

Cedar Acres Gladioli

Known The World Over as
"Bulbs That Bloom"

A strong claim, to be sure, but one that we can prove! Tracy Gladioli have brought gladness to hearts of garden lovers in far away Japan, Russia, in Africa and Australia. In America the name Tracy has stood for the utmost in Gladiolus reliability for over a quarter century!



DAWN

Some of the New Varieties You'll Value

- WHITE WONDER, Pure White, \$15.00 per dozen.
 PINK WONDER, (Kemp) Pure Pink, \$15.00 per dozen.
 CRIMSON GLOW, (Betscher) Deep Scarlet, \$5.00 per dozen.
 DAYBREAK, (Tracy) Salmon Pink, \$3.00 per dozen.
 DAWN, (Tracy) Coral Pink, \$2.00 per dozen.

New Orchid-Flowering Primulinus Hybrids

will appeal particularly to those in search of delicate colors and dainty forms. For over thirty years the founder of this business has worked on the development of the Gladiolus race. Tracy Hybrids in this class equal the choicest obtainable anywhere!

We shall send collection of 25 bulbs for \$1.25, postpaid. 100 for \$5.00, express prepaid.

Any one of the collection worthy of a name.

If you love flowers you'll love the Primulinus Hybrids

And Tracy Dahlias, Too

We champion the Dahlia as a garden flower, rather than an object for exhibition. The old proven stand-bys with

the newer free-flowering kinds in all classes make up our collection.

Please afford our free catalogue an opportunity to acquaint you with all we offer.

B. HAMMOND TRACY, Inc., Box 3, Wenham, Mass.

Building the Double Border

(Continued from page 102)

beds but all between the stones in the path as well. Another spring will find asters, gaillardias, bellflowers, pyrethrums following suit. A few can doubtless be left to advantage, but the great majority must be removed, and nearly all those in the walk, for I count on mosses and lichens and only the very tiniest flowering plants for that position.

It is only the idea of the double border, an old but neglected garden form, that I am recommending, not so much my own individual rendering of it. Given the requisite setting and a degree of thought in its arrangement, it invariably proves a most delightful garden feature.

The material of the walk will differ with the environment and according to what is available. Here in a stony re-

gion, where old walls abound, the stone paving seemed not only appropriate but the most feasible solution. Bricks would do equally well, and if the walk were to be built in close proximity to a brick house might be much better. Cinders with brick or cement curbing or even a cement walk might seem best. Personally I do not like a grass path equally well here, possibly because I prefer the beds to be somewhat higher than the walk and with grass this would be less effective and harder to manage.

As to the plants for the beds all good perennials are to be recommended. Every gardener knows or should know what will grow in his locality and soil. Besides, each flower lover has his favorites and should by all means make his own lists.

Care of the Household Equipment

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member in the case of the electrical ironer that heat is hot and that if you leave a piece of goods on the roll and the motor isn't going you will burn your article.

These things are cleaned with warm water and polished and dusted in accordance with the ordinary metal needs. There is little to say about their upkeep except what has been said about other devices. Follow the directions of the makers; they know the exigencies of their offspring.

Soft cloths and warm water are best for cleaning white wood enamel. Soaps yellow the enamel, so a few drops of ammonia added to a pail of water will help banish grease.

Warm water and soap or soda and warm water will clean off marble tops.

In the long life-assurance of metals generally, it must be born in mind that in order to keep them clean and bright things must be used that will not scratch, corrode or roughen—or at least do as little of these things as possible. In the case of silver cleaning the aluminum pan method is best because there

is less corrosion and less roughening.

Rubbing with soft chamois and cloths after cleaning will give the metal the polish it often needs. Buffing and the use of pumice powders and pastes help along the better finishes. But these things all must be done in moderation to preserve the life of these metals. The more precious gold or silver must be treated of course with great care. Chemicals are dangerous and the best acids are lemon and those things which cannot poison. Many combinations are poisonous and must be used with discretion and the article well washed before using.

Were the space allotted for this story greater we could take up many more things, but space being the rarest of commodities we shall have to end with one last admonition:

When your devices do not work, as guaranteed, first look to yourself or assistant and see what is wrong. Then if you find you can absolve yourself from the great transgression—carelessness or ignorance—it will be time enough to attack the dealer and get redress.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS IN ROSES

EACH year the members of the American Rose Society increasingly control the contents of the volume of rose lore which has come to be accepted as the last word in progress and prospect on its fascinating subject. The Editor in 1921 conducted both a spring and a fall referendum among the country-wide membership, and from the questions asked and answered he has planned and completed the American Rose Annual for 1922. The claim that this compact, beautiful and effective book of the rose is up-to-date therefore rests on a foundation of fact.

More extended discussions of the small rose-gardens are included in two bright articles and many "rose notes." The prosperity and protection of the rose are taken up in detail, the first in two papers on soils and fertilization, both by rose-loving scientists, and the second in by far the most complete discussion ever published on rose diseases and rose insects. No reader of this volume who will follow its simple suggestions need submit to either the mildew or the dreaded "black-spot" that removes the leaves of his pet bushes, or endure any of the insects that hunt the rose.

Captain Thomas, who is both critical amateur and careful hybridizer, and who has for more than ten years tested every rose produced anywhere in the world, gives his large experience with both budded and own-root roses, and an enthusiast in Ohio adds some personal experiences with both. Rose pro-

duction, north and south, east and west in America, and in the hybridizing centers of England, Germany and France, is the basis of five articles and a complete list. In addition, all the new "gold-medal" roses are described by Courtney Page, secretary of the older great world organization, the National Rose Society of England.

A novel story is told under the title of "Richmond Children's Rose Fair," and there are two articles on the detailed handling of small rose shows, which the Editor seeks to promote. "A community Flower Show in Kansas City" tells of a new scheme for rose enjoyment.

Ideals sought in new roses are set forth in some ten or more statements by the critical amateur and professional rosarians of the nation. There is an account of the work of the recently deceased Dr. W. Van Fleet, a hybridizer of roses, blight-proof chestnuts, strawberries, etc., whose results are of far more value than any reached by Luther Burbank. Details are given of a novel contract arranged by the American Rose Society with the Federal Department of Agriculture for the wide distribution of some marvelous new roses of Van Fleet origination, in which enter the wonderful Chinese native sorts never before worked with by any hybridizer.

Many more articles and items on rose progress are in this volume, which gives the point of view not only of the am-

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Alexander's Dahlias

"A Hundred Forms and a Thousand Colors"

THIS summer will you be looking for a bouquet of a certain color to harmonize with that corner of your dining-room? Will you want flowers of a particular shape and form to give just that desired artistic effect on your hall table? Do you want to step into your own flower garden and select just the color and shape you are looking for? Then try either or both of these

Two "Sure to Bloom" Collections
For \$1.00

Frank A. Walker, lavender-pink Decorative
Robert Broomfield, pure white Show
Libelle, purple Cactus
Rose-pink Century, pink Single
Vivian, white and rose Show

For \$2.00

Madonna, white Decorative
W. B. Childs, purple maroon Cactus
Mina Burgle, scarlet Decorative
Maude Adams, pink and white Show
Zeppelin, lavender Peony-flowered

Tubers prepaid

My Catalog and Cultural Guide

is a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, a book you will be glad to get and glad to keep, giving complete descriptions of the best Dahlias and full instructions as to the planting, care and handling of the tubers. It will be a pleasure to mail you a copy on request.

J. K. ALEXANDER

The World's Largest Dahlia Grower
425-435 Central Street
East Bridgewater
Mass.



"The Dahlia King"

The Durable and Picturesque Qualities of Brick

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as it hardens, with the bonding material, eventually to form a monolithic construction. To accomplish this it must be sound, well tempered and well mixed, neither too thin nor too thick, too stiff nor too soft. In many cities it is the prerogative of the Bureau of Buildings to dictate the legal composition of mortar.

Generally speaking mortar is composed of cement and sand, or lime and sand, or cement mortar or lime mortar. For a wide joint, fine gravel, ground granite or crushed brick is used wholly or in part in place of the sand. For a white joint coarsely ground marble or sand stone may be used. In all cases the materials must be of the best so that the mortar can pass the tests set forth by the American Society of Testing Materials.

It goes without saying that the most interesting brick patterns may be entirely lost sight of by mortar badly selected and finished. One good rule is to have the texture harmonize with the surface of the brick; for instance, a rough textured brick would have a rough surface of mortar. Some of the very best architects in the country believe that the rough textured brick should always have a "raked-out" joint and yet some very beautiful houses have been built with the rough surface brick and "rough-cut flush" joint.

Worth remembering is a very fundamental division in the use of mortar,—the "raked-out" joint and the "rough-cut flush" joint. The "raked-out" joint is obtained by cutting back the partly set mortar from the face of the brickwork with the end (not the head) of a 20-penny (or larger) cut nail, the sharp edges of which will thoroughly clean the mortar from the arrises of the brick and leave the surface of the joint flat and rough. The depth of the rake should be from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ ", depending upon the amount of "shadow effect" desired. The point of a trowel or a rounded tool of any kind should never be employed for this purpose, as it tends to rub the mortar into the rough edges of the brick, giving a very untidy effect.

The "rough-cut flush" joint is made by allowing the mortar to ooze out beyond the surface of the brick and then cutting the surplus with a quick stroke of the trowel, just after the mortar be-

gins to set. Great care should be taken in doing this work not to smooth the surface of the mortar. Besides these two fundamental divisions there are many variations both in "raked-out" and "flush" joints.

Mortar also plays an ornamental part in the construction of a brick wall. After selecting the type of brick you are going to use and the bond that seems most interesting, then study with your builder the mortar that is satisfactory and in harmony, not forgetting to make a very careful study indeed of colour for the mortar. You must not only select colour that will be interesting with the brick and that will not interfere with the bond pattern, but you must be careful to get a tone that will not be affected by the lime or cement in the mortar. The right colour, texture and quality of mortar will add greatly to the beauty of your brick house or the reverse might quite destroy it.

Since the construction of the solid brick gate of Ishta in Babylon and the Great Wall that surrounds China, brick building has become a varied and intricate study. In those early days there was no question of building except for beauty and durability. The cozy inside of the house did not have to be considered; but today the architect, builder and brickmaker form a trio that is expected to make possible the house that is picturesque and permanent, weatherproof and waterproof, insect and damp proof. With the increased interest in scientific brick-making, we hear of many ways of accomplishing this miracle—the veneer of brick over hollow tile blocks, the furring of a solid brick wall to hold the inside plaster away so that no dampness can pass from the outside wall to the living room. Again there is a method of brick construction in which the stretchers are laid up so that an air chamber is formed in the actual process of construction. This is said to do away entirely with need of furring the walls and to enable the plaster to be placed directly on the brick. Yet the ultra-careful builder would always use some damp-proof material before finishing the inner walls no matter how wisely and well the outer brick structure has been laid up.

The World's Progress in Roses

(Continued from page 122)

ateur but of the professional. A story of a rose failure, almost dramatic in its quality, is illustrated with a lovely color-plate, which serves to show that commercial ideals for roses in America are far higher than in Europe. Another color-plate shows the exquisite new rose, Mrs. George C. Thomas, which won two gold medals at the Portland test-garden, where are tried out not merely the roses of Oregon but of all the world. There are also sixteen sepia plates of rose subjects, each recording an advance of some sort.

More than a hundred rose-lovers all over the world have done their best to make this 1922 American Rose Annual what it is—a readable, accurate, comprehensive record of rose progress, necessary to every man or woman who wants to keep up with the queen of flowers and help bring it to even greater popularity.

The American Rose Annual is mailed without extra charge to all members of the American Rose Society. It is not purchasable in bookstores.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND.

Reviving the Spirit of William Morris

(Continued from page 43)

masonry of the cathedrals, the stained glass, and particularly in the Flemish and French tapestries of the 12th and 13th Centuries which formed the basis of Morris' inspiration.

Now that more than a quarter of a century has passed since his death the outlines of his vigorous, picturesque personality have become blurred, and we have only the spirit of his work to lead the more humble seekers for beauty in the home to something definite in line and colour to which they can react.

The illustration shows three characteristic patterns for wall paper or printed cotton for which Morris cut the blocks himself. The first is the famous daisy pattern, one of his early documents, which is so easily traceable to the mille-fleurs pattern common in the Gothic tapestries. The second is the pomegranate, whose chief characteristic is the oblique stem, and is useful on a wall to take away the effect of too much repose and stiffness. The third, "Au-

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