his first copy of King Arthur, the incipient golfer with his first ball, the beginning gardener with his first packet of seeds—all are on the threshold of great dreams and mighty endeavors. The mother dreams of a fine, up-standing man, the lad of becoming a hero, the golfer of a fabulously long drive, the gardener of huge plants with abundant blossoms. And in most of these cases the dream can eventually come true.

From the tiny seed, lost in the palm of your hand, grows a comparatively gigantic plant, generous with blossoms. The marvel of this is one of the greatest incentives to gardening. However many springs you may have planted seed, you can never become hardened to the mystery and wonder of it all. In the seed lies the vast potentialities and rare beauties of a garden.

But—between that lowly seed and the realization of those emotional heights stretches a long path, in some cases very long, in others comparatively short. It is the plant’s life history from seed to seed. So, then, begin at the seed; or, better, at the seed catalog.

YOU have to be very gullible to believe everything you read in some of the catalogs. What catalogs can you believe? Those issued by reputable firms. The fly-by-night dealer depends on exaggeration to catch his trade; the reputable dealer knows that the truth pays. Such a dealer is more than a mere retailer of seeds and plants; he is retarding his reputation—behind his catalog stand years of work and investigation, of seed testing, of plant growing, of hard, unflagging effort to furnish his customers the best possible line of horticultural goods.

What many beginning gardeners take for exaggeration in the catalogs is really the truth, the difference being that in the nursery seeds and plants are given every advantage to grow and flower abundantly, whereas in the average garden these advantages are not always possible or are not maintained throughout the growing season.

Buy good seed, buy healthy stock from reputable firms, and the remainder of the game of gardening is up to you.

The seedsmen and the nurserymen can go no further; that is why, in making their sales, they use a non-warranty clause. It reads something like this—I quote from Mr. Burpee—“Most of the failures with seeds, plants and bulbs are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success, and although we take all possible care to supply only such goods as will, under proper conditions, produce satisfactory results, we still give no warranty as to description, quality and productiveness of the seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.” To ask the seedsmen to do more would be like asking the sporting goods man to guarantee you a low score if you buy your golf balls from him.

THAT part of seed catalogs which is devoted to flowers is generally divided into two parts—the old stand-bys, which form the bulk of the offerings and the “novelties”, which occupy a relatively small space. The same proportion should obtain on seed orders. Novelties are the sweet that follows the more substantial food; they can never take the place of the entreé. Try novelties by all means, but do not expect them all to give the same satisfaction that the old, tested varieties would.

Of course the beginner will “plunge” in seed, order far more than he can ever germinate or bring to flower. And there isn’t any use warning him not to. For that matter, there isn’t an amateur gardener in this country—unless he or she is phenomenally tight-fisted—who does not order each spring more seed than is absolutely necessary. The seed waste is appalling perhaps, but then Nature is generous and seeds are cheap in comparison with supplies needed for some other hobbies. For example, a good golf ball costs $1.50; for that sum you can buy a packet each of Snapdragons, Sweet Alyssum, Columbines, Arabis, Asters, Calendulas, Canterbury Bells, Candytuft, Shasta Daisy, Cosmos, Delphinium, Pinks, Foxgloves, Gaillardia and Hollyhocks—fifteen different kinds which, if all brought to flower, would make a display no beginning gardener need blush for. Like the manufacturer of condiments who boasted that he made his money not on the mustard people ate but on what they left on their plates, so the seedsmen doubtless makes a large margin on the profligate waste of seeds by amateurs. But he is welcome to it—he has not furnished the gardener the seeds of great dreams.

It is advisable for the beginner, before he orders, to find what will thrive best in his soil and climate. Any local gardening friend will tell him. It would be senseless for a gardener in Atlanta to waste money on expensive Delphinium seed (and it can be quite expensive) when Delphiniums will not grow successfully in that climate. Nor should the beginner try his hand at those types which even experts find difficult to germinate—some of the alpine plants, for example. Let him start with a list of good, substantial annuals and perennials suitable for his section of the country; having tried his apprenticed hand at these he can go on to harder things. Wisdom will be added unto him.

As the years pass you become attached to certain flowers and are quite satisfied in repeating them summer after summer. If you have learned the knack of growing Sweet Peas, Verbenas and Zinnias well, keep on growing them. Stick by your old friends. The test of a good gardener is not how much he attempts to grow, but how well he grows what he attempts.

SEED may be planted in flats, pans, pots, coldframes, hotbeds and the open ground. As each of these represents a slightly different process, we shall take them up separately.

A flat or tray is a shallow wooden box, generally 12" by 18" by 3" to 5" deep. These proportions make a tray convenient to handle and not too heavy to carry around when filled with earth and seedlings. It can be made by sawing a soap box into slices and then fitting on bottom boards, or it can be built up. In making a flat, the important thing is to have the two end pieces of fairly substantial wood, the rest can be lighter. In the bottom either bore holes or leave cracks between the boards, to assist drainage.

Making flats is a winter occupation; they should all be made and piled away ready for use by the time the seed order is sent in, say February 15th. Made of sound wood, flats should last three seasons at least. When you are finished with them, knock out the soils and stack away in a dry corner for next season’s work.

Into the bottom of the tray goes some drainage material—little pieces of sod laid face down, leaves or bits of broken pots or gravel—and on top of this goes the earth into which the seeds are to be sown. Pack the earth down with a brick and give it a good soaking. Never sow seed in soil that is very wet, because the seed might “malt” or rot before it germinates or can send down rootlets.

One advantage of sowing seed in flats is that you can do the sowing in orderly drills, marking each variety with a small wooden label. Labels 4" long suitable for this purpose come at 25 cents a hundred, and you should keep a supply of them on hand.

Pot and pan planting is equally convenient, using either the ordinary flower pot or (Continued on page 107).
March, 1924

An attractive cushion covered in French blue taffeta has a pleated box edging 3" wide. 22" x 15". $24.90. The oval pillow is yellow taffeta with green and yellow fringes. 19" x 14". $20.90. Other colors.

The pillows shown on this page may be purchased through the House & Garden Service, 10 West 40th Street, New York City. A service charge of 25¢ on articles up to $10 and 50¢ on anything over $10 is included in the prices.

A VARIETY of CUSHIONS

The pillow above may be had in any color linen trimmed with tape in three contrasting shades. It measures 28" x 18" and is $15.90. It combines very effectively with either a plain or flowered material.

The lattice glazed chintz on the pillows above comes in rose, orange or bluish mauve. The narrow ruche is in a plain contrasting shade. Each cushion measures 30" long and may be had for $15.90.

A graceful oblong pillow covered in delicate antique brocade in shades of old rose is trimmed with three rows of French tinsel ribbon. 21" x 10". $40.90. Other colors.

If a sofa is covered in a plain material, a figured cushion provides an interesting contrast. The one above is mulberry and white toile de Jouy. It is 23" long, 16" wide. $20.50. Other colors.

A pillow that would add comfort to any sofa is covered in heavy satin trimmed with a pleated ruffle, 3" wide. It comes in all colors. 24" x 11". $40.90.

The oblong pillow at the left comes in any color taffeta trimmed with contrasting French ribbons. 18" x 10". $13. The square one is trimmed with black. $13.
A small room opening into a garden might be fitted up as a flower room with shelves and cupboards to hold all the vases and other equipment.

An Italian pottery wall pocket 7" high comes in white, green, blue or yellow for $6.75. In white it is particularly effective filled with laurel leaves.

Amber or blue glass vase for one flower 8" high, $2.75 a pair. Glass vase in amber, green, blue or amethyst color, 9½" high, $2.25, 6" high, $3.25 a pair.

A graceful flower bowl in amethyst, green or amber glass, 4½" high is $6.75. The small size, 5½" high, comes in the same soft colors — $2.75.

Pottery bowl with yellow and green decoration, 7½" wide, $3.75. Pale green or light blue opaque glass vases, $3.25 a pair, 6½" high. Cream colored pottery bowl, 10½" wide, price $14.

Two elevations of the garden room shown at the top of the page. Above the drawers is a sliding shelf at the left of the sink to cut and arrange flowers on. Old flower prints decorate the doors, $2.25 each.
All the articles shown on these pages may be purchased through the House & Garden Shopping Service, 19 West 44th Street, New York City. A service charge of 25¢ on articles up to $5.00 and 50¢ on anything over $5.00 is included in the prices.

Dona B. Merrill

Dona B. Merrill

The low vase above is of alabaster in a yellowish cream color, 4" high, $3.25.

Flat fluted pottery dish, yellow, green, pink or blue, $6.25, 16" wide. Flower bowl, white, yellow, blue or lavender, 12" wide, $2.50, 6" $1.50. Low bowl, 12" wide, mauve or blue, $3.25.

Flat fluted pottery dish, yellow, green, pink or blue, $6.25, 16" wide. Flower bowl, white, yellow, blue or lavender, 12" wide, $2.50, 6" $1.50. Low bowl, 12" wide, mauve or blue, $3.25.

Square tin holder 6" high, $1.50 a pair. Ovial jardiniere 6" long, $1.75 each. Colors, red, black or yellow. Yellow tin jardiniere with Directoire decoration, 8" long in pink, priced at $3.25.

Square tin holder 6" high, $1.50 a pair. Ovial jardiniere 6" long, $1.75 each. Colors, red, black or yellow. Yellow tin jardiniere with Directoire decoration, 8" long in pink, priced at $3.25.

Cream colored pitcher with rose decoration, holding one quart, $2.25. Watering can pink, red, yellow, blue or green, $3.50. Six quarts. Rubber plant sprinkler, $1.75.

Cream colored pitcher with rose decoration, holding one quart, $2.25. Watering can pink, red, yellow, blue or green, $3.50. Six quarts. Rubber plant sprinkler, $1.75.

An assortment of fifty giant Gladioli $3.25. Left, A collection of flower seeds, the novelties of 1924. Twelve varieties are priced at $1.75. Right, Thirty quick growing annuals for the cut flower garden, $3.25.
SOME SIMPLE TYPES OF FENCES

As the Fence Returns to Popularity We Should Make Use of Certain Fine and Unaffected Designs

E. C. STILES

The board fence as our forefathers knew it, which reached its highest development in the village of old Salem and other New England coast towns, had become several years back pretty much a thing of the past. Perhaps this was due to what we liked to call our "modern conditions". At any rate the fence as an element of garden design languished and it has only been lately that with the increased interest in early American details it has begun to come back into its own.

It is a welcome return, for there is a real need for suitable types of the board fence to enclose garden areas; and this includes the backyard gardens of our suburban communities, the flower gardens of our modern village properties, and even the more extensive flower and vegetable gardens of some of the larger estates. The reasons for this are obvious. A fence gives immediate protection to our gardens against small boys, stray dogs and cats, and even inconsiderate older people. It shows for something as soon as it is put up, which appeals to many people who hate to wait for a hedge. And finally, a fence offers a certain definite note of form and color both to the immediate surroundings and to the garden areas which it encloses. These needs, however, though sufficient to bring back the fence, will undoubtedly bring back slightly different types of fences than those of the Colonial period. They will be plainer in design and less complicated in construction. And this is readily to be expected when one considers that they will not be built to ornament the front of our properties or to be observed in close detail without being partially concealed with vines or screened with plant materials of some nature. They will be viewed mostly in the mass and will be enclosing useful and not mere-

ly decorative areas, hence, their probable simplicity. There will also be found a marked tendency to spend as little on their construction as possible beyond the amount necessary to make them substantial and serviceable.

The designs shown here are of the almost simplest types imaginable. But it happens that simplicity in fences is quite a virtue, for a fence in a garden is in effect a formal line of a contrasting color drawn across a mass of informal foliage, and the simpler the fence the more telling the contrast. An intricately contrived fence in a garden may be a stunning thing as a fence, but it is really no rival to the other kind as a helpful bit in the garden's makeup.

While these fence types here tell their own stories (there is actually no part of the simple grounds and garden layout for which any one is not suitable) as far as appearance goes, and as far as above-ground construction is concerned, something might very well be said about their color treatment and the methods used to give them solid support.

If fences are going to assert themselves in the garden they should be allowed to form a contrast with the prevailing notes of green. Several colors do this nicely, and if you are a daring spirit you may try them. A not too brilliant yellow is the safest, but only with white can we be sure of no chromatic disturbance—white or some weathered stain. So many colors arise in a garden that only with white or a neutral color in our fence can we rest easy. A good white can be obtained by means of paint, stain, or white-wash. The choice may depend upon climate, cost or the wood used. White wash is certainly the least expensive, and in many ways, while it lasts, as lovely as any. A white creosote stain generally requires several coats on raw wood, but it is lasting and effective. The paint used should be a serviceable flat-tone. When a natural color creosote stain is used, one coat—at most, two—is apt to be enough. It should be understood that whether a fence is to be white or of a weathered tone may depend upon how closely it is linked up with the house, and the color of the trim on the house. Consistency in this direction is always satisfying to the eye.

As to the setting of fence spots there is a comparatively simple method which

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### House & Garden's

**Gardening Guide**

In the first of the following lists the perennials and annuals are alphabetically arranged. The directions refer to methods of planting and precuation, and to the most suitable soil and exposure. The lists comprise leading species and varieties.

#### Annuals and Perennials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Season of Bloom</th>
<th>Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annuals</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Daisy</td>
<td>Bellis perennis</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>April to June</td>
<td>By seed or division; transplant to 4&quot; apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Daisy</td>
<td>Bellis perennis</td>
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<td>African Daisy</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>By seed or division; transplant to 4&quot; apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perennials</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Senna</td>
<td>Senna rosmarinus</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>June to Sept.</td>
<td>By seed or division; transplant to 4&quot; apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel's Trumpet</td>
<td>Brugmansia</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>June to Sept.</td>
<td>By seed or division; transplant to 4&quot; apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica</td>
<td>Angelica archangelica</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>June to Sept.</td>
<td>By seed or division; transplant to 4&quot; apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Malus</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>April to June</td>
<td>By seed or division; transplant to 4&quot; apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Malus</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>April to June</td>
<td>By seed or division; transplant to 4&quot; apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Malus</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>April to June</td>
<td>By seed or division; transplant to 4&quot; apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>Malus</td>
<td>Red and yellow</td>
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</table>

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**Notes:**

- Perennials and annuals are alphabetically arranged.
- Directions include planting methods, season of bloom, and growth habits.
- Suitable soil and exposure are also mentioned.

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**ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS**

### ANNUALS

- **African Daisy**
- **Angel's Trumpet**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
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- **Apple**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**

### PERENNIALS

- **American Senna**
- **Angelica**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
- **Apple**
H O U S E  &  G A R D E N ' S  G A R D E N I N G  G U I D E

ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS—CONTINUED

COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME | COLOR | HEIGHT | SEASON OF BLOOM | DIRECTIONS
---|---|---|---|---|---

Japanese Iris | Iris ensata | Various | 36" | June, July | By divisions immediately after blooming; water well; rich soil; sun

Jerusalem Cross | Delphinium consolida | White | 48" | July, Aug. | By seed or by division; prefers moist soil; partial shade

Larkspur | Delphinium hybrida | Blue to purple | 48" | July, Aug. | By divisions immediately after blooming; shade well; rich soil; sun

Lavatera | Lavatera trimestris | Pink | 36" | June | By seed or by division; prefers moist soil; sun

Loosestrife | Lythrum salicaria | Pink | 36" | July | By divisions; rich, well-drained soil; partial shade

Lychnis | Lychnis chalcedonica | White | 36" | June | By divisions; prefers moist soil; partial shade

Mealy Sunflower | Helianthus annuus | Yellow | 36" | July, Aug. | By seed or by division; prefers moist soil; sun

Morning Glory | Ipomoea purpurea | Purple | 36" | June | By seed or by division; needs support; partial shade

New Zealand Flax | Phormium tenax | Pink | 48" | June, July | By division; prefers moist soil; sun

Oriental Poppy | Papaver orientale | Red | 36" | June, July | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Orchid Cattleya | Cattleya hybrid | Various | 36" | May to Sept. | By division; light soil; sun

Orchid Paphiopedilum | Paphiopedilum rothschildianum | White | 36" | July, Aug. | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Oregano | Origanum vulgare | White | 36" | May, June | By seed or by division; prefers moist soil; sun

Over and Under | Helichrysum italicum | Yellow | 36" | May, July | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Philodendron | Philodendron bipinnatifidum | Green | 36" | June | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Plumosa Poppy | Meconopsis plumosa | Purple | 36" | June | By seed or by division; prefers moist soil; sun

Prayer Plant | Justicia carnea | Purple | 36" | June | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Pyrethrum | Tanacetum capitatum | Yellow | 36" | July | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Sage | Salvia officinalis | Green | 36" | June | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Sagebrush | Artemisia absinthium | Silver | 36" | July | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Sea Lavender | Lavandula dentata | Lavender | 36" | July, Aug. | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Shepherd's Stock | Cannas lutea | Yellow | 36" | July, Aug. | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Sherbert Iris | Iris sibirica | White | 36" | May, June | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Silver Needle | Cineraria maritima | Yellow | 36" | June, July | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Speedwell | Veronica spicata | Blue | 36" | June, July | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Spring Azalea | Rhododendron indicum | Red | 36" | May | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Spring Floral | Dianthus chamaeleon | Various | 36" | June, July | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Spring Windflower | Anemone blanda | White | 36" | April, May | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Tiger Lily | Lilium lancifolium | White | 36" | June, July | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Twinflower | Linnaea borealis | Blue | 36" | June | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

White Rock-cress | Arabis alpina | White | 36" | May | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Woodland Phlox | Phlox subulata | White | 36" | June | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Yellow Foxglove | Digitalis ambigua | Yellow | 36" | June, July | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

Zinnia | Zinnia elegans | Various | 36" | July, Aug. | By divisions; prefers moist soil; sun

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME | CHARACTER | DIRECTIONS
---|---|---|---

Cape Flower | Calceolaria hybrids | Light violet, bell shape flowers | Plant in well-drained soil; full sun; very drought tolerant

Coral Bells | Heuchera x hybrida | Pink | Propagate from seed or divisions

Cowslip Orchid | Orchis mascula | Yellow | Plant in rich, well-drained soil; full sun

Fritillary | Fritillaria meleagris | Purple | Plant in well-drained soil; full sun

Goldilocks | Muscari latifolium | Blue | Plant in well-drained soil; full sun

Heirloom Lace | Anemone coronaria | Pink | Propagate from seed or divisions

Mudlark | Camassia quamash | White | Plant in well-drained soil; full sun

Wood anemone | Anemone nemorosa | Pink | Propagate from seed or divisions

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL VINES

COMMON NAME | BOTANICAL NAME | CHARACTER | DIRECTIONS
---|---|---|---

Akebia | Akebia quinata | Fragrant pink and purple flowers in early Spring | Propagate by layers or cuttings

Ampelopsis | Ampelopsis arborea | Purple and white flowers | Plant in shade

Ancho身材 | Akebia quinata | Fragrant pink and purple flowers in early Spring | Propagate by layers or cuttings

Ampelopsis quinquefolia | Ampelopsis quinquefolia | White | Plant in shade

Aralia | Fritillaria meleagris | Purple | Plant in shade

Buddleja | Buddleja x weyeriana | White | Plant in full sun

Clematis | Clematis armandii | Cream to purple | Plant in well-drained soil; full sun

Digitalis | Digitalis ambigua | Yellow | Plant in well-drained soil; full sun

Eustoma | Eustoma grandiflorum | Pink | Plant in full sun

Filipendula | Filipendula ulmaria | Pink | Plant on stolons

Gardenia | Gardenia jasminoides | White | Plant in shade

Glycine | Glycine max | Pink | Plant in full sun

Hedera | Hedera helix | Green | Plant in shade

Japanese honeysuckle | Lonicera japonica | Yellow | Plant in full sun

Kudzu | Pueraria lobata | Purple | Plant in full sun

Lonicera | Lonicera japonica | Yellow | Plant in full sun

Mandevilla | Mandevilla sp. | White | Plant in full sun

Morning glory | Ipomoea purpurea | Purple | Plant in full sun

Moss Phlox | Phlox subulata | Blue | Plant in well-drained soil; full sun

Polemonium | Polemonium caeruleum | Blue | Plant in well-drained soil; full sun

Propagata | Propagata species | Various | Plant in well-drained soil; full sun

Rambler Rose | Rosa banksiae | Pink | Plant in full sun

Rosa | Rosa species | Various | Plant in full sun

Shade Vine | Scrophularia nodosa | Pink | Plant in shade

Spiraea | Spiraea x bumalda | White | Plant in full sun

Sweet Pea | Lathyrus odoratus | Red | Plant in full sun

Tecoma | Tecoma capensis | Yellow | Plant in full sun

Vitis | Vitis coignetiae | Green | Plant in full sun

Zantedeschia | Zantedeschia aethiopica | White | Plant in full sun
# VEGETABLES FOR A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEGETABLE AND TYPE</th>
<th>VARIETY</th>
<th>FIRST PLANTING</th>
<th>SUCCESSIVE PLANTING</th>
<th>AMOUNT OR NUMBER FOR 100' ROW</th>
<th>DIRECTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bean, bush, Green Pod</td>
<td>Early Bountiful</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>In dry soil available; cover first planting 1(\frac{1}{2}) deep. In dry soil available; cover first planting 1(\frac{1}{2}) deep. Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean, bush, Wax</td>
<td>Rust Proof Golden Wax</td>
<td>April 26</td>
<td>2 to 12</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean, pole, Lima</td>
<td>Burpee Improved</td>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>2 to 12</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean, pole</td>
<td>Golden Cluster</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>3 to 12</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean, pole, Lima</td>
<td>Early Lemon</td>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>3 to 12</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, main and winter</td>
<td>Detract Dark Red</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Sprouts</td>
<td>Dakota R</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, Ex. Early</td>
<td>Copenhagen M's</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, summer</td>
<td>Succession</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, late</td>
<td>Dutch Ball Head</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>3 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant with eyes down when danger of frost is past. May be sown in larger quantities for seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots, main and winter</td>
<td>Danvers</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots, Ex. Early</td>
<td>Early Scarlet Horn</td>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets, Ex. Early</td>
<td>Early Model</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets, main and winter</td>
<td>Detroit Dark Red</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery, Early</td>
<td>Golden Self-Blanching</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery, late</td>
<td>Winter Queen</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery, Late Golden Self-Blanching</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery, Early</td>
<td>Giant Fringed</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohlsb</td>
<td>White Vienna</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, loose leaf, for salads</td>
<td>American Flag</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, spring and fall</td>
<td>Big Boston</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, &quot;Crisp Head&quot;, for head lettuce</td>
<td>Brittle Ice</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons, musk</td>
<td>Netted Gem</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons, musk, bush</td>
<td>Henderson's Bush</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons, water</td>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oka</td>
<td>White Velvet</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oka, &quot;sets&quot;</td>
<td>Yellow Davers</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oka, globe</td>
<td>Gigantic Gibraltar</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley</td>
<td>Emerald Curled</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea, smooth</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea, Early, wrinkled</td>
<td>Gradus</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea, wrinkled, main crop</td>
<td>Alderman</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers, large fruited</td>
<td>Ruby King</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers, small fruited</td>
<td>Coral Gem Bouquet</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers</td>
<td>Improved Serrano Crown</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, Irish Cobbler</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, winter</td>
<td>White Chinese</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, summer</td>
<td>White Anniversary</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutabaga</td>
<td>Golden Eye</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subaboy</td>
<td>Sandwich Island</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, summer</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, winter</td>
<td>Hubbard</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach, summer</td>
<td>Blanc de Pont</td>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato, Early</td>
<td>Early Purple</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato, main crop</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, summer</td>
<td>Amber Globe</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, winter</td>
<td>White Globe</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>4 to 12</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shallow; about (\frac{1}{4}) an inch deep and thick.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES ON VEGETABLES**

*"P"—plants from frames or seed-beds.  
First figure under Directions indicates distance between rows; second between plant.*

Note how the plants at regular distances, but so near together that machine cultivation is attempted only between the rows.

Beets which are usually especially enriched before planting, are isolated groups or clusters

of plants, generally about equal distance— or more—each way.  
Thinning consists in putting out the surplus seedlings as soon as most of the seeds are up.
The GARDENER'S CALENDAR FOR MARCH

SUNDAY

How beautiful and fresh the grass returns! When golden days decline the meadow burns; yet autumn suns no hidden root have slain. The spring winds blow, and there is grass again and now for Crocus a (From the Chinese)

1. Sprout potatoes in some warm greenhouse, as soon as the earth warms up. They may be planted in the garden as soon as the ground is warm enough.
2. Remove stakes and trellises from the garden and store them for use during the season.
3. Continue to thin out hardy annuals as the growing season progresses.
4. Plant hardy annuals in the greenhouse for early forcing.
5. Plant cabbage, cauliflower, and Brussels sprouts in the garden. These crops require plenty of space and room to grow.
6. Sow seeds of early vegetables such as peas, beans, and spinach in the greenhouse. These crops require plenty of space and room to grow.
7. Transplant strawberries to their permanent beds. This is the best time to move strawberries, as they are in a dormant state and will not suffer from transplanting.
8. Prune and train roses and other flowering shrubs. This is the best time to prune and train roses, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
9. Transplant hydrangeas, blackberries, and currants to their permanent beds. These plants require plenty of space and room to grow.
10. Prune and train grapevines and other fruit trees. This is the best time to prune and train grapevines, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
11. Mulch beds of asparagus with straw or other organic material. This will help to retain moisture and keep the soil warm.
12. Prune and train lavender, geraniums, and other flowering perennials. This is the best time to prune and train lavender, geraniums, and other flowering perennials, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
13. Transplant new plants to their permanent beds. This is the best time to transplant new plants, as they are in a dormant state and will not suffer from transplanting.
14. Prune and train willows and other ornamental shrubs. This is the best time to prune and train willows, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
15. Prune and train eucalyptus and other large flowering trees. This is the best time to prune and train eucalyptus, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
16. Prune and train oleander and other large flowering trees. This is the best time to prune and train oleander, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
17. Prune and train hydrangeas, blackberries, and currants to their permanent beds. These plants require plenty of space and room to grow.
18. Prune and train roses and other flowering shrubs. This is the best time to prune and train roses, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
19. Transplant strawberries to their permanent beds. This is the best time to move strawberries, as they are in a dormant state and will not suffer from transplanting.
20. Prune and train lavender, geraniums, and other flowering perennials. This is the best time to prune and train lavender, geraniums, and other flowering perennials, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
21. Transplant new plants to their permanent beds. This is the best time to transplant new plants, as they are in a dormant state and will not suffer from transplanting.
22. Prune and train willows and other ornamental shrubs. This is the best time to prune and train willows, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
23. Prune and train eucalyptus and other large flowering trees. This is the best time to prune and train eucalyptus, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
24. Prune and train hydrangeas, blackberries, and currants to their permanent beds. These plants require plenty of space and room to grow.
25. Prune and train roses and other flowering shrubs. This is the best time to prune and train roses, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
26. Transplant strawberries to their permanent beds. This is the best time to move strawberries, as they are in a dormant state and will not suffer from transplanting.
27. Prune and train lavender, geraniums, and other flowering perennials. This is the best time to prune and train lavender, geraniums, and other flowering perennials, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
28. Transplant new plants to their permanent beds. This is the best time to transplant new plants, as they are in a dormant state and will not suffer from transplanting.
29. Prune and train willows and other ornamental shrubs. This is the best time to prune and train willows, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.
30. Prune and train eucalyptus and other large flowering trees. This is the best time to prune and train eucalyptus, as the buds are just beginning to form and will not be injured.

This month appears seven of our most illustrious living botanists. They represent almost every phase of what must be the most engaging science in a scientific world, from the pure philosophy of the subject, in which Drs. Confer, Trellese and Cowles deal particularly, to plant experimentation, such as the blueberry culture that has been conducted under Dr. Conville, and to the enthusiastic collecting, testing and exploiting being done by Sargent and Wilson

The Leading Spirit in the New York Botanical Garden; founder of the American system of nomenclature

Henry C. Cowles
Professor of Botany at the University of Chicago, and one of our greatest scientific botanists

F. V. Coville
Chief Botanist of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Washington

N. L. Britton
The author of note, and one of the most famous experimenters and collectors living, and now a regular House & Garden contributor

William Trellese
The dean of American botanists, botanical author of note, and professor of botany at the Unit of Illinois

Charles Sprague Sargent
The Director of the Arnold Arboretum, and one of the most important men in Botany in America

F. V. Coville
Chief Botanist of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Washington

John M. Coulter
Head of the Department of Botany at the University of Chicago, and one of the most famous experimenters and collectors living, and now a regular House & Garden contributor

Ernest H. Wilson
Otherwise, and because of his fruitful expeditions to the Orient, known as "Chinese Wilson" one of the most famous experimenters and collectors living, and now a regular House & Garden contributor

SUNDAY

1. Changes of all kinds wherever the sun shines, first, second, etc., until the last, must be carried on early, in the first days of spring. This is especially true of fruit trees, which must be pruned and trained while they are still young and tender. It is also the best time to plant new trees, as they will have plenty of time to become established before the summer heat.

SATURDAY

1. Make a habit of keeping your nose tickled by the sight of beautiful plants, whether they be your own or those of your neighbors. This is the best time to enjoy the beauty of nature, as the flowers are at their height and the air is pure and sweet.

2. This is the time to plant your bulbs and bulbs in the garden. This is the best time to plant bulbs, as they will have plenty of time to become established before the summer heat.

3. Make a habit of keeping your nose tickled by the sight of beautiful plants, whether they be your own or those of your neighbors. This is the best time to enjoy the beauty of nature, as the flowers are at their height and the air is pure and sweet.

MONDAY

1. Changes of all kinds wherever the sun shines, first, second, etc., until the last, must be carried on early, in the first days of spring. This is especially true of fruit trees, which must be pruned and trained while they are still young and tender. It is also the best time to plant new trees, as they will have plenty of time to become established before the summer heat.

TUESDAY

1. Changes of all kinds wherever the sun shines, first, second, etc., until the last, must be carried on early, in the first days of spring. This is especially true of fruit trees, which must be pruned and trained while they are still young and tender. It is also the best time to plant new trees, as they will have plenty of time to become established before the summer heat.

F. V. Coville
Chief Botanist of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Washington

N. L. Britton
The leading spirit in the New York Botanical Garden; founder of the American system of nomenclature
Serve Whitman's

Chocolates have won a place all their own in social life and home living.

At luncheon or afternoon tea a few pieces of well-chosen chocolates add charm as well as substance. For more formal affairs chocolates are last, but not least, on a well-planned menu. Bridge is not complete, for many players, without chocolates. More and more everyday home life is sweetened by chocolates.

Whitman's are first choice, not only for their original quality, but for the almost perfect system of distribution everywhere through accredited retail stores, which handle these perishable candies with care.

Suggested for home use is the Standard Package—an all 'round Whitman assortment, direct descendant of the package that first made the name famous, in 1842.

Write to nearest branch for illustrated booklet: "On Choosing Chocolates."

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia
Sole makers of Whitman's Immaculate Chocolate, Creme and Marshmallow Whip

One of Whitman's QUALITY GROUP
WAX Your Linoleum

Your linoleum will last longer, look better and clean easier if you polish it occasionally with Johnson's Paste or Liquid Wax. Wax helps preserve the life and resilience of linoleum—brings out the pattern and color—and protects from wear. Endorsed by the leading manufacturers of linoleum.

Wax is the ideal finish and polish for all your floors. It will make them beautiful—easy to care for—they won't be slippery—and will not heel-print. And Wax is by far the most economical finish for floors—a lb. (8¢) can of Johnson's Wax being sufficient for polishing 300 sq. ft.—one coat. With waxed floors expensive refinishing is never necessary for walked-on places can easily be re-waxed without going over the entire floor.

JOHNSON'S Paste - Liquid - Powdered
POLISHING WAX

You can take all the drudgery from dusting if you will just polish your furniture and woodwork occasionally with Johnson's Liquid Wax. It quickly produces an exquisite, velvety lustre of great beauty and durability. Imparts a hard, dry, oil-less polish to which dust and lint will not cling. Johnson's Polishing Wax gives a delightful air of immaculate cleanliness wherever used.

The Easy Way

To wax floors and linoleum use a Johnson Weighted Polishing Brush. It spreads the wax evenly—polishes the wax easily—and is an ideal floor duster. Price 95¢ (West of Rockies — 75¢). Dealers are authorized to give a quart (1½) bottle of Johnson's Kleen Floor FREE with each brush they sell.

Building?

If so—you should have our Book on Wood Finishing and Home Beautifying. It tells just what materials to use and how to apply them. Included in the color card—gives covering capacities, etc. Use Coupon Below. Our Individual Advice Department will gladly give expert counsel on interior wood finishing—without cost or obligation.

FREE—Book on Home Beautifying

Ask for a free copy of the Johnson Book on Home Beautifying at any store displaying the sign shown at right. Or, fill out and mail this coupon, enclosing 1c to cover mailing cost.

My Dealer is: ........................................
NAME: ........................................
ADDRESS: ........................................
CITY AND STATE: ........................................

The FINE OLD ART of THTATCHING

(Continued from page 72)

Not only is the thatch itself somewhat cheaper to put on than tile, but in the accessories of the roof there is a distinct saving. Thatch being light in weight, less timber is required in the rafters and parapets, and also the battens can be spaced farther apart. In addition, it is desirable to cover a roof under slates or tiles with thatch—a precaution that is quite unnecessary under thatch, which in itself makes a really warm covering. It is also unnecessary to put gutters and down pipes to a thatched roof, the thatch itself projects so far from the wall that it throws the water clear. This means not only a saving of gutter and down pipe, but that rainwater drains are avoided—an item of considerable cost. Sometimes a stone or brick course is laid flat on the ground against the wall of the house to take the drip of the thatch. This protects the footings, throwing the water outwards and away from the wall. If it is desired to put gutters to a thatched roof they should be of wood, and elm is the best for this purpose. A V-shaped gutter of two boards is fairly simple to make and the down pipes may be of the same material.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THATCH

Thatch is popularly supposed to harbor vermin and insects but there is no real ground for this fable. Any old house that has been neglected may become subject to these pests, whether tiled or thatched, but if kept in good order the thatched house will be perfectly clean and healthy. Another objection raised to thatching is the fire hazard. Thatch is undoubtedly a fire hazard, but the very great number of thatched cottages existing which are hundreds of years old will show that there is nothing unduly dangerous about them. As a matter of fact, with a properly designed roof of reed thatch the danger is almost negligible. This thatch is laid so that only the butt ends project and these are very hand and woody and not easily ignited. Old thatch, too, is not liable to fire, whether of reeds or straw. Many a thatched roof has been blamed as the cause of fire, which has really been due to defective flues. In olden days the builders were not particularly careful about their chimneys, and the end of a beam, as often as not, was allowed to run into the flue. Of course, if one is using thatch, one should take every reasonable precaution in the design and construction to minimize the danger of fire. The roofs should be set at a steep pitch. The flues should be carefully built and rendered with a cement on the outside where they pass through the roof. The chimneys would be better carried to a fair height above the roof and should, if possible, be placed on the ridge, and the thatch should be tightly packed—the house ends being well trimmed. Electric wiring should not be run in proximity to the thatching.

In England the art of thatching, which was falling into desuetude, has of late years been coming back into favor, and it is not uncommon to find new country houses of considerable size, as well as cottages, that have a thatch of roofing. The usual materials for thatching are reeds, straw or heather. Reeds make by far the best roof. Of straw thatching, rye-straw is the best, but not often obtainable, and wheat straw is better than oat straw. In any case, the straw should be long and unbroken. Straw from wheat, threshed by hand, is better for thatching than that obtained when the threshing is done by machine, because the machine is inclined to break the stem. The method of laying reeds is very different from that of thatching with straw. Straw is tied to the battens with creosoted twine, and after the straw is laid it is raked down to a smooth surface and the eaves and eaves are cut with a knife. Reeds, however, after being secured are "knocked up" to a smooth surface, and no cutting is done except to the ridge. The tool used for "knocking up" is known as a "legget." The reeds are bound up to the thatcher in bundles, he spreads them out and partially secures them with reed bands which are pinned down with hazel staples. The work is then dressed up with the legget and is finally tied down to the rafters with hazel "swais." When the whole roof has been completed the thatcher will have a beautiful, clean, smooth, thatched roof, which will last for many years and will require little or no maintenance.
The owner of the V-63 Five Passenger Sedan travels in an atmosphere of richness and refinement.

Its beautiful Cadillac-Fisher Body, appointed with the care used in decorating an exquisite drawing room, affords every facility for the convenience and comfort of its passengers.

But the dominant appeal of the Sedan, as of all V-63 models, is its extraordinary performance.

Its harmonized and balanced V-Type eight cylinder engine—Cadillac's greatest contribution to automotive progress in recent years—functions with a smoothness and quietness new to motoring.

To the speed and power of this engine is added the safety of Cadillac Four Wheel Brakes—and these qualities, combined with instant acceleration and exceptional ease of control, insprie the one who drives with a sense of complete road-mastery.

Cadillac invites you to approach the V-63 Sedan with great expectations, and is confident that a single ride will convince you of its surpassing quality.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
GARDENING AS A SPORT

(Continued from page 70)

A hobby is a governor on the engine of a man’s endeavors. It is quite different from a sport; it calls for some intellectual knowledge; it has, generally, an educational value. Collecting boat models or stamps, or carving wood, presupposes a taste for and requires a knowledge of the respective subject. Its reward, apart from the sense of possession, lies in the appreciation of beauty in its various forms. Having so wide an appeal to the senses, gardening is universally adopted as a pastime.

The editor enjoys it as a huge sport—although he is getting no thinner. The artist sees it as a pure art. The British army captain gardens from tradition and inherited love of it. A retired British army captain, and a mechanic, a life-timer in Sing Sing, the butler, well, he finds it “jes’ happiness.”

The Norfolk (England) thatcher, who is beautiful smooth and prim. Cutting goes on all the winter. Well laid bedget. Only the ends of the legget. Only the ends of the bedget. Only the ends of the legget. Only the ends of the bedget. Only the ends of the legget. Only the ends of the bedget. Only the ends of the legget. Only the ends of the bedget. Only the ends of the legget. Only the ends of the bedget. Only the ends of the legget. Only the ends of the bedget. Only the ends of the legget. Only the ends of the bedget.

Having so wide an appeal to the senses, gardening is universally adopted as a pastime.

Eventually we, too, may attain that wisdom. But we must go at it slowly. Gardening should not be entered into in a hectic rush; it should be entered by slow degrees. A garden and its work should be so planned that its master is always master and never its slave. It should always be a game, new and fresh and more stimulating as the days pass.

The FINE OLD ART of THATCHING

(Continued from page 102)

been made it is finally “knocked up” with the legget. Only the ends of the reeds are exposed and the whole surface is beautifully smooth and firm.

The round reed used for thatching grows in many parts of England, and is found in various sections of this country. The Norfolk (England) thatcher, who is perhaps a great artist in reed thatching as is to be found, will say that the reeds of the Broadsway has a longer life than any other. The reeds are cut after the first frost has killed the leaves, and cutting goes on all the winter. Well laid reed thatch will last for a very long time, and often goes thirty years or so before any repairs actually become necessary.

The reed is so woody and hard that birds cannot nest in it. Nest makers often cause a great deal of damage to straw thatch. Their nests can be stopped by pegging wire netting on the eaves and verges, but this does not enhance the appearance of the roof. Repairs should always be made to thatch as soon as the roof shows the first signs of wear. If once holes are made where wet can lodge are allowed to go unattended, the decay is sure to spread with rapidity. “A stitch in time” is a proverb peculiarly applicable, literally and figuratively, to a thatched roof.
Conjuring Music's Spell

It's thrilling tales of courage and patriotism; its beautiful dreams of sentiment and romance; the witchery of great music performed by those who stand at the very pinnacle of fame—the Duo-Art unfolds, as though by magic, before you.

And if your mood and that of your guests be merry, the Duo-Art provides the real—and rare—pleasure of dancing to perfect music at home.


Duo-Art Literature sent upon request to Dept. N.G.2

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL—NEW YORK
Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion—the Phonograph Supreme
BENGAL-ORIENTAL RUGS
The Seamless Rugs of Quality
Woven of imported Oriental yarns

When You Buy a Rug
be sure that it is woven in one piece—without seams. Oriental rugs, even in largest carpet sizes, are never seamed. A rug with seams is merely two or three strips of carpet sewn together. The first signs of wear always appear where they are joined.

Bengal-Oriental Rugs are woven entirely in one piece—there are no seams to mar their beauty as time goes on. There is no disputing the greater desirability of Bengal-Oriental seamless rugs. Then too, the fringes are "belonging" fringes—not sewn on.

The best shops display Bengal-Oriental Rugs. Ask your dealer for them.

Look for this satin label on the back of every rug.

*Backgrounds of Oriental Beauty*
by Alice Van Leer Carrick, sent upon request.

When you visit New York we shall be pleased to have you call at our new showroom at

110 WEST 40TH STREET
JAMES M. SHOEMAKER CO., INC.
NEW YORK

GLORIFIED DECALCOMANIA

(Continued from page 85)

The first printed papers appear to have been made in Holland. The term domino was used in Italy in the 15th Century in relation to small sheets of paper, roughly 12" x 8" in size, done in imitation of marble. French taste introduced arabesques, and finally figures, and the manufacture continued steadily and developed eventually into papers of large size, and we have record in 1786 of marbled papers and papers printed in all colors with flowers and figures.

French travelers returning from Milan and Naples brought back these so-called domino papers. These papers, used at first by the humbler classes and later universally, were printed in black outline then colored by hand in distemper colors. The subjects, all of course in miniature, were fruits, flowers, birds, figures and buildings. The colors were simple and clear with a small amount of silver glimmer called cat silver. In 1700 these papers had become so popular that there was scarcely a fine house in Paris that did not utilize them as decoration on walls, screens, furniture and boxes.

Why this fanciful and delightful mood languished can possibly be explained by its simplicity, for taste soon became stiff.

Modern papers offer delightful opportunities to practice this ancient art of découpure. Sheets of paper with a flower design measure 20" x 16". The Japan Paper Co.

The stairway and pagoda of the green and white wallpaper above might be cut out and applied to a small silver screen or fire- board. From Thomas Strahan.
Only Packard can build a Packard

Brilliant Beauty
Distinctive Smartness
Extraordinary Performance
Economy of Operation
Luxurious Comfort
Low Upkeep Cost
Years and Years of Service
Pride of Ownership
Sound Investment
Standardized Nation-Wide Service
High Resale Value

Four-wheel service brakes; 2 additional rear wheel brakes—a total of 6—on all Packard cars

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE
Fascinating drapery fabrics that never fade

DO YOU LOVE COLORS ~ rich glowing colors that can be used at your windows to transform them into pictures of beauty and delight? Then indeed will you be enchanted with Orinoka draperies, for they are lovely and as charmingly colorful as you could wish, yet as practical to use as white. You can match the sunlight with glass curtains of gold, hang your bedroom with sunshine with glass curtains of white. You can match the subdued, if the fabrics are wish, yet as practical to use with Orinoka guaranteed the colors will hold. Neither washing nor sun affects in the least the colors in these Orinoka materials.

Washing but renews their freshness, and not even the strongest sun can make them change. That is because of the Orinoka special process of hand-dyeing the yarns before they are woven into cloth. If the materials fade, the merchant from whom you bought them is authorized to replace the goods, or refund your money. Orinoka guaranteed materials offer you an almost unlimited choice of both plain and patterned materials in weaves, colors and designs appropriate for any type of window.

THE ORINOKA GUARANTEE is printed on the tag attached to every bolt of genuine Orinoka sunfast fabrics. Look for it when you buy. "These goods are guaranteed absolutely fadeless. If color changes from exposure to sunlight or from washing, the merchant is hereby authorized to replace them with new goods or to refund the purchase price."

Glorified Decalcomania

(Continued from page 106)

The lighting fixtures above the settee are treated much in the same manner. They are in the Chinese taste. The frames are painted black and gold and the Chinese figures are pasted on to mirror backgrounds. The whole is then shellaccd and the shellac is rubbed from parts of the mirror with a small brush giving an antique effect in keeping with the old pewter cannisters used as supports for the candle arms. There are many small pieces of furniture that will be carried by this gay art such as low coffee tables, boxes, trays and children's furniture. Beware of belittling this work; well done, it joins hands with things of beauty far away from the commercial and charming effects can be achieved without overwhelming cost.

How To Raise Plants

(Continued from page 92)

A commode can be made effective and different if painted some gay color such as lacquer red or green blue and then decorated with cut out paper designs.

a shallow nurseryman's earthenware pan. This method is generally employed when some special variety or a limited number of seeds are being planted or when, as in the case of fine seeds such as petunias, the seed cannot be successfully sown in drills and is scattered lightly over the soil. And baled into position with staples sunk into the rim when it is built. See that the sash is complete and well putted and that seams between the frame and the concrete rim are caulked either with soil or by stacking manure around the outside of the frame. Into the bottom of the pit is placed a 12" layer of fresh horse manure, which is a hot manure capable of generating a great heat. In colder regions 24" of manure may be required. Pack this down tight, put on the sash and allow the manure to ferment for two days. After that open up the bed, spread a layer of straw on top of the manure and then a deep layer of sifted garden loam. The straw and depth of the loam will prevent the roots of the seedlings from reaching the manure, for this manure is placed at the bottom not for fertilizing but to generate heat. The bed should be closed again and the whole thing allowed to cook for three days. A soil thermometer should now come into the picture. These range in price from 75 cents to $3 and can be had from any well-equipped seed store. When the temperature has cooled down to 70°-80°, the seeds may be planted in the soils in drills or broadcast—drills are better—or in flats set on the soil. Simpler hotbeds can be made by excavation the earth to 2½' deep and filling it.
SILVER

Nothing can take the place of solid silver flatware as the family's gift to the bride.

Much old silver prized as heirlooms is really Black Starr & Frost silver, acquired by an earlier generation, and the many beautiful designs now on exhibition in our showrooms will be the heirlooms of future generations.

BLACK • STARR & FROST
JEWELERS
FIFTH AVENUE • CORNER FORTY-EIGHTH STREET • NEW YORK
[ 1145 YEARS ]
required dimensions for the frame, filling with manure and straw and then proceeding as in the concrete frame. The outside should be banked with manure. A still simpler method is merely to make a flat bed of horse manure and soil and set the frame on top.

The cost of a hotbed depends on the method used and the size. Good sash is an important item. There is no economy in buying poor sash butting day that you can afford. Two kinds are on the market: the single glass and the double, the latter so arranged that a cushion of warm air lies between the two panes of glass. There is nothing difficult about the management of a hotbed. All that it requires is daily attention. The temperature should be well above about 75°, the temperature required for the germination of most seeds. If the outside temperature threatens to take a hit, cover the frames with old blankets or men and burlap sash made at about $1.75 each for the size that covers one sash and, with careful handling, should last several years. On bright days water the bed and ventilate by lifting the sash a little at the bottom. Close down the sash in the afternoon. As the seedlings grow and the nights become warmer, harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the air—by pushing up the sash a little more each day until it is finally taken off.

Apart from temperature there are two conditions to watch for in handling a hotbed—aphids, which can be killed with a spray of nicotine solution and "damping off", a fungus caused by sudden changes in temperature and too damp a soil. Proper ventilation will prevent this. An occasional light sprinkling of clean leaves from a metal bucket that has been over a fire will prevent this damping off.

The coldframe is, as its name implies, an unheated frame. Sun heat as the plants inside receive come from the sun shining through the glass sash. It is made with a frame and one or more sashes set directly over a prepared seed bed.

The uses for a coldframe are many: in the frame by a canopy of wire netting. Seeds can be sown in the open or the sash a little more each day until it is finally taken off. Coldframes are easily managed. On warm days—say 80°—the frame should be ventilated by removing the sash. But if seed or seedlings are to be exposed to the heat of the greenhouse or the sun's heat pouring through the glass sash, it is advisable to cover it with a sheet of glass or a piece of newspaper; the latter to prevent the soil from drying up too quickly and the former to help generate heat. Seed trays, pots and pans should be watered gently with a syringe or a watering pot equipped with a fine rose nozzle. Gentle application of water is absolutely necessary. Watering by direct application will settle the soil when it has warmed up and by the sun when seed is planted in the open ground.

Moisture is applied in several ways—by direct application and by condensation. Thus, after planting a seed flat, except in summer, it is advisable to cover it with a sheet of glass or a piece of newspaper; the latter to prevent the soil from drying up too quickly and the former to help generate heat. Seed trays, pots and pans should be watered gently with a syringe or a watering pot equipped with a fine rose nozzle. Gentle application of water is absolutely necessary. Watering by direct application will settle the soil when it has warmed up and by the sun when seed is planted in the open ground.

Coldframes are easily managed. On very warm days—and seed do come occasionally in late spring—the frame should be ventilated by raising the sash a little. The soils should be kept damp but not too moist. Seeds can be sown either directly in the soil of the cold frame or in flats placed in the frame.

GARDEN SEED BEDS

The soil for sowing must be in such a mechanical state as to assist germination. It should be sifted and free from all lumps and stones, and it should be friable, \( \text{i.e.} \) when you squeeze a handful of it, it will retain the marks of your fingers but will not yet easily fall apart. A good proportion is equal parts of sifted leaf mold or rich garden loam and clear sand, with a sprinkling of lime to keep it sweet. Lack of heat could you make it richer in humus. This soil should be mixed and stored away early in the autumn for dumping into hotbed, trays and pots. If you plan early planting, it is advisable to sow some seed or leaf mold indoors in the autumn and store it in the cellar.

Having prepared the soil in the trays, you are ready for sowing. With a ruler or stick make shallow parallel drills in the soil, about 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) inch apart. When the drills are planted, cover them with some sifted loam and press down with a brick. Seeds should be covered about twice their diameter; small seeds, such as those of the Primulas, are merely broadcast on the soil and pressed down without any covering.

This treatment applies equally to storage seeds of annuals and perennials, but there are some seeds that should be given a hand to help them out of their hard shells, like old men with heavy overcoats. With such seeds as the Beet and the Vine and Sweet Peas, can be soaked in tepid water for twelve hours before planting. Or, as in the case of seed and hardened seeds as of Cannas, file the seed to break the coating. Some gardeners even soak their Delphiniums seed for 24 hours to hasten germination. The seed of Sweet Peas which are known as 4
Often a bridesmaid but never a bride

She was often a bridesmaid but never a bride.

She was often a bridesmaid but never a bride.

She was often a bridesmaid but never a bride.

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She was often a bridesmaid but never a bride.
Curtains of Oxford Cross Net in the "sunshine" color give unusual charm to the dining room of Mrs. Borden Harriman of Washington, noted suffragette.

Curtain Your Windows with Sunproof Sunshine

The use of a touch of color is the latest vogue in window curtaining.

It may be a golden tone to give the room a cheerful, sunny character even on sunless days.

Or it may be a coloring characteristic of the furnishings—a touch of blue to give the colonial feeling to colonial furnishings or architecture.

But there is one thing it must not be—it must not be so obvious as to make the windows a patchwork of color when seen from the street.

QUAKER LACE COMPANY

A Booklet That Will Help You

Booklet "Concerning Window Draperies" will be sent free if you mention the name of the best retailer handling window draperies in your city or shopping center. Otherwise enclose 10 cents in stamps.

Wholesale Salesrooms:
BROADWAY, COR. 19th STREET, NEW YORK
WOMEN of discriminating taste take a particular delight in the trim, graceful and attractive appearance of this Buick four-cylinder, five-passenger Touring Car. Their first impression, however, is materially enhanced by the ease with which this car is handled, by the greater safety provided by its four-wheel brakes, and by the numerous refinements that contribute so much to their driving comfort and satisfaction. Nor is the least pleasing feature of this model its moderate price and its unusual economy of maintenance.
The new oaken bucket

"I wish to do something both great and useful for Paris," said Napoleon to an advisor. "Give it water," was the reply.

No longer do city homes depend on wells or nearby rivers. The old oaken bucket is replaced by electrically driven pumps. In Minneapolis, for instance, a General Electric motor of 1800 horse power drives pumps which supply 30,000-000 gallons a day.
High-Powered Reo Sixes

TWENTY years of completely manufacturing motor vehicles,—always to quality ideals,—have contributed to the maintenance of Reo as "The Gold Standard of Values."

A factory-trained organization of automobile artisans, working to exacting standards, is assurance that basically sound and progressive engineering policies will be supplemented by painstaking thoroughness in manufacture.

The concentration of tremendous resources on the production of one passenger car chassis is assurance of manufacturing economies that permit price moderation without sacrifice of quality at any point.

The new Touring Reo is shown below.

Inherent comfort qualities are supplemented—

for winter driving—by
storm-proof, metal-framed side curtains.

It is mounted on the famous high-powered Reo six-cylinder chassis, with vital power units cradled in a double frame.

The price is $1335 at Lansing, plus tax. Balloon tires and steel disc wheels $125 extra.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Lansing, Michigan
When all the other Crabapples have shed their flowers, the Southern Crab, MALUS ANGUSTIFOLIA, unfolds its leaves and light pink blossoms.

THE ROYALTY OF SPRING

(Continued from page 63)

which is oblong, is from 1" to 2½" in diameter, depressed globose in shape, green or pale yellow in color, fragrant and covered with a waxy secretion, and useful for making preserves.

The flowers of many Oriental Crabapples are bright rose-pink in the bud changing to white as they expand. Such are those of M. floribunda and M. theifera. Some like M. Sargentii, M. spectabilis, M. baccata and its forms are pure white. In M. spectabilis the flowers are pink fading to nearly white and in M. Halliana they are bright rose-pink becoming slightly paler as they age. The flowers are followed by an abundant crop of small fruits, in most species scarcely larger than a good-sized marble-fat pea, either crimson, wine-red, yellow or red and yellow, but in a few dull greenish red. The flowers last about a week, the fruits for several months; indeed, in several species they remain fresh in appearance throughout the winter. In spring the branches from tip to base are plumes of blossoms; in autumn they are brilliantly jewelled with fruits. To those who love birds, Crabapples have treble value, since the esthetic qualities of flowers and attractive autumn fruits they add that of birds. For its fragrance alone it is especially beneath my lady’s window.

Nurseriesmen have unfortunately grafted this plant on Common Apple stock on which it is neither happy nor long-lived. This and all other American Crabapples should be worked on the native species, the best for the purpose being the Iowa Crabapple (M. ioensis).

Of the Oriental Crabapples, M. Halliana, M. floribunda and M. spectabilis are not particularly difficult to obtain. The Japanese and many people in eastern North America consider M. Halliana the finest of all Asiatic Crabapples. Certainly it is the most handsome of all with colored flowers. It is a tree-like shrub sometimes 15' tall with a broad bushy crown of ascending-spreading branches and twiggy branchlets and rather sparse, comparatively thick, dark green leaves deeply tinged with bronze-color when they unfold. The flowers, each on a long slender stalk, are borne in clusters and are bright rose-color, but the pea-like fruit, which ripens late, is greenish red and unattractive. The flowers vary from nearly single to semi-double and the central one of each cluster is usually male.

Perhaps the best known and by some considered the finest Crabapple of the East is M. floribunda. In its broad, round-topped tree sometimes 30' tall, and more in diameter of crown, with a tangle of branches and masses of slender, arching and pendent branchlets, and where the blossoms cluster are white when fully expanded and bright rose-pink in bud, and as they open in succession the contrast is singularly beautiful. A cascade (Continued on page 118)
Angelus
REPRODUCING PIANO

The World's Master Pianists will play for your guests

THE Angelus brings to you the actual playing of Godowsky, Bauer, Gabriowitch, Rubinstein, Mero, Leginska, Menth, Buhlig — a host of noted pianists. They play the choice of their repertoires for you whenever desired. Each master's individuality of touch, of phrasing, of tone modulation is preserved in the Angelus reproduction. The effect is astounding. It is a supreme attainment beyond the most visionary hopes of music lovers. All acclaim it such.

The Angelus is a truly artistic piano of the utmost range and tonal purity. The recorded rolls—a vast treasury of master renditions, classical and popular—are made direct from the studio playings of famous pianists.

At an Angelus studio you can have a private recital at anytime. Let us send you the location of such a nearby studio and some programs arranged by Leopold Godowsky.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO CO., 661 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Division of Conway Musical Industries
IN THESE DAYS OF COMPACT LIVING

"We do seem pretty snug here, don't we? Last time you visited us we were still in the old house on Elm Street. It rambled all over the lot and Martha, my dear, what a care that big house was.

"This little place seems to suit my age and inclinations perfectly. Instead of several we only have one guest room now. But here's a secret, this davenport has a bed in it; you'd never guess it, would you? The bed part is really separate, with regular bedspreads and a real mattress. Comfortable? Well, when Paul and Mary come back from college there's always a battle to see who gets to sleep here.

"So you see we have two guest rooms although only one of them is visible in daytime. I'm going to put you here tonight, for the Martins are driving over later on so that we'll all be together and ready for an early start in the morning."

IN these days of compact living the Davenport Bed has taken its place as the most useful piece of furniture in the house. During the day and thru long, cozy evenings it furnishes an atmosphere of luxury and hospitality to any living room. At night it may be quickly converted into a generous size bed that makes for sound and comfortable sleep.

Your furniture store will show you a variety of Davenport Beds in which you will be sure to find one particularly suitable for your living room. Next time you're down, ask to see them, and chairs to match.

"The Home in Good Taste" is a pleasing presentation of correct home furnishings, accompanied by photographs of many styles of Davenport Beds. Write for a copy.

Davenport Bed Makers of America
1138 Standard Oil Building, Chicago

THE ROYALTY OF SPRING

(Continued from page 116)

of myriad flowers symbolizes this Crabapple when in full bloom. In 1881, there appeared in the Arnold Arboretum among some presumed seedlings of Malus floribunda a very distinct plant which has since been named M. rosea. It has the large and abundant flowers of M. floribunda but the flowers and fruit are nearly twice as large and it really is magnificent.

The first known of the Oriental Crabapples is the well-named M. spectabilis, with flowers of pure pale pink and more or less semi-double. The fruit is yellow, sometimes reddish on one side, and about 1 inch in diameter. This is a tree of moderate size with a vase-shaped crown of numerous rigid ascending spreading branches and short branchlets. It has been in cultivation since before 1730, having been introduced into English gardens from Canton, but its origin is still unknown. Years ago I saw fine specimens in the garden of the Summer Palace near Peking, and in the fullness of its blossoms this old favorite was right worthy of an Emperor's garden.

Now these four beautiful Crabapples are admittedly prises of a very large family but there are many other members, whose merits are deserving of the widest recognition. Space does not permit of an exhaustive list but the following are real beauties. M. floribunda is the very quintessence of Crabapple loveliness. It is a small tree, seldom exceeding 20 feet in height, with sparse white flowers and abundant pink and white fruit like a white heart cherry. In the autumn the finest of the larger fruited Crabapples.

Rigid of branch with wands of blossoms often 15 inches long the Chinese M. shiki or the very quintessence of Crabapple loveliness. It is a small tree, seldom exceeding 15 feet in height, with sparse white flowers and abundant pink and white fruit like a white heart cherry. In the autumn the finest of the larger fruited Crabapples.
The MARMON CAR has arrived at its present high excellence and its present low price through concentration for nine years on a single chassis and on a single type of engine.

And never once during its seventy-three years of fine, conscientious and able building has the Marmon factory looked for a short-cut to quality or tolerated a substitute for the simple art of honest building.

That is why, today, as never before, the country is coming to Marmon.

Price Range, $2785 to $4285. All Prices f. o. b. Factory

MARMON
Mingled with the thrill and sentiment of your home coming is a feeling of real appreciation for your Hartmann—the wardrobe trunk that has provided such convenient care-free clothes protection during the journey. There is also considerable satisfaction in knowing that discriminating travelers everywhere prefer the Hartmann. Look for the new Hartmann where better luggage is sold.

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY
Racine, Wisconsin

BE SURE THE HARTMANN RED "M" IS ON THE TRUNK. YOU BUY ONLY THIS STAMPED "M" TRUNK.

HARTMANN CushionTop WARDROBE TRUNKS

THE WORLD-WIDE RECOGNITION OF THIS NAME AND THIS MARK PROVES THAT APPRECIATION OF QUALITY IS UNIVERSAL.

STRAWBERRIES FOR ALL

(Continued from page 90)

for canning purposes; one of these latter, Eistetter Trebla, has produced 40,000 pounds of fruit per acre, while 9,000 pounds is an excellent yield and 7,500 pounds a heavy average yield under Eastern conditions. The ability to harvest strawberries without field injury is another remarkable saving to the canners, for the fruit can be processed as fast as received. There are few places where strawberries may not be grown. In the extreme south they are planted in late summer or early fall and mature their fruit in winter, and the life of the plant may be but six or seven months. Under favorable conditions in New Jersey, individual plants have been retained for ten years, each plant grown in a hill, all runners being cut off as fast as they form and such plants grow so large that a hushed basket will not cover them. Yields of two quarts per plant of excellent berries have been secured. For home use, over much of the United States, hill cultivation is to be favored. The distance apart the plants are to be set will depend upon the soil type and the variety.

All kinds of soils are used, from light sandy loams to clay. The variety adapted to the soil type should be planted. The soil must be well drained and well supplied with organic matter. The strawberry is not a hot weather plant. It is so shallow rooted that high temperatures tax its ability to transport water enough to keep cool, and when the water supply fails the foliage either withers or the margins of the leaves scorch and the plant succumbs to some malady, or if it recovers the yield is reduced. Irrigation, therefore, is of value during hot weather in many places.

If manure is available it may be applied to the crop prior to the strawberries, sometimes as much as a ton to a space 20 yards by 6 yards. If half this amount is used, fertilizers may be applied in addition just prior to planting as 1 pound dried blood, 2 1/2 pounds tankage, acid phosphate or bone meal and 1 pound mustard meal or potash, to each 3 square yards. When the plants are growing, they may be aided by an application of nitrate of soda, and this is often of value just prior to the maturation of the fruit; a pound to each 50 square yards is enough. Apply when the foliage is dry or it may burn it. If too much is used the berries will be soft and not keep well.

POLLINATION AND PLANTING

Some varieties are female, others are bisexual. If a variety is female or pistillate, a perfect flowered variety, should be planted near it, say, two rows of each to furnish pollen. Pollination is accomplished by bees and other insects. Rain, low temperatures or frost may injure the bloom and cause partially developed fruit or "nubbins." For the home garden, hills are best, although the plants may be grown in single rows if desired. Plants may be set in rows 2' by 18" and the runners cut off, although in the extreme south where the life of the plant is short, 12" apart in the row may be enough. As soon as the plants are received, unpack and if not ready to plant, set them in a trench singly and cover the roots with soil. When ready to plant, trim off a third of the roots if they are long and, making a hole with a spade, spread the roots thinly in the opening and then firm the soil to them with the heel. Leave the crown just level with the top of the soil. No roots should show and the crown from which the leaves developed must not be buried. Cultivation begins as soon as planting is finished and is maintained throughout the season. A hand cultivator is most useful. In Florida, planting goes on from June to November. On the Pacific Coast and in the States from Virginia southward it is done in the fall. North of this it is done in spring.

WINTER TREATMENT

In the central and northern states the plants may need winter protection. A mulch of wheat straw, pine needles, leaves, hay, etc., may be used. The tops may be pulled over the plants, after the first freezing weather. From Virginia to the southward mulching is not practiced, nor is it in use on the Pacific Coast where irrigation is employed. The mulch is usually put on about 2" deep, although in Minnesota and the Dakotas as much as 6" may be used. The mulch protects the roots from freezing and thawing, holds the moisture in the soil, and retards growth in spring, which is an advantage when late spring frosts occur. In the spring, as soon as the plants start the cover is rolled off the crowns and may be left between the rows or hauled off to permit cultivation.

There are several fall bearing or so-called everbearing varieties. To make sure of a crop in the fall remove all the blooms until the middle of July. This tends to increase the late crop. These plants are of value for the home garden; perhaps Superb and Premier are two of the most generally successful varieties. There are several insects which are apt to cause trouble. The strawberry weevil in the larva stage feeds on the pollen, and dusting with sulphur 65% or arsenate of lead 15% at the rate of 1 pound to every 60 square yards is advisable. Three dustings at weekly intervals may control the insects. The leaf roller which rolls the leaves is controlled in the same way. Diseases are usually best avoided by keeping the plants growing well. An average yield in the Northern States (as New York) is about two-thirds of a pint from a plant. In California with a longer growing and harvesting season it may be double or even more, and under the best of conditions in hills it may reach two quarts.

SOME SUGGESTIONS REGARDING VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES TO PLANT

(Continued on page 124)
During the long reign of the Tudors, greater luxury became general among the English nobility. By 1650 the Renaissance had fully flowered and spread its culture throughout Europe. In admiring the Tudor treatment here shown one sees the Gothic character of that time evolved out of the Northern temperament, enriched and brightened by Southern influences. Today this gracious spirit is re-captured by our community of master cabinet-makers at historic Fort Lee atop the Palisades.

The Galleries of Suggestion

The successful room not only harmonizes with its architectural background but leaves the impression that it was created to be lived in. Thus, the planning of any interior is a matter of discriminative selection rather than extravagant expenditure—which may account for even the simplest room remaining an unforgettable picture in one's memory. The suggestions freely offered to visitors; the complete Decorative Service; the reasonable attitude toward cost—all are essential features worthy of consideration, and a stroll through the galleries should be very convincing.

New York Galleries
INCORPORATED
417-421 MADISON AVENUE
Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets
If you insist on a good painter—and if you permit him to use Satinette—your clean, fresh Colonial interiors will become a glorious realization. And that realization will endure. For, Satinette creates a finish that is as lovely and lasting as fine china. Every washing makes it new.

Hardware and paint dealers handle Satinette. Architects specify it. Decorators are glad to use it. If you are unable to secure it conveniently, we will supply you direct.

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
444 1/2 Fourth Avenue, New York

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
2600 Federal St., Chicago

If geometrical designs are generally more effective for rose gardens than simpler shapes, because the outlines of the beds must assert themselves when flowers and foliage fail in the beds, and their edges should be sharply defined. If the paths are made of some loose material, such as gravel, an edging of brick or tile or plank on edge should be given them in order that the juncture of bed and path may always be clean-cut. Dwarf Box, kept low and neatly clipped, makes a splendid dark emphatic edging. With paved paths most of the edging problems vanish, for their own line is always crisp and certain.

The plan of this twin garden above makes these points clear. And because every detail has been made interesting and beautiful they sit effectively in their fine positions. In each garden a wide perennial border, massed from spring to fall with color in flower and foliage, extends about the four sides. It is hardly practical to combine Roses and herbaceous plants in the same bed, but where they are kept distinct, each acting as a complement to the other, then something has been done to add materially to the continuous beauty of the rose garden.

EURERFLOR | floor covering

ENAMEL overnight.

_ Name and Address

(Continued from page 122)

North Dakota

Early, Premier; Minnesota, Dunlap; Late, Minnehaha (very large).

South Dakota

Early, Premier; Minnesota, Dunlap; Late, Minnehaha (very large).

Illinois

Early, Early Jersey Giant, Early Olark, Premier (very promising);

Indiana

Midsummer, Dunlap, Riverbank, Wardfield, William Bent; Late, Avonna, Candy, Samyle.

Kansas

Early, none satisfactory; Premier most promising; Midseason, Dunlap in north, Avonna in south;

Missouri

Late, Candy around St. Louis.

Oklahoma

Early, St. Louis, Dunlap;

Midseason, Missionary suitable for Central Oklahoma, Klondike;

Late, Candy, Avonna (commercial);

Bonneville, Progress, best root each spring. Superb does best second year and may be kept over.

South Atlantic States

Virginia

Early, Chipman, Missionary; Minnesota, Glenmary, Helle, Klondike, Premier; Late, Avonna, Candy.

New Jersey

Early, Jersey Giant, Early Olark, Premier (very promising);

New York

Midsummer, Dunlap, Riverbank, Wardfield, William Bent; Late, Avonna, Candy, Samyle.

North Carolina

Early, Early Jersey Giant, Early Olark, Premier (very promising);

South Carolina

Midsummer, Missionary, Klondike; Late, Avonna, Candy.

Georgia

Missionary, Lady Thompson, Klondike.

Florida

Missionary, Klondike, Nick Otter.

Alabama

In order of ripening—Excelsior, Lady Thompson, Klondike, Missionary, Avonna, Brandwine; a favorite for home use. Chesapeake worthy of trial.

Mississippi

Early, Early Olark, Missionary, Klondike, Missionary, Avonna, Brandwine.

Georgia

Missionary, Lady Thompson, Klondike.

Texas

Missionary, Klondike, Iowa, Alamo.

Colorado

Missionary, Iowa, Alamo.

Pacific and Mountain States

Idaho

Northern and Central States

Virginia

Early, Chipman, Missionary; Minnesota, Glenmary, Helle, Klondike, Premier; Late, Avonna, Candy.

North Carolina

Early, Early Jersey Giant, Early Olark, Premier (very promising);

South Carolina

Midsummer, Missionary, Klondike; Late, Avonna, Candy.

Georgia

Missionary, Lady Thompson, Klondike.

Florida

Missionary, Klondike, Nick Otter.

Alabama

Excelsior, Lady Thompson, Klondike, Missionary, Avonna, Brandwine; a favorite for home use. Chesapeake worthy of trial.

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Georgia

Missionary, Lady Thompson, Klondike.

Texas

Missionary, Klondike, Iowa, Alamo.

Colorado

Missionary, Iowa, Alamo.

Pacific and Mountain States

Idaho

Northern and Central States

Virginia

Early, Chipman, Missionary; Minnesota, Glenmary, Helle, Klondike, Premier; Late, Avonna, Candy.

North Carolina

Early, Early Jersey Giant, Early Olark, Premier (very promising);

South Carolina

Midsummer, Missionary, Klondike; Late, Avonna, Candy.

Georgia

Missionary, Lady Thompson, Klondike.
At the End of Twenty-Five Years

Lehigh—The National Cement

Not the oldest but -
The largest in the world
With widest distribution
Unequalled service facilities
Largest storage capacity
Original ownership
16 mills from coast to coast
Uniform quality everywhere

These are significant facts. They show a growth made possible by the confidence and support of thousands of Lehigh dealers and users. To all these friends we give grateful acknowledgment and a pledge of constant effort to serve.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

ALLENTOWN, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. SPOKANE, WASH.

NEW YORK, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BUFFALO, N. Y. NEW CASTLE, PA. PITTSBURG, PA.
KANSAS CITY, MO. MASON CITY, IOWA MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
OMAHA, NEB. RICHMOND, VA.

One of Lehigh's 16 Mills
Embossed and illuminated leather, an ancient Moorish art of Spain, is seen here in a 17th Century Dutch example. Courtesy of Charles R. Yandell & Co.

VARIATIONS IN WALL COVERINGS

(Continued from page 86)

as used by bookbinders. Buckram provides a more pronounced texture than linen, but both provide colorings which differ from those of usual wall coverings, as well as the distinction that goes with anything that is both fine and uncommon.

In the days of the Italian Renaissance "Roman velvet" and rich brocades were often used as wall coverings, and the practice has been utilized by decorators in the treatment of formal and rich interiors. Silk and satin damasks, usually defined in panels by moldings, were popular in French interior decoration of the time of Louis XV and XVI. The only exception to the formal use of satin or silks as used for wall decoration today is found in such special and rather unusual interiors as the boudoir with hand-painted chinoiserie on silk. There is obviously a limited amount of this kind of interior decoration, because there are relatively few people who are willing to go to such lengths for the sake of the unusual, and relatively few silk painters who are capable of creating exotic rooms of silk or satin. The possibilities, however are limitless, in this direction, in the fields of both decoration and art, and there are painters whose embellishment of silk would unquestionably surprise those who are unfamiliar with the effects which are obtainable.

Less precious and exotic than the painted silk interior, but no less decorative or individual, is the interior where painted canvas has been applied to the

(Continued on page 130)
French
Hand Made Furniture

Modification of early designs lends comfort and beauty to the furniture produced at the French factory. While the interesting characteristics of historic pieces are preserved, it is above all livable.

Good dealers carry it and you will always find their stores a source of home furnishing inspiration. If your dealer does not handle French furniture, write us and we will see that you are served satisfactorily.

Branded underneath every piece, this mark is a guaranty of quality

W.M. A. French & Co.
Interior Decorators
90 Eighth St. S.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Our Sussex dining suite is an excellent type of the Jacobean refined by a persistent Italian feeling. The Jacobean split turnings and mitred moldings around the panels, the refinement of the turnings, the exquisite workmanship of the Jacobean hardware and fine shaping of the finials on the chair backs, which show a definite Italian influence all contribute to the making of a finished example of this period which echoes the spirit of Renaissance Italy. The soft texture of the walnut used in this suite together with the enriching influence of the burl panels and the velvety patina produced by the French hand rubbed finish all do their part in enhancing a suite already excellent in line and proportion.

THE WEDDING

is still the supreme event, and cherished customs are followed. In many families one of these customs, handed down from mother to daughter, is to have Dean's Wedding Cake. For 85 years Dean's has made a specialty of Weddings. Full Catering Service within reasonable distance of New York.

Wedding Cake in Boxes, the Bride's Cake, Special Table Decorations, Favors, Place Cards, etc., can be sent anywhere.

628 Fifth Avenue
Dean's
New York City

Established 1859
MATCHLESS FLOORS
that are easy to care for

When you use Old English Wax you have floors as beautiful as those in the homes of your neighbors. Have you floors that every home can have, for its cost is a third of that every home can have, for its cost is a third of that every home can have, for its cost is a third of that every home can have, for its cost is a third of that every home can have, for its cost is a third of that every home can have, for its cost is a third of that every home can have, for its cost is a third of that every home can have, for its cost is a third of that every home can have, for its cost is a third of that every home can have.

The Old English Waxer-Polisher has this outstanding advantage: It waxes, then polishes. There is no other single-unit device like it.

It glides over the floor as easily as a carpet-sweeper. It is low in cost and easy to use, and hundreds of thousands of women have proved it so. It lasts a lifetime.

But whether you use this proved Waxer-Polisher or a soft cloth, as many do, you will find Old English Wax matchless for lustre, matchless for beauty, and quite unequalled in the economics it always effects. Sold at paint, hardware, drug, housefurnishing, and department stores.
RICH simplicity of decoration, combined with graceful design, makes this Sheraton pattern one of the most popular dinner sets ever developed.

Theodore Haviland

France

The Sheraton is a beautiful service. White with a narrow border and line of gold, it harmonizes with any table decoration. Always in good taste, made of the finest china, it is an investment for a lifetime.

Theodore Haviland China has an extraordinary hardness of body and depth of glaze—pledges of its durability and quality. Behind it are all the traditions of fine china-making.

It may be purchased from any dealer in fine china, or a dealer will obtain for you prices and any information you desire. Not so expensive as its quality might suggest.

THEODORE HAVILAND & CO.

Incorporated

New York

Canadian Office, Toronto

New!

Atlantic

Rittenhouse Square

Candles

Table set... side lights dimmed...
candles lit! Mellow, wonderful candlelight! How gently it touches everything! How soft is the glint of the silverware; how satiny the sheen of the napery; how charming the complexions of hostess and guests under its subtle, changing radiance!

In all the world there is no light like that from the candles made as Atlantic Candles are made. Atlantic Candles are the highest attainment of the candlemaker’s skill and the decorative designer’s art. They contain the purest materials, have self-consuming wicks, and are made to burn without drip, smoke, odor or flicker.

The Atlantic Rittenhouse Square is one of the very newest Atlantic Candle shapes. Unlike ordinary square candles, this candle is fluted and tapered. It has a symmetry and stateliness beautiful to behold. And so practical! It is correct for use either in single sticks or in candelabra; in sconces or in torchères. Colors are deep-set and in variety to match any decorative scheme.

Most dealers who keep up with progress have this and other Atlantic Candles.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA
HASTINGS Reproduction SPINETS

Hastings reproductions of lovely old spinet desks bring to your home a touch of the distinction and gracious charm of stately Colonial days.

The careful, painstaking construction, the exquisite details of finish and design, the glowing softness of the rare mahogany will make these desks a long cherished possession. The passing of years but increases their charm.

These fine reproductions are typical of a large number of delightful occasional pieces created by Hastings. The folder describing them is a veritable treasure chest of happy suggestions for brightening every room of your home. We shall be very glad to send it.

Sold in the better stores everywhere

HASTINGS TABLE COMPANY
Hastings, Michigan
Factory Sales Office and Display.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DECORATING WALLS WITH MAPS

(Continued from page 68)

history of map making. The subject is an enormous one and so interesting that it deserves to be studied with care. Viven de Saint Martin's "Histoire de la Geographie" is, perhaps, the best comprehensive work on the history of maps.

In the 16th and 17th Centuries the greatest cartographical centers of the civilized world were Antwerp and Amsterdam. In the 17th Century cartography began to flourish in France and during the 18th Century that country enjoyed an undisputed primacy in the production of maps in which the world was delineated, not merely with beauty and elegance, but with a high degree of scientific accuracy.

English map-makers, during the same period, were not nearly as active as their foreign rivals, even in the production of local atlases of their own country. We must notice, however, Christopher Saxton, whose County Atlas of England and Wales was issued in 1575. Better known is John Speede, who published his "Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain" in 1611. This work consists of a series of fifty-four maps of different parts of England with descriptive matter attached to each. At the same period (1605) Timothy Pont, son of the well-known Scottish reformer, Robert Pont, produced a map of Scotland.

With the 18th Century English cartography begins to look up. The increased, improved, and popular interest in maps during the last century has done much to foster and encourage the study of the history of map making. This is an important branch of the history of geography, and one that deserves more attention than it has received in the past.

(Continued on page 154)
Three Ways to put Frigidaire in your home

1. By obtaining a complete unit—a combination of the Frigidaire mechanism with the Frigidaire cabinet made by the Delco-Light Company especially for this purpose.
2. By installing one of the many models of Frigidaire in your present icebox.
3. By purchasing any icebox you may wish and having Frigidaire mechanism installed in it.

The Frigidaire method of electrical refrigeration offers these distinct advantages:

It banishes forever the muss, the nuisance and the disappointments attendant upon ice and ice delivery.
Frigidaire provides a constant, dry cold—a far healthier method of preserving food, that better safeguards the health of the entire family. The United States Government and many scientists state that for proper food preservation a temperature constantly below fifty degrees is necessary.
This can not be obtained by melting ice.
The Frigidaire cooling unit is always colder than ice and never melts. It operates automatically on any home electric current.
Its operating cost is remarkably low. It freezes cubes of pure ice for table use, makes many new and delicious frozen desserts and is a wonderful aid to the hostess.
Why not rid yourself of the inconvenience of ice as a means of refrigeration in your home? Learn more about Frigidaire—write for our special booklet today, H. G. 4

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation

DELCO-LIGHT PRODUCTS
Home Electric Plants—Pumps—Washing Machines
and Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration

Sargent Door Closer "520"
This is the light "520" for important doors inside the home and for screen and storm doors. It is inexpensive, easily applied, and as mechanically perfect as the larger Sargent Closers used on heavier doors of public buildings. It closes doors silently and surely and keeps them shut.
Decorating Windows Tastefully

Spring will soon be here and then your windows should welcome the glad sunshine and soft breezes. Decorate them becomingly—tastefully—with rich, colorful fabrics and pretty lace. There is a host of new and interesting designs here that you will surely acclaim, and McGibbon expert Interior Decorators will be glad to advise you on the most effective use of these materials for your home. A very charming window decoration can be made from the material illustrated.

A—Dutch Glass Curtain in a heavy meshed Ecru Net, filet effect—45 inches wide.  
Per yard $1.35

B—Shaliki weave Striped Fabric in gold and blue—50 inches wide.  
Per yard $2.75

C—Gold Sunfast Gauze—50 inches wide.  
Per yard $2.75

Curtains made to special order in our own work rooms. Please specify size and style of windows.

All mail orders will be given prompt attention.

Send for our new illustrated catalogue no. 62.

McGibbon 

3 West 37th Street—New York

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

The pictures above show an unusually graceful Queen Anne solitaire table in walnut. The top turns around and opens out, leaving a space underneath to hold cards, etc.

The top, of beautiful burl walnut, measures 20" x 14". Open it is lined with blue felt and is large enough to play Bridge on. The height is 26". It is priced at $85.50

SOME PIECES

of

OCCASIONAL FURNITURE

Dana B. Merrill

A comfortable chair for a living room, library or man’s room has a mahogany frame and is covered in glazed chintz. In muslin, $120.50. In glazed chintz, $129.80
How hot does it get in your kitchen?

You won't need a thermometer to tell you your kitchen is pleasantly cool, even in mid-summer, when you put in this new Florence Oil Range. It gives intense heat, but the heat goes into the cooking, not into the metal of the stove or out into the room.

It is easy to start

You merely touch a match to the Asbestos Kindler. The result is a blue, gas-like flame, produced from kerosene vapor. It is not a wick flame. A turn of the lever regulates the heat to any degree. There is a small burner for simmering.

The built-in oven has the "baker's arch" and our patented heat distributor to assure even baking. The largest-sized roasting pan will go into this oven. You can roast as big a turkey as you want.

A stove of sparkling beauty

Sunny white enameled panels, gleaming nickel trimmings and jet-black frame make this stove an ornament to the most carefully equipped kitchen. It is sturdy, and will keep its good looks for years.

Florence Oil Ranges are sold at department, furniture and hardware stores. If the store has not yet received this newest model, write to us and we will see that you get one. It costs $110, plus freight charges from our nearest warehousing point. Other models, with portable ovens, in various sizes and at various prices. Send us your name and address so we can mail you our free booklet, "Get Rid of the 'Cook Look.'"

FLORENCE STOVE COMPANY, Dept. 543, Gardner, Mass.
A FINE DOOR can be ruined by hinges of indifferent quality. If a hinge works loosely, the door sticks and catches. That means marred paint or varnish on door and jamb—noise, annoyance. When you first think of building or repairing see the merchant who sells hinges. Know that good hinges mean good doors.

Consult him as to the kind of hardware you'll need and its cost. Then set aside enough money to meet requirements. A common mistake is to wait until the last minute to consider hardware and its price. You'll find practical aid where McKinney products are sold.

MCKINNEY HINGES
McKinney Manufacturing Company
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

A Chinese bowl with peonies and peaches 

Inspirations for Color Schemes

(Continued from page 80)

furnish inspiration for larger pieces of furniture, upholstery and so on; and the startlingly brilliant splashes of color should be balanced in the room accounts, those which are particularly responsible for its character and individuality. Nearly any decorative object, if it has a sufficient blend of colors, may be eligible for selection as the inspiration for a room color scheme; but it is well to note in passing that almost anything that is really beautiful will have the requisites suggested in the last paragraph: tones pale and neutral enough for walls, tones deep enough for the floor, others rich enough for the solid masses of color, and the very necessary touches of brilliance. This scale of gradation may be keyed as high or as low as you like.

One of the most alluring ways to achieve a room color scheme is to select a cretonne for its inspiration, at the same time planning to use this material for the window drapes. This was done in the dining room showing the tied-back floor-length curtains. The cretonne had a deep mauve background with which was a design of apple green, yellow, and orange. The leaves blue, the blossoms yellow and rose, the branches a soft brown. As in any cretonne, there were faint shadings toward gray and ivory mixed in with the design, and these were duplicated in the walls and woodwork, the walls being pale gray, the woodwork ivory.

The buffet, a chest of drawers, and the dining room table were of walnut wood; the rush bottomed chairs were painted apple green; the rug was a deep mauve. The curtain valances were finished with a doubled frill of apple green drapery taffeta, and the side drapes were tied back with this same material. The drawn curtains were of yellow and green changeable silk gauze. The mirror above the buffet was framed in apple green decorator with pink and yellow blossoms on mauve panels. Pewter candlesticks, bowls, and plates were used in this room, and there were two yellow pottery bowls, in which were placed great clumps of pink flowers when possible—pink zinnias, tulips, or chrysanthemums. Very simple, also, is the color inspiration furnished by a certain kind of a picture, one that is simple and direct in its color presentation, such as a decorative subject suggesting a poster treatment, or one of the new and popular woodcuts that show flat vivid tones cleverly handled. "The Cockatoos", by Hall Thorpe, was singularly successful in inspiring a most original dining room, which may be seen in one of the drawings. The picture is set in above the fireplace, and is a mixture of neutral backgrounds and brilliant colors. The background of the picture is a deep ivory, with a flat, unbroken mass of foliage silhouetted at the top, and printed in the most vivid of jade greens, the tree trunk and branches are of dark taupe, and the squirrel is chocolate color, with white nose and paws. But the cockatoos make up for all this restraint by being almost impossibly gay of plumage: One is old yellow, with ultramarine blue back and tail that also shows some mauve feathers; another is in crimson, orange, jade and mauve; and the third is white with rose colored feathers and crest. All have gray beaks.

To work in any quantity of these brilliant colors, the background of the room must be very quiet, so the walls and woodwork were painted gray, and the quaint furniture was painted taupe; the floor was gray, and the rug was taupe and brown. The first amusing note of gayety made itself manifest in crimson moldings above the fireplace, and in a crimson cornice above the window curtains. The fireplace bricks were a soft rose red, fitting well into the scheme of the shallow overmantel of gray with crimson moldings. The narrow molding panels of crimson on each side of the picture framed gray of a deeper tone than the walls. The baseboards were tipped with a crimson heading. The second note of vividness was to be found in the curtains, which were of cretonne showing a design of blue, orange and crimson on a jade green background. Dishes of orange lustre were used and the bowls for flowers were of ultramarine, old yellow, mauve and jade.

Who has a Chinese bowl they would like to build into a color scheme? One that was picked up for a very few dollars, and of the type so frequently used for the serving of salad, furnished a surprisingly interesting scheme for a dining room that has been very much admired. The bowl did not give any startling impression of color, but in this small space there were any number of gay tones combined on a
The modern bathroom is essentially an American institution—brought to the pinnacle of perfection with "Tepeco" All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures.

No room in the house is more worthy of the utmost care in the selection of its fittings. No other so clearly reflects the judgment and innate refinement of the home's occupants.

Yet so slight is the difference in cost between fixtures that "make" and those which mar, that nowhere does the axiom "the best is the cheapest" more aptly apply.

Tepeco closets of all-clay—each equipped with a tank of glistening white china—with trouble-proof working parts, and surfaces unaffected by stain, acid or soil, meet every building need.

The quiet Si-wel-clo is naturally the leader—for silence will ever be a most desirable feature. "Bathrooms of Character" S-2 describes and illustrates Tepeco Water Closets for every place and purse, including the popular "Welling," "Merit" and "Saxon."

Send for your copy today—then you'll understand why some closets cost more, and are worth more, than others.

The Trenton Potteries Co.
Trenton, N. J., U. S. A.

Tepeco Water Closets
For every place and purse.

Above prices F. O. B. Trenton

This residence presents an interesting example of the prominence, and consequently the importance of the roof. Note how the monotony of straight lines and sharp angles has been avoided through gentle curves at dormers and chimneys.

This is one of many instances where Tudor Stone has been successfully employed in domestic construction. The picture gives an idea of the possibilities of this material so far as flexibility is considered; unfortunately its possibilities for color combinations—which are almost countless—cannot be visualized through photographs.

Our Architects' Service Department, under the personal direction of Mr. Walter McQuade, a practicing architect, will gladly cooperate with you and your architect in planning a Tudor Stone Roof.

Tudor Stone Roofs

Rising-and-Welsh-State-Company

Quarries and Main Office: West Pawlet, Vt.
Architects' Service Department
101 Park Avenue, New York
A peep into the boudoir of any much sought-after woman will usually reveal some RIGAUD odeur as the real secret of her power to fascinate men...

The following odeurs are created by Parfumerie Rigaud, 16 Rue de la Paix, PARIS.

RIGAUD

Each perfume is offered in a complete line of toilet accessories.

Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., Ill East 16th Street, New York

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

UN AIR EMBRUMÉ, one of the most beloved of Rigaud odeurs. It is a true type of rare fragrance that a woman wishes to demand for many, many years.

UNFINISHED FURNITURE—“As You Like It”
STAINED—PAINTED—DECORATED TO ORDER

Artcraft Furniture Co.
203 Lexington Ave.
New York City
Between 32nd and 33rd Streets

UNFINISHED FURNITURE

15 East 57th Street
NEW YORK CITY

After February first this will be the new address of

THE MACBETH GALLERY
for the past eighteen years located at 450 Fifth Avenue

WILLIAM MACBETH, INC.
Painting by American Artists

The Revival of the Early American in Furniture

The grace and wholesome simplicity of Early American Furniture are especially apparent in this eight-piece bedroom set. It represents a happy combination of maple and mahogany.

Painted and decorated bedroom sets—an unusual group.

College arm chair, with very soft-down cushions, covered in chintz. Regular $45.00. Special: $38.75

EDWARD R. BARTO & CO.
Interior Decorators and Furnishers
775 Lexington Avenue, New York

Kapashell shades meet the most exacting demands. They are unique in texture, charmingly decorative and exclusive, yet moderately priced.

E. H. WARDWELL
452 LEXINGTON AVE.
Near 45th Street
New York City

Send for our illustrated folder
Studio and Showroom
219E. 60th St. NEW YORK
New! for Window Curtains
The Guider Ring
(Patented)

real, new, beautifying device.
Distinct advantage over every
other type. It is unique. Its
information, specially designed
to attract that old
skeptical eye. In spite of its
ugliness Curtains Can be improved without
smashing any lace or lace
smudged shade or blue off
rings. An immense addition to the
comfort and beauty of your
own rooms.
Can be used on flat or round 16-
inch rings. Can be used on
straight leading loops, steps or
direct.

John! Guider
341 Madison Ave.
New York.

THE BOOK OF
BEAUTIFUL HOMES
CONTAINS the floor plans and exter-
ior views of
One hundred Houses and
Bungalows
Beautifully illustrated with Pencil
Drawings. Designed to give maximum
house at minimum cost. An invalu-
able book for the correct planning of a
home.
Send No Money
Just pay Postman $2.00 plus few pen-
ny postage when you receive book.
ANDREW CHARLES BORZNER
Architect

SERVICE TABLE WAGON
Saves Thousands of Steps

(1) Has large broad Table Top (30X50 in.)
(2) Two Underselves (to transport
ALL the table dishes in ONE TRIP)
(3) Large center pull-out Drawer.
(4) Double End Guiding Handles.
(5) Equipped with four (4) Rubber Tired
"Safely-flat" Swivel Wheels.
(6) A beautiful extra plus Serving Tray.
Write for descriptive pamphlet
and dealer's name.

THE COMBINATION STUDIOS
304-G Cunard Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

How About
Your Living Rooms?
Is it just right...Now?...Or
w'h a big Saturnal bowl on the
Hupplewhite...table or painted
tapetouch with the red lapper
bookends?
To devise color schemes...to
recognize balance...and develop
your artistic bent...yet that
tall red-brown-covered bit of magic
that tells you just how...and sug-
gests ideas for every room in the
house—in articles and photog-
raphs—300 illustrations—

HOUSE & GARDEN'S
BOOK OF INTERIORS
$4
HOUSE & GARDEN
19 W. 44th St. New York City

Built-in-the-Wall
Mail Box for Your Home
You get your mail out of the
box from inside your house with-
out stepping outside. Installed
within a half hour in frame
houses.
Price Complete $6.00

The Dayton Hardware
Specialty Company
32 So. St. Clair St., Dayton, Ohio

THE 1923 IRIS SEASON
(Continued from page 140)

it did in England. Large, tall, strong
and free blooming, it at once
attracted the eye. The color while on
the one of Lent A. Williamson has much
more life to it and this makes it a better
garden plant. It needs longer testing of
course but on this year's performance
seems to be the greatest acquisition in
several years, and strangely enough is
reasonably priced. I had but one spike
of Asia but it was very fine. I still like
Lord of June in spite of its flopsy stand-
ards and enjoyed Halo, Sarpedon, Oporto
and Dawn as much as ever.

The G. & K. novelties bloomed for the
first time in my garden but did not give
typical spikes. I believe Rheinlaub will
drive up to the claim of being an improved
Perfection, for the flower for a small plant
was remarkable. I have faith also in
Flamenschwert but our judgment must
wait until these varieties have been
nursed through a mass.

More recent European novelties did
not bloom for me and were not in evidence
in the gardens that I visited. Many of
the older but little known European
varieties were to be seen at the Bronx
Park Test Garden and it is evident that
many of them deserve important places
in our gardens. Prominent among these
is Wm. Marshall which impressed me so
much in Europe last year and which
towers even above Juniata in height.
Nothing (G. & K. 1923) is of the same
general effect as Afterglow and Mady
Cariole and for that reason may not
become important. Nine Wells, Lady
Foster, and Crusader were seen in good
condition in many gardens and well repay
the extra care necessary to keep them at
their best.

Mr. Farr's Finest.

In spite of the great quantity of worthy
European varieties, new and old, Ameri-
can varieties are gaining, rather than los-
ing, in importance. In considering them
we will confidently mention Farr's variety
for what other breeder can refer to as
as many thoroughly good garden sorts as
Mr. Farr has in Juniata, Mount Penn,
Wyomissing, Minnehaha, Navajo, Paul-
ine, Montemuna, Pocotalonat, Quaker
Lady, Mary Garden, Shrewsbury, Pasa-
tawney and Swatara. These are too well
known and praised or despised to need
mention. I hope it will not be long before some
of the newer things may be added to this stan-
dard list. Among the finest of his novelties
now available are Seminole, Georgia,
Mary Orth, Brandywine and Mildred
Sherbert, Sindjkat and Mandelay while
many others are worthy of places in even
more difficult for any one person to give
an intelligent review of the season's novelti-
es and we must rely more and more on
symposiums from various partsof the
country. This is a slow method but only
by taking the testimony of many growers
can we avoid the disappointments that
by taking the testimony of many growers
can we avoid the disappointments that
are willing to lead the way by trying out
every new variety.

Mr. Koehler's Belladonna seems valu-
able because it is the earliest of the
Plicatas and helps lengthen the season.

With the increasing number of persons
becoming more and more interested in
Iris we must rely more and more on the
tests and symposiums from various parts
of the country. This is a slow method but
only by taking the testimony of many growers
can we avoid the disappointments that
are willing to lead the way by trying out
every new variety.

More recent European novelties did
not bloom for me and were not in evidence
in the gardens that I visited. Many of
the older but little known European
varieties were to be seen at the Bronx
Park Test Garden and it is evident that
many of them deserve important places
in our gardens. Prominent among these
is Wm. Marshall which impressed me so
much in Europe last year and which
towers even above Juniata in height.
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Wyoming, Minnehaha, Navajo, Paul-
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symposiums from various parts of the
country. This is a slow method but only
by taking the testimony of many growers
can we avoid the disappointments that
are willing to lead the way by trying out
every new variety.
Think of the shelf space
these units bring to your kitchen!

Did you ever wish for a better
place to keep dishes? Did you
ever think how helpful it would
be to have a neat, compact place
to put brooms, mops and all cleaning
apparatus out of sight in a
jiffy? Did you ever want more
space for kitchen towels or table
linens? Did you ever realize that
the ideal place for all of this added
space would be right in connec-
tion with a kitchen cabinet—
where everything you could
want for your kitchen work
could be collected at one handy
place against one wall?

The Pulmanook, closed, showing
space used for ironing. The
ironing board folds away
above one of the chairs when
not in use.

The Pulmanook can be installed
with 4 chairs and table, as
shown above, where space
is available.

The disappearing ironing board
folds into the wall when not in use. Supplied as a
separate unit or as a
part of the Pul-
manook. Can be
installed in new
or old homes.

When you Build
Install a McCray

The McCray refrigerator matches in construction and
service the finest home you can build. When you
install a McCray, you are assured of wholesome, palat-
able meals—for the McCray keeps perishable foods
perfectly. And it gives you satisfactory service over a
long period of years.

Efficiency is built into the McCray by the use of highest
grade materials—each proved best for its particular
purpose—expert craftsmanship, rigid adherence to the
highest ideals of quality and the McCray patented
system which assures a constant circulation of cold dry
air through every compartment.

You will find McCray refrigerators—not only in the
finest homes—but in the foremost hotels, clubs,
hospitals, institutions, fur, shoe, grocery stores and
markets. McCray builds refrigerators for Every
Purpose.

Outside icing feature, originated by McCray, available
if desired. The McCray is readily adapted for use with
mechanical refrigeration. Write for Complete Infor-
mation. We'll gladly suggest equipment for your particular
needs.

McCray Refrigerator
Company
2413 Lake St. Kendallville, Ind.
Salesrooms in All Principal Cities
(See Telephone Directory)
"I just had my shower—feel simply great"

HAVEN'T missed my morning shower bath since the shower was installed—matters of fact, there's no need to miss it—the shower takes only a couple of minutes. Afterwards I surely do feel on my toes, full of pep. Why, when I get to the office I am two hours ahead of the clock."

But then he is not the only member of the family who enjoys the shower—everybody does—the children, too, soon learn to take cold baths, especially when you allow them to regulate the water themselves.

Cold baths incidentally build up a resistance against colds.

And for mother the shower means, among other things, the elimination of that back-tiring bending over the tub.

We have a booklet "Once-Used Water" showing showers for all homes and incomes. In sending for this booklet we will appreciate it if you mention your plumber's name.

SPEAKMAN COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

SPEAKMAN SHOWER
THE MODERN BATH ROOM HAS A SHOWER

The black glass bowl above has a silver print border. 12" wide, $5.25. The pottery urn comes in green, yellow, blue or white. 8" high, $3.25

FOR A FLOWER ROOM
(Other suggestions will be found on pages 94 and 95)

Reproductions of old glass. Clear glass vase with raised rose design, 15" high, $8.25. Pale green glass with pressed design 10" high, $3.25

A practical scrap basket for a flower room is this Chinese one 18" high, 12" wide, $3.25

An apron of unbleached muslin; pockets of checked gingham with an appliqué design, $3.25

Cardboard flower boxes, 28" long, $3.25 a doz. Japanese twisted paper twine, rose, mauve, yellow or blue. Flat tape, red, yellow, jade, blue, pink, lavender or flowered. An assortment of four rolls of either style, $3.50
Do you know that you can escape the dirt and noise of the congested city without sacrificing those comforts that have made city life so desirable?

Modern plumbing—bathroom with hot and cold water, shower, lavatory, toilet—may be yours in the suburbs as well as in the city.

Any home—anywhere—may have running water under pressure—just like city water service—with a Duro system. No longer are you restricted to the limits of the municipal water mains.

**DURO Water Systems**

*Just like City Water Service*

Are built in many sizes—for a bungalow or a country club; for cisterns, for shallow wells, for deep wells. They may be either electric motor or gasoline engine driven. They are compact, powerful, automatic—nothing to attend to or watch.

And to make it easy for you to select the best water system—the one that will give you the most service for the least money—we have prepared the booklet "How to Choose a Water System." It takes the guess-work out of buying a water system. Send for it today.

**Send for this booklet**


**Tear off and Mail**

The Duro Pump & Mfg. Co., 303 Monument Ave., Dayton, Ohio

Please send me the booklet "How to Choose a Water System."

Name:

Address:

State:
Where one is safe,
Four others pay

Don't pay Pyorrhea's price—
Brush your teeth with Forhan's

Every man and woman is in danger of Pyorrhea.

According to reliable dental statistics, four persons out of every five past 40, and thousands younger, too, are victims of this disease.

Are you willing to pay the penalty—lost teeth and shattered health?

If not, don't neglect your teeth. Visit your dentist regularly for tooth and gum inspection, and make Forhan's For the Gums your dentifrice.

It is most pleasant to the taste.

Forhan's For the Gums, if used in time and used consistently, will help prevent Pyorrhea or check its course, keep the gums firm, the teeth white, the mouth healthy.

There is only one tooth paste of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake make sure that you get it.

Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all drugstores, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

(Continued from page 146)
More Heat
With Less Coal

Mr. W. L. Huber, owner of the above residence, writes us as follows:

"As you will know, I installed a No. 30, which is the largest size furnace you make, anticipating I would have some difficulty in heating the house on account of its size, but on the contrary I find that consumption of coal annually has been remarkably low, and in order to check up against the figures which were available, had Kelly Brothers also refer to their books to be sure my estimate was correct. I see that in the five years I have consumed approximately 65 tons of coal, making an average of 13 tons per year.

"This record is so completely satisfactory to me, and so remarkable in itself, that I cheerfully give you these figures, believing that they will be of use to you in selling your heater.

"I can assure you that the Kelsey heater has been most satisfactory in every respect, and if I were to build again I would buy no other than the Kelsey, in fact would not be willing to consider anything but a heater of your make."

To heat such a house as this by any other system would have taken not less than 20 tons of coal per year, and probably more, which shows that the Kelsey Warm Air Generator practically pays for itself.

Automatic Humidifier

Write for Kelsey Achievements, and any heating information you desire

THE KELSEY
WARM AIR GENERATOR
(Trade Mark Registered)

237 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sales Offices
Boston and New York

Dealers
Principal Cities

Three Hundred Years this Ancient Sign Has Promised Welcome, Meat and Wine To All the Folk of Bruges

THREE hundred years ago there lived in the city of Bruges, in Belgium, a smith famous for his skill in the artistic working of metals. His name is forgotten, but an example of his handiwork may be seen to this day in the wrought-iron sign over the door of the Raskam (Currycomb) Cafe in the rue de Fil.

That sign, exposed to the rains and snows of three centuries, still preserves its delicate tracery work, almost as if it had been put up last year instead of five years after the Pilgrims landed in America. It is a monument not alone to its maker, but to the remarkable rust-resisting qualities of wrought iron.

Just how long the average piece of wrought-iron pipe will last, it is difficult to say. We know that Reading Pipe made as far back as 1848 is still in service. In innumerable instances wrought-iron pipe, as good as new, has been salvaged from old buildings in the course of being torn down.

When considering building or replacements specify Reading Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe. As between the lasting qualities of "Reading" and steel there isn't any argument. The only question to be decided is whether the slightly lower cost

READING IRON COMPANY
READING, PA.

World's Largest Manufacturers of Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe

Boston Baltimore Chicago
New York Pittsburgh Seattle
Philadelphia Cincinnati Los Angeles

READING
GUARANTEED GENUINE
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
The diversified uses of slate are illustrated by the three photographs. Slate roofs are economical for cottages or mansions. Slate walks and floors are as serviceable as well as beautiful, while for sanitary uses such as sinks, toilet partitions and table tops, slate is unsurpassed.

The Stone of Everlasting Cleanliness

You can well be proud of the beauty of your slate roof or walk. Visitors will admire your slate floors. But day in and day out the thing which will please you most about slate is its cleanliness.

Slate's cleanliness is based on non-absorbent qualities which exist in slate roofing as well as in sinks. Let the elements beat against your roof for a hundred years, they cannot wear it out, or deface the beauty of its surface. A slate floor will serve for generations and remain fresh, unstained and easily washed.

Wide as is the diversity in sanitary and structural uses of slate, there is a common virtue—cleanliness. Slate sinks, laundry tubs and trays, toilet or shower partitions, stairways, or bases are easily maintained, do not stain and are unaffected by chemical action.

When you select a building material ask yourself, “Is it as beautiful, permanent and clean as slate?”

Write for booklet telling of the many uses of slate

---

FURNITURE of the “STYLE EMPIRE”

(Continued from page 84)

periods of interior decoration without loss. The common tendency to decry all that does not appeal to our individual taste is as bigoted as a red-handed revolutionary. The very fact that we took it wholeheartedly in America, even absorbed it, if you will, shows its primitive appeal.

While execrable things in furniture have been made in the name of Empire on both sides of the Atlantic, some notable and admirable achievements must be accredited to the “Style Empire”. This period, incidentally, may be said to have dated from 1804 to 1815. Its characteristics are clearly evident in:

Construction: Rectangular, strong and often heavy; massive columns, pilasters, pediments and heavy moldings.

Ornament: Mahogany, solid or veneered, occasionally Chippendale and Sheraton.

This mount combines the torch and wreath, both much used.

Greek key, Athenean bees, letter N, star, sword, shield, torch, Roman fasces—a bundle of rods and axe bound with a thong; lion and other animals, eagle, swan, Egyptian lotus, winged disk, sphynx; triumphal figures.

Top: Straight, crossed, curved.

Back: Square, round, straight or raked, curved, nailed backward, shaped; horizontal splats—broad top-rail and middle cross-rail; lyre back; caned, upholstered.

Seat: Broad, nearly square, narrowing toward back, round; upholstered, caned.

Leg: Straight, column, curved backward and forward like Roman chairs, curved sideways; turned, twisted rope effect and spiral with carved acanthus.

Foot: Claw, winged claw, ball, scroll, carved, plain.

Few American families lack traditions of Empire furniture in their grandparents’ homes. Some of us still have it and are deeply thankful. Lacking the resources of Paris, we used fewer metal mounts by way of ornament. Imbued with the charm of the Georgian Periods the outlines are shaped to our own taste.

Though some makers, such as Duncan Phyfe, handled it less happily than other types, we can still smile back on the Paris craftsmen with the confidence of having beaten them at their own game.
Modern Ideas of Comfort
Demand It!

The modern up-to-date home has done away with the old-time slavery to the heating plant. The Minneapolis Heat Regulator automatically checks or advances fires so as to maintain any desired temperature. Changes house temperature at any time desired; at bedtime to a lower temperature; at getting up time to a higher. Saves 50% to 30% on fuel.

Easily, quickly installed on any type of heating plant, new or old, using any fuel. Particularly needed on oil burners, both power and gravity types. Branch offices in principal cities render complete installation service. Elsewhere see any heating contractor. Write for free booklet on the advantages and economies of automatic heat regulation.

MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR CO.
Established 1885
2790 Fourth Avenue So., Minneapolis, Minn.

The WHITE HOUSE Line
SECTIONAL UNIT STEEL DRESSERS

The White House equipped kitchen is a beautiful when it is new, and years later is just as beautiful. Joints will always be tight, for they are electrically welded; doors open and close perfectly; for they are hung on extra-strong concealed flush hinges, and fit flush into extra-strong concealed frames. White House Dresser, Closet or Wall Unit is Vermin-Proof, Fire-Proof, and Moisture-Proof. They need only be wiped with a cloth to be clean; or the whole sectional unit may be removed, and the whole interior thoroughly cleansed.

JANES & KIRTLAND, Est. 1840
133 West 44th Street
New York, N. Y.

Instead of 40 feet of clothesline

The Pease Clothestree provides 40 feet of hanging space over a bit of floor less than three feet wide!

It has 36 arms, fitted to revolve to save steps. Folded, the tree stands in a corner or a closet. It is white-enameded except for the arms which are of seasoned wood, and it rolls on casters. It cannot warp, rust or stain.

Mail the coupon and we will send you the Pease Clothestree at once. If you want to know more about it, ask for a folder.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc.
8 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

Cabot’s Creosote Stains

Cost 50% less than paint. Soft, velvety, lasting colors. Thoroughly preserve the wood.

Cabot’s Stains—not only cool but, the cost of putting them on is also less than half as much as painting. It skilled workers are scarce you can easily apply them yourself.

Stained Woodwork—showing the beauty of the grain and texture—is truly artistic woodwork. Cabot’s Stains bring out this beauty in deep, rich tones that are a “joy forever” on shingles, siding, or boards, on railings or balconies, Cabot’s Stains—have proved their wearing qualities by forty years’ use all over the world. Cabot’s Quill, Waterproof Stucco and Brick Stains, universal, are the original outside stains, and the only genuine Creosote Stains.

CABOT'S OLD VIRGINIA WHITE

As cool and brilliant as fresh whitewash, and as lasting as paint, but doesn’t look “painty.” The Stain White. Whitener and softer than paint.

CABOT’S DOUBLE-WHITE

The new white. Two coats cover as well as three coats of lead paint, and it is whiter.

CABOT’S Quill, Waterproof Stucco and Brick Stains.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th Street & Sixth Avenue
“ A Houseful of Housewares” Phone Vanderbilt 0571

Cabot’s Quill, Waterproof Stucco and Brick Stains,
THE difference between inherent refinement and superficial refinement is reflected most conspicuously in the selection of furnishings for the home. Thomas Maddock bathroom appointments are peculiarly appropriate in the homes of those whose good taste is instinctive.

ARISTON—
MADERA SILENT
K-2900
White Verrano China Non-Soling Silent Action
Stephen Jet Closeet with extended top inlet, floor outlet, extended front bowl and cut-back flooding rim. Equipped with white celluloid-covered seat, flush pipe cover and white verresine china tank with heavy brass, silent acting fittings.

VARIATIONS in WALL COVERINGS
(Continued from page 130)

gold. And when the ships of the Dutch East India Company returned from strange ports with Chinese lacquers and porcelains, the Dutch artisans produced leather wall decorations in quaint chinoiserie series, done in gold and colors. With such an ancient and colorful past it is not surprising that leather is still used in ambitious interior decorative treatments for modern rooms, especially for libraries, with walls done in leather taken from old palaces and castles of Europe, or embossed and illuminated by craftsmen of our own.

It is not a surprising development of the age of machinery that embossed wall-coverings should be produced in many more general use than would be possible for such decorations as hand-painted leather.

The chief of these machine-made decorative wall coverings are made from heavy paper, die-stamped in high relief, and from oil colors applied smoothly and evenly over a strong cotton fabric. The effect of the latter material is not unlike wall paper with a slight texture, but its consistent advantage is that it can be easily cleaned with a damp cloth. From its structure it is, of course, stronger than wall paper, and is made in patterns and colors designed for any room in a house, including the kitchen, bath and laundry, for which the oil colors are brought to a high, smooth finish.

The die-stamped wall covering is made of an extremely hard fibred paper stock, under great pressure and its special characteristic is the high and clean-cut relief of its patterns.

There are so many different ways of treating walls, so many varieties of wall coverings that it is difficult to suppose there is any wall, or any scheme of decoration for which a decoration does not exist which will be both suitable and effective.
COMPLETE SETS—OR INDIVIDUAL PIECES

For complete satisfaction buy your furniture the Leavens’ way. You select the bedroom set, breakfast set or individual pieces you prefer and have them finished or decorated in accordance with your personal taste, thus attaining perfect harmony with surroundings.

Leavens Furniture—both Decorated and Colonial—is noted for its beautiful simplicity of design and its unusual quality. Yet its cost is remarkably reasonable.

Shipments made anywhere, carefully crated to insure safe delivery.

Write for illustrations and complete information

William Leavens & Co., Inc.
Manufacturers
32 Canal Street
Boston, Mass.

ROOKWOOD

Columbus Caravel Plaque modeled in five inch relief and having an approximate diameter of 26 inches. It is suitable for an insert over the mantel or in other places, and can be had in colored glazes to meet special requirements.

THE ROOKWOOD POTTERY COMPANY
Rookwood Place, Cincinnati, Ohio

An Historic Door Knocker

Blended with the memories of stirring Colonial days, given an added interest and quaint appearance to the entrance of the home.

Art brass knockers are faithfully reproduced from the originals made famous by the homes of history.

Fixed upon the front door of the home, a historic knocker is an emblem of culture and hospitality that offers a cheery welcome to the visitor.

Concord No. 4045 illustrated herewith, sent prepaid to any address upon receipt of price.

Send for free Door Knocker booklet illustrating fifty-four famous historic designs.

ART BRASS COMPANY, Inc.
Dept. HG 3
299 East 134th Street
New York

Also makers of the Famous SAN-O-LA Bath Room Accessories

Antique Reproductions

An exquisite reproduction of the famous old GOVERNOR WINthrop DESK


Size 38” wide, 20” deep, 42” high.

WINthrop Furniture Company
185 Devonshire Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Enjoy Color While Dining

The pleasant anticipation of dining in your own home is enhanced by tasteful surroundings. Pinkham Home-Braided Rugs are individually designed to complete the color scheme of your dining room.

Pinkham Rugs are made of selected new woolen materials. The strands are fast-dyed in our own workshops of over 200 shades or grays, in buttercup yellow, cornflower blue, old rose, or any combination of colors. Pinkham Rugs contrast cheerily with window draperies and lend atmosphere to fine furniture.

Pinkham Home Braided Rugs

At leading stores or send sketch of furniture layout and samples of hangings and our artists will submit (free of charge) a color plate to harmonize. Pinkham Rugs are priced from $9.00 upward, according to size.

Pinkham Associates, Inc.
3 Marginal Road, Portland, Me.

Genuine Reed Furniture

In buying from us you have the advantage of Exceptional Quality in Creations of most Distinctive Charm, also our Personal Service in aiding you to secure just the Design and Coloring that appeal to your individual taste. Luxury Comfort is reflected in the unusual Model here shown. This Design may also be had in a complete Suite.

HIGHEST QUALITY BUT NOT HIGHEST PRICED

Specialists in Sun-Parlor Furnishings

The REED SHOP, Inc.
12 EAST 57th STREET, NEW YORK

*Suggestions in Reed Furniture* forwarded, 25c Postage

© 1924, Pottery Co
Burpee's Sweet Peas

The President Harding

Named by special permission of the late President Wilson, the greatest new Sweet Pea, is exclusively Burpee's and cannot be purchased elsewhere.

One pkt. each of the 20 Burpee Sweet Peas......... $1.00
One oz. each of the 20 Burpee Sweet Peas... ...... 6.00
My oz. each of the 20 Burpee Sweet Peas........... 3.50

Constance Hinton A magnificent pure white flower.
Barbara A most attractive delicate salmon shade.
Hope Outstanding light cerise flowers of large size.
Dainty A fine waxy white, delicately edged pink.
Valentine Beautiful light blush blue of largest size.
Bridesmaid A fine rich cream-pink of exquisite form.
Hawimark Pink Magnificent flowers of bright rose-pink.
Picture A combination of pink flushed with cream.
Hebe The flowers are clear pink. Large and well waved.
Mrs. Townsend Large white flowers edged bright blue.
La France The flowers are rich deep pink throughout.
Florence Nightingale A lovely bright lavender shade.
Mrs. C. P. Tomlin Rich and intensive fiery scarlet-red.
Royal Scot A most appealing deep cerise variety.
Robert Sydenham Bright glowing orange self flowers.
Sparkler The standard is rose and the wings creamy rose.
Prince George A pastel shade—rosy lilac with rose veins.
Loyalty The flowers are white, flecked with violet-blue.

THE PRESIDENT HARDING

Peach Red

One packet each of the above 20 varieties and one packet of our new Sweet Pea, “The President Harding,” for only $1.00.

A strong, sericeolate and attractive sort of fence is this made of split and pointed palings, woven together with wire, and sold by the roll in varying heights. From the Robert C. Reeves Co.

A SOME SIMPLE TYPES OF FENCES

(Continued from page 96)


For at least the American reader the ambitious title of this book is misleading and to him it must seem hardly justifiable. The aim is declared to be “to interest beginners in the most satisfying form of gardening, and, if possible, to induce the migratory occupier of a garden to leave behind him in every case some lasting memorial of his passage.” And so, omitting all reference to producing vegetables and edible fruits, to flowering bulbs, to annual flowering plants, to herbaceous perennials and even to garden roses of the kind usually thought of under this term, he goes on, in a chatty and, it must be confessed, very entertaining and lucid style, to tell about trees and shrubs. He does this in the professed desire to help the owners of property adjust themselves to after-war conditions. By that he seems to mean that since labor is now more costly than the time to do it in the present century is to use in gardening only those plants that when once set are good for a man’s lifetime or beyond and require practically no care; in other words, if you plant an oak tree, one of the many kinds enthusiastically described, in your back yard you don’t need to worry about weeding, cultivating, spraying, pruning and replanting—not about picking flowers, it might be added, and all this bother will be spared your successors also. But for flowers there are the shrubs, Mr. Eley would reply. True, yet we think there are not so many that are very desirable for the purpose he is discussing, such as Cedric phylleum and Cryptomeria.

For evergreens in general he has little liking, for although he admits that they are too apt to tend toward monotony in the excess with which they are too often used; effective interplanting among more lively deciduous and berry-producing plants is advocated.

F. B. M.
Don't miss the greatest delight of the spring!

If you ever put up a Dodson bird house just outside the window... when, tho' chill winds still blew, folks were thinking of spring? And then, heigh-ho, some morning... the martins, the wrens, the other song birds arrive. Give them a perfect home! Watch them raise successive broods of little songsters... merrily feeding to their hungry young the injurious bugs from your greening trees and garden. Wonderful little birds... happy, useful songsters who WORK for us and toss in a song besides!

Without the song birds, all our gardens, trees and crops would be completely destroyed, and even now 12% are lost thru insects every year. That's why we need the song birds, that's why it's our mutual duty to help increase their numbers.

More Dodson houses are sold each year—green and white signs of hospitality. They're sold for a song. They're scientifically correct, and bring the birds back year after year... Get started now! Let the houses weather. Good folks everywhere insist on Dodson Bird Houses. Just order right from this page. They come promptly to you, with simple instructions, already to put up... Or write to Mr. Dodson!

JOSEPH H. DODSON, Inc.
731 Harrison Avenue Kankakee, Illinois

Mr. Dodson is President of the American Audubon Association and a Devoted Friend of the Song Birds

REAL DODSON BIRD HOUSES SOLD ONLY FROM KANKAKEE BY MAIL

Send for Mr. Dodson's fascinating booklet—"Your Bird Friends and How to Win Them." Forty years' loving study of the birds has completed it. Things you should know about the work of the song birds!
A Succession of Flowers
All Summer Long

AFTER the peonies and irises—then is gladiolus time. Plant gladioli for a succession of bloom and you will be rewarded with a profusion of exquisite flowers all summer long. But in choosing gladioli select the best, for these charming flowers have been so improved and are so easy to grow that no one should plant any but the newest and proved types.

As the originator of the ruffled gladiolus and other new strains, I can assure you that in buying from me you will secure the finest types of new gladioli. My "Glads" are famous for their wonderful types and great range of colors and beautiful tints. In the ruffled type you can get colors nowhere else obtainable. New strains, I can assure you that in buying from me you will secure the finest types of new gladioli. My "Glads" are famous for their wonderful types and great range of colors and beautiful tints. In the ruffled type you can get colors nowhere else obtainable.

In addition to many new ruffled gladioli I am offering a large collection of unequalled plain petalized varieties—also the new and wonderful primulinus hybrids (the butterfly or orchid-like gladioli).

Enjoy a collection of Kunderd Gladioli in your own garden next summer for only $1.10. For this amount I will send you one of my "Surprise Packages" prepaid. Each contains a collection of ten (10) varieties—no two alike—but not labeled. If under names each collection would cost at least $3.00 or more. Do not send stamps.

WRITE FOR MY FREE NEW GLADIOLUS CATALOG
Listing hundreds of the best types of Kunderd Gladioli—ruffled, plain petalized, primulinus hybrids and Lacinatus. Many illustrated in natural colors. Don't delay sending for this book as planting time is almost here.

A. E. KUNDERD, Box 2, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.
The Originator of The Ruffled and the Laciniated Gladioli

Kunderd
Gladioli

THE STORY OF THE SOUMAK RUG

(Continued from page 78)

resembling to some extent the Daghestan arrangement and to some extent the Shirvan. It is intricate, sharp-cut, and fitted together with the skill and accuracy of a mosaic. Mosaic, or jewel-like, is indeed the term which has been most often and most aptly used to describe the group of rugs to which the Soumak appertains. Although in details the Soumak varies considerably, a general similarity of arrangement is apparent. Usually the field is occupied from one end to another and across, by three or four large medallions, sometimes of flattened and lengthened octagons; sometimes of diamonds, cut or "stepped" on all four sides so deeply that the croscroform figure which appears repeatedly in these fabrics is produced. The origin of this peculiarity in an Eastern carpet has been traced back to remote antiquity, when, it is surmised, the earliest weavers in Shemaka were Armenians, and these men wrought the symbol of their Christianity into the rugs as they made them. The Cross remains, though the weaving is now done by followers of the Prophet.

Among the more individual figures used in the Soumak we find the star, or eight-petalled flower; a form which suggests the claw of a bird, but probably was intended for a leaf, deeply serrated into three; the knot of destiny clearly and beautifully drawn, and a diamond shape known as the Sunburst. These last three rarely appear, save on the Soumak, and they, too, have been traced back to ancient Armenian patterns which were introduced by those weavers of the earliest rugs in Shemaka.

As in most Caucasian fabrics, the latch-hook looms large in the Soumak. The origin of this figure lies too far back to discover; certainly it has a resemblance to the archaic hook which was used to fasten doors, and the popular name is firmly established. Nevertheless, some authorities scoff at the idea of such obvious symbolism, and maintain that the figure emanated from the Chinese fret. In Daghestan rugs—which are akin to Soumaks in pattern—the latch-hook is used to perfection, and the Soumak designer is not far behind his neighbor. Among its many uses we find it employed to knit—or should we say crochet?—the pattern together, as it were, to draw one portion imperceptibly into another, to blend one field of color into the next, and so take the place of shading, which is entirely absent in the Soumak, and to break up the hard straight lines to which the geometric pattern inevitably tends. In fact, these rugs owe something of their charm to the ubiquitous latch-hook. In

The traditional reds and blues are seen in this rug, which has a white border with a variation of the latch-hook design. The croscroform effect in the medallions is noticeable.

(Continued on page 162)
Flowers Next Summer from Seeds --

Frequently we are asked to suggest easily grown flowers that will bloom the first season from seeds sown in the spring. From literally hundreds of Annuals available we offer below a few outstanding favorites bound to bloom in all soils and climates offering half favorable conditions. All seeds offered are of that quality which has built for us the greatest single following among critical flower seed buyers in America. Full culture directions with every order.

Any of These Are Bound to Please

Dreer's Superb Late Branching Asters. One packet each of 8 distinct colors, 60c.

Early Branching or Royal Asters, One packet each of 6 different colors, 75c.

Calendula or Pot Marigolds. One packet each of six fine double sorts of charming tones, 25c.

Dianthus or Pinks. One packet each of 6 of the best double and 6 of the best single sorts, 12 in all, for 60c.

Eschscholzias (California Poppies). One packet each of 8 beautiful sorts, 50c.

Helichrysum (Straw Flowers). One packet each of 6 beautiful sorts, 50c.

Petunias—Dreer's Beautiful Bedding. One packet each of 6 superb sorts, 60c.

Marigolds—Double African. One packet each of 6 distinct varieties, 50c.

Zinnias, Dreer's Special Giant Double. One packet each of seven wonderful colors, 75c.

Special Offer: —This complete flower garden will be mailed anywhere postpaid upon receipt of $5.00. It will provide flowers all summer from July until frost.

Leaflet on How to Grow Flowers from Seed, sent with each order,

Dreer's Garden Book

224 pages of garden lore from practical sources. Hundreds of Illustrations, some in colors. Whatever kind of garden you long for, this book will help you materialize it. Gladly sent free if you mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER
714-716 Chestnut Street
3 4 |
|_| House & Garden
162
1 Enclosed find remittance of $18.00. Please send one
1 Address

MontaMower

MontaMower has one qualification in common with other lawnmowers. It will not
recommended for high, tough grass or thic

Handles As mens As a Rake

Easily Kept Sharp

Trims And Cats at Same Time

Ten years have been spent in developing the new Monta-
other Caucasian rugs.

THEIR FAVORITE PLANTS

MRS. FRANCES KING

APRILICLE: Ageratum, A. fraseri; Godelia

DECIDUOUS TREES: Sargent's Crab,

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS: Fragrant Viburn-

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS: Rho-

BRIEFS: Stylurus, P. pyriformis; Fruiting

The Soumak is not a difficult rug to
accommodate in modern homes; it does not
interfere with other Oriental carpets in
the same room; it has the inestimable
virtue of durability and may be laid in
the hallway, without anxiety. The house-
mold, with broom and carpet sweeper
going the wrong way, cannot damage it,
since there is no pile to be injured, and,
for the same reason, it is the easiest
and safest Oriental rug to wash, as it dries
quickly. Apart from these utilitarian
reasons, the popularity of the Soumak is
not surprising; three or four make an
ideal floor covering in a large drawing
room, and they can be laid upon the bare
floor and trusted to remain there flat and
steady. In their infinite variety, each
time one looks, something fresh seems to
be forthcoming.

T H E I R F A V O R I T E P L A N T S

(Continued from page 74)

ANNUALS: Ageratum, A. fraseri; Godelia

PERENNIALS: Delphinium, D. belladon-

CONIFERS: Japanese Yew, Taxus cus-

VINES: Wistaria, W. multisijga; Ever-

(Continued on page 158)

the border is appears as a continuous
device of subtle variations all known as
the running latch-hook. The simplest
form, which is constantly used for the
outer stripe in a Soumak, is exceedingly
like the Greek key pattern, which in its
turn is a derivative of the Chinese feet.
The famous stripe which is known as the
Georgian is a lovely and elaborate
variation of the theme. When this ap-
ppears as a primary stripe on the Soumak
it is placed towards the outer or the inner
edge and not as is usual in the center.
Generally the Soumak has from two to
five stripes; they vary enormously and
many of the variations are peculiar to
those rugs, and not seen elsewhere. Thin
tines separate the principal stripes, some-
times of a plain color, and sometimes
barber-poled. A favorite secondary stripe
is based on the running vine, but the
Soumak version is typical and does not
resemble any other; the vine appears like
a rosette, and the stem and tendrils run
to latch-hook lines. Another character-
istic border is built up of incised dia-
mond forms, cut in half and placed upside
down with the wide ends uppermost, and
true diamond forms between each group.
These designs are illustrated, they baff
description.

A warm shade of yellow appears in both antique and
modern Soumaks which is rarely seen in
other Caucasian rugs. This is sometimes
used to outline the figures and accords
well with the deep Indian red and rich
blue. The brown shades which now are
characteristic were not used in the old
pieces. These were smaller, the weaving
was fine, the back and front almost
exactly alike. The finest wool was used
by the warp as well as to the weft. Partly
owing to the flat stitch the work in a
Soumak, old or modern, is lustreless; the
weaving is not visible. The wool in a
Soumak is not quite as pure as in a
Persian rug. The latter is characterized
by a certain softness; the former is too
hard and too bright. The Soumak has no
to pick up stones, twigs, etc. Thousands
of satisfied owners.

Simple, Durable and Different

No gears—no long blades to break or get out of order.
Eight pair of cutters driven by eight wheels gather and cut
the grass.

Handles As Easily As a Rake

Weighs only 7½ lbs. Any woman or child can easily operate
it. Particularly suitable for steep lawns and terraces.

Easily Kept Sharp

MontaMower cutters sharpen themselves like scissors—
they will last from two to four years. At end of that time
cutters can be replaced by new ones at no more expense
than sharpening ordinary lawnmower.

MontaMower has one qualification in common with other lawnmowers. It will not
interfere with other Oriental carpets in
the same room; it has the inestimable
virtue of durability and may be laid in
the hallway, without anxiety. The house-
mold, with broom and carpet sweeper
going the wrong way, cannot damage it,
since there is no pile to be injured, and,
for the same reason, it is the easiest
and safest Oriental rug to wash, as it dries
quickly. Apart from these utilitarian
reasons, the popularity of the Soumak is
not surprising; three or four make an
ideal floor covering in a large drawing
room, and they can be laid upon the bare
floor and trusted to remain there flat and
steady. In their infinite variety, each
time one looks, something fresh seems to
be forthcoming.

T H E I R F A V O R I T E P L A N T S

(Continued from page 74)

ANNUALS: Ageratum, A. fraseri; Godelia

PERENNIALS: Delphinium, D. belladon-

CONIFERS: Japanese Yew, Taxus cus-

VINES: Wistaria, W. multisijga; Ever-

(Continued on page 158)
How it Operates—

A small pear-shaped opening at the bottom of the seed-holder is regulated by a spring, exposing the point of opening only for the finest seeds. This opening can be correspondingly enlarged according to the size of the seeds to be sown.

The seed-sower is held in the left hand with the feeder-tube extending over the back of the hand. A light tapping with the second finger of the right hand on the end of the second finger of the left gently impells the seed through the tube in regular order (See illustration.)

One Week Later—Here the plants are coming up. Each Species—No waste of seed—No waste of time or plants.

Unapproachable in Simplicity of Operation, Economy of Time, and Assured Results

The professional gardener and even more so the amateur has long felt the need of an instrument to enable him to sow the finest seeds—with the same precision and assurance of success as the larger ones.

The new Schling Seed-Sower does this! It appeals to the flower-lover first, perhaps, because of its surprisingly low cost, but once tried, its ease and precision of operation, saving of time, seeds and plants make it indispensable, for it drops the seeds with such accuracy that perfect development of each plant is assured and the trouble of transplanting is minimized.

Here is a perfect device—created for you by one of the most eminent gardeners and florists in the country at heavy expense and years of patient experiments—ready to do for you what has never been possible before.

Its value to you is tremendous—the success of your garden depends on it.

ORDER ONE NOW! Price ONE DOLLAR

(please enclose remittance with order)

Let us emphasize once more its truly marvelous simplicity! There are no gears or delicate mechanism to wear and get out of order; it operates at a touch; is made of practically unbreakable material, and is small enough to carry around in your coat pocket. A careful elimination of unnecessary manufacturing costs and production based on quantity makes possible this remarkable value.

Just a suggestion—when ordering one for your own use, why not one or more as welcome gifts to your friends.

Please Use This Coupon in Ordering

MAX SCHLING
565 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

I enclose herewith dollars by check, money order, cash for (how many) Schling Seed-Sowers, to be sent to me Post Paid.

Yours truly

Address

Please let us have your list of wants for prices.

Bobbink & Atkins

Ask for Rose Catalog to receive this FREE Catalog of Hardy Old-fashioned Flowers.

ROSES

This year our descriptive New Rose Catalog, revised and enlarged, is more complete than any rose catalog which we have ever offered to Rose Lovers. It is replete with illustrations and descriptions of the largest and most complete collection of Roses in America. Seventy-five varieties of Roses are portrayed in color.

A copy of this complete Rose Catalog will be mailed to those who intend to plant roses. Ready to mail in February.

We grow all the above named plants in several hundred varieties. All are two-year-old, low-budded, field-grown plants.

In our 500 acres of Nursery, we grow everything for the complete planting of every style of garden.

LILACS

EVERGREENS

HIBISCUS

DIASCOS

ROSE GARDEN PLANTS

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES

ZAERIS AND JAPANESE HOLLIES

GIANT FLOWERING MARSHMALLOW

The above are described and priced in our special pamphlets. Ask for our Catalog of Hardy Old-fashioned Flowers.

Please let us have your list of wants for prices.

Rutherfurd Nurseries

February, 1024

FLOWERING ALMOND

This adorable little shrub that in the early Spring flung its dainty tracery of white or rose against the morning sun in our grandmothers' gardens, has for years been practically unobtainable.

This year it is Outpost's good fortune to be able to offer a limited number of plants to its patrons—if they order promptly.

Colors, white or deep rose-pink. Blossoms like tiny roses studded thickly along tall, graceful stems interspersed with slender dark green leaves. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

Fine, healthy plants, 2 to 3 feet tall

Five for $7.50, 10 for $14.00 or $1.75 each (postage and packing included)
ROSES
from June to November

Start this Spring to have a beautiful "monthly" Rose Garden. Start with the best of the monthly blooming sorts.

Collection (A) $4.95

Collection (B) $4.95

You could search through pages of catalogs and publications without finding another twelve Roses equal to, for genuine satisfaction, the collection of Roses offered in this and Collection (A). Each is a complete well-balanced assortment of beautiful colors. Vigorous two-year-old field-grown plants.

Columbine. One of the newest and largest. Flowers eleven to twelve inches across, vivid pink, on long thornless stems.

Green on Teplitz. A splendid old-fashioned, ever popular, Handsome crimson-scarlet flowers in profusion all summer long. Jas. L. M. Much. Unusual and most attractive. Bright cherry red inside, silvery white outside; large and well formed.

Lady Illyrions. Large buds of elegant form, opening clear apricot-yellow. Extra hardy; flowers in profusion all summer long.

Ophelia. Light salmon, shading to yellow at base, Large and beautifully formed. Freescenting.


(All prices are $0.50 each)

Combination Offer. Collection (A) and Collection (B), 12 distinct varieties of "Monthly" Roses, making a Rose Garden of which every specialist will be proud, for $9.50.

Elliott's Special Rose Garden Collections for 1924 include the cream of their class, rigorously selected for beauty and reliable blooming quality.

THERI FAVORITE PLANTS (Continued from page 162)

ROSES: Los Angeles; Mary Wallace; Zephyrine Drouhin; Souvenir de Claud- inel; Mrs. Henry Morse.

NOTES: I have given a list of annuals which are perhaps less used than the very familiar kinds, such as for instance, Narcissus, Tulips, Campanulas, Alpins.

In the list of herbaceous perennials it is possible not to mention Poppies and Pansies both, as they are indispensable. Having taken four lines for this part of the list I was really forced to put these two together on the last. The rest happen to be, in the order in which they stand, a very good color arrangement for any garden if planted near each other, though with this it was quite unconsciously achieved. Among the roses, Mary Wil- liam "the rose for every day" may never, I should believe, be distributed. It is a charming semi-double, pink, fragrant and lovely. Mrs. Henry Morse I know as yet only by reputation, but all author- ities agree in that for this Rose put it down? Zephyrine Drouhin is a favorite wherever grown, and has a scent unmatched for sweetness. But how often do we see it in American gardens?

Among the Vines, Ampelopsis heter- ophylla is becoming well known for its quick growth, good foliage and very interesting fruits. The Clematis and the Ampelopsis acuminata are not yet so widely distributed as they will be once they are familiar. Nellia sinensis, among the Vines, is a rare beauty with drooping pink Begonia-like flowers in July, while Viburnum carlesii, a priceless thing from Japan, gives you visions and delights all who see it whether for the first or the twentieth time.

With two or three exceptions I have grown or am growing everything on this lot; and although some of the annuals do not really easily obtainable, yet all can be had. Things as good as these for the garden or the small place are worth hunting for. And the other are often the sooner will more ripened up, which will test it to interest their keepers in stock. I have taken pains to give the names of newer plants and shrubs because attraction has been too long drawn out among the latter, and inferior ones, and this is a pity. Not all the old kinds are poor, but on the contrary, I am keen. "Newer Lilies. Philadelphus, Liriope, "Cranesbill," can possibly realize the change for the better that has come on the plant-groups through the work of the great hybridizers and of the travelers such as H. Wilson.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND

ANNUALS:

Calceolus, C. officinalis; Early Flowering Cosmos; Fumitory; Feverfew; Maryland Sage, Salvia farinacea. (Mf. McP. notes that these last three are really perennials.)

PERENNIALS: Peony Festiva Maxima; Good any good Iris; Gaunonfleur, Galanddii; Pilos Miss Letho, Wind- flower, Japanese anemone; W. hirsutum.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS: Lilac, Prey, Grevy; Bilt Arborus, Abies grandis; Hy- drangea, H. arborescinss; sterlka; Mont- rape, Philadephus virginal, Viburnum, V. lomentatum.

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS: Mount- linth, Kalmia latifolia; Catawba Rhododendron, R. catawbiense; Concolor, Kalmia, Box, Bus- us, spartanium, American holly. Nil- eopa; Japanese Mahonia, M. aquifolium.

DECIDUOUS TREES: Flowering Dogwood, Cornus florida; Saucer Magnolia, M. grandiflora; Philadelphuses.

CONIFERS: White Fir, Abies concolor; Hemlock, Tsuga canadensis; Red Cedar, Thuja occidentalis.

ANNUALS: Aster, Stocks, Phlox, Nas- turtiums, Sweet Alysum.

CONIFERS: Japanese Yew, Taxus cus- cuspidata.

VINES: Evergreen Bittersweet, Emony- mus radicans vulgaris; English Ivy, Ve- here helix; Virginia Creeper, Ampelopsis quinqufolia; Wistaria, W. floribunda.

DECIDUOUS TREES: Flowering Dogwood, Cornus florida; Saucer Magnolia, M. grandiflora; Philadelphuses.

CONIFERS: White Fir, Abies concolor; Hemlock, Tsuga canadensis; Red Cedar, Thuja occidentalis.

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CONIFERS: White Fir, Abies concolor; Hemlock, Tsuga canadensis; Red Cedar, Thuja occidentalis.

Elliott's Nursery Company 1889

542 Magee Building - Pittsburgh, Pa.
March, 1924

HERE are hundreds of Ideal Power Lawn Mowers that are still giving good service after five, seven, or even more years of use. Such service means that you can buy an Ideal with complete confidence that it will do the finest work and do it over a long period of time.

The cutting units of Ideal Power Lawn Mowers have no equal. Timken Bearings, Alemite Lubrication, double-locked adjustments and special steels are features that enable them to endure season after season of punishing power service. The power plant is simple and sturdy and as dependable as a fine motor car. Why take chances on an untried product when it is a proven fact that an Ideal will serve you faithfully for years!

Write for literature describing our three models

Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.
R. E. Olds, Chairman
403 Kalamazoo Street, Lansing, Michigan

NEW YORK CHICAGO
13-19 Hudson St. 11 E. Harrison St.

Dealers in all Principal Cities

Ideal Junior and 30-inch Mowers.
Capacities 3 to 5 acres and 5 to 8 acres daily.

Without the restful sweep of surrounding green, how much less attractive our houses and gardens would be. Does your lawn measure up to your ideal—the perfect setting for your home?

SEND FOR THIS BOOK

"Lawns of Lasting Beauty"

The most practical and useful book on how to make and care for lawns ever written for American home owners.

It tells in concise words and graphic illustration how to have, with minimum care and expense, thick velvety green turf that will stand up under constant trampling and come through the hot dry spells without burning.

It tells how to make new lawns and patch old ones; how to handle terraces and shady places; how to make a practice putting green, with real putting green surface, at home; how to construct a turf tennis court; and treats of many other lawn and grass problems.

Special Offer A limited edition of "Lawns of Lasting Beauty" has been prepared this spring for special distribution to readers of House and Garden and others who are interested, at 50 cents per copy, postpaid. With each copy a free sample package of the famous "Forses" Lawn Grass Seed, sufficient to sow 200 square feet.

ALEXANDER FORBES & CO.
Lawn Specialists
BOX 296 - NEWARK, N. J.

As Much a Part of the Home as the Hearth Stone

You, too, can enjoy Evergreens around your home, whether the grounds are large or small, for there are Evergreens for every purpose. A Free copy of our greatly enlarged and improved 1924 Catalog will be sent you on request, fully describing

HILL'S EVERGREENS

Twenty-three full page color pictures, and over 100 illustrations make this catalog a most interesting book. It is authentic both as to illustrations and descriptions. Don't fail to get your copy.

D. HILL NURSERY CO.
301 Cedar St. Dundee, Ill.

Largest Growers in America

Specify Hill’s Evergreens when consulting with your local Nurseryman, Florist or Landscape Architect. Write for dealer’s name in your locality.
Was Ever A Thing More True?

To us just Mrs. Jones; or one of "the Jones"—what a difference! How wide the gap. Yet how indefinite the distinction.

Money? Not always. Mrs. Brown has money. Scads of it. But she is not—"the Mrs. Brown." Your innate social distinction is apparent to some. To others—by far the greater number—what you have; what you do, and the way you do it, is to you. Your career is different from thousands and thousands of others.

Do your flowers come from your own greenhouse? After all, it is not alone what things cost, but the expression of distinction that they make, which counts.

No one can doubt who is the Mrs. Brown in this particular little tea drinking episode.

For nearly three quarters of a century we have been exclusive builders of Class Gardens. On your invitation one of our representatives will be glad to call.
The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown and there is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower—it is as easy to grow as the potato.

Bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For TWO DOLLARS we will send 50 Bulbs of our Grand Prize Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Each year we sell thousands of these bulbs and have received numerous testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions in package

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with Check, Money Order, Cash or Stamps, and secure this splendid collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U.S., east of the Mississippi. For points West and Canada add 25c ($2.25)

Our 1924 Spring Seed Annual sent on request

30-32 Barclay St., New York City

Coldwell
Lawn Mowers

Model L

Mowing and Rolling Simultaneously
V economical and Economical

Gentle rolling at this season of the year firmly embeds the roots of the grass, smooths out worm casts and other irregularities, thereby assuring a firm, even lawn throughout the year.

The feature of mowing and rolling simultaneously, incorporated in the Model "L" is an important development in Coldwell Motor Mower construction, which gives maximum efficiency at a minimum of cost. The "two operations in one" are done with half the labor, in half the time, at half the outlay.

Simple to operate, flexible in every respect, with an abundance of power and ever dependable, the Coldwell Model "L" Motor Lawn Mower and Roller is a machine which meets, in every respect, the most exacting lawn requirements.

May we send you literature?

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER CO.
NEWBURGH, N.Y., U.S.A.
HAND, HORSE, MOTOR AND GANG MOWERS

Planet Jr.

It's almost Planet Jr. time!

In most successful gardens planting time is Planet Jr. time. Planet Jr. Seeders and Wheel Hoes take the back-aches and drudgery out of sowing and hoeing. They make gardening that much more fascinating.

The Planet Jr. No. 25 Combination Seeder and Wheel Hoe will plant your garden rapidly, accurately and easily. It also cultivates the whole garden in minutes where it used to take hours. It is useful right through the year, and will drill fertilizer and sow fall cover crops for green manure.

Order your Planet Jr. tools now. Be ready for the great days to come! Ask your dealer for catalog, or write us.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., INC.
Largest Manufacturers of Specialized Field and Garden Tools in the World
Dept. 34
5TH & GLENWOOD AVE., PHILADELPHIA
Shaker Seed Shaker

For Sowing Lawn Grass

For the first time, here is a thoroughly practical grass seeder that will uniformly distribute the seed evenly. One filling covers 100 square feet. It is 20 inches long, and just big enough around to nicely fit the hand. Makes seed go farther. Just shake it and the seed comes out in exactly the right amount. Not too thick or too thin. Anyone can use it. Nothing to get out of order. Will last for years. Specially handy to have always ready to touch up the bare or thin spots.

One filling sows 200 square feet. It's sent to you filled with either of our highest grade, Shaker lawn seeds—General Purpose or for shady places. It is amply to sow 200 square feet. Refill bags with patented easy-fill tops sold in square foot quantities. Enough to sow 200 square feet costs $1.50. 1000 square feet $3.

Order ShakerSeeder at once. If not satisfactory, money will be promptly and cheerfully refunded. Costs so surprisingly little as $3, filled with seed, postpaid anywhere in the United States. Enclose $2 bill, stamps or money order.

We make a special Shaker Garden Fertilizer for use in the Shaker. Puts it right where you want it, without touching your hands. Packed in wagee shaped bags having easy-fill tops. Costs no more than other fertilizers that are not as good.

Julius Roehrs Co

At the Sign of the Tree

Box 60 Rutherford N.J.
Tricker's Water Lilies

Do you know that some Water Lilies open only at night? That some are perfectly hardy, and others are tender? That some are fragrant and some are not?

To know these wonderful flowers you must have them in your own garden—and you can have them just as easily as you have other flowers. A tub or a pool, a little soil, sunshine and water—that's all they need. Then you can watch the buds burst into lovely blooms, like rosettes of white, rose, pink, deep red, lavender and blue.

My 1924 Catalogue shows these differences, pictures several varieties in natural colors, tells how to make a pool, gives advice about varieties, and full cultural directions. Write today for a copy of this valuable booklet.

William Tricker
Largest Grower of Water Lilies
In America
662 Forest St., Arlington, N. J.

Rain When You Want It

From a Satisfied User

"I am very glad indeed to add a word of praise for the Skinner Irrigation System. My garden this year was on a plot of ground 50 x 145, almost entirely sub-soil, as between five and six feet has been taken off the top in grading; but thanks to the Skinner System and proper fertilizer, I was enabled to grow as fine a lot of gladioli and dahlias as I have ever had.

"I hooked up my system by feeding the water from the center and does it right. Cuts four to six acres a day. Your yard-man or chauffeur can keep your lawn in perfect condition at odd times. Easy to use—nothing to do but guide—trims close to edges. Sold under positive guarantee. Gives you the lawn you want to have."

Write for Information, giving size of your garden.

Skinner Irrigation Co.
231 Water Street Troy, Ohio

VAUGHAN'S GIANT ZINNIAS IN THE PASTEL SHADES

SOWN in the stories, they bloom from July until the killing frost, with constantly increasing size and improving color. Autumn finds them at their finest. Failures are almost unknown even on poor soil, and no flower resists more generously to skilled care. Reaching to a height of four feet, with blooms averaging over 4 inches in diameter, they are dominating in a border, and beautiful in a vase. The pastel shades will charm the color-specialist, so well do they combine with others.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias
Buttecup—Deep Primrose
Dream—Deep Lavender
Exquisite—Light rose
Colossal Zinnias
Creme
Buttecup
Apricot Yellow
Apricot Orange
Salmon Shades
Pink Shades
Rose King

Each, 35 cents per packet

Lavender Lace Flower
Produces long stemmed lavender flowers resembling Queen Anne's Lace. Easy of culture. Packet, 10 cents.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE
16-12 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. 41-43 Barclay Street, New York City

Rawn's Cut 80% Faster

No trouble now, to keep them beautiful

The ambition of every owner of a country home or estate is to have a wide-spreaing lawn of velvety smoothness. It can't be cut with a hand mower—the work is hard and too slow—the help balks—rains make it extra difficult.

MILBRADT POWER MOWER

Does the work in one-fifth the time and does it right. Cuts four to six acres a day. Your yard-man or chauffeur can keep your lawn in perfect condition at odd times. Easy to use—nothing to do but guide—trims close to edges. Sold under positive guarantee. Gives you the lawn you want to have.

Send for full details, prices and comprehensive illustrated booklet "Lawns Like Velvet". Sent free without obligation.

MILBRADT MFG. CO.
2406 N. Tenth St.
St. Louis, Mo.
A CURIOUS PUBLICATION for all who love the art of America to whom the name of Mr. Lemmon is familiar, and to which every name in this book will be familiar, has not attempted another of those precious galleries of the mind and spirit that it may all enjoy will be indeed quite as fitting a present for them as the gift of knowledge to those whose associates and commentator. His associations with such men as Abbott Thayer, Thomas W. Dewing and many others of our noted names are those of intimate, personal confidence, so that the men upon whose works our exhibitions stand out, in that ring, round, so to speak. The human side is there, vitalizing the entire volume.

The foremost is called "Art's Point of View," and in it Cortissoz criticizes with his position in the present ending battle between Conservative and Radical. "I am a conservative," he says. "I believe that through all the mutations of schools and traditions, for many centuries, art has recognized the validity of certain fundamental laws." For the breakers of these laws, the cubists, vorticists and their modern rebels he has no sympathy. But this is no book of controversy written with a pen dipped in sibyl's. No, the outlandish cults are dismissed with urbanite but complete finality and the author was up to the more congenial task of dissecting and explaining the men he really loves. One feels, all through, his positive affection for the men of suspicion. And a sympathy. Nevertheless, this is exactly what he is saying things splendidly, with urbane but complete finality and the author takes up forthwith the more conventional task of dissecting and explaining the men he really loves. One feels, all through, his positive affection for the men he is writing about. Otherwise, doubtless, he would not have let them in the book.

The place of honor is given to Thayer whose sensitive character is admirably drawn. The men who follow are Dewing, George Fuller—a discerning analysis if ever there was one—, George DeForest Brush, Thomas Eakins and Kenyon Cox. Those are the main groups, I think, as "Paint in Paint," the names of Ellic Udew, Albert P. Ryder and Arthur B. Davies. Under the heading "American Art Out of doors" we come to a distinguished group, of landscape painters, Inness, Homer, Twachtman, Blakelock and the late names of Willard Metcalf and Childe Hassam. The latter half of the book is devoted to a number of miscellaneous essays, which individually, influence and tendentious in American art, coming down as late as the recently opened Freer Gallery of Art.

 Naturally, in a volume of this sort, one does not look for every name of distinction in our art annals. The author, praise be, has attempted another of those exhibitions which is threatened, for a time, to destroy every other literary form. He gives us many of the teachers and influences of American art, thus coming down as late as the recently opened Freer Gallery of Art.

Through all such misgivings Mr. Lemmon points a clear way. As he says, there is no mystery in his pages, no technicality. Though he writes with the easy confidence of a master, he has characterized his name, and an enjoyable one, delightfully illustrated with characteristic puppy photographs, is filling a long-felt want in the literature of dogdom.
March, 1924

Art Stone Bird Baths for Your Garden

A little planning turns your garden into a delightful outdoor living-room—an enchanting refuge from summer heat. Wrought from enduring Art Stone, our bird baths and benches last for generations. And we have fountains, pedestals, flower boxes—all done in permanent Art Stone.

Ask our Garden Plan Department to suggest an arrangement which will suit your needs. We will bring our catalog of bird baths, benches and other garden furniture.

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Bid Jenny Wren
Welcome
$1.00 Postpaid for this beautiful
Wren House, stained brown, set up complete
ready for use, bottom hinged for cleaning.

Ezy Clean Martin House
$9.50 Two story, 20 compartment, 21" x 22" x 21".
as shown. Three story, 30 compartment, 23" x 27" x 23".
Take out four bolts, one on each corner and every compartment is accessible for cleaning—can be cleaned in ten minutes.
Made of clear lumber, set up complete, ready for paint, freight charges paid to any point East of the Rocky Mountains.

Lattice Stand for Martin House
The most attractive martin house stand on the market. Fourteen inches square at top, twenty-four inches square at bottom, twelve feet high. Hinges at base to lower for cleaning. Foundation posts furnished. Beautiful substantial ornament, made of clear lumber, ready for paint. Freight charges prepaid East of Rocky Mountains.

Price
$12.00 For This Beautiful
STONE BIRD BATH

Delivered freight charges prepaid to any point East of the Rocky Mountains. The only Bird Bath on the market for a price anywhere near so low. Stone, fashioned in curving, graceful beauty of classic simplicity.

The Bowl is 21" in diameter. The Pedestal is 26" high, 12" in diameter at base. This beautiful ornament will bring beauty to your garden. Write us if you do not have a distributor in your city and we will supply you.

We Are the Largest Manufacturers of Garden Furniture
such as arbors, pergolas, trellises, sun-
dials, settees, etc., in the United States.

Our line is handled by the highest class furniture dealers throughout the country. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Beautifully Illustrated Catalog on request, to home owners.

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Solves Your Sprinkling Problem!

Your problem of keeping lawns, flower beds, shrubbery and all growing things luxuriantly green and healthy is solved for all time and at little cost by the DOUBLE ROTARY Sprinkler. This wonderful invention aerates the water, cuts it into fine particles and distributes it the natural way—like a gentle shower. Sprinkles a circle 15 to 80 feet, according to pressure. Thousands in use by home owners, park commissioners, golf course experts, etc., throughout the United States.

DOUBLE ROTARY SPRINKLER

Is self-operating—needs no attention. Durably and simply built of interchangeable parts. Working parts are enclosed and run in a bath of oil. Nothing to get out of order.

Price $12.50 Guaranteed The DOUBLE ROTARY Sprinkler is sold Direct from the Factory and is covered by our Guarantee of Satisfaction or Your Money Back. The price is $12.50 postpaid to any address in the U. S.

Order One! Use the Coupon Enjoy the benefits and pleasures the DOUBLE ROTARY assures you. Mail attached coupon with $12.50 today. If not satisfactory in every way, return the sprinkler and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

DOUBLE ROTARY SPRINKLER COMPANY
1200 Coca-Cola Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Every gardener—almost every gardener—is a gambler, and is on the lookout for something with which to try his luck. So once a year HOUSE & GARDEN gets together a collection of the season’s novelties and puts them forward as a temptation. Most of them have been tried and tested. The only risk the purchaser incurs is that contained in the suitability of the plant for his particular purpose and situation and in the quality of the care that he receives. In growing it he finds the thrill and satisfaction which come with watching the performance of something new. There is always the chance that he will be watching something which is just a little better than anything he has grown before.

None of the plants shown on these pages has been offered to the general public prior to this spring, and each one seems to us to have some special merit—being much more than just another addition to an already long list of varieties. There are colors among the Glads, for instance, which have never been obtained before; there are Dahlias with unusual characteristics, and two different types of Roses which must certainly become popular in their classes. Many more quite as interesting and worthwhile novelties might have been shown had there been space, particularly among the

(Continued on page 176)
**FARR'S DELPHINIUMS**

The bewitching magic of these, the best early or mid-summer perennials, is irresistible. Tall, graceful, densely packed spikes of blue flowers illuminate the whole garden.

Farr's Wyomissing Hybrids, from the finest hybrid seed; flowers extra large. $3 for 10, $5 for 20.

**AQUILEGIAS** Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids, all colors, including the new rose and scarlet shades. $3 for 10, $5 for 20.

Better Plants by Farr, our catalogue, describes our garden treasures. Free to House and Garden readers.

BERTRAND H. FARR
WYOMISSING NURSERY CO.
106 Garfield Ave., Wyomissing, Pa.

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**Blueberries as large as grapes!**

A new and delightful fruit for your garden—cultivated blueberries as large as grapes. Practically seedless with a smooth, luscious flavor that makes them the most delectable of summer fruits.

Whitesbog Blueberry Plants give you multitudes of berries from late June to mid-August. They also grow into sturdy decorative bushes that harmonize with your other ornamental trees and shrubs. Even in winter crimson twigs add pleasant color to your grounds. All varieties tested and named.

Write for our new circular illustrated in color for full information about this new addition to the cultivated garden fruits.

WHITESBOG BLUEBERRY NURSERIES
Headquarters for Pure-Bred Blueberry Plants
JOSEPH J. WHITE, Inc.
Box H
Whitesbog, N. J.

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**Kill Them before they come out**

In the soil of your garden, less than three inches below the surface, are the grubs and larvae of the rose bug, the aster beetle and other plant pests. Soon they will come out and thrive at the expense of your plants.

Kill them now—while it is easy and economical.

Saturate the soil with Dy-Sect—diluted 150 to 1, when you break ground. The larvae are easy to kill, your mid-summer spraying will be almost eliminated—and your plants will get off to a better start than ever before.

We will gladly tell you how much Dy-Sect you will need to protect your plants economically and also where the nearest Dy-Sect dealer is located.

A.C. HORN COMPANY
1315 Horn Building
Long Island City, N. Y.

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**NEW GIANT ZINNIAS**

12 packets of new and beautiful distinct colors in Giant Dahlia Flowered Zinnias for 8.25.

Write for Rock's 1924 Garden Book, including these superb Zinnias, and offering the Glorious New Red Rose "Sensation," as well as a complete variety of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Perennial Plants, and Ornamental Shrubs.

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**Burpee's Annual**

The Leading American Seed Catalog

In Burpee's Annual for 1924 we are offering some of the finest new varieties that have been introduced in recent years. Amongst the Burpee Novelties is our wonderful New Sweet Pea, The President Harding, which was named by special permission of the late President of the United States.

In our new catalog we are also now offering for the first time the Philadelphia Bush Lima, which is the earliest and most prolific of all Lima Beans, and the two New Sweet Corns—Delicious and Sunnybrook, which are a new development out of our famous Golden Bantam. New Giant Snapdragons, New Zinnias, New Dahlias, New Gladioli, and a New Self-Pruning Tomato are some of the new creations which are offered this year exclusively by W. Atlee Burpee Company.

Burpee's Annual is our catalog. It is a complete guide to the vegetable and flower garden.

If you are interested in gardening Burpee's Annual will be mailed to you free. Write for your "Annual" today.

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**A.C. HORN COMPANY**
1315 Horn Building
Long Island City, N. Y.

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**Reprints**

Please send me a free copy of Burpee's Annual.

NAME ____________________________
R.D. or Sr. _______________________
POST OFFICE ______________________
STATE ___________________________

**W. Atlee Burpee Co.**
Seed Growers Philadelphia

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**Rocks Garden Nurseries**

Garden Pottery

Beautiful pieces of exquisite design in high fired, strong, and durable Terra Cotta. Prices moderate. Send for Catalogue.

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
147 Minna St. San Francisco, California.

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**NEW GIANT SNAPDRAGONS**

New Zinnias, New Dahlias, New Gladioli, and a New Self-Pruning Tomato are some of the new creations which are offered this year exclusively by W. Atlee Burpee Company.

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Seed Growers Philadelphia

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Garden Pottery

Beautiful pieces of exquisite design in high fired, strong, and durable Terra Cotta. Prices moderate. Send for Catalogue.

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Garden Pottery

Beautiful pieces of exquisite design in high fired, strong, and durable Terra Cotta. Prices moderate. Send for Catalogue.

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
147 Minna St. San Francisco, California.
Beauty and Bounty From Your Garden

A well balanced collection of just the vegetables that you will enjoy—every kind chosen with care for real table excellence. To be sure of pride and satisfaction from your garden, plant the seeds from Beckert's Vegetable Garden Package:

- 34 lb. Wonder Bush Lima Beans
- 32 lb. Sure Crop Stringless Beans
- 56 lb. Beckert's Golden Evergreen Corn
- 36 lb. Beckert's Perfection Peas
- 1 pkg. King of Denmark Spinach
- 1 pkg. Beckert's Wayahead Tomato
- 1 pkg. Beckert's Golden Curled Lettuce
- 1 pkg. White Globe Onion Seed
- 1 pkg. Early Bleaching Celery
- 1 pkg. Moss Curled Parsley
- 1 pkg. Earlensof-All Cucumber
- 1 pkg. Copenhagen Market Cabbage
- 1 pkg. Garden Carrot
- 1 pkg. Early Wonder Beets
- 1 pkg. Beckert's Golden Evergreen Corn
- 1 pkg. Beckert's Snowball Cauliflower
- 1 pkg. White Bush Scallop Squash
- 1 pkg. Beckert's Golden Curled Lettuce
- 1 pkg. White Bush Scallop Squash

Complete 17 Vegetables $2

Giant Exhibition Dahlias

Six varieties for nucleus stock and magnificent cut flowers:
- Attraction
- Millionaire
- Mrs. I. DeVere Warner
- Mrs. Scheper
- Rockwood
- Red Cross

Collection (Six bulbs, $18)

Gladioli

Twelve superb varieties ranging in color from brilliant yellow and orange to the creamiest pink and the lovely mauve of orchids.

Collection—one of each (12 bulbs) $2.25

Sensation, a magnificent new red Rose, originated and introduced by the Jos. H. Hill Co.

The President Harding is a new peach red Sweet Pea, introduced by Bertrand L. Farr.

A lovely pale lavender lavender and violet Iris, Mildred Presby, introduced by Bertrand L. Farr.

Some 1924 Plant Novelties

(Continued from page 174)

Dahlias and Gladioli, of which there seem to be a greater number of new varieties to be added in this indispensable family. Both of the Gladioli burn with each year than in any other plant, new and spectacular colors. The newly imported Lily, named after Miss Ellen Wilmutt, should become one of the most floriferous in the border if it performs here as it has in England. Every rose lover will want to find a place in his garden for the Hybrid Tea Sensation which makes its first public appearance this spring, and every Iris enthusiast for the delicately flavored Mildred Presby.

For the tiny vegetable garden, almost for the window garden, there is shown a variety of corn which will (Con. on page 178)
The Jack Frost Plant Protector (patent applied for) guards young plants from adverse weather. It keeps frost out, lets sunlight in. Now need to remove daily. Withstands strong winds. Rain does not injure. Galvanized, welded frames last lifetime. Hoods, of semi-transparent, chemically treated paper, good for more than a season. Replaced at nominal cost. Tested two years by large market grower.

Send $2 for Trial Dozen Special prices on large orders.


LOTOL Kills Plant Lice

THE only way for the effective control of Aphis or Plant Lice is to wage war vigorously upon the very first invaders. Look for those pioneers early and often. As soon as you discover them, even if only a few, kill them with LOTOL. Descrive folder and price list on request.

LOTOL MFG. CO., 326 S. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR

THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. All shears delivered free to your door. Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO., 326 S. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SPEEDY PROTECTION

For Foliage and Fruit—Covering Every Square Inch of Surface Thoroughly and Easily

Garden Pests Work Fast—valuable plants and shrubs being quickly consumed. They must be combated. This is not enough. Just as "the man with the scythe" has found his primitive implement laid aside for the more modern machinery, "The Mowing Machine," likewise the SIMPLICITY has come to do away with the slow and laborious method of hedge trimming.

Simplicity

Hedge Pruner and Trimmer

With it you can trim as much hedge in one hour as would require four hours with the ordinary hedge shears. It cuts both opening and closing—every stroke counts! Perfectly balanced for easy operation, this three section tool enters into action at fluted, keen-edged teeth that can clip a clean path 16 inches wide, through any hedge. Price, $5.00. West of Mississippi, $5.00.

The Simplicity Hedge Trimmer is intended for use on new growth only. Greatest tool for trimming Privet, Barberry, etc. Cutting width, 16 inches. Made of finest high-grade carbon steel blades. Price, $5.00. West of Mississippi, $5.00.

Ask Your Dealer about the "Simplicity IV." If cannot supply, pass order direct. Descriptive Circular on Request.

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWERS

The New STAYTITE Handle Identifies P. O. Lawn Mowers

Look for this STAYTITE Handle on the next mower you buy. It stands for everything good.

Pennsylvania Quality!

At Hardware and Seed Stores

"The Complete Lawn Mower" PENNSYLVANIA Lawn Mower Works 1837 North 23rd Street Philadelphia
Our New 1924 Catalog has been completely rearranged from start to finish. It is filled with helpful suggestions for you. Quality of our stocks and service to our customers rings through every page, bright colored illustrations of the most desirable varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubs and many new and interesting features. It will be sent free; a post card will bring it. Send for your copy today.

New Color Harmony Chart

Everybody naturally loves beautiful coloring, especially in their gardens and up to now there has been no aid for Garden lovers, but at last our new Garden Color Harmony Chart (which cannot be supplied by any other Seedsmen) solves the problem of color grouping and is by far the most complete guide for color in the gardens that has ever been worked out. This wonderful chart with color schemes of gardens, name of practically every known flower under its proper color, and many other helpful suggestions is fully described in our catalog. The price of this chart is $2.00.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS SEED CO., Inc.
FLORAL PARK, N. Y.
Consolidated with Edward T. Bromfield Seed Co.

Beautify Your Garden
with Dahlias and Gladioli

You will soon be busy in your garden. Go over our 1924 Blue Book, describing our selection from the "blue-bloods" of the dahlia and gladiolus world. Among these superb flowers you will find tall, stately Rose Ash, a gorgeous gladiolus, whose color is a wonderful blend of exquisite pastel shades.

You will also find Mrs. Carl Salbach, "Queen of Dahliadom," according to the description of one prominent grower.

Make your selection and order immediately. If you have not obtained a copy of our Blue Book, write for one now.

Rose Ash bulbs, extra large, $3.00 a dozen.
Mrs. Carl Salbach tubers, the finest we have ever grown, $6.00 half a dozen, $10 a dozen.

Carl Salbach
 grower
6066 Hillegass Ave.
Oakland, California

Some 1924 Plant Novelties

Continue on page 176

(Continued from page 176)

A yellow Hybrid Cactus Dahlia, Glory of California, introduced by Jessie L. Seal

A new deep yellow Paney, Golden Gate, originating by Steele's Paney Gardens

The Japanese Rose and the Japanese Flowering Cherry represent two types of plants keep in scale with the smallest place. Here is a plant for the child's garden. The best novelties are those which have no freakish qualities. Few freaks have lived long and prospered. Every novelty cannot be an improvement upon all other plants in its class, but if it cannot, it should at least have some subtle difference in its makeup to give it distinction.

Chattillion is the new Multiflora Rose introduced this year by Henry A. Dreer

The Japanese Rain and the Japanese Flowering Cherry represent flora Rose introduced this year by Henry A. Dreer

— the shrub and the flowering tree—from which we would like to show more novelties, for they are things whose uses are not confined to beds and borders; and we like occasionally to wander out of the actual garden.

House & Garden's Garden Information Service will be glad to furnish the addresses of the growers or distributors of any of the novelties shown on these pages.

This Japanese Rose Flowering Cherry, Amanogawa, has thick clusters of fragrant soft pink flowers. It grows similarly to the Lombardy Poplar. Offered by The Garden Nursery