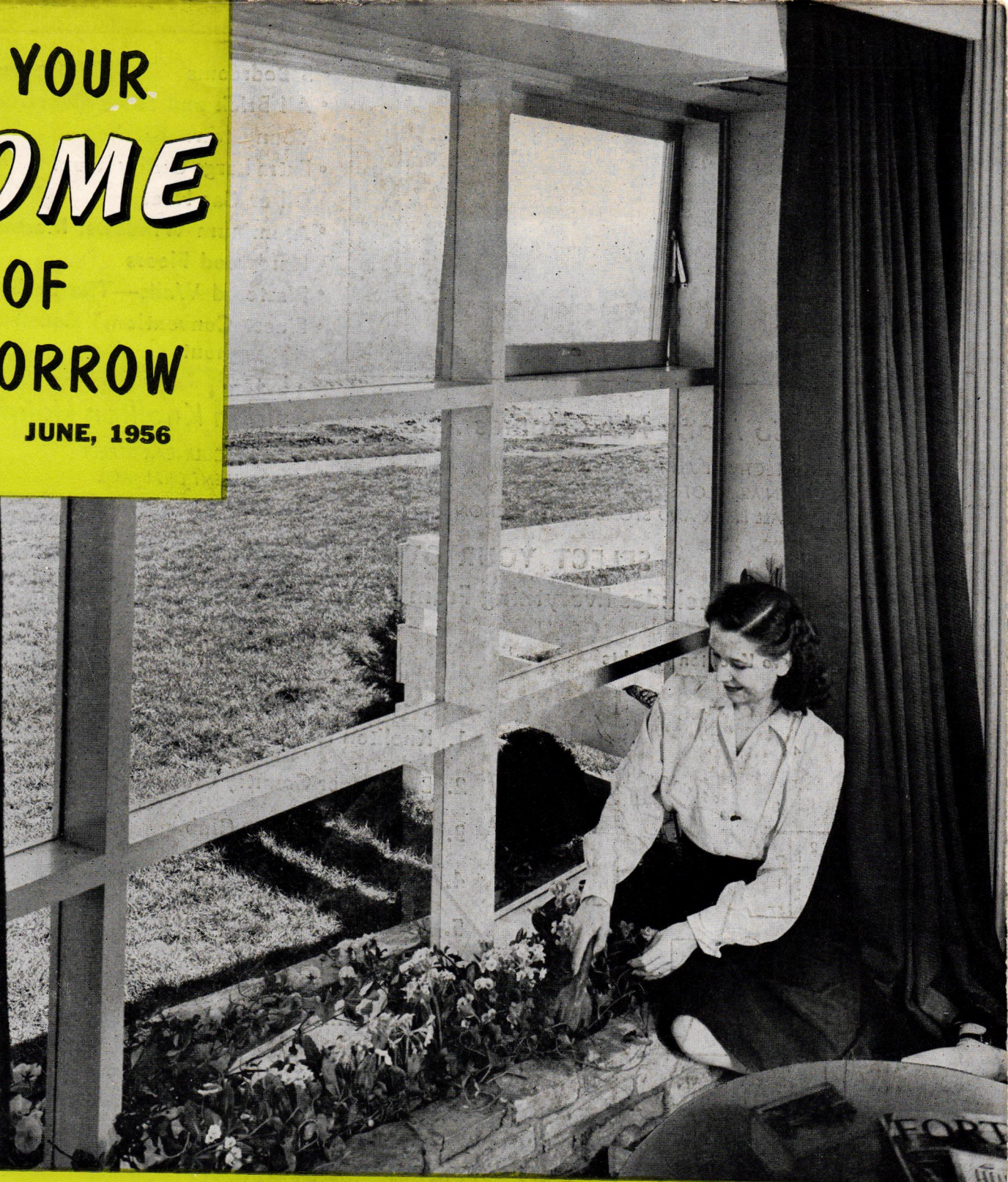


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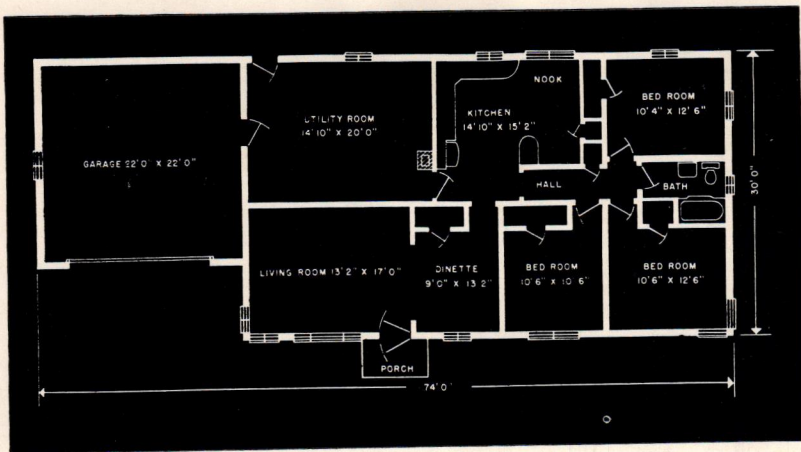
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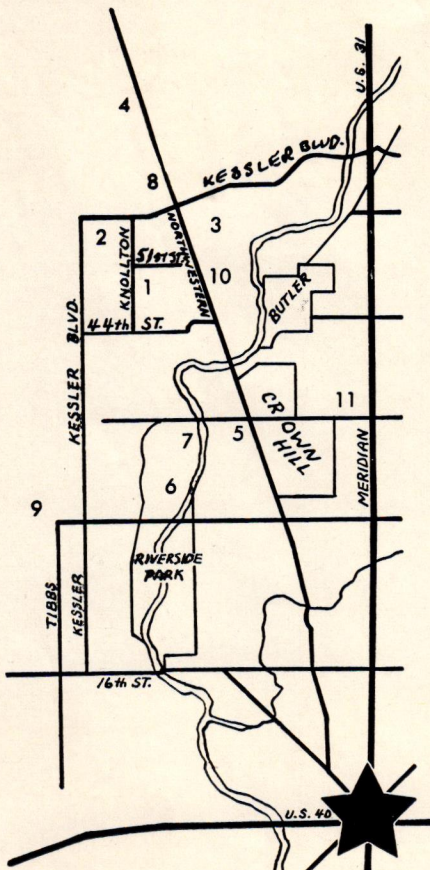
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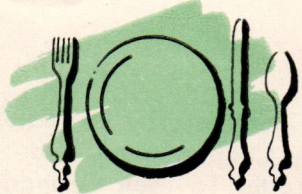
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TRADITIONS DO CHANGE. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the field of table setting. Whereas only recently virtually every hostess got out her white damask tablecloth, crystal-clear tumblers and dishes with formal design—today, individuality and imagination are coming more and more into play when guests are on the way.

Consider table decorations. In yesteryear, few would ever consider placing the flower arrangement anywhere but in the center of the table. Today, it's getting to be common practice to reserve one or both ends of the table for decorative effects, or one side, or an end and a side.

What about color? Surveys show that the use of color in table coverings, for example, is expanding just as it is in auto exteriors and interiors, home appliances and many other products. Color affords the homemaker the opportunity to exercise her imagination and take advantage of her creative impulses, with pleasing results to herself, her family and her guests.

Ingenuous homemakers are taking advantage of this new appetite for color by harmonizing the color of their tablecloth with that of the dining room wallpaper or paint. Or, they'll shop for dinnerware that will go well with the color of their tablecloth, or vice versa.

Also coming into vogue is the practice of setting a table with cup and saucer, for example, of different but complementary colors. Modern molded dinnerware, produced in a host of colors, is being utilized to achieve these eye-pleasing effects when serving family or guests.

Versatility is the keynote of these smartly designed dishes. Homemakers are using them in many different ways to brighten up the eating hours. They're equally at home in the dining room, at the breakfast table, out on the terrace for buffet lunch or dinner.

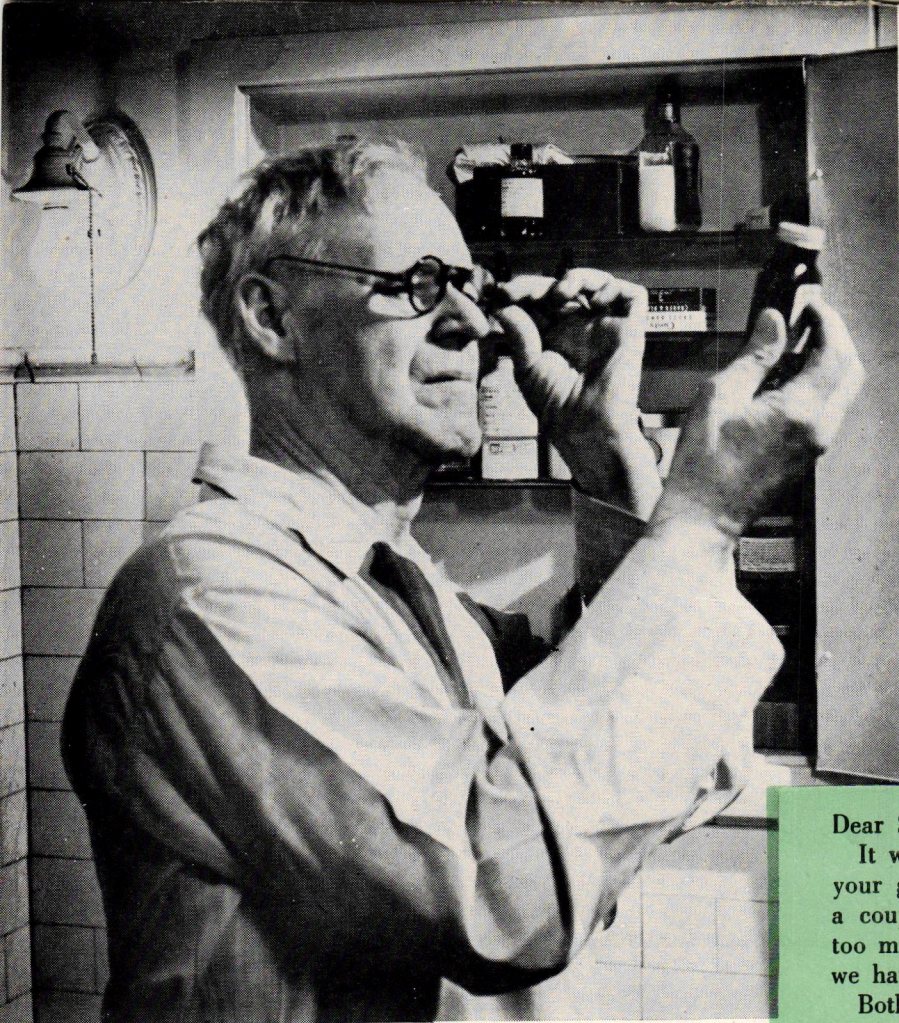
Meanwhile, here are a few tips to help you set a charming table:

A good rule to remember is: Allow plenty of room at the table for ease of service. Most authorities recommend that at least 24 and preferably 30 inches be allowed for each place.

If you're using a bare table, try to use place mats that conform to the shape of the table. Oblong place mats are adaptable to a rectangular table. If your table is quite narrow because of limited space, put your mats along each side, leaving table ends for decorations and large accessory dishes. For a square table, you can use a square center mat and oblong place mats; for a round table, round centerpiece and round doilies.

Do you like candles at the table? For a small table, a candelabra may be used, or you can place two candlesticks in the center of the table, two candelabras or four candlesticks. Light the candles before your guests are seated.

Try this at breakfast time: Combine a gay-colored table cover with a similarly bright set of dishes and watch how everyone, including yourself, gets off to a cheery start in the morning.



A Home Is Your Best Security In Old Age.
This Elderly Couple Found it to
Be Just That. In a Letter To Their Granddaughter
They Describe a Life that is Full of
Contentment. They Have Been Wise in Adopting
Some Ideas To Insure Their
Safety In The Home, Too. Here Is The Letter
Which Tells How They Are . . .

GETTING ON - SAFELY

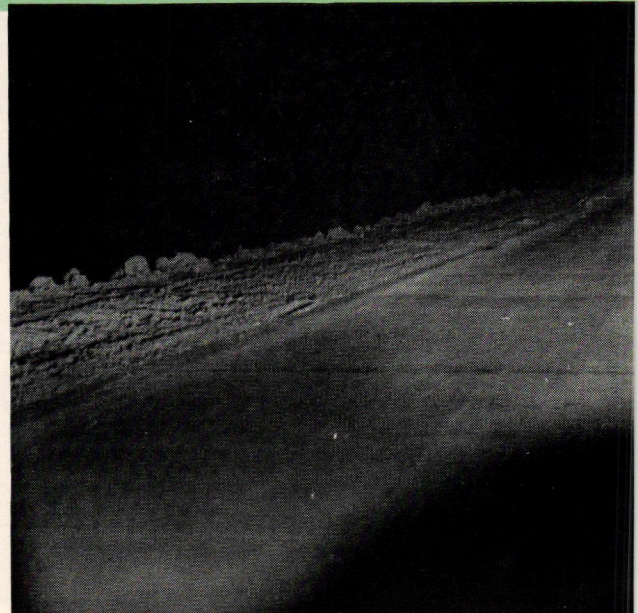
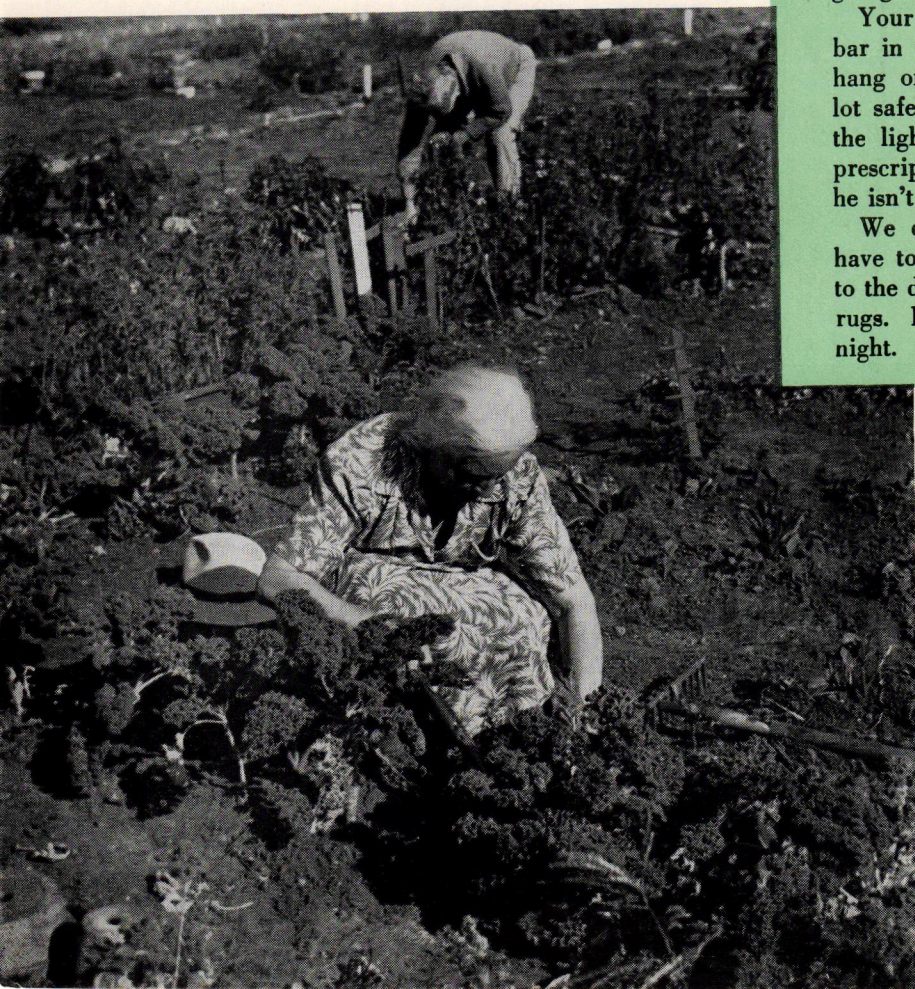
Dear Susan:

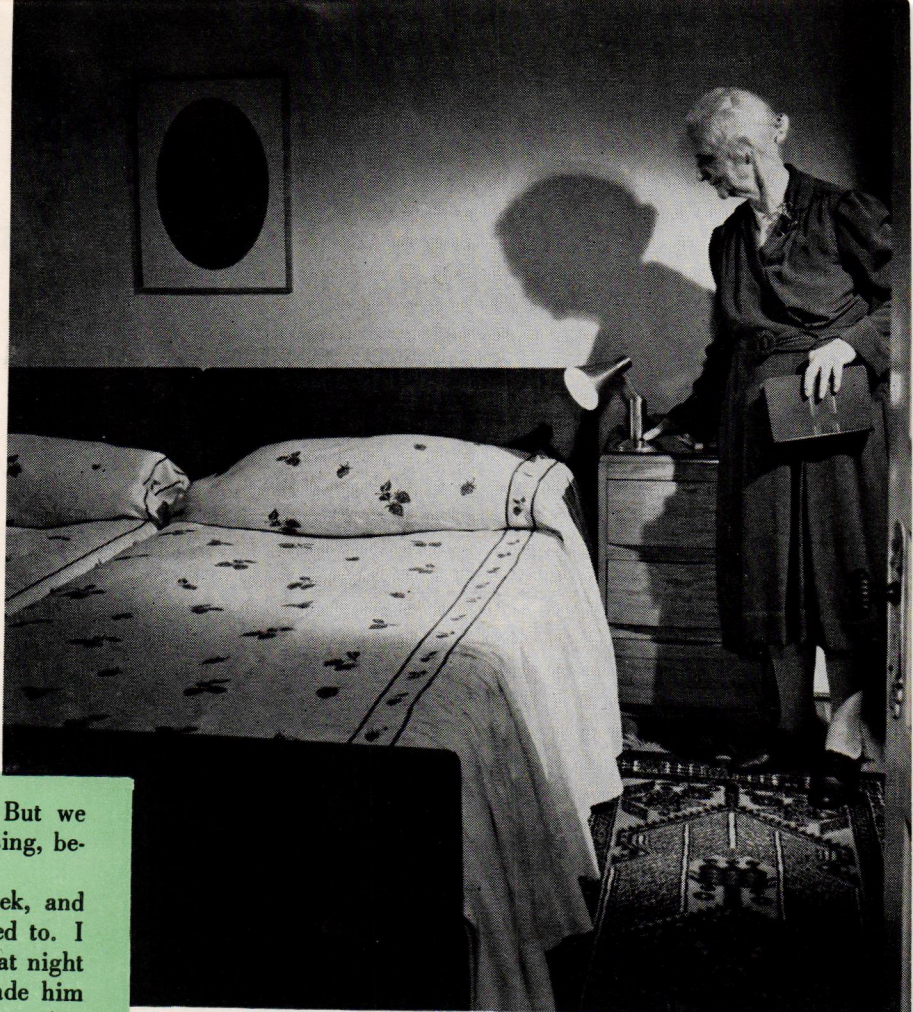
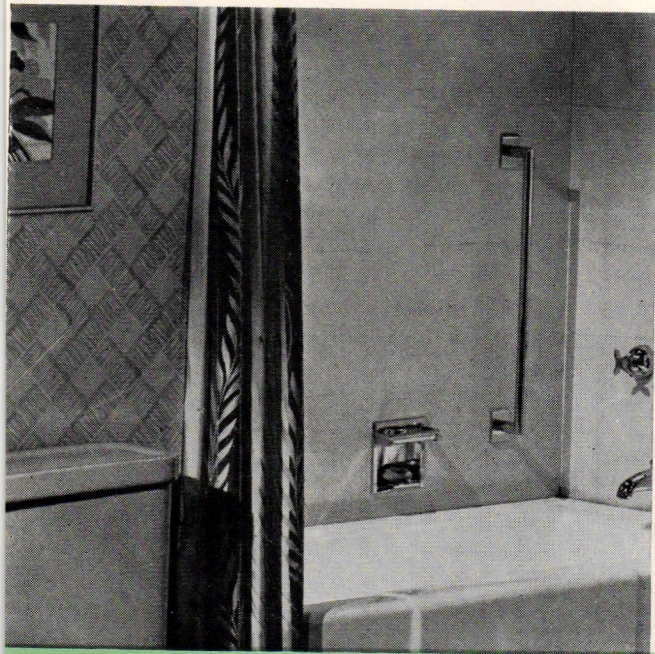
It was good to hear from you, and don't worry about your grandfather and me. We're getting along fine, for a couple of old folks, and keeping the house up isn't too much of a strain when you've been at it as long as we have.

Both your grandfather and I are very careful about the stairs—I light the light and hold the handrail before going down. At my age, I couldn't afford a tumble.

Your grandfather's been busy—he's just put a grab-bar in the bathtub, a good stout one that you can really hang onto when you're getting out of the tub. I feel a lot safer, having it there. . . . I finally got him to light the light in the bathroom when he goes in to take his prescription. He puts his glasses on, too, just to make sure he isn't getting some other medicine by mistake.

We changed the bedroom around so that you don't have to skitter around the furniture to get from the bed to the door—and your grandfather tacked down the throw rugs. I have a light so I can see where I'm going at night.





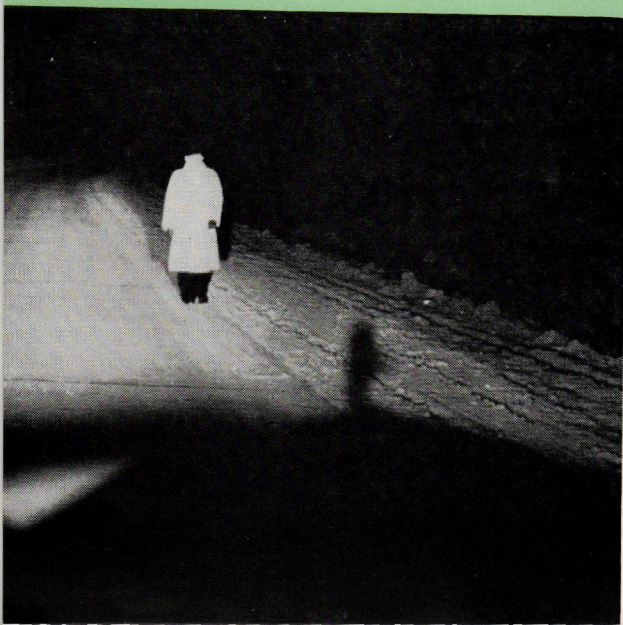
Your grandfather and I take a lot of walks. But we make sure we have a fresh green light at the crossing, before we start across.

We were out to your Aunt Martha's last week, and grandpa decided he'd walk to town, just as he used to. I was worried about his walking along the highway at night but he promised to walk against traffic, and I made him put on his white muffler, so a body could see him coming along the road.

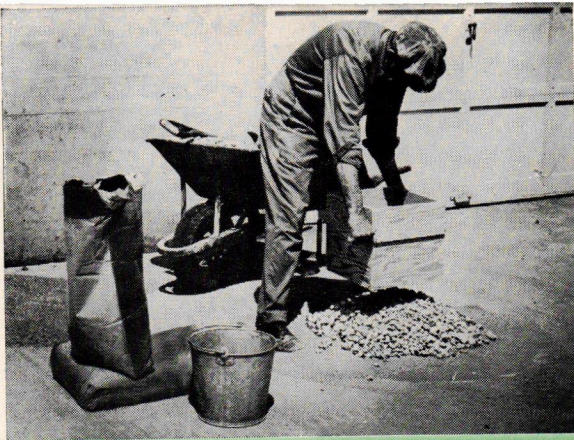
You should have seen our garden! I've got lots of canned food for the winter, and we ate all our own vegetables this summer. It wasn't hard work, the way we did it—took it easy, especially on hot days, and put on those old straw hats when the sun got too hot.

So don't you fret about us. We're getting on, but we realize a body has to make allowances when she isn't so spry as she was once, and I figure that if we keep as hale and hearty as we can, that's just so much longer we'll live to see our other grandchildren. Write soon.

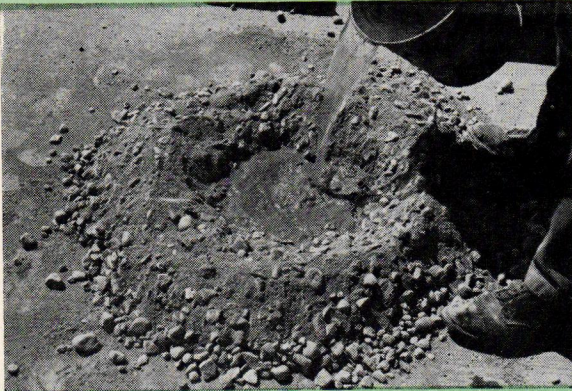
Love,
GRANDMA.



CONCRETE FOR AROUND-THE-HOME PROJECTS



A bottomless box, constructed one foot square to hold 1 cu. ft. of material, simplifies measurement of sand and gravel. A measured amount of sand is spread on a flat surface. The proper amount of cement is added, and the two mixed together. A measured amount of gravel is then placed on top of pile.



Gravel is thoroughly mixed with cement and sand until there are no streaks of brown or gray. A depression is formed in the middle of the pile and the correct amount of water poured in. A ten-quart pail, marked off inside to indicate quarts and gallons, makes measurement of water easy.



After water is added, mixing is resumed until all ingredients are thoroughly and uniformly combined. Every piece of stone should be completely coated with the mixed mortar. A good concrete mix for around-the-home jobs looks like one below after the surface has been troweled with a shovel. The mix is fairly stiff and not "mushy." Concrete should be placed in the forms within 30 minutes after mixing.



MAKING GOOD CONCRETE is not difficult. As in baking a cake, it is largely a matter of selecting a good tested recipe, using only suitable ingredients, and carefully following directions.

The ingredients of concrete are portland cement, sand, gravel or crushed stone, and water.

Sand should pass through a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch sieve. Course aggregates (gravel or crushed stone) for most around-the-home uses should be well graded from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and should in no case exceed one-half the thickness of the section being placed.

When these materials are mixed together, the cement and water form a paste. In a well-proportioned concrete mix, this paste will coat all aggregate particles—sand and gravel or crushed stone—and upon hardening bind them together into a solid mass. The proper amount of mixing water results in a cement-water paste with strong binding qualities. If too much mixing water is used, the paste becomes thin and weak and the result is less durable and weaker concrete. A good rule of thumb is the less water the better, so long as a workable mix is obtained.

Experience has shown that a good, workable mix for most home improvements can be obtained with the following proportions of materials, based on sand in average wet condition: 1 sack (1 cu. ft.) portland cement, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. sand, 3 cu. ft. gravel or crushed stone, 5 gallons of water.

The above proportions when properly mixed should produce concrete that when shoveled into a pile will tend to hold together, without spreading into a slushy, flat mass. It should not be so dry and harsh that pieces of aggregate fall out and appear uncoated, or the pile crumbles readily when tapped with a shovel. It should not be wet and soupy so that free water is apparent. When flattened by a shovel or trowel, it should produce a smooth surface without an excess of water on top.

Once the proper amount of water is determined, it should be maintained throughout the job. Only the amounts of sand and coarse aggregates are changed to arrive at a workable mix. The cement and water contents remain constant.

Concrete can be mixed by hand on any smooth, water-tight surface. A sidewalk, driveway or concrete floor may be used, or a large sheet of plywood or wooden platform. For very small quantities, a wheelbarrow or mortar box will suffice. Mixing is continued until all materials are combined and all aggregate thoroughly coated.



BRICK CAN ADD TO YOUR LANDSCAPING



CAN ANYTHING enhance the beauty of your landscape more than brick? Itself a product of nature, brick blends with the outdoor scenery as no other material can.

Look at the picture below, for example, and see how charming an effect it creates in the garden. Here are four low and graceful curved steps in red and yellow brick leading onto a terrace that is paved with brick also. Flower boxes mounted on the walls on either side of the steps and rich foliage in the background make this an entrancing scene.

Brick has an added virtue as a landscaping material in that it offers a wide choice of colors, ranging from rich reds to soft greys.

A brick wall, however, needs to be softened with plants in order to blend it into the garden or property. Generally, self-clinging vines such as Boston or English ivy, climbing hydrangea or euonymus are used. Or, wherever space permits, tall growing shrubs are planted along the base of the wall to cover as much of the surface as possible.

Many vines and shrubs that do not self-cling may be allowed to grow according to their natural habit against either a stone or brick wall, or may be trained without too much trouble espalier fashion. A simple fan-shaped espalier is probably the easiest to achieve with these ornamental plants. Or vines and pendulous shrubs may be

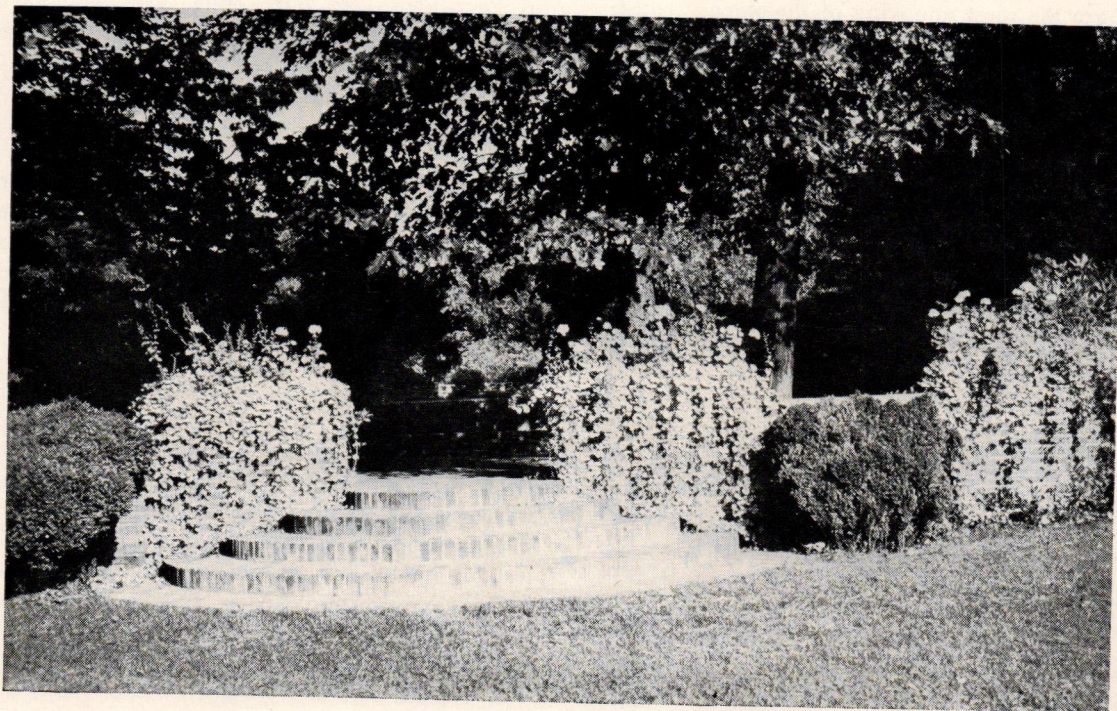
planted on top to hang over a retaining wall, whether it is a high one that holds back a large mass of soil or a low one leading from one terrace or level of the property to another.

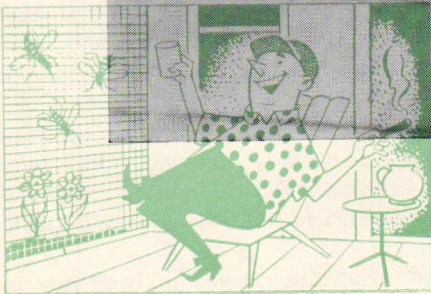
A hanging curtain of plants is sometimes the only solution to covering a wall. There is nothing else to do if a street or sidewalk comes right up to the wall, leaving no soil for planting at its base. And a narrow strip of poor soil will not offer sufficient root room or nourishment for a long-lived woody plant.

One of the best curtain plants for both northern and southern gardens is the weeping forsythia. Specimens planted along the top of a wall will hang down several feet, and their long, slender branches form a tracery. After the early spring bloom, the clean foliage is attractive all summer.

Where it is hardy, from New York southward, the winter jasmine is an excellent candidate. Given a wall over which to hang, this jasmine will turn into a cascade of small, fragrant yellow flowers in late winter before spring has announced itself.

Whether shrubs and vines are planted in front and at the base of walls or on top of them, there is always one important consideration: soil should be prepared thoroughly and properly.





Screen IN for SUMMER

IF YOUR HOME is not thoroughly and completely screened in by this time, it should be, because pestiferous insects are already making their appearance. And truly, insects are the most annoying of the warm weather aggravations. Figures made public by the National Pest Association indicate that a single pair of flies, beginning in April, could produce 191 septillion offspring by August, if all lived.

That number, 191 septillion, written out looks like this: 191,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (191 followed by 24 zeros.)

The United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine admits that the number of flies and mosquitoes is fantastic and adds that both insects are present in every county of the United States.

Many dangerous diseases are transmitted by flies and mosquitoes but modern medicine helps to combat them more effectively than in the past. The problem is so important that another U. S. Government department has become interested in it. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has just announced a new insect killer. Known as DDVP, the new insecticide is said to be better than the now popular DDT. It seems that scientists have become worried about DDT's effectiveness, as insects have developed strains resistant to its lethal powers. The fact that the new chemi-

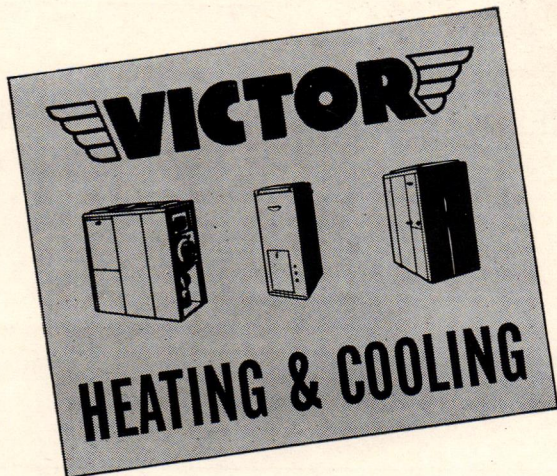
cal DDVP is less poisonous to human beings is another of its important attributes.

Actually, screens are the only way to keep insects out of your house. In purchasing them, you have a choice between separate and combination storms and screens. The former will cost less, but involve more labor and maintenance plus storage. You can get them with plain wood sash, or in the frameless type which rolls up as compactly as a window shade when not in use. Combinations save you the time and trouble of taking screens down in the fall and storing them for the winter. They are self-storing and the space occupied by the screen in the summer is replaced by a storm window in the winter. The frames are generally aluminum, and therefore do not have to be painted.

If the insects do get into your house, use space-sprays or aerosol bombs. You should keep water from accumulating in tin cans, eavestroughs and street gutters. Empty bird baths at least once a week. Treat standing water in pools or ponds with larvicides. Stock ornamental pools with gold fish. Spread manure thinly on lawns to prevent flies from breeding. Store manure in fly-tight boxes and treat it with borax, calcium cyanide, or super-phosphate. Screen open cisterns, cover cesspools, septic tanks, and rain barrels. Also, hang screen doors to open outward, and equip each with a door-closer and push-pull catch to insure quiet, certain closings.

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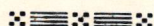
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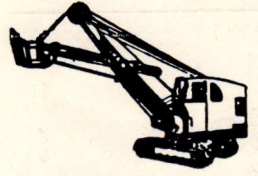
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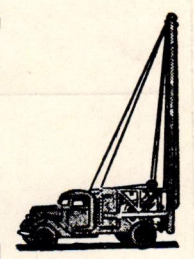
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