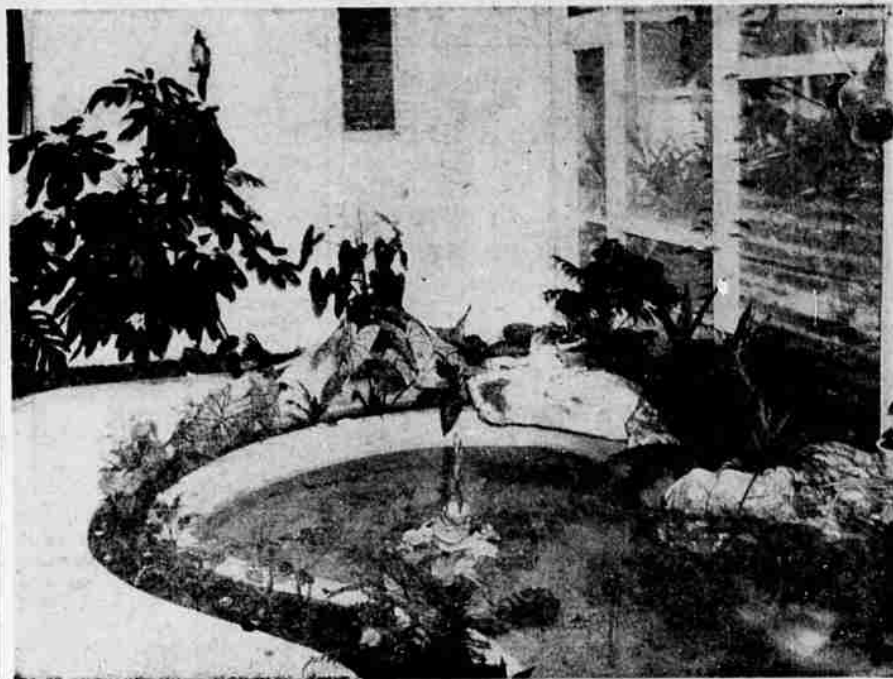
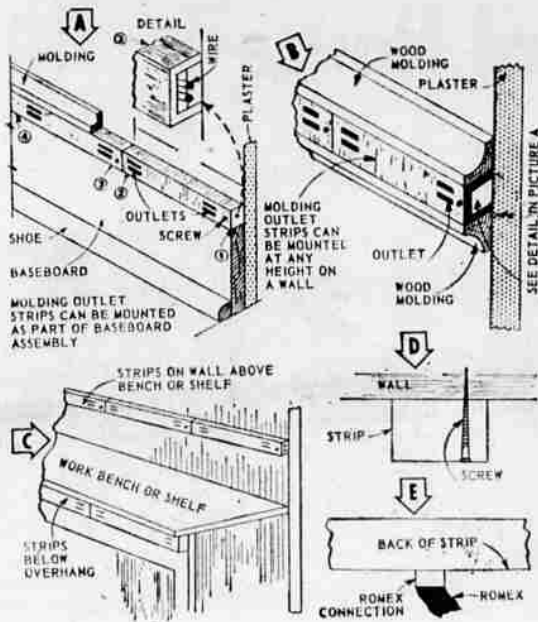


DO-IT-YOURSELF



THE "PLANTER POOL" can be very attractive in certain formal homes. The pool will add warmth and gaiety to the stiff interior. Contrasting plants with different leaf structures may be planted around the border as shown above.

Outlet Strips Will Provide More Safety In Home Wiring

By J. RALPH DALZELL

Electric convenience outlets in older houses and apartments are often too few and result in the inconvenience of tangled wires and plugging in and out of various appliances. A fire hazard exists not only in the tangled wires, but in possible overloading and improper fusing when lighter fuses burn out. Without proper fusing the wires within walls could become hot enough to start fires.

Molding outlet strips provide an inexpensive way of securing all needed outlets, without the mess of chopping plaster and redecorating. The simple materials may be purchased at hardware or electric supply stores.

Picture A shows part of a typical baseboard found in most homes, and an installation of molding outlet strips in sections about sixteen inches long and with two outlets per section. Sections are shown at 1-2 and 3-4. The strips are made so that any number can be joined simply by pushing the end of one strip into another. Two or three-wire circuits are available.

By installing only four molding strips, for example, eight new outlets are available. Sections for inside and outside corners are also available. Sections for inside and outside corners are also available, to extend along walls and around corners. Moldings may be painted.

Picture B shows how the molding strips can be installed on a wall at any distance above the floor for convenient use in kitchen, hobby and recreation areas. Picture C shows the strips above or below work benches, shelves and counter tops. Six or more outlets can be provided in a kitchen or for power tools in a workshop.

As indicated in pictures A and D, the strips are attached to walls or other surfaces with screws. Holes for the screws are provided at the proper places in the moldings, so the installation work consists of simply screwing the moldings to wood, plaster and lath or other materials. Masonry anchors can be set into the surfaces of masonry walls.

Small moldings at the top of baseboards can be removed and the molding outlets installed in their places, or old molding can be placed over the molding outlets as shown in picture A. The electric molding can be placed over baseboards which have no topping material.

One section of the molding strip (see picture E) should have a romex or other connection made by a professional electrician because he will know how to create the necessary circuit for the molding strips and how to install it so the whole job will be safe from fire and other disadvantages. This de-

vice is relatively inexpensive to install when compared with other methods of adding convenience outlets.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. How often should wax be applied to a good hardwood floor?

A. Generally not more than three times a year. Too much wax is worse than none. With an excess, floors appear dirty. Areas in constant and hard use, as around doors, can be given extra coats.

Q. What paint can be used on hot metal surfaces?

A. Silicone resins are used in making heat-resistant coatings. They are readily available in hardware and paint stores.

Q. What kind of paint should be used for kitchen appliances?

A. Glamour finishes on kitchen appliances are especially formulated to withstand acids, hot grease and chemicals. Ask your paint dealer for them.

The lowest point in the United States is Death Valley, which is 280 feet below sea level.

By CYNTHIA LOWRY

In this dead-of-winter period—just a little too soon for most of us to start even the slowest of our seeds—the finest gardens ever grown bloom gloriously—on paper.

There is an old rule of thumb, printed religiously each year about this time in all the garden guides. It instructs us to make a list of seeds to be ordered—and then to cut it neatly in half before sending the order to the seed house. Like most rules of thumb, it contains much sense.

But if one studies seed catalogues while simultaneously consulting rude sketches of garden beds, it is almost impossible to over-order. Those sketches, with trees, shrubs and the positions of herbaceous perennials duly noted, indicate just how much (or more likely, how little) room there is for the annuals. Just about the only serious over-ordering one could do is an ounce of seed instead of the usual packet.

For most of us small home owners, a packet of seed is quite enough for most purposes—

even taking into consideration the need of thinning out seedlings.

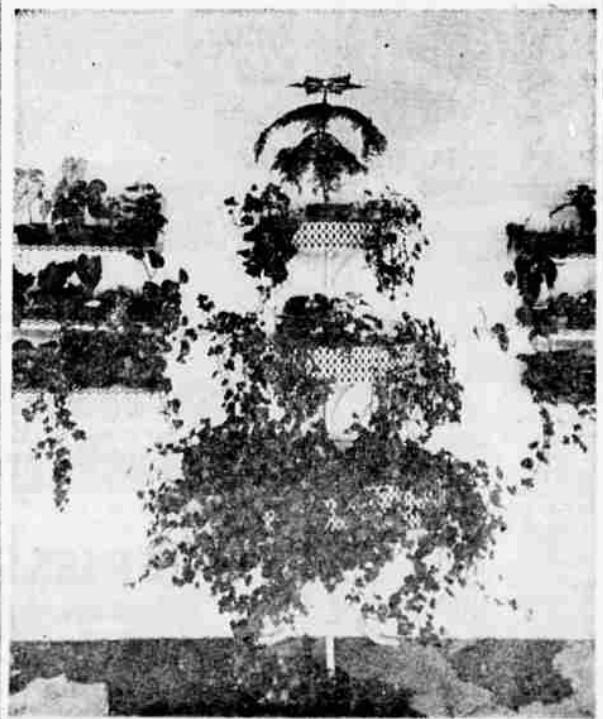
Most of us, in planning for garden blooms from April through to the killing frost, take into consideration perennials, biennials and annuals. Perennials are the plants which live through winters to bloom for many seasons. Perennials include, of course, trees, shrubs and hedges. They also include phlox, daisies, peonies, chrysanthemums, columbine and a host of others which die down to their roots during the winter and make new growth each spring. Biennials are the plants—forget-me-nots, campanula, foxglove—which grow from seed one season, live over a winter to flower, seed and die the next. And annuals are the ones that crowd their whole lives, from seed to producing seed, into a single season.

Ideally—for the convenience of the gardener and the health of the plants—a garden bed should be carefully planned so that it consists primarily of perennials or of annuals. Or we can apportion special areas to the perennials and

save space for the annuals. This procedure is good because it permits us to spade up and fertilize each year the space provided the annuals. Where the perennials are growing, we have the problem of hand weeding and of digging-in needed fertilizer without disturbing delicate root systems.

In theory and on paper all this is very logical and very necessary. The trouble with it is that gardeners have as much trouble sticking to the plans as housewives have sticking to their budgets. (Last year I had the nicest space reserved for a fine assortment of annuals—and ruined the whole planting plan by heeling in a large number of lilies a neighbor had dug up and was about to throw away.) However, you do get a better garden and you do have a better idea about what you are doing with a plan than just ordering by whim.

Garden books are full of drawings of model annual gardens, model perennial beds and any of them ought to help the beginner get started.



WALL PLANTERS filled with tropical and flowering house plants provide interest for what otherwise might be drab walls.

Now Is The Time To Consider Your Spring Gardening Plans

Galvanized Cans Remain Odorless

Although steel is widely recognized for its durability, low-porosity is another important feature of this metal. Low-porosity means, for example, that steel does not hold odors as a softer material often does. This is particularly important to such functional products as garbage cans and pails.

These containers, so often in contact with unpleasant-smelling refuse, must resist retaining foul odor or they'll soon smell as bad as the substances they contain. For this reason, most garbage cans and pails are made of galvanized steel which is steel coated with zinc. Because of the low-porosity of these steel containers, they are easily kept clean with an occasional hosing or rinsing with hot water.

Fiberglass Boat Building Materials
The Gun Store
714 Main Ph. TU 4-3863

You Name It - We'll Build It!
★ Table & Desk Tops
★ Millwork
★ Window Frames
★ Storm Sash
★ Doors
★ Screens
GLASS INSTALLED
Estimates Gladly
The Glass House
215 N. 11th TU 4-7477

WE'LL HELP YOU PLAN THAT HOME
Free Plans — Estimates — No Obligation
Our qualified consultant will convert your rough drawings to finished plans without obligation. Free estimates.
Swan Lake Moulding Co.
3226 So. 6th Ph. TU 4-5145