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SUMMER SCHOOL AND CAMP. For boys and girls with mental deficiency. Individual attention given. Sixty acres of land; splendid sports and social activities. Camp and Board $100. Post: P. K. Rainey, New York.

THE WOODS' SCHOOL

For Exceptional Children. Three separate schools for GIRLS and BOYS. Little Fells. E. B. PLESH, Principal.

HEDLEY

The 'Hedley' School, For the retarded and abnormal children, ages 7 to 18. HEDLEY, 226 West 21st St., New York.

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W dispos, For children and young adults with mental and physical defects. Individual attention. ATTENTION: To parents of outstanding children. MARY D. POGUE, Principal.

CO-EDUCATIONAL

2. Vincent School in the Highlands of Northern New Jersey.

3. The Valley Ranch School, Valley, Wyoming. For boys only.


5. THE FRIENDS SCHOOL for boys K-12. Located near Baltimore and Washington, D.C.

6. Peddie School, located in the Pinelands of New Jersey, founded in 1897.

7. Lake Forest, non-Military College Preparatory Academy for boys, located in Lake Forest, Illinois.

8. The HUN School, located in Concord, New Hampshire.


10. The American School in the Old World. Chateau de Bures, Paris, France. For boys only.

11. Montclair Academy of Arts, located in Montclair, New Jersey.


13. The American Schools at Home. Offering home-study courses in various subjects.


15. Metropolitan School of Art, located in New York City.

16. The Valley Ranch School, Valley, Wyoming. For boys only.


18. The American Schools at Home. Offering home-study courses in various subjects.


20. Metropolitan School of Art, located in New York City.
Thousands of lovely old homes will be remodeled this year

More and Larger Windows is the verdict of builders

What queer-looking houses they built, twenty, thirty, forty years ago. Funny old places they were with “ginger-bread” scroll work, odd little cupolas, and great blank spaces of empty walls—souvenirs of a windowless age, the “gay nineties!”

This is the age of sunshine and outdoor life. Houses are built with many windows, sun parlors, sleeping porches and daylight basements. Homes are brighter, cheerier and healthier. To modernize an old house is to bring the sunshine in with more and larger windows.

Many a fine old home, substantially built, but out of style, is being transformed by the addition of a few windows, a sun parlor or a glass enclosed porch. These little improvements make all the difference in the world! The value of the building is greatly increased, yet the cost of the improvement is small in comparison.

A practical little book which shows how wonderfully the addition of windows, sun parlor, etc. transform a house has been published for free distribution. It is called “The Sunny Side of the House.” If you are interested in making your home a “sunshine home,” ask your glass dealer for a copy, or write directly to us for it.

For over twenty-five years, “A-W-G” Window Glass has been the preference of architects, contractors, and glass dealers everywhere. Because of its high quality, greater tensile strength, brilliant luster and freedom from defects and discoloration, it is used in the finest of buildings. Whether you are building a new home or remodeling, specify and insist on “A-W-G” Clear-Vision Window Glass.

American Window Glass Co.
World’s Largest Producer of Window Glass; also maker of Quartz-Lite, the Ultra-Violet Ray Glass for Windows.
Dept. B. 502 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
THE OLD ENGLISH

By ROBERT S. LEMMON

THERE is that about the Old English Sheepdog which never fails to attract attention and arouse interest. Even those who know dogs best agree that dogs sense such characteristics which distinguish him unmistakably from all other breeds—peculiarities of coat, conformation, gait and voice. He is one of those animals which, though rare, can boast of the most loyal of loyal friends, won and held by his character even more strongly than by his looks.

The origin of the Old English is somewhat speculative. There are those who claim that his ancestry in England runs far, far back, and others who say that he is really descended from dogs brought out of Russia. In any event, there is no question of the firmness with which he is established today as a herd dog and a family friend and retainer.

Seeing one of these dogs in action for the first time one is sure to think of a bear. The almost complete absence of tail is one reason for this, and another is the height of the hindquarters which almost makes the line of his back slope downward to the shoulders. The heavy legs help the impression, too, but perhaps the most striking point is the animal's gait: at a gallop he goes fast and like other dogs, at slower paces he has a peculiarly distinctive movement which might be called a pace, a rack, a shamble or anything else. I sometimes think that the best way to describe his slower leg action is to say that he is bear-gaited.

It is not to be inferred that the "boottail", as some aptly dub him, is a clumsy or slow dog. On the contrary, he is decidedly fast and well put together, with a world of power and the ability to control it. No herding dog could be anything

Specific questions on dog subjects will gladly be answered by The Dog Mart of House & Garden.
else and still hold his job; and there is no doubt that this fellow can handle sheep and cattle very ably indeed, though in this country few people use him for that purpose. If herding

Along with other pecularities, this dog has a bark which is different from that of any canine I have in contact with. He has a voice—a real voice—and it is in a strange sort of ring, an almost metallic quality, which, once heard, is not to be forgotten. It is an experience well worth having to see a good boital pacing across a broad lawn challenging some intruder in unmistakable tones.

In physique and coat the Old English Sheepdog should follow a well established standard. His skull ought to be roomy and rather squarely built, for it has a big brain to carry. His jaws, too, give evidence of strength and capacity; they are rather long, firm and terminate in a large and completely black nose. Large, level teeth and eyes which, in the popular blue-coated dogs, suggest the color of a pearl, are to be looked for. The ears are small in size and lie close to the side of the head.

When it comes to the dog's legs, look for plenty of bone and substance. The forelegs ought to be perfectly straight and appear almost stick-like. Small, round feet, well padded, are required.

The body of a good specimen is quite short and compact with well sprung ribs and deep brisket. Round, muscular hindquarters and well let-down hocks are needed to furnish sufficient driving power.

A thick, rather hard and shaggy coat, without curl, is an important point. In color it may be gray, blue, blue merle or grizzle, or without white markings. It is heavier on the hams than anywhere else—a final peculiarity which helps to make this likable oddity of a dog a decidedly unusual and attractive citizen.
Annunities
THE STEADY DECLINE IN INCOME RETURN in many first-class securities has brought many annuities to a point where they no longer justify purchase. Annuiters providing a steady income are always desirable, but the exception of the high cost of insuring against the risk that the annuitant may die before the annuity begins is often unprofitable. Full information furnished by F. J. Hon- nor and Company, New York City, representing principal life insurance parties.

Antiques
RARE EARLY MARBLE AND WOOD MANTEL, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, Flinton, 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Natco Double Shell Load Bearing Tile

The wall pictured is Natco Double Shell Load Bearing Tile, used for stuccoed structures. Each unit is equivalent to from 4 to 6 times the weight of a brick building. Exterior stucco and interior plaster are applied directly to the tile, whose dovetailed setting provides an enduring bond. Since Natco Tile never rusts, rots, warps, or disintegrates, the stucco stays permanently.

Natco Hollow Building Tile is susceptible to use in both steel and concrete construction.

THE BARRIER

UPKEEP IS DENIED ITS POUND OF FLESH BY NATCO

UPKEEP, greedily extorting its pound of flesh, is denied tribute in buildings constructed of Natco Hollow Building Tile. They are permanent, for Natco Tile itself is permanent.

Permanent in structure—because made of special selected clay, burned to flint-like density in incandescent heat.

Permanent in strength—because unaffected by heat, cold, moisture and time.

Permanent in form—because immune to rust, rot, and distortion.

Permanent in performance—because Natco Hollow Building Tile gives flawless, trouble-free service, year after year.

Natco, the Complete Line of Hollow Building Tile, meets all building needs—banishes the bugaboo of upkeep—brings to all structures increased economies, augmented attractiveness, complete and lasting satisfaction.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY
Branch Offices: New York, Flatiron Bldg; Chicago, Builders Bldg; Philadelphia, Land Title Bldg; Boston, Textile Bldg.
In Canada: National Fire Proofing Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

NATCO
THE COMPLETE LINE OF HOLLOW BUILDING TILE
These colorful tiles give old homes new charm
and assure protection from fire and the elements for all time to come

Everywhere dull, drab, old-fashioned roofs are being replaced with IMPERIAL Roofing Tiles. They require no heavier under-construction than any other high-grade roof, and they repay their cost again and again by cutting heating bills, reducing fire insurance premiums, and virtually eliminating upkeep expense.

Our interesting brochure, "The Roof," contains numerous full-color plates of distinctive tile-roofed residences. We will forward a copy on receipt of 25c (coin or stamps), or an illustrated color folder will be sent you free! Address: Ludowici-Celadon Co., Dept. A-8, 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Architects say
If you want beauty •
If you want permanence •

nothing compares with REAL TILES

THERE IS SOMETHING WONDERFUL, something that appeals to the imagination, in the almost indestructible permanence of ceramic tiles—
real tiles.

Because they are fired under such intense heat, ceramic tiles have a quality of endurance that belongs to no other building material. Ceramic tiles last thousands of years—and their colors with them.

Beautiful old tiles which helped to build vanished cities of 3000 B. C. can be seen in our museums today—their colors fresh, their glaze intact—when all that surrounded them has long since fallen into dust.

Today, in America, architects are turning more and more to the use of ceramic tiles in the home.

It is not only the beauty of ceramic tiles; their wonderful range of color and tone, which makes it possible to carry out almost any color scheme with them; their rich, individual texture—

It is the true economy of ceramic tiles as well.

Ceramic tiles, properly laid, never have to be repaired or replaced. Moisture does not affect them and cause them to deteriorate. Friction does not abrade them or wear them out. They are fire-proof, weather-proof, chemical-proof—wonderfully easy to take care of, since they require none of the special care which other surfaces demand.

A floor or wall of ceramic tiles remains true, even, unmarred, intact, its colors fresh and unfading, as long as the timbers of your house stand.

If you are building or remodelling—consider the possibilities of ceramic tiles. A bathroom, or bathrooms, in beautiful colored tiles! You can install them today at a very moderate cost. A tiled sun-room, impervious to dampness, heat, frost; a tiled kitchen, whose cleanliness and beauty will be an everlasting satisfaction to you.

Let us send you our beautifully illustrated booklet, Enduring Beauty in your Home through Ceramic Tiles. Mail the coupon today!

ASSOCIATED TILE MANUFACTURERS
As infallibly as a leopard can be identified by his spots, the dyed-in-the-wool countryman is to be known by his attitude toward city folk. Not his attitude when he is face to face with them, for that is often a masterpiece of acting. The true index is what he thinks—and says, when at ease among his bucolic confères.

We recall a bitter January day when, storm-bound in a New England village, we reclined under a thick coat of lather in one of the two chairs of the local barber shop. Presumably the mask of billowy froth, coupled with the fact that foreigners were not to be expected in midwinter, so disarmed two typical natives who entered the shop that they spoke their minds naturally while sitting about the store as they awaited their turns under the razor. Thus:

"Well, Bill, goin' to sell some more land this year?"

"Yep—come spring. The old house by the head of the pond, I guess. Pretty likely lookin' near the water like that."

"What ye askin' for it?"

"What she ain't in any too good shape an' there's only a couple of acres what ain't swamp, but I ought to git seven or eight thousand from them folks to git seven or eight thousand from them."

The barber finished his work and we sat up. Abruptly, Bill and his friend fell silent—evidently the hallmark of the city sucker was strong upon us. But they had already said enough to start a train of thought in our mind. After all, what is it that determines the true worth of country real estate? What you can get for it! The size of the potato crop it will yield! What its rural owner paid twenty years ago? Perhaps—sometimes. But increasingly each year, as city people turn countryward more and more, a new standard of property values arises.

When a man has been obliged to pay a hundred dollars for a front foot for the privilege of being hemmed in by neighbors who are forced to do the same thing, he doesn't look at rural prices in exactly the way the farmer does. Often he looks at the country as an economic solution of his difficulties and finds country living much less of a financial strain and infinitely richer in those things of the soul which are as far beyond price as they are outside the comprehension of the usual run of natives. To characterize such a man as a "sucker" is to admit a narrowness of mind which, in theory at least, is out of place among open fields and views of far distant hill ranges.

Some day we are going back to that New England village and find out whether or not Bill sold the old house by the head of the pond and the two acres which aren't swamp. We hope he did, for the deal doesn't look at rural prices in exactly the way the farmer does. He gave both him and his friend a full measure of satisfaction. One could hardly ask for a more gratifying outcome than that, particularly since it confirmed Bill's pet belief in his own astuteness and provided him with barber shop conversation for the next winter.
Against the background of summer sports and sociability, Whitman's Chocolates stand out—a part of every summer picture.

Consider the Bonnybrook Package. Milk Chocolates, assorted to suit the critical taste of the out-of-doors girl. And the sportsman will do his part nobly when the box is passed around.

Bonnybrook Milk Chocolates can be had at the selected stores that specialize in serving Whitman's in perfect condition. Look for the Whitman Agency Sign on summer trails everywhere.

Pure and healthful as Nature's sunshine!
A RACE of Midgets. Reams have been written extolling the beauty of New England farmhouses—these antecedents of our forefathers wherein was contained more discomfort to the square inch than would be tolerated in this comfortable, luxury-wise age. Having bumped our head on every farmhouse doorway from Maine to New Jersey, we have come to the painful conclusion that early American architects designed for a race of midgets. Nor was the fat man in high regard with the space-saving builders of the Colonies. If he were short, he could probably make the doorway. All ease, however, ended there. By stooping, lurching and twisting, by tying himself in knots and flattening out like a pancake, he was sometimes able to come downstairs. More frequently he stuck halfway and was forced to go back and begin again, sideways.

To add to his misery, he was often required to sleep in a spool bed, wherein to lie was torture, to move an event, and to turn over a calamity.

MODERNISM in Gardens? There is a whisper in the breeze to the effect that the modernist garden is soon to make its appearance and shuck the ghosts of Downing and the elder Olmsted with its revolutionary conception of design and, perhaps, its equally ousted use of color and plant form. To judge by the advance rumors, the consummation of the plan may cause not a few beholders to rub their eyes and ask each other not only whether it is art, but also whether it is even pretty.

For artificially is a risky thing to play with in gardens. One may produce successful modern rooms from man-made objects like furniture and paint, but to take violent liberties with Nature's handiwork is daring, to say the least; it is such an easy matter to found across the barrier which separates sameness and absurdity. If the sponsors of the modernist garden movement were to ask our opinion, we would be inclined to shake a warning finger and whisper, "The Gobble-uns'll git you if you don't watch out!"

ABOVE the Set-back. With the development of the set-back type of business skyscraper architecture there has come into being what we are tempted to call "four winds offices." In the midst of the city's turmoil they are certainly a great boon to their occupants.

They are to be found somewhere above the twentieth floor, these oases in a desert of steel and brick. Around them, on all four sides, runs a broad terrace open to every breeze and to the full flood of sunshine. Look downward over the rim far below are sweltering, for here is the spirit of the heights and no little of the coolness thereof. Coats are worn when the streets subdued by distance to a soft monotone.

The wind that has swept the plains with their cedars.

The wind that has swept the plains with their snowy poppies,

The wind that has rocked the birds in the fragrant cedars.

I have walked in the long, still hours of a midnight twilight.

I have seen gold and lavender mist on the distant mountains.

I have felt the beauty of lofty trees in the redwood forests.

I have felt the stinging rain and the seething desert.

I shall go back to the rushing town,

Larger in thought, calmer and more patient.

ROSE HENDERSON

EXIT the Rubber-plant. We hear that good old Ficus elastica, veteran of a million stories, is slowly passing out of the picture. In time this sturdy commoner which men know as the rubber-plant may thrive no more among the golden oaks of the living room. For its waning there are reasons—and reasons. One, we suspect, is the advent of motorized moving. In the age of slow horse-drawn vans the family Ficus rode in comfort and safety tied on the back of the load, a symbol of domestic completeness. But now, at thirty miles an hour...

AN INTERNATIONAL Garden Conference.

Perhaps we are all growing a little weary of the innumerable conferences, national and international, which clamor for our attention. So many of them with their difficult and pretentious titles, seem merely wasteful of time and even slightly ludicrous. But, as if to dispove this feeling, the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain is sponsoring a most alluring international conference which should arouse enthusiasm in the hearts of all gardeners. In common with all other international conferences, this meeting has a long but very necessary title. It is to be called, we hear, The International Exhibition of Garden Design and Conference of Garden planning, and it will take place at the Royal Horticultural Society Hall in London between October 17th and 24th.

The exhibit will be divided into four sections, of which the first will be an historical, showing the development of garden designs, with plans, designs and models. The second section will be Garden Planning for Town and Country; the third, Sculpture for the Garden and Its Settings; and last is a section on Public Parks and Gardens.

Famous landscape architects and architects from Europe, Canada and the United States have been invited to exhibit. The American Institute of Architects is planning to send an exhibit, and so is the American Society of Landscape Architects. Olmsted Brothers are preparing one which will concentrate on public parks and will consist of photographs, plans and models.

The R. H. S., through its secretary, Colonel Parkinson, extends an invitation to all gardeners interested in the problems of design to attend and to participate in the exhibition.

MORE Color in Kitchens. About a year ago colored kitchen utensils burst upon the horizon, pots and pans as well as the handles of flat ware assuming such gay tints as vermilion, sea green, ultramarine and daffodil yellow. As a result, kitchens bloomed, decoratively speaking. Housewives, proud of their softly timned walls, hangings and pots and pans, brought their guests into the kitchen to demonstrate the superiority of this colorful room over the all-white interiors of yore. The cook, stimulated by all this novelty, looked contentedly around and cooked a better meal, and even the family cat blinked more contentedly on a hearth made of brightly-hued tiles.

Now a manufacturer has gone a step further and created colored plumbing fixtures. Enamelled sinks for kitchens are now available in such engaging tints as horizon blue, West Point gray, spring green, lavender, old ivory and autumn, the latter being a deep, pinkish beige tone.

RUNNING in Circles. Now come the modernists with a new interpretation of a time-worn catch-phrase. From being a term of mild opprobrium "running around in circles" has now become a pet saying of the modernist decorator. This is all due to the fact that many of the new fabrics and wall papers—those designed in the 20th Century taste—feature stripes running horizontally in place of the conventional vertical treatment. Numerous rooms now show backgrounds that literally run in circles as walls are done in papers patterned in softly shaded horizontal stripes, the design having literally no beginning or end. Curtains, materials, both the heavy linen hangings and the sheerer glass curtain fabrics of silk or voile, are also partial to stripes going across in place of up and down. And as a change from contrasting colors, a faint and feathery shade of one tone or blendings of two nearly related colors. Curtains of this description are a pleasing change from the conventional flowered and figured patterns and they have the added virtue of practicality.

Materials patterned in straight or waving lines are smart against plain walls and they are not too definite in design to prohibit their use with printed backgrounds or wall papers.
When the French Empire style in furniture reached Germany and the Scandinavian countries, it took on weight, lost much of its elaborate decoration and acquired the name of Biedermeier, after a popular character in a cartoon. Above is a secretary in this manner. From Jones & Frain.
If you look in biographical dictionaries or encyclopedias under the B's, and expect to find anything about the sponsor of the Biedermeier style, you will be disappointed; when he lived and where he worked will remain a complete mystery. A few years ago, a large New York department store put in one of its show windows some painted furniture which the labels stated had been "designed by Mr. Biedermeier, the architect." Asked where Mr. Biedermeier's office was, the head of the furniture department said he couldn't say exactly, but he was quite sure the gentleman was in active practice somewhere in the Eastern states. This is probably as near to having flesh and blood as Biedermeier ever came.

"Papa Biedermeier" was a purely fictitious personage, a mere figment of the cartoonist's imagination, just like Mutt and Jeff or Relentless Rudolf. He was a personification of typical attributes, like John Bull or Brother Jonathan, and he was invented early in the 19th Century to enliven the page of Fliegende Blätter.

A Biedermeier is an honest, law-abiding rather commonplace and bourgeois citizen, with little imagination and a trifle dull, but possessed of an amiable regard for "pretty things" and an occasional fondness for posing as a connoisseur. Papa Biedermeier was the humourist's personification of the Biedermann; more than that, he was the personification of a considerable element of Teutonic social life from 1815 to 1840, or thereabouts.

Papa Biedermeier was prosperous and liked to be thought refined. He had a comfortable and contented outlook upon life and a taste for luxury. He also liked his surroundings to be in the mode—not too magnificently or expensively in the mode, but at least with a close semblance to the approved fashion—and he had ambitions...
for everything around him to be correct, just as he had ambitions for his wife and daughters to be becomingly dressed. When he walked abroad, he wore a tight-waisted, long-tailed coat with ample skirts and full rolling lapels, a high collar with an impressive stock, a narrow-brimmed, high-crowned beaver top hat, close-fitting panta­loons tightly strapped under the instep, and shoes with narrow toes. His spouse was an embodiment of one of the fashion plates in Godey's Lady's Book. When he was at home he liked to put on carpet slippers and a smoking jacket, toast his shins in front of the fire, sit in an armchair beside a table with a glowing lamp, and survey the universe with self-assured complacency through the wreaths of smoke from his meerschaum pipe. He was a trifle pompous but always correct. Of course he was a splendid butt for the shafts of the satirist's caustic wit.

The use of black to accent a light toned wood is a feature of Biedermeier. Above is a chest of drawers in maple with top and columns of ebony. The New York home of Mrs. F. H. Mckeeon, Jones & Erwin, decorators

Now the style of furnishing and decoration into which Papa Biedermeier and his plump, comfortable family were fitted as their material and visible setting, the style to which, in time, Papa Biedermeier's name was appended, was a direct outcome and aftermath of the French Directoire mode along with a strong infusion of the early Empire manner.

There has been a vast deal of written lamentation about the exceedingly short life of the Directoire mode in France and the fact that it was nipped in the bud, so to speak, by the onslaught of the grosser Empire forms, before the world at large had a chance to assimilate its ideals and become saturated with its spirit. Officially speaking, the Directoire mode was very short-lived indeed. As a matter of actual fact, however, though it died officially in France, along with the more gracious creations of the early Empire when Imperial fiat decreed a more bombastic military note, the graceful fusion of Directoire and early Empire forms really migrated to other countries, underwent a metamorphosis in the new abodes, and lived on to a ripe old age that yielded only to the avalanche of antimacassars, sofa cushions and Berlin wool that suffocated all decorative sensibilities in the mid-19th Century.

It is open to serious question whether the French people of the Directoire and early Empire periods ever fully appreciated the rare beauty of the furniture and decorations characteristic of these eras. Some of them did, of course, but they had become
At the top is a rare Biedermeier corner cupboard of curly maple with ebony columns. Courtesy of Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Jones & Erwin, decorators.

The legs and moldings on the cupboard above are painted black to accent the pale tone of the beech wood. The New York apartment of John J. Gatjen.

(Top of page) Terra cotta colored walls make a striking background for the fine Biedermeier furniture in light toned woods. Decorations by Dormley.

The two pictures on the right side of the page were taken in the apartment of John J. Gatjen, New York. Above is a characteristic Biedermeier desk.
The commode above, which strongly suggests contemporary furniture design, is an Austrian piece in the Biedermeier style. Table and chairs are German of the same period. Adeline de Vou

This Biedermeier mirror was derived from an early Empire model. The wood is light brown with strongly figured veneer. The columns and lutette are black with gilded ornament.

accustomed to the elegance of Neo-Classicism before the Revolution and, under the Directorate and early Empire, the majority of them were so keenly intent upon being archaeologically correct that they generally forgot to enjoy the beauty and grace of what the current interpretation of Classic archaeology had given them. The mode was more and longer appreciated outside of France than in.

The fused Directoire and early Empire manner crossed the Channel and profoundly influenced for good the Regency forms in England. The same thing was true in America. In Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, the slim, graceful lass of French parentage and Graeco-Ro-
The furniture in the group above is characteristically Biedermeier. Of honey colored maple, with black accents in the form of ebony inlay and columns.

Lark's tongues and Falernian wine, of saffron cakes and honey was exchanged for the lustier regimen of beer, sauerkraut and sausages. Classic antiquity had first been translated into French and then was read through Teutonic and Scandinavian spectacles. Such was the mode approved by prosperous, sentimental Papa Biedermeier and his family, and it was the mode followed alike in the palaces of Charlottenburg and Potsdam, in the castles of the hochweliogenhören, and in the houses of affluent burghers.

In the palaces and the houses of the nobility the manner of furnishing and decoration, derived in the way just pointed out, retained much of the original magnificence and a visible affinity with the French types whence the inspiration was directly borrowed. The real Biedermeier type, however, was more generally to be found in the dwellings of the prosperous middle class. Real Biedermeier furniture was simplified in contour, shorn of much of the decorative splendour that had graced its French ancestors, and was obviously adapted to the more moderate requirements of people of average means.

(Continued on page 100)
THE HIDDEN GARDENS OF PARIS

Behind the Wall of the City's Sophistication Are Little Plots Where the Old Partnership of Town and Country Still Thrives

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

THOSE who only think of Paris as the most sophisticated city on the earth, the city that sets the fashions for all forms of luxury and worldliness, the pagan priestess of self-indulgent pleasures, subtle and orgiastic, the city where starved Puritans steal to give vent to their suppressed high spirits—such know nothing of that side of her which most endears her to those quiet constant lovers of extremes, as this ancient city, which, with all its changes, has never changed, and whose indestructible individuality of contrasts is essentially the same today as it was in that early time when it was the favorite city of the Emperor Julian, who found in it that peculiar charm, among many others, which I desire here to emphasize. It is the charm of what it used to be fashionable to speak of as rust in urbe.

In great modern cities—the great cities of America, perhaps, in particular—town and country have long since dissolved that partnership which, while it remained, preserved for the city a sense of its having roots in the warm, kindly earth, still drawing its life from the great elemental sources of nature, and not merely an artificial construction of man's hands, with gas-pipes for its arteries and electric wires for its nervous system. Still the city preserved something of the nature of a vast tree, drawing its breath and supporting its being through contact with the Earth-mother. But, as I said, for most cities, that old umbilical cord has long since been severed; and it is perhaps the unique characteristic of Paris that of all cities, in the case of this most ancient and most modern city, that old partnership of town and country is still vigorously intact. This may well be one of the causes of the perennial vitality of Paris.

The river-life of Paris is not my present theme, but one feature of it which must have struck the most casual visitor is directly related: the number of anglers who, in the very heart of the city, force their long bamboo rods down the stately masonry of the river banks, particularly in the vicinity of Notre-Dame and the Île Saint-Louis. Anglers are proverbially a patient tribe, but the Seine angler would seem to be the crowning example of the most philosophical of all virtues. Winter and summer alike, he is there, casting his line, "whose motto evermore is open," the embodiment indeed of dauntless hope as well as patience. Those who watch him—and he has always an attendant group of idlers almost as intent as he—make jokes together on the rarity of his catch, yet impartially he fishes on as detached amid the roar of taxicabs and autobuses as though he were by some country stream. That he does catch something or other now and again must be true, or he would not be there, nor, otherwise, would there be so many fishing shops on the quais, particularly in the neighborhood of the Pont Neuf; and it is not to be forgotten that there is a prize that may at any moment be his reward, that Seine river-shad which is particularly sought after by gourmets.

MIXED in with those fishing-tackle shops are bird and animal shops which keep up a continual singing and chirping; cages, too-thronged with rabbits and guinea pigs, the tiniest of white mice, sometimes even a lovely eagle, or a young fox—the other day, indeed, there was a crowd around the most lovable little cub-bear. Dogs and cats, parrots and canaries, are, of course, there in great force, the whole lively menagerie bearing witness, like the anglers, to that rustic streak in that strangely blended Parisian nature which, at any moment ready to overturn governments and fortify the narrow old streets with barricades, cannot live without some form of bird or animal pet. The numerous flower-stalls, gay on the wintriest day, stocked with wild country flowers as well as nursery Pansies and Violets, is another witness to the rust in urbe spirit of your true Parisian, for the poorest old woman cannot go without a rose's worth of color to light up her window-sill, in some dark impasse where the sunshine never comes. And it is precisely in such impressively grim old streets, sometimes so narrow that the high leaning roofs seem almost to touch each other across, that one oftenest comes on those hidden gardens of which the ancient façades, with their great old medieval doorways and their prison-like windows barred with cobwebbed iron, certainly give no hint.

As I write these words, I look out of a window on just such a hidden garden which you would not have conceived possible had you slipped with me into the crevices, rather than street, between tall moldering houses far older than Saint Bartholomew, and entering a doorway like a cavern, felt your way up a stair-case black at noonday till we reached the top at the fifth floor. Still the dimmest of landings, till I had thrown open my door, and then what a sudden illumination of emerald freshness, for my garret rooms are flooded with the reflected light from an immense leafiness of ancient trees whose boughs brush my windows, a great old park-like garden covering several blocks, with old stone seats, like ancient tombs, here and there on rich mossy turf. This was once Racine's garden. Adrienne Lecouvrières once walked there, too, and once in a while who but David Garrick might have been seen there enjoying its quietude with his friend, Mademoiselle Hippolyte Clairon, the famous actress of the Comédie-Française. Distinguished ghosts indeed to have for neighbors! Now it is the garden of a famous American woman of letters, who sometimes serves tea to her friends in a quaint little Temple of Friendship hidden there among the greenery, reminiscent of the hidden oasis. It is impossible to realize that resounding thoroughfares crowded with traffic run close by, and as one passes in one's taxi along the Boulevard St. Germaine, or thunders in an autobus down the Rue Bonaparte, or loiters among the old picture-shops of the Rue de Seine, or along the Rue Jacob where Laurence Sterne felt the pulse of the pretty milliner, there is not a sign to show that somewhere within that parallelogram of solid old buildings there dreams so hushed a

(Continued on page 110)
Where the slim, straight stems of the Lady's Lace lift their white flower plates beside the country roads, early morning reveals pictures of rare beauty. It is at such a place and time that one sees the fantastic, still tracery of spider webs strung with the dew's crystal beads.
EVERY year the harassed interior decorator is driven well nigh distracted in a vain endeavor to find some new idea in decoration. What shall it be? Eagerly he searches London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna in the chance hope of discovering some novelty that will fit in with the general furnishing scheme and make one room look different from a hundred others. But even by employing these means the store of new ideas is soon exhausted. So now an enterprising few, instead of scouring the foreign marts and exhibitions have stayed at home and looked around their own houses for inspiration. And at last they have found it. Yet again the time-worn saying "Necessity is the mother of invention" has proven true.

Strangely enough, the kitchen has been the chief source of inspiration; so the following suggestions for decoration are well within the reach of the slenderest purse.

One of the most amusing of these ideas is the way in which the ordinary tin pudding molds can be used for decorative purposes. For instance, the small crinkle-edged tin cake molds such as one finds at any good house furnishing store make admirable ash trays. This may sound a trifle surprising, but just place several of these molds around your living room and study the result. Gleaming on a polished mahogany table they look like examples of modern French or German ware, the cheaper metals, such as tin, aluminum and copper being extensively used by decorators abroad. And when employed in this manner it never occurs to the casual visitor that these charming little ash trays were really intended for the kitchen. Larger and more elaborate molds with lids, such as are used for jellies, make beautiful cigarette boxes. An example of this type of box is shown on the opposite page.

Even more interesting is the use of large jelly or pudding molds as mural decorations. For this purpose the molds selected should be rather important in design. Fortunately many enchanting patterns are obtainable. Some show fruit nesting in beds of vine leaves, while others reveal fantastic
looking fish, such as one sees in old
Japanese prints. Then there are
animals—rabbits, chickens, and even
squirrels—charming accessories for
a child's room. More novel are the
molds patterned in geometrical de-
signs—a type particularly well suited
to rooms furnished in the modernist
taste. Hung upon the wall or above
the mantelpiece, gleaming like dull
silver and covered with unusual de-
signs, they look like native masks or
pieces of modern sculpture. In the
hanging of these, the molds should
be placed with the hollow side set
flat against the wall.

A decorative use of pudding molds
was seen recently in a modern New
York City apartment. The living
room was furnished in the 20th
Century style—the painted walls
being a pale ivory and hung with a
few good modern paintings and
several woodcuts by Gordon Craig.
The low square armchairs and set-
tee were upholstered in a bright blue
cloth, and there were several cab-
ten filled with modern white china
and cubist figures wrought in
bronze. But the outstanding feature
was a bookcase which dominated the
entire room. Its designer had un-
doubtedly derived his inspiration
from the modern skyscraper, for the
bookcase rose in gradually diminish-
ing squares until it reached the
ceiling, and the whole structure was
filled with irregular openings for
books. The irregularity of this ultra
modern piece of furniture left an
awkward space on the wall which
was cleverly filled by a tin pudding
mold in the shape of a beautiful
curved silver fish. On inquiring
about this unusual ornament, I was
informed that the manufacturer had
intended it to be used as a mold for
fish mousse. A most unusual and deco-
rative candlestick can be made out of
circular tin pastry molds. Turn one of these
molds upside down and place a thick candle
in the center. The result, as shown in
the illustration at the bottom of page 56,
is extremely effective.

Even oilcloth has emerged from its
kitchen and pantry obscurity and been wel-
come in other regions of the house.
Colored oilcloth some time ago made its
début as covers for sun room, porch and
terrace cushions. Quite lately it has been
considerable use for window hangings when it
frequently is combined with some contrast-
ing material.

For the nursery or child's bedroom oil-
cloth in decoration has the merits of both
novelty and practicability. In addition to
being used for curtains in these rooms, pat-
tered oilcloths are to be found covering
walls and tables.
AMONG the outstanding developments of present day decoration is the introduction of color into the kitchen. Modern kitchens are now as cheerful and interesting from the decorative standpoint as modern bathrooms, housewives having discovered that colored tiles and paint are every bit as sanitary as white and far more pleasing to live with. Many of these new interiors take their decorative schemes from the kitchens of other lands, and what could be more striking for a French house in the country than a kitchen worked out in the French provincial taste? Following is a scheme for an interior of this kind, together with two suggestions based on the sunny kitchens of Portugal and Spain. And for the house that elects to be strictly modern in its furnishings, there is a scheme based on the modernist trend.

A FRENCH PROVINCIAL TYPE

**Walls:** Palm finished plaster painted old ivory.

**Woodwork:** Dark oak, and, if expense is no object, oak ceiling beams.

**Floor:** Antique finished six-inch tiles, shading from tan and brown to a soft rust color.

**Furniture:** A long table of oak in French provincial design under the windows, or in the center of the room. To make this extremely sanitary, a marble top may be added. Two French provincial side chairs. One low armchair with a cushion slip covered in the material of the curtains. A long bench for general utility.

**Curtains:** Checked gingham in yellow-brown and rust color, made up in half curtains to cover the lower panes only. If the light is too intense, an upper pair may be added. Both are bound with bias bands of the same material, or plain rust colored gingham.

**Cupboards:** Oak, designed in the French provincial manner, with shaped panels, aprons and suitable hardware.

**Stove:** Flush with the floor and placed under a hood. This has an overhanging shelf, finished with a valance of checked gingham in yellow, brown and rust color, bound with bias bands. Two or three copper and pewter jugs and plates set upon the shelf introduce effective color notes.

**Sink:** Copper, with cupboards below on each side in oak. Paneled doors and shaped aprons to correspond with the design of the large cupboards.

**Lighting Fixtures:** Pewter. If there is a ceiling light, this should have a shade of the checked gingham of the curtains finished with a hanging valance.

**Utensils:** Copper, where possible; otherwise aluminum. A row of copper skillets in graduated sizes may hang on the wall.

DESIGNED IN SPANISH COLORS

**Walls:** Painted daffodil yellow.

**Woodwork:** Painted turquoise blue.

**Ceiling:** A lighter shade of yellow, separated from wall by a narrow molding painted turquoise blue.

**Floor:** Covered with linoleum in six-inch block design in shaded tones of turquoise.

**Dado:** Of linoleum in Spanish tile design of turquoise blue medallions with rose and yellow motifs on a sand colored background. This linoleum is applied to the lower part of the wall surface.

**Curtains:** Yellow theatrical gauze trimmed with one-half inch bands of blue and rose. These are hung under a turquoise blue wood cornice, shaped on the bottom and striped in yellow.

**Cupboards:** Painted yellow, lined and striped with turquoise blue. A stencil motif of a small blue flowerpot with stiff flowers may be added to the panels of the cupboard doors.

**Sink:** Of yellow porcelain.

**Lighting Fixtures:** The usual enamelled kitchen fixtures could be painted yellow, striped in turquoise blue. The side-wall fixtures should have shades made of Hawaiian shell, which comes in a soft yellow tone and is very practical as it may be washed with soap and water.

**Utensils:** Yellow enamel.

**Furniture:** Table and chairs painted yellow, lined in turquoise blue.

IN PORTUGUESE COLORS

**Walls:** Painted lemon-yellow, ornamented with a painted band four inches wide for chair rail. This band is in orange, burnt orange and Portuguese blue in an interlaced design taken from the chintz used for shades.

**Woodwork:** Painted Portuguese blue—a dark, purplish navy.

**Ceiling:** Lemon yellow with painted cornice consisting of stripes of orange and Portuguese blue.

**Floor:** Inlaid rubber tile in 6-inch squares of Portuguese blue alternating with squares of marbleized tiles in orange color.

**Furniture:** Table painted Portuguese blue with yellow porcelain top. Chairs are burnt orange color striped in the dark blue.

**Curtains:** Roller shades of waterproof chintz in a broken plaid design in Portuguese blue, yellow and orange, bordered by stripes in burnt orange with sprays of

(Continued on page 114)
Above is a space saving suggestion for a man's room. The wardrobe units, made of well-finished, seasoned lumber, come ready assembled. They can be built into a specially designed wardrobe or slid into a portion of any existing closet. Equipment from Philip Hall

Ease and Order in Closets

This well-designed cabinet in the modern taste is used to hold lingerie. It is painted two shades of old rose with moldings picked out in dull gold. The sheer curtains on the inside of the glass doors are of écru gauze. This piece was designed by Lucian Bernhard.
(Left) Shoes are held securely on wide wooden shelves of this type attached to the inside of the closet door. The closet was designed by Mrs. George Herzog.

Above is a shoe closet paneled into an unused window. The stockings are kept on glass shelves backed with quilted taffeta. Designed by Lucian Bernhard.

Shoe box in lattice paper, with stocking drawer at top. Stocking box, moire lined in satin. Lord & Taylor. The other shoe box, shown open and closed, has a mirror door. Altman.
Above is a closet in a bath-dressing room designed by Kem Weber for Macy's International Exposition of Art in Industry. The center portion, which is used as a dressing table, is entirely mirrored; glass shelves set at the sides hold lingerie.

These gay trimmings for closet shelves are glazed chintz averaging two inches wide. (Top) Contrasting shades of plain material. (Center) Plain and figured chintz with pinking edges. (Below) Figured chintz with plain border. Lord & Taylor
PORCELAIN is a quite modern accomplishment compared with pottery, its natural ancestor. It is a Chinese achievement of the T'ang Dynasty (618-906 A. D.), and astonished European potters when pieces of it, having traveled safely the long journey from the Far East, came into their hands. They had no idea of what it was made. Inspired by its beauty, the French called it porcelaine, a word they had used in the Middle Ages for a shell which had the luster of mother-of-pearl. Its translucence, unlike the opaque character of pottery, and the firm texture of its composition, which enabled it to be worked in an eggshell thinness, charmed Europe and provoked wide imitation.

PORCELAIN'S COMPOSITION

The body, composition, or pâte (paste) is variously constituted of clay mixed with other ingredients. True porcelain, like that of the Chinese, known as hard paste, in French pâte dure, is made of clay containing kaolin. Artificial porcelain, pâte tendre (soft paste) or fritted porcelain, produces by a chemical mixture the natural effect of the kaolin clay. European porcelains are of this type. Bone china, made of clay and calcined bones, has been used in England and America since the 18th Century. "Frit" or fritted porcelain has glass or frit in its composition, like the early French wares of Sévres and Vincennes. The appearance and the brittle character of the "break," that is when broken, are important factors in the classifying of porcelains. Hard porcelain has a characteristic ring when it is flicked by the thumb-nail, a favorite habit of connoisseurs when testing porcelain.

European porcelains are known by the name of the pottery or the potter who owns it, like Sévres or Minton. Oriental porcelains are dated by their national art periods—Chekiang about 1804; Copper, a dark tone; Chinese; Parian ware. "Orange Peel" is a rough stippled surface made by the brush. "Shark Skin" resembles the rough skin of the shark, obtained by small globules of glaze placed close together on the biscuit.

The decoration is hand painted; printed, transfer-printed, by transferring a pattern from paper; stamped; incised; etched, or engraved, a process used even on eggshell porcelain and visible only when held to the light; carved; molded; or has the ornament applied in relief, as in cameo and sprigged designs. Pâte-sur-pâte is painted in slip—soft clay—on either hard or soft porcelain like Sévres or Minton. Designs are cut out or reticulated in openwork; one variety known as grain de riz—rice grain—has small, translucent piercings filled with glaze. Color is either applied or put into the glaze. The "ground" color is the background. Gold is often incrusted, that is, applied over raised enamel. Underglaze decoration is applied before glazing; overglaze is applied on the glaze itself.

GLAZES AND CRACKLE

Glaze is an impervious glossy coating, glassy, of the body, color, or crackle. Feldspathic glaze is used on hard paste. Crystalline glaze appears on modern European and American wares. Various effects are obtained by artificial means: the Orange Peel finish of Chinese wares is made by stippling; others result from varied processes, such as the heavy dripping of a thick glaze called "tears."

Crackle is a cracking produced deliberately in the glaze. Crossing is accidental cracking. Crackle is clasped by its size and color. Pin Head crackle, sometimes known as Fish Roe or Trinité, resembles a fish roe or the scales of the Chinese trout (truite). Giant Crackle is very coarse. Pissured Ice is medium coarse. Blue crackle is a rich dark lapis lazuli shade; Clair de lune has a grayish tone like clear moonlight. The blue-gray coarse crackle of the Chinese is Lavender, Sapphire and a greenish Turquoise are other types. Green is the pale, translucent rather coarse crackle of Apple Green, the French Verte pomme on 17th and 18th Century Chinese wares; the fine crackle of Camellia Leaf or Cucumber Green; the moderately coarse crackle of bright Emerald Green; and varying tones and crackles found in Celadon, Yellow or Mustard Yellow crackle is greenish, known also as Fish Roe Yellow. Brown or Céfet-nuit is a lustrous tone. Reds range from Ox Blood—Sang de boeuf in French, Lang Yao in Chinese—a brilliant and transparent crackle, to pink, made by merely rubbing vermillion into the cracks of the glaze. A variegated glaze spotted in red, yellow, brown, and green is known as Harlequin or Tiger Skin. The transmutation or flambe glaze is streaked in blue, purple, red, brown, etc.

Colors are largely classed by the French terms though American collectors prefer the English Ox Blood to the French Sang de boeuf, and so on. They are overglaze or underglaze, applied on the glaze or under it. True blues are cobalt and are underglaze colors. Other blues are overglaze colors. They range from the incomparable Mohammedan or Musselman blue of blackish tinge of the 16th Century, through various tones to the greenish Turquoise. There is Agate; Clair de lune, grayish blue; Bleu Ninge or clouded; Bleu de Roi—King's Blue, or Sévres Blue; Lapis Lazuli; Mazarin, a rich dark tone, Chinese; Peacock Blue, a lustrous deep greenish tone. Powder Blue is a grayish blue, a smooth or speckled color used for backgrounds; Robinson's Egg; Sapphire; Slate, a light tone; Turquoise; Whipped Blue, or Bleu Fauvette. Greens are equally varied as ground colors or in ornament. There is Apple Green; Bronze, a dark tone; Camellia Leaf; Celadon, varying widely; Chrome—the Vert Jaune or green-yellow used at Sévres about 1804; Copper, a dark tone of Sévres porcelain; Cucumber; Emerald; Pistache, pale like the nut, rare and prized on Chinese wares; Snake-skin, with pimply sheen, Chinese; Tea Dust, a speckled olive glaze.

REDS AND YELLOWS

The reds, too, are many, ranging from rose to maroon. Rose Pompadour, a French ground color, 18th Century, Sévres; Peach Bloom or Peach Blow, the French Pêche-de-Pêche, like the skin of a peach, a mottled pink with flecks of bright green; Ashes of Roses, a grayish tone; Coral, or brick color; Tomato, the bright red of the skin of the tomato; Iron, a dull brownish red; Sang de boeuf, Ox Blood, a transparent brilliant crackle glaze. Magenta is a purplish (Continued on page 98)
The background of this interesting bathroom is a combination of beige tiling and wall paper printed in a colorful design of sailing ships. Ships appear again on the red tiles in the inset band just below the top of the dado. The curtains are scarlet glazed chintz over white dotted Swiss. In the residence of E. F. Hutton, Palm Beach, Fla. Elsie Sloan Farley, decorator.
(Above) The walls of this Dutch bathroom in the Hutton house are tiled up six feet with modern blue and white tiles bordered at the top and bottom with plain blue tiles. The dressing table is hung in blue and white linen and the bench, painted blue with white lines, is upholstered in blue and white checked stuff.

A child's bathroom in the same house has a dado of plain peach colored tiles inset with two rows of figured tiles in scenes from Mother Goose. The hooked rug, depicting scenes from the tale of the Three Bears, was made especially for this room in delicate shades of blue, pink and yellow.

Elsie Shafe Parry, Decorator
A delicate color scheme of cream, pink and blue has been carried out in a young girl's bathroom in the Palm Beach residence of E. F. Hutton. The walls above the cream-colored tiles are glazed a soft gray-blue; the furniture is cream with blue lines and the organdie curtains are in shell pink with blue ruffles and tie backs.

The walls in a bath-dressing room in the New York residence of J. P. Donahue are covered with canvas painted in a design of sea gulls and flamingoes amid pink, yellow and white waterlilies. The curtains and dressing table drapery are of blue taffeta, trimmed with bands of bronze taffeta.

Elsie Sloan Farley, decorator
WHERE HUMIDITY IS WELCOME

This Hot-Weather Bane of Mankind Can Become a Dispenser of Great Comfort At Other Seasons

ETHEL R. PEYSER

A LITTLE knowledge, so platitudinists tell us, is a risky thing, for it leads to wrong judgments. By way of example, we have become accustomed to thinking of humidity as a bane and have forgotten its elements as a blessing. In the summer, we complain about the humidity because it makes the heat so much harder to bear. Yet we are not wise enough to reason that if we had a bit more humidity in our homes in winter our heating might become more economical and more effective.

In newspapers, during the summer particularly, we look up the heat record and read, too, the humidity scale. Here we see set down the relative humidity, the amount of wetness in the air expressed in percentages. Humidity itself is the state of wetness of the air; absolute humidity is the amount of wetness expressed in grains per cubic foot of air; dew point is the temperature at which visible drops of moisture begin to make their appearance.

FOUR DEFINITIONS

In a discussion of humidity, these four definitions must be understood. The ordinary room at 68° should be comfortable for everyone. If it is not, the moisture content of the air must be wrong, or else the uncomfortable person is not quite normal. From thousands of careful scientific observations under various air conditions, it is agreed that a relative humidity of 36% to 45% with a temperature of from 72° to 68° is not only the most comfortable, but best for our mental and physical well-being. In this room, breathing is comfortable and the throat and nose do not become irritated. Furniture will not crack and life in general is made much easier.

Through an unnecessary stimulation of the skin and mucous membranes and the nervous system connected with these parts of our bodies, we take cold easily. But if the room has an adequate moisture content, the skin remains sufficiently moist, and the mucous membrane is not unduly tormented.

In ventilation of houses the humidification of the air may be utilized to advantage in two different ways:

In summer, the oppressiveness of the temperature may be materially reduced by humidification because of the cooling effect of the evaporation. In winter, however, humidification plays a different part. Whenever air brought in from the outside is artificially heated, its percentage of moisture is materially reduced. Even if the outside air be completely saturated at a low temperature and then warmed to 70° without increasing its moisture content, it will result in an extremely dry atmosphere by reason of the fact that dryness is not measured by moisture content, but by relative humidity; in other words, the ratio between the actual amount of moisture contained in the air and the total amount of moisture the air is capable of retaining at any given temperature and pressure. This must always be remembered.

MOISTURE CONTENT

Air at a temperature of 70°, when saturated, carries many times as much moisture as saturated air at 20°, so that the total moisture content of the cold air, even if saturated, is but a small fraction of the moisture required to saturate the warm air. This sometimes results in houses having a humidity of less than 10% of saturation on cold days, whereas the human system does not readily adjust itself to a relative humidity of less than 40%.

Air is like a sponge and absorbs water from any source with which it comes in contact. The hotter the air, the more thirsty it is. Consequently the quantity of moisture needed to compensate for rises in temperature, due to the heating plant in winter, is considerable. It is therefore necessary to supply moisture for heated houses, rather than let the air take our own natural moisture from our skin. We often see in houses a pan of water on a stove or radiator, in an attempt to add to the air moisture for comfort. Of course, this is inadequate and only occasionally better than nothing.

HUMIDIFYING DEVICES

There are many devices on the market to add to the moisture content of the home. If the purse can bear the strain, there are central humidifiers placed in the cellar with ducts to various points in the house, through which moisture is conveyed in sufficient bulk through a system of fans or blowers attached to a motor.

But there are many smaller devices which are not costly but which will keep the books and plants from disintegrating and the health from useless deterioration. One of these is a neat little thing which looks like a cake pan, in which water is put. A motor-propelled fan picks up the water and sends it as vapor (not as drops of water) through the room. These machines are made in different sizes, so as to conform to the need.

Many machines send out spray which causes drops of water to collect. This is inconvenient and destructive—even if it is cooling. The correct humidifier is one that provides vapor picked up by air passing through the device. The ordinary humidifier weighs about fifteen pounds. Furthermore, such a device as this to a certain extent dries the air, as is realized when you behold the sludge that collects at the bottom of the pan. This is simply made and may quite easily be taken apart—and there is nothing to it but the pan, the motor fan and the pump. It is made in a fashion to be easily attached to any ordinary lamp socket or convenience outlet.

The latest humidifier—a very presentable, moderate priced one—is a well designed small urn with a fan and motor which is connected to the lighting circuit, as are the others. In this you put some water and it is used until you wish to renew it. This adds moisture as well as ornament to the room in which it is used.

HOME FOUNTAINS

The little fountains with their wee motors for conservatory, library, halls, dining rooms and living rooms add a cooling spray to the rooms, particularly in summer. Although they are not primarily made for use as humidifiers, they do add some moisture to the air. They are made in many forms and can also be used with the ordinary lighting circuit. They need but little water to operate, as they utilize the same water over and over again.

Of course, living conditions are not correct unless the whole subject of air conditioning is adequately treated. No place is atmospherically healthy unless: (1) The air is changed sufficiently every hour; (2) Unless there is an adequate intake and outlet of air; (3) Unless there is proper temperature and dust control. Therefore, when considering the moisture content, it is proper to consider the ventilation and heating problem as well.

The meausers of moisture content are called hygrometers and wet bulb thermometers. With these you know just what is happening to your air as far as moisture is concerned. The thermometer is necessary at all times, for with changing temperature, a different moisture is necessitated.
Yellow silk painted in pastel shades covers the walls of this German dining room. Furniture is in chartreuse green and silver. Bruno Paul, decorator.

An attractive bathroom in the modernistic manner designed by Kern Weber has jade green walls, green porcelain fittings and a ceiling covered in gold leaf.

(Right) Dining alcove and kitchenette by Kern Weber. These interiors were shown at Macy's in their recent International Exposition of Art in Industry.

MODERN INTERIORS SHOWN IN NEW YORK
A Beech hedge as found in England is a feature of great beauty; dense, uniform and of pleasing color in all seasons. Common Beech is adapted to this use here.

**HEDGE PLANTS FOR DIFFERENT REGIONS**

*Selections for Various Purposes and Types of Location in the East, West, North and South*

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

Keeper of the Arnold Arboretum

The question of plant material suitable for hedges is largely dependent upon climate. Any dense growing bush or tree that can withstand clipping is serviceable; if it has spiny leaves or is armed with stout thorns the better will it keep out intruders. But the first qualification of any such material must be its perfect hardiness in the region where it is intended to be planted. Moreover, freedom from disease or insect pest is very important. To make satisfactory hedges the material should be grown specially for the purpose, either raised from seeds, which in general is the best possible means of propagation, or from cuttings, and the young plants should be rogued and transplanted freely. Given the right material for the district there is little difficulty in forming and maintaining a satisfactory hedge.

In an article of mine published in House & Garden for September, 1926 the proper methods of planting a hedge and its care afterwards were thoroughly explained, so on this occasion there is no necessity to go over the field again. It is permissible, however, to emphasize that if satisfactory results are desired (in a hedge this means quick, even growth of a permanent character) the soil and trench in which it is intended to plant the material must be well prepared. Dig the ground properly and mix with good loam a liberal supply of farmyard fertilizer. Take no cold storage material, be it Privet or Thunberg's Barberry, but see that it is lifted from the open ground and brought direct to your garden. Trim the hedge evenly from the very beginning and always remember that a perfect hedge must be widest at the base and taper upwards. In Europe, next to the lawn, the hedge is the glory of many estates, and gardeners and owners pride themselves on the neat appearance of their hedges. Like a well-kept lawn, a hedge means a well-considered garden.

In many parts of this country hedges are only just coming into fashion or, rather, just beginning to be appreciated. On the old estates of the South Boxwood hedges still exist. Where Boxwood can be grown it makes a very satisfactory hedge and the low-growing...
Japanese Yew (T. cuspidata) is hardy in New England and is a good substitute for its English cousin. It holds its dark green color well throughout the whole year.

variety (suffruticosa) is ideally suited for edging around beds. Where broad-leaf evergreens can be grown they are the best possible material for hedges. Unfortunately, this is not possible in the colder parts of this country. In New England narrow-leaf evergreens may be used for the purpose, but in the Middle States where strong winds are much in evidence it is deciduous-leaved plants that have to be used.

For New England, western New York and western Pennsylvania a goodly number of plants suitable for hedges is available, but all are deciduous except the narrow-leaf evergreens. Among the best and most easily obtainable may be mentioned:

Ligustrum amurense, Amur Privet; Ligustrum obtusifolium, Iboe Privet; Ligustrum obtusifolium Regelum, Regel Privet; Ligustrum vulgare, Common Privet; Chamaemes lagenaria, Oriental Quince; Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac; Berberis Thunbergii, Thunberg Barberry; Crataegus oxyacantha, English Hawthorn; Crataegus monogyna, English Hawthorn.

(Continued on page 130.)
WHAT IS NEW IN IRIS

THE question, "What's new in Iris?" is raised every time two Iris growers meet. If the growers happen to be the kind of people who collect postage stamps or rare china, and have therefore got the collecting habit, this question is answered by a long list of new varieties each year, sometimes a hundred, sometimes two hundred, sometimes three hundred, and so on.

If, however, the species of the human race known as the collector is left out of consideration, it is a comparatively easy question to answer; for what readers of House & Garden usually want to know is, first, what are the really fine Irises of the past that should be in their gardens; and second, what new varieties of Iris should be added to their collections year by year.

Let me assume, therefore, that my readers are enthusiastic enough gardeners to possess already such old time varieties as *Pulchra* dalmatica, *Ma Mie*, *Flavescens*, *Aurea*, *Queen of May*, *Iris King* and *Jacquesiana*. All these are first-class garden plants, even though the specialist may raise his eyebrows when some of them are mentioned. There are many varieties, new and not so new, which can profitably be added to such a collection and which will bring to the gardener added joys each spring.

Let us consider the whites first. The garden that does not have *Fairy* and *Ma Mie* has indeed been slighted by its owner, but to these may be added *Athene*, *La Neige*, *White Knight* and *White Queen*, which are not at all new, and the more recent *My Lady*, *Simplicity*, *Cygnet* and *Sophronia*. All of these are available now, although the last few are rather expensive. For those who insist upon the very newest, *Theseus*, *Mrs. Robert Emmett*, *Mrs. Perry*, *San Francisco* and *Purissima* should be added. Remember also that good white effects can be secured by using varieties with white standards and dark falls, like the well known *Rhein Nixe*. The finest newcomer of this type is *Mildred Presby*, which in a few short years has established itself as one of America's greatest Irises. The deep red-purple of the fall is wonderfully velvety and free from veins or streaks. Its standard is not a pure white. I mention this not as a criticism, but rather as an introduction to

*A Symposium of the Best Among Newer Varieties*

JOHN C. WISTER
General MacPherson, which has a snow-white standard and is therefore entirely distinct, Richard II is a rather dwarf Iris, valuable for its extreme lateness. It is unfortunately a weak grower, and consequently to be avoided by those unwilling to coddle it. Choose as you like from these lists, but be liberal with the number of white varieties which are planted in your garden, for from white, pale blue and yellow must come the main effects in the Iris garden. The darker varieties should be used with more restraint and with a full realization that beautiful as they may be individually they often do not make good mass effects.

All gardeners know *Pulida dalmitica* and its improved form, Princess Beatrice. They have set the standard in gardens for at least two hundred years, and perhaps will be the standard for two hundred years more. Plant them in quantity but do not lose sight of the fact that there are other varieties of their general coloring which should be used with them. Some are a little earlier and some a little later, and some of them vary in form or height. Among the early blooming varieties Bluet, Lady Charles Allom, Mrs. Tinley and Duke of York may be mentioned. All are of beautiful form, of fine clear texture and substance, fragrant, good growers and free bloomers.

For mid-season blooming with *Pulida dalmitica* there are Lord of June, Odaroloe, Western Dream, Crusader and Queen Caterina, every one of them a gem, and perhaps finest of all, the new Mary Barnett, which differs from Princess Beatrice only in the deep orange of the beards. What garden, no matter how small, can afford to be without these, even though they be more or less of the same color? Doubly important because of its late bloom is Corrida, introduced over ten years ago but becoming more and more important every year as we come to fully realize its many good qualities in the garden.

A third color of importance in the garden is yellow. Chief among the old varieties are Flavescens, Aurea and Sherwin Wright. Most Iris specialists will say that none of these is now worth growing. I disagree with them and think that they should be continued, for it will be many years before we can afford to be without them. Let us add to them, however, Shekinah, Inner Glow, Yellow Moon, Gold Imperial and Primrose, that wonderful set raised by Miss Sturtevant, and the totally different and equally fine Aliquippa of Mr. C. H. Hall. Here are enough yellows to satisfy all but the most eager; those few unsatisfied persons must have at once both Amber and W. R. Dykes, the latter commanding the modest price of twenty-one guineas in England, and to some minds all the more desirable because it is absolutely unobtainable in this country! I hope it will prove fine enough to warrant its name, but I am content to wait with Aliquippa and Primrose and enjoy their flowers without envy until the price comes down.

(Continued on page 134)

(Below) Some of Mrs. Pratt’s plantings are in almost solid sheets of blended colors when the blossoms are at their height. They demonstrate the great value of Iris in mass plantings
The charm of the English cottage garden lies as much in the friendly way it is arranged as in the flowers themselves.

ENGLISH GARDENS FOR AMERICAN COTTAGES
A Discussion of Important Principles
NELSON COON

There are in England as many types of cottages as there are counties and almost as many schemes of gardening as there are home owners. For this reason it is difficult to make broad assertions on the subject and whatever is said here is to be applied with these facts in mind and with the further need of adaption to American conditions.

First on the list of English landscaping essentials one would place the hedge or enclosing wall which gives the Britisher that sense of security he so much loves. Not only is the front screened with one or more high hedges, but the entrance drive has a protecting wall of green all the way up to the house. Here in the United States we do not seem to object to the passerby looking into our front yard, and the hedge about our American-English cottages, therefore, becomes more of a formal affair serving to outline the property, define its boundaries unmistakably, and keep out dogs and cats.

Speaking of dogs reminds one of the fact that here lies one of the reasons for unsuccessful gardens in this country. With all due recognition of the good traits of this friend of man, it must be admitted that the prowling dog is the bane of the gardener. So your Britisher has his hedge for privacy and protection and one feels free in predicting that as we grow older in gardening in this country we will use more and more hedges for these reasons.

Once inside the English hedge, what do we find that we can copy in our American gardens? That depends on the style and location of your house.

First of all there must be flowers. Shrubs and trees are good for backgrounds, but flowers are essential. Not only back of the house is there a little garden, but out front and close to the house where one can enjoy

Free use of vines has been made in this old brick cottage. Typically English is the edging of Violas in the shadow of the Ferns beside the path.

White Madonna Lilies rise almost to the eaves of the old thatch above a footing of Violas and a row of Stocks and Larkspur.

WITH the possible exception of our Colonial architecture, practically every style of building in this country has its prototype somewhere abroad. Spanish patio, French-style manors, Italian Renaissance, English cottages—each conjures up something definite in the reader's mind and has led to the building of some exceptional houses in our suburban towns. The adaptation is perhaps essentially American, but the type is well copied and pleasing to the eye and incorporates all the modern comforts that the original so often lacks.

But where one reads ten pages on styles and construction of English cottages there is but the barest mention of the planting of these places in the proper manner, and unless the builder has traveled there is but little knowledge of what constitutes planting of the English cottage, except as one hears that flowers are an essential to the scheme.
them and perhaps pick a nosegay as one goes out to work. The raison d'être in England is that flowers are loved, but here we are to plant them to simulate the effect and eventually to learn to love them. There is no denying that we have a long way to go here to cultivate anything similar to the British garden consciousness and until we get it we must plant mechanically. The vine over the door and flowers at the window are representative of love. Our custom is to plant evergreens around the front of the house, because they require little or no care and all is over with one operation by the plantsman.

So if you want your place, if it is cottage style, to look really English, don't let your landscaper do too much. In the spring go to your florist. Buy a few Geraniums and Fuchsias and plants of other brilliant annuals and plant them out front and care for them yourself. Make a border, perhaps, in a sunny spot that pleases your eye and plant good masses of Delphinium and Madonna Lilies, Pinks, Blue Salvia and Phlox. Don't be afraid of doing something a little different from your neighbor.

A noted English plantsman and writer, the originator of the Jersey Gem Viola, has this to say about the subject:

"Gardening in Britain is not for the high and mighty only and the cottage and suburbanite exercises his or her own individual taste. The landscape architect would probably class such efforts as 'punk', but I for one am a firm believer in the informal... The real delight of gardening is the tackling of just as much as one can handle at one time."

One might think that we stress too much this personal factor in English gardening, but it is the one thing you cannot reckon without. Even Kipling knew this when he said, "Such gardens are not made by saying 'Oh, how beautiful', and sitting in the shade."

But to continue around from the front to the back of the house. Here one finds further seclusion and more often than not an attempt at something a little formal. A vegetable plot bordered with flowers is quite the proper thing, and so is a bench on which to rest or read. Here, too, one finds a bit of shade from a utilitarian fruit tree and doubldess a coldframe to help out in the spring.

And Roses! This queen of the flower world one finds everywhere from the castle Rose garden with thousands of plants to the little group of four or five plants or the climbing Tea Rose of the cottage. So do not neglect Roses when you plan your own planting. The modern Rose catalog should make an ardent "fan" out of the most unenthusiastic gardener, and certainly for enjoyment and money's worth nothing can surpass the Rose.

One other special feature that one usually finds is a spot of fragrance in the garden or border. Scented Geraniums, sweet Stock, Rosemary, Thyme, Lemon Verbena and similar plants are used everywhere and he who once plants them will never regret it or be without them.

Now a word as to woody plants. Beeches, Yews and English Elms may not do as well here, nor have we always the patience to wait for them, but we have our own lovely vase-type Elms, hard Maples and many varieties of Oaks. Again, for hedges, we have not the brilliant Holly nor Laurustinus, but a host of Privet varieties do as well here as there and for an evergreen we have the incomparable native Hemlock which in some way approximates the English Yews.

A survey of the shrubs in use in England shows that we have a far wider choice of this material offered by our nurseries. It is not that shrubs do not thrive there, but rather because they use flowers where we use shrubs. And where we speak in terms of a class, such as Deutzias and Barberries, your English cousin speaks more specifically of named varieties, knowing intimately such fine things as Berberis wilsoni, Philadelphus Virginal, etc.

What has been said of shrubs might apply to evergreens. A rather intimate acquaintance with English nurseries reveals that evergreens are not sold as "plantings", but individually as specimens (and at prices that would make a Yankee weep).

Coming finally to herbaceous plants and Roses, it must be admitted at the outset that we cannot hope to grow to such perfection the perennials that our cousins do, because of the climate, but we do have just as good a list to start work with and the same is true with annuals, only these we can grow better as they are in general more tropical in nature.

In other words, it isn't because of lack of material that we do not more often see the beautiful bright gardens of the English type surrounding our cottage homes, but simply because there is not the understanding and love that go to make up those gardens. Not only must you be an enthusiastic catalog collector (who isn't?), but you must be a consistent cultivator of flowers and of your own love for them.

The photographs on these two pages suggest something of the fundamentals of English cottage gardening which have been touched upon in the foregoing paragraphs. Small in area but large in the thoroughness and personal love which are put into their building and maintenance, these intimate plantings demonstrate the results of that blending of knowledge and individual care which must underlie every true garden. One cannot grow fine flowers by machinery—they need the labor of hands, the friendly ministrations of understanding. In many ways like these we can learn much from the English and so come by degrees to bring into our own cottage gardens something of the quality of theirs.
The approach to a garden is often most effective when it is relatively open, for thus it is freed from the danger of distracting attention from the entrance. The principle is well demonstrated on the grounds of Mrs. H. R. Mallory's home at Byram Shore, New York.

In midsummer masses of Phlox surround the "Guardian of the Rose" statue in the garden of Mrs. L. V. Lockwood at Greenwich, Conn. Beyond, a grass path leads to another more naturalistic garden, and down a slope to the rope of a tree-bordered lawn.

(Right, above) On entering Mrs. Mallory's garden one comes upon a round, stone-margined pool in the center of which a Cupid fountain plays quietly. Iris and Prostrate Juniper are in balanced groups around the edge. Through an opening is Long Island Sound.

(Opposite) Wisteria climbs the pergola from which this view opens in Mrs. Francis H. Brownell's garden, Greenwich, Conn. High Privet hedges to right and left, together with the terrace wall situated directly in front of the residence, enclose a bit of perfect lawn.
THREE GARDENS NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND
Distinctly French is the effect of the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Tony F ranaukee in Paris. This view along one side, from the rear, emphasizes the use of sheared edgings, accent trees and lattice on the walls.

(Top) Looking in the opposite direction along the walk shown at the left one notices the excellent use of ironwork in gate and balconies. All of the planting has been put in since the house was taken for remodeling.

The house is an old one, remodeled. It is in the Rue du Ranelagh and, in its present form, suggests the possibilities of dignified charm which are latent in some of these old Paris dwellings. Above is the front view.
Before the house is this blue, white and gold mosaic fountain with its varicolored lights and reflectors behind each water spray for night effects. The pergola serves to conceal the other houses in the ancient street.

(Top) In summer the paved rear pergola serves as a pleasant-weather dining room. It is an unusually delightful spot which overlooks a tiny formal garden and is well screened at the back by a high, lattice-topped wall.

From the dining terrace one looks out upon green growing shrubs, trees and turf, and a central fountain fashioned to represent a flower bed. The latter is worked out in harmonious tiles of many colors, sizes and patterns.

IN AN ANCIENT STREET IN PARIS
FRESH VEGETABLES IN FALL AND WINTER

With a Few Special Provisions and Reasonable Care the Home Food Crop Season Can Be Greatly Prolonged

F. F. ROCKWELL

Far too often the vegetable garden is allowed to stumble during July and August, and amounts to little or nothing during September and October. We do not always realize that with a little forethought at this time there may be a generous assortment of vegetables not only for late autumn use, but also a surplus to save for winter.

The neglect of the fall garden, with this consequent wasted opportunity, is not the result of cultural difficulties, but merely a matter of habit. We are so accustomed to associate planting in the vegetable garden with the early spring that we simply pass up by default the good things which may be had late in the season.

When one stops to think of vegetables for fall and winter, there are three lines of activity to keep in mind. The first of these is the things to plant now for use directly from the open garden, before freezing weather. Secondly, those things which may be carried on in a frame, without heat, for a month or so longer. And lastly, those things which may be saved for winter use, either by the simple process of storing them in some suitable place, or through some form of preserving.

In making the latest plantings in the garden, only the earliest varieties should be used. It should be kept in mind that, sown now, they will mature in a much shorter time than from early spring sown seed. The only thing necessary to insure success is to provide irrigation or watering in order to get them to germinate quickly in case the soil is dry when they are planted.

Many a late summer sown crop of vegetables is a failure for the sole reason that the seed lies dormant during ten days or two weeks after planting.

For the purpose of assuring a quick, strong start it is desirable to make a generous application of fertilizer containing a good percentage of nitrogen. There are several good "complete" fertilizers available, but for this late planting I have for many years used fine ground bone and tankage, or dried blood, mixed half-and-half. When the plants are a few inches high, an application of nitrate of soda helps to stimulate rapid continuous growth.

Among the vegetables which may be planted now to mature sufficiently for use before hard freezing weather, or for storing just before there is danger of their freezing in, are the following:

- Beets, Carrots, table Rutabagas, Beans, Lettuce and Cucumbers, all of which should be planted immediately; and Spinach, Mustard, Chinese Cabbage, Turnips, Radishes, Loose-leaf Lettuce and Kale, which should be started within the next week or two.

As to varieties for the late plantings, I usually stick to green podded sorts among Beans, using either Bountiful or Stringless Greenpod. Of the yellow sorts, Rust-proof Golden Wax or Brittle Wax is good. All these may be counted upon to produce pods big enough for picking within six to seven weeks after planting. If the vines are full when frost threatens, there is the opportunity to can them for winter. Among Beets, there are Early Wonder and Detroit Dark Red. The latter, while it is somewhat later in fully maturing, is often as large at six or seven weeks from sowing. Among Carrots, my personal choice is Amsterdam Forcing, which with me has proved similar to the more recently introduced Coreless, Melting Marrow, and one or two others.

For Lettuces, the loose-leaved sorts, such as Grand Rapids, will be ready considerably earlier than the heading varieties like Way-ahead and Big Boston; the latter may be started now, if one wants to take a chance on escaping frost long enough to have them mature, or will protect them with straw late in the season; for transferring to a coldframe later on, they are, of course, all right. The little bronze-leaved Mignonette is, however, my favorite for this purpose.

The quickest maturing Turnip I have ever grown is Petroski, a small, yellow fleshed sort of fine flavor; it does not seem to do well, however, in all soils. Other good ones are Extra Early White Milan and Golden Ball, somewhat later but perfectly safe for fall planting as Turnips continue to grow until extremely hard freezing weather. Of the Rutabagas, Golden Neckless and Golden Heart are quick growing and of delicious flavor. If used when small, Rutabagas are fully equal in quality to any Turnip, and quite different in flavor; they keep, if anything, even more easily through-out the winter until well into spring.

Among Spinaches, Victoria is probably as satisfactory as anything for fall sowing; it does not stand as long before going to seed as the newer King of Denmark and Princess Juliana, but this is not an important consideration in the fall excepting in (Continued on page 126.)
In the first article of this series we called attention to the necessary limitations that were placed upon any general consideration of home building costs and emphasized the fact that we were confining ourselves wholly to the problem of the house itself, leaving out the cost of land, the improvement of grounds, furnishings and special decorations, and other necessary charges such as legal fees, title searches, surveys and a host of such minor items, all of which must be provided for in the complete home building budget. It is perhaps well to repeat this statement here so that there will be no misunderstanding as to what the expenditures cover when endeavoring to show the sort of house that can be had for $30,000 to $35,000.

Let us see what the total budget for such a house might be. The site for a residence in this price class would logically be from a quarter to a third of an acre. It would probably have a minimum frontage of sixty to one hundred feet. Based on frontage values in the better residential sections of suburban New York, such a lot would probably cost not less than $4,000 to $5,000, and would more likely cost in the neighborhood of $10,000. The improvement of the grounds, including construction of walks and drives, grading and seeding lawns, planting shrubs and flowers, and possibly the development of a small garden would, under average conditions, absorb in the neighborhood of from one to several thousand dollars for satisfactory work.
If a mortgage is to be obtained for fifty or sixty percent of the value of the completed property, the necessary title search, survey, and legal expenses would probably run to about $500. We have not included the cost of a garage in our discussion of building costs unless the garage was incorporated as an integral part of the house itself; hence, there might be another item of one or two thousand dollars for this building, depending, of course, upon its size and the structural materials employed.

These are the principal items of expenditure in the construction of a home. There are other minor items which might be included if one desired to know the entire story in detail, such as the lost interest on money invested in land and in construction from the start of the project until the house was ready for use, the cost of moving and of new furnishings and the special decorations which are frequently desired. Taking into consideration the major items of expense, we find that a house costing from $30,000 to $35,000 requires for its complete development, including land, an additional expenditure of from six or eight to
CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT FACTORS WHICH GOVERN
BUILDING IN THE HIGHER PRICE RANGES

SPACE LIMITATIONS

In the following table is given the volume in cubic feet permissible for houses ranging from $30,000 to $35,000 in cost, based on cubic foot costs ranging from 50c to 80c.

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To secure low costs, it is important to simplify details and avoid features which call for special workmanship or excessive hand labor.

Foundations: Concrete block, brick, local stone or mass concrete walls. Foundation walls should be waterproofed with bituminous exterior coating or integral waterproofing compound.

Structural frame: Wood frame throughout, or wood frame on masonry exterior bearing walls; wood joist floors; stud bearing partitions. Possibly fireproof floor over basement of concrete on steel joists to be covered with wood, tile, cement compositions, or resilient finished flooring materials.

Exterior walls: In frame construction, exterior walls sheathed with board or insulating materials under clapboards, shingles, stucco, or brick veneer. In masonry construction, brick walls, solid or hollow; hollow tile or cement block with stucco or brick facing, if used with restraint and for simple wall units. Stone is usually prohibitively as a wall material for use in this price class except for occasional accent points about entrances, etc.

Roofing: Treated wood shingles or fireproof composition shingles of asbestos and cement or asphalt; slate of the thinner and less expensive types; cement or clay tile of simple forms and stock design. Flashings, down-spouts, gutters and other metal work of copper or zinc.

Windows and doors: Usually stock patterns except for special features. Windows will ordinarily be of the double hung type although occasionally wood or metal casements may be had. Windows and outside doors weatherstripped.

Equipment features: Plumbing system compactly arranged, using brass piping; plumbing fixtures of moderate cost with stock accessories. Heating system—one pipe steam, with or without vacuum valves, or two pipe gravity return system; also warm air. Lighting and power system should be carefully planned, avoiding expensive combination controls or an excessive number of outlets.

60c to 80c PER CUBIC FOOT

In this price range the structural and equipment features which are incorporated into the house may be much more freely developed.

Foundations: Similar to preceding classification with extra attention to draining footings and the providing of complete waterproof membrane on exterior of all foundation walls.

Structural frame: Wood frame, using fairly heavy solid members, full braced construction. Floors of wood joists above ground floor; ground floor over basement, fireproof construction. Possibly fireproof construction throughout, using steel floor joists and light structural steel framework of stock pieces.

Exterior walls: Brick, stucco, or stone, including limited amount of cut stone work, also hollow tile or cement construction with brick or stucco facing. Walls insulated with rigid, flexible, or fibrous type insulators.

Roofing: Fireproof materials including slate, stone, tile (clay or cement) and high grade composition shingles, excepting only the high priced colored stones and slates involving special hand setting for antique effects. Flashings, down-spouts, gutters of zinc, copper or lead, including some special strap work and other such simple ornamentation.

Windows and doors: Stock or special patterns in wood or occasionally stock windows and doors constructed of metal; special patterns for some of the major features. All window and door openings should be weatherstripped.

Equipment features: Plumbing system employing brass pipe for all water lines; first quality plumbing fixtures in stock patterns with some freedom in arrangement of plumbing lines. Heating system—vapor, vacuum, or hot water, or best quality warm air furnace installation. Conceded radiators in principal rooms, thermostat control of heat. Oil burner, mechanical stoker or gas furnace. Lighting and power systems—convenience outlets at all desired points; including power outlets needed for fans, vacuum cleaners, etc. Special service equipment including automatic refrigerator, dishwashing machine, complete laundry equipment selected with reasonable care.

OVER 80c PER CUBIC FOOT

In the higher price ranges construction and equipment features may involve a considerable amount of hand work and skilled craftsmanship such as become necessary when faithful reproductions of authentic period styles are desired.

Foundations: The same as outlined as in the preceding section.

Structural frame: Permitting genuine old fashioned "framed" construction, using solid timbers with beams and girders; also permitting fireproof construction of reinforced concrete or concrete floors laid over steel frame.

Exterior walls: Solid masonry and brick, stone or stucco on hollow tile or concrete with thorough insulation of rigid, flexible, fibrous, or poured types. Special pattern work in masonry walls and cut stone work for door and window trim, copings, etc. Walls and floors sound-proofed.

Roofing: Similar to the preceding classification, permitting also the use of special materials for the reproduction of antique roofs in stone or hand-made tile.

Windows and doors: Special designs throughout in wood or metal. Windows, double hung or casement types. Fireproof doors with steel door frames and metal or masonry trim. Full weatherstripping throughout, including the use of draft stops on interior doors.

Equipment features: Plumbing system, highest type equipment throughout including special fixtures. Heating, similar to preceding classification, including forced circulation hot water systems, vapor and vacuum, etc.; gas or oil burner, with fully automatic temperature regulation; concealed radiators throughout or complete indirect heating system using forced air circulation through ducts. Lighting and power systems completely developed. Special service equipment including vacuum cleaner, refrigeration plant, dishwashing machines, complete laundry installation and other features which make for maximum operating convenience.

In presenting the above data indicating the influence of construction and equipment features on costs, it must be noted that a consistent development of the building is contemplated, using materials, construction methods, interior finish and decoration and appropriate architectural style all in proper balance.
PARKS FOR TOWN BETTERMENT

Different Types Which Are Financially Practical Without Slighting Their Primary Purpose as Recreation Centers

HESTER SCOTT

God created first a park, with trees and flowers, birds and butterflies fluttering in the sunshine. Then he gave it to two humans. They enjoyed it for a time until at last they yielded to that very human failing—curiosity.

Their descendants have, ever since, been trying to recapture the freedom, the beauty and the loveliness of that original park. As the world grew in age, much of what was formerly open country became narrow-streeted cities; people who had lived their early lives among the rocks and hills were shut up in tenements away from the fresh air and sunshine.

To aid those who must spend their time in cities, parks were developed—places where they might in a measure enjoy the first pleasures created for man.

The term "park" may be given a catholic interpretation and may signify a great open forest where man and Nature may meet in primeval fashion, or it may mean only the small neighborhood square or triangle provided at street intersections and bringing into a congested district that taste of open air and sunshine that is a tonic for jaded nerves.

In the Early Days

Many of our first cities were created about "commons" or small open spaces, often planted with borders of shade trees, spacious plots of grass and fields where games and other outdoor recreations might be indulged in both by the children and their active elders. Parks did not, however, have a universal appeal in those days. It was then considered quite undignified for the parents of the growing generation to share in active forms of recreation.

Of late we have found that we need not become old before our time if we do not allow the muscles of our bodies to grow rusty with disuse; so we keep fit with our youngsters. The nation is providing great outdoor play spaces where one may wander for days in the inspiration of splendid solitude, coming in contact only with the natural life of the open world. Many States are providing reservations where the forests are being preserved and the wild life therein, where camp may be pitched and days spent in playing; and counties are planning and creating parks to bring something of outdoor life within easy reach of city dwellers, offering the beauty of natural country, places in which to swim, to play basketball, football or other games, with tables, benches, open air ovens or grills, shelters, clear drinking water and areas designed for the supervised play of small children. Cities are approaching the question of parks in such varied manners that it is difficult to set a standard. Those that are putting into practice modern planning are laying out park systems which encircle closely inhabited areas and are connected by parkways, or are providing open parks at frequent intervals, combining beauty of design and harmony with the practical features adapted to a public at play.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks should equal in number the public schools and should be situated where they will be within a quarter-mile radius of all homes, and planned so that children will not have to cross the main thoroughfares. They should be designed with ample space allowance for the more strenuous games and properly equipped for other recreational activities. It has been estimated these spaces should provide from 140 to 200 square feet of space for each child in the neighborhood and should have an area of from two to seven acres. There should, of course, be trees and shrubbery for shade, as well as open spaces for games in the sunshine.

This beauty is in itself ample reason for the existence of parks and should be safeguarded in both by the children and their active elders. Parks did not, however, have a universal appeal in those days. It was then considered quite undignified for the parents of the growing generation to share in active forms of recreation.

Of late we have found that we need not become old before our time if we do not allow the muscles of our bodies to grow rusty with disuse; so we keep fit with our youngsters. The nation is providing great outdoor play spaces where one may wander for days in the inspiration of splendid solitude, coming in contact only with the natural life of the open world. Many States are providing reservations where the forests are being preserved and the wild life therein, where camp may be pitched and days spent in playing; and counties are planning and creating parks to bring something of outdoor life within easy reach of city dwellers, offering the beauty of natural country, places in which to swim, to play basketball, football or other games, with tables, benches, open air ovens or grills, shelters, clear drinking water and areas designed for the supervised play of small children. Cities are approaching the question of parks in such varied manners that it is difficult to set a standard. Those that are putting into practice modern planning are laying out park systems which encircle closely inhabited areas and are connected by parkways, or are providing open parks at frequent intervals, combining beauty of design and harmony with the practical features adapted to a public at play.

Different Types Which Are Financially Practical Without Slighting Their Primary Purpose as Recreation Centers

There are many forms of park and recreational administration, although the two are definitely interlocked. It would seem advisable to have put into practice a universal method of administering the affairs of the recreation of a city and of park acquisition, development and maintenance. In many cities there are in existence at the present time a county park commission, a city park commission, neighborhood or sectional park commissions, a recreation board and a recreation department of the board of education. It is necessary, of course, that county parks, being provided for from county funds, should be administered by the county commissioners. But it is confusing and wasteful of funds and energy for one community to have so many bodies working on the recreational facilities and activities. In some of the larger cities of the country all the affairs of purchasing park properties, their development and maintenance are carried out by the park department with a separate board acting on all recreational activities; or the latter may be a department under the park commission. It seems advisable, where practical, for the recreational facilities of the schools to be administered by the municipal recreation board or department in order that the community may have the full benefit of the after-school hours.

Properties for park development may be acquired by sundry methods varying in their effectiveness. Only rarely is it found that a park or recreation commission has funds available from the city or the county sufficient for the purchase of properties for future development and the maintenance of those in use at the time. Purchases may be provided for by additional appropriations for the purpose, or special funds through bond issues or by special district assessments.

The Profit-Creating Plan

There are those park commissions that are operating their properties on a basis of profit-creating funds for future use. Such an example is that of Westchester County Park Commission in the State of New York. This commission has now under construction a model amusement park at Rye Beach, where they are building an amusement park according to architectural design in harmony with the landscape. They have reclaimed an area of marshland and a lagoon, creating an inland lake and waterway, which provides both swimming and boating and creates a healthful atmosphere where former conditions were decidedly undesirable.

Another instance of the work of this commission is the development of Tibbett's Brook Park in Yonkers, with one of the largest swimming pools in the country, a golf course, play fields and all the features of the finer parks of the country. This is one of the many instances where the creation...
IN BLACK AND WHITE

Fashioning the exterior after a manner typical of the Hertfordshire section of England—the black and white country—Edwin H. Clark has achieved an extremely interesting and unusual design for his residence at Winnetka, Illinois. Walls are a gleaming white in striking contrast to the very dark oak timbering.
The living room in Mr. Clark’s residence has walls simply paneled in wood, a floor of broad teakwood planks and a fine 18th Century English fireplace mantel. Rather low ceilings accentuate the informal atmosphere of the interiors.

Laid out in a pleasantly rambling manner about two sides of a court, all the rooms get a maximum amount of light and air. The principal entrances face out upon the court. Living room, dining room and library open from the entrance hall.

From a point just outside the gateway the full interest of the various roofs and wall treatments may be realized. In the foreground at the left is a screened-in porch which opens from the living room. This house was designed by Edwin H. Clarke, Inc.
The garden side of the Clark house is shown above. At the left is the dining porch and at the extreme right is the living porch, another view of which may be seen on the opposite page. Library and dining room open to the terrace.

At one end of the second floor is a well laid out master's suite consisting of two bedrooms, a sitting room and a bath. At the other end are the maids' rooms. Bedrooms for the owner's family and guests occupy the remainder of this floor.

From an old house in England came the oak paneling which has been used in the library. Bookshelves are ranged along one side of the room and in the opposite wall is a deep fireplace, to one side of which is a door opening on the grass terrace.
The practice of maintaining a small home workshop is growing increasingly popular. Psychologists explain the business man's leaning toward such an avocation as a natural reaction from regulation office routine. Relaxation is what it amounts to with genuine, cash-value office routine. Relaxation is what it will not only permit him to eliminate occasional repair costs, but it also enables him to add an occasional simple piece of furniture, a new toy, a coat rack and other such helpful things for his family's use.

For an outlay of from $25 to $50 for tools—and this cost can be spread over several months—the home workshop can be put into operation. Only a few tools will be found necessary for the simple jobs that will be attempted at first. As one grows more ambitious, it may be found advisable to invest in some of the more costly implements which will broaden the workshop's scope.

A hammer and a saw are the initial needs for any home workshop. Next in importance come other tools which will vary in accordance with individual taste and ability. At the end of this article is a list of the tools which will probably be most useful. The list is so arranged that the very essential ones are given first and the others follow in what seemed to be the order of their importance.

One common mistake often made is the purchase of cheap tools. It is far better to buy fewer tools and spread the range of purchase over a greater time, buying first quality items all the way through. Cheap tools never give the real satisfaction of good equipment, and they are of short life.

The first necessary fixture to make, of course, is the bench. One may already have a presentable assortment of tools. These tools without an adequate place to use them, however, are only half efficient. The workbench shown here in elevations, is well suited to the home workshop. It is of adequate size for general repair work and the making of simple articles. A medium-hard wood should be used for the top and, preferably, oak for the movable part of the vise. The edge of the bench facing this movable piece should be surfaced with heavy-gauge sheet steel, or a segment of the bench front itself can be of hardwood. This vise should never be used for holding metal. The tool rack at the back is long and high enough to hold many of the smaller tools. A leather strip, along this rack held at intervals and with the intervening spaces looped, will make ideal supports for chisels, screwdrivers, knives, etc.

The four working drawings are largely self-explanatory. After cutting the two bottom pieces and the top supports, cut the four legs. Then space them accurately, square, and nail or screw them together. Notice that the front end of the left bottom piece is cut close to allow free movement of the movable vise jaw. By the support of the bottom cross-piece brace, the legs will easily withstand the shocks they are bound to receive.

Cut and fit the front apron, then tack in place. The tool rack can next be put in place. This will give the frame for the bench. Before setting screws solid or tightening any nuts, every angle should be tested for squareness. The top supports are fastened to the outside of the legs at the top while the bottom pieces are set inside. The only motive for doing this is to enhance slightly the physical appearance of the bench. If you are used to working with tools, a still better joint for the legs will be the mortise and tenon.

For the top, obtain pieces as smooth, straight and free from knots as possible. Edges should be carefully squared, beveled a little, then set on top. Make sure that adjoining edges fit tight together from end to end. Otherwise the resulting crack, especially after some use, will be objectionable. An ideal plan is to glue this joint under pressure and then put in place the one piece resulting.

Angle irons with a hole in each end will hold the top in place when they are set underneath, behind the top supports, and fastened with screws. This plan offers enough "give" to take care of the slight swelling and shrinking which is so characteristic of all woods.

Fitting the vise and bench screw is not complicated. Fit the threaded flange to the inside surface of the supporting upright, boring a hole of suitable size for the threaded rod; then assemble the movable jaw as shown. The adjustor should have several holes for thick and thin pieces, as this will permit using the movable jaw par-

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CONSIDER NOW YOUR MARCH GARDEN

THERE is no season, it seems to me, when flowers growing out-of-doors are so highly prized as in those chill days of the early year when winter interests have begun to pall and vague stirrings of unrest within ourselves urge us forth to listen for bird songs and to poke among the dry leaves of the garden in search of signs of returning life. A flower found then is indeed a boon, yet how little preparation is commonly made for the enjoyment of flowers in March!

To me the impetuous blossoms of the early year have ever been more precious than any others, and so I have made a special effort to collect as many of them as possible and to give them sheltered nooks where the cajoling sun will coax them into precocious activity. It is amazing how much gay young life may be enjoyed before April sweeps across the land if one does but put one's mind to it.

The photographs accompanying this article were all taken in my garden during the past March and they represent but a few of the flowers that were then to be found there. Snow fell upon them and there were bitter days and sharp biting winds, but they were not dismayed. I would urge all dwellers in country or suburbs to give themselves the pleasure of a March garden, and that they be not disappointed, to set about the necessary preparations at

(Continued on page 122)

Midsummer Is the Time to Start Preparations

For Next Spring's Blossoms

LOUISE BEEBE WILDER

Early in March one may look for the yellow blossoms of the Spring Adonis above their tufted foliage. They seem immune to frost

The buds of Crocus imperati are lovely in the early season. In the author's garden they sometimes open in February

(Below) A striking blue Primrose with bright yellow eye that flowers about mid-March. This plant is three years old, grown from seed
The attractive Georgian entrance above dominates over the extreme simplicity of the exterior of this house. The residence of Carter Hall, Glen Falls, New York. Tupper & Marsh, architects.

Both floors of Mr. Hall's house are conveniently and logically laid out. A master's suite of bedroom and sitting room with a connecting bath is an important feature of the second floor.
To the left of the entrance hall is the living room; at the right are kitchen and dining room, connected by a butler's pantry. Two stairways lead from the first to the second floor.

As the service porch is apparent from the roadway, it has been screened by patterned lattice up which vines are trained. Note the semi-Classical treatment of the porch face.
As a modern expression of the Elizabethan architecture the house of Dr. A. J. Irving of Bronxville, N. Y. succeeds admirably with his fine use of native materials. Lewis Browman, architect

**ROOF LINES AND ANGLES**

In the Graciousness and Harmony of Old Elizabethan Roofs Is An Inspiration for Modern Domestic Architecture

HARRIET SISSON GILLESPIE

THE pictorial quality of old Surrey roofs holds the thrill of a medieval romance. The spirited contour, the aspiring gable, the clustering chimney stacks rising above the roof line, speak of high-hearted youth in the days of the Jacobite kings or those of their illustrious predecessor, Queen Elizabeth. It brings to mind the time when, under the spur of royal favor, the guildsmen of old started out on their glorious adventure of creating a new and finer ideal of home.

The history of the Elizabethan house can still be traced in the cottage architecture of the English shires, more particularly in the delectable half-timber houses of Surrey, Essex and Kent, where so many of these inspiring old examples are to be found. Mellow old dwellings they are, weathered to inconceivably soft hues and aged to precarious plights; but neither time nor neglect can alter the ripe beauty of the rich and diversified gables, the seasoned dormers or the pungent flavor of the roof contour that lends to the peaceful English countryside so large a measure of its tranquil charm.

Yet, curiously enough, the chroniclers of this phase of English architecture dwell almost wholly upon the nature of the millioned and transomed windows; the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the post-medieval masons who designed the graceful, high-shafted chimneys; the color and texture of the materials as being the spectacular and most important details of the Elizabethan house. They seldom make note of the fact that it is the inspiring roof line that primarily gives to the type its initial and most artful appeal.

That the 16th Century builders were past masters in the art of roof psychology may be judged by the intimate record they left behind. Gothic tradition was their heritage, so quite naturally they stressed the significance of perpendicular gables and steep roofed dormers. Then, since the roof regulated not only the form and shape of the building but its character as well, they designed long unbroken surfaces to produce vivid contrasts and to supply the brooding maternal air that is by no means least of its many distinctive charms.

And, because these men were artists as well as artisans, their work lives on. Thus we find roof expression, in substance, the salient feature of the Elizabethan house. The specific elements that go to make up its pictorial quality—grace and diversity of line, pleasing grouping and association of gables and dormers offset by broad angles, together with the assembling of crude native materials in a simple, homely way—constitute, concretely, the valuable lesson we may learn from old examples.

Very wisely, the American architect takes a leaf from the early English builder's scrapbook and incorporates all these significant items in his modern work. So we find, in recent adaptations of the Elizabethan type house, roofs in which the old ideals are refreshingly alive and as vital as in those rare old relics of the 15th and 16th Centuries still existing in England.

Few modern expressions of the Elizabethan embody more of the old feeling than
The stone and half timber dwelling of Dr. A. J. Irving at Bronxville, designed by Lewis Bowman, architect of a large and important group of English homes in this picturesque section of Westchester, where the environment has much in common with the native habitat of the original Elizabethan style house.

The bold grouping of gables and the accenting of roof lines are first to command attention in the Irving house. Next the lovely textural quality of simple, homely native materials used in a primitive way, all weathered to silvery grays and russet browns: roughly chiseled blocks of gray stone streaked with pinks and jade greens—really a native marble from the east bank of the Hudson—sheath the first story of the main portion with coarse gray plaster or stucco on the projecting wings.

Elm weatherboarding treated in a purely architectural manner but superbly decorative as well, split so the edges follow the line of the tree's growth, covers upper side walls and gable ends, while oak, similarly treated, fills the half-timber gables. The tall clustering chimney stack of traditional origin but modified centuries since, not by Italian but by Flemish influence, adds distinction, and the treatment of the porch serves to emphasize traditional feeling.

The task of reproducing the color mosaic of the English cottage roof is no easy one. The mellow old tile, faded and worn by time and the elements, often laid in forms of diaper, acquired a charm, warmth and character that defied simulation. Being irregularly laid in wavy undulating effects, often the direct result of the warping of the hand-split nailing strips to which the tiles were attached, further stressed the difficulties. And when, as often happened, the roof was lichen-covered, the dilemma of the architect becomes embarrassing.

But modern skill has supplied admirable substitutes for these captivating old English tiles, mellow hued in rich, soft reds and russet browns, the color burned into the clay. There is now tile as crude and rough in appearance as the delicious handmade product of Elizabethan days, with thick butts and uneven surfaces that give a delicate play of light and shade.

There is no doubt but that the pitch of the roof is the deciding factor in determining the distinctive character of the Elizabethan style house, and Mr. Bowman, whose roofs partake of the character of the vernacular, builds his at an angle of forty-five degrees. During Elizabeth's reign they were rarely steeper than forty-eight, while earlier types were nearer sixty.

So in the last analysis, it is roof contour that makes the most irresistible appeal. This is particularly true of the Irving house. Whether the skyline is broken by the smart peaks of the gables or the long restful lines of the important extensions, the angles of one group melt into another in a flowing rhythmic fashion so the feeling left behind is one of marvelous grace and symmetry.
Tea kettles take on novel shapes these days, but their utility is in no way diminished by this decorative appeal. At the right are square and rectangular kettles being featured by L. Bamberger & Co. These have handles and knobs painted any desired color.

(Left) Of British origin are these attractive aluminum utensils. The steamer serves a double purpose, as the lower part may be used separately. This, like the turnover, jug and tea kettle, has handles and knobs of blue enameled steel. Bamberger & Co.

(Pots and Pans Reflect the Mode)
BYWAYS
TO SUMMER
COMFORT

Worthy time savers are the pea sheller, that is easily clamped in place on the kitchen table, and the stainless metal cap and bottle opener. Both devices are from Lewis & Conger.
The Gardener's Calendar for August

This Calendar of the gardener's labors is planned as a reminder for taking up all his tasks in their proper seasons. It is fitful in the climate of the Middle States, but may be made available for the whole country if, for every one hundred miles north or south, allowance is made for a difference of from five to seven days.

The dates are for an average season.

FIRST WEEK

According to tradition and general opinion, August is a month when gardens unsupplied with some sort of artificial watering system suffer severely. The excessive heat of the hot days and decreased rainfall is likely to make trouble alike for flowers, vegetables and lawns.

As a remedy for such a situation the watering hose naturally comes to mind. It is all right in its way when fitted with the customary hand-operated nozzle, but of greater effectiveness and thoroughness are the automatic sprinkler attachments which, once started, can be left to do their work without further attention. Some of these portable devices distribute their sprays over square or rectangular areas, thus one may be selected to fit any particular garden. For permanent installations, of course, the underground or overhead metal pipe systems, with suitable outlets at intervals, are excellent. These are made for lawns, flowers and vegetable gardens.

While this is not the season for general planting, it is a good time for August planting. The plants are making no top growth, now, but the roots are busy with new development. As a result they are ready to start right in establishing themselves in their new quarters. Even small divisions, properly planted now, will flower next year.

The larger types of perennials as a group need some sort of artificial support by this time. Single stakes are good for the stiffish, erect kinds, but those which are inclined to sprawl need something that will encircle the whole plant. Where supporting takes the form of a wire, try those of metal with twist, enjoying their tops bent into rings.

SECOND WEEK

SUCCESSFUL weed extermination is quite as much a matter of looking ahead as it is of eradicating the particular interlopers which are in evidence at the moment. We may destroy everything in evidence of the latter, but unless this is done in the right way and at the right time there is an excellent chance that their descendants will appear next year in strong force.

It is all a question, of course, of forecasting wherever plants the present crop may have for reproducing its kind, whether by seed, runners or what not. Thus, all one needs to do in August planting of productive vegetables is to prevent it from reaching maturity. Such a policy, followed consistently for a couple of years, will produce gratifying results.

It is none too early to start the gravy joy in ameliorating particularly tough and deep-rooted weeds. You experience it not by merely breaking in their top growth, but by hauling out their roots complete and leaving them to perish miserably in the hot sun. There is a deal more satisfaction in doing this than in following the alternate plan of carefully anointing the exposed crown of each plant with a few drops of gasoline or kerosene, and there can be no argument as to its effectiveness.

In gravel walks and driveways, or other places where no plant growth of any kind is desired, a sprinkling of kerosene or one of the manufactured weed killers will do the trick. Don't forget, though, that these remedies are likely to unfit the soil for planting some time to come, so their usefulness in the garden proper is limited.

It is now the proper time to make some preliminary work on any areas which are to be planted with perennials or Roses this autumn. Such spaces should be deeply dug.

THIRD WEEK

EARLY spring and late summer are the best seasons for planting evergreens in the middle and northern States. At the former time they are preparing to make new growth, at the latter they are practically dormant but, if supplied with plenty of water, will start into growth and become well established before freezing weather. Which of the two seasons is to be preferred is open to debate, generally speaking, so one is quite safe in being guided by personal feelings or opportunities.

The general principles of the seasonal August planting of evergreens are the same as those for the setting out of other tree or shrub stock. The holes are dug deep and wide to accommodate the roots without crowding, and fine soil should be worked in among the latter so that no air pockets remain. Where there is a tree in place but before the hole is fully filled in, the soil is tramped down firmly and a thorough soaking of water applied. After the water has disappeared from the surface the balance of the depression is filled with light soil, untramped, which will serve as a cushion to conserve the moisture deep down. For the ensuing couple of months each tree ought to be soaked regularly every week, by artificial means in case the natural rainfall fails to attend to it.

These ornamental evergreens, by-the-way, are at last gaining the public appreciation which has so long been denied them. They are of an almost infinite variety of size, color and form, and consequently are adaptable to many different situations around the house and grounds. The best way to make a wise selection is to go and see them growing in some good nursery.

FOURTH WEEK

FROM now until late fall the fruit trees will be yielding up their crops and those who possess orchards will find plenty to do in gathering the harvest. It will pay to use some care in this task, picking the fruit carefully by hand in such a way as not to break off the short branch spurs to which the stems are attached. These spurs are essential to bud formation, so injury to them is an important matter.

Many of the flowers, too, are maturing their own particular kind of crop and fast ripening their seeds. If you plan to save any of them for subsequent sowing, gather them as soon as the containing pods open and let them dry for a couple of weeks in some airy place where they can be spread out on a sheet of paper. Almost every kind of seed needs a "curing" period like this in order to give the normal percentage of germination later on.

It will be all right, now, to dig up any of the plantings of summer-flowering bulbs which have become overcrowded. After they have been sorted out the bulbs can be reset at the right depths and intervals or kept in a cool, dry place until the regular planting time in the fall.

Speaking of bulbs, don't forget to send in your Lily order and ask that it be filled and shipped as soon as the first bulbs come into the market. Early fall planting of this class of material often fore­stalls disappointment later on for Lily lovers who ought to be and fresh as possible when set in the ground.

Many of the shrubs have sufficiently ripened their new wood by this time to make possible its use as cuttings which will grow up into worthy specimens in their own right. This is a highly worthwhile thing to try, especially with rare or expensive species.

OLD DOC LEMMON SAYS—"Well, sir, the busy season's here ag'in: this mornin' the hull blamed ranch herd heard that Mo' Henriettie Pilkins—her thet was widder to your old Jake, an' afore him to Ed Bowlus—is a-goin' to git herself ag'in. Seems she's next guint for a new husband over in Caterdon County quite same time back, but she's only just lately drewed a good head onto one. Mebbe her huntin' eye ain't ought to use it be—thet's likely to be the case at seventy year or so.

"If never hear Mo' Pilkins' name but what I git to feel so carry for Jake, an' all them old aquaintials. He was a harmless old sev'ly colen Henriettie begged him, an' gentle as a Jersey heifer. A woman couldn't hev asked for no kinder husband, but Henriettie never could leave the way it was. She got to neechin' an' findin', an' it's Jake—Jake, Jake—Jake— Jake—Jake—considerably harder nust guint ginned.

"Things went on th'evenin' for mebbe five year, an' then Jake he begun to hit the bottle a little as a sort o' antedont for them maple chunks an' things—quiet-like, ye know, but party reglar. First off, he done his drinkin' down to Ed Ashley's store, but Henriettie got onto that an', bein' a W. C. T. U. rat, raised such hell as to be in his way. She done it by bargin' a quart o' rye whiskey, marble likker with wine o' ipecac, an' puttin' it out in a corner o' the barn like ye would raft pizze. Jake never touched a drop after that, but he didn't last long. I reckon he figgered life warn't no use no more, an' so in a few months they laid him away in the old church buryin'-ground. Thinkin' onto it, mebbe Henriettie was wise in goin' to another county to find her a new husband."
With the meal or as a meal soup belongs in the daily diet

You need hot soup with all the cold foods of summer

Pea soup that graces the loveliest tables!

The capable home manager appreciates the advantages of having her soups made by special soup-chefs who devote their lives to the art. She realizes that in her home kitchen she cannot maintain chefs just for that purpose. But in Campbell's Soups she obtains the perfection that comes from skilled French chefs whose life-work is the blending of fine soups.

Campbell's Pea Soup is a blend that combines a rare charm of delicate, delicious flavor with rich, healthful vegetable nutriment. It is a happy choice when you are entertaining. And it is, in addition, a splendid soup for the regular family menus, especially where there are children.

Sweet, dainty little peas are blended in a smooth puree. Golden butter, fresh from the country adds its enrichment. The seasoning is deft and finished. A soup exceptionally nutritious and wholesome.

Consider also the marked convenience of Campbell's Pea Soup, especially welcome in food of such prized quality. It requires but the addition of an equal quantity of water and boiling for three minutes!

For Cream of Pea Soup, milk, cream or evaporated milk is added instead of water, following directions on label. See label also for list of the 21 different Campbell's Soups which your grocer has or will get for you. 12 cents a can.
Faithful Reproductions of Early American Masters

We are building today from the models created by the early settlers. Primitive though they were, they designed and built better than they knew—for their work will endure for all time.

Years of study have been devoted to the selecting and collecting of rare old pieces of Early American. Many of these we have copied and reproduced exactly—in the same woods and the same effect even to the identical soft, mellow tones and velvety finish. There are over 300 Stickley pieces.

The work is personally supervised by Leopold Stickley. All genuine Stickley furniture bears our name, a guarantee of quality and authenticity. On display at leading dealers.

Early American BUILT BY
STICKLEY
OF FAYETTEVILLE


SEEN IN THE SHOPS
FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

This china with a pleasing design in green enables one to cook and serve in the same dish. Wanamaker

Enamelled white, this convenient bathroom mirror provides ample light for make-up or shaving. Allman

For light laundry a tin vacuum washer and a small iron with three heats is offered by Lewis & Couger.
August, 1928

CANNON TOWELS

THE Whales on these Cannon towels appealed mightily to the owner of this yacht. (His Great-Uncle Jonathan was a whaling captain who put out of New Bedford.)

The quality of the towels—their size, the feel of them, their service record, and the fact that even salt water will not fade the colors* in Cannon towels pleased his wife. (She was brought up in the New England tradition and took pride in being thrifty about details of household equipment.)

You may have seen these Cannon Whale turkish towels, bought in New York more than a year ago, on Coronado Beach, San Diego Bay, California, last winter. Or you may see them this summer at Nantucket, Newport or Cape May. For they have been seagoing and they have proved seaworthy.

Afloat or ashore, in hotels or in private homes, Cannon towels give continuing service and satisfaction. They look well. They wash well. They wear well. Most of America’s well-known hotels equip their bathrooms with Cannon towels. Observe them when you travel—generous in size, luxurious, pleasant to use.

Notice the Cannon towels in the big dry goods and department stores throughout the country. How attractive they are, and how reasonably priced! Picture them in your own bathroom—how they will add to its looks and its comfort!

All kinds of huck and turkish towels. Plain, conventional and modern decorative borders, including some special children’s designs.

Bath sheets, bath mats, wash cloths, face, hand and bath towels. Prices 25¢ to $5.50. Ask for them by name and look for the Cannon label. Cannon Mills, Inc., 70 Worth Street, New York City.

*All colors guaranteed fast.
modern color, popular after the Battle of Magenta, 1859. Maroon is a brownish color.

The yellows include—Imperial Yellow, a rich tone used by the Chinese, verging on orange. Lemon is pale. Jonquille is a rich green color on Sèvres ware. Other tones are: Fish Rose-crackle; Mustard; Egl-Skin Yellow, olive and brownish, Chinese; Fond Laque, a lacquered ground, Café-au-lait, a soft brown glaze, Chinese.

Blacks are dull or brilliant like the polished black glaze known as Mirror Black on K'ang-Hsi wares. The Liver color of Chinese porcelain resembles uncut calf's liver. Aubergine or egg-plant is a deep purple, the same as Violet d'Europe or Bishop's Purple.

The Color Families are named for the addition of the color or because of its prominence. Famille Rose—Pink, Chinese, deep purplish rose as decoration on plates, superlative in the Ch'ien Lung period. Famille Verte—Green, green enamel prominent in decoration. Famille Noire—Black, found on porcelain with underglaze blue ground. Famille Jaune—Yellow, decoration on yellow ground.

Three color decoration on Chinese porcelain may include a turquoise blue or green, manganese purple, and yellow, in underglaze colors. Five color decoration is not necessarily limited to five colors but makes a choice among red, yellow, purple, green, and blue, either overglaze or underglaze. Foreign Colors were those introduced into China from Europe and used in famille rose decoration.

STAFFORDSHIRE LUSTER

Luster was generally used in the early 19th Century throughout Staffordshire, England. Silver luster often completely covered a piece, especially the models copied from silverware. White floral and foliage patterns on a silver ground are known as "resist luster". Copper is often used, but usually with hands or ovales, white or colored with roughy painted or embossed designs. Pink and purple do not equal silver and copper.


Porcelain marks are either a name, or mark, perhaps a letter or another character, painted, printed, stenciled, scratched, impressed or raised, and denote the factory, maker, date, or decoration. Shapes of objects other than the ordinary tableware have specific names, either their original Chinese names or French and English.

CHINESE PORCELAIN

The traditional use of various objects is definitely foreign in Chinese custom. Familiarity with these objects is necessary to a just appreciation of their qualities and character. In fact nothing can be rightly known decoration on black ground. Famille Jaune—Yellow, decoration on yellow ground.

Colors include: Famille Rose—Pink, Chinese, deep purplish rose as decoration on plates, superlative in the Ch'ien Lung period. Famille Verte—Green, green enamel prominent in decoration. Famille Noire—Black, found on porcelain with underglaze blue ground. Famille Jaune—Yellow, decoration on yellow ground. Three color decoration on Chinese porcelain may include a turquoise blue or green, manganese purple, and yellow, in underglaze colors. Five color decoration is not necessarily limited to five colors but makes a choice among red, yellow, purple, green, and blue, either overglaze or underglaze. Foreign Colors were those introduced into China from Europe and used in famille rose decoration.

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Come for bridge—and tea

When it's your turn for bridge... or the club meeting... or when a few friends drop in... The pleasantest afternoon always ends in tea. And there's nothing that makes quite so charming an atmosphere of gracious hospitality as a really beautiful tea service in sterling silver.

Here is a "Treasure" Tea Set in the EARLY AMERICAN STYLE—reproducing faithfully one of the loveliest designs of American 18th Century craftsmanship. It's made in a complete service—dinner hollowware and flat silver to match—perfectly plain or engraved.

Much less expensive than you may have imagined. A dozen teaspoons $23.00, Tea Pot $155.00, Hot Water Kettle $300.00, Sugar $53.00, Creamer $55.00, Waste $32.00, Large Tray $350.00. Start with a single piece, then another, then another and you'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can acquire the whole service... Ask your jewelers or write us direct.

Send 30 cents (postage or coin) for our new booklet "The Art of Table Settings" illustrated with large 7 x 9 prints showing model table settings made under the supervision of the author of a well known book of etiquette.

ROGERS, LUNT & BOWLEN COMPANY . Silversmiths
Creators of Distinctive Tableware

NORWOOD AND FEDERAL STS. • GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Member of the Sterling Silversmiths Guild of America
The Hathaway collection of furniture is offered to you, not in competition or comparison—but with standards far higher. It is our sincere purpose to offer you furniture that will endow your homes with charm—and at prices as low as the finest designs, materials and workmanship allow.

A modern living room graced by the charm of Georgian England

While the world is going moderne, there is still the larger part of mankind who enjoy the satisfying beauty of English XVIII Century Furniture. It has a way of hinting at your station in life, of suggesting that you have arrived, and of complimenting you on the perfection of your taste. It is to you, who want the security of buying the best, that we offer this restful living room in the XVIII Century manner.


It is our desire, at Hathaway's, to serve you on all problems of furniture, rugs and decoration. Feel free to bring us your problems. It involves no obligation on your part.

Dining room groups - - - 8375 to 21100
Bedroom groups - - - 245 to 2000
Living room groups - - - 600 to 1200

IN THE BIEDERMEIER TASTE

(Continued from page 93)

were quite able to afford all the comforts of life, and some of the elegancies and luxuries in fashion, but had neither the desire nor the wherewithal to pursue the mode of the day to its utmost limits.

Most of the ormulu or chiselled and gilt brass mounts, so characteristic of the French early Empire pieces, were omitted and the rich carving, likewise typical of much of the furniture of the same period, was wholly given up. Such molded or chiselled brass mounts as the Biedermeier mode retained exhibited perceptibly altered details. If Classic figures and groups still occasionally appeared, their bodies and their features alike had assumed unmistakably Teutonic qualities. Laurel crowns, Imperial Roman eagles, bees and similar motifs, reminiscent of Napoleon in either his military or Imperial capacity and freely employed by the French designers, were excluded from the decorative repertoire. Not only was the studious work of Fontaine, Percier, David and the Brothers Adam pruned by the Biedermeier gardener, but a lot of petty florals were grafted in a sort of Dutch garden (Continued on page 102)

(Below) Biedermeier commode of light woods inspired by a Louis XVI model but simplified in the course of adaptation.
Those great French artisans of the early 1700's labored under the patronage of the royal court and their products were only for the few favored families of the day.

In Old French, Gorham Master Craftsmen have perpetuated a symbol of good taste and fine living—for the enjoyment of all. Old French reproduces in Sterling Silver the design of a fascinating old spoon forged and wrought by French craftsmen during the reign of Louis XIV. Its chaste and simple beauty lives on today in this beautiful modern reproduction.

Old French harmonizes well with the simple decorative scheme of today. It graces the table with a delightful setting. Your jeweler will show Old French to you and you will find it moderately priced for so handsome and heavy a pattern in Sterling.

The Tea Spoons are $9.50 for six; Dessert Knives $20 for six; Dessert Forks $21.50 for six.
"This delightfulness is always to be highly valued."—ANDREWS

THOSE THINGS that bring charm and beauty into our lives are counted among our most cherished possessions. Hence, it is that Roseville Pottery has been so greatly prized for more than a generation.

Wonders of the potter's art come to you, exquisitely fashioned by Roseville craftsmen. Conventional forms are forgotten in creating them and, therefore, they are marked by an individuality of their own.

Vases are not merely vases, but have character and artistry about them. Flower bowls are delightful in their originality. Candlesticks have far outdistanced the prosaic.

Variety, too, distinguishes Roseville Pottery—a variety of shapes and designs to suit your tastes or needs. A selection awaits you at the leading stores.

The story of pottery is interestingly told and illustrated in our booklet, "Pottery," which will be sent gladly on request.

THE ROSEVILLE POTTERY CO., Zanesville, Ohio

ROSEVILLE POTTERY

style. The Acanthus, the Vitruvian scroll, the Lotus and the palmette were all displaced by a sort of barnyard flora. Symbolic animals were driven out and tame creatures adopted. Papa Biedermeier would not have understood most of the symbolism and allusion, historical and otherwise, nor is it probable that what he could have understood would have liked.

In the matter of general contour, it will be to the point to quote Herr Lux's summary of the Biedermeier style. He writes: "From cosmopolitanism and its political katzenjammer, people fled back to the old love of Romance. Uhland, Eichendorff and Schubert aroused enthusiastic love for Nature. And the introduction of the moral elements as well as the influence of England, in matters of style, led to the solid, square and cylindrical forms of Biedermeier furniture, to which reminiscences of the Baroque and Empire styles remain attached as decorative details."

While the two foregoing excerpts can scarcely be regarded as sympathetic appreciations of the Biedermeier mode, they at least contrast incisively its differences from the types that furnished the chief basis of its inspiration. Despite the scornful attitude of style and craftsmanship critics, who compared it unfavorably with the splendid French creations of the Directoire and early Empire, Biedermeier furniture had much to commend it. Though it had not the patrician grace and delicacy of the best Directoire designs or of the choicest patterns produced by Sheraton and Hope in England or Duncan Phyfe in America, and though it had not the subtle finesse and polished elegance of the early Empire products, which were closely copied in England and America, it possessed a refreshing and vigorous simplicity. Its "solid, square and cylindrical forms" were full of direct vitality and by no means lacking in a certain spontaneous grace that could not fail to win a large measure of approval. It was comfortable and it avoided complexities.

Furthermore, the Biedermeier cabinetmakers made a fascinating use of woods, exercising a wider latitude in this respect than had been the case for some time previously. They had the good sense to let a great deal of their mahogany alone, undisguised by red dyes, so that the true quality of its rich golden color could be enjoyed. They also made free use of walnut, cherry, maple, bird's eye and other body materials, as well as a variety of other woods that furnished the chief basis of its inspiration.

(Continued on page 106)
FURNITURE BEFITTING ITS
ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUND

WITH its dusky oaken walls and broadly arched fireplace, this interior seems to echo the convivial spirit so intimately associated with English traditions of country life.

For the frankly plain and rugged furniture of hand-hewn timbers, the odd bits of crudely fashioned pewter and other details contributing to the inviting atmosphere of this room—all bespeak the open-handed hospitality dispensed in the great manors of Tudor days.

Should one's pursuit of such an environment lead to these Galleries, the truth will reveal itself that there still remain artists as well as artisans who refuse to be hurried in their faithful interpretation of that leisurely age when each craftsman strove for perfection rather than "production."
Should you own a radio?

Test yourself! Each question counts 20. A true radiophile should score 100.

1. Do you spend your time alone?
2. Do you miss comic events or have you a pair of 7 house boots?
3. Are you fond of music only when you wish to listen?
4. Have you a better method of nullifying bores than turning on the radio?
5. Do you know the air is full of rain entertainment?

Now that you have discovered that you have a radio complex let us lead you to its proper indulgence.

Don't put a lot of money into a radio receiver. It's not necessary. You may buy the most gorgeous cabinet you ever saw to house it. A Crosley radio can be fitted into anything. 

Today's radio to be good must possess the following characteristics. Crosley has them all.

- The receiving circuit should be neutrodyne.
- The set should be completely shielded.
- The dial is illuminated.
- There should be a volume control.
- There should be realism to its tone.

Find these positive features in Crosley Radio and find them happily priced under $100 because of Crosley mass production and straight-line manufacturing methods. It's un-Scottishmanlike to pay high prices for radio that sounds no better than Crosley's.

Find on a free trial in your own home. That's the way Crosley wants you to buy. Any other sincere manufacturer would do the same.

The development of AC electric radios has permitted great improvements of tone quality. This great refinement is present in Crosley radio.

A new method of audio amplification called "push-pull" is a recent accomplishment achieved in the higher priced receivers AND Crosley.

Dynamic power speakers are quite the proper thing to buy. New realism—natural tone—a thrill to old dyed-in-the-wool fans. Crosley's at $25—the Dynacone has given a lot of the expensive ones something to worry about.

Crosley selling methods are no less advanced than their engineering. Try Crosley apparatus first.

Insist on a free trial in your own home. That's the way Crosley wants you to buy. Any other sincere manufacturer would do the same.

Write Dept. 27, for name of nearest dealer.

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION
Powel Crosley, Jr., Pres.
Cincinnati, O.

CROSLEY RADIO

In homes designed with Crittall Casements clear, sparkling windows lend to every spot where they are placed a living charm and beauty. From the dormers and gables to the sun room they provide architectural and decorative advantages that subtly enhance the attractiveness of the entire home.

And Crittall Casements are just as practical as they are ornamental. Easy to keep clean—easy to operate. Free from sticking or rattling, and guaranteed wind and weather-tight without weatherstrips in either inward or outward opening types.

We will gladly send you our completely illustrated catalog.

CRITTALL CASEMENT WINDOW CO.
10962 Hern Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

CRITTALL CASEMENTS
Custom Built to the architect's sizes, designs and specifications. Also available in a wide variety of Standardized sizes and types.
A colt from a long line of blue-blooded thoroughbreds, expert attention, careful conditioning—then the private test to prove its expected speed and stamina.

Each succeeding model in the long line of famous Packards has been a little nearer to that perfect combination of fine car qualities which is the Packard goal.

For Packard, in thirty years, has slowly learned how to achieve beauty of line without loss of roominess and comfort, how to provide abundant power without excess bulk and weight, how to give long life and economical operation combined with unsurpassed performance.

And on a million-dollar proving ground providing every possible facility, Packard still constantly studies new developments which mean continued leadership, and tests the stamina and performance of Packard cars—under conditions far more severe than they will ever be called upon to meet in service.

The Packard proving ground and test track are the final practical laboratory where the Packard Six and the Packard Eight must constantly prove before a staff of technical critics their fitness to go forth bearing the family name.

Packard cars are priced from $2275 to $4550. Individual custom models from $3875 to $8725, at Detroit.

Packard
Ask the man who owns one
MEILENHOCII GELEGENE WEIDEN, BEWÄSSERT VON REICHEN GLETSCHERWASSERN, GEBEN DEM SWITZERLAND CHEESE DEN GESCHMACK DER NICHT NACHGEMACHT WERDEN KANN

Mile-high pastures . . . glacier fed streams give Switzerland Cheese the flavor that can’t be copied

The cheese connoisseur will tell you this—in the making of the true Swiss Cheese there can be no substitute for the pastures and forage of Switzerland. The juicy grasses and scented hay, the spicy herbs, the pure water give Switzerland Cheese a flavor all its own. It is a mystery of nature. It cannot be duplicated in the "Swiss Cheese" of other countries. You must taste Switzerland Cheese to realize its superiority. Break off a portion and bite into it. The flavor is as rich and full-bodied as a nut. There is a subtle zest that stimulates the desire for more. Try Switzerland Cheese in a sandwich and you get a new phase of this flavor. With fruit or vegetables in a salad you sense still another. It is marvelous how much better this genuine cheese from Switzerland blends or creates contrasts with the foods you like.

It is decidedly appropriate to serve Switzerland Cheese at any occasion when the zestful, savory note is needed in the food. The buffet supper, the luncheon, the soup or salad course of the formal dinner offer unusual opportunities to introduce Switzerland Cheese. It is served in hotels and restaurants everywhere.

You will find that Switzerland Cheese is more enjoyable—brings more of its exquisite flavor to your taste if you eat portions cut from pound or half-pound pieces instead of wafer-thin slices. This method of serving is recommended by the Swiss cheese-makers and endorsed by epicures.

Ask for Switzerland Cheese by name and look for the many imprints of the word "Switzerland" on the rind. This exclusive identification mark protects you from getting so-called "Swiss Cheese" or that which is "Imported" from countries other than Switzerland. The natural color of Switzerland Cheese varies from cream to butter-yellow. The size of the eyes also varies from large to medium large. But the rare, true flavor of Switzerland Cheese never varies. Switzerland Cheese is sold everywhere. Switzerland Cheese Association, Berne, Switzerland. New York Office, 105 Hudson St.
**AN EXTRA NICE EXTRA**

**French Mushrooms**

Just the right size for grilling, marvelous when diced in sauce; creamed on toast, they tempt the most adamant. 43 to 44 mushrooms in count, each a twin of its neighbor, all smaller around than a quarter coin, with stalks cut close to the parasol.

Clear cream in color, tender and tasty in texture, and tremendously convenient in quantity.

These cans of extra small, cooked mushrooms hold an equivalent of 15 ounces of fresh mushrooms. The liquid is pure mushroom juice, fine for soup or sauce flavoring.

Though the price is an economy, we really suggest this package because of its convenience, its uniform, excellent texture, and because not an ounce need be trimmed or wasted. House & Garden will send you four cans of these extra nice extras (express collect) for $2.00; twelve cans for $5.50.

Sherry cakes and cookies

One of the specialties of Louis Sherry, patissier, is a delicious assortment of smaller cakes. Wafer-thin cookies, decorative and tempting petits feurre, meringues and iced cup cakes are all prepared by Sherry patisserie cooks.

Cookies—in variety—75c to $1.00 a dozen.
Assorted fancy cookies and cakes—$1.50 a pound.
Iced cup cakes—$1.00 a dozen.
Special tin boxes packed with assorted cookies and cakes, $5.50; $5.90 and $8.20.

Order in person or by mail.
Prices do not include parcel post.

Dealers: Write for representation.

**TIGER SHERRY**

300 Park Avenue
6th Avenue at 58th and 25th Streets
and in The Waldorf-Astoria
New York

**COFFEE...for the epicure**

Coffee that is freshly roasted, freshly ground and made correctly so that all the true flavor remains intact. For those who have once tasted perfect coffee...and whose morning cup has ever since seemed inadequate.

**For August breakfasts, luncheons, desserts, salads—serve branded figs.**

Did you know that the law allows a packer to submerge these tender nuggets of pop and piquancy in genuine sherry, in old port wine, in blissful sauterne, and in ruby-rich claret? 

"Tis true.

We want you to enjoy their scrumptious flavor, their tender texture and the exhilaration of their delicate sauce. Yet, in addition, they in time brighten the eyes, tone up your digestion and give one an altogether cheerful outlook on life.

No self-respecting pantry shelf should be without an ample supply of choice fresh figs in zestful wine. Let us send you a shipment of health and happiness.

Simply send House & Garden $2.00 for four cans (a port, a sherry, a sauterne, and a claret) of fresh figs; or $3.50 for three cans of each wine flavor (12 cans in all).

We'll have them sent merrily and in due time. Look for the Tiger.

**The key to daintier salads**

Pabst-Ett, more than cheese, blends perfectly with fruits and vegetables for most delicious salads. It's easier to use...with a soft, creamy texture. Pabst-Ett is the only dairy product of its kind...not successfully imitated. Order today.

PABST CORPORATION
Milwaukee, Wis.
(Also makers of Pabst Wonder Cheese)
IN THE BIEDERMEIER TASTE
(Continued from page 102)

additional woods for occasional inlay. They were fully alive to the beauties of color and grain and made the most of them. Likewise, they were sensible of the value of the special qualities of the different woods and secured it in an effective way, sometimes by juxtaposing woods of different color and grain, sometimes by introducing black in the form of pilasters, bands, columns or counter-sunk lunettes.

The painted Biedermeier furniture was an object of considerable interest than that in which the natural woods appeared. While many of the old motifs, derived from French and Classic precedents, were still employed in a more or less modified form with a strong leaning towards minute w retches and garlands, there was also a vigorous influx of vase, basket, flower and bird designs adopted from peasant sources. Large surfaces of a single brilliant color were often. modulated by small dots which were sometimes disposed in agreeable diaper patterns. The Biedermeier manner of painting, light and playful in spirit, with considerable delineation of handling, shows an exiguous, conventionalized treatment of its motifs which are usually in flat design and quite free of any suggestion of naturalistic technique. After all, it was the age of the silhouette and portrait silhouettes, both of single subjects and of family groups, that usually adorned the walls of rooms furnished with Biedermeier furniture.

When the walls were not papered with striped or sprig-patterned paper, there were often panels painted in a manner similar to the painted furniture. The colors for both painted furniture and painted wall panels were full-bodied, vigorous and gay.

Nor may we forget still another highly characteristic species of Biedermeier furniture that occupies a middle ground between the wholly painted sort and the natural wood type. On a natural ground of birch, figured ash or birch-walnut, silhouette arabesques and other devices were painted so black on surfaces where they would be most effective. This manner of decoration was always simple and restrained and was very beautiful, especially when we remember the striking backgrounds.

Biedermeier furniture, especially the sort in which the different natural woods are used to such admirable effect, with the occasional accent of a little black and gold, whether it be of German, Dutch or French origin, makes a strong appeal for consideration just at this time, and the appeal is twofold.

In the first place, a great deal of the natural wood Biedermeier furniture can be most happily and consistently assimilated in the composition of a room whose dominant character is cast in the manner of either the Regency period, or the early Victorian episode that followed it and blossomed before the paralysis of later Victorian atrocity had set in.

And people are more and more coming to realize how well worth while both those early 19th Century modes are as fields for present adaptation. For such use Biedermeier furniture has the requisite dignity, elegance and simplicity, and, at the same time, just enough of difference from American, British and French types of the era to lend interest.

In the second place, the Biedermeier style has certain points in common with the ultra-modern movement to create an immediate bond of sympathy. To begin with, the Biedermeier style marked a revolt against the conventional interpretation of traditional forms, and manifested a vigorous and self-assuring independence in development. Second, it laid emphasis on simplicity, avoided complexity and insistently cultivated pure, bold form.

Third, it stoutly advocated and practiced the use of abundant and brilliant color. To this program of color the cabinet woods of different hue were made to contribute their utmost share, both by their natural qualities and by means of ingenious contrasts; the furniture and wall panels were a most potent instrument for making color a vital factor.

In view of the obvious affinities existing between the Biedermeier style, on the one hand, and on the other, the late 19th Century modes and the modern movement, whether or not we avail ourselves of the decorative possibilities afforded by this robust offshoot from the Directoire and early Empire stock, a comparison of the analogies is illuminating.

PARKS FOR TOWN BETTERMENT
(Continued from page 82)
The chair shown here is an original design, representing the Danersk conception of modern creative art, and done in the finest American tradition. Here is not the originality of the strange or the bizarre, but rather a form so friendly, so subtly related to our own day, that it is accepted and welcomed as an old friend.

This is typical of all Danersk furniture, just as it is true of enduring contributions to the fine arts, and in a measure it explains why so many people of good taste today find real joy in collecting Danersk furniture for their homes.

You are most welcome to look about our showrooms at your own pleasure, where you will see many interesting pieces and related groups for every room in the home—offering a delightful and varied selection.

Danersk Furniture

Erskine-Danforth Corporation, Wholesale and Retail
383 Madison Ave., at 46th Street, (1st Floor), N.Y. 315 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Los Angeles Distributor: 2869 W. 7th Street
Factories in New England
Make entertaining a simple, joyous job!

The hostess who has a General Electric Refrigerator has solved one of the most difficult problems of entertaining. She can have smart delicacies to serve, with little trouble, and little expense.

If she plans to have guests in the evening, she can prepare a simple mousse or parfait in the morning—or even the day before. She knows it will be chilled to a point of perfection that only the finest confectioner can rival.

And for her every-day tasks she blesses her General Electric Refrigerator, which is different from all others. She is glad that it is automatic and quiet, never needs oiling. That all its machinery is safely stowed away in an air-tight steel casing.

You, too, can enjoy this “years ahead” refrigerator and make your entertaining a simple, joyous job. Write us today for descriptive booklet N-8.

A WORKSHOP FOR THE HOME

(Continued from page 106)

The more ambitious workshop may boast of electric drills, buffers, etc., for repairing and creating mechanical equipment for the home.
Early Colonial Beauty

To augment any interior which suggests Colonial influence

The wing chair, the Windsor chair, the chintz, the colorful Colonial draperies survive in modern interiors even where a complete period decoration is not attempted. In every room which carries even a suggestion of Colonial influence these Early Colonial Miller Fixtures will set the seal of richness and beauty. All the charm, the grace, the dignity of early Colonial days are carried in their simple lines and the rich turning of their modeling. They were designed by stylists and made by distinguished craftsmen in metal work. Thus they have the deft surety of century-old handiwork. Their finishes are rarely lovely and are everlasting. They will not tarnish or wear off. You can depend upon their quality.

The Early Colonial is only one of the lines in which Miller Fixtures are developed, each to match a particular period of artistic decoration. You can find a complete selection to fit every requirement of your decorative scheme; in Early Colonial, Tudor, Georgian, English, Seville (Spanish), and a distinguished array of occasional lamps.

Ask to see the lovely Miller Fixtures at your dealer's, and write to us for the period booklets mentioned below. The Miller Company, Meriden, Conn.

 MILLER Lamps and Lighting FIXTURES of Distinctive Craftsmanship
Pioneers in Good Lighting Since 1844

See our Complete Display at 68 Park Place the next time you are in NEW YORK

Check the Periods of Decoration in which you are interested and we will send you booklets of Fixtures in these periods.

The Miller Co., Dept. 2, Meriden, Conn.
Early Colonial ☐ Georgian ☐ Seville (Spanish) ☐ English ☐ Tudor ☐ Occasional Lamps ☐
Name ____________
Street _______________________
City _______________________

sanctuary of living green. And this is but one of the numberless such concealed pleasures to be found in every part of Paris, even in those which seem most modern and "smart," for indeed "old" Paris is not, as is usually stated, confined to the Latin Quarter, or the Left Bank, or the Marais on the Right—though indeed it is most concentrated in those neighborhoods—but surprising vestiges of it are to be found everywhere.

Behind the conventional new-looking frontages of apparently modern mansions the old centuries still dream, for Paris, new or old, still preserves in the main the method adopted by the ancienne noblesse (whose houses had to be something like fortresses, too) of building their hôtels on a patio-like scheme, showing little but high unscalable walls to the street, and grouping the actual life of the household round inner courts, approached through huge castellated doorways of nail-studded oak, with gardens further shut off by high fences and gates, beautiful masterpieces of wrought iron.

CONCEALED BEAUTY

The art of combining house and garden in city residences is the peculiar art of Parisian domestic architecture. As you pass along some of the most formal streets, with façades that merely suggest a monument of uncharacteristic wealth, you would never imagine that behind so many of them hides—

A little garden-close
Set thick with lily and red rose,
or reeled ponds on which the ivory cups of the Lotus or Waterlily float among their broad glistening leaves. Then, of course, in many parts of the city old monastic and nursery gardens still preserve within their cloistered walls acres of leafy solitude, still safe, and still it is to be hoped secure for years to come, from the modern builder.

With all its modernity, Paris is still widely aware of the improvements. Paris, with that thrift which is so valuable a trait of the French character, never discards old useful things so long as they have any usefulness left. It is this good sense which even in her oldest, almost ruinous quarters makes for that composite blending of new and old which gives Paris its distinguished bit of building, from the windows of which some unsavorily looking washing is hanging, was once the town house of a Leica of Henry II, or that a certain little darksome hole clamorous with crows, has for its foundation a piece of the old wall of Paris, built by Philip Augustus, or that a certain distinguished bit of building, from the windows of which once a printing shop of Marat, the incendiary journal of the terrible Marat. Donkeys, donkeys and cats and growing vegetables, the wall of Philip Augustus, the hotel of Diane de Poitiers, the printing shop of Marat, are then suddenly the shrill clarion call of a rooster—such are the contrasts you can find almost anywhere in a few square yards of old Paris. Sometimes in these endless winding culs-de-sac you will come upon an old coach-yard, and the passage is narrowed to make room for the bay-window of a once flourishing country inn. One reason, of course, for this paradoxical rusticity of old Paris is the fact that, as it expanded growing too big for one castellated city-wall after another, Paris took in this and that outlying village, such as Vaugirard on the left bank, and Passy and Auteuil on the right. Thus, while absorbed into the great city, these villages, with French tenacity, have preserved so little of their country characteristics.

LUXEMBOURG GARDENS

One great old Paris garden which, of course, is not hidden—that of the Luxembourg Palace—has, however, certain rural characteristics which further illustrate my theme. How different it is from the average "public garden" of modern cities! With what distinguished simplicity its Renaissance formalism is still maintained, and one is particularly grateful for the example its learned gardeners set in their use of plain undecorated grass, in square plots as the center of some of its stately beds, with flower frames of solid color for margins. But I am thinking mainly of the charming skill with which

"Hello, Dick—glad to see you! I see you've had the old bus repainted—and Kelly's all around, too. That's fine."

"I can thank you for the Kelly-Springfields, Bob. I always thought they were as much out of my reach as that estate in there, until you told me they didn't cost any more than the ones I was using."
EVER changing . . . newly entrancing are the ways of decorative fabrics. Through the ages their beauty has given vivid expression to many manners of decoration and to many personalities.

Their designs record the spiritual reactions of men as faithfully as written words. Their colors symbolize character . . . evoke moods as readily as music.

The Chinese, so subtly sensitive to artistic values, hang their temples with brocades of certain hues — yellow in the Temple of the Earth and blue in the Temple of Heaven; in the Temple of the Sun, red and in that of the Moon, white.

And so expressive, so highly personal did the exquisite fabrics of Versailles seem to Louis XIV that he forbade the use of many of them to any but the royal family.

A New Booklet —
"Fabrics, the Key to Successful Decoration." This absorbing booklet tells you how fabrics may bring vivacity to your room . . . give it character . . . furnish a background for your personality.

It is a clearly told and charmingly illustrated story of the fabrics each style of decoration demands, prepared for you by F. Schumacher & Company, creators of beautiful textiles.

It gives you, in a delightful way, the guiding principles for the use of fabrics and the romantic history of their designs and colors.

This booklet will help you in your consultation with your decorator — make your planning easier — your choices more discriminating.

And any decorator, upholsterer or the decorating service of your department store will be glad to obtain samples appropriate for your purpose from the beautiful textiles in the Schumacher collections.

In handblocked and printed linens and chintzes, in damasks, brocades, brocatelles, satins, taffetas and tapestries, Schumacher presents fine modern adaptations and designs as well as reproductions from all of the great periods of the past.

Write today for your copy of "Fabrics, the Key to Successful Decoration."

F. Schumacher & Co., Dept. E-8, 60 West 40th Street, New York, Importers, Manufacturers and Distributors to the trade only of Decorative Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics. Offices also in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Grand Rapids, Detroit.

Send Today for this Helpful Booklet . . .
For the artist in furniture craftsmanship, nature herself has provided in rare and fine woods a marvelous array of gorgeous colors and intricate patterns and textures.

Mahogany of exquisite grain from tropic jungles . . . redwood burls from California . . . ebony . . . satinwood . . . names that intrigue, beauty that thrills.

In the tradition-endowed hands of Van Raalte craftsmen, these and many other fine woods are wrought into furniture creations of distinction for the dining rooms of beautiful homes. You can view them at a dealer's near you to whom we shall be glad to direct you. And send you with our compliments the LIMBERT HOSTESS BOOK, an interesting and helpful treatise on the dining room. Address Dept. G., Holland, Mich.

E V E R Y year more and more people are buying fine clothes. And every year more and more of these same people are buying Oshkosh Wardrobe Trunks.

An attractive descriptive booklet, "Your Home Away From Home," will be sent you on request to 443 High Street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

THE OSHKOSH TRUNK COMPANY
Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and 8 East 34th Street, New York City

OSHKOSH TRUNKS
Every day the new 112 h.p. Chrysler Imperial "80" is winning new allegiances—winning new owners from among motorists familiar with the best of other cars.

Because, by every test by which automobiles are judged, it is superior to these other cars in performance, quality and value.

Not alone because it is one of the world's most powerful motor cars, but because that power is translated into terms of flawless performance.

Not alone because its bodies are remarkable for their long graceful lines, their fine upholstery and fittings, their charm and diversity of chromatic coloring. But because in these hand-built bodies by Chrysler, Locke, LeBaron and Dietrich, is that well-defined note of restraint that speaks true smartness.

For performance with superlative comfort and the individuality of exclusive bodies, this splendidly-engineered and precision-built Chrysler is justly the choice of those who know the finest motor cars. Hence, the swing to the new 112 h.p. Imperial "80."

Roadster (with rumble seat), $2795; Five-Passenger Sedan, $2945; Town Sedan, $2995; Seven-Passenger Sedan, $3075; Sedan-Limousine, $3495; also in custom-built types by Dietrich, LeBaron and Locke. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.
It is sometimes difficult to say who are most enthusiastic about ROYAL CORDS—motorists who judge by economy, or those with whom peace of mind is paramount.

U.S. ROYAL CORDS
No better Tires made today

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
DON'T FOOL YOURSELF
Since halitosis never announces itself to the victim, you simply cannot know when you have it.

August, 1928

They talk about you behind your back

And rightly so—halitosis is inexcusable.

HALITOSIS (unpleasant breath) is the one unforgivable thing—because it is inexcusable.

"But how is one to know when one has halitosis?" both men and women ask.

The answer is: You can't know. Halitosis doesn't announce itself to the victim. That's the insidious thing about it. So thousands go through life ignorant of the fact that they are offending others to whom they desire most to appeal.

Don't fool yourself about this matter. Eliminate the risk entirely by using Listerine systematically. Every morning. Every night.

And between times before meeting others. Keep a bottle handy in home and office for this purpose. It puts you on the polite—and popular—side.

Listerine ends halitosis instantly, because, being an antiseptic, it attacks the bacteria which cause it. Then, being a deodorant, it destroys the odors themselves.

Even those of onion and fish yield to it.

For your own best interests, use Listerine every day.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

HALITOSIS never announces itself to the victim; so you cannot know when you have it.

Hairdressers state that about every third woman, many of them from the wealthy classes, is halitoxic. Who should know better than they?

READ THE FACTS

1/3 had halitosis

TRY IT

The new baby—LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM—you've got a treat ahead of you.

LISTERINE The safe antiseptic

Listerine—reads the facts.
Frigidaire
THE CHOICE OF THE MAJORITY

Power to freeze ice quickly... always

Ice cubes tinkling in beaded glasses. You want them and need them the year around. And that's one reason you're thinking of buying an electric refrigerator.

When you put water into the Frigidaire trays to be frozen you're never disappointed. No matter how hot the weather, it freezes quickly... solidly all the way through.

It takes surplus power to give safe, dependable refrigeration, and to freeze ice cubes quickly and surely... always. This surplus power is built into every Frigidaire, and the powerful Frigidaire mechanism is completely concealed, completely out of sight. There's nothing to mar Frigidaire's practical beauty.

This wide margin of reserve power does not add to the cost of operation. This master automatic refrigerator actually pays for itself in ice and food savings. This economy of operation is the direct result of Frigidaire and General Motors mechanical experience. Such unique features as the Frigidaire fan and the V-belt drive, carefully tested over long periods, have proven their value.

Let Frigidaire pay for itself as you pay for it

If you care to buy Frigidaire on a deferred payment plan, as most people do, the first payment can be so small and General Motors terms so liberal, that Frigidaire will actually pay for itself as you pay for it. Not only in summer and winter ice savings, but in the prevention of food spoilage and the chance to buy food in larger quantities. You need Frigidaire in your home today to protect your family's health, to provide ice cubes and frozen delicacies. Telephone your Frigidaire dealer today.

And remember, Frigidaire pays for itself as you pay for it. So why put it off any longer? Frigidaire Corporation, Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, Dayton, Ohio.

THE HIDDEN GARDENS OF PARIS

(Continued from page 110)

which the modern disciples of Le Notre train their pear and other fruit trees on their tall espaliers, just as in old country gardens, into designs of seven-branch candlestands and quaint hexagonal cages of blossoms and fruit, and of how serendipitously the Parisians follow their art. In spring and summer mornings you will come upon little companies of these listening attentively while one of the learned horticulturists gives a little lecture on the culture of fruit-trees. But even more touching, it seems to me, is the little enclosure, like a village garden, whose paling, with a small locked gate, guarded a row of bee-hives.

Again, in every part of the city, as autumn comes along and the indescribably lovely Parisians begin to hint of winter, the chestnut-man has his great warm oven with its fragrant smell under the wing of the most sophisticated cafes, while in the vegetable stores strange old world fruits and herbs, such as medlars, Jerusalem artichokes, sacks of oysters which "we have loved long since and lost awhile" touch one's heart.

Paris, has indeed, many ways of getting hold of one's heart, but in no way more powerfully than in its constant reminder of such ancient simplicities: those little hidden gardens, the smell of roasted chestnuts, the old-fashioned flowers at street corners.

COLOR SCHEMES FOR KITCHENS

(Continued from page 58)

flowers between. Those shades should be scalloped and bound with burnt orange, as should also the flat valance which covers the rollers.

Cupboards: Painted orange, lined with yellow and striped on the outside with blue.

Sink: Portuguese blue enamel.

Lighting Fixtures: Wrought iron with orange colored bulbs.

Utile: Yellow enamel.

Accessories: Two pots in Portuguese blue earthenware filled with Naturals grace the window sill.

IN THE MODERN MANNER

Walls: Painted ivory above a dado of aluminum paint. This dado is separated from the upper wall by bands of red, aluminum and black.

Woodwork: Aluminum paint with red doors.

Ceiling: Ivory with flat cornice molding 1/4" wide in aluminum paint having saw-tooth edge painted red.

Floor: Covered in linoleum in a 2½ inch block design simulating ivory, black and gray marble.

Furniture: Chairs painted red, striped with black. Table in aluminum paint, with black glass top.

Curtains: Ivory linen crash finished with edge in saw-tooth shape in red and black.

Cupboards: Built in the skyscraper manner and painted with aluminum paint. Edges are beveled in black and the cupboards are lined throughout with red. A group of small-panel windows are outlined in black.

Sink: Metal in bright nickel finish with built-in cupboards below, at each side. The corners of the cupboards are shaped to form small open shelves and these are painted red inside.

Lighting Fixtures: Center light has inverted bowl of mirror mosaic. Side brackets have reflecting plate of mosaic.

Utile: Aluminum and red enamel.

A WORKSHOP FOR THE HOME

(Continued from page 108)

work. Leaks in pots or kettles may easily be repaired. Tools for the children, cookie cutters, etc., may be made from tin cans. Much interesting and profitable work may be done.

The following tools are suggested for the home workshop. The order in which they are listed is the usual order of their importance.

Carpenter's hammer, No. 1/2
Hand saw, 26 inch, 8 point
Screwdriver, 6 or 8 inch
2-foot rule, folding
Nail set
Jack plane, 10 inch, smooth bottom
Ball-bearing hand braces, 10 inch
Set of auger bits from 3/8 to 1 inch, inclusive
Set of gimlets, about 4 to the set
Hook saw, rigid frame
Set of chisels (wood) from 3/8 to 3/4 inch, inclusive
Rip saw, 28 inch, 5½ point

Keyhole saw, 12 inch
Steel square, sunken figures
Garage vice, medium size with steel-faced jaws and pipe holding jaws beneath
Hand drill, complete with set of drills
Round file
Three-sided file
Flat file
Wood rasp
Block plane, 6 inch
Crescent wrench, 6 inch
Wire cutting pliers, 6 inch
Tin snips, 12 inch
Blow torch
Soldering iron
Solder
Marking gauge
Oil stone, double surface
Draw knife, 8 inch
 Hatchet, No. 1 or 2
Steel dividers, 8 inch
Level and plumb
Glorify Your Pantry! 
-and your Kitchen, too!

It's so simple—so easy—with beautiful, sanitary WHITE HOUSE Units made entirely of steel. A unit system of varying designs and sizes makes it possible to build them into practically any space. Electric plate warmers, silver and linen drawers, tray and plate racks, cup hooks and Monel metal pantry sinks are included in WHITE HOUSE built-in installations for the pantry. In the kitchen we provide bins or barrels for flour and sugar, pot closets, broom closets, etc.

WHITE HOUSE Units provide one-third more storage space than old fashioned wooden equipment of equal size. Everything is furnished complete, ready for use. No extra hardware, glazing or painting necessary. Furnished in white or in color to harmonize with other fixtures. Send in your plans for sketch and estimate. Write for gray catalog.

You can also have notable WHITE HOUSE kitchen dressers, side units, broom closets, sink units and storage closets. Immediate delivery. Send for green booklet.

JANES & KIRTLAND, Inc.
Established 1840
101 Park Ave.       Dept. A       New York City
It burns $7.00* Coal

because the famous Molby down-draft and cross-draft principle permits the efficient burning of No. 1 Buckwheat hard coal instead of the larger sizes costing about $14.00 a ton. Imagine the saving in your winter’s coal bill!

No continual furnace tending when you install a Molby. The built-in magazine feeds the fire automatically. It needs coaling only once every 12 hours even in coldest weather.

There is a Molby for every type of building—21 sizes—for steam, vapor, hot water and hot water supply. Easily installed without changing your present radiators and piping system.

The money-saving Molby insures warm comfort economically.

* This is the approximate price of No. 1 Buckwheat. Ask your coal dealer.

The MOLBY HEATING BOILER

Gulph Mills Golf Club, Bridgeport, Pa.

Apartment House Owners!
The Molby is an economical boiler for hot water supply.

Mail the coupon below for full information.

MOLBY BOILER COMPANY, (Subsidiary of The Universal Pipe & Radiator Company)
New York City
2401 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

I want to reduce my coal bills and save labor.

Name

Address

City

State

[Diagram of Molby Boiler]

An English type house at Sunny Ridge, Harrison, New York, built within the price range discussed, is of brick with half-timbering. Julius Gregory, architect.
Pyrofax—

real gas, ready for use, is now available for homes beyond the reach of city gas mains

Real gas and genuine modern gas appliances in country homes! What convenience Pyrofax brings to kitchens beyond the reach of city gas mains! The boon of cool, efficient cooking quarters in hot weather; the satisfaction of owning and working with a genuine modern gas range; the pleasure of always getting the very best results in cooking with instantly controlled flame and temperature—Pyrofax Gas Service brings all these to the country because Pyrofax is real gas. It burns with a hot, sootless, clean flame. It comes into your house through standard gas pipe for use with standard appliances. Gas is the faultless fuel and you can have it and all its advantages through Pyrofax, even in the country.

Pyrofax is derived from natural gas—refined and stored in steel containers which are kept in a neat steel cabinet outside your house. Pyrofax is a true gas—not gasoline, kerosene or carbide, but gas like city gas—available instantly with a hot, sootless flame to cook rapidly and perfectly. A nation-wide chain of hundreds of distributing and service stations maintains the most dependable and trouble-free kind of distribution service. Once a Pyrofax user, you have every convenience of city gas at the turn of a gas cock, even though you are miles from the nearest gas main.

Thousands of country homes and institutions use Pyrofax and cook on modern gas ranges. Enthusiastic endorsements come in from housewives everywhere.

In a test made by the Delineator Home Institute, 1598 individual meals were cooked with two cylinders of Pyrofax. In her report of the test, Mrs. Bentley, director, says: "Regular cooking was done on a gas range supplied with Pyrofax and in every instance results were comparable with those when the same stove was used with city gas. No modifications of cooking were found to be necessary. . . . In the interest of simple, practical routine in household methods, we are glad to add Pyrofax to our list of tested and endorsed home equipment."

Prices of Pyrofax equipment completely installed, including gas range, exclusive of gas—$135 and up, depending on the equipment selected.

Decide now to have an attractive modern gas range and an efficient, cool kitchen in your country home. Get in touch with the Pyrofax dealer in your community or return the coupon to the nearest office for further information.

PYROFAX DIVISION
CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION
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Please send me further information on Pyrofax and the name of the nearest distributor.

Name __________________________
Address _________________________
“Delicate” Women!
This Safe, Scientific New Way

to Strength and Health!

NEVER before have the health-building powers of sunlight been as fully appreciated as they are today. A few minutes a day with the Battle Creek SUNARC Bath stores up new vitality, increases resistance to disease, makes you look and feel 100% better. Delicate women and children are immensely benefited by its health-stimulating ultraviolet and infra-red rays, found only in the carbon arc lamp — the Battle Creek SUNARC.

Get the Sunbath Habit!
The largest health institutions in the world use Battle Creek SUNARC Baths. Leading Physicians have equipped their offices with this tested scientific aid to health. Visit your Doctor and enjoy the benefits of artificial sunlight, which is even more beneficial than natural sunlight — richer in the health-giving ultraviolet rays. Keep the entire family fit by periodic sun bathing the SUNARC way.

Send for Free Book!
If your doctor is not equipped with the SUNARC Bath write today for “Sunshine and Health”, an intensely interesting freebook, telling how you can enjoy SUNARC Baths, right in your own home.

Photographs of this house are shown on page 79. It is of larger size than the other two houses illustrating this article, C. C. Wendehack, architect.

H O W  M U C H  H O U S E ?
(Continued from page 116)
AERO
the Modern radiator

AERO, the National Radiator, is as truly an expression of the progressive spirit of the age as is appealing modern furniture.

Whether the furnishings are of the mode of the moment, or quietly conservative, Aero, the National Radiator, slender and graceful, will fit in with them perfectly.

Aero, the National Radiator, was the first complete line of tube-type radiation. Aero is the only complete line that can show a record of proved performance over a period of years. It is well worth while to look for the name “AERO” on the radiator end, and thus be sure you have the genuine. It is your best guarantee of permanent and complete warming satisfaction.

NATIONAL RADIATOR CORPORATION
MANUFACTURER OF RADIATORS AND BOILERS

Ten Plants devoted to National Service through these Branch Offices and Warehouses:

Cincinnati, O.  Cleveland, O.  Indianapolis, Ind.
                  Des Moines, Ia.  Wichita, Kans.
                  JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.  SHILOH, Ill.
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WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC
IS HEATING MORE HOMES THAN ANY OTHER OIL BURNER!

THOUSANDS and thousands of enthusiastic Williams Oil-O-Matic owners, many of them doubtless friends of yours, have told us repeatedly that no finer world's most popular domestic about painstakingly to better the thousands of others.

This winter your quiet Model J Williams Oil-O-Matic will maintain the exact temperature you desire, regardless of weather. Oil-O-Matic means not comfort alone, but better health for all your family—and your physician will tell you how truly important a constant, even temperature is.

The new Model J Williams Oil-O-Matic is extremely thrifty of the efficient fuel it burns. Every drop is measured by an exclusive patented Williams Oil-O-Matic device.

Let this be your reassurance:

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC

HEATING

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Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation
Bloomington, Ill.

Please send me your free booklet, "Oil Heating at Its Best."

Name
Street and Number.
City State

H O W  M U C H  H O U S E  ?

(Continued from page 118)

House & Garden

obvious that by reducing the volume of the house to keep within budget limitations, minimum expenditures for the three basic elements may be increased by sixty percent or more for added quality, convenience, or architectural style. Some architects, famous for their excellent work in the creation of modern homes which faithfully follow old-world structural design precedents, spend a dollar or more per cubic foot to achieve their results. Thus, in relatively extreme cases, it is quite easy to double the allowance for minimum cost of construction through the obtaining of luxurious quality in all details.

It is interesting to examine what constitutes minimum cost construction and minimum cost equipment, and what sort of house is possible when those minimum allowances are increased from fifty to one hundred percent in cost. Proportions vary little in their cost regardless of the expenditures for the super-structure, for no home builder or architect would knowingly employ unsound construction for foundation and basement walls. The hazard would be too great and the difference in cost between the cheapest form of foundation walls and the best type structurally speaking, is too little to be of any moment. Local conditions govern the type of construction to be employed. Local stone, solid concrete, concrete blocks and brick are the usual materials used for foundation walls. Properly handled, each of these materials is excellent for the purpose of protecting the walls from drainage of the footings and to waterproofing of the walls themselves to assure a dry, clean cellar.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

Considering only structurally sound materials and methods of home building, the lowest cost type is undoubtedly frame construction in most sections of the country. This involves the use of wood members throughout all structural purposes, whether or not the exterior is enveloped in a skin of veneer or brick, stone, or stucco. For frame walls, concrete or a combination of these materials and the least expensive wall construction, leaving out of consideration design features and special details, employs a wood exterior wall surface, either clapboards, shingles or some similar form of siding. Such construction would be highly appropriate to houses costing from $30,000 to $150,000 where maximum volume is desired or where an unusually large percentage of the total cost is to be devoted to special equipment features or to decorative architectural details and interior finish. Frame construction can be readily increased in cost as well as in quality and durability over usual standards by employing extra heavy members, fully braced and "framed" construction, such as characterized the old homesteads which have survived for a century or more both in this country and abroad.

An increased expenditure for structural features permits the use of veneer construction over frame and the employment of stucco instead of wood as an exterior coating. The difference between stucco, shingles or clapboards is very slight. Other types of veneer are somewhat more expensive, depending upon the costliness of the materials employed. Common brick, costing up to $20 per thousand, may be contrasted with face brick costing over $40 per thousand. Some grades of face brick, however, are no more expensive than special grades of common brick. Stone veneers may be relatively inexpensive for the material alone where local supplies are available, or they may involve the use of quarried and some range of marble. Veneer construction of this type over solidly built frame walls is structurally sound, for veneer is not designed to function in a load-bearing capacity, but is simply an envelope or skin for the house, chosen more for its appearance and durability than for its structural qualities.

COMBINING FINISHES

A somewhat higher range in cost introduces the use of solid masonry walls of various materials or combinations of materials. A wide variety of sheet materials like brick, stone, reinforced concrete, concrete or cinder blocks, hollow tile, or combinations of cement blocks or tile with a brick, stone or stucco facing. In such materials are used, the walls function as "bearing walls"—that is, the floor joists and beams rest on the walls themselves as structural members as in frame construction.

Another type of fireproof construction (a term loosely employed for buildings) utilizes light structural steel members for walls and as for interior framing and floor joists. The exterior walls are usually made up of brick or stone veneer or stucco over a suitable metal lath or reinforcing material, while the floor consists of steel joists over which a concrete structural floor is poured. While relatively new this type of construction is gaining many adherents and promises to come into wider general use as builders become more familiar with the construction methods employed. At present, costs are not well established, but in all likelihood steel frame construction will take its place along with better quality masonry construction; that is, as somewhat more expensive than wood frame and less expensive than reinforced concrete.

The most expensive type of residential construction is thoroughly fireproof construction throughout, employing masonry walls with concrete floors and masonry or concrete interior partitions. So long as combustible materials are used in the furnishing of a home, even thoroughly fireproof veneer or stucco on a suitable metal lath or reinforcing material, while the floor consists of steel joists over which a concrete structural floor is poured. While relatively new this type of construction is gaining many adherents and promises to come into wider general use as builders become more familiar with the construction methods employed. At present, costs are not well established, but in all likelihood steel frame construction will take its place along with better quality masonry construction; that is, as somewhat more expensive than wood frame and less expensive than reinforced concrete.

The most expensive type of residential construction is thoroughly fireproof construction throughout, employing masonry walls with concrete floors and masonry or concrete interior partitions. So long as combustible materials are used in the furnishing of a home, even thoroughly fireproof

(Continued on page 128)
Suppose you were choosing a floor material in keeping with the other appointments of this beautiful bathroom. In Goodyear Rubber Tiling, you'd find the desired certainty of an immaculate floor.

You would find also a most pleasing variety of designs and colorings. You would find perfect harmony with any decorative scheme you might prefer. Practical considerations would confirm your choice. From the nature of its construction, this modern floor material is extremely quiet under foot and in permanence it ranks with things that last a lifetime.

Because of these points of excellence, Goodyear Rubber Tiling is now a preferred flooring for reception hall, sun parlor and kitchen. In fact it provides a floor of character and charm for any room in the house.

A booklet showing a number of attractive patterns in two- and three-color combinations, will be gladly forwarded upon request. Why not send for it today? Just mail the coupon.

For attractive booklet descriptive of this modern floor material, just fill in this coupon with name and address, then mail it to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.
KOHLER bath in green enamel, cool and refreshing as a forest pool... Or your choice may be one of the other Kohler colors—the delicate old ivory; the lavender, blue, gray, brown, or black. But you can not see Kohler Colorware without profoundly realizing that color-beauty in the bathroom now starts with color in the fixtures themselves....

Color means Kohler. Write to Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., for their color booklet.

KOHLER OF KOHLER
Plumbing Fixtures
LOOK FOR THE KOHLER TRADE MARK ON EACH FIXTURE
The Advertising is different but the FORGED IRON is much the same

When Captain McKerrel of the good ship Nancy set sail from England in the year 1760, he had stowed away in the hold along with divers items such as powder flasks, sheep shears, cutlery and iron bells, sundry pieces of forged iron hardware; notably, H & HL hinges and "Thumb latchets". They were destined for the "Upholstery and Ironmongery ware house" of one Blanch White. Many a house is being built today with forged iron hardware which traces its history directly to such pieces as are mentioned in Blanch White's announcement. McKinney, in creating these present pieces of forged iron, has carried on the fine craftsmanship, the rugged texture, the graceful designs of the earlier hardware. If you are one of the many who love the sincerity of old-fashioned things, you will take delight in finding McKinney Forged Iron so easily available — and at such reasonable prices.

There are six master designs: Heart, Curley Lock, Tulip, Alhambra, Etruscan and Warwick. Almost any type of house can be outfitted in perfect harmony and all necessary pieces are available. They are thoroughly rust-proofed and sold by the better Builders' Hardware Dealers everywhere. McKinney Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Branches in all Principal Cities.

McKinney Lanterns of Forged Iron. A half dozen different designs, worked out in forged iron, fully rust-proofed, equipped with genuine crackle glass, and with either a bracket arm or overhead chain. Based on historic shapes. Suitable for outside or inside use. Sold by hardware stores, electrical dealers and department stores.

McKinney Andirons. Forged Iron, in scores of attractive patterns, together with marvelously beautiful brass and irons bearing the unmistakable earmarks of genuine English workmanship. A wide range of prices. At hardware and department stores.

McKinney Mail Box. A fine fat mailbox of forged iron, rust-proofed in Swedish iron finish. Plenty of room for lots of letters, and an ample holder for bulky magazines, too. Opens without the bother of a key. Can be used with and without forged iron trim.

McKinney Hinge Straps. Of forged iron, made in the same six master designs mentioned elsewhere on this page. The one shown is Etruscan, motivated from the best workmanship of Southern Europe.

McKINNEY MFG. CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Please send me, without obligation, the items I have checked.

[Box for checking options: Brochure on Forged Iron Hardware, Folio on Lanterns, Literature on Fireplace Equipment.]

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________

Reproduced from an advertisement which appeared in the Pennsylvania Journal on the eighth of August in the year 1760
CONSIDER YOUR MARCH GARDEN

(Continued from page 87)

Once, none of the plants mentioned hereafter is difficult to grow, and all save a few are to be come by easily.

Of course, sheltered situations are conducive to early bloom; and by sheltered I mean protected from the north winds and fully open to the southern sun. A rock garden is full of such felicitous spots, but kindly mooks and corners or little warm hollows are to be found in any garden whose aspects are not wholly harsh and forbidding. A south-facing wall provides a delightful place for the early-flowering plants, or it may be possible to distribute them along a little winding path; sometimes a sheltered bank is available. Such a spot would have an irresistible attraction for us during the bleak days that precede the full-flowering spring. In gardens south of Philadelphia this would be in February, in Boston probably in April, but in any case there would be blossoms before the bluebird gives the signal for the spring opening, and it is then that they are the most welcome.

Many of the earliest flowers come from bulbs, but there are more plants and shrubs that also brave the cold early season with their blossoms than is generally realized. All should be utilized to make gay this first festival of the year. On February twenty-third last I gathered a small bouquet from the open garden. It was composed of some branches of the Winter Heath (Erica carnea), a handful of Snowdrops, two Christmas Roses and a few blossoms of Crocus imperati. This was of course not a common happening, but oh, it was very heartening and delightful! The Winter Heath bloomed all winter and is still going strong as I write at the end of May. Last winter, also, Snowdrops were in bloom in various parts of the garden during January, February and March.

In the July number of House & Garden we showed portraits of Snowdrops, Winter Aconites and the Spring Snowflake (Leucojum vernum) and urged their very early planting to insure success with them. More than one kind of Snowdrop should be planted; both the double and single kinds of Galanthus nivalis are good to have, as well as the taller Elwesi. And if one is a Snowdrop fancier, some of the other species that will later be listed may be included. Also, for prolonged enjoyment of the early gold of the Aconites, the three kinds should be planted. Erantis clivicola blooms a little later with me than E. hyemalis and has a bronze-colored ruff. E. rubra is said to transcend them both in size and beauty. Mix Snowdrops and Winter Aconites together and plant them beneath a Pussywillow bush for an early thrill.

Crocus imperati wakes the very first relenting moment to thrust up its lovely buds and the next to open them wide in the sunshine. C. tomasinianus follows immediately, and C. sieberi. These two have so increased on little plains in the rock garden as to crowd out all else. A small annual is sown over their heads when they die down to provide color at a later season. The earliest blue is introduced by the small sky-colored cones of Hyacinthus orientalis. Two Scillas are earlier than the well-known Siberica. There are S. bifolia, from the Taurus Mountains, and S. siberica taurica, a lighter blue than the type. All these little bulbs are better the second season after planting and increase rapidly, forming in a few years sheets of glorious color.

Among early flowering plants the very first known to me is a low-growing, rampant weed, adventive from Europe. It is Tussilago farfara, the Coltsfoot or Coughwort, fit only for wild gardens or rough banks where it may spread about without doing harm to choice subjects. Early in March, before its large leaves develop, many touselled heads of yellow bloom open out all else. A small annual is sown over their heads when they die down to provide color at a later season.

The garden's first touch of blue is contributed by Hyacinthus orientalis, forerunner of bully of other sorts. Once established it increases rapidly.
AUGUST, 1928

1. You can't expect him to pass this "Intelligence Test"!

2. THIS is the fence for dogs—to keep them out and to keep them in. It works both ways, depending on your need.

   If you have a garden to protect, Dubois does it more effectively than a hedge, and with more charm and feeling than something of iron. It's as sight-proof as a stone wall, but doesn't even begin to cost as much. It is easily and quickly erected, requires no paint, and lasts a quarter-century and more!

   For owners of dogs, Dubois makes an ideal enclosure. It prevents "strays" from trying to get inside and start a fight, keeps their own dogs quiet, and provides cool and restful shade without cutting off ventilation.

   Several leading fanciers have recently adopted Dubois to surround their kennel runs. They are enthusiastic in praise of this particular application of "the world's most versatile fence."


   DUBOIS
   Woven Wood Fence
   Made in France

   Mail Coupon for Free Portfolio of ALL Dubois Uses

   ROBERT C. REEVES CO., 187 Water St., New York City

   Please send me your free illustrated Portfolio and Price List of Dubois Woven Wood Fence.

   Name
   Address
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   For apartment houses....

   hardware by Corbin

   CONVENIENCE and comfort are part and parcel of apartment life. Apartment dwellers should never have to think of hardware.

   But there must be locks, there must be hinges—knobs, latches, catches. All must be good looking, faithful, easy working, to preserve unobtrusively the ease and charm of life in a fine apartment. Good buildings, good apartment buildings, deserve Good Hardware—Corbin.

   Corbin makes hardware to equip the finest apartment houses completely—from tiny catches to massive front door lock sets. Corbin makes hardware for huge office buildings, for churches, for schools, too. And in your home you can have Good Hardware—Corbin—that will give the same lasting service and present the same fitting appearance that make Corbin favored for fine apartments and public buildings. There are many designs for use in homes, each design complete in every item, correct in every detail. All are Good Hardware—Corbin.

   P. & F. CORBIN
   NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
   The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
   New York Chicago Philadelphia

   P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Conn. Dept. H-8

   Please send me, without obligation on my part, your booklet, "Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware."

   NAME
   ADDRESS
CONSIDER YOUR MARCH GARDEN

(Continued from page 122)

Frosts do not injure it nor snows stay its upward course once it gets started. It is usually in full bloom about the middle of March and takes the eye of all beholders with its large round blossoms. The double-flowered form is rather less interesting, I think, and blooms a little later. Also there is Adonis vernalis that holds off until April. In last January's House & Garden we considered rather at length the Christmas and Lenten Rose (Helleborus niger and H. orientalis). These should now be remembered and planted out in rich soil in half shaded and sheltered spots. They will require a warm blanket of leaves over the first winter.

Primroses may always be counted upon to bloom before March passes in this locality, especially the blue variety of the English Primrose (P. vulgaris), and they are enchanting beyond words—blue pure and true with a bright yellow eye. This year my blue Primroses began to bloom about the middle of March and continued to astonish the world with the multiplicity of their blossoms and the beauty of their hue until the middle of May. These plants were raised from seed three years ago and are growing in a low, rather moist situation where the soil is rich and the sun reaches them for a few minutes during the day. Lovely too, are the soft pink forms, as well as the pale yellow types, which is often rather difficult to get. Fortunately, also, the first slip is born before the end of the month. This is Primula vulgaris or officinalis. The portrait of Primula densiflora displays its charms very well. The blossoms are white, pale lavender, a deeper lavender, mauve or almost purple. Next to the Adonis they are the showiest flowers of the early season, and given a rich deep soil that does not dry out, are no trouble.

THE VIOLETS

The sweet English Violet, Viola odorata, takes the winds of the blustery month with its delicious scent and soft toned blossoms—white, mauve and purple. A sunny place and good rich soil are best for these. Once established they will distribute themselves to the four corners of the garden, settling down at the edges of paths, among the Roses or perennials, beneath the hedges, making their presence known by the warm perfume which they fling out as the chill breeze rushes past. Viola blandula, our small native white Violet, also opens its blossoms betimes in sunny, dampish places, though not as early as the Sweet Violet. And Johnny-jump-ups come peering with the first mildness if, indeed, these small alert creatures can ever be said to close their bright eyes in sleep.

Pulmonaria asperula, one of the most charming of spring's flowers, has a long period of bloom—from late March, as a rule, until well into May. This is an old-fashioned plant not seen as often as it deserves to be. It is first cousin to the old Joseph-and-Mary, with its bright pink buds and spotted leaves. In half shade and rich soil these plants thrive and increase and make sheets of lovely color upon which to focus your attention.

Among shrubs one should not miss the two winter-flowering Witch-hazels, Hamamelis mollis and H. Japonica. These last are as a rule in February but are still in beauty during the early days of March. They are small trees rather than shrubs. Also there are the two richly scented bush Honeysuckles, Lonicer a standishii and L. fragrantissima, and before them the Garland Flower (Daphne mezeranum) wraps its stiff branches with fragrant purple or white blossoms. These little shrubs do best in a partially shaded situation, but are perfectly hardy with me without protection of any sort. Then there is Aralia (Rhododendron) daurica, the first of its kind to flower out-of-doors, bearing a profusion of pinky-lilac blossoms. It finally reaches a height of about five feet and is broad and bushy, the rather small dark leaves coloring richly in the autumn.

WINTER JASMINE

The Winter Jasmine has a place here, either allowed to scramble or cut back so as to form little bushes; and of course the Winter Heath (Erica carnea), mentioned earlier. This little shrub is not capricious as to soil but if it may have a choice it prefers well-drained peat and sand and a position freely open to sun and wind. And there are a few other shrubby things listed below.

BULBS

Eratus hymalinus (Winter Aconite)

Cornus officinalis

Galanthus nivalis, double and single (Snowdrops)

Galanthus elwesii

Galanthus plicatus

Crocos imperialis

Crocus tomasian us

Siberi

Biflora

Suffusus

Affinis

Cicily

Scilla sibirica, both blue and white

S. Tuberaria

S. bifolia

Galanthus lucilaeus

Sardensis

Tulipa konijinitsiana

Papatula

Biflora

Hyacinthus (Muscar) asperus

Leu colum cernum

Ribes cernum

Narcissus minima

Cyaménius

Minor

Iris reticulata

Armeria

Erythronium grandidicorum

Adonis cernalis and A. amurensis

Trifolium farfara

Helichrysum niger

Ortensia

Primula vulgaris cerasils

Tulipa, and pink and rose tones

(Continued on page 128)
This book pictures actual SANI ONYX installations—bathrooms, kitchens, breakfast nooks—in full color. There's a free copy for you. Write today.

**TIME FOR A BATH**

... But has she?

TIRED and dusty from a long, hot train trip, with its smoke and cinders, she had looked forward to a wonderfully refreshing bath at the end of it all.

"Just time for a bath before dinner," they had told her.

But the water is still running rusty-red and this is the third tubful she has drawn.

Rusty water, low water pressure, leaking pipes—these are the results of rusted water pipes.

If you have iron or steel pipes in your house, it is only a question of time before rusty water appears. When it does, replace with Alpha* Brass Pipe. If you are going to build, install Alpha Brass Pipe with the building.

*All brass pipes are not the same. Alpha Brass Pipe is better than ordinary brass pipe because it contains more copper and lead. Plumbers prefer it because it cuts cleaner and sharper threads, making leak-proof joints. It positively cannot rust and the Alpha trademark, stamped every 12 inches, guarantees it for soundness and satisfaction.

Not so expensive, either. In a $20,000 house it costs only $76 more than the cheapest rustable pipe.

**ALPHA BRASS PIPE**

made from a special kind of Chase Brass

Send for a copy of our booklet, "Alpha—The Story of a Water Guide." Just fill in the coupon, clip and mail.
Vegetables in Fall and Winter

(Continued from page 78)

the Southern States. Of the Cucumbers, Early Fortune is one of the most satisfactory for late planting, and usually are wanted particularly for pickling, when Ferndock Pickling or Early Russian may be used; the latter is the quickest growing, but not quite so tender and thin skinned as Ferndock Pickling, which has the additional advantage of growing large enough for table use.

My favorite among the Mustards is Ferndock Fancy; I usually have this from the open ground until Thanksgiving, though in the more northern states it probably would not stand out quite so long; it is, however, extremely hardy; early frosts merely improving its flavor; it is a delicious vegetable to use from sowings made now, and again a couple of weeks later, to follow after Spinach and Swiss Chard. As for Radishes, one can take one's pick from this point, which after all, is largely a matter of color scheme! Even the late maturing winter Radishes may be planted now; they are much better when half-grown than if sown when usually recommended and allowed to get as large as Parsnips.

Attention Necessary

It need hardly be said that vegetables planted now will require quite as much in the way of attention to the detail of cultivating, thinning out and watering as those planted earlier in the season. There is, however, the advantage that they are less likely to be troubled by insect pests; and also, if once successfully started, they will run on more and more favorable conditions for growth, as the nights get cooler and bring heavy dew with them.

One trick which should not be overlooked at this time is that of rooting some good-sized cuttings of Tomatoes to provide fruit up until frost; this may be done easily by cutting off new shoots, half to three-quarters of the time, trimming the lower leaves off and the soft tops back, and inserting them in the soil on the shady side of the parent plant; in sandy soil, they will root readily, if it is heavy, a handful of peat moss mixed with the soil about the base of each cutting will induce them to root. The old vines may be cut away, if they do not die of themselves, to make room for these new plants which can be tied to the same stakes as they grow tall enough to need them. Most gardens are barren of Tomatoes during the last month of the season. There is, however, the advantage of producing new growth for a month or so after the plants in the open garden have been frozen. Sowings of Radishes, Beans, Spinach, Mustard, Beets and Carrots may be started in the frames during August and protected with the glass later on. It is much easier to grow them this way now than in the spring, because they must have nearly attained their full development before it is necessary to put the glass on. With the exception of Beans, they will stand a considerable amount of frost under the glass and will often be available until Thanksgiving.

Another method of using the frames is for ripening off Tomatoes, Melons, Egg-plants and Peppers which have not quite matured when the first killing frost threatens. If these are carefully picked and placed in clean straw or in the compost boxes, they will often be saved for about several weeks beyond the outside crop.

In the storing of vegetables and fruits for winter use, two things are most essential: a low temperature, and an atmosphere sufficiently moist so that the air will not draw the natural moisture from the products stored. Neither of these conditions exists in a cellar with a heater, particularly if it has a cement floor, which is usually the case. The following simple precautions, however, will make possible the perfect storage of vegetables.

First of all, if there is not a separate room in the cellar, partition off a good sized closet, using cheap 2" x 4" (or even 2" x 3") studs and some sort of composition board. If the studs are set at the proper distances apart little or no new cutting of the composition shreds will be necessary for a door, which may readily be made from the same material, should of course be provided. If there is a small window opening directly to the outside, so much the better, but this is not essential. Where no window exists, it is usually possible to make a small hole through the partition of the closet and face it with a three or four inch drain tile may be inserted. The small window or opening is for ventilation. This is quite essential where a large quantity of vegetables are to be stored, but a more limited quantity—say up to 15 or 20 bushels, in separate containers—may be quite satisfactorily handled even though there is no direct ventilation to the outside.

Storage Space

For convenience, the storage room or storage closet may be provided with shelves, and it is well to have the lowest of these two feet or so from the floor so that boxes or baskets may be kept or the more bulky things may be kept on the floor underneath them.

The floor itself will be all the better if it is dirt, as this helps to maintain a more evenly moist atmosphere, and to some extent tends to equalize the changes in temperature. However, if there is a concrete or board floor, moisture in the atmosphere may be maintained by providing a large pan of fish or water, or better still a bushel or two of sphagnum moss or granulated peat moss in a
ENGLISH
Village Windows
with American Convenience

CASEMENTS! Most typical feature of old world charm—how you'd like to have them in that new home of yours! You can have them—with American inside screening, and convenience of casement operation, if you'll just tell your architect or builder to specify Win-Dor Casement Operators and fittings when you build, for Win-Dor Casement Operators work through modern inside screens that never need be opened—an unbelievable saving on drapes, curtains and tempers!

You need casement operators that are convenient, safe, impervious to weather conditions, permanently easy working, positive automatic locking in any position. To have these features, just specify Win-Dor Operators—your architect will know. We will gladly send complete literature describing Win-Dor Casement Operators upon request.

Don't wait for winter—install oil heating NOW!

WHAT your automobile has meant to you in transportation your oil heater will mean to you in heating comfort. Once you have experienced its advantages, you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

If oil heating did no more than free you from the coal shovel and relieve you from the dust and drudgery of ashes, it would still pay its own way. But, in addition, it gives you wholesome, uniform, automatic heat; it gives you an extra room in the basement; it provides a method for refueling at the curb as easily as your car is refueled; and through its sensitive, automatic control it keeps the house at even temperature not only in zero weather, but during the chilly days of spring and autumn when it is very difficult to regulate a furnace fire.

The oil heating dealer in your community will gladly advise you on the oil heating equipment best suited to your needs, or you may send for one of the non-technical books, written by authorities on domestic oil heating, which are made available to you through the Oil Heating Institute. They are free. The coupon will bring the book you want.

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Check the book you want
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It is the symbol of satisfactory public service in oil heating.

These manufacturers have earned their membership through the enthusiasm of thousands of home owners whom they have provided with efficient and dependable oil heat. This emblem protects you, and it will be protected, on your behalf, by the Oil Heating Institute.

Cunningham Tube quality has resulted in national leadership and public approval, two assets we zealously guard and is your assurance of faultless modern reception.

Never use old tubes with new ones—use new tubes throughout.

E. T. CUNNINGHAM, INC.
New York Chicago San Francisco

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pose and eliminate all of the serious fire hazards.

The same types of construction used for floor framing are employed with modifications for roof construction. The greatest variation in roofing costs, after the design features have been established, is due to the surface materials. These range from wood shingles, through many types of composition shingles having fireproof characteristics, to slate and cement or clay tile. Metal roof surfaces are also employed—usually copper or zinc. Slate and tile roofs fall into the higher price ranges, not only because the materials themselves are relatively expensive, but because their weight requires stronger framing than for shingles of wood or composition. The durability of fireproof roofing surfaces (excluding wood shingles and the cheaper grades of composition or prepared shingles) is so great that the choice is largely one of appearance, color or architectural style.

By far the most expensive type of construction is that which faithfully reproduces Early American or Old World manners, using heavy solid beams and girders of wood, often hand hewn and carefully mortised and pinned, together with solid masonry walls of specially selected brick or stone. The amount of handwork necessary to achieve an authentic reproduction of the old type construction increases the cost far beyond that required for present day building materials and methods. Although we often speak of high building costs today, the fact remains that we can build at less expense using modern methods than by imitating the work of our Forefathers whose expenditures for home building seemed so ridiculous.

Thus, it is quite easy to increase the cost of the structural features of a house fifty percent or more above normal good quality construction. In so doing we add up to twenty-five percent to the cost of the finished home. Great care, therefore, must be exercised to see that drawings and specifications do not call for unduly expensive structural features unless the size of the dwelling is correspondingly reduced to keep the total cost within the predetermined budget.

Similarly, equipment features may vary widely in cost. The heating plant may be a one-pipe gravity steam system of relatively low cost, or a high grade hot water or vapor-vacuum system almost twice as expensive. Warm air heating can vary over as great a range of expense. The cost of boilers may vary fifty percent or more, depending upon their quality, durability and efficiency. Here, however, is an element of home construction in which it does not pay to limit initial expenditures. The difference is quickly made up in operating costs, and real comfort and convenience for many years to come depend upon the selection of high quality heating equipment. In a home costing $10,000 to $35,000 there is an adequate margin to permit the installation of the highest grade heating system, including thermostatic control and the use of any type of fuel desired.

A household plumbing system is basically the same for a low cost house as for a most expensive dwelling, the chief variation in cost being due to the number of fixtures and their quality. The difference in cost is due to the choice of plumbing fixtures and their accessories and fittings. Since only the highest quality of plumbing equipment should be used in any event, there is little opportunity for sound economy in this aspect of home planning.

The electrical systems constitute a very small proportion of the total cost of the house. In a $30,000 home the complete wiring system, exclusive of fixtures, would seldom exceed four or five hundred dollars. It would take quite elaborate fixtures to bring the total cost above $1,000 in a house of this value. The principal difference, therefore, in expenditures for the mechanical equipment of a home is due to the choice of heating plant, the number and quality of plumbing and lighting fixtures and such accessory items as laundry equipment, dishwashing machines, electric kitchen ventilators, vacuum cleaners, automatic washers, oil burners, and similar mechanical conveniences. Several thousand dollars could readily be spent for these labor saving conveniences. A home owner who is planning to keep within a restricted budget must watch these extra items with great care, rather than to economize unduly on the more essential elements.

CONSIDER YOUR MARCH GARDEN

(Continued from page 124)

Primula denticulata *
Primula vulgaris *

Heptacodium

Pulmonaria auricula *

Corydalis belladonna *

Viola blanda *

Cirsium spinuliferum *

SPhirus

Erica cannea

Catanthera calycifolia

Commercially available plants

CONTINO,
LIFETIME FLOORS
now laid right over old

It takes less than a day to magically transform any room of your home

You'd never suspect that this colorful home setting was once marred by old drab floors, shabby and worn. These old floors are still there, but they are hidden forever by a modern floor of Armstrong's Linoleum—Embossed Inlaid No. 6041 with new Accolac finish.

THERE'S a new and pleasant way to take care of old, worn-out floors. Instead of the repeated trouble and expense of refinishing the foot-scared boards, leave them just as they are. Then some fine morning when you are shopping, stop at a good department, furniture, or linoleum store. Simply ask to see the latest floor designs in Armstrong's Linoleum.

From the scores on display, select a color and pattern that best suits your decorative scheme. Tell the merchant what day you want your new floor installed. Then put all further worry about floors out of your mind.

On the appointed day, two skilled linoleum layers will arrive at your home. Before the family gathers for the evening meal, your new floor will be in place—custom-cut to fit the room, cemented over builders' deadening felt—a smooth, built-in floor of color and charm laid right over your old floor of wood.

Every step of the installation is quick, clean, certain. No bother to you. No dirt and upset.

Armstrong's Linoleum Floors
for every room in the house

PLAIN · INLAID · EMBOSSED · JASPE · ARABESQ · PRINTED
Among prominent persons and institutions served by the Davey Tree Surgeons are the following:

VICE-PRES. CHARLES G. DAVIES
HALEY FISKE
CITY OF DAYTON
ROGER BAINSON
ACADEMY OF HOLY NAMES
FRENCH LICK HOTEL
MISSISSIPPI POWER & LIGHT CO.
CONNECTICUT STATE CAPITOL
ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE
ATWATER KENT
MANUFACTURING CO.

Reproduction from a painting made on the estate of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Frank Soulé Chase

Surprisingly low in cost

73% of Davey clients paid less than $100 each

In 1927 Davey Tree Surgeons served 17,417 clients, from Boston to Kansas City and from Canada to the Gulf. The volume of business last year was $2,400,000.

And yet for this expert, reliable tree service—

$728 paid from $20.00 to $200.00 each
$294 paid from $200.00 to $100.00 each
$275 paid from $100.00 to $200.00 each
$187 paid from $200.00 to $500.00 each
And only 68 paid over $500.00 each

Davey Tree Surgeons are easily available. They live and work in your vicinity. There are nearly 900 of them now—all carefully selected, thoroughly trained, properly disciplined and supervised, and held to a high standard of service—scattered over the eastern half of this country and Canada.

The business of The Davey Tree Expert Company has trebled since 1923, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume (in $)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>8120000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1925</td>
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<td>8200000</td>
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<td>1927</td>
<td>8240000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This steady and substantial growth does not prove everything, but it does indicate a high measure of value and satisfaction. How else could this personal service business be maintained and made to grow? More than half the business each year comes from former clients.

Every hour of every day 900 Davey Tree Surgeons are working on probation. Every client reserves the right to stop the work at his discretion. They must give satisfaction or they would have no employment. They will please you also. Wire or write nearest office.

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Send for local representative to examine your trees without cost or obligation

DAVEY TREE SURGEONS
MARTIN E. DAVEY, President and General Manager
Came the dawn

Yes, it finally came. Touring last summer, driving late one night trying to make the next town. Loose wire, short circuit, no lights. Box of matches didn't last long. Well, the family finally walked four miles to a farmhouse and I spent the night in the car. Believe me, there's a flashlight in the side pocket of that car now. And one that's dependable—an Eveready. Ever ready to keep me out in the dark because I keep it primed for action with the best there are—Eveready Batteries. Here's a straight tip to tourists and don't pass it up. Get the flashlight habit.
May We Send You This Authoritative Treatise?

A.D. 1234

For Country and Suburban Homes.

HEDGES for DIFFERENT REGIONS

(Continued from page 69)


The Privets and Thunbergs Barberry are so well known as to need no comment. The aristocrats of the whole group are, of course, the Yews which are very long-lived and with little trouble may be maintained in splendid health for generations. Arborvitae is troublesome, suffering much from winter winds and needs tying as well as pruning. For tall hedges the White Pine and Hemlock are splendid if properly trimmed. For deciduous hedges capable of keeping out bears as well as mankind the Hornbeam, Beech and Hawthorns mentioned are to be recommended. Many other Hawthorns could be used to advantage; indeed, nearly every species of Crataegus can be trained into hedges. The Buckthorn and Honey Locust need close attention from the beginning since they are apt to become bare at the base and ragged in appearance. The Japanese Catvine, although a climbing plant, is very easily fashioned into a hedge. Some of the best hedges I know of are entirely of this vine and may be seen in gardens on Mount Desert, Maine.

For the Middle West and adjacent States where the wind sweeps from the Pole to the Gulf, material for making hedges is by no means plentiful. It has to be supremely hardy to withstand the violent wind storms. The fact that wind is such a deterrent to plant growth is sufficient reason for the choicer flowers, be they herbs or shrubs, demands protection from these winds. At the Government Experimental station at Ottawa much attention has been paid to the matter of winds. At the Government Experimental station at Ottawa much attention has been paid to the matter of winds. A comfortable feeling of certainty—of absolute confidence in your water supply is what you expect from a Water System. And that's what you get when you buy a Water System. For Electric Water Systems are designed with a careful attention to details—built with that extra margin of sturdiness that inevitably results in long years of reliable, trouble-free service at low operating cost.

When considering a new water system, remember that here is a product of General Motors, designed by General Motors engineers, built to General Motors standards of quality. Above all, remember that Water Systems are low in price, due to the enormous production facilities of General Motors.

Write today for descriptive literature about Electric Water Systems.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. P-101, Dayton, Ohio

Electric Water Systems

When you get a Water System you get something...

Also Manufacturers of DELCO-LIGHT Electric Plants for Suburban Homes

Products of General Motors

The sturdy endurance of a Water System means more than long life.

For city or country, for deep wells or shallow, Water Systems give you dependable service at extremely low cost.

For the sake of uniformity in size it is well to use one variety throughout. The Common Lilac (vulgare) is a good one to use for such purposes.
Such a piece as Lorenzo de' Medici, The Magnificent, might have commissioned Cellini to make for his palazzo is the Crane *Commode* Lavatory. The slab of fleur de peche marble with its hand-tinted bowl is supported by a hand-wrought cabinet, exquisitely decorated in black, coral, and gold on soft gray-green. In its true colors, it is pictured in *New Ideas for Bathrooms*, an inspiring and comprehensive book of fixture placement and color schemes. Write for it. About installation, consult a responsible plumbing contractor.

**Garbage Disposal Without Leaving the Kitchen!**

When your friends are looking through your new home wouldn't you like to show them how you sanely dispose of garbage and trash without an unsightly, filthy garbage can!

For less than the cost of a good radio you can have the Kernator. All garbage and waste is dropped through the handy hopper door and falls to the brick combustion chamber in the basement where it is air dried without odor. An occasional lighting is all that's needed—a match does it. The flames sterilize tin cans, bottles, etc., for removal with the ashes. No gas or other fuel required. No trash piles in basement—the cause of 75% of residence fires. Prowling cats and dogs find no garbage to litter your back yard. Children can play amid healthful conditions. Vermin and flies find no attraction.

Over 3000 architects and contractors have used and recommend Kernator. Selected for Home Owners Institute Model Homes in 30 principal cities.

Free Booklet "The Sanitary Elimination of Garbage and Household Waste."

**KERNERATOR COMPANY**
725 East Water Street
Office in 90 cities
Milwaukee, Wis.

**Charming Sidewalls**

As the choice of leading architects, *Weatherbest* Stained Shingles prove their worth as a better sidewall and roof material. For special sidewall treatment there are *Weatherbest* Hand Rived Old Colony Red Cedar Shakes preserved and stained by the *Weatherbest* process of hand-dipping. The result is a material of unusual beauty, great endurance, and decided economy in the saving of usual repairs and painting.

For 10c (stamps or coin) we will send *Weatherbest* Color Chart and Portfolio of Photographs in color showing *Weatherbest* homes as they actually appear. Let us also send a book telling you how to remodel old houses with *Weatherbest* Stained Shingles laid right over old sidewalls.

*Weatherbest* Stained Shingles Co., Inc., 929 Island St., North Tonawanda, N. Y. Western Plant—St. Paul, Minn.

Distributing Warehouses in Leading Centers.

**WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLES CO., INC.**
929 Island St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

 kami rus (stamps or coini. Please send WEATHERBEST Color chart and Portfolio of Photographs showing WEATHERBEST homes in color. Also send Book on Modernizing and Remodeling over old roofs and sidewalls, with details explaining your Remodeling Service.
Preventing Dust
Is Easier Than Combating It!

The time to get rid of dust is before it starts forming—right now! It's perfectly easy, and very economical, too.

Apply SOLVAY CALCIUM CHLORIDE

and you put an end to dust on roads, drives, tennis courts, playing and flying fields. Solvay makes a clean and thorough job of it. Keeps surfaces firm and compact, doesn't track or stain. And though it's harmless it prevents weed growth.

Write today for Booklet 1357

We'll Help Your Road Commissioner Maintain Dustless Roads for You!

You can have dustless roads through your locality without any additional tax burden. Just tell your local road commissioner about Solvay Calcium Chloride. Or send us the names of the officials who have this work in charge and we will do everything we can to assist them and to help get dustless roads for you.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalis and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 Rector Street New York
Keeps Everything Green

You have often watched the expert gardener fairly soak one portion of the garden while he waters other parts lightly. There is method in his madness, for he knows just how much moisture each part needs. He heartily endorses the use of a Munz Spralawn system for he knows it is a controlled system of irrigation.

Underground piping carries water to spray nozzles. They distribute it as a rain-mist in exactly the proportions needed. While the shaded sections have ample water, areas exposed to the sun and planting that naturally require excessive moisture, have abundance. All is delivered gently and uniformly. There are no puddles or furrows. Walks and building sides are kept dry.

The results with Spralawn* are perfect lawns, sturdy shrubbery and brilliant flowers, all a healthy green, for you have "Rain at Your Command."

Inquiries solicited anywhere in the United States. Let us send you a descriptive booklet.

* Registered U. S. Patent Office

MUNZ SPRALAWN CORPORATION
General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan

When the Problem of where to put it Arises

The grounds of F. A. Stone at Grand Rapids, Michigan, you might have said were too impossibly hilly for a greenhouse at all. In fact there seemed no place where a greenhouse could hang on, even by its eyelids. But here it is, looking just as if it had always been there. A true part of the grounds.

Which we mention as a reminder, that what seems rather impossible in locating the greenhouse to you, is quite the usual with us.

Glad to call at your request. Or to our catalogue, you are most certainly welcome.

FOR FOUR GENERATIONS BUILDERS OF GREENHOUSES

Lord & Burnham Co.
Irvington, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can.

RARE BARGAINS
From Pfeiffer Flower Specialist

Rare, unusually beautiful peonies and Iris, propagated by Pfeiffer, of Winona, the widely known flower specialist, are placed in bargain groups. Now, you and other flower lovers can easily afford an entire border or bed of those choicest, vigorous, luscious varieties of peonies and iris you have always wanted. The bargains offered here will always be accompanied with Pfeiffer's Special Quality.

SPECIALLY SELECTED PEONIES

FOR FOUR GENERATIONS BUILDERS OF GREENHOUSES

PFEIFFER NURSERY
WINONA, MINN.
I have mentioned these three colors as of supreme importance, but dark colors are needed with them in smaller quantities. It is in the dark colors that the iris specialist has made his greatest advances with such varieties as Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau and its even more wonderful sister, Germaine Perlius. The famous Dominon is not a good garden plant but in its children, Duke of Bedford, Cardinal and Bruno, Grace Sturtivant and Mrs. Valerie West, should come into the gardens of all who want to try the new ideas while they are still expensive. With these should be planted Pioneer, a strong grower and good bloomer, and Mr. Williamson's latest masterpiece, George C. Tribolet, a dark and even dingy deep purple, which is seen at its best with plenty of light coloring near it. A still more somber color is Ninimus, looking for all the world like a summer thunderstorm at a distance. Morning Splendor, Mr. Shull's greatest variety, is redder than most of these. Other splendid Irises of this general color are Opera, Medrano and Seminole. In a slightly different tone, Emperor far outclasses the older Edward Michel. These are but a few of the deep purples both on the red and the violet side of the color chart, which may be used to great effect in the garden, and which are even more gorgeous when cut as a single stalk.

Coming down to light colors again we can use lavender-pink to a reasonable extent, and such varieties as Dream and Susan Bliss leave very little to be desired, either as garden pictures or as single cut flowers. Here should be mentioned also Roseways, not remarkable as an individual flower, but wonderful for garden effect. While not new, they have been hard to get, but now may be had without trouble. The most famous of the really new pinks, Aphrodite, is still very scarce.

**Bicolors**

Many old gardens are unfortunately filled with plants of Iris honoria, undoubtedly the best yellow and brown bicolor of its day, but its day was 1840 and not 1926, and there is no more reason for continuing it than there would be for driving a one cylinder automobile with a tiller instead of a steering wheel. In its place, the German firm of Goos & Koenemann, better known in catalogs as “G & K”, years ago gave us Iris King, Fro, Loreley and Mithras, and have now surpassed all of these with Flammentorchert, which has a clear yellow standard together with a solid brown fall.

The great mass of blends still remains to be considered. Here Quaker Lady, introduced in 1909, still holds its place, but with it should now be grown such new varieties as Liberty, named not for the bird of freedom, but for the scarf made famous by the film of that name in London. Here also belongs Stepway, which is a little bigger and a little pinker. After many, many years, now in its tenth year and well known, is lighter. A beautiful Iris with an unbeautiful name is Ochracea. It is sometimes called Sunset, this being an appropriate description of its many brilliant colors. It is very late, blooming with Corrida, Raffet, Black Prince and Richard II. May Morn and Rainbow, two now and less known varieties of this general coloring.

**Blended varieties**

Blended varieties containing the feathery markings of the old Mme. Chobaut are by no means new, but they do not seem to be well known. The first American variety of this type to become popular was Mary Garden. Today Mme. Chobaut, King Karl and Lona stand at the top of the red side of this class, while the old Montezuma and the newer Loudon divide honors in the yellow side. All the blends are difficult to describe because the general effect comes from the lights shining through a series of colors. Where blue predominates we get such utterly different Irises as the light Asia, the medium toned Imperiauro and the dark Alcazar.

**Alcazar**

The Iris world is full of so-called improvements on Alcazar, but it still holds its proud place. The only one I consider likely to displace it in the future is Mme. Vernoux, and I state this not as a prophecy, but as a plea to gardeners to try it and draw their own conclusions. At least ten years are necessary to reach fair decisions when judging varieties so much alike; yet the Iris world moves quickly, and many varieties famous in 1920 no longer hold their proud positions at the top.

The yellow toned bicolor blends are familiar to every gardener, through such varieties as Jacqueslana (Lemon 1844), Navajo (Farr 1913) and Prosper Laugier (Verdier 1914). They are most valuable in the garden for their deep rich gold and bronze colorings. Modern varieties to be added to the above are Mayety, Bruno, already mentioned above, and which is perhaps the greatest of all for general garden planting, Ambassadour. Six years ago it was nearly as scarce as Bruno is now, but it is known from coast to coast, is cheap enough to be planted in every garden, and was voted the most popular Iris in the recent American Iris Society questionnaire.

Many members of the American Iris Society believe that the outstanding event of the last five years has been the introduction of Autumn King, raised by Mr. H. P. Sass, near Omaha. It is not remarkable in the spring, but has the outstanding characteristic of blooming again in September and October. Many Irises do this occasionally—among them Purple King, Mrs. Alan Gray and some self bearded and intermediate varieties, but none of them do it with any regularity. Allies has been reported as blooming in the fall five years in succession, in the Vilmorin nursery near Paris, but it has only just reached this country and has not, of course, been tested here. Autumn King's seedlings are sure to be mixed with the deepest interest during the next ten years to see if they will steadily

(Continued from page 136)
Perpetual August Awaits You... IN A LUTTON V-BAR GREENHOUSE

In August, prodigal nature makes all out-of-doors her greenhouse. Flowers grow everywhere; gardens are patchworks of color. Perpetual August the year around is yours, once you decide to carry out that long-dreamt-of plan and build a Lutton V-Bar greenhouse. Countless pleasures await you in that winter garden—quickly-passing hours of healthful work, beautiful flowers in endless, unnumbered profusion.

Add to the DAYS

Lutton V-Bar greenhouses not only upset the calendar by giving you August the year round, but change the months as well, by adding the equivalent of actual growing days. The explanation of this amazing statement is that the efficiency of a greenhouse depends on the admission of sunshine. The Lutton V-Bar greenhouse adds sunshine days—growing days—to every year.

Detailed explanation and our beautiful catalogue "Greenhouses of Quality" will be sent on request.

Wm. H. Lutton Co., 257 Kearney Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Gorgeous Springtime Blooms

SHUMWAY'S "Pedigreed" Bulbs

If you want a beautiful springtime garden, plant bulbs this fall. Shumway's "Pedigreed" Bulbs are imported direct from Holland; guaranteed largest sizes, first quality. You can't fail to produce tulips of gorgeous beauty. Make your selections today at our new low prices. Delivery charges prepaid.

Superfine Mixture—Largest Size Bulbs

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bulb Type</th>
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<td>100 Crocus (1½—2 in.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 Narcissi, U. S. Grown</td>
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50 Bulbs at the 100 rate:

Extra Special—$12.90 Postpaid

Your Dry Weather Protection

Your place can be as attractive in August as it was in June when you have a Double Rotary Sprinkler,—flowers as colorful, lawns as green, garden as beautiful and healthy. This efficient sprinkler protects every growing thing from the scorching sun and dry weather. Sprinkles like a gentle shower any time, any place. Covers a circular area of 5,000 square feet. Easy to adjust nozzle to cover any circle down to 15 feet. Self-operating—needs no attention. Built for years of economical service. Bronze and steel gears run in bath of oil.

ORDER NOW and try 10 days. If not completely satisfied, return sprinkler and money will be refunded. Descriptive literature on request.

Dealers: Write for special sales proposition.

THE DOUBLE ROTARY SPRINKLER CO.

600 Coca Cola Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
Lovely Lawns—Fresh and Green
Even During Hottest Days!

Thompson Concealed Lawn Sprinkling Systems are planned and installed to fit the individual lawn. Even during hot midsummer days they can keep your lawn just as fresh and as lovely as though it were spring time.

Small sprinklers, connected to small pipes, are placed at specified intervals underground... Out of sight. Out of the way of the mower and of running kiddies' feet.

Yet ready at any time, at a mere turn of the hand, to cover every square inch of the grass with April-like showers.

At any hour you wish—day or night—you can get these cool, refreshing showers without effort—with but little operating cost. Far less than you now pay to water the lawn.

You have no better time of the year than now to really enjoy your Thompson Lawn Sprinkling System.

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THOMPSON MFG. CO.
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Los Angeles, Cal.

For Established Lawns, Too

For either old or new lawns, Thompson Systems are just as practical. An installation does not permanently mar the turf. A few days, and your grounds will look better and promote than ever before... Write for free illustrated brochure, "The Lawn Beautiful."

What's New in Irises?

(Continued from page 114)

live up to their wonderful promise. Mention should be made also of a number of "G & K" Irises described them Bald, Ekeaschas, Folkwang, Forrest, Rheingauer, Rheinraube and Vingolf. All of these will bear careful watching if only on account of the "G & K" reputation for producing only strong, healthy, free-blooming varieties of clear coloring. The remarkable seedlings of late William Mohr are now being tested all over the country although Mr. Mohr worked under favored climate of California, he nevertheless realized the weaknesses of some of the English and French varieties bred from Iris Mesopotamia, Ricardi, etc., in cold and wet climates. He set about to conserve their good qualities while eliminating these weaknesses. Time alone will tell how successful he has been in each case, but many enthusiastic reports on them are coming in from many different sections. I have already mentioned Ramona and San Francisco, others of great promise are Azulada, Coronado, Los Angeles, Esplendido, Ramelido, Santa Barbara and Shasta.

It is difficult in any short article to sum up all the recent advances in Iris growing. Let me emphasize again that it takes from five to ten or more years to procure a fairly accurate estimation of a variety. It must be tried in all sections of the country, under different climates, soils and methods of culture. I have tried to point out the varieties that seem to me to be among the most promising for the future. Many equally good varieties have probably been omitted, either for the sake of brevity or because it is impossible for any one person to know all the good things. My hope is, however, that these notes will encourage readers of House & Garden to plant freely not only of the good and tried varieties of Irises, but also to try out a few of the novelties. The fun of gardening comes from exploration, experiment and trying out, whichever you choose to call it. The gardener who waits for all the new things to be thoroughly tested, classified and pigeonholed may be safe but he will be ten or twenty years behind the times. Don't be too safe. Experience thrills that come to the gardener when, after months of anticipation, a new flower opens.

Vegetables in Fall and Winter

(Continued from page 126)

To construct such a storage pit on a small scale, make an excavation three feet or so in depth, in a thoroughly drained spot, of sufficient size to hold the vegetables to be put in it. If the soil is heavy, it is well to make a floor of three inches of gravel or coarse sand; the sides may be lined with hay, straw or leaves, as the vegetables are put in, to keep them clean and dry. A flue, consisting of a piece of stovepipe, or four or five-inch wide boards nailed together with a number of holes a few inches apart at the lower end, should be inserted, with the upper end projecting some three or four feet above the ground level. The pit should be filled with the vegetables to within a foot or two inches of the top, and then rounded up at the center, if necessary, to within a few inches of the ground level. Bedding hay or straw, several inches deep, is placed over the vegetables, and enough dirt thrown on top of this to hold it in place. This will be the protection needed until the ground is in danger of freezing up for the winter, when a second thicker layer of hay, straw or leaves, with another layer of dirt may be added. In extremely cold weather, during the middle of winter, the ventilating outlet may be stuffed with an old bag in order to prevent frost from entering.

Potatoes, root crops, Cabbages (placed with the stems up) will go through the winter if stored in a pit of this kind, and come out perfectly crisp, fresh and firm in the spring. They may then be transferred to the cellar and used as needed.
August, 1928

Madonna Lilies

Home-grown Bulbs from

The Green Mountains

Ready NOW!

White as freshly fallen snow; fragrant as the rarest perfume from the Indies; the loveliest of the entire lily family. Lilium candidum grows well in open, sunny places, needs but little attention, should live for years, rewarding you with many blooms in mid-July.

Solid, home-grown bulbs, direct from the bulb beds,
45 cts. each, $4.50 per dozen, $35 per 100

Imported bulbs (ready in September) 30 cts. each
$3 per dozen, $22 per 100

Everyman’s Lily Collection
ready in October

L. elegans. Orange-red.
L. hansoni. Reddish-orange.
L. regale. White, shaded pink, inner surface primrose-yellow.
L. maximowiczii. Reddish-yellow.

Six bulbs of each variety (54 bulbs in all) for $13
Three bulbs of each variety $7

Complete printed instructions for planting and culture sent with each order.

If you do not have our catalogue of perennials, lilies, rare orchids and ferns, shrubs and evergreens, please advise us; a copy will be mailed at once.

F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont

New Iris at Bargain Prices

CONNOISSEURS will recognize the excellence of the following varieties and the low prices quoted. This offering should be of special interest to commercial growers, as it is an opportunity to build up a high class collection at a nominal price. These prices being in every case lower than my catalogue prices, and are for acceptance only this month and next in direct response to this advertisement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Moon</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1 for $3</td>
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Cousardine, Lord of June, Mme. Chamb., Mrs. Tinsley, Opera, Queen Coronina, Ruffen, Ramona, Seminole, Shekinah, Valley Moor, White Queen, 60 cts. each:
3 of one variety for $1.50
6 of one variety for $2.75
A full dozen of one variety for $5
Three of each for $3.25

Mohican Peony Gardens
225 North Fifth Street
Reading, Pennsylvania

Peony Specialists
for over 30 years

Write for free catalog

ROBERT WAYMAN
Bayside, Long Island, New York
Hedge Plants of all Kinds

In almost any size you desire! We can furnish handsome American Beeches eight feet tall, and many evergreens large enough to give immediate service as windbreaks and screens. We can likewise supply small plants to outline boundaries, which may be kept low if you like, or permitted to become large shapely hedges.

THE GARDENER'S SCRAP BOOK

MARKING WILDFLOWERS

NATIVE Lilies and other herbaceous wildflowers which are to be transplanted later from the woods or fields to the home grounds, had better be clearly marked so as to assist identification at digging time. Many of the most desired species either die down after they have blossomed, or else are hidden from view by ranker-growing plants. Unless their exact positions are marked, it often becomes impossible to locate them in autumn.

The best type of marker is a stake to the top of which is tied a bit of white cloth. This is thrust firmly into the ground close to the base of the plant and should be of such length that its signal can be seen at a fair distance. In the case of desired shrubs and trees, their own branches offer convenient points of attachment for the cloth strips. At first thought it may seem unnecessary to designate these woody plants in such a manner, because one naturally assumes that the specimens selected can be identified easily at any time of year. A little experience, however, quickly proves that the falling of the leaves produces a change of appearance which makes the artificial marking a procedure of real value.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

At this time of year one can hardly give too much attention to the vegetable garden, not only in the matter of caring for the above-ground parts of the various crops, but also in seeing to it that their root systems and all that pertains thereto, are kept in the best possible condition. Usually August weather is a bit hard on plant growth, even though it may promote rapid ripening of Corn, Tomatoes, Peppers and Melons. The most successful gardener is he who combats the difficulties of the season with regular, intelligent labor day by day.

BRAND PEONIES

Glorious Creations of Rare Beauty

For more than half a century we have been growing the world's most beautiful peonies. Peony lovers who want new and original creations come to us year after year for their plants. The picture of the little girl above with two wonderful blooms of Martha Bulloch gives an idea of the size and beauty of Brand Peonies. You can well be proud of your Peonies when you grow from original Brand Stock. Among the beautiful varieties we have to offer this season are:

- LeCroy, Lady Alex Duff, President Wilson, Miss, Jules Dessert, Sarah Bernard, Mrs. A. M. Brand, Mrs. Romaine B. Wase, Myrtle Gentry, Hanover Brand, Mrs. Frank Beach, Hare Ismaey, Victory Chateau Thory, and in fact all recent good peonies.

Brand's Complete Peony Manual

Our new Peony Manual will be ready for delivery about Aug. 15th. It describes not only our own creations, but many others of rare and entrancing beauty. The book covers all one needs to know about the Peony, it treats in full of its history, its varieties and cultivation. We make a charge of $1.00 for the manual but if you order Peony Roots amounting to $3.00 or more, it is sent free. Our regular Catalog of Peonies and Iris is free. Write today.

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Opportunity

Seldom repeats itself, but if by any chance you failed to buy Schilling's Bulbs at their low price for the import prices of May and June, you will be glad to learn that we still can offer a limited number of the selections listed below during the months of July and August only, at far below the prices those that will obtain later. Send for our Special Bulb List.

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50 Daffodils (carnations) $1.00
50 Primroses (carnations) $1.00
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50 Hyacinths (carnations) $1.00
50 Narcissi (carnations) $1.00
50 Gladioli (carnations) $1.00
50 Lilies (carnations) $1.00
50 Bells of Ireland (carnations) $1.00
50 Iris (carnations) $1.00
50 All Bulbs $1.00

Total Value $5.00

Schilling's Bulbs

May Schilling Seedsmen, Inc.

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New York City
THE GARDENER'S SCRAPP BOOK

Frequent cultivation of the surface soil ought never to be neglected in the August vegetable garden—not in the flower plantings, for that matter. August going over of the ground after every rain or artificial watering will keep the weeds down, prevent caking of the surface with its resultant hampering of root activity, and help to conserve the soil moisture around the roots. Such stirring should loosen the soil to a depth of two or three inches and leave it finely pulverized. In such condition the layer of fine particles will serve as a sort of protecting blanket through which there will be little moisture waste by evaporation. Of course, it needs to be re-established after every rain.

In the event of the season having produced a very heavy leaf growth on the Tomatoes, the ripening of the fruit will be hastened by thinning out the foliage enough to give the sun a fair chance. This is a situation which not infrequently develops, especially in the case of plants which have been allowed to grow with little if any pruning.

PERENNIAL SEEDLINGS

THERE are two ways of treating herbaceous perennial seedlings for their first fall and winter: setting them out in their permanent positions in the border, and carrying them through the cold weather in a good coldframe. Late August is the time to decide which plan will be followed with the stock grown from seed sown this year, for the actual disposition of the young plants should be made not later than next month.

From the standpoint of convenience and economy of effort, the permanent position procedure is the best. It has the disadvantage, however, of frequently leading to the loss of a noticeable percentage of the young plants through the harshness of the

(Continued on page 140)
THE GARDENER’S SCRAP BOOK

(Continued from page 139)

exposure and the heaving of soil, due to frost action. Furthermore, seedlings thus handled will cease growing earlier in the fall than their brethren in the coldframes, and consequently will not be as well developed when spring comes.

If a coldframe is used the seedlings should be transplanted into rows. A good, friable soil is best for them. Watering and ventilation will have to be attended to until hard freezing weather, for growth will continue all that time. When winter arrives, close the sashes and cover them with straw, hay or heavy mats so as to maintain a reasonably even temperature in the frames, until early spring. During March the mats are removed to admit sunshine, and as soon as new growth starts the ventilating and watering are resumed. By mid-April there should be a fine lot of sturdy young plants in excellent condition for setting out.

THE BATTLE OF POISON IVY

There is a certain irony in that noxious countryside pest which is known far and wide as Poison Ivy—the irony of a villainous nature hidden beneath an exterior of considerable beauty. We dislike the vine for the wreck it makes of our skins and general peace of mind, yet we cannot but admire its hardness and the splendor of its foliage from the first springtime opening of the young leaves until autumn puts an end to the display in a great climax of color. It would be a boon indeed if some plant wizard were to create a poisonous strain of this persistent climber, but until that time, most of us have to try to protect ourselves.

There are many recipes for getting rid of Poison Ivy, ranging from digging it out by the roots to sprinkling salt on its tail. One of the easiest—and quite successful, too, if followed consistently for two or three seasons in succession—is to burn off all the foliage in the immediate vicinity. Take care in doing this, for the smoke is injurious to eyes, lungs and skin. Do not fail to have someone nearby to catch up the fallen leaves, and do not plant any new flowers at the same time and let the weeds grow.

If you plan to build...

House & Garden has recently published a collection of the love-liest houses that appeared in the last five years of the magazine.

House & Garden's Second Book of Houses has 192 pages, 600 illustrations . . . a wealth of material that is all practical, all beautiful. $4.20, postpaid.

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THE GARDENER'S SCRAP BOOK

midsummer. The theory of this procedure is that it prevents the vines recuperating from their expenditure of strength entailed in putting forth the season's new growth of stem and foliage. In such recuperation the leaves play an essential part, of course, and if they are destroyed in time, the vitality of the plant will be seriously affected. Two or three repetitions of the treatment, it is said, will kill the vines. The work must be done thoroughly, however, and at the right time—just as new growth cases and the period of replenishing is about to commence.

PREPARE THE POTTING SOIL

THERE are few phases of plant establishment and maintenance which do not call for forethought. One simply has to plan and perform ahead of time if anything really worth while is ever to be accomplished.

Thus, although it is still summer, preparations for next winter's garden in the house will soon need to be started. Many of the potted plants will have to be put in their containers by next month at the latest, so good advantage had better be taken of the present comparatively slack period to gather the soil in which the winter's indoor garden is to grow.

The best potting soil is a well mixed combination of good garden loam and rich compost or peat moss, of such consistency that it is crumbly and proof against packing or caking when watered. Better prepare plenty of it and store it in boxes or bins where it will be protected from the weather and convenient to get at.

And while you are about this business of preparing for winter, look over the available supply of pots, scrubbing them in hot water if they are dirty or show signs of mold. Several sizes, ranging from three-inch to nine-inch diameter, will surely be needed if you plan to have much flower display.

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THE GARDENER'S SCRAP BOOK

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