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"WE DECIDED TO LOOK at 'All 3' low-priced cars! Mary went with me to a Plymouth showroom to see the 1940 Quality Chart, and it showed that Plymouth has a big lead in fine-car features.

I married a Elever Girl!"

"Here's how her sense of good taste, her good judgment, and her shrewd knowledge of value helped us get a wonderful car..." This story is typical of scores of thousands of enthusiastic Plymouth families who have followed the sensible American tradition of looking before they buy. AND THE STAR OF THE STORY IS THE LADY!



"BUT LEAVE IT TO MARY to learn about every detail of style and comfort. She got into the car and began feeling ; the upholstery, examining the instruments and the big, roomy seats that keep your clothes from getting mussed.



"THEN MARY SLIPPED BEHIND THE WHEEL. 'How do I look?' she asked. And that made me realize that a woman thinks of a car in terms of her own personality...and she's 100% right! 'Darling,' I said, 'you belong in this car!'

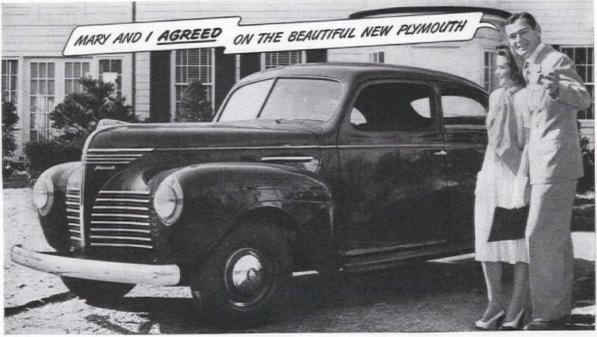


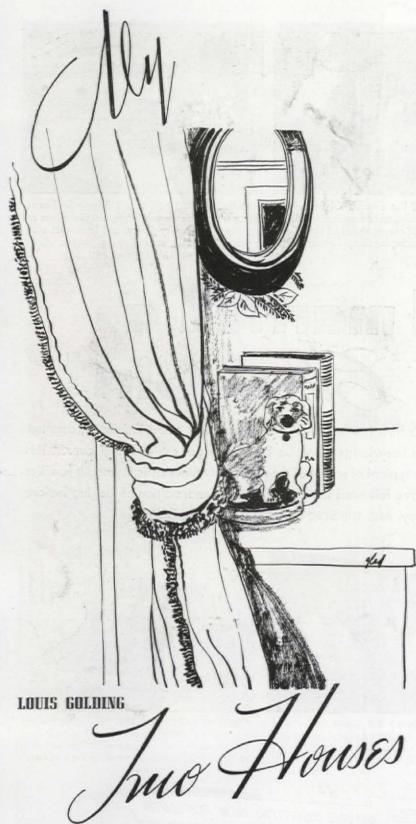
"THEN WE WENT FOR A RIDE and quickly realized why they call it the 'Luxury Ride.' Yes, we bought the car, and it has proved a wonderful money-saver. Mary and I agree—Plymouth is the best buy!"

easy to buy...economical to operate. Your present car will probably represent a large proportion of the low delivered price, with the balance in low monthly instalments. Plymouth prices start at \$645 for coupes, \$699 for sedans, delivered in Detroit, Michigan, including federal taxes. Transportation and state, local taxes, if any, extra. See your nearby Plymouth dealer. Plymouth Division of Chrysler Corporation.

Plymouth

IS THE ONE LOW-PRICED CAR MOST LIKE THE HIGH-PRICED CARS





Am going to tell you about my two houses: the one I was born in and the one I am living in now. The first, in Manchester in the north of England, I left when I was a boy of fourteen. The second, my present home in London, I came to five years ago. Yet in a certain quite strange and ghostly sense they are one and the same house.

I am going to call the house where I was born my "Magnolia Street" house, for I hope some of you will know what I mean by that. The hearthstone as well as the altar of the house were in its kitchen. My mother's polished candlesticks looked very brave upon the mantel-piece. Above the cupboard where the holy books were kept gleamed the samovar. My father would sit on his private chair under the cupboard, reading from an immense dog-eared volume. And I, for my part, used to sit on a perforated metal stool in the fender, close against the oven, where I strung together my first poems at the age of six, and turned out my first novel, a swashbuckling affair of pirates and tornadoes called "The Adventures of Three on Bludy Island."

Very little light came into that kitchen, as the window was as heavily barred as if we had the keeping of the Crown Jewels. An enormous blank wall soared skyward a few feet beyond the bars. At the bottom of the street was a wire factory, and beyond the wire factory heaved the jet black waters of the River Irwell.

It was a dingy little house, in a dingy little street with the children squalling in the roadway and the factory chimneys filling the air with great palls of smoke. Yet I loved that house, as I love it still, for it is bound up with the inner fabric of my work and being. And one reason was that I was always playing tricks with it. It had no bathroom, of course, so I installed a green-tiled bathroom, all shining with metal and mirrors. It had no garden so I built on two gardens. A sort of terrace garden in the front and a sort of red brick garden behind, with flowering espaliers and wooden trellises, afoam with climbing roses. It was a tiny little house so I added several stories to it. Most fantastic of all those dreams, I devoted a special room to the cult of table-tennis.

Sitting on that metal stool I would tell my sister Janey about my transmuted "Magnolia Street" house. She would say: "But you are dreaming, Louis, you are dreaming!" And tears would fill my eyes, and I would stamp on the kitchen floor and cry fiercely: "It's true, it's true, you'll see if it isn't true!"

AND it is true, all of it, down to the rose trellises and the green tiles on the bathroom walls; yet it isn't any truer than it was in those old Manchester days. I was then living in a dream-world. I am now living in a fact-world. Rates and taxes are part of the fact. Lily the housekeeper and Billy the dog are part of the fact. But for me dreams have always been truer than facts. Facts perish. Dreams endure.

It happened like this. A few years ago I published a novel which fantastically made me a lot of money, for some of the novels I had published before then had not even earned their typing expenses. The best novel I have ever written, or ever will write, "The Miracle Boy," sold two or three hundred copies and then was pulped for wastepaper.

So it was all very fantastic indeed when money started rolling in for this new novel, and for serial rights, and foreign rights, and play rights, and film rights, and all the rest of the best seller racket.

Now what on earth was I to do with all that ridiculous money, for I am a complete cretin about investments? But I really didn't debate the matter long. I knew exactly what I would do. I would buy a house and work on it exactly as I work on a novel. I would make it as beautiful as my dream of it, long long ago.

I was living near Hyde Park at the time. I knew in my bones the house was not far away, beyond one corner and another corner. I set out one morning to find it. I found it an hour later though I had never seen it in my life before. I had bought it before teatime arrived.

In its general outline it was exactly as I had envisioned it, in my Manchester days. It was tall, so tall that when I wanted to work, I could get away to the top of the house and have no idea what was going on down below. I might be at the top of Helvellyn, or Mount Sinai, for that matter. There were chunks of waste ground in front and behind which at once my mind converted into the little terrace garden and the long formal garden of my childhood visions.

There seemed to be no room I could spare for a full-size indoor tennis table. So the architectural ecstasy of a Roman emperor or a Napoleon swept over me. I thrust my hand into my waistcoat and cried aloud: "I shall excavate part of the garden and build me a ping-pong room!"

Thereon I set to work giving substance to dream. By this time I had become an arrant slave of the collection of cherubs I had made in the various countries of my travel, each new cherub being the patron saint of the book I was writing at the time. I installed cherubs all over the house, over the hearths, peeping around banisters, holding up sconces. Even they are not a revolutionary innovation. Heaven knows there were cherubs enough crawling over our doorstep in the "Magnolia Street" house in those old days.

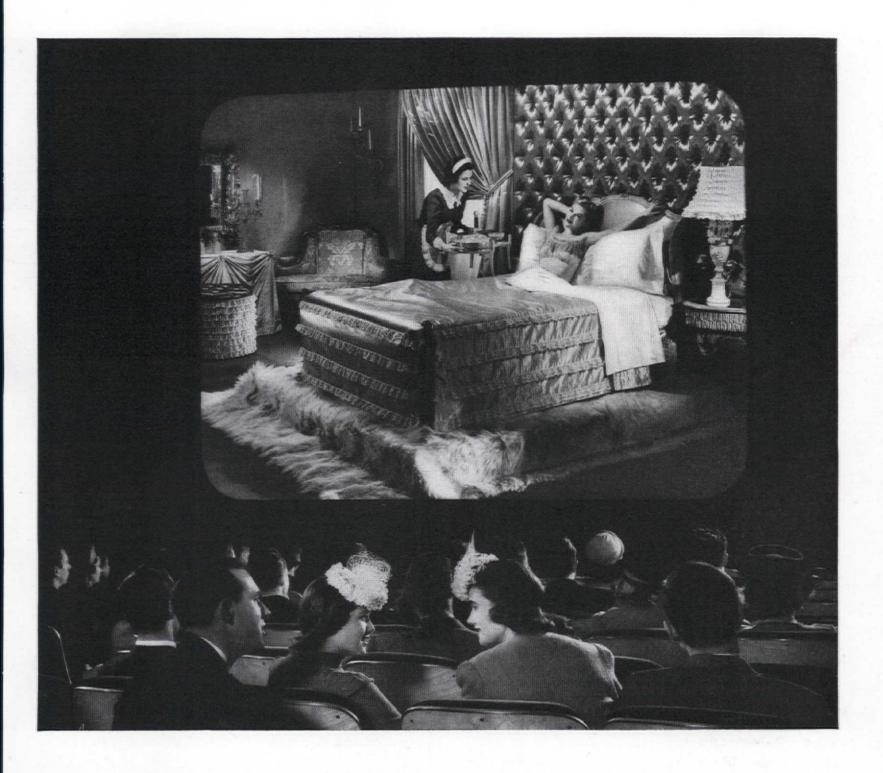
It meant hard work, I assure you. It was a house of a good period, exactly as I had foreseen it. But its pristine simplicity was overlaid by a terrific accumulation of mid-Victorian plaster and wrought iron. I knocked down walls which should not have been there, and replaced doors and windows which had been criminally stopped up. I disposed in the various rooms the lovely things I had laboriously acquired over the five seas and lugged home in ruck-sacks often enough.

The rock plants are springing healthily in the front terraces. In their season the trellises are flooded with a cataract of wild roses.

It is all as planned long ago. Yet is there anything missing, I ask myself sometimes? It would be rather pleasant to have my mother drinking tea-with-lemon in a deck-chair on the strip of lawn, when the sun is warm enough; but she died long ago. It would be pleasant to have my young brother Jack to play table tennis with, in the expensively built table tennis room; but he died in France, in April 1918, so he will not play table tennis again.

It is all a little ghostly, I say, and there are moments when I doze off under the outspread golden wings of my cherubs, and wonder if I am going to wake up in "Magnolia Street" again with the serried candlesticks gleaming in the light of the kitchen fire.

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"These society movies make me green with envy!"

IRENE: Just look at that sumptuous bedroom! Oh dear...I guess movie stars sleep on percale sheets every night of their lives.

SALLY: Well . . . don't you?

IRENE: Don't I what?

SALLY: Don't you sleep on percale?

IRENE: Sally, are you kidding? How could I

MAN IN THE DACK D

MAN IN THE BACK ROW: Madam, would you mind letting us hear the picture?

SALLY: Sorry (Whisper.) What're you sleeping on now?

IRENE: Heavy-duty muslin.

SALLY: Listen . . . Cannon Percale Sheets cost

just about the same price as heavy-duty muslin. And they wear for years! They'll save you plenty in pound laundry rates, too—they're

MAN IN THE BACK ROW: Pardon me... that's just what my wife says. We save \$3.25 a year for each bed with Cannon Per-

SALLY: See! There you are, Irene. Now be quiet and listen to the picture.

IRENE: All right...but...will you come shopping with me tomorrow? Imagine the joy of getting percale sheets at last!

SALLY: Yes...if you'll only shut up now! Sh-h-h!

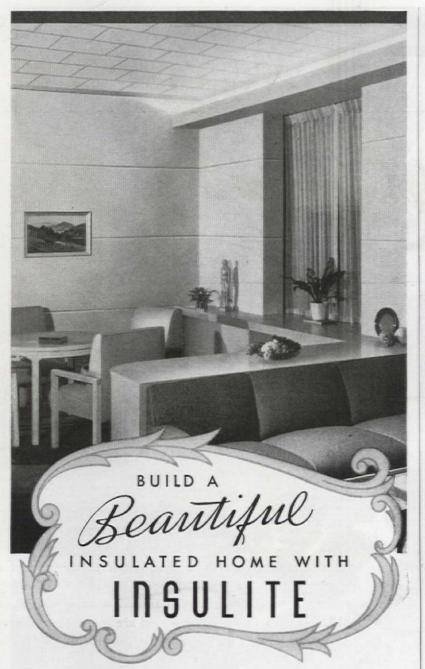


Cannon Muslin Sheets are another superior value. They sell for about a dollar . . . an outstanding product at a low price.

New! Cannon Hosiery now comes in the new NYLON as well as Pure Silk. Ask for Cannon Stockings at your favorite store.



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Yes! INSULITE builds beautiful homes where beauty blends with insulation that's famed the world over. People are amazed at the fresh loveliness, the new versatility of this modern insulation.

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Name		
Address		
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Week-end

Farming

HAYDN S. PEARSON

Some people go in for stunt flying; others collect poisonous snakes. There are those who enjoy matching wits with cannibals; a few choose polar exploration. For sustained interest and excitement, we recommend a summer farm. We bought one, six years ago, and life has never been the same since. Our city friends look at us with amused toleration; our country neighbors look at us with tolerant amusement. There's a psychological difference here worthy of further investigation. We have met, and to a reasonable degree, conquered several problems: money, gardening, restoration, location, and guests. Also mosquitoes, auctions, roof leaks, and more guests.

For successful week-end farm life, we know one thing: the country place must not be too far away. We were sorely tempted to buy one of the thousand dollar bargains among the mountains of New Hampshire or Vermont. But that is a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles from the Boston area where we live. If one wants a summer home the situation is different. But if one wants to get out of the city over the week ends stay within a fifty-mile radius of the home loft.

We found our place at the end of March—a story and a half Cape Codder, built in 1775. It showed it. But it had possibilities. It had six surprisingly large rooms, central chimney, wide floor boards. There was a huge, gnarled elm leaning over it. The house was located on a back road; electricity and town water were available. There were fifteen acres of woodlot and five of tillage land. We paid our money and took possession on April Fool's day!

Since that time, we have learned how lucky we were. As friends and acquaintances have bought summer farms, it is easy to state that one ought to watch for certain essentials: location, water, neighbors, and condition of buildings. Water supply is vastly more important than electricity. A bathroom is pleasant of course, but not essential.

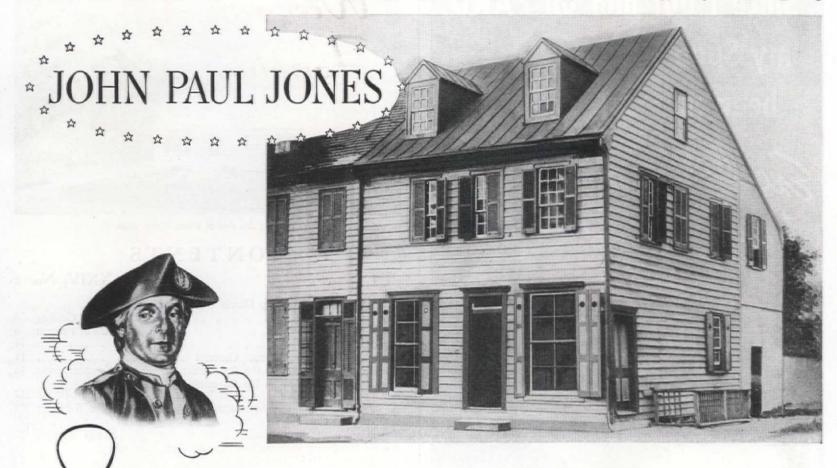
The one thing that most of our friends inquire about is cost. If you pay \$2000 for a place and are getting, we'll say, three per cent interest on the money you use, it means \$60 for interest charge. Taxes may be around \$60. We figure \$50 a year for maintenance, \$10 a year for insurance. It is fair to say that \$200 a year will give one a country place—less than an average vacation trip for two.

If you buy a farm, your first big problem is going to be a human one—that of guests! The problem has two angles: first, you want your friends to come. It's lots of fun and they'll do lots of work if you are tactful. Second, you don't want to spend all your time in the country cooking for people. Somehow everything connected with week-end farming jellies into this matter of food. Army cots serve as beds. Entertainment is no problem; one just doesn't entertain. The gardens, woods, and rough four-hole golf course take care of that. But food? Succinctly stated, our plan was this. We wanted our friends to come—the more the merrier. But, Windleswisp was not to be a hotel.

It was an amazing transformation—a bloodless revolution. Friends come—more than ever—and they bring their food. We've learned to simplify living over the week end. Pots of beans, casserole dishes, baked hams and shoulders—these are the foundations. On Sundays, the men get the meals. We've cut out most desserts, use cheese and crackers with a cup of coffee. My guiding star says our guests are most considerate in doing sweeping and dusting. The result is we all have time for the outdoor living that is the true essence of week-end farming.

Week-end farming's greatest single joy to us is the gardening. After a week in the office, it's a new and refreshing world on our farm, only thirty miles away. We have two perennial borders, each 80 by 6 feet; a garden of annual flowers 20 by 80; a "permanent" garden of asparagus, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries, 40 by 80; and a vegetable garden 60 by 80. This sounds like a huge area, but if one first prepares the soil correctly this size garden is easy to take care of.

The intangibles are the major fruits of week-end farming. From early spring until late fall we have our week ends. During the winter we drive down on a good day and chop wood in the lot. The total result has been that life is more interesting; physically we keep fit; and we have a combination of urban and rural life that acts as an efficient balance wheel for this jittery existence we call modern living.



OHN PAUL JONES, the son of a gardener, was born at Arbigland, Scotland, on July 6th, 1747. As a sailor boy he made several voyages to these shores and in 1773 fell heir to property in Virginia and decided to make America his home. Illustrated above is a photograph of his American home at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was the first to hoist the American flag on a man-of-war, and his exploits as an American naval officer, which reached their zenith in the battle between the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard, proved him to be a fighter of dauntless courage.

Some historians have pictured him as a rough seafaring man possessing many of the characteristics of a buccaneer or pirate; but Miss Edes-Herbert, the daughter of a British agent in Paris, paints a very different picture of our great naval hero, whom she met at a salon of the Marchioness de

Marsan. Here is her remarkable description:—
"A man of about thirty-eight years, five feet seven inches tall, slender in build; of exquisitely symmetrical form, with a noticeably perfect development of limb. His features are delicately molded, of classical cast, clear cut, and when

animated, mobile and expressive in the last degree, but when in repose, sedate almost to melancholy. His hair and eyebrows black and his eyes large, brilliant, piercing, and of a peculiar dark-gray tint that at once changes to lustrous black when he becomes earnest or animated. His eyes are, in fact, his most remarkable feature, and are the first to attract the attention of those whose good or ill-fortune it may be to come in contact with him.

"His complexion is swarthy, almost like a Moor, doubtless due to having spent the best part of his life at sea on tropical voyages. He is a master of the arts of dress and personal adornment . . . His bearing is that of complete ease, perfect aplomb, and also martial to the last degree, but he has a supple grace of motion that relieves his presence of all suspicion of affection.

"To all these charms of person he adds the power of con-

versation, a store of rare and original anecdotes . . . He speaks English, French and Spanish and has the most musical and perfectly modulated voice ever heard." Thus did John Paul Jones appear to the fair sex of an enemy country. He died on July 18th, 1792, in Paris.

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The HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

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In the dog world-excessive shedding, listlessness, dietary skin irritation, and nervousness are widespread complaints. Leading veterinarians say that these and many other com-

mon ailments are, in the main, due to faulty feeding. And when not at-tended to, they sometimes develop into far more serious disorders!

But here's reassuring news from Pard's Generation Feeding Study. 5 successive generations of registered dogs have been raised exclusively on Pard without a single diet-caused complaint. All matured in sturdy, vigorous health-conformed well to the standards of their breeds.

Such a splendid health record points to the benefits your own dog can derive from a regular Pard diet. Start him on Pard now-he'll love this nutritionally balanced ration!





Home of Mr. Paul S. Bieler, Ogden, Utah

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IN NEW SLENDERIZED BOTTLE WITH EASY-OFF CAP...easy to handle...easy to open!



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a patented product developed through years of research by Clorox scientists. Ultra-refined Clorox is free from caustic . . . even more trustworthy for white and color-fast cottons and linens...even more efficient in reducing household infection dangers ... even gentler and more effective in personal use—it is pure, safe, dependable. It represents a positive advance in the science of housekeeping, giving you exclusive values obtainable in no other product.

In Bleaching . . . Ultra-refined Clorox has an added gentle efficiency in making white cottons and linens not just white but snowy-white (brightens fast colors)...it gives them fresh-smelling, hygienic cleanliness . . . and Clorox is kind to your most precious cottons and linens.

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Always order by name ... be sure you get Clorox.

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Ultra-refined CLOROX...BLEACHES · DEODORIZES · DISINFECTS · REMOVES NUMEROUS STAINS... Even Scorch, Mildew THE AMERICAN HOME, JULY, 1940



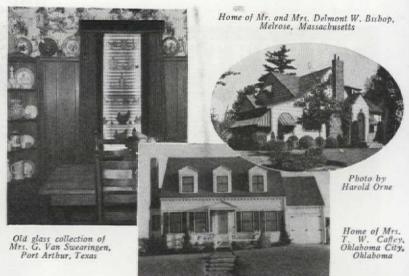
"When we build, were using Aluminum Windows"

THAT'S A PROMISE lots of people are making to themselves. Perhaps they've been in a home recently that has Aluminum Windows; observed the ease with which they open and close, the greater glass area provided, their fine appearance.

Years of service will serve to increase this conviction that Aluminum Windows are the best buy. Weather-tight when they're installed, they stay that way. There's no shrinking to make them rattle; no warping, swelling or sticking. They'll save the owner money because, made of extruded Alcoa Aluminum shapes, there's no rusting or rotting to require expensive replacements of parts. They never need painting.

The manufacturers from whom you can get prices on these windows are listed in the book, Windows of Alcoa Aluminum. For free copy, write Aluminum Company of America, 1906 Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.





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The Strawberry Festival

An Old American Institution

THERE'S something about a Strawberry Festival. It's a night in June... with lanterns strung across the church lawn lighting plank tables covered with snow-white cloths. There's moonlight drifting through the trees. Sturdy rambler roses and frail honey-suckle cover the picket fence... filling the air with wave upon wave of magic fragrance.

There's something about a Strawberry Festival that's thoroughly American. It couldn't happen anywhere but here . . . where the banker's lady helps to wait on table and Mrs. Doctor Hazlett makes the coffee. In the church basement the young folks catch each other's hands across the freezers—feeling themselves suddenly grown up, but still not quite too old to lick the rosy, luscious strawberry cream right off the icy dashers.

In some towns the ladies have a sale of fancy work or baked goods. But usually the festival consists of visiting back and forth, and eating strawberries, dripping with sugary juices, drenched in blobs of thick yellow cream! Or strawberry ice cream of the palest hue—guiltless of any brash red coloring. In many towns it's a feast of strawberry short cake—and that's all!

But there's short cake enough to satisfy the whole town's yearning. Mostly, it's made with a rich biscuit dough. The biscuits are split while smoking hot, buttered most lavishly and bedded down under deep mounds of sugared berries. The streaming scarlet juices blend with snowy rivers of cream—whipped if you must, but better still—just poured from the pitcher.

SUCH are the festivals of America's true epicures who come together to savor in due season the sun-drenched bounty of berry patch and fields. Food plays an important part in so many of our celebrations. Americans from our earliest days gathered around tables where food made plain meetings festive. Good eating is an American tradition

--so it's natural that good food be a traditional part of our festive occasions.

We like simple things well prepared. We prefer old recipes; and the flavors of our foods, like our customs, have been handed down from generation to generation.

During the past 70 years the name of Heinz and the "57" mark have become as much a part of the American scene as the strawberry festival itself. Generation after generation have used Heinz food products to add festive spirit and enjoyment to family dinners and friendly gatherings.

Into all the things Heinz makes go the best of American produce, the best of American methods, guided and guarded by the best of American traditions of quality in food.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY

An Old American Institution



 $S^{ ext{HE'S}}$ right! The girl he marries will be lucky . . . for this young man is learning how to be mighty helpful. And he's finding it easy!

Here's why. Bon Ami is fast and thorough, and pleasant to use. But still more important to every woman who uses it regularly, Bon Ami is free from harsh caustics and destructive grit. Instead of scratching away at the surface of sinks and bathtubs, Bon Ami leaves them smooth, highly polished. Makes them easy to keep clean-adds years to their beauty and usefulness.

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thoroughly with fine, smooth Bon Ami as with coarse, irritating cleansers.

"hasn't scratched

yet!"

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July, 1940

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Corp. 76 Tampax Incorporated....... 58 While every precaution is taken to insure accuracy, we cannot guarantee against the possibility of an occasional change or omission in the preparation of this index.



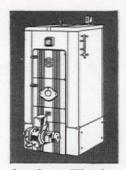
WARM beach-the sun A just pouring down its radiance-anyone would be happy!

But only a few weeks ago chill winds were blowing, and it's but a short time until you will again need the comfort that an adequate heating system can bring.

Now is the time to consider an automatic system for the cold days ahead. Summertime is the time to have your heating system put in shape. The many advances made in heating by Crane engineers during

the last few years have made possible automatic heating systems with greater efficiency from the fuel you burn.

Boilers are smaller, handsomer, more compact-radiators can now be concealed in walls or when free-standing, they take up less space.



Crane Conservoil Unit, Compact, low cost, gives com-pletely automatic heat to the small home.

Why not make up your mind to cure all the troubles of your old heating system by letting the Crane Heating Contractor tell you how little it will cost to bring it up to date.

You will find Crane's advice is unbiased because Crane sells all systems-hot water, steam or warm air-for any fuel, coal or coke, oil or gas.

Now is the time to modernize, because on the liberal Crane "Summer Payment Plan" you can change over your heating system and pay not a cent

until October first -no interest meanwhile either.

If you are interested in having an adequate heating system next winter, mail the coupon below for a copy of "Choosing the Heating System for Your Home," full of information on all heating systems.

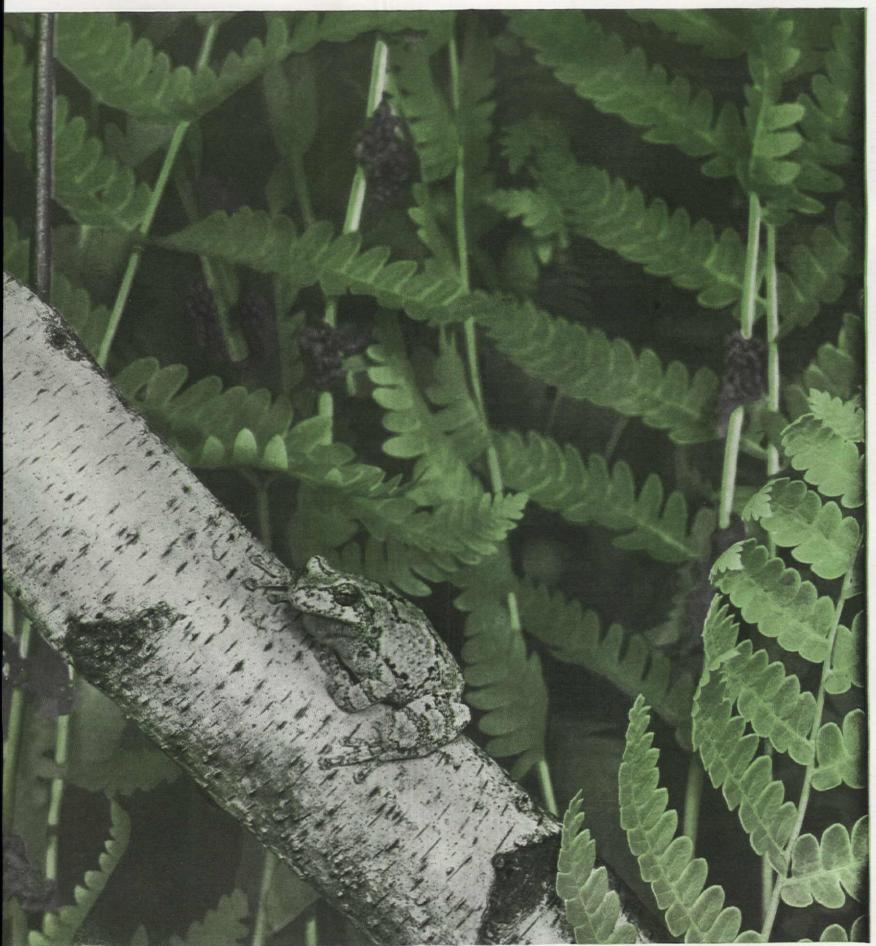
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CRANE CO., GENERAL OFFICES: 836 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO VALVES . FITTINGS . PLUMBING . HEATING .



CRANE CO., 836 S. Michigan Ave., Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of " Heating System for Your Home."	
Name	
Address	





Summer Jdyll: The common or gray tree frog (Hyla versicolor), though less musical than its relatives, the peepers, is adept at changing its color from green to pale gray or brown; and it is an accomplished and amusing acrobat when out hunting for food

AMERICAN HOME

ANNOUNCES

The "Loving-Hands-at-Home" Contests

53 PRIZES! \$1,000.00 IN ALL

NO. I - FOOD CHRISTMAS GIFTS NO. II - "LITTLE LUXURY" GIFTS NO. III - PAPER GIFTS NO. IV - NEEDLEWORK GIFTS

AND 20 SPECIAL "IDEA" PRIZES!

ost of us like the little luxuries that are just too big and beautiful for the budget. That's an accepted fact. Most of us can make these charming, original things even if we're not artists complete with studio and smock. That's not so generally believed, but we're out to prove it's true. So we're launching four contests for Christmas gifts "made by loving hands at home." By that we mean really original gifts with a personal flavor and a luxury touch—not the things so well and cheaply produced that even the most loving hands would be wasting their time making them. Get started now. Win a cash prize—there are lots of them.

CONTEST RULES:

Each entry must be an original design of the contestant.

Each entry must be made by the contestant himself or herself. All entries must be received by September 1st, 1940. No entry will be judged before the close of the contest.

Pack entries carefully, as articles damaged in shipment obviously cannot be considered for prizes.

Attach a tag with your name and address, clearly written, to each article submitted, as well as indicating your name and address on the outside of the package.

No single article may be entered for two prizes.

Address all entries to-

Loving-Hands-at-Home Contests, THE AMERICAN HOME, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The jury will consist of the Editors of The American Home.

The decision of the judges will be final.

Photographs of the winning entries with names of the winning contestants will appear in the December issue of The American Home. The American Home reserves the right to publish at any time photographs of any of the entries, whether prize winners or not. Checks in the amount of the prizes mailed on October 1st, 1940. The contests are open to all except employees and the families of employees of The American Home, and those who are professionally creating gift ideas.

While The American Home will make every effort to return in good condition the articles for which full return postage is enclosed, it cannot be held responsible for any loss or damage while

in The American Home offices or in transit.

Contest No. I - FOOD CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Prizes: Grand Prize: \$50.00. Six prizes of \$25.00 each for runners-up. This is to be a *single home cooked* food product (not fruit baskets, grocery baskets, etc.) The traditional plum puddings, fruit cakes, and jars of jams and jellies will not be considered in their traditional form.

If, however, they are presented in some unusual and really original form, they will be considered by the judges for a possible prize.

The *actual* product must be submitted, even though its perishable nature requires that we test the recipe to judge fairly.

Since its novelty as a gift and therefore its original and attractive appearance will be a factor in the judging, the product must be submitted complete with any gift wrappings or containers,

The recipe must accompany each entry, stating all ingredients, quantities of each ingredient, cooking time, etc. No edibles returned.

Contest No. II - "LITTLE LUXURY" GIFTS

Prizes: Grand Prize: \$50.00. Ten prizes of \$25.00 each for runners-up. This must be something for the home—not wearing apparel or personal gift. Large articles such as hand-quilted throws or hand-made rugs will not be considered. We have in mind the small, luxurious gifts, such as de luxe games, elegant picture frames, smart lamp shades, exquisite handwork of any material which if found in the shops, would be excessively expensive.

The article itself must be submitted—not a photograph.

Articles submitted will be returned ONLY if full postage is included.

Contest No. III - PAPER GIFTS

Prizes: Ten prizes of \$15.00 each for the ten best gifts made with paper. Any kind of paper may be used: wallpaper, book papers, tissue papers, crepe papers, flower prints or other prints, including those published in magazines.

The article submitted must be something for the home. The article itself must be submitted—not a photograph.

Articles submitted will be returned ONLY if full postage is included.

Contest No. IV - NEEDLEWORK GIFTS

Prizes: Grand Prize: \$50.00. Four prizes of \$25.00 each for runners-up. The needlework must be for the home.

It can take any form: pincushion, chair seat, pillow, table runner, door stop, etc., but its design *must* be related to that of some other article such as china, glass, silver, carpets or rugs, wallpaper, etc.

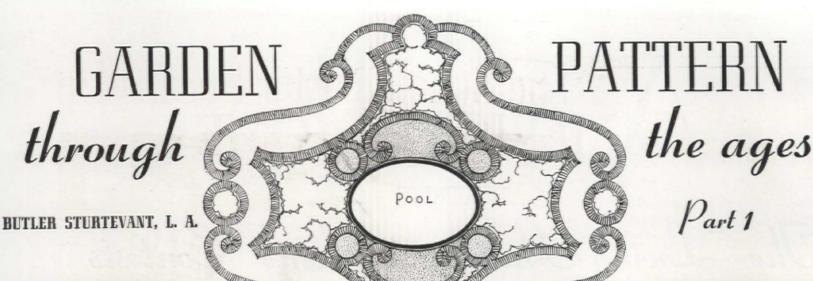
The needlework itself must be submitted—not a photograph.

With the needlework must be submitted a sample of the original from which the design was derived.

Articles submitted will be returned ONLY if full postage is included.

SPECIAL "IDEA" PRIZES!

Twenty prizes of \$10.00 each will be awarded to the originators of articles in any of these four contests, which articles, although ineligible for regular prizes because of treatment or execution, contain original ideas in which the judges see merit.

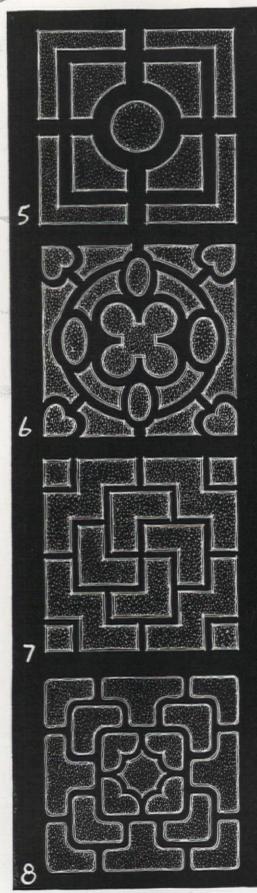


HEN man first gardened, he grew plants for the sake of their material usefulness in promoting the health and happiness of the human body. As he gradually learned that his health and happiness were affected by his mind and the things that influence it, he naturally took to arranging his plants in beds which gave satisfaction and pleasure to his intellect. The demand of his developing mentality was, first, for this orderly arrangement, and from this our present garden plans have evolved. It is of interest to note the steps through which garden patterns have progressed in their development. The accompanying sketches, selected from such sources as old manuscripts, primitive paintings, and tapestries, in which records of the earliest monastery and castle gardens are found, show how the arrangement of ground space has become more and more complicated through the passing centuries. Because cultural interest developed gradually, garden de-

Because cultural interest developed gradually, garden design in certain countries was often much ahead of that in adjoining nations. The English gardens of the 14th century, in a general sense, had about the same degree of intricate design as those found in France two centuries before. As the sketches show, the first plans were but simple squares and rectangles; intricacy developed slowly with the introduction of more complicated forms. Since, at first, planting was very sparse, the beds themselves were designed to present a well-ordered appearance. This garden pattern trend reached its peak in the grand parterres of the French Renaissance; by that time man's planting technique had so improved that the plants themselves carried most of the pattern. But the trend has since been toward simplification, largely because intricate designs lose much of their beauty if not well kept.

For those who cling to tradition, the patterns illustrated offer suggestions for small garden units, such as herb or cut flower gardens. Certain parts of a design could be carried out in bedding plants; other forms could be done in colored gravels or paved with pebbles; still others could be pools. And yet, for those who are constantly seeking new ways of gardening and who are becoming increasingly interested in garden living, these patterns are not enough. Progressive garden designers realize that the flat-ground pattern is but one phase of the problem and that the vertical dimension is of great importance. They are therefore giving more and more attention to both vertical and horizontal overhead patterns. These will be discussed in a forthcoming article.

1: Plant beds in a castle garden of 1640. 2: "Chess-board garden" of 1470, each bed surrounded by boards or low trellis. 5: Setting central bed at an angle was a radical departure in 1505. 4: Greater intricacy in 1612 with more variation of combined rectangles. 5: 1615—a greatly admired design on which many modern gardens are based. 6: Intricate enclosed court of 1641; forerunner of flower and hedge designs still seen in some parks and cemeteries. 7, 8: Chinese grill patterns. Top: Modern pattern by Butler Sturtevant; rich in Renaissance feeling, but simplified and an unusual departure from tradition



It is my innocent theory that children's summer vacations are much too long. Hastily I add, however, so that it will be quite safe for me to walk down-street of a dark night, without danger of being pierced to the root by pupil or colleague, that what I really mean is that summer vacations as most of us parents seem to manage them are much too long.

I don't want to imply that children don't need a vacation. I know they do. During May and June the youngsters I see in school are so bemused by the foretaste of joys to come, what with warmer weather and the birds and the butterflies and the bees that they're much too excited to do any work. They wander to classes, wander through the halls; they sit in dreamy contemplation of the budding trees outside the schoolroom window or, worse still, they wriggle and twist and jitter. You parents say indulgently to me, "Spring fever! Don't you feel the same way yourself?" And I never dare honestly admit that I do.

Nor do I hold with the theory, so often expressed by parents and teachers, that during summer vacation a child forgets all he learns. No child forgets what he has really learned, for one thing, and, moreover, the process of education goes right on during the summer months as surely as it does when school is "in." But what your child will learn this summer; whether it will be valuable, negative, or of positive harm, will be largely up to you as a parent and to the degree of wisdom, tact, and foresight that you show.

Of course if you can afford it, there are camps to which you can send your children for the entire summer, or you can get them enrolled in cross-country trips with trained leaders. The majority of American children, however, stay at home most of the summer and it is the parents of those hundreds of thousands of children who will have Satan and idle hands with which to contend.

It's wise and good, I suppose, for children to have a little idleness on their hands. They need a little time in which to loaf, to be out of doors, to wander where they wish and think those long, long thoughts that Mr. Longfellow spoke of. Children in general suffer from too much supervision and not enough long-time planning. For children whose parents are too busy to work out a tactful planning for a child's summer, stayat-home camps and playgrounds are certainly fine things, but they have, with a few rare exceptions, the common weakness of too much supervision. They repeat too closely the pattern of school and most of them run on rigid schedule with certain things to be done at a certain time, in a certain way. A child needs some time in which he can do what he wants to, when and how he wants to. Vacation should mean change, and parents should see to it that the pattern of the child's school year be effectually changed during the summer.

In general, and in spite of modern education, most children don't know what they want to do. That is where a parent's planning and experimentation come in. Small children between the ages of five and ten, for instance, are much happier, much less noisy and nervous when they're not playing just aimlessly but are making something—such as a store, or a house, or a bird bath that won't hold water; or are getting ready for a show, or a circus, or an imitation World's Fair. A parent can drop the germ of an idea for such

[Please turn to page 65]

The Schoolmaster Speaks Up

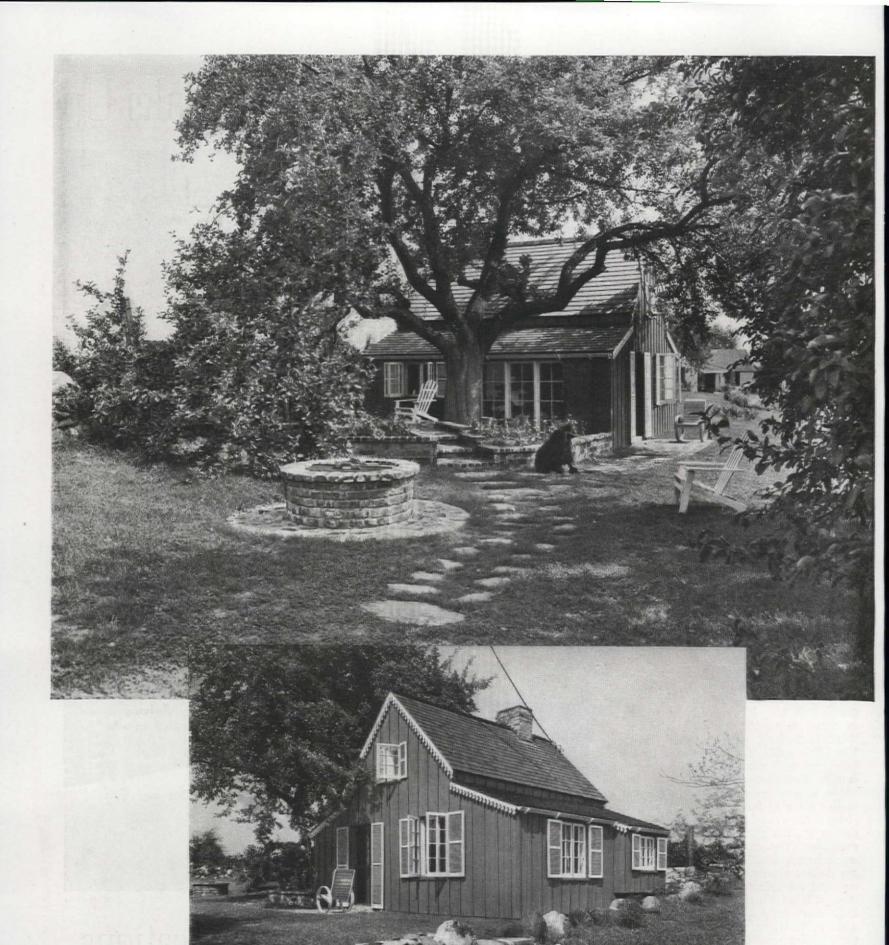


R. H. Ross

Concerning Summer Vacations

Summer vacations can be too long, but by their very length and the chance for variety and richness of experience they can become a valuable part of a child's education. To give them that value, to continue to fill our children with the materials for constructive growth which they must have if the world they're going to make is to survive, is the responsibility of all of us. During the summer it is almost exclusively the job of us who are parents

ELLIS D. BROWN



Photographs by F. M. Demares

Shown in color on the cover

A tiny RED COTTAGE in the COUNTRY

Brookfield, Connecticut, home of Mrs. Gladys Kiplinger

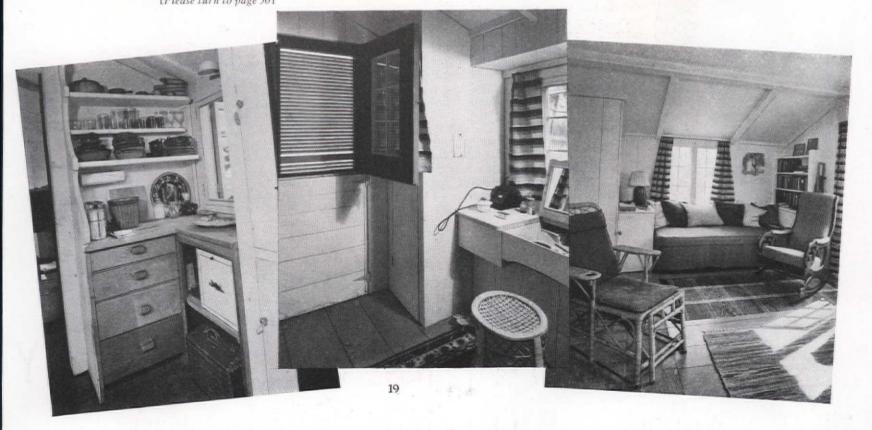
o you remember the old carriage sheds and barns of Victorian days and the early days of this century, the kind where kids hid to smoke cornsilk cigarettes or read penny-dreadful stories, the kind of shed which must have sheltered the desperate doings of Booth Tarkington's "Penrod"? They were simple structures with funny curlicue cornices around their steep roofs and with batten board walls painted a deep rich red outside and whitewashed inside. Frequently they spread themselves out a bit on the first story with lean-to wings on either side of the center gable. They had lots of homely charm and it was a nostalgic memory of them, along with recollections of an old conservatory (where I played as a child on rainy afternoons), which determined the design of this little summer cottage. The old barns I remembered were red, the conservatory, white. In fact this whole house and such details as its casement windows, shuttered doors, old brick walls, potted plants, and whitewashed interiors are the result of fond remembrance of childhood surroundings.

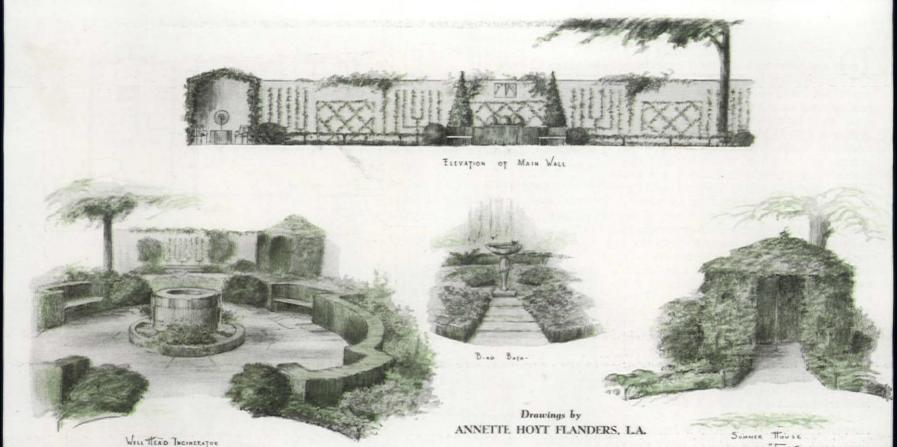
The tininess of the house is probably a hearkening back to childhood too, and it seems to enchant both adults and children for that reason. They see it as a diminutive story book house made out of sugar plum cake or something similar with white icing cornice boards and shutters. It does look unbelievably peewee in size-Babette, the French poodle sitting under the tree, thoroughly aware of the picturesque effect she creates, gives a good idea of its diminutive effect. But inside, there's nothing sugar plum about it; it's a thoroughly livable home with rooms of comfortable size. The living room for instance is large, 21'-0" long x 11'-0" wide while the second floor bedroom is about 17'-0" long x 11'-06" wide including the storage space. First floor bath and dressing room are neatly provided in space six feet square while the kitchen is 6'-0" long and 8'-0" wide. During week ends and vacation time the living room is readily turned into sleeping quarters for me while the bedroom above becomes a pleasant guest room. It's a scheme which works well and would be [Please turn to page 56]

Building Costs: Land\$ 350.00 General building materials and labor 2,632.93 Well BED ROOM ROOM Foundations, grading, re-IVING 11'-0"x 21'-0" taining walls etc..... 445.00 Kitchen equipment 242.00 Electric stove, wiring..... 207.40 An outside stair leads Plumbing 230.66 to the little guest bed-\$4,255.49 room on the second floor



All walls are whitewashed pine boarding. Kitchen has well planned shelving. Dressing room has built-in dresser and storage. Living room has large built-in sofa bed





ompleat Garden

mong the varied, colorful features of Gardens on Parade, the horticultural section of New York's World's Fair, one of the richest in ideas and possibilities for the average small home owner is a life-size demonstration of a well-planned, practical little garden of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and shrubs. Annette Hoyt Flanders, prominent New York landscape architect, designed it to realize that much sought ideal: a garden plot combining usefulness,

beauty, and liveableness. It was made by, and is the exhibit of, Henry Leuthardt, of Port Chester, New York, specialist in the production of trained dwarf fruit trees, specimens of which provide the dominant feature of the interesting and attractive layout.

Consider first the elements of the plan pictured on the opposite page The garden, 50 by 100 feet, is bounded, at the back, by a high wooden fence;

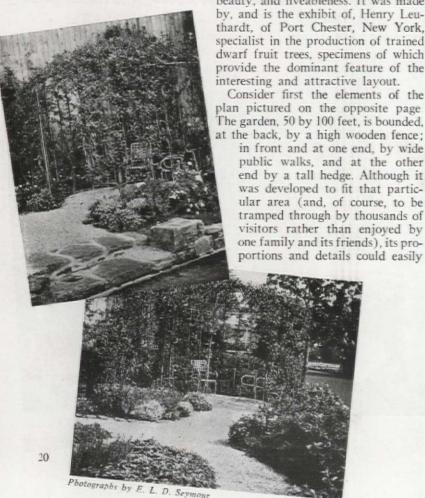
> public walks, and at the other end by a tall hedge. Although it was developed to fit that particular area (and, of course, to be tramped through by thousands of visitors rather than enjoyed by one family and its friends), its proportions and details could easily

be modified to fit into any home environment without violating the principles that Mrs. Flanders considers essential in effective garden design. These include a certain amount of formality to provide what might be called the "skeleton" of the design; and a measure of balance -which does not mean symmetry-to satisfy the average layman's involuntary demand for that quality.

Is pauces Fruit Trees

Against the fence are fruit trees trained in several espalier forms as shown at the top of this page. Above the low, dry stone wall that forms the front boundary and surrounding the beds within the garden, pear trees are trained horizontally in double cordon form. They serve a triple purpose: to add to the appearance, to supply quality fruit, and to bar children and animals from the planted areas. At the extreme right, the summer house-a metal frame 9 feet high and 10 feet in diameter supporting seven 4-armed espalier apple trees—is both a charming shady retreat and an example of trained plants at their best, bright and fragrant in spring, offering luscious fruit within easy reach in the fall, cool and green all season long. At the opposite end, 4- and 6-armed trees are trained over the 40-foot pergola that arches across the 8-foot main entrance walk. If this walk seems unusually wide for its length and for such a small plot, Mrs. Flanders explains that it is intended to provide additional sheltered space, dry under foot, for outdoor eating or entertaining. She also makes the point that it is good design to "overscale" some detail in every garden so as to give it added importance and avoid a tendency to monotony.

Connecting these taller features and flanked by curving beds of flowers, herbs, and vegetables (a mingling of color, fragrance, and deliciousness), is a three-part design marked out by circular paths. These, too, are generously wide so as to prevent the crowded feeling often experienced in small gardens where the walks have been made too narrow for comfort on the mistaken theory that they must be in exact proportion to the size of the plot. After all, walks are to be used; if of the wrong size or shape to be useful, they cannot be successful. The central detail is a stone well head rising above three small beds of petunias which alternate with three shallow stone basins fed by the overflow from the well (if piped for use as a dipping pool). This arrangement is another example of the combination of beauty and utility, for the little basins, besides being attractive, are handy places in which to lay newly picked flowers or vegetables so they will keep fresh and crisp; and they provide drinking fountains for birds and four-footed pets. If preferred, the well head can be kept merely as a vine-draped ornament; or it can be built as a camouflaged barbecue



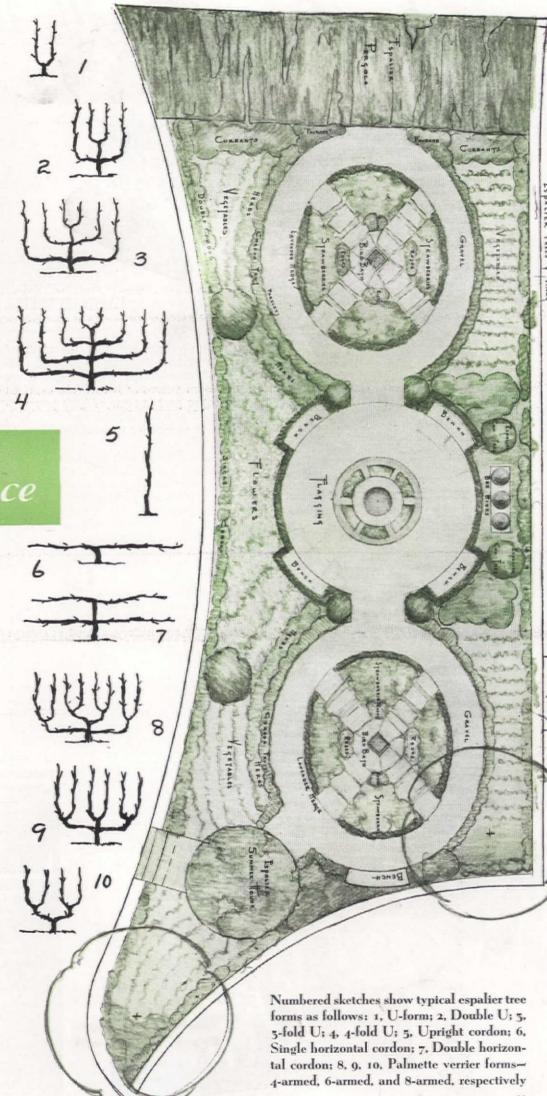
grill and incinerator. In either case, a round wooden top made to fit over it would turn the well head into a convenient table for al fresco meals in a delightful garden setting.

The circular area around this motif is flagged (it could be of gravel like the other paths), and surrounded by a low clipped hedge of Hicks yew with four balancing recesses in which are stone benches. Between the center panel and each end feature, the path gives access to the outer beds and bounds an oval bed which is cut into quarters by transverse flagstone walks with a pedestaled birdbath at their intersection. The segments are planted to strawberries and edged with neatly trimmed lavender, but any other useful or ornamental crops could be substituted. The oval paths, as already noted, are enclosed by double cordon apple and pear trees supported on wires. Throughout the planting, the herbs and vegetables are carefully chosen and arranged with relation to their heights and color values so as to contribute to the pictorial effects; and they lend themselves admirably to the satisfying of that very natural desire of most gardeners to "nibble as they go."

To get back to the trained fruit trees that provide the keynote of this garden, they are especially well adapted to the small place since, beside being beautiful, they take up

Home Place

almost no room, cast very little shadow, can be fitted into various locations, are easy to spray, prune and care for, and, as a rule, produce finer fruit than standard size trees. According to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, very dwarf apple trees which will bear fruit the first or second year after planting, are now a practical accomplishment. They are especially well suited for training to special shapes as grown by Mr. Leuthardt. But it is pointed out that they should be regarded as garden plants rather than orchard trees and must be given the same intensive care and systematic handling that all improved garden subjects require. Under such conditions, says Dr. H. B. Tukey of the Station, "they are, for the amateur and small home owner, exceptional, useful, and interesting novelties." Because the establishing of any special form of espalier or trained tree calls for special knowledge, skill, and experience, the beginner should buy plants already started and ready to be tied to wires, framework or other suitable supports. The main task thereafter is to keep them growing healthy and free from pests, and to practice such seasonal trimming, heading back and thinning out as may be needed to keep them of the right shape and size. Among the popular and most useful types are the U-forms—simple, 3-fold, and 4-fold or 8-arm; the 4-, 6-, and 8-armed palmette verrier forms, in which the upright branches are single, not branched; the fan-shaped, with the branches radiating from the base; and the cordons in which branches are trained horizontally in single or double tiers. An effective diamond or Belgian fence pattern is made by planting a row of Y-shaped trees against a wall or fence and close enough together so that their branches cross.





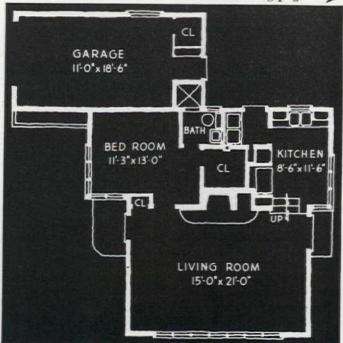
portation facilities. It took several interviews with travel bureaus and steamship lines to discover a way of going at a reasonable enough rate. This happened to be second class. The Newfoundland Information Bureau in New York City was most helpful and with their kindly assistance, a flexible itinerary was worked out.

The ship on which we secured passage serves for the greater part of the year as a freighter, carrying all sorts of American goods to Nova Scotia, to Newfoundland, to St. Pierre et Miquelon and bringing back in turn many barrels of fish to the U.S.A. During the summer months the weekly trips are so popular that it usually sails with its full capacity of 110 passengers. Second-class quarters, though in the aft section of the ship, are on the same deck level as first class. We found our commodious stateroom clean and well equipped with excellent ventilation from two portholes. The children enjoyed the easygoing friendliness of a small ship and never were far out of sight or hearing as they would have been on a large liner. It was like the difference between staying at a small country inn and a huge city hotel. Certainly the former arrangement is a happier one for children.

So one hot day in early August found our little ship backing slowly into the Hudson River. The group of wavers on the dock melted into a light spot against the gray shabbiness of the pier. Instead of lingering over the familiar skyline of New York City, the children preferred watching the near-by activity of the tugs at work. They were fascinated by the great variety of harbor craft, though Jim was most interested in the railroad ferries carrying whole trains to the New Jersey side of the river. Soon Edith pointed to the Statue of Liberty whose raised arm seemed to offer a good-by salute, and shortly all Manhattan Island became just a mound in the mist.

A happy bustle on board of unpacking and getting settled was interrupted by a summons to report for life-boat drill. The children had been reading aloud the regulations in the stateroom and perhaps for that reason [Please turn to page 74]

Floor plan of the house shown on the facing page



Pacific Northwest Homemakers are Modern Minded!



VAN EVERA BAILEY, Architect and Owner Photographs by Roger Sturtevant

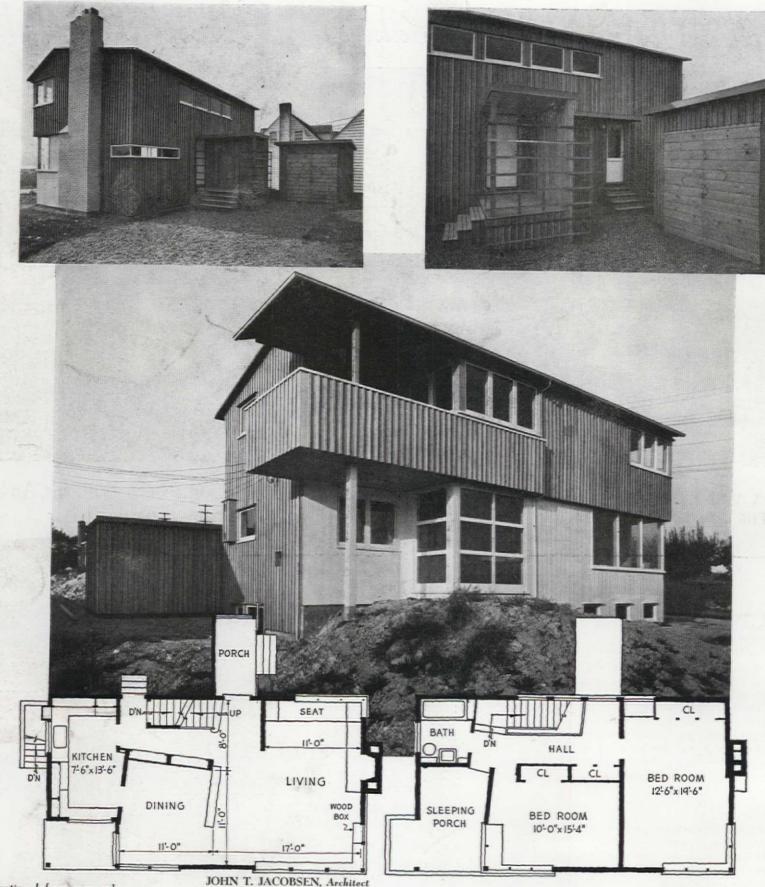
THESE six pages we show six exceptional, exciting new houses in Oregon and Washington, a section where some of the best new homes in the country are being planned, built, and lived in today. Three of the houses are near Portland; three others are in Seattle. The house on this page is intended for a single person; four other houses have two bedrooms each; the last one has three bedrooms and a maid's room, so they represent average house requirements. They are designed in a straight-forward, space-saving way for a single purpose-to satisfy the owner's home making needs and desires comfortably, attractively, and completely at modest first cost, low maintenance expense, and without "fancy" design. They're new houses therefore they're modern houses. But the phrase "modern house" [Please turn to page 24]



Highlights of house, Oswego Lake, Ore. built for \$2,710

ost. Exceptionally low cost covering labor, C materials, heating and plumbing equipment. Plan. Open relation of living room, bedroom, kitchen gives effect of generous size to modest three room house but every inch of space usefully planned. Good window and wall spacing gives rooms exceptionally pleasant character. Interesting kitchen plan, open to living room and finished like other rooms.

[Please turn to page 64]



[Continued from page 25]

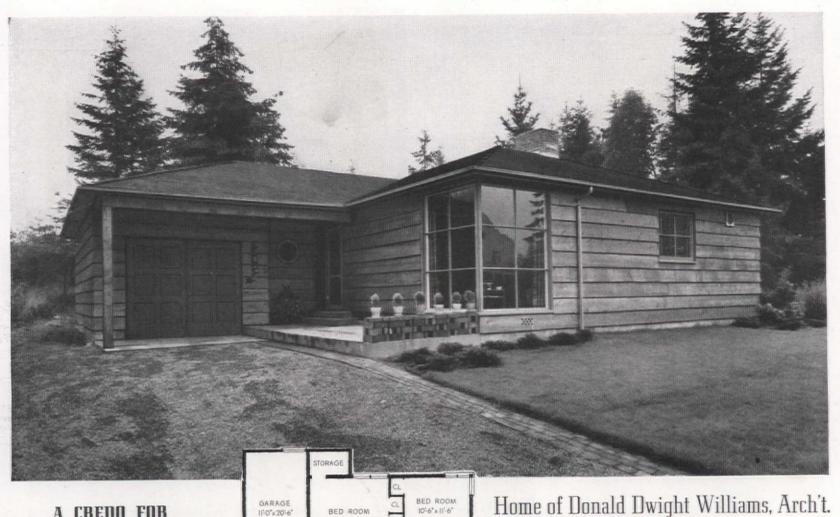
doesn't mean that they are something violent, alien, and fearsome or that they're crackpot schemes designed only for sensational effect. These aren't scientific, functional machines nor Shangri La stage sets. They're pleasant homes planned for ordinary ways of family life, for routine activities of living, child raising, entertaining, eating, and sleeping. And since there isn't the dead weight of too much traditional house architecture in the Northwest, people out there don't think of these houses as strange "modern" designs but as regular homes.

But the exteriors of these homes may look unfamiliar in shape and form to some folk. That's because the prevalent idea of a house is a symmetrical box with doors and windows evenly balanced on the outside and squarish self-contained rooms and a center hall compressed inside that box. That's the house pattern that has come down to us from 18th Century days, from Colonial, French, and English houses. But it isn't the only one possible. Every period of time has its own living habits and now we are shaping our own house patterns to fit [Please turn to page 58]

Home of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Strother Seattle, Washington

MODERN wood house of unconventional treatment. The windows are arranged in series, irregularly, and in various sizes and shapes. Some are hung from the top and open outward; others, for lighting only, are fixed plate glass. Porches, doors, and windows are framed by plain, flat trim. Walls are a combination of flush siding painted white and oiled, natural wood boards and battens carried from foundation to roof line. Trim and brick chimney are white. The appearance of the house may seem severe and barren because of the predominance of one material, the emphasis on vertical lines and the lack of relieving detail or ornament. But it is an interesting example of sound planning for a site and an honest expression of economical

[Please turn to page 60]



A CREDO FOR MODERN HOUSE DESIGN

Sound house construction, simple exterior design.

2. Suitability to location.

Modern, compact service equipment for household cooking, heating, washing and other essential functions.

 Interiors organized to satisfy completely the needs of home life dining, bathing, sleeping, relaxation, child raising, entertaining, seclusion; whatever individual household requirements may be.

 Simplified trim, fixtures, floor and wall surfaces inside the house for easy housekeeping maintenance —elimination of dust catching, mean-

ingless ornament.

Rooms well planned individually, with well arranged doors, windows, wall spaces for easy, attractive furnishing.

 Adequate storage space and generous built-in equipment throughout house to simplify various furnishing problems.

8. Terraces and porches for close relation to outdoors in keeping with present day spring, summer, and fall outdoor living.

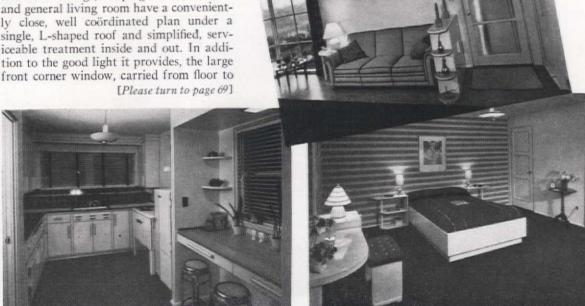
9. Moderate first cost and low upkeep expense. Cost of any house is necessarily dependent on size and location but a compactly organized, well equipped interior and simply designed exterior represent good home value today.

10. Last and far from least—distinctive charm and completely individual personality for the home, both inside and outside.

ERE's a personable small house in which modern design and traditional building materials balance each other agreeably. Cedar siding walls give a predominantly rustic character which goes well with the modern plan, windows, and details and is especially appropriate to the woodland setting of hill and lake. Garage, sleeping rooms, kitchen, and general living room have a conveniently close, well coördinated plan under a single, L-shaped roof and simplified, serviceable treatment inside and out. In addition to the good light it provides, the large front corner window, carried from floor to

LIVING ROOM

TERRAC



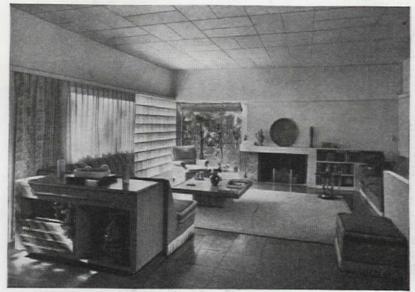
Seattle, Washington

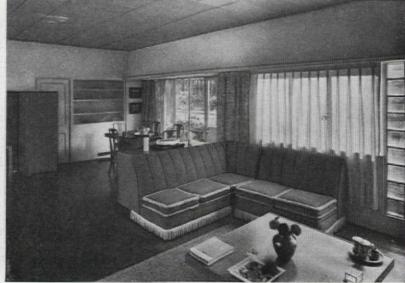
HILLSIDE lots are the rule not the exception in the Northwest and some excellent plans have been worked out to fit them. The site of this house slopes steeply and also has a shape like a wedge of pie, but skillful, modern planning produced this livable, likable scheme for it. Other notable features are its delightful garden and outdoor living space, the bright lighting of the rooms by wide windows and glass blocks on front and rear walls, the handsome effect in the individual rooms of simple materials, plain wall surfaces, large windows, built-in shelving and equipment. Equally fine is the sturdy, well-suited exterior design and the flexibility of the rooms, especially on the first floor where partitions can be moved to separate or enlarge the living quarters according to the particular activities of the hour.

[Please turn to page 55]

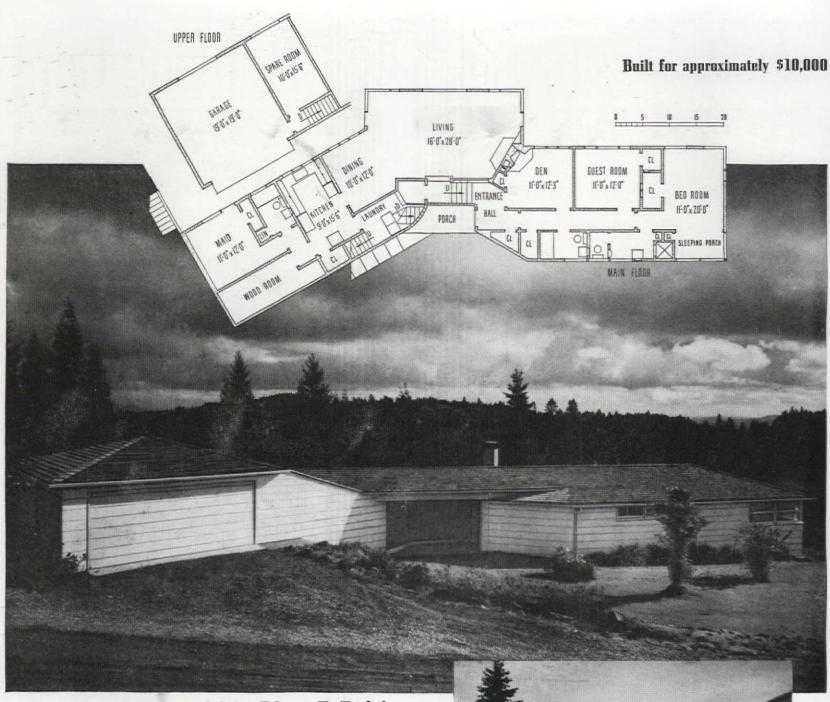


The home of Paul Thiry, architect, Seattle, Washington









Home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Badgley near Portland, Oregon

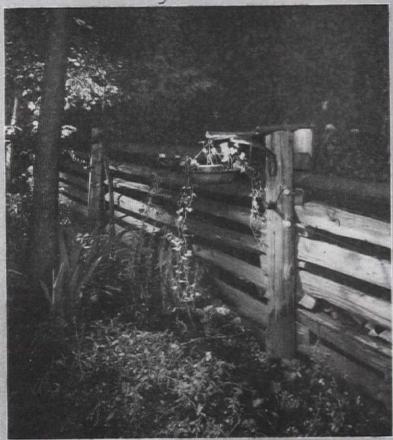


The land slopes away in three directions from this superb hilltop site so the house had to be built on three levels. The garage is on the top level nearest the road; the bedroom wing is on the natural level of the west side; living quarters, kitchen, and maid's room on the east side, looking out to snow-capped distant mountains, are seven steps lower. Noteworthy features are the glass block entranceway, large open beamed living space, the floor to ceiling brick fireplace, sleeping alcove and wide windows. BUILDING DATA: Walls: Exterior; cedar siding painted white, over standard frame construction. Interior; plaster. Roofing: Natural weathered cedar shingles. Windows: Outswinging sash. Flooring: Hardboard blocks. Coved linoleum in bath and kitchen. Interior Finish: Off white paint except master bathroom done in three shades of blue. Heating: Oil fired, forced air equipment.



VAN EVERA BAILEY, Architect

42 Ways to Get More Outdoor Life!



H. A. Tripp

One dozen 10c washbasins supply soft lights for the Shoemakers' garden parties

HEN Mr. Joseph Shoemaker, of Pleasant Ridge, Michigan, wanted attractive, rustic garden lighting for his daughter's outdoor wedding, he hung ten-cent store tin basins from brackets on the fence posts. In each he planted English ivy around a pipe-shaped piece of tin which conceals a 40-watt lamp. The socket is wired so it can be plugged into an attachment on the post and so the fixtures can be removed and stored over winter. The post outlets are connected with one at the garage. The fixtures light the whole yard and the scheme proved so successful that Mrs. Shoemaker uses it for all her delightful outdoor parties.—Marion H. Bemis





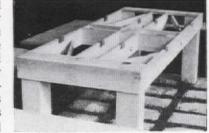
Outdoor Eating Area A. W. MACMILLAN

The outdoor stove has become an American institution, but a really successful, permanent table to fit the peculiar problems involved in eating outdoors has not appeared. Until recently the best I could find or devise harmonized with nothing in my garden and had become unsteady on its feet. My neighbor was responsible for swift, effective action. When we arrived for the summer, he proudly exhibited his new table—a copy of the locally famous Michigan state roadside log table with benches attached. It was a challenge. "Very good," I smiled, "it is probably better than the one I shall have in a few days." "You would!" he exploded. I had to start from scratch. The table had to add to the attractiveness of its surroundings, be substantial, and comfortably accommodate a group of people.

That evening, enlisting the aid of some guests, I measured distances

That evening, enlisting the aid of some guests, I measured distances from knees to floor and to the

from knees to floor and to the underside of indoor tables. I laid boards on low tables so my helpers could rest their arms on them to find the most desirable height. I drew a plan and worked out the bill of cut-to-size lumber which was soon delivered. Except for cutting corner braces and a few notches, a saw was [Please turn to page 63]



THE SOWEL PLUE

SOUTH TABLE TOP IS
REMOVABLE

SOLUTION

OF STOCK
TO BE USED FOR
APPONS & BRACES

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

PLAN OF APRONS & BRACES

29

OF STOCK
APPONS & BRACES

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

PLAN OF APRONS & BRACES

29



Harry G. Healy

Little garden house of Mrs. Florence H. De Bevoise

ICTURED above, in its charming setting, is a delightful and distinguishing feature of the gardens at Cronamere, in Greens Farms, Connecticut, where Mrs. Florence H. De Bevoise specializes in the growing of alpines and other rock garden plants. Built partly for her own enjoyment but primarily for the use of members of garden clubs who visit her grounds in droves each season, often bringing box lunches and spending the day there, it provides a most inviting retreat with comfortable chairs and spacious tables. The hemlock siding (with the bark left on) was brought from the Catskills; the hand-hewn beams were salvaged from an old barn; the inside walls of plywood make a splendid background for the potted plants that are so generously used, especially on the broad sills of the bay windows. Over the big fireplace (built of two hundred-year-old bricks) is a wooden mantel decorated with carvings of alpine plants and ants, bugs and other garden creatures. Hand-wrought iron decorations, including, above the front door, a figure of a Kate Greenaway child watering plants and the weather vane, were especially made in Florida. Besides the one large room there

is a lavatory and, attached to one side, a small green-house for Mrs. De Bevoise's personal use. Here she spends many happy hours when not playing hostess to chance visitors or to her South Shore Garden Club of Connecticut. which holds all its annual meetings and fall flower shows in this garden.

The bay windows afford splendid quarters for pot plants and are made full use of. The big brick fireplace and ingeniously carved mantel face the front door





Wild North in the Back Yard

A man in our town who loves the glorious outdoors transplanted a patch of wild north to his back yard; by so doing he has supplied a unique recreation pattern for other city dwellers. At less than the cost of a vacation for himself, wife, daughter, and four healthy boys, he built a summer and winter resort on an ungraded 50x135 foot city lot adjoining his home. First he set out scores of seedling white pine, Japanese red pine, blue spruce, and numerous arborvitaes. Then, at the far end of the lot, where a tangled berry patch once thrived, he built a northwoods lodge.

"He" is Mr, H. E. Whalen, a Detroit publisher, and his home is in Birmingham, a beautiful residential suburb of that city. When he and his growing boys decided upon their novel venture, they were determined to build a real northern lodge—not merely a playhouse. A broad fireplace, one that would draw and at the same time throw out heat, was the starting point of their calculations. For, down by the berry patch, in a small open space, but hidden from the street and neighbors, they had already set up a loose stone fireplace with a grill, on which they often cooked week-end suppers.

As Dad (the biggest boy of all) thought about it, the bigger and grander the fireplace became, until finally he saw it with an ample hearth, a mantelpiece, and the whole thing surrounded by a substantial cabin! Then began a long search for fireplace-building instructions that ended in the volume entitled "Shacks, Shelters and Shanties" by the venerable generalissimo of all Boy Scouts, Dan Beard. Here they learned that, whatever style fireplace the builder prefers, the principles remain the same, with two points to keep in mind: (1) The diameter of the flue should never be less than one twelfth the area of the fireplace opening; one to ten is even better, and eight to one is satisfactory. (2) In the flue, just above the fireplace, there should be a shelf, whose function is to direct the hot air up the back side of the chimney. This naturally forces the cold air down the opposite or front side until it strikes the upper side of the shelf and is deflected into the rising column of hot air. Thus a continuous upward revolving current and an effective draft are created.

During the winter of research, stones of all sizes had been gathered. When the ground was workable, the pit for the fireplace foundation was dug, three feet deep, seven feet across at the back and five and one half feet across the front. Into the hole went old bricks, broken tools, boulders, cinders—anything that wouldn't decay; and after the mass had settled, the superstructure was started.

The fireplace was completed before the cabin was started, except that as the masonry arose, rails which were to become part of the cabin framework were imbedded in it. The mantelpiece, a tough oak timber,

ABC concrete construction

SETH HARMON

A concrete bench

nails, and a piece -

To make the form for the

withdrawn when

it is time to re-

move the form.

of chicken wire.

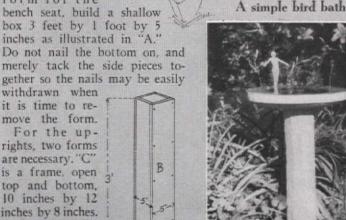
A CONCRETE BENCH. An inviting stone bench set in a shady nook makes any lawn more attractive and can be made by the amateur carpenter at little expense. The only materials needed are a bag of Portland cement, a few hundred pounds of clean sharp sand, some short lengths of lumber and discarded iron pipe,

piece of iron pipe into the ground in the exact center of the form, letting it project not more than 12 inches above the top of the form itself.

Fill the form level with the top with concrete. Mix thoroughly 3 parts sand and 1 part Portland cement, add water gradually and mix until the concrete will barely run off the shovel, and tamp into the form so no voids will be left. After 48 hours, carefully remove the form and sprinkle the concrete foundation block generously

with water. Then tack the form together again and repeat the process in the other hole, making sure the two projecting pieces of pipe are not more than 2 feet 2 inches apart.

Now place Form "B" on top of the first foundation block, center it carefully and fill with concrete level to the top. After forty-

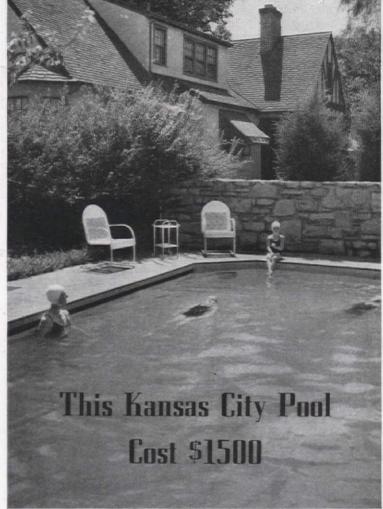


For the uprights, two forms are necessary. "C" is a frame, open top and bottom, 10 inches by 12 inches by 8 inches. Form "B" is also open top and bottom. Its end pieces are each 6 inches wide by 15 inches long and its two side pieces 15 inches high and I foot wide at the top, slanted off equally on each side to 8 inches wide at

the bottom. These forms also should be tacked together so that the nails can later be withdrawn without injuring the concrete the slightest bit.

After deciding on the site for the bench, dig two holes 10 inches deep and slightly larger than Form "C." Space them exactly 2 feet 2 inches from center to center. Press Form "C" into one of the holes, leveling the top edges. For reinforcement, drive a 3-foot long eight hours remove this form and repeat the process on the second foundation block. This completes the uprights for the bench.

Meanwhile place Form "A" in a level place and fill it about half full of concrete. Then for reinforcement cut a piece of chicken wire or coarse screening slightly smaller than the form, lay it flat on the soft concrete in the form. fill in with concrete and smooth it off level. After 48 hours carefully



Tyner-Murphy

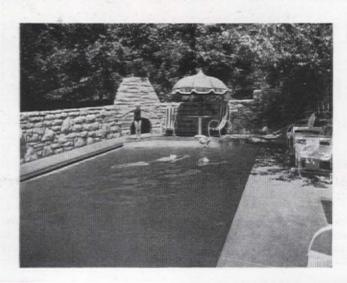
PRIVATE swimming pool is associated in almost everyone's mind with movie stars and Wall Street capitalists. Mr. and Mrs. · Lawrence Kittle, of Kansas City, Missouri, thought this notion all nonsense, and set about proving it.

With a site only 65' wide and 135' deep, they built a swimming pool 15' x 30', on the garden side of their home, and had loads of room left for their story and a half house, with suitable lawn and garden space.

The pool, built of concrete, holds 15,000 gallons of water, is 3' to 91/2' deep, and is connected to a city water main by a 2" water line. It can be filled in one hour, though Mr. Kittle always prefers to let it fill slowly during the night by a valve-controlled connection in order to have crystal-clear water. The water is changed once a week at a cost of \$3.50 and is chlorinated several times a day, or less, as needed.

The Kittles believe in getting the most out of life, and their swimming pool goes a long way to this end. If you stop by their home on any summer day, you'd find a score of neighborhood children splashing about in the pool, having a wonderful time. Evenings are reserved for grown-ups, with frequent swimming-picnic parties, when four wetniche, copper lights, with 400-watt globes, give underwater light.

Five years ago when the Kittles built their pool no member of their family of four could swim. Today they are all good swimmers, and most of the neighborhood children as well have learned to swim in their much used and much enjoyed pool.—Besse Kibbey Palmer





CELLAR HOLE to Sunken Garden

CHARLES ARTHUR BOYD

NSIGHTLY cellar holes filled with ashes, debris, and brickbats usually mark the site of burned houses in the country. That such sorry sights can be transformed into beauty spots has been demonstrated by Mr. Warren H. Buffum on his Hillside Farm, some three miles south of Winchester, New Hampshire. When, some years ago, the large dwelling burned down, the unusually fine barn was saved and this Mr. Buffum skilfully turned into a livable, modern house, with up-to-date heating, plumbing, and

electrical equipment. Then he conceived the idea of changing the old cellar hole into a sunken garden. At the start the cellar hole was practically filled with debris.

But gradually, as his other duties permitted, the owner of "Hillside" worked at the task of moving the tons of ashes, bricks, and rubbish. Then he cleared and cleaned the foundation walls and spread quantities of good soil from other parts of the farm over the whole of the cellar floor.

Because of the almost complete protection afforded by the deep walls, the sunken garden has [Please turn to page 601]

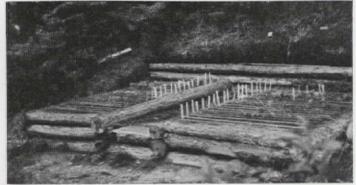
A Seedbed in Maine -backwoods style

BALPH E. RICH

Son of our first garden, to buy well-established perennial plants and add more from year to year as our circumstances permitted. It was a shock, therefore, to find that the initial plant list, whittled down to the bone,

taking for rank amateurs. But "know nothing, fear nothing," so we went ahead and bought the seeds. These came to two dollars, as we added some to our original list. Even if they don't all come up, we figured, we shall have saved fifty-eight dollars or so and will have many more plants of twice as many varieties.

The next chapter of our story



would cost over sixty dollars, about six times what we could possibly afford! That left two alternatives: either we must give up the idea of a perennial garden or try to raise our own plants from seed—a rather ambitious under-

has been lived and told before.
On a piece of newly cleared land we made drills and into them poured our seeds. They came up all right, but so did the usual weeds which smothered many of [Please turn to page 33]

A rockpile + 1 season's magic

At left: fall, the start. Below: June, midway. Bottom: our August magic.

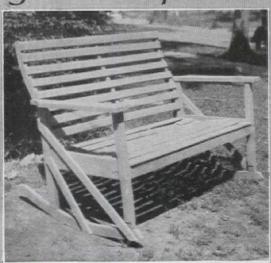
THE fall my husband and I decided on the location for our rock garden and pool, we had a galvanized tank made at a tinsmith's, waterproofed it with asphaltum and, within a day, had installed it in a corner of our back yard. The rocks had been collected on our summer

vacations in different parts of the country. As we loaded them into the car we would smile at one another wondering which was the crazier. But it was good fun and the rocks in the rumble made good ballast; the added weight made for easier riding. Finally there was a good pile and one lovely day in May we moved them into place around the pool and planted four clumps of ornamental grass in an uneven semicircle as a background; violas, sedums, trollius, dianthus, dwarf iris, and other plants among the rocks; and waterlilies in the tank. Soon the apple tree in the rear of the yard was lovely with blossoms and later, in August, the rock garden became brilliant with color, as if by magic. The clumps of grass shaded the pool just enough to make the garden interesting, and one day we counted eight pink waterlilies open. We had put goldfish and tadpoles in the pool in June and by mid-summer the frogs were so tame they would croak with contentment as we stroked their backs. As I write the pool is under snow, but I hope the frogs are still with us for we covered the pool with old storm sash in November.



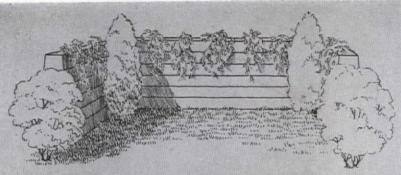
ELEANOR JOHNSON TRISMEN

Garden rocker from an old settee



THE settee with rockers shown here took but little time to make over and is a good idea for the informal garden whether used on flagstone terrace or on a thick sod. Rockers from a wrecked rocking chair were attached, with suitable braces, of course. A nice paint job added the illusion of newness.

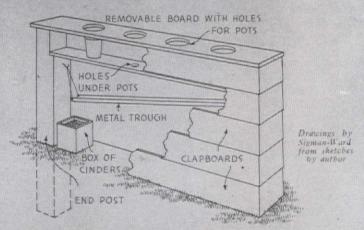
DALE VAN HORN



A Temporary Garden Wall

LUCIEN B. WADE

ROBABLY you can imagine circumstances under which it is desirable or necessary to enclose a small garden area with something more substantial than a fence or trellis, but impracticable to build a permanent wall, start a thick hedge, or plant vines to cover any kind of support. To meet such a situation. I suggest a wooden wall built of siding or clapboards which can be made attractive immediately, first, with a couple of coats of paint or stain, and then with pots of English ivy or any other luxuriant, drooping plant placed beneath the removable top board of the wall as shown in the accompanying sketch and perspective plan. If desired, pots of geraniums, small evergreens, or other upright plants could be used to alternate with the others or to supply accent points here and there. If the wall were built right on the ground, drainage from the pots could drip onto the soil; the drainage system indicated, using a sloping trough and a box of cinders (or gravel), could be employed if the wall were built on a concrete or brick patio floor, or even along the edge of the wooden floor of a porch or terrace where it would be undesirable to have moisture accumulate. By having the top board removable, it is possible to use pots of larger diameter than the holes above them; the diameter of the pots will then be limited only by the space between the side boards which, of course, depends on the size of the posts. Probably six-inch square timbers would be ample, but the thickness of the wall should be kept in proportion to its length and height, and these in relation to the size of the plot.



A seedbed in Maine [Continued from page 32]

our plants before they got really started because we didn't dare to pull them, being as yet unable to distinguish the sheep from the goats. The surviving seedlings were nice and sturdy, yet when we started to transplant them, we found that, what with weeds and roots and rocks, it was impossible to get many of them out with their root systems intact. So about seventy per cent of our transplants drooped and died after they were moved.

At this point the traditional amateur gives up, but we turned to what professionals are inclined to frown upon—"book larnin"—reading everything we could lay our hands on and emerging with the conviction that we must have a good seedbed. As none that we found described seemed quite to

fill the bill, we evolved our own. At the back of our lot is a south sloping bank, exposed all day long to the sun and sheltered from the wind. Into it we cut, leveling an area about eight by twelve feet and piling the dirt at one side. We had decided to build two beds, each four by six feet and about two feet deep. The frames or sides of the beds we constructed of notched cedar logs, log cabin fashion; between them we left a three-foot walk.

Next we turned to the pile of dirt and from it threw all the stones into the bottom of the excavations for drainage. Then, after sifting the soil through a gravel screen to remove the pebbles, we shoveled it into the beds. The rubble was dumped and spread in the path area where



This well is a FIREPLACE

LOIS B. ROSS

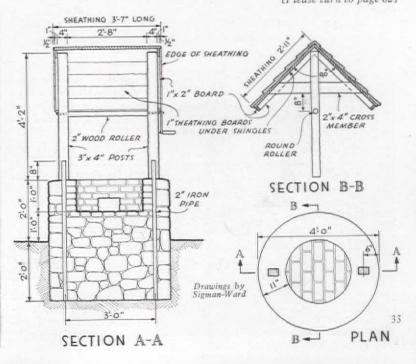
ould you guess that the well pictured here is really a fireplace? Well, it is. And it is not too large for a small yard, yet roomy enough for the whole crowd to gather around; picturesque, inexpensive, and simple enough to build with your own hands.

The foundation goes two feet below the ground surface. We



first filled a round hole four feet across with rocks; as we neared the ground level, we added a little mortar. But, to support a detachable roof, before filling the hole we inserted two 2 in. iron pipes, each 4 ft. 8 in. long, six inches in from the outer edge of the hole, so that they stood directly opposite one another with their tops exactly 2 ft. 8 in. above the ground. The 2 ft. wall was built very carefully. When it was 10 in. high we filled the inside with stones, set in a flat floor of old bricks, and arranged for draft by leaving two irregular holes in the wall, about 6 in. wide and 5 in. high, opposite each other and equidistant between the upright pipes. After completing the wall, we set in a lining of brick and smoothed off the top with a layer of cement.

For the roof we bored holes in one end of two 3 by 4 in. beams so they would fit over the protruding pipes and extend to a height of 50½ in. Crossbeams were cut and joined, the angle of the roof was [Please turn to page 62]



Architect's Playhouse

J. G. L. HANNUM

UR neighbor Bill has an elastic house, that is, a house for all moods and all seasons. Plastic in plan and structure, what started to be one step better than a tent with a wooden floor will, come winter, include a bedroom, living room, kitchen, and all appurtenances. At first it was enough to reopen the old Revolutionary road a mile into the woods, build a wooden floor and walls half way up to the eaves, put on a sheltering roof, and screen the intervening space. When the autumn winds blew cold, windows and a wood stove were added and later sliding paneling, which ingeniously served as shutters, was installed. After the depression, the cabin budded a kitchen with a full-fledged gas stove, refrigerator, and room for a table and cabinet. This addition also gave space for a good size clothes closet and a roomy bathroom. From a friend, Bill procured for the outer trim slabs from logs cut for railroad ties. They were trimmed top and bottom and nailed to the outside of the cabin about an inch apart. These inch spaces were studded with nails which gripped and strengthened the mortar that Bill forced into the interstices and smoothed concavely with a purloined kitchen spoon. The result was the solid appearance of a whole-log cabin. In time a tool house was built with lengthened eaves to protect the winter's supply of wood; it also enclosed an unobtrusive privy for those people who could not enjoy the cabin privileges.

But the architect in Bill would not let him rest with the house unfinished. He studied his neighbors' amateur attempts in the way of outdoor grills and indoor fireplaces, with which they were content, and went them one better by combining the two. The result was that, with

the aid of a local contractor, he designed and built an indoor fireplace and an outside oven and grill which use the same chimney. The oven door outside is easily opened by a pulley at the side; the grill is high enough so that broiling requires no stooping and causes no cricks in the back. An intake allows fresh air to circulate in specially constructed ducts in the chimney so that when the indoor fire is roaring, unobtrusive grills, dampers, and iron sheeting pour heated but completely unvitiated air into the cabin.



With a cleverly designed system of flues, one chimney serves both the massive inside fireplace and the big outdoor barbecue

But the end is not yet. There is much still to be done, says Bill. Already there are plans for a bedroom to be added, and this will mean new doorways and entrances. There is a terrace to be graded and built. There is to be a new roof, too. Thus the architect plays and plans and finds, continually, new and exciting potentialities in his truly elastic house.



"Swimmin' Hole" to Pool

DR. CARL WURM, JR.

ABOUT eight years ago, we acquired a two-acre piece of land in Westchester County, New York. It had been landscaped about twenty years before, so the blue spruce, pines, pinoaks, dogwoods, fruit trees, and shrubs were just in their prime. Although the neglected lawn had grown up to weeds and bunch grass the place looked to us like fairyland. After our house was completed, the entire grounds had to be plowed up and re-seeded. The land slopes gently from east to west and directly across the rear third ran a small winding brook which the previous owner had dammed to create a lovely irregular pond about thirty feet wide and fifty feet long. The pond and brook took care of the surface water from the adjoining property on the east as well as several small springs which usually dried up during July and August. But they were supplied mainly by the overflow of a 132 ft. drilled well which, steadily day in and day out, delivers seven gallons per minute and which is now piped directly into our pool. But that is getting ahead of my story.

With each May and its warming sunshine, came the swimming fever for which malady there is but one remedy. Each July the disease became acute, temperatures rose alarmingly, so in sheer desperation we donned bathing suits and slid off the dam. But the water was only four feet deep and the bottom was all mud. That was no fun, so the treatment was quickly abandoned in spite of the temporary relief it gave. Just about that time the dam sprang a bad leak as a result of the kind activities of a pair of muskrats. Water ceased to flow over the spillway and our pond became a swamp. Money and labor could not restore it to its original beauty. What next? We considered the advisa-

restore it to its original beauty, bility of ripping out the old dam and rebuilding. Then came the bright idea: why build a new dam that would only be a gamble? Why not shoot the works on a swimming pool? There were 10,000 gallons of drinking water going to waste every twenty-four hours. We had everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Would the cost be prohibitive? That fall we began to study pool construction, roughly sketched out plans, and consulted several builders. By Christmas our final plans were ready. They called for a reinforced concrete pool 20 x 40

This was the beginning!



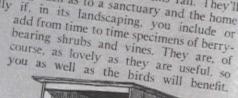
You love your neighbors? PROVE IT!

ROBERT ROSS

ou like birds around? You realize how they help you in your insect warfare? You want to thank them? Go to it. Here are some ways: 1—Chickadees and wrens will delight in this "rockaby baby" type house with its one-inch opening (too small for big, rough birds).

2—Clinging to a tree like its bark, this inconspicuous home will appeal to titmice, nuthatches, woodpeckers. One and a quarter inch door. 3—When winter comes, wire sheaves of unthreshed grain around trees and posts where they won't

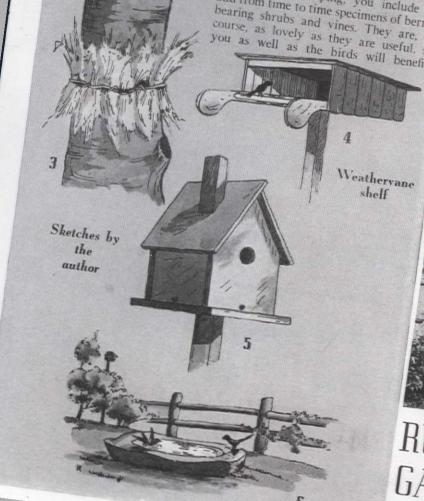
be buried by snow. 5—With its two-inch opening, this house-on-a-post will lure martins, fly-catchers, and woodpeckers. But be sure to put a metal cat (and squirrel) guard around the post below it. It can be cone-shaped, or a simple strip of metal at least one foot wide nailed around. 6—Perhaps not as exciting as a quiet shallow pool on the edge of a running stream, but very gratifying, is a bird bath (and fresh water bar). It can be cast in concrete if necessary, but a naturally hollowed boulder or flat stone fits finely into a garden setting. Of course the nesting arrangements suggested here will not be used until next fooding the birds this fall. They'll spring, but put them up and start feeding the birds this fall. They'll remember—and return to your garden as to a sanctuary and the home of a true friend, especially if, in its landscaping, you include or



Pool, Plants, Fish—for \$20



A subscriber of many years standing who appreciates the constructive and valuable hints which appear in every issue, I want to give you some facts about my pool, built by myself. The total cost, including plants, lily boxes, fish, etc., was only twenty dollars. (1 also made the bench that stands back of it according to suggestions in your April, 1936, issue.) The first step in my pool making was to collect the stones that I was going to embed in the concrete around the edges and to make pockets for plants; then, for fifty cents, I got at a second hand lumber yard plenty of steel wire netting for reinforcing. second hand lumber yard plenty of steel wire netting for reinforcing. The cement, sharp sand, and gravel for the concrete cost \$9.50. To avoid having to use forms, I scooped out the hole for the pool in the middle. avoid flaving to use forms, i scooped out the note for the pool in irregular saucer form making it about forty inches deep in the middle. Having laid the wire netting over the bottom and against the sides, I poured the concrete, using a 1-2-3 mixture, pressing it through the netting, and making the walls six inches thick and the bottom eight inches. [Please turn to page 73]





RUSTIC GATE

DALE VAN HORN

Using no hardware except nails and wire, Using no nardware except name and wire, this gate is especially suitable for the summer camp or lodge. The gate posts—big logs with crotches 7 ft. above ground—are locked together and prevented from sagging logs with crotches / It. above ground—are locked together and prevented from sagging by the curved branch resting on them. The narrow gate panels have sapling cross pieces; their uprights rest in concrete-lined holes and turn easily in crotched-stick bearings. 35



A paved terrace in an open grove for peaceful relaxation

A Vacation Garden

MARGARET TIPTON WHEATLY

For real vacation enjoyment a garden means to me a bit of land developed and improved enough to meet our simple needs and give us pleasure, but not enough to be a care or burden. Such a garden for the informal summer or holiday home, requiring a minimum of attention, is a possibility for many of us if we but plan for it. We may not all be fortunate enough to acquire property with mature trees, a hillside, and a running stream, but to build a cottage out in the country and make no attempt to beautify it with an appropriate setting of trees and shrubbery is to invite discontent. The whole idea of a vacation is to get us close to nature in as many ways as possible, so that we can gain strength and energy from the contact. If we cannot find just the spot we dream about—where tall trees grow



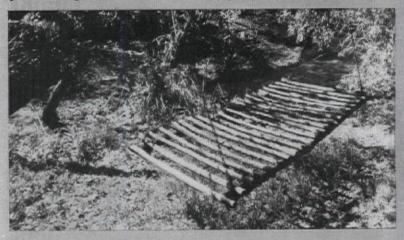
An outdoor fireplace for evening singing and story telling, and a delicious meal at any time. Walks like this near home or cabin add much to summer interest and joy



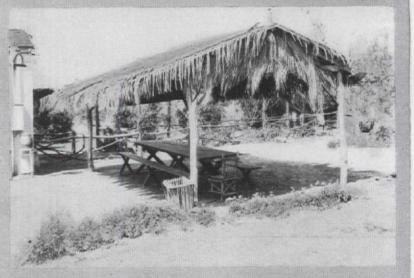
No monopolizing of the bath at this vacation cottage. Wash basin effectively screened by an old manzanita (little apple)



A hammock makes the afternoon nap more welcome. When piled with pillows this rustic resting place by the brook is joyous



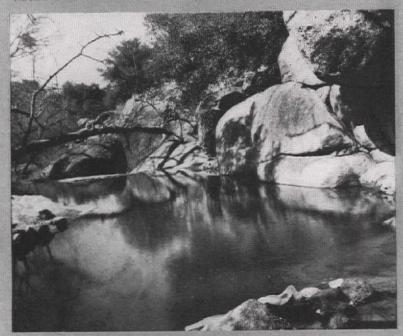
and a brook ripples over pebbles and murmurs between grassy banks—let us, at least, study what nature does provide near by. Then let us copy her methods of landscaping and selecting plant materials for various effects and purposes, and see what we can do to create—or recreate—a little woodland setting on our own land. Remember that when nature gardens she chooses the right place for each plant instead of (as we human gardeners often do) deciding what types, species, or varieties of plants will "look well" and trying to make them grow there notwithstanding their preferences as to soil, exposure, moisture

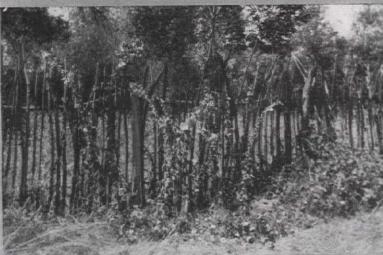


The "Ramada," an arbor-like affair of palm thatch

and other quite natural and extremely hard to change conditions. Herewith are pictured a few of the features that can add to the pleasure-giving possibilities of the surroundings of a summer holiday retreat, whether an all-season home or a temporary camp or cabin. A partly shady area, dry under foot, is always welcome for those luxurious lazy spells. Eating is a major vacation activity, and never

Chestnut hurdles simply driven into the ground and held together with oak pins make splendid temporary fencing. Vacationers built a dam and made this fine swimming pool





Part of the fun of vacationing comes from using what's at hand-such as the saplings and vines for this odd fence

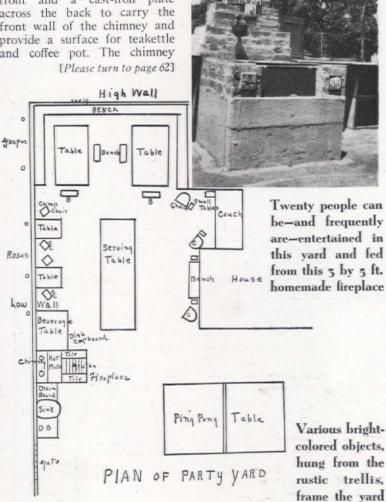
is it so completely enjoyable as when it's done under the sky by an outdoor fireplace, which also casts a magic spell over social gatherings when songs are sung and stories told. The active hours of long summer days will be spent in a variety of ways according to the attractions of the region and the tastes of the individual, but just plain walking with one's eyes open to the wonders and beauties on all sides is a never-failing source of enjoyment. Swimming, too, ranks high among vacation sports, whether in lake or ocean, turbulent stream, or peaceful pool or "swimmin' hole." Of course, a wealth of satisfaction comes from making things with one's own hands—a dam designed to turn a creek into a pool, a barbecue of boulders, a rustic fence to restrain children or pets to mention only a few of them.

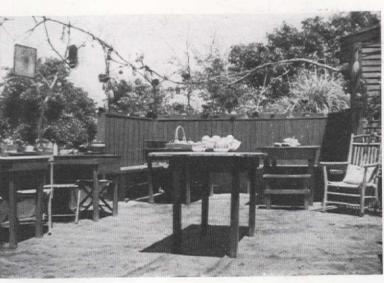
Building the Party Yard

WINNIFRED WAGG

THE "Gang" loved outdoor parties and wiener roasts; but the work of hauling tables, chairs, blankets, and cushions outdoors and back again was too much for the hostess. So it was decided to make a permanent party yard by utilizing much of the junk furniture stowed away in the family catchall room, doing a bit of rejuvenating, and adapting ideas gleaned from home and garden magazines. While the ground was being cleared and leveled, the host started on the fireplace by making a wooden form for a concrete base 3 ft. by 5 ft. by 18 in. high and 8 in. wide. When the concrete was hard and the form removed, the center of the oblong was filled with tamped sand on which a firebed of bricks was laid. The back and

side walls, two bricks wide and three high, were built up with an iron bar cemented across the front as a brace and to support the sheet iron, drop-damper door. Two removable grates were placed across the top in front and a cast-iron plate across the back to carry the front wall of the chimney and provide a surface for teakettle and coffee pot. The chimney [Please turn to page 62]







Arthur Palme

Fireplace for \$8.25

S. MINNECI T HAD never slucrete before l

I had never slung an ounce of plaster or concrete before I started building our fireplace, but after approximately sixty hours of work,

done mostly in the evenings over a period of three weeks, it was completed and ready for the hot dogs. I'll admit that laying the lower tier of stones put a few kinks in the back, but it was lots of fun and worth it!

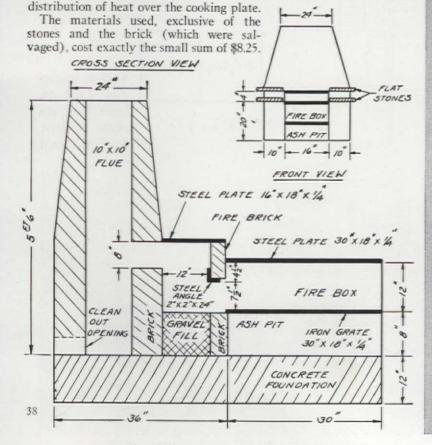
I began by digging up a couple of small stumps; the excavation for the foundation was made large enough to take a form made of four 12 in. boards into which the concrete was poured as mixed in a steel wheelbarrow. The drawings below give all necessary dimensions.

When the concrete had set the ash pit was built up using common brick. Having never laid bricks, I was amazed to find how thirsty dry bricks are and how much it helps to wet them. The iron grate was put in place as shown in the drawing and the firebox and chamber leading to the chimney were lined with firebrick, common bricks being used for the chimney itself. Then the whole structure was faced with stones set in concrete to give a pleasing, informal effect.

in concrete to give a pleasing, informal effect.

The selection and fitting of the stones was a large part of the job. After experiencing several "slides," I found that I could get better results by laying a tier of stones all the way around, filling the space between the stones and bricks with a mixture of broken stones and mortar, and allowing it to set before proceeding with the next tier.

The smaller, upper steel plate is used for toasting rolls or warming dishes while the regular cooking surface is in use. A removable plate (not shown in the photograph) with an insulated handle is used in front of the firebox to control the draft and effect a more uniform



Build your pool TWICE!



First in your dreams—then in reality ANNIE J. TALABERE

HEN is the best time to build your garden pool? Why, there are two "best" times! First, in your dreams when winter lulls your garden to sleep, and again, in reality, when spring awakens it with her kiss. Our pool was to be a family affair and because we were such rank amateurs at pool construction, all winter long we devoured every article we could find on the subject.

Winters in our climate, in Eastern Washington, often bring zero weather, so our pool had to be deep enough to afford proper protection for the fish and lilies. We knew also that the sides should slope, for thus an ice jam would push itself up instead of out.

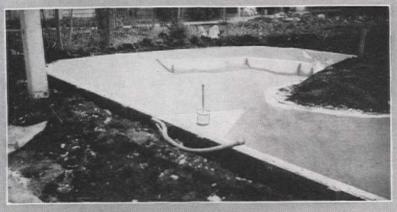
Early in March, even before the threat of frost was definitely past, we pegged the outline of the pool and, as fools rush in where angels hesitate, we planned one of goodly proportions. Roughly, it was to be about twenty-five feet in length with two wide sections connected by a narrow water lane at the foot of a rock garden "mountain."

When the excavating commenced, our friends and neighbors began to share our glorious excitement and soon our operations became quite



Laths held the building paper lining in place just below the board that marked the outside edge of the pool. With small wooden tampers and trowels the workers pushed the concrete into a firm, solid wall and smoothed the surface





At last it was finished—glistening white and waterproof beyond a doubt. Note one fountain standpipe and the plant "shelves" on the far wall. During the impatient days of washing and filling, the margins were planned and planted



the neighborhood sensation. We dug until the hole was slightly more than three feet deep, piling much of the dirt on the space reserved for our "rock candy mountain." Of course, the edge of the pool, like the rim of a saucer, had to be quite level, so we drove stout pegs around the outline of the hole and to them nailed one-by-four-inch boards which were later to mold the outside of the concrete wall, testing them with a carpenter's level for precision.

Since it was impossible to drain our pool via the sewer, we purchased a quantity of second-hand one-inch gas pipe, sunk one end in a rock-filled hole some distance down grade, placed the other end within the pool and inserted a valve in the pipe just outside the pool wall.

Three or four short overflow pipes were run through the board near the top of the pool so that the water level would never get above the outer rim and permit the fish to slip away. Of course, all exit pipes were carefully protected by extra fine mesh wire. Our two fountains, one in each wide section, were simply two pipes sunk in the sides and bottom where they would be held in the concrete wall. Where they rose from the floor-to-be, the upstanding ends were capped with shower bath spray nozzles. The outer ends beyond the pool were fitted with couplings to attach to our garden hose. Across each end of the pool we left a shelf about fourteen inches below the surface with a raised edge of small blocks to form "bog gardens."

Our soil is somewhat loose and gravelly so, fearing cave-ins and the bothersome mixing of dirt with the concrete, when the hole was dug to our satisfaction, we literally papered its sides with heavy building paper held in place with vertical lath strips pegged down with pieces of wire bent double. For reinforcing, we used some old twisted iron rods, curved to fit our needs, and salvaged chicken wire netting.

At last, it came time for the "pouring." An unemployed neighbor borrowed for us a concrete mixer with a dandy little motor attached and offered his services. We are still thankful. Our neighbors came to view—and stayed to help.

But as this is a practical article, on to the concrete. We used a 1-3-3 mixture, which means one part (shovelful) of cement, three of sand, and three of gravel—washed, one inch stuff. Since we were not using double forms, we planned to mix the concrete dry enough to permit "plastering" it on. Workers were armed with small wooden tampers and trowels with which to push the concrete into a solid 4 in. wall.

The work started along the side of a bog garden. Next, came the floor of the shelf, its rim a little lower than the outside wall of the pool, thus permitting water and fish to enter the bog garden (for spawning, we sincerely hoped).

As each section of wall or floor was finished and the concrete workers moved along, the wet concrete was immediately plastered with a mixture of cement and sand equal parts, wet enough to spread nicely. This left the job beautifully smooth and guaranteed its water holding quality. Of course, as we smeared and piled the concrete against the



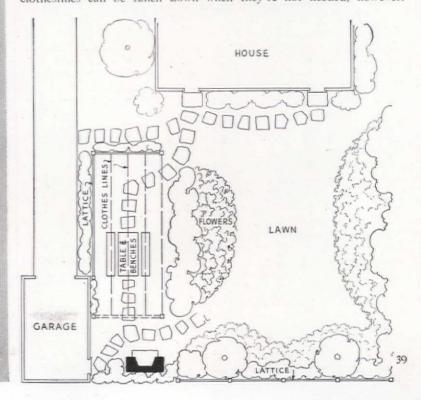
SERVICE AREA—PICNIC SPOT



NORMA ALLEN PLUMB

HOUSE built thirty or forty years ago on a small lot presents difficulties when it comes to planning separate garden and service areas. Then the porch, in front, overlooked the lawn and street, while the kitchen faced the back yard with its clothesline, ash pile, and other such furnishings. Now, the ash pile has gone and we prefer the privacy of the back yard to the exposed porch, but we still need the clothesline and often a place to burn trash. The compact plan shown here sets aside a drying yard that is also a picnic area including a combined fireplace and rubbish burner. The latter, at the back

of the lot, is a substantial field stone one with a chimney of good height, a wide hearth, and a grill built in at the right height to hold a frying pan, chowder kettle, or broiler when meals are cooked outdoors. But throughout the year it is used to burn refuse; a heavy wire screen that fits over the opening prevents burning papers from blowing out. A lattice fence 6½ ft. high runs from the garage alongside the drive and then at right angles to enclose the dual-purpose service yard. A beam at the same height extends from the garage to a post opposite the corner of the fireplace and hooks in it and in the end lattice, supporting four clotheslines high enough to be out of the way. The clotheslines can be taken down when they're not needed, however.





It has taken seven years



("... but I don't think we'll ever be through!")

MRS. JAMES AUL

In 1930, we lost everything we had. First the house burned down, then we lost our farm. A little furniture, a team of horses, and a few farming tools comprised our worldly possessions. But, a few years before, a daughter had purchased three lots six miles from the city of Jamestown, N. Y., a quarter of a mile from beautiful Chautauqua Lake, in what was called Stoneman Park. She did not want to use them herself and told us she would help us financially if we would do the work of cleaning them up and building a home. Two of the lots were down in a swamp covered with elderberry bushes, skunk-cabbage, old logs and trash of all kinds, and a small stream ran through them. The lot the house was to be built on was higher.

On the eighteenth of October, having some lumber on hand, we started the house, living in a shed until we had the walls up and the roof on. We set the house on blocks made from trees we cut down to make room for it and I helped with the construction from roof to cellar-which came later when there was time to dig one. On the day after Thanksgiving we moved into the house, for winter was coming on fast, and with only the two-by-four shed to live in, we had to get a warmer place to stay. We worked on the inside all winter, and when spring came were ready to take a look at the outside. It was very discouraging, for the water had spread over the entire two lots below the house, so that one sank knee-deep in the mud and muck. My husband got our horses and started ditching. He changed the course of the stream so it ran clear to the far side of the third lot which, later, we made into a vegetable garden. We dug out the elderberry, skunk-cabbage, and trash, having already cut down many of the trees that covered most of the lots to use for firewood. We left twenty-six of the nicest ones, mostly elms (the house was built under one) with some maples, ashes, and locusts. Although I am very fond of flowers, I was nearly discouraged when I saw how little I had to go on; but being of a pioneer race, I set out to do something.

My husband plowed gardens for the neighbors. Every once in a while he would have a large stone to get rid of, so he would put it in the wagon and bring it home. One day I had the idea of making a stone wall should one of the lots. Later, while working on a slope at the side of the lot, I discovered some large half buried rocks. I saw then that I could have a rock garden and also an outdoor living room down where the swamp was. On my hands and knees, I pulled out the swamp grass and cleaned away the brush and weeds; then I hauled dirt and fertilizer in a small express wagon until I had the space covered with a nice seed bed for grass; it took all summer.

The next summer I built the stone wall around the sides of the one lot. Meanwhile, I had been accumulating every flower root and seed I could get hold of, and by dividing the iris roots I had.

[Please turn to page 72]

When it's good-, tell em so!

ARDENS aren't appreciated enough. I don't mean those in the estate class to which thousands of people make annual pilgrimages of admiration. Nor do I mean that you don't appreciate your neighbor's garden, or the one down the street, you admire them and probably have told the owners so. No, the gardens I have in mind are those modest unknowns that never appear on pilgrimage itineraries. They exist simply because someone loves flowers. They pop up unexpectedly as you drive along, causing you to exclaim, "Oh, what lovely lilies! I wonder how they do it."—and then you're by. You get a lift from such a garden. You enjoy it . . . but the owner doesn't know it.

Wouldn't it add to your enjoyment of your garden if you knew that someone—a stranger—had found pleasure in looking at it? Well, it's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. So . . . if you have time, the thing to do is to stop at once when you pass a really outstanding garden. It's an unusual gardener who isn't glad at almost any time to show an admiring visitor the flowers and fruits of his or her efforts. But often you cannot stop, right then and there. In that case, make a note of the address or location-and when you have listed several, take advantage of some free moments and make your own little pilgrimage to them. If you cannot find time for visiting, you can at least write short notes to the owners (using merely the addresses if you can't find the names) expressing the things you would like to say to them. If it's a roadside planting that you especially admire, or a community garden, write to the local highway department, chamber of commerce, garden club, or other responsible agency. A bit of unexpected praise is likely to be mighty welcome, and, as Portia said, "twice blest."-HAZEL ROBERTS

MUD-PUDDLE MIRACLE

VERYL BROUGHTON TUTTLE



Before After

Have you a mud-puddle for a back yard? Don't be downhearted. We had one, too. One March we purchased a cabin for week ends and by April we decided we had made a bad bargain, for the ground was low and soggy and stepping out of the back door meant sinking ankle deep in mud and water. There were sad regrets.

"Maybe it could be drained," suggested the Other Half, "but it would mean ditches all over the lot." That gave me an idea. "All over the lot, my hat! Let's dig a hole—a big one—and see what happens. If it does the trick, then let's have ourselves a pool!"

Though skeptical, the O. H. joined in the planning. A pool would be perfect a little to the right of the center of the yard, leaving plenty of room for a slightly raised path about three feet wide from the back steps, past the pool, into our little woods. Two week ends later the hole was finished—seven feet long by three feet wide and about three feet deep. Large rocks prevented our going deeper and made the excavation almost crescent-shaped. Two shallow, sloping ditches were dug to carry the surface water into the hole, and a deep, narrow one to drain it. Finding some old corrugated zinc sheets, we rolled them into a six-inch drain pipe which we laid from the south end of the hole to the outlet ditch, covering it with excavated soil to form part of the path.

All summer the hole was at least half full of water; after heavy rains it nearly overflowed. But, surprisingly, the water was always clear and apparently fresh while the back yard was no longer soggy, but as dry as any other part of the property! By fall we knew our pool was a reality, so we began to enlarge it slightly and slope the sides, using small cobblestones to hold the soil and make an ideal home for rock garden plants. One week end we arrived at the cabin to find the pool inhabited—by frogs! Little frogs, medium size frogs, big frogs, no end of frogs. They had, apparently, come to stay, and we could not

FATHER'S Garden



It was a war baby, but how it has grown!

EDNA LEVEY ANDERSON

ATHER'S garden was a war baby, one of the small but exciting blessed events that came out of the woe and travail of the Great War. Up to that time Father had been just one of the multitude of God-fearing, law-abiding, bridge-playing males who pay their taxes, earn their living, and sprinkle their back yards. Once a week he had the lawn mowed and that was the extent of his earth interests. Then, out of the great emotional upheaval of war and all it entailed for him was born a new urge. After it was all over, he put away his uniform and returned to civilian life consumed with one overwhelming desire—to have a garden, a plot of earth of his own upon which to bring forth beauty and fragrance and color.

He settled down with garden books from the library, government and state horticultural bulletins, and garden magazines; turned a deaf ear to bridge; lost interest in bowling; neglected his former pastimes. A real gardener was in process of gestation. He began to acquire the "green hand." Nearly everything he planted fared well and blossomed abundantly. And as he couldn't bear to cast out even an occasional ailing plant, our house resembled a horticultural hospital. Now a sentimental gardener is something of a trial around the house. We possessed our souls in patience, and when the ailing rubber plants and begonias spread too far, into pantry and kitchen, we would surreptitiously remove one or "accidentally" break the pot of another. But this sabotage was always detected and followed by such wails, recriminations, and sometimes reprisals that it really wasn't worth while.

Then at long last it was our good fortune to acquire about three quarters of a wooded acre. Father came home bursting with the good news and paused for breath only after describing in detail the geography of the spot and its each tree and shrub. When Mother asked about the house: "House?" he said vaguely, "oh yes. Why, I think it's colonial or English or something, but I didn't really notice. There is one, though." Fortunately (for it was paid for!) it turned out to be a delightful English cottage of weathered brick and cream stucco and old brown beams-and we liked it.

We moved in just before Thanksgiving and that first winter Father spent immersed in garden literature, checking catalogues, drawing plans, making lists. Our beloved pet cat died, I got married, and Mother went to Miami, but these minutia failed to distract him for long. Really big things were afoot. Well, the accompanying photographs give some idea of what he did in his garden in three brief summers. He has achieved in it a kind of timelessness that is the peculiar charm of really old gardens and not to be explained.

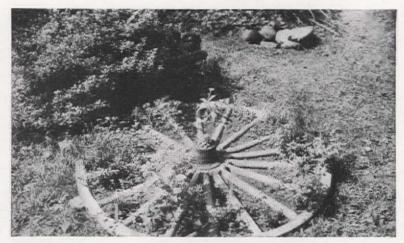
As you enter the garden from the driveway, four o'clocks bask languidly in the sun on one side of the path, and a long low row of azaleamums glow, on the other, punctuated here and there by the tall exclamation points of fragrant tuberoses. Farther down the path in a niche of its own lies the rose garden. Then, as the path twists suddenly, you catch sight of the sparkle of water, the beginning of a creek that winds down the width of the lot against an interlaced background of gnarled old plum trees. The far side of the stream has been planted with evergreens, reeds, occasional clumps of pampas grass and



hydrangeas to give color. The side next the path sprawls with lowgrowing flowers and shrubs and English ivy, all with a tendency to crawl over the edge and dip into the winding water which ends in a deep pool after trickling musically over irregular shale rock ledges two of which, scooped out and water-worn, make shallow bird baths. In the pool float lily pads and here and there a lovely waterlily.

Restraint of HERBS

META P. SHIBBEFS



HAOS reigned in our little herb garden until we decided that if the wandering ones were brought together and regimented, the plot might gain thereby in design as well as order. After much hunting, we found a wheelwright who had and would sell us an old wagon wheel-a large, confidence-inspiring wheel, painted lemonyellow, with a husky hub and nineteen spokes connoting that eighteen different herbs could be planted within its circular confines. Mellow soil had long since been prepared and soon after the wheel was unloaded from the Ford and rolled into place the herbs were purring in their triangular beds-tarragon, winter savory, applemint, marjoram, rue, coriander, sage, thyme, sweet woodruff, burnet, parsley, basil, chives, lavender, fennel, pennyroyal, rosemary, and tansy. The finishing touch was a large Sempervivum tectorum "hen" set high in the hub with eighteen little "chickens" nestling in the Vs around it. 41



\$35 plus community effort made Butte, Montana,

This is what we had at the beginning of our campaign: Enough mosquitoes to make everyone in the community glad to do his part to get rid of them. . . One woman who had the leisure and the energy to write many letters and make many telephone calls. . . . A dozen men who were willing to work outdoors after office hours and who where not afraid that digging ditches or spraying oil on swamps would hurt their social standing. . . Many interested school children who helped by locating mosquito breeding pools. . . One hand sprayer borrowed from the city park department. . . . Funds amounting to \$44.71.

Each year, before that, just as our gardens were at their loveliest, the mosquitoes came—hordes of non-union mosquitoes that stayed on the job for twenty-four hours a day. Everyone in the neighborhood was convinced that they should be gotten rid of, but no one knew how to do it. Somewhere in our brain was parked the slogan, "Ask Britannica," so we wrote to the research bureau of the Encyclopedia and asked how to put on an anti-mosquito campaign.

The answer came that all mosquitoes are hatched in water that must stand at least

FRANCE R. JORDAN

one half inch deep for seven days. Some mosquitoes are surface feeders that can be killed by a thin film of poison, such as paris green (one half pound to an acre of swamp); others are surface breathers that can be killed by a thin film of an oil that spreads easily on the water and evaporates slowly. With the letter came two government bulletins on the use of airplanes in mosquito control and the advice that we find out what kind or kinds infested our neighborhood. The pamphlets gave us the idea of writing to the United States Bureau of Entomology in Washington which sent more helpful publications (Bulletins 1570 and E303) and suggested that we 'get a competent entomologist to survey the area and locate the insects' principal breeding places in our community.'

But where would we look for a competent entomologist in a mining center? Well, after getting from our high school science teacher two bulletins of our State Agricultural College (No. 288 on Montana mosquitoes and Circular 143 on their control), we wrote the

College asking if it would send a man in the spring to talk to a group interested in putting on a mosquito-control campaign. It graciously agreed to do so, suggesting that he arrive in time to study the local conditions during the afternoon. Our Community Club thereupon decided to postpone a discussion of "The Russian Situation" scheduled for April and devote that meeting to educating the community about mosquitoes which, it felt, concerned us much more closely. Many of our neighbors still believed that watering lawns and growing sweet clover and sweet rocket bred mosquitoes.

The conditions that the young professor from the State College discovered were a revelation. To the south of our district was an old lake bed which we all thought had dried up. Yet in April it was covered with from six to fourteen inches of water. The professor waded across it in hip boots, stopping occasionally to scoop water into the white-lined dipper he carried. Each scoop brought up from five to a hundred well-developed mosquito larvae or "wrigglers." Draining off some of the water, he poured the larvae into quart jars and later he projected some of these same wriggling dragons on his lantern screen to convince any skeptics.

If mosquitoes keep you awake, evict you from your garden, spoil your games and parties, and ruin your summer existence . . .

Search your neighborhood for swamps, flooded basements, and other "casual water"; then get busy and do something about it







Community Problem?

Spray oil or other larvacides on undrainable pools

Get experts to locate all the pest-breeding spots







This story tells what one group of citizens did—turn to page 70 to learn how you can do likewise

Photographs, courtesy of Nassau County (N. Y.) and Cape May County (N. J.) Extermination Commissions and Thomas D. Mulbern

nearly free from mosquitoes last summer

To the west of our district a creek had developed a hundred meanders in which the water backed up until an area we had thought to be grassy meadow was in reality another hummocky, mosquito-breeding swamp. Distributed over the field were eight or ten abandoned artesian wells formerly used by a mill. Now they were poorly capped and about each was a boggy area.

"It is estimated," said the professor in his

"It is estimated," said the professor in his talk, "that a field containing about two gallons of water a square foot will produce 69,696,000 mosquitoes to the acre, and I'd estimate that today we have seen forty acres of flooded land."

One lady worked briskly with a pencil. "Why, that makes 2,787,840,000 mosquitoes!" she gasped. "And we've got to feed them all!"

Thereupon most of the men in the audience put their names on the list of those who were willing to work Saturday afternoons, Sundays, or in the evenings either digging drainage ditches or spraying oil on swamps. Donations were solicited from those who could not work. Two women agreed to visit all schools in the district with bottles of larvae to show the children what to look for in pools and puddles and to emphasize the importance of seeing

that all house gutters drained properly and that no old cans or other water-holding receptacles were allowed to accumulate or remain unemptied for seven days. Home owners were asked to cover with a film of strained crank-case drainings or kerosene any pool that they could not drain. Two other women were to put contribution boxes in all local stores that would coöperate in this way.

Two men were named to meet with the County Commissioners to see if the meandering creek could not be deepened. Two others were delegated to get the County Surveyor to repair a poorly installed storm drain that was creating a small, dirty lake at a road intersection. One woman volunteered to solicit the use of enough automobiles to take the fifty odd mem-

bers of the high school biology class out to study the swamp conditions. One man agreed to ask the president of the mining company that owned the unused artesian wells if he would lend a horse to help our men make ditches from the wells to the creek. A woman arranged to give a summary of the professor's talk to the newspapers and to follow it up with accounts of the progress of the campaign.

[Please turn to page 70]

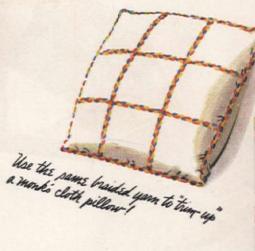
Spray catch basins; make cesspool covers tight; bury or empty all water collectors

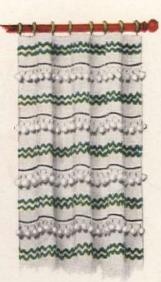








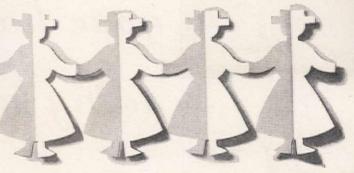




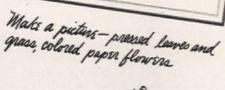
Row-of green nicknack and white ball frings



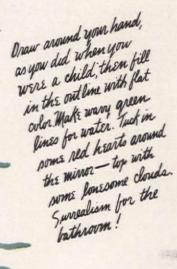
Prim little now of cut-out paper dolla-

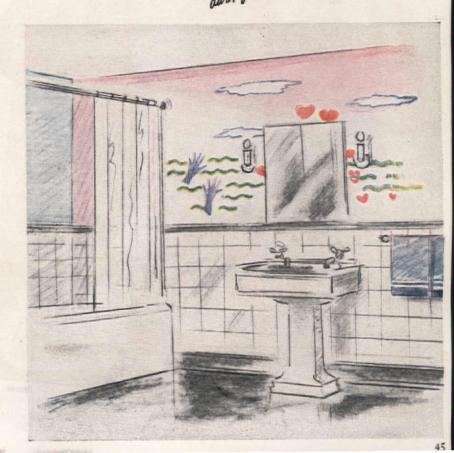


Hork or cross-patitch them to course linen.











Tray arrangements by the author show a fine appreciation of color, composition, and distinction. Descriptions, page 54

photographs in natural color by F. M. Demarest

For the fruit course fresh red strawberries and green grapes on the first level of this lovely old epergne with dainty fresh flowers emerging from their midst

find a tray that yearns to be yours. Don't get a thing to go on it that doesn't enhance its feeling-modern and sleek,

painted and peasant, tin and sturdy.

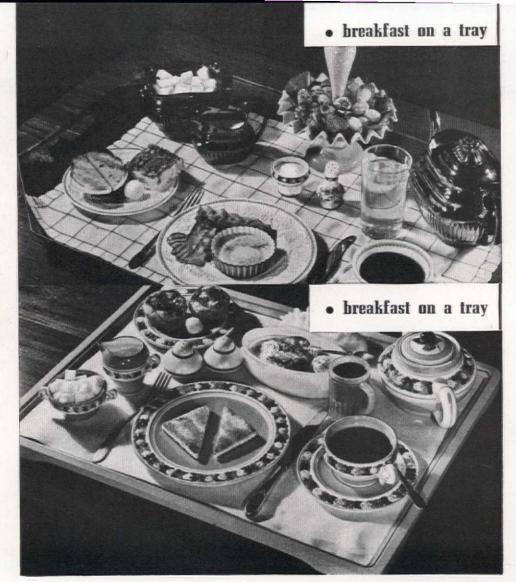
Take your imagination with you when going to an antique shop, a rummage sale, or when lunching with a friend at "Ye Olde Gray Goose Inn." Window shopping on the avenue, or turning the advertising pages of your best loved magazine, both yield treasures. The feminine shopping instinct is the fuel for the fire and what marvelous training in restraint it can have if one will collect with an object in view and build to a pattern. Priceless antiques are not your goal, but pleasant things that appeal to you through their form, color, and actual usability.

One point to remember when selecting the tray itself is to be conscious of the outer edge encircling the tray. The eye is charmed by a pleasing frame for your picture. The rectangular or oval tray has charm, but pleasant curves for the

eye to wander along are more exciting.

Don't choose all flat, spread-out things to go on your tray. For in addition to your tastefully arranged finds there must also be room for knives, forks and spoons. If the tray is too crowded it may cause things to spill as the silver is being unwedged from the overhanging dishes. Haven't you seen an invalid's weak fingers groping to pull a fork from its cave? So choose things that "sit small." The open spaces will also let the background show and silhouette the shapes of the various objects.

Personally I love flowers on a tray, since I am interested in flower arrangement, but to those who are not of this persuasion why not have a tiny compote bearing fruit to lift high the spirits and to prevent your tray from having that most unattractive flat, stepped-on look. [Please turn to page 531]



Delight your house guest with these Enough to put your house guests in the rosiest of morning humors are these good breakfasts, thoughtfully planned beautifully cooked and sent up on a tray! In

planned, beautifully cooked, and sent up on a tray! In the first picture the oeufs en cocotte (the French way of saying eggs baked in cream and butter) look pretty de luxe in the little French ramekins. Lacking these, we suggest you do them in muffin pans and then easily slip them out onto a plate. Too, there are toasted English muffins and, of course, our own New York coffee cake for the second cup of coffee. The creamed chipped beef, mushrooms and eggs on the second tray come sailing in by boat, a charming milk white covered dish, also shown on the opposite page. A re-examination of your own collection of odd pieces of china will probably reveal something you can use in a similar way. Canned loganberry juice, in the little white mug, is new to many, but very popular with those who have tried it. The tray at right is for the charming lady you've invited for the week end who likes things dainty, fresh, and very feminine. We wouldn't go so far as to say that every breakfast tray should suit the personality of each guest, but you'll have to admit there's a point there and worth as much consideration as you can give it. Of course, the food itself has to be practically faultless for it will have to bear the close scrutiny of those not diverted by table conversation, and with plenty of time on their hands for eating leisurely and considering every biteful! They'll never be in a better mood to really appreciate some of that wonderful homemade marmalade you've been saving for the right occasion or, the new twist you've given to an old recipe, such as the raspberry jam pinwheels shown on the second tray. Remember, too, that hot food must always be served hot, cold food cold--and no in-between stages. Many breakfast sets have covers to keep food warm. Or, you can buy shiny metal covers to put over the food "on the way up." So-delight your house guests with breakfast on a tray!



Three good ways to glorify breakfast on a tray, spoil your guests, and mark you as a hostess extraordinary. Complete menus, next page

breakfast on a tray

Fresh Strawberries

Grapes

Oeufs en Cocotte

Crisp Bacon

(Place small amount melted butter, salt and pepper in bottom of small ovenproof dishes. Drop in egg, sprinkle with salt and pepper and add a little cream. Set in hot water and bake just until the egg white is set.)

Toasted English Muffins

*New York Coffee Cake

Tomato Juice (very cold with ice cubes)

French Toast Maple Syrup

Coffee

"Recipe from the American Home Basic File

breakfast on a tray

Chilled Canned Loganberry Juice

*Chipped Beef and Mushrooms with Hard Cooked Egg Slices (serve on hot buttered toast)

Raspberry Jam Pinwheels

(Roll *Baking Powder Biscuit dough about 1/8 inch thick, spread with raspberry jam, roll up and slice I inch thick. Bake in muffin pans.)

Honeydew Melon

Hot Cooked Cereal Crisp Bacon

Toasted Raisin Bread

Coffee

*Recipes from the American Home Basic File

Photographs, courtesy Pan-Pacific Press Bureau



They're new and they're fun—these

1. HAWAII

Next month Mexico and French Canada

breakfast on a tray

Chilled Pineapple and Grapefruit Juice (half and half)

Soft Cooked Egg

Broiled Canadian Bacon

Hot Buttered Toast

Orange Marmalade

Coffee

Fresh Strawberries Fruit Sugar

Shredded Ralston (heated in oven)

Milk or Cream

*Popovers

*Continental Marmalade

Coffee

*Recipes from the American Home Basic File

Photograph printed on back of each menu

ELINOR SCOVILLE

THIS, says the economic prophet whose trim goatee daily adorns column-left in the evening paper, may easily be American travel season of the century. All of us, he opines, are shortly to be up and about, going somewhere, viewing something. Expeditions are about to empty easy chairs and bring forth Baedekers and binoculars.

"Which means," says Grace McIlrath Ellis, "that it'll be a perfect season for party-hosting. No better leavener for a group get-together was ever made than a traveler (whether he's merely expectant or already delivered). He may be off for the races or back from a garden tour, Bermuda-bent, off for the mountains, Mardi Gras, or Manitoba's "Muskie" grounds. Or he may be a pair of hobnail fans soon to be headed for the World's Fair by the circuitous route of Cobble-Rock Inn and Wooden Bowl Antique Shoppe.

Whoever he is, build a gathering around him, invite in a few who've been, some who'd like to go, fit the food to the destination and the games and chitchat to the journey. And you've an occasion as surely slated for memory-lingering as Macaroon Ice Cream at Charleston's Villa Margherita or Hawaiian Coffee Cake in Honolulu."

This is just the time to change your party giving technique -even if you are noted for having successful ones. . . . Change your menu-even if your friends do love that special dish you make so well. . . . Change your whole party outline-have a Hawaiian party! If your guests have ever been to the Paradise Islands, nothing will thrill them more, and if they haven't, this will open their eyes to a few things about suc-

cessful party giving.

The hibiscus are blooming and fresh pineapples are coming into the markets. You need nothing more for a good start, except a date for the party and a good guest list. The latter is the most important thing in party giving, a matter we hope

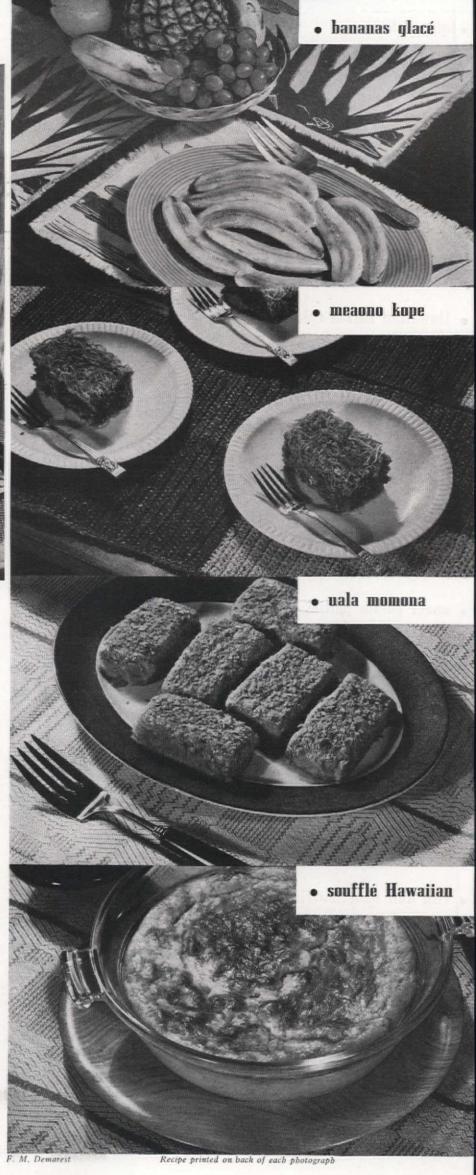


Travelogue parties

you have noted. The most delicious menu is unimportant if you have a group of uncongenial people gathered around your table, so carefully select your guests and go to it in the Hawaiian manner.

If you like to give Sunday morning breakfasts after your friends have been on the golf course, playing tennis, or horseback riding, or if you just like to have people in, regardless of athletic activities, set your table with grass mats, Hawaiian lauhala, Chinese, or with a grass linen cloth, and in the center pile all of the fresh fruits that you can find in the markets. Either a low basket or a palm husk can hold these—just lurk around your neighbor's palm tree until they cut down a palm husk, and if there is a shower of the delicate yellow bloom too, use that for decoration elsewhere in the house. Among the fruits, be sure to have pineapple (feathers blowing!) a brown hulled coconut, guavas if possible, apples, peaches, grapes, and always bananas, especially small ones.

Just before the guests arrive, place a freshly picked hibiscus at each place, all one color or a variety of gay colors if you have access to enough different plants. Before the guests are seated, have a frosty glass of pineapple juice to greet them, with a long finger of pineapple sticking up in the glass-both of these items are canned, and quite as tasty as the fresh pineapple. Before this has been entirely consumed, bring in your pièce de Hawaiian a rice and ham soufflé—(recipe, page 50), a soufflé that will not fall before you have placed it on the table. Another selling point for this soufflé, is that the next day, sliced and fried in butter, it is even better to eat-so be sure and make a large amount of it. Steaming hot coffee, hot rolls, poha, papaya or guava jam, and the fresh fruit from the center of the table are delicious accompaniments for this soufflé. For a sweet finish, you might serve cold, with another pot of hot coffee, Hawaiian coffee cake (recipe, page 50). This, of course, is made the day before the party. Your guests will leave the table in a blissful state I assure you, and



dlazed bananas

Beat together..... ½ cup guava jelly 4 tablespoons melted butter 21/2 tablespoons lemon juice

Peel and cut in halves lengthwise..... 4 bananas Arrange in shallow baking dish and pour over them the jelly mixture. Place under broiler, basting occasionally, until soft and glazed. Serve with meat.

Submitted by ELINOR SCOVILLE

Or glaze bananas this way: roll in fruit juice such as lemon, pineapple, or orange; sprinkle with brown sugar and cinnamon, dot with butter; broil. Or, spread with canned cranberry sauce and broil.

Other jellies, currant or grape, for instance, may be substituted for the guava jelly in the first recipe.

Tested in THE AMERICAN HOME KITCHEN

Hawaiian coffee cake

	cups flour teaspoons cinnamon teaspoon nutmeg
Add and mix until crumbly	cups brown sugar cup shortening
	cup chopped nut meats teaspoon soda cups buttermilk or sour milk

Mix enough to blend and turn into well-greased pan (8x8x2 inches). Sprinkle with reserved crumb mixture and cover lavishly with grated or shredded coconut. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) about 50 minutes. Serve for dessert with hot coffee.

Submitted by ELINOR SCOVILLE

Tested in THE AMERICAN HOME KITCHEN

sweet potato patties

Add	Boil and peel.	1/2	medium-size sweet potatoes teaspoon cinnamon tablespoons brown sugar
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Shape into long oblongs or round patties. Roll incrushed cornflakes

Place in a very well buttered baking pan and heat thoroughly in a hot oven (400°F.). These may be made the day before, kept in the refrigerator, and heated just before serving. Serves six.

Tested in THE AMERICAN HOME KITCHEN Submitted by ELINOR SCOVILLE

Dinner menu-Hawaiian style: sea food cocktail or canned papaya juice with the juice of one fresh grapefruit added to the can; pork, cut single portion size, wrapped in banana leaves, tied with raffia and baked, or pork roasted and basted with pineapple juice; sweet potato patties; old-fashioned cole slaw; glazed bananas; hot rolls; Hawaiian coffee cake; coffee.

rice and ham soufflé

T	
In a saucepan cook until soft	I am applied also
and mushy	cup cooked rice
	cup milk
	1 cup grated American cheese
	1 can (4½ oz.) deviled ham
Add	3/4 teaspoon salt
	II.g. Depper
Beat until they stand in peaks	2 egg whites
Beat until thick and lemon colored	2 egg yolks
To the egg yolks add the rice and ham mixtu	ure and carefully fold into the
beaten egg whites. Turn into well buttered 8-in	ach casserole Set in pan of hot
water. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) about	35 minutes Serves 4
Submitted by ELINOR SCOVILLE Tested in T	HE AMERICAN HOME KITCHEN
Luncheon menu-Hawaiian style: frosty glas apple sticks; rice and ham soufflé; steamed zu	ss of pineapple juice with pine- achinni with melted butter; hot

rolls; guava jelly; fresh fruit from center of table; coffee.

For breakfast, page 48, a simple wooden service, lauhala mats and a lush centerpiece of fruits. Fishnet cover, wooden plates and "Hawaiian Fern" silver for buffet table, page 49. Cup-of-gold centerpiece with cups to match decorate table below. Table settings were created and taken in Hawaii for The American Home by Gump, San Francisco. Flowers, Hazel's Flower Shop, Honolulu



more convinced than ever that you are truly a clever hostess. When you entertain another group of friends, have a Hawaiian dinner party. It may be either quite elaborate or very simple, according to the budget. Either way it will be delicious and attractive and so different from the dinner parties you have been giving and going to these past few years. Use the same table decorations if you wish, and the same mats or cloth as suggested for breakfast. Or use flowers instead of fruit-a cluster of yellow or white Hawaiian ginger, fragrant and delicate, if you live in California in the fall, or a low bowl of gardenias-or like the Hawaiian hotels, have a large bouquet of hibiscus, each blossom placed on the end of a bamboo stick, needle thin and two feet long. The hibiscus lasts only one day, in or out of water, so picking them at the last minute assures you of an unwilted bouquet. If you decide to use fruit for your centerpiece again and have had that large tapa cloth put away for a long time, this is the occasion to get it out and use it for a tablecloth.

Here is where the simple or elaborate theme comes in-the placing of a real flower lei at the place of each woman guest. If you have bushes, or know where you can secure them inexpensively, leis of sweet smelling waxy gardenias give a lush appearance to your table and guests as well. Fortunately many of the cheaper flowers make a prettier lei I think, and you may buy them ready made from a florist if you get your order in days ahead, or you may try making them yourself and find it's really quite easy if you take time and do not try the most elaborate kind. Perhaps you know a Japanese woman who could teach you to make them -nevertheless, here are the directions for the simple and easy-

to-make leis.

Late in the day, when the table is set and the food prepared, pick a large basket of marigolds, daisies, geraniums, preferably the Martha Washington variety, carnations, or sprays of magenta bougainvillea. Then get a spool of green thread, about No. 40, and a long needle. The daisies, marigolds and single geranium blossoms are strung along on the thread, pushed closely together, the needle piercing the middle of the flower. For the bougainvillea you need more patience and skill-take each spray and wrap it near the other spray, until you have a thick, closely packed lei, very beautiful if worn with the right gown. The carnation leis are lovely, but it takes about two hundred and fifty flowers to make a large full lei! If you are having many guests or find lei making a hard task, make delicate little wrist leis that may be tied on, using raffia at each end to make the ties. These wrist leis are

[Please turn to page 62]



This summer, get up and go. "Short-and-simple" is the word for meals these days. The simple summer lunches and suppers your family enjoy most mean short kitchen-time for you. And soup is just right for the nourishing onehot-dish. Keep Campbell's Soups handy - mainspring of many a meal that will set you free!



Thee for a summer morning

Campbell's Vegetable Soup Toasted Ham and Celery Salad Sandwiches Sponge Cake with Orange Icing Milk

THE MORNING'S YOURS if you have Campbell's Vegetable Soup on hand for lunch. Fifteen different garden vegetables in good beef stock make a lunch dish that tempts the appetite, then satisfies it. And all yours for just a few minutes kitchen-time.

Thee for a long afternoon

Campbell's Cream of Mushroom Parsley Omelet with Crisp Bacon Tossed Green Salad Hot Corn Muffins Chilled Pineapple with Cookies Iced Coffee

HOURS TO CALL YOUR OWN...then this supper to do you proud as a meal-planner. Doesn't it sound good? ... and look good? That coaxing cream of mushroom soup has the flavor of young hothouse mushrooms in every creamy spoonful, and dainty mushroom slices in every plate.

Thee FOR AN EVENING'S FUN

Campbell's Chicken Soup Asparagus Tips on Toast with Cheese Sauce Pickled Cucumber Rings Fresh Strawberry Shortcake Iced Tea

GO TO THE MOVIES or take a cooling drive. Yes, you can get away . . . if you serve this easy-to-fix, easy-to-enjoy, easy-to-clean-up-after supper. Dad and the young folks will like every bit of it, from soup to shortcake. Something to remember . . . Just as sure as you like chicken, you'll like Campbell's Chicken Soup.



It's lovely to LOOK AT!

There's a kind of lyric beauty about this new Frigidaire ... the kind of exciting handsomeness that will make you want to hum a tune in your kitchen. It's cheerful in its clean whiteness. Gracefully modern, too, with its coloraccented interior. And it's the most useful Frigidaire you've ever seen! Beauty-built to last a generation, and planned for fingertip convenience by one of the nation's

It's loaded with FEATUR.

From top to bottom, wherever you look, whatever you touch, Frigidaire's easy superiority is as plain as day! For in this greatest Frigidaire of all time you get every one of the great Frigidaire advantages that have brought foodkeeping to its highest level, that make for lasting economy and long service. And new convenience features, such as better planned storage space, more room for tall bottles, stainless, rustless surfaces for easy cleaning, automatic lighting ... and many others. Inch for inch, dollar for dollar, it's the most value-full Frigidaire we've ever built!



ns or a large roast. In

Extra-Large Meat Tender slides

out like a drawer. Saves many food dollars every month by

Frigidaire invites you to visit the General Motors Exhibits at the New York World's Fair and Golden Gate International Exposi-tion, San Francisco.

It's both for the MONEY!



And take this matter of price! Maybe you're thinking that all this value, all this beauty, costs more! But it doesn't! It costs less than ever before! Just imagine! You can own a new, 6 cubic foot genuine Frigidaire for little more than \$100! Prices are lowest in Frigidaire history on every single one of 17 beautiful models! Just look at the price tags. Your nearby Frigidaire Dealer has Proof of these great bargains. Go in and see him . . . today! He has some moneysaving facts you'll be delighted to learn.

FRIGIDAIRE DIVISION

General Motors Sales Corporation, Dayton, Ohio . Toronto, Canada

FRIGIDAIRE is the trade-mark of the refrigerator manufac-FRIGIDAIRE is the trade-mark of the refrigerator manufactured by the Frigidaire Division of General Motors-world-wide leaders in the refrigerator, range and motor car industries. Be sure the store you go to sells FRIGIDAIRE, made only by General Motors.

made only by General Motors.

IMPORTANT! All prices quoted are Dayton, Obio, delivered prices and include installation, Federal Taxes and 5-Year Protection Plan. Transportation, state and local taxes (if any) extra. All prices subject to change without notice. See your Frigidaire dealer for local prices.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

It's the Favorite

It's Frigidaire

Trays are fun!

[Continued from page 47]

The objects assembled can be of such a heavenly, lovable combination that no flowers are needed in regular use at home. But if you go one step further and are not only tray conscious but are of a mind to enter your brain child in a flower show, you naturally include flowers or plant material of some kind. Here are the points for which your endeavor is judged: color combination, proportion and balance, distinction and originality, relation of flowers to receptacle and accessories, suitability to occasion (practicality and correctness), and condition (paint, freshness).

Color combination: Let the color be so winning that it almost takes your breath away. Let one color dominate the scene and the others help put it across. You will work for color balance unconsciously. You wouldn't place all the white things in one patch on a tray, and all the green ones in another.

Proportion and balance: Don't let all the dishes slide to one side because you have no design or plan. You might have the highest point at the center back and the other accessories sloping down from there. Or have two high points at opposite sides, toward the back, one balancing the other. There must be a weight balance as well as a height balance.

Distinction and originality: This is the illusive flavor that will make it stand out as a very special tray. It may achieve this quality through straightforward simplicity, through a wonderful new flow of color, through a new use of old things, or an unusual combination of new ones, or perhaps through a study of textures.

Relation of flowers to receptacle and accessories: Your flowers, their foliage, and container must look so much a part of your general decorative scheme, that at first glance you see them as part of the tray architecture and color sweep. Repeat in them your background color, the colors of the dishes, glassware, or any accessory. Have the container agree perfectly with dishes or glassware in color and texture. See that it is so placed as to aid the height and weight balance.

Suitability to occasion: The suitability of your tray means this—how well it fits the use to which it will be put. What food is to be served, what kind of service the occasion requires, and how appealing your interpretation is of these factors.

Condition: This means the condition of the tray as well as the accompanying possessions. If things are painted let the paint be uniformly new and shining, or antiqued and venerable; if metal, polished and cared for; if wooden, mellowed and waxed. The pink of condition for everything, crispest of linen, shiniest of glass—no







You may work like a beaver on your washings and still have tattletale gray! To get rid of that drab, dingy look, you need a soap that washes out deep-down dirt as well as the surface kind. You need Fels-Naptha Soap—golden bar or golden chips. And here's the reason why...



You get two willing workers in Fels-Naptha—richer golden soap teamed with gentle dirt-loosening naptha. Two busy hustlers that speed out every last speck of dirt and make clothes dazzling white, sweetly fragrant. Enjoy this extra help both ways. Use Fels-Naptha Soap for all barsoap jobs. Use Fels-Naptha Soap Chips for all box-soap jobs. These golden flakes pep up washing machines like magic—because they're HUSKIER—not puffed up with air like flimsy powders! No sneezy dust to bother you. And you get the grandest suds ever because they now hold a marvelous new suds-builder. Ask your grocer today for Fels-Naptha Soap—golden bar or golden chips—and put an end to tattle-tale gray in your house!



chips, cracks or general air of despondency for this service!

> Description of trays shown on page 46

1. Tea for Two: Copper luster embraced by an old brown tin tray of pleasing outline is very easy to love. The teapot, creamer and sugar are old and of marvelous texture, giving forth flame and gold tints. For this reason and because of their being small in scale, strawberries were used on the first level and zinnias and scabiosa were chosen to carry these lights aloft. The cups, saucers and plates are modern. They have a blue band, flame and yellow flowers and bright green leaves. Hence, the echoes aboveblue plums, then blue bachelors buttons, tiny yellow marigold, snap dragon, gaillardia. The salpiglossis towering at the top is striped with yellow and has the same background tone as have the epergne and napkins.

White napkins would have been too "un-mellow" so a lovely, old hand-woven linen in a putty-natural tone was used to make these simple fringed ones. The epergne exactly matches the napkins and as a unit, this neutral wedge forms an appealing contrast to

the warmth of color.

2. Supper Tray for Sister Sue: A bright and washable underpinning for the tray whose strenuous life work is to be catering to that of children. Its light green color is repeated in the grapes and the

tips of the celery. Old milk-white glass was chosen because it can be found in so many shapes that appeal to youngsters.

Celery and carrot strips are elevated in space, if not in affections, in this dear, little white epergne. Or a lollypop might be something to aspire to, towering above the spinach and workaday courses of a child's meal.

The boats are covered dishes for the hot vegetables. The element of surprise enters in and makes their contents wholly desirable, we have

3. Tray for the Lord of the Manse: Before you dash away to the distant dog show or a flower show and you feel virtuously that you've planned the family's lives rather well, do count on a bit of "tray service" for the man of the house. It will cheer him no end, and he'll feel less injured than when he is served a meal in lonely state at the dining table.

Red is supposed to be dear to the eye of the man, so we'll start with an old tin tray, painted a heavenly subdued shade of this color. A lovely old pewter pot holds coffee. Its pleasing form and character echo the feeling of the tray, its lines are friendly with the curves of the edge and its texture repeats the tray's old gray highlights. A tall goblet with kindred lines and delectable texture was chosen to balance the pot. A pewter plate holds the front of the stage. Its edge and that of the [Please turn to page 64]

Photograph on back of menu Heat gently, stirring constantly until sugar barely melts. Serve on hot buttered toast. Sprinkle with cinnamon.) Cream or Milk Strained Honey Link Sausages *French Rolls "Petit Déjeuner" Fresh Orange Juice Blueberries Corn Meal Griddle Cakes Soft Scrambled Eggs Country Sausage Basic File Orange Toast Wheat Krumbles breakfast on a tray American Home The from *Recipe

The home of Paul Thirv

[Continued from page 26]

The house is built in two stories with sleeping and living quarters on each floor, forming two virtually independent apartments. It is built into the hillside so that there are two stories above ground level at the front but only one at the back. Rear windows in the upstairs living room open directly onto the walled-in garden terrace while the broad sweep of front windows opens on the front balcony and surveys the city and park beyond.

First Floor: The front door opens into a generous size entrance hall and the owner's working quarters adjoin it. A grilled partition and floor-to-ceiling draperies separate the two, but one large sitting room can be created by pulling the draperies along their ceiling track and folding

modern metal-railed open stairway, hung in the clear but framed against the wide front window of the entrance hall, leads up to the living room. This entrance hall is done in an Oriental manner with teakwood furniture and woodwork, Chinese red ceiling, silver walls, Chinese blue doors, and straw floor matting. The ample size owner's bedroom has tan walls, pale green woodwork, a wine-colored carpet, tan bed cover and chair and draperies with horizontal stripes in winetan-white combination. Built-in units along two walls here include bookshelves, storage cupboards, and an excellent overhanging desk-drafting table. The shelving over the desk is ceiling high; the other units are built half way up the wall. They give the room individuality and equip it thoroughly; the only other furniture is the bed, an armchair and table. A servant's room and the utility room are at the back of this floor

Second Floor: The stair leads

back the hinged partition. A into the 19'-0" x 27'-0" space Each floor serves as an individual apartment. First floor includes work space with movable partitions. Second floor, ENTRANCE with wide windows, overlooks city and walled-in garden BED ROOM DINING PLANTS SKYLIGHT OVER LIVING 19-0"x 27-0" 드메이다 Built-in shelving and desk distinguish owner's tan BALCONY and green bedroom. Bed, chairs, BED ROOM and table are only 13'-0"x 17'-0" other furniture

Now I've got 3 times the Confidence in my

Man-Power



... Since I discovered Pepsodent Antiseptic. Curbs unpleasant breath and is still antiseptic when diluted with 2 parts of water. Lasts 3 times as long ... goes 3 times as far as ordinary mouth washes.



JITTERY ... that was me whenever I came face to face with a man.

SPENDTHRIFT, too ... on expensive hair-do's, on two-hour make-up jobs, but it didn't seem to help.



I'm doing all right now,

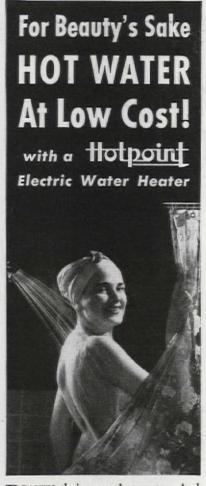
thank you! It was a simple matter of confidence ... quickly and easily acquired.

> For critical close-ups, for all important engagements, be more confident your breath is sweet. It costs so little to be confident. Pepsodent Antiseptic curbs unpleasant breath and is still antiseptic even when diluted with two parts of water. Thus it lasts 3 times as long, makes your money go 3 times as far.

Don't take the chance of missing romance... social or business success ... just by a breath! Keep your breath sweeter, fresher for hours by gargling, morning and evening, with Pepsodent Antiseptic. Get a bottle today!







BEAUTY thrives on hot water. And there's always instant hot water for your beauty bath and every other household need when you have a Hotpoint Electric Water Heater. Smartly styled models for kitchen or basement installation are easy to buy on Hotpoint's friendly finance plan. Mighty inexpensive to operate, too! Before you build or modernize, make your home truly modern with automatic electric water service. Mail coupon today.

Hotpoint Water Heater Better In 6 Big Ways!

1. SAFER — No matches, flames, fumes or danger!
2. CLEANER—No soot—no fuel dies.

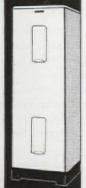
3. FASTER—Calrod Unit
—immersed in water—
transfers heat faster.

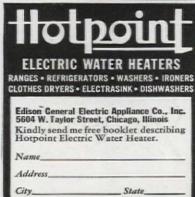
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which serves for general living quarters, an exceptionally gracious and open room admirably organized for reading, relaxation, conversation, and dining. Lighted almost from floor to ceiling on three walls by windows and glass block masonry, its remaining wall surface is painted dead white with white woodwork. Rugs are vellow and so is the low lounge by the fireplace wall while other chairs are yellow and white and the corner lounge dividing off the dining room area is pale green with white trim. A low, square center table and the dining furniture in natural mahogany complete the furnishing of the room. There is no clutter and the limited number of pieces are in large scale preserving the room's rest-ful spaciousness. The fireplace has low, broad proportions well suited to the room while adjoining it is a delightfully conceived plant window about six feet high, extending out from the room, and enclosed and roofed in sheer glass. The charming flagstoned terrace off the south side of this room has a pool, and is surrounded by a semi-circular pergola, a small formal garden and wall. Shelves for china are built in the wall separating the dining space from the kitchen, with opaque glass sliding doors on the dining side for convenience.

The kitchen has modern, builtin wall and base cabinet equipment in white, yellow chairs, and blue ceiling and floor. The bedroom on this floor has Early Colonial furnishings with an old rose rug and pale green draperies.

Building Data:

Foundation: Concrete to grade level.

Walls: Exterior; Cement-stucco on metal lath over wood studs. Glass block masonry.

Interior: Plaster on wood lath. Living room of insulating board. Roof: Built up roofing; 4 ply, tar, and gravel.

Insulation: Mineral wool in roof.

Windows: Steel frame.

Doors: Wood.

Flooring: ¼ inch Presdwood. Lower bedroom, asphalt composition over insulated concrete slab. Kitchen, linoleum. Baths, ceramic tile.

Equipment: Gas fired kitchen range, refrigerator, furnace, hot water heater.

CORRECTION: In the list of booklets published in the May issue of The American Home the two following were mistakenly listed as free: "How to Be a Successful Hostess." Reed and Barton, Taunton, Mass. "Style and Charm in Every Room," United Wall Papers, 3330 W. Fillmore, Chicago, Illinois. Readers wishing either of these booklets must forward ten cents to cover costs of mailing and handling.



New Hotpoint Electrasink Washes All Dishes, Disposes Of Garbage For A Few Cents A Day!

NOW tiresome, beauty-robbing hand dishwashing and unsanitary accumulation of garbage are banished by the amazing new Hotpoint Electrasink! Dishes are washed hygienically clean by a radically new method. Food waste is flushed away instantly before it becomes garbage. You save an hour a day for a few cents operating cost!

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kitchen, mail coupon for full information about Hotpoint's Electrasink. Dishwasher or Waste Exit can be furnished separately. Available on easy payment plan.

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A tiny red cottage

[Continued from page 19]

equally suitable for a cabin in the mountains or a cottage by the seashore.

The size and shape of my plot of land-it was less than half an acre and shaped like a piece of pie with three boundary fences and five huge old apple treesdetermined the placing of the house. It was carefully located in relation to the trees, boundary, and view as well as to the projected well and garden. Since the house was planned to be much less impressive in size than the trees around it, I decided that it could command its site attractively by its gay color and design. I thought of it as a house drawn in red crayon and outlined in white chalk. And what color would be more suitable than red against the green of the old apple trees, and what trim more effective than dead white, especially on the gingerbread cornices? I didn't realize at the time that my design was very much akin to rustic, peasant homes in Sweden and Switzerland and to small wooden churches in Alaska, but I've been told so since.

I visualized the cornices as white wooden embroidery, which was easy to do. But it wasn't as easy to get a pattern with which to cut them out. Dozens of patterns as well as color were considered and discarded. The final "embroidery" pattern was made of heavy cardboard and transferred to lumber. It was cut out by the inch, put up by the yard and four band saws were broken in its making. The fact that the sympathetic mill owner survived the cutting process at all still seems remarkable as well as the fact that the neighbors who did the building are still my friends. We worked from simple line drawings, which I drew from day to day, using the best of materials. The house was built solidly and well on a strong, dry foundation with exterior walls of vertical siding; the siding boards were rough sawn California pine one inch in thickness, twelve inches wide with double insulation installed in the walls. The same California pine was scraped and used instead of plaster on all interior walls and was finished with whitewash. For the floors we used fir planks, customarily laid only as stair treads, because of their width, thickness and finish. Brick was used instead of tile on the bathroom walls and a porcelain tub, which was really a laundry tub, 19" x 28" is a combination bath and shower. The "Pump Room" located back of the chimney and between the bathroom and kitchen is warm and compact and affords con-

WHAT ONE THING MAKES THIS MODERN KITCHEN

so charming?



WHAT makes that sink gleam? Why do the cupboards look so clean and fresh? And why is everything else from the refrigerator to the table and its chair so inviting?

A jury of women looked at the picture and agreed "whoever designed this new kitchen knew how women love beautiful as well as efficient things." The secret—if you haven't guessed it already—is that everything in this kitchen is made of steel. That means a smooth finish. Easy to clean with a damp cloth. Nothing to catch the dirt.

Almost everything you see here, can be had in porcelain enamel, baked paint finish or stainless steel. The freshness never fades or wears off. Kitchens stay like new.

Notice the cupboards. Doors won't bang because they're soundproofed. Color is baked on to stay.

It's easy to plan a gay, charming kitchen with steel units. Various sizes are made to fit any dimensions. Steel is economical, too. Low-priced units are available for the small home, or more elaborate styles for the larger home.

When you're shopping for kitchen equipment, look for the U·S·S Label. Wherever it appears you'll know that the manufacturer is justifiably proud of the steel he has used, that he has given to his product that quality only a fine steel can contribute. The U·S·S Label makes it easy for you to choose wisely.

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EAR and gentle reader, how can we make you realize the difference to you when you use Tampax? Doesn't it mean something to tell you that over two hundred fifty million have already been sold? Doesn't that give you assurance? There is an old saying "What others can do, you can do."

The principle of internal absorption has been long known to physicians. Tampax

has simply made it available to all women for regular monthly sanitary protection. No pins or belts. No chafing, wrinkling. No odor can form. No disposal troubles. Tampax is made of pure surgical cotton, greatly compressed. Each is hygienically sealed in dainty, patented one-time-use container. Your hands never touch the Tampax and the user is unaware of it.

Tampax now is made in three sizes: Regular, Super, Junior. These meet every individual need. You can travel, dance, golf ... use tub or shower ... Sold at drug stores and notion counters. Introductory box, 20é. Full supply for one month now available at new low prices.



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City	State

siderable amusement because of its size. An automatic electric pump draws water from a well in the garden for all bathroom and kitchen needs, and an electric storage tank holds five gallons of hot water for day and nighttime use. The "dug well" is twenty-one feet deep, has a regulation lining of tile at the base which rests on solid rock formation. The water is clear and soft and the flow is ample. The kitchen has a compact arrangement, with an electric refrigerator, electric stove and sink occupying space five feet long by thirty inches wide. There is a "California Cooler" (a storage pantry with screened ventilation) for supplies. When the weather permits us to eat outdoors, food is served from a broad window shelf through the kitchen window and there are outside electric outlets for the coffee percolator and the toaster.

The living room has a threeway exposure and a wide variety of use, with a couch bed in one end, dining space in the other and a center "library" where I sit writing in front of the fire. The fireplace has a heating unit with outlets that warm both kitchen and bath. It has side ovens in which I store kindling and wood and an old brick hearth four feet wide by nine feet long which makes a fire screen unnecessary. Across the north end of the living room three windows extend from ceiling to floor and contribute in large measure to the charm of the room. They permit a wide view of the garden and orchard and seem to bring both right into the house. The north light is restful and the hangings are gay. These windows open out on a terrace built around the huge trunk of an old apple tree. There is always shade on the terrace and just enough filtered sunlight for contrast and warmth. The old bricks are mossy and there are bright flowers in pots for added interest and color. There is a table for dining and comfortable chairs. Three flights of steps lead from the terrace: one to the garden, one to the living room, and one to a tiny outside guest stairway at the back of the house.

Those who live alone and really like it have guests for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, and occasionally for overnight.

I have always believed that complete comfort for the overnight guest means freedom to retire late or early, to rise early or late, to have access to the bathroom for a late or early shower, and to the kitchen for ice, food, or coffee.

In my house this problem has been solved by small outside stairs which lead from the bath. kitchen or garden to the guest room above. The guest room is



Are You Married to a T. B. M.?

Does he have a morning grouch? Has he complained of all the ills from A to Z? Well, don't worry too much. He's just a T. B. M. (Tired Business Man) and what he really needs is better sleep.

Sleep on OWEN hand-woven innersprings

Mattresses built around innersprings hand-woven by Owen promote restful, restorative sleep. Hand weaving and interlocking of special lead-tempered springs form a unit that never sags-is never

When you lie on an OWEN-WOVEN Innerspring Mattress its buoyancy invites sleep and its body-form support insures sleep benefits.

When you sleep on a Dr. Matti-son's PERFECT POSTURE Mattress you are resting on an Owen unit that provides heavier springs in the center section-lighter springs in upper and lower sections.

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tucked in under the eaves, is insulated against the sun and against noise from downstairs, has through ventilation and is very restful. There is very little furniture and no ornaments of any kind. The walls are whitewashed-the floor is painted flag blue and the spreads on the beds are made of old hand-loomed tablecloths in a faded red color.

It is quite difficult to analyze charm and character in a house although it is something everyone feels immediately. You only know that many related factors connocted with the trees, the garden. the view, the house itself and its size, the colors and furnishings all contribute and must be considered individually and in rela-tion to each other. The little Red House has only been finished a short time, but it seems to be a part of the old orchard already and it does have a sustained gay and cheerful character which never palls and which is delightful to return to always.

-GLADYS KIPLINGER

Pacific Northwest homemakers are modern minded!

[Continued from page 24]

today's requirements. These new houses have unsymmetrical exteriors shaped by the rooms inside the house. The rooms are given whatever shape or location they need to gain desirable light, air, and view, or bring the indoors into agreeable relation with outdoor surroundings or obtain a smoothly coördinated interior. Rooms may be combined or secluded but generally they are open. (There's not a single separate dining room among these houses, for example). But they're not compressed inside a preconceived, fixed architectural scheme like a Cape Cod cottage, an English Cotswold, or a French farmhouse. That's why the exteriors are varied and irregular in shape, with walls going off at an angle perhaps, or with wide glass areas or large solid wall areas, depending on the location and outlook of the room. (For another example, there's not a rectangular shaped house among these.) This modern method of planning gives the homemaker a house molded to his own requirements, individual site, and the general lay of the surrounding land; a house which forms a satisfactory living scheme instead of just a stale, uninspired copy of a traditional house design.

That's the intelligent, down-toearth way they're tackling house problems today in the progressive Pacific Northwest. The results are

Ten Baby Fingers...and Ten Million Germs!



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BABY SANDY, favorite of movie fans, is cared for with all the safeguards money can buy. One of the important precautions taken for her welfare is . . . cleanliness! Surroundings kept always extra clean with "Lysol's" help.

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LIZ SERVED THE BAD NEWS WITH THE COFFEE!



1. "Sure, it's a fine house this is!" blurts out the just-hired Lizzie. "That old kitchen drain is stopped up tight!"



2. "A stopped-up drain?" inquires a tactful guest. "I know the answer to that one! We'll telephone for some Drāno!"



3. Down the drain goes Drano! And it gets down deep—digs out all the clogging muck—clears the drain thoroughly!



4. "Drano not only cleans drains it keeps 'em clean!" smiles the guest. "Use a teaspoonful at night after dishes are done!"

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houses with good looks and good sense, offering stimulating, valuable new ideas and concepts for home owners and architects in other parts of the country. It's high time we appreciated such modern planning and forgot some of our addiction to the false gables and phony timber work of ye olde Englishe cottage, or the Dutch Colonial gambrel roofs and the constricted rooms they enclose, or the tiny windowed Colonial block house designs. After all, Queen Bess and the 17th Century architectural age have been dust for centuries, old Peter Stuvvesant and the Dutch Colonial age have vanished, and we don't have to shut ourselves inside solid walls for fear of the Indians. This is the twentieth century and we can be proud of the modern character of such homes as these, so well suited to the Pacific Northwest setting of hills and lakes.

Home of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Strother

[Continued from page 24]

materials. Our photographs were taken, however, before the first floor terrace along the south side of the house was laid or before grading and landscaping softened the foundation line.

The lot is rectangular, a typical suburban shape on which a house can only be built lengthwise. A house on such a lot would customarily be designed with all the windows at the front, facing the street. But here large window areas, a terrace, and second story porch are located on the south side and the house was raised off the ground so that all the rooms in the house could overlook the lake and distant mountain view beyond. Raising the house above ground makes it also possible to include four side windows for the basement recreation room. The north side of the house is the service side enclosed except for two narrow horizontal bands.

The plan is an instance of what can be done to make interior arrangements more flexible and interesting. The commonplace arrangement of this plan, one encountered frequently, would place entrance door and stairway at the front, left side of the living room. Separate dining room and kitchen would be lined up behind it. All household traffic would pass back and forth through each room with no privacy for any room. How much better this layout is with its front entrance at the side, giving the living room and stairway individual privacy and providing a separate passage to the dining room. There is also a well planned service entrance located outside

the kitchen near the garage, leaving three unbroken walls for perfect kitchen cabinet arrangements. Notice especially the way the walls are set at an angle to get the best use of interior space. The front of the stair hall is wide because it is a general circulation and living area between stair, dining, and living room. But the back of this hall is kitchen area, strictly utilitarian, so the hall is narrowed down to a minimum there. Needed space is gained for the dining room too by the angle of the wall separating it from the kitchen. The sleeping porch and a bedroom are divided in the same way upstairs. The varied appearance such clever arrangements give the three rooms on each floor is remarkable.

Upstairs there are two bedrooms and a bath, and the open sleeping porch has been planned so that it could be enclosed as an additional bedroom and bath or as a study. Built-in features such as closets, cabinets, and the living room seat, along with the large glass areas, give the interior an agreeably livable and unstereotyped character.

Building Data:

Construction: Frame.

Walls: Oil stained boards and battens, flush white siding.

Roof: Composition roofing. Interior: Plastered.

Insulation: In exposed ceilings.

Heating: Forced air system, oil

Kitchen Equipment: Tongue and grooved pine cabinets, natural lacquer finish.

Cellar hole to sunken garden

[Continued from page 32]

proved an unusually fine place for long-season blooming. Here can be found some of the very earliest spring flowers as well as blossoms on Thanksgiving Day—a remarkable occurrence for this latitude!

The layout is quite simpleflower beds along all the edges, and in the center a fine lawn which surrounds a small, severe, rectangular pool. The only variation from this simple layout is an ingenious treatment of one end. Here is a sloping rock garden, with a central flight of winding steps leading to the lawn above. Also the former basement entrance has been enlarged and made into an inviting stretch of green carpet wide enough to admit an automobile. As this opens on the level of the former barnvard, now an attractive bit of lawn, the sunken garden is nicely linked to the front door of the present home.



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LOOK HOW CERTO SAVES TIME AND MONEY, GIVES FAR FINER FLAVORED JELLY, TOO! WITH CERTO

THE OLD WAY

1. Mrs. A, after cleaning and crushing her berries, was ready to start making her jam at nine o'clock.

2. The red band on the kettle indicates the amount of fruit and juice that Mrs. A got from her berries (4 cups). The strawberries cost 16½4 a quart-2 quarts 33¢.

3. Mrs. A added 2 pounds of sugar to her berries. The sugar cost 5¢ per pound—2 pounds 10¢.

4. Following the old "pound per pound" standard recipe, Mrs. A had to boil the fruit and sugar about 30 minutes before the jam thickened to the desired consistency. This long boiling evaporated onehalf of the original weight of the berries and carried off most of the natural fresh fruit flavor as fragrant steam.

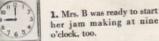
5. When Mrs. A poured her jam, she found she had 6 glasses. The cost:

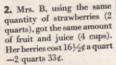
.10¢ Sugar 6) 43¢

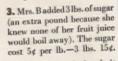
The 6 glasses of jam that Mrs. A made cost an average of at least 71/64 per glass.

6. It took 45 minutes for Mrs. A to make her 6 glasses of jam. It was nine-forty-five when she finished.









4. Mrs. B brought her fruit and sugar to a full rolling boil, boiled hard for 3 minutes, removed from the stove, and added 1/2 bottle of Certo. Certo is simply the jellifying substance of fruit in concentrated liquid form. At about 24¢ per bottle, the ½ bottle Mrs. B used cost about 12¢.

5. Mrs. B got 10 glasses of the same size from her bers

ries. The cost: Berries.....15¢ Certo (½ bottle)...

The 10 glasses cost only 6¢ per glass. Note how Certo pays for itself in increased yield . . . saves time and fuel,

6. Mrs. B's 10 glasses of jam were made in just 15 minutes. She was all through at ninefifteen. And it had cost her nothing to use Certo!

under the label

of every bottle.



THE "TRIED AND TRUE" PECTIN THAT TAKES THE GUESSWORK OUT OF JELLY-MAKING!

Building the party yard

[Continued from page 37]

was built twelve bricks high with setbacks on which utensils are placed. To provide a clean surface, black tiles were cemented to the top of the firebed walls, while the front surfaces were decorated with picture tiles heavily varnished to weatherproof them. A piece of sheet iron protects the grates when not in use and is also

used in starting a fire.

The back of the house and a high fence of rough lumber on the windy side, furnish a protected nook. On the windless side the fence is only table height. The yard accommodates twenty guests easily and a complete supply of cheap glasses, plates, cups and flatware is kept on hand so nothing has to be borrowed from the house. Paper napkins kept on a desk spindle don't blow about.

The woodwork was stained dark brown and the table tops were painted with enamel and spar varnish. The color scheme is orange and bright blue, with some yellow, purple, and amber. Above the fence a skeleton frame of tree branches gives the whole a framed, finished look and on the stubs are hung gourds, pine cones, brown teapots, brightcolored pottery and other cheerful objects. Colored lights strung on the trellis add much to the beauty of the yard and a large floodlight high on the house wall illuminates the yard at night.

The favorite menu for parties is toasted wieners and buns, a big combination vegetable salad, celery, olives, and pickles, fresh or stewed fruit and cake, coffee and fruit punch. Guests toast their own wieners, serve themselves to the "fixings," eat and talk, come back for more, or play games between courses as they like. Then-everything is washed up and put away and the yard put in order before the party ends. Games are kept in a drawer, a Ping-pong table is always set up, and bean bag, horseshoes, pole tennis, and tag are all popular. After dark a picture is taken for a souvenir and everyone signs the guest book.

This well is a fireplace

[Continued from page 33]

planned, and the roof was finished with hand-split shingles. A round roller was set between the uprights 71/2 in. below the crossbeams that support the roof, and wound with rope; a crank was fastened to the outside of one beam at that point to look quite realistic. We are still on the hunt

for a real "old oaken bucket."

Whenever we want a gay party, we bring out benches, a long rustic table, a checkered cloth, bone-handled knives and forks, and glazed pottery dishes. A wooden salad bowl and bread baskets make the table look inviting, but the pièce de résistance is the fireplace. By the time the crowd gathers the roof has been lifted off, a fire has been burning long enough to produce nice coals, and there, on a little fifty-cent grill, is a juicy steak, or sausages wrapped in bacon, or a pan of trout in salt pork, while around the edge of the coals are potatoes, or perhaps sweet corn.

A friend who built such a fireplace, without the roof, finds it, as we do, much more satisfactory than the regular type fireplace which may or may not have a good draft. No matter how the wind blows, those working at the 'well" can always avoid the smoky side; it is at a convenient height for work, and a dozen people at

once can toast things.

Travelogue parties

[Continued from page 50]

quite as much of a thrill to your guests, though of course not nearly as elaborate.

Now for the menu for this Hawaiian dinner-start with your favorite sea food cocktail, or an avocado specialty, though we prefer canned papaya juice, with the juice of one fresh grapefruit added to a can. This is followed by your meat course, pork, roasted in banana leaves-the Hawaiian people maintain that this helps to make the meat tender. Have the butcher cut your pork in single portion size, season each piece, wrap it in a freshly washed section of banana leaf, just as you would a Christmas gift, and tie with raffia-then proceed to cook just as you would a pork roast, allowing plenty of time for complete cooking. Be sure that you have plenty of these little packages, because many of the men will be delighted to see another helping coming around. With this meat serve sweet potatoes in your favorite way or delicious sweet potato patties (recipe on page 50).

Another delightful way of serving sweet potatoes is to prepare them in the same way that you do for patties, but instead of making patties, you fill orange skins with the potato pulp-(cut off the top third of the oranges, and scoop out all of the pulp) and on top of each you place a marshmallow or piece of pineapple just before placing them in the oven. They come out of the oven piping hot and delicately flavored with orange-be sure to try this!

If you have a caterer or a very clever cook in the kitchen to do things at the last minute, have canned pineapple rings, sautéd in butter, with a pastry tube design on each, of sweet potato pulp. So much trouble to be sure, but so good to eat!

Many kinds of salads are good with this meal, but with pork we always serve grapefruit juice gelatin-made with the fresh juice if possible, just like any gelatin, minus sugar. Shredded cabbage with old fashioned cole slaw dressing like my grandmother used to make is another good idea-perhaps the dressing does not carry the Hawaiian touch, but you won't regret using it. In a saucepan, put one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon flour, one half teaspoon salt, one half teaspoon mustard and mix dry; add one half cup vinegar, cook until smooth; add one cup boiling water, cook till thick; thin this with sweet or sour cream. You now have just about one of the best cabbage dressings you ever tasted.

If you wish another vegetable with this meal, we suggest summer squash or Italian squash, boiled whole until tender, then seasoned, scooped out slightly in the center, with a piece of cheese placed on each squash. When put

WAS I PROUD OF

MY WIFE WHEN THE

IT WAS THE DRESSING

1 cup mayonnaise, ½ cup chili sauce, 1 reaspoon French's

Worcestershire Sauce, 1 tea-spoon Colman's (dry) Mustard, 1/8 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons

Colmans

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HERE'S HOW TO MAKE IT:

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minced pimiento, 1 tablespoon minced

green pepper, 1 tablespoonchopped pickle.

endive. Serves 6.

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Mix well and serve over hearts of lettuce, shredded cabbage or

SALAD

CAME IN!

back in the oven the cheese melts slightly and runs into the vegetable giving it added flavor.

Coffee, hot rolls and tropical jam, like the ones suggested for breakfast, are the accompaniments to this meal, and for dessert, the easiest in the worldcoconut cream pie from your favorite recipe, coconut ice cream, homemade or store variety, or pineapple ice. The dessert recipe that has entranced us, but that we never can afford to have for more than two people, is the one using pineapple shells filled with pineapple ice. Cut a fresh pineapple in half, greenery and all, and scoop out the meat, using it to make the ice, and then putting the ice back in the shell for serving. It does look so good and taste so good, but when pineapples are forty cents apiece, we aren't serving this to a crowd!

Good luck-may your Hawaiian parties start a new trend in entertaining-Aloha.

Outdoor eating area

[Continued from page 29]

not required, and by the following afternoon, the table was completed with a coat of outside white paint on all surfaces of the base section and one of outside varnish on the removable top. When dry, they were sandpapered and given second coats.

The planks of the removable top were bolted to two-by-fours, and plugs, cut from 7/8 inch dowels, were cemented with plastic wood into the holes on top where the bolt heads were countersunk. As the top remains outdoors only in summer, the moisture problem was considered only to the extent of varnishing the edges of the planks before bolting them together. The top section weighs about 150 lbs. and the base only slightly more. Here is the complete bill of material:

Lumber (smoothed four sides)

- 4 pieces 2" by 12" by 8' 0" 4 pieces 6" by 6" by 2' 31/2"
- 1 piece 6" by 6" by 2' 4½" 4 pieces 2" by 4" by 3' 9½"
- 4 pieces 1" by 6" by 6' 10"
- 2 pieces 1" by 6" by 2' 9" 4 pieces 1" by 6" by 2' 7½"
- 1 piece 1" by 6" by 8'

Miscellaneous

32 3/8" by 31/2" carriage bolts with nuts and washers

1/2 lb. can of plastic wood Spikes and nails

1 qt. spar or bakelite tung oil varnish

I qt. outside white paint

My neighbor glumly watched proceedings and when I asked him to a meal, he could find no fault with the table. He admitted that the large size, allowing two people

"The smartest idea in informal entertaining we've ever captured—the WESSON SALAD BAR"

Jays Mrs. FRANK BUCK THE FAMOUS EXPLORER AND WILD ANIMAL COLLECTOR



"Guests declare I really have 'a live one' in this gay, new Salad Bowl idea - the Wesson Salad Bar.

"I serve the green salad from a large, old bowl of African teak, to

"I serve the green salad from a large, old bowl of African teak, to my guests' plates—which for contrast and coolness are glass—modern—square.

"From there on it's a la carte—every guest for himself. They 'explore' among the side dishes for just the things they like to complete their salads to their individual tastes. It's a perfect way to bring your guests together in the natural informality that makes a party gay."

THE WESSON SALAD BAR-SALAD BOWL A LA CARTE

THEN Mix in Salad Bowl the Salad Bowl Dressing

1 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon sugar
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon paprika
1/4 teaspoon black pepper

Dash of cayenne
Dash of cayenne
Touch of garlic (optional)
4 cup WESSON OIL
4 cup tarragon and cider
vinegar, mixed ADD and TOSS chilled lettuce, chicory, watercress or other greens broken into mouth-sized pieces.

mouth-sized pieces.

NOW Each guest helps himself or is served a portion of the greens from the Salad Bowl; then he selects any other ingredients he likes from the side dishes and sprinkles them over his salad greens; next from the side dishes and sprinkles them over his salad greens; next he mixes or "tosses" all together to get the tang of the dressing. If he chooses, he may add more dressing.

Wesson Oil is America's favorite for salads, for waffles, for delicious vegetable cookery and for crisp, digestible fried foods. Get Wesson Oil and the other essentials for this new idea in salads at your grocer's.



Send for FREE Booklet—"The Wesson Salad Bar"

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT PEOPLE, DEPT. C 210 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.

Please send me free your new booklet "The Wesson Salad Bar"—all about the smart, new way to serve the Wesson Salad Bowl.

ADDRESS.



AND THE LAND

THE best eggs ... fine creamery butter ... expensive flavoring—no wonder Mary was upset about her cake failure.

What a pity she didn't know the importance of baking powder—that any woman who bakes can be more certain of success every time with dependable Royal Baking Powder.

You see Royal, made with Cream of Tartar, has a special "steady action" that is different from most baking powders. Royal begins its work the moment it is stirred in the batter. Thus the expansion of the batter is continuous and even. That is why Royal cakes are fine-grained . . light . . . fluffy. Why they keep their delicious moistness and flavor longer.

Many ordinary baking powders seem to have an explosive, uneven action. A greater part of the expansion is delayed until the cake is in the oven. Rising is often over-rapid. It may blow the batter full of large holes. Then the cake will be coarse...dry...crumbly.

See these actual photographs of cake, magnified, and the different results:

STEADY BAKING POWDER ACTION UNEVEN BAKING POWDER ACTION





The greater assurance that Royal gives costs only about 1¢ per baking. The rest of your ingredients cost 30 to 40 times that much. Pure Cream of Tartar makes Royal cost more per can—but the difference per baking between Royal and ordinary baking powders is only a fraction of a cent!

Remember, Royal is the only nationally distributed baking powder made with wholesome Cream of Tartar—a product of fresh, luscious grapes. Cream of Tartar leaves no acrid "baking powder taste." So ask your grocer for ROYAL. Use it

whenever you bake. You'll agree it's well worth the difference in price.

ROYAL COOK BOOK FREE

If you bake at home, you should have a copy of the Royal Cook Book which tells you how to make delicious cakes, biscuits, muffins, pies, puddings, and main dishes. Send your name and address to Royal Baking Powder, 691 Washington St., New York City. Dept. 97.

at each end and four at each side. was an asset; that there was small likelihood of its ever becoming rickety. He liked the idea of putting the high gloss, varnished top away for the winter, leaving the base outside if desired, since it was so made that it would collect a minimum of snow. And so my weakness in "trying to keep up with the Joneses"-which cost a total of eleven dollars-has resulted in a real joy in our garden. But I must watch my neighbor. . . . I fear for what may happen another spring!

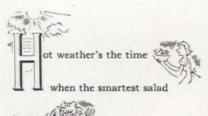
Highlights of house, Oswego Lake, Oregon

[Continued from page 23]

Location. On triangular piece of ground. Driveway and garage at front of house, garden and pools at back, side of house facing down hill with living room windows, corner kitchen and bedroom windows overlooking lake view. Main road lies between house and lake. Exterior Design: Good effect of low, irregular mass of house with projecting bays and garage wing. Overhanging eaves shade windows and protect entrance doorways. Plain white stucco walls, flush doors, large, single pane, well placed casement windows. Noteworthy use of rock fernery at garage wall relieves plain stucco walls and adds rustic character suited to natural surroundings. Interior Design: Well propor-

Interior Design: Well proportioned rooms omit detail or trim and use color to relieve severity. Living room: Yellow ceiling and three walls, blue fireplace wall. Bedroom: Yellow walls, blue ceiling. Kitchen: Yellow walls, lavender vaulted ceiling, blue trim. Bathroom: Flesh pink bath and shower stall. Excellently designed rock slab fireplace. Indirect lighting fixtures, flush with ceiling.

Equipment: Mild climate makes it possible to heat the house by heat distributing fireplace unit and wood burning range in kitchen. Electric fan in duct under windows facilitates heat distribution. Hot water coil in fireplace and range provides hot water. Insulated tank in attic stores hot water. Insulation in house walls and special provision made for double sash installation in window frames but house has proved warm enough without it so far. Fuel bill for heating, cooking, and hot water averages one cord of wood a month, about \$6.00. Electricity for lighting, refrigeration, and occasional hot plate cooking averages \$3.10. Water costs a minimum of \$1.50, so the monthly cost of utilities totals an average of \$10.60. Plumbing is installed in



is the tossed green salad

- made with a perfectly-seasoned

French Dressing.



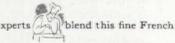
on hand a cool, crisp salad is the

work of a minute



of all you know ahead of time that

the flavor will be just right! Kraft



Dressing from superb ingredients.

America's largest-selling brand

If you prefer more tang, ask for Kraft's other kind—Miracle French Dressing.



Build a Heatilator Fireplace and avoid burning wasteful furnace fires on cool spring and fall days. This new-type fireplace—proved all over America—actually circulates heat. Warms every corner of the room and even adjoining rooms. Thousands of owners say it cuts dollars from fuel bills.

bills.

In mild climates, it is frequently the only heating unit needed. Architects recommend it for quick, thorough heating of basement rooms. Makes camps usable weeks longer, even for week-ends of winter sports.

WILL NOT SMOKE

Concealed inside the masonry, the Heatilator is a double-walled steel form around which any style of fire-place is correctly built. Eliminates the usual causes of fireplace smoking. Saves firebrick and other materials. Adds but little to fireplace cost. Send a postcard today for complete facts.

HEATILATOR COMPANY 417 E. Brighton Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

HEATILATOR Fireplace one location for economical piping between adjoining bathroom, laundry space, and kitchen. Storage: Entrance closet, large bedroom closet, kitchen closets and cabinets, and garage closet

space provide ample storage for

one or two person house.

Additional Building Data:

Roofing: Natural cedar shingles laid 3½ inches to weather because of low roof pitch.

Flooring: 2-inch fir flooring, tongue and grooved; natural color, waxed. Kitchen and bathroom: linoleum with coved base.

Wild north in the back yard

[Continued from page 30]

with a hewn tenon on one end, showing that it once had been a part of the framework of a barn, was obtained from a farmer's woodyard.

The cabin consists of one room, 14x21 feet, which serves as kitchen, dining room, lounge and conservatory. Here many a savory meal has been cooked in iron pots and kettles; and Dad, a great reader and a bureau of information, has bolted the door on many a winter night to settle important business and political questions with his cronies. Here have been held many old-fashioned dances.

The boys, who ranged from four to twelve years of age when the cabin was built, ten years ago. have practically grown up in it and the eldest, past twenty-two and learning the art of sculpture, now uses it as a studio. Its typical northland setting is an entrancing patch in summer with its pool, rock garden and flowers, and a cheery retreat in winter.

How much did it cost? Well, Dad obtained the pine and spruce seedlings from the State Conservation Department for the asking. The biggest expense was for building material, but the "slabs" used as siding, for a rustic effect, were obtained at the mill for practically nothing. The labor, of course, didn't cost anything and actually has paid big dividends in recreation, which is what counts. Dad says the total cash outlay came to about \$350. And there isn't a more charming spot in Michigan this side of Ishpeming.

Trays are fun!

[Continued from page 54]

base of the pot are alike. A round plate was chosen rather than one with an edge akin to the tray outline so that the eye would continue on through it rather than linger on more confused design.

The other accessories were chosen to repeat the swirl of the pot. Their color is a soft gray-green and their texture suggests pleasantly mellow ruggedness.

The master of the house has let it be noised abroad that there are things, other than flower arrangements, with which he yearns to be surrounded in this life. So we craftily omit one from his tray. With tongue in cheek, however, we give him an old Jersey glass flower for an ash tray.

4. Breakfast Tray: This illus-

trates the use of a set of dishes versus odd bits collected here and there. Its first appeal lies in its color. Then, too, there is some-thing particularly cheery about flower-sprigged things.

Next to catch the eye are the three strawberry topped covers on coffee pot, sugar, and milk jug. The weight of the dishes on the right side begged for some balance on the other side of the tray. so a full luscious type of arrangement was used. The container is gay, green glass-pert and upstanding, like the coffee pot. It matches the green of the foliage surrounding the sprigs of flowers. The blooms repeat the forms and colors of those on the chinalarkspur, zinnia, scabiosa, tiny marigold, bachelors buttons. The tall green leaves give height.

The solid color linen of a deep

strawberry hue matches the tops and bandings. It is a background that sets forth the color and design in the composition to the fullest. A unifying element was needed, and the dark strong color accomplishes this tying together. Cloth and napkin have an allover self-nubbed effect which gives the feeling of the flower dotted china. There is no confusion of pattern, but the feeling of agreement is there. Linens in a solid, vibrant color give really grand effects.

Linen shaped to the tray gives a unity to the whole design-no square corners to go skidding away from a pleasant curve. A bias binding stitched on and turned under, bends beautifully to your will and pattern.

The dishes "sit small" and give a sense of space between them. The tiny salt cellar is urn shaped Venetian glass is a light blue violet and makes a perfect transition between the red cloth and the shades of the flowers.

The tray itself matches the rich cream background of the china. When I purchased it at the shop, it had a perfectly straight edge. But all the joy in the dishes seemed to want to burst into a gayer edge. So I drew a design on paper and the carpenter made this little gallery for the princely sum of seventy-five cents.

The schoolmaster speaks up concerning summer vacations

[Continued from page 17]

a "project" (but never let the child hear that word-he's been projected to death!) in such a way that a child can't very well help catching it.

One day last summer I watched a group of five and six-year-olds pushing each other in and out of our garage windows. They slammed the door on each other: they threw sticks and pillows and odds and ends of garden tools. You all know the picture! Again and again there were tears, hysterical squeals of laughter, shrieks and shouts. When I'd stood it as long as I could, in spite of my remarks to myself that they should have a little unsupervised play, I sauntered out to the garage, missed a garden hoe by what amounted to a miracle and began examining a pile of old boards and shingles in the corner. I'd been meaning, ever since the garage had been repaired in the spring, to sort out that stuff for kindling wood. Even though the temperature seemed to be about 100 in the shade, nobly I got to work. The children looked at me a bit warily, I thought. They were wondering, I suppose, just

how soon I was going to ask them to help and would it be the better part of valor to offer to help. Peter picked up a stick with a nail in it. Brucie grabbed it. Mary looked disgusted. "Betcha I could make somepin with this if I only had more nails," said Brucie. I didn't quite drop my load with a clatter, but I almost did. And I didn't rush right away to get some nails, though I was tempted. I have learned, through sad experience, how soon young things' enthusiasm wanes when they see how perfectly crazy adults are about the idea, too. I told Peter he could use some of the nails in the cellar and while I carried off one very small load, Peter tugged after me to find his hammer and the nails, and Mary, puffing after him, said she wished she could find an old saw. By the time I had loitered around the cellar and then wandered back to the garage I caught a glimpse of Bruce, and the fat twinkle of Billy's legs as he rushed off with the last shingle in the pile.

Next day we bought an enormous quantity of nails, going on the theory that almost any child Rich in PROTEIN

and eggs

Science rates
Salmon richer
than almost
any other commonly-served
food in PROTEIN... the
great tissue and muscle
builder which keeps our
bodily tissues in repair

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Canned Salmon is an unusually good source of this essen-tial protective vitamin



IODINE to help prevent goitre VITAMIN A to help guard against infection

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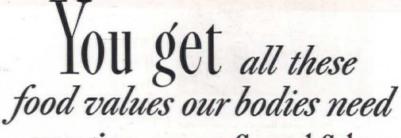
CALCIUM and PHOSPHORUS

Rich in

These food minerals are the builders of sound teeth and bones. Canned Salmon is a dependable supplier of both

Plus ENERGY fuel

Canned Salmon furnishes a liberal supply of the energy food we need to enjoy busy, active lives



... every time you eat Canned Salmon

... and because they taste so good you'll want to serve these Canned Salmon main dishes often!



BY CAROLYN EVANS

"Licking good!" is the family's verdict on Salmon Garden Bowl...the flavory, satisfying main

dish salad pictured below.

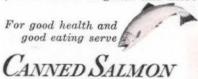
As you make Salmon Garden Bowl you'll marvel at how delicate and tender the meat of Salmon is. The generous-size, firm flakes fairly tempt you to steal a taste!

Yes, Canned Salmon enables you to serve brighter and more

attractive entrees. Hearty as a top-notch main dish should be. With a distinctive flavor your family will welcome - the taste that has made Salmon the most popular of all foods from the sea.

And mind you, each time you serve Canned Salmon, you bring to table all the important health factors described in the chart at the top of this page.

Throughout this summer you'll want to serve Canned Salmon main dishes often. So stock your pantry now, while prices are thrifty. And send for brand-new 48-page booklet of Canned Salmon recipes. FREE. Write to: Canned Salmon Industry, Department K-13, 1440 Exchange Building, Seattle, Washington.



SALMON GARDEN BOWL 2 one-pound tall cans
Salmon
1 large head lettuce
1 ly cups diced celery
1/4 cup sliced green
onions
5 hard-cooked eggs
1 medium-sized bag
potato chips

Drain Salmon sept.

ggs cut in halves over
top. Serve with this
dressing: Combine 2
cups mayonaise, 2
tbsps. prepared mustard, 5 tbsps, vinegar,
2 tbsps. minced pars
ley. Recipe makes 6 to
8 generous servings.



THE AMERICAN HOME, JULY, 1940



How to pull your home out of a fire

If you keep a household inventory, you know exactly what you have in your home and what it really is worth. Then, if you have a fire - or a burglary it is easy to determine your loss. You can make a more accurate insurance claim. You will be sure of a quick and fair settlement.



Don't Rely on Guesswork

Homeowners who buy household insurance without an inventory's help take chances. They usually buy too much or too little insurance — sometimes, the wrong kind. After a fire or a burglary they are usually unable to figure their damage correctly. And in many cases they suffer a serious loss.

Get a Free Inventory NOW



can make ten nails do the work of one. The five imps of the day before were busy at work. Nobody made any suggestions to them. I appointed myself a Keeper Away of the older boys, but that was all. There's no more rigid supervisor than an older boy! Our back yard became a beehive of purposeful activity. The children selected a site for their house under a cherry tree at the end of the yard. They built a house with a door and a window and a shingled roof. The house turned out to be a frightful looking object, patched and lopsided, and so full of nails that it continually threatened to fall down of its own weight. The older boys jeered at it, from a distance, but soon took their pup tents off into the woods and were constructing a village of their own. The house built, the smallfry turned their minds to a path through the shrubbery leading to it, a winding one with a border of small stones. They planted a garden and in the lushness of their attention the corn seed they planted seemed to come up almost at once.

OMPLETED, the house became C some days a store, with everybody in the neighborhood trying to understand the difference between a pebble for a penny and a piece of slate for a nickel. Days when Mary's will predominated it was home; Peter turned it into a hospital, with the dolls and stuffed animals as patients; Bruce and Bill demanded fort days. For six exciting weeks they used the house as the base of their activities. During its actual construction parents reported a gratifying eagerness for breakfast on the part of young workmen; after the second day there was a demand for lunches in dinner pails, such as the workmen on the garage had had. It was amazing the amount of vitamins they ate and the quantities of milk poured from a vacuum bottle that they drank. On the first rainy afternoon five youngsters, packed in neatly, just sat on the floor and gloated because the roof didn't leak! The older boys, nine and ten and eleven, who had become pioneers in the woods, occasionally came up to call and influenced the taste of the house-dwellers enough so that one afternoon I saw Bruce and Peter staggering home under a pole which bore, they told me proudly, a buffalo they'd just caught and were going to fry for supper! Another afternoon they used a slanting board to get to the top of their perisphere-house, while Mary dramatically pointed out, through the cherry tree branches, the pattern of a new world.

Words-words, all this, but it illustrates what I mean by dropping germs! I understand



For piping hot service from range to table this Roper gas range feature wins the vote of homemakers everywhere. "Peasant-Ware" pottery grill and enameled broiling pan insure fullflavored deliciousness. Chrome serving tray adds to table appearance.



this summer, the roof is to be relaid. They have been watching the roofing of the new house down the street and they think perhaps they could improve on their original job. And Mary speaks longingly of a sunroom!

It seems to me that this love for making things can be used with all ages and both sexes. There's the older boys' camp, for instance, which doesn't have to be in a woods, of course, but which can occupy almost any size back yard. The Cub Scout boy can learn how to make and take care of a fire and how to manage to cook an outdoor meal for himself. This summer we're planning to build an outdoor fireplace. We want one that will work and that won't. at the same time, break Mother's back when she obeys some of her early Camp Fire Girl urges and wants to have her turn at cooking. We want the construction to be as simple as possible and vet we don't want to make something that will be an evesore. Copies of old magazines with articles on fireplaces have pushed garden seed catalogues almost off the living room table.

Girls can be intrigued into doing something about sewing or knitting. It doesn't do to get brisk and rub your hands and say, 'Now, Daughter dear, the time has come when you must learn how to sew." Provide some exciting material and ask Daughter's advice about patterns. Be a little slow about doing anything about it yourself. One of our neighbor's daughters has been learning old fashioned square dancing this winter and has wished for a dress that would make her look like a pioneer woman when she danced. Her mother got a piece of dimity with a delightfully old-timey look about it and a pattern for what is called a "house coat" which, added together, will make Betty look the Mehitable Annabel Amanda of her dreams. She certainly hopes she can get it done soon because she's been invited to a real square dance way out in the country and she hopes to be able to "Honor vour partner" with an air that would do adequate credit to any pioneer woman!

Maybe your daughter would like to cook. You might between you, choose a menu that she would like to use for a luncheon for two or three of her friends. Practice it dramatically, as you would the dress rehearsal of a play, and then let her alone to do or die. To do or die, I mean, unless she asks for your assistance. Most women, I have observed, like to do their cooking alone and don't take kindly to having people underfoot. Mothers should remember that when it comes to their daughters and cooking and should manage to let Daughter have the kitchen to herself as

much as possible. There's a "Young Folks Cook Book" my wife has been wistfully eyeing with a view to getting it for our boys but she hasn't quite decided how she could introduce it. But almost any girl who can read could be quite safely left alone in the kitchen with it!

Do your up-to-high-school-age boys read all the time or don't they do any reading? There's a chance for you to help them, in either case. If a boy loves to read, try filling him, this summer, with early American history and with whatever information you can find about the history of your own locality. There isn't a spot of our country which hasn't had its own thrilling history and probably in any community there will be some oldster who would like nothing better than to talk to your child about "the olden times." Then explore your own locality with your son. Find out where every road from your town goes and what it was called when it was a wagon trail. Hike as much of it as modern transportation will allow you to; stop at every signpost and every memorial block. See if you can unfold to your youngster some of the thrilling background that is his. If your child doesn't read, give him the local tales and the hikes first and then see if you can't interest him in doing some actual reading about the early days of Indians and covered wagons and pioneers. At any rate, do persuade yourself that you won't let another summer go by without seeing to it that your reading-age children do read. Get your librarian to help you if you feel you're absolutely stuck. Talk to your child's teacher before school closes and see what she would recommend for you to try.

Be sure your bookworm doesn't spend all of his time reading. He might like to dramatize some of his reading adventures. Dramatics for children of all ages provide soul-satisfying experiences. Younger children can make a stirring performance with handpuppets. Pinocchio, for instance, has recently joined the wonders to be found in the ten cent store. The older child, clever with his hands, can make puppets. Or, if he becomes impatient at the intricacies of puppetry, a fifty-cent make-up kit and free rein with the old clothes in the attic will give him a good run for his imagination. A corner of the cellar or the garage, or the croquet ground with wickets removed will make a wonderful stage. Don't worry if some of the performances to which you're invited seem to be hopelessly silly. They have to start somewhere.

Croquet itself, once the stage props have been removed, can make an exciting summer sport. We all play it in our family, in late afternoon or early evening, and run a thrilling competition with chocolate milk shakes as the final prize. Croquet sets are nexpensive and the game can be fitted into very small space, in spite of what the instruction book says. A few rules may be added to make the game more exciting in a small yard; the third wicket must be made in not more than two tries, for instance.

For the youngsters who can leave home areas, swimming offers the very best in summer sport. If you yourself can't teach your children, get a responsible high school or college boy to take them regularly and teach them to manage themselves in water. Even if they don't learn to swim the very first summer, the beauty they've breathed in-as well as the water-the glint of sun on water and the reflection of summer skies will do them as much good. If you're lucky enough to be within driving distance of the ocean, do take as many family trips there as you can. And, by all means, take advantage of whatever your particular locality has to offer, be it sea, prairie, country life, or mountain.

Making a summer vacation valuable for the high school age youngster is more difficult than for the younger children. It would be grand if high school boys and girls could find jobs that would keep them occupied for part of the time and give them the fun of earning their own money. But jobs for youngsters are not as plentiful as they used to be. There are still some things that the vacationing youngster can do a little better than other people, however. I've mentioned the swimming lessons. Then there are always the "sitter" jobs for high school girls—and boys, too. Your "sitter" sits with the children while the parents go off to the movies or a party. There is no startling amount of money to be made here, of course, but contacts with adults other than parents are usually all to the good. There are always two or three high school girls in our community, too, responsible and fond of children, who use their back yards and a few toys to attract small children whose mothers are glad to leave them for an afternoon while they go off to their bridge parties, committee meetings, etc.

One of my ex-pupils ran a neighborhood newspaper for several summers while he was in high school. He made his first summer's batch of papers on a dollar hectographing machine and, the next year, got a second-hand mimeographing machine. During those years he became a rapid and accurate typist and learned from actual composition what was worth two or three years of



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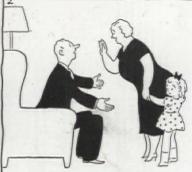


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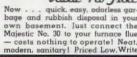
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The AMERICAN HOME 251 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. study in school. Moreover, his natural flair for news was developed and he certainly provided the neighbors with at least one half hour of chuckles a week.

Another boy, whose parents had an old-fashioned barn on their property, started out two years ago taking care of various and assorted pets whose owners didn't want to take them away on their vacations. He started out with birds, cats, and dogs, and by the end of his second summer had acquired a horse, innumerable rabbits, guinea pigs, white rats, mice, and a goat. He was a busy and happy boy and made enough money to add a comfortable amount to his college fund.

Of course, as a teacher, I am delighted with reading courses that high school people map out for themselves, with the help and advice of parents and teachers or from their own preferences for subjects in which they are interested. Teachers are pleased when youngsters come to them for advice on a list of books to be read to prepare them more fully for the next year's work. The boy who loves mathematics or science can always find research problems for his vacation.

I'm wondering right now if the efforts of Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher and others to arouse the children of this country to share what they can with the children of others might not make a real job for our youngsters this summer. Energetic, generous, and talented high school boys and girls could help many a younger child plan a neighborhood pageant or puppet show or circus where admission would not be, as it was in our days, buttons and pins, but pennies and nickels for children of other countries. In working towards this object Mrs. Fisher hopes, too, that American children may come to realize more fully what are the advantages in this land-advantages which most of them take for granted.

Above all else this summer we parents must keep on the watch against having our older children hanging out at the places where idle children congregate and exchange wise-cracks. Every village, no matter how clean and fine, definitely has its hanging-out corners. Nobody can say that an ice cream parlor with a couple of bagatelle machines is criminally bad, but, educationally, it is decidedly negative. Larger cities have more dangerous attractions. Pool rooms, nickel machines, petty gambling, cheap and vulgar companions, dirty pictures and literature go hand in hand and, together, form an educational experience we all would prefer our children not to have. After a summer of that kind of inactivity I would feel inclined to say that a child "forgets all he learns."



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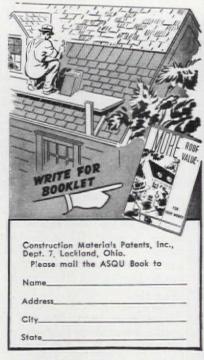
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CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PATENTS, INC.

LOCKLAND, OHIO



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Ivon Bloch

[Continued from page 27]

the nimble inclusion of the garage in the house, and the straightforward, pleasing treatment of the entrance wall where front and garage doors adjoin with no prettifying trim whatsoever to spoil the simple lines.

The living room includes most of the floor area of the house and is used for dining too. An unusual feature of the dining space is the inside window affording light and ventilation from the study. In can be closed off by a Venetian blind whenever privacy is wanted in either room. A glazed double door and eight windows fill the whole lake side of the living room, with linoleum topped cupboards built in beneath the windows, while the opposite wall is sheathed in broad boards of natural cedar. Walls and ceilings throughout the house are white. The trim fireplace itself has a raised hearth and is faced with long, narrow Roman bricks. The kitchen also faces the lake at the front of the house and its space saving equipment is built in a U shape around a triple casement window. Bath and two bedrooms are compactly arranged in one section of the house. Also adjacent to the bath is the study. This room with its broad corner window has proved popular as an all-round retreat. It's in a secluded spot and its built-in bookshelves and cuplounge, boards furnish it completely for daytime relaxation or for an overnight guest.

Building Data:

Walls: Exterior, stucco-cement. Interior, plaster.

Roof: Cedar shingles laid 31/2" to the weather.

Insulation: Mineral wool in side walls and attic.

Windows: Casement. Provision for future double sash.

Flooring: Waxed oak planking with white glaze finish. Linoleum in bath and kitchen.

Lighting: All recessed, flush type fixtures.

Doors: Flush type, natural wood color and white enamel finishes.

Heating Equipment: Forced air heating from oil burner.

A seedbed in Maine

[Continued from page 33]

eventually it was trodden to a cementlike solidity. When the beds were half full, we spread a six-inch layer of stable dressing, partly for soil enrichment, but chiefly to absorb and hold moisture. The rest of the soil, carefully sifted and enriched with a commercial fertilizer, went in on top of all this

Then came our own improvement on any of the beds we had read about. Having a lot of sixinch-wide clapboards on hand, we cut them into pieces as long as the inside width of the beds and drove them into the soil parallel to the front of the beds and about three inches apart. The narrow edge was down, of course. and the broader edge left very little above the surface of the soil as shown in the photograph. The scheme has worked out even better than we hoped. Each kind of plant stays strictly within its own row, and by running a kitchen knife along each side of each clapboard and then cutting across between the seedlings, one can lift out each little plant with a sizable clod of firm, moist earth about its roots-provided one has remembered to water the bed well half an hour before beginning operations. The partitions also prevent the washing of soil and seeds during heavy rains.

One bed we reserve for seeds requiring fall planting. These we sow as late as possible, then cover them with balsam boughs. As soon as the warm spring days come, we shovel the snow off and lift the boughs for a while each clear day. By similarly protecting the other, unplanted bed, we are able to get at our spring seed sowing in it before the snow has melted from the regular garden. Later on we hope to have glass sash so as to turn them into real hotbeds or, rather, coldframes.

Home of Donald Dwight Williams

[Continued from page 25]

ceiling of the living room, gives good scale to the house and so does the use of broad boards for the house siding. The combination of entrance door, garage portico, and front terrace is effective and adeptly planned. Blue green exterior trim sets off the red cedar siding well.

The interior has crisp, clear cut lines. The casings for door and window openings are plain, quar-ter round moldings. Doors have large flat panels, the fireplace is flush with the wall, has simple trim and no mantel, and general lighting is by table and floor lamps with some indirect, ceiling fixtures. Built-in cupboards and modern furniture designed by the owner take care of much of the furnishing problem. A wallboard wainscot, scored in bold squares, frames the living room fireplace in a smart way and is painted aqua color, a light blue-green. The walls of this room are char-

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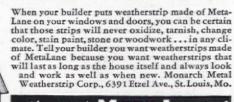
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A few minutes with LARVEX will mothproof a woman's coat for 12 months. 67¢worth of LAR-VEX will mothproof your expensive upholstered chair.

EASY! The LARVEX sprayer gives a continuous spray—so simple a child can use it.



Sure!
See this spectacular display at your
Larvex dealer's. A covered dish showing treated and untreated cloth with live moth worms. Proof right before your eyes that moth worms cannot thrive on Larvexed material!



treuse, the ceiling white, the rug chocolate. In the large bedroom, which we show, three walls are off-white with the bed wall papered with chinese red and white stripes run horizontally. Rug and bedspread are navy blue, furniture is white. The remaining bedroom has white furniture and two walls painted warm yellow, two walls papered with horizontally striped yellow and white paper. Kitchen is brightly lighted from two windows and organized in a businesslike way; storage, wall and base cabinets are on two walls, the sink is built in the end wall, the range, refrigerator and eating bar are on a third wall. Cabinets are white, interiors wine color, tile counter tops are white and wine color. The generous size laundry and heating room is three steps below kitchen.

Building data:

Foundations: Continuous concrete footing under house walls include 1/2" round reinforcing bar.

Walls: Frame construction. 1" x 12" rough cedar shiplap siding. Interior: Plaster.

Finish: Resin product on exterior walls to preserve natural cedar color without darkening.

Flooring: 3/16" Presdwood over 5%" ceiling board. Bath and kitchen, linoleum.

Equipment: Cedar lined wardrobes, adequately equipped with poles, hanging strips. Fireplace wood box.

Heating: Warm air conditioner.

Mosquito control—your community problem?

[Continued from page 43]

And now, the results. . . . One couple donated \$25, another \$10 and the Club's contribution and the money collected at the stores brought the total up to \$44.71. Of this we spent \$8 for two oil sprayers and \$27 for 300 gallons of fuel oil, leaving a balance of \$9.71. Incidentally, a most ingenious contribution box was devised. Some live larvae were placed in a quart jar of water and this was stood in a shallow box so it would not tip over easily. In the cover of the box was a slot for coins and the whole thing was sealed with a paper on which was written:

"These mosquito larvae were taken from a pool less than a half mile from here.
... There are hundreds of such pools, and unless they are drained or sprayed with oil, millions of mosquitoes will hatch from them within the next few weeks....

"The members of the Community Club will use any



Who's an old Fogey?

• There is no excuse for the old-fashioned notion that toilet bowls must be scrubbed and scoured. This picture of a woman using Sani-Flush appeared 28 years ago. From that time to this, a simple chemical compound has kept toilets sparkling clean—without mussing or fussing.



• Sani-Flush removes rust, stain and incrustations from the toilet. You don't have to touch it with your hands. It even cleans the hidden trap. Cannot injure plumbing connections. (Also effective for cleaning out automobile radiators.) See directions on can. Sold by grocery, drug, hardware and 5-and-10c stores. 10c and 25c sizes. The Hygienic Products Co., Canton, Ohio.



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money put in this box to buy oil to spray on the swamps."

All the merchants approached willingly placed the boxes near their cash registers, and although they didn't bring in much money, they proved an excellent means of arousing interest and action.

The committee that met with the County Commissioners found that the county was already planning to drain the lake bed and straighten the meandering creek as part of a sewer project. Somehow the plan became entangled in red tape, so at present the ditch runs only through the old lake bed. But we hope to get the creek dredged next year.

As those who interviewed the County Surveyor got nothing but promises, they finally filled a sack with oil-soaked sawdust and sank it in the muddy lake. The president of the company that owned the wells didn't own a horse—but he sent a crew with a power shovel to dig some trenches.

Repeated tests during the summer failed to reveal any larvae in any of the water that had been sprayed, but the task of spraying all the swamps was too great for a dozen men working after business hours. However, by spraying the section directly west of our area (the prevailing winds are westerly) they killed the mosquitoes which would have been most apt to drift down upon us.

None of the committees felt satisfied with its accomplishments so all were rather surprised at the success of the project as a whole. For it was estimated that the efforts they had thought to be futile did away with from seventy to ninety per cent of the usual crop of mosquitoes. And with the fuller coöperation which will come from knowing that we are working in the right direction, we feel that eventually we can be entirely free from the pests.

And what about YOUR mosquito problem?

With that splendid story of what Butte did as an example and an inspiration, it doesn't seem as though any community would be willing to sit back and keep on getting stung, does it? Tremendous progress is being made in the control of this dangerous nuisance all over the country, and oftentimes, if a group of people decide that they are going to "do something" about it, they will find generous help and advice within easy reach.

In New Jersey, splendid progress in controlling the pest has been made by the State Mosquito Extermination Association and the several county Extermination Commissions. The Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick has issued several reports and other publications.

An excellent example of what

can be done through effective organization and unremitting effort is provided by the Nassau County (New York) Extermination Committee on Long Island, whose work is paralleled by that of adjacent counties and New York City. Organized under state health laws about 1915, this one organization (which even now numbers only about twenty-five technical men and less than twice as many workmen) has done an amazing job in relieving the populous Long Island area from a burden that was as inconvenient as it was menacing. As everyone knows, malaria exists only with the cooperation of mosquitoes. In 1915, 476 cases of malaria were reported in one small section of Nassau County; a year after the organization of the Commission, the figure dropped to 57 for the whole county; in 1918 the number fell to 5, in 1919 to 3, and in 1920, the County was without a single malaria case. Besides that, in 1910 the County had 84,000 persons and an assessed valuation of some 88 million dollars; by 1920, the population was 126,000 and the valuation nearly 185 million dollars; in 1930, the figures were 303,000 people and more than 918 million dollars. Of course, this was not wholly due to the mosquito control work, but obviously people will not live where the insects are abundant.

HE Commission's activities are: The Commission of conditions Investigation of conditions favoring mosquito development; control operations on large areas, such as swamp lands, or public property; instruction in control methods of home owners and others on whose property "violations" or mosquito-breeding conditions may occur; regular inspection of all such violations to see that they do not recur or, if unavoidable, are not neglected; education of the citizens generally; and research. Even though the Commission does not possess police powers, it is backed by state legislation giving it the right to enter property, and making it a misdemeanor to interfere with the Commission or ignore its warnings regarding the correction of violations. One of its early obstacles was the indifference, often even antagonism, of the people it was striving to help; today, active opposition is rare, but there is plenty of ignorance and carelessness to combat. Here are facts that we all should know:

1. Mosquitoes fall roughly into three classes: The salt marsh type, which may fly or be blown as much as forty miles from where they originate, and which bite in the daytime, in the open; the upland (fresh-water) type, which may travel ten miles, and which are encountered outdoors during the daytime or early eve-

ning, both in shaded woody places and in gardens and on porches; and the house type, which rarely fly more than a few hundred yards from their breeding place, and which are troublesome indoors, at dusk and all night while people are trying to get some sleep.

2. Mosquitoes breed (or rather the eggs hatch and the insects mature) only in still water; but eggs may remain on mud or elsewhere for years ready to hatch when water is supplied. Unlike a bee, a mosquito does not die after "stinging" but, unless killed, flies off to other victims or may return to the same one again and again.

3. Sources of mosquitoes ("violations") may be controlled by natural methods, as by promoting free flow of water through a stream, draining a swamp, or providing fish and other enemies that destroy the mosquito in any of its stages; or they may be controlled by artificial, man-operated methods, such as spraying oil (or the more modern pyrethrum larvacides) on standing water that cannot be gotten rid of, or by preventing the accumulation of any kind of container that will hold a few inches of water for a week or more. This last method is a responsibility of every home owner; hence these ten rules: 1-Eliminate all standing water. 2-Cover rain barrels with screening. 3-Seal breaks in cesspool covers. 4-Stock ornamental pools (water gardens) with fish. -Drain clogged roof gutters and flat roofs. 6-Keep cellars dry. 7-Stack upside down all pails, barrels, tubs and boxes that must be kept outdoors where rain can collect in them. 8-Cut up old automobile shoes so they will not hold water. 9-Bury, flatten or punch holes in tin cans that are left outside. 10-Sprinkle waste oil (or kerosene) on standing water that cannot be drained.

It's a simple system, calling for nothing more than carefulness, neatness, thoughtfulness. Then why don't we all take hold this summer and oust the mosquitoes from our domain?—Editors

Mud-puddle miracle

[Continued from page 40]

start seedlings around the pool because the frogs sat on them!

When pool, path, and ditches were completed, the joyful task of landscaping began. As the O. H. refused to have anything to do with that, I tackled it alone. In October I bought seventy-five assorted spring-flowering bulbs and divided them into three piles: one for the east bank of the pool, one for the north end, and the third to go under a tree along one of the pool inlets. What next,



If it wasn't for me and my pals in the lead mines, plenty of folks

would have to paint their houses a lot oftener.

How come? Well, the white lead used in paint is made from the lead metal we dig.

You know how lead lasts out all kinds of weather for years and years. Being in the same family, so to speak, white lead is mighty tough and weather-resisting, too. It gives paint backbone and gumption to stand hot summers and cold winters without cracking and scaling.

That's why a job done with white lead paint lasts longer and holds its looks better. And white lead wears away slowly and so evenly that other coats of white lead can be brushed right on without having to burn or scrape the old paint off. That saves you money, too!

So no wonder folks up on paint say it's a good idea when buying paint to find out how much white lead it contains. They'll tell you it's a pretty safe rule to say: the higher the lead content, the better the paint. You can't, for example, get a more durable paint than one containing a hundred per cent white lead. This is the kind good painters mix from lead-in-oil. It is also being sold now in many places in prepared ready-to-use form—in white and colors.

But the best proof that white lead paint insures greater economy and satisfaction is—most expert painters use and recommend it.

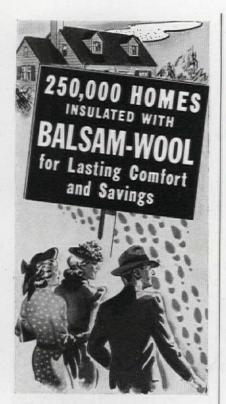


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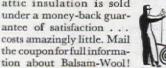
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when their flowers faded? Wild flowers, to be sure. So off I went into our woods with trowel and large paper bag on many a happy expedition, and rarely did I fail to bring home a prize. My first trip, one bright April morning, was along a jolly little brook not far away. Crossing it on convenient stones. I stopped abruptly, for in front of me was the loveliest sight imaginable-gorgeous yellow blossoms like enormous buttercups, rising out of the water above masses of dark green leaves. I reached into the water and gently lifted a few with the help of the trowel. Into the bag they went, and I started on a run for the cabin. When the lovely things were safely planted around the edge of the pool and along the outlet, I consulted a flower encyclopedia and shortly learned that they were marsh-marigolds. On another trip I discovered wild blue iris or sweet flag. With it our bog garden was born.

All summer and fall I found other lovely things for different locations including, as the greatest thrill of all, the fringed blue gentian. Now gentians are hard to raise, but, prayerfully, I took excellent care of the plant and was rewarded with new growth and seed pods that ripened and scattered millions of minute seeds.

Thus has one soggy and utterly useless back yard bloomed miraculously and been transformed into a lovely spot, with a charming little pool as the focal point of interest. We rejoice that, in our complete ignorance, we bought a mud-puddle.

Father's garden

[Continued from page 41]

Water-hyacinths lend their lavender lushness to the scene, and in the green depths you occasionally glimpse the flick of a goldfish tail. Incidentally, no overflow or drain is necessary because the evaporation from stream and pool has been nicely calculated to equal the amount of water that trickles over the rock ledges. An overhanging white birch protects from the sun a bench where you pause to listen to the tinkle of the water and the comments of a chipmunk from his favorite parking place on the highest ledge.

Opposite an open terrace off the sunroom is a circular outdoor lounge paved with irregular flat stones with grass growing be-tween them. Around a center table lounge chairs invite you; at the back, tall evergreens provide a screen, and at the entrance are two small firs surrounded by forget-me-nots. Beyond, you enter a secluded, shaded little grove that has been set aside for the indigenous flora of Indiana. Here





EFFICIENCY OUT OF YOUR HOME APPLIANCES



ASTIC WOOD



LASTING REPAIRS



THIS SCIENTIFIC WAY

lies a long, thin ribbon of a pool with overhanging rock thickly covered with ivy. This wild gar-den is protected from the street by a thick screen of firs. Across the front of the yard against the fence stately August lilies grow against a background of snowberry bushes. To the north, vines have been trained to mask the fence, beyond which is the entrance driveway and then a long row of lilac and Rose of Sharon bushes and two old pear trees.

This year Father decided that typically Hoosier garden needed an exotic touch so he sent to Texas for thirty different kinds of cacti and every now and then one or another of them breaks into unusual and sometimes gro-

tesque bloom.

So we now have two large pools, an outdoor lounge, a wild flower garden, a cactus bed, and a drive as lovely as a country lane. But, alas, Father, like Alexander of old, is sighing for more worlds to conquer though it all seems so satisfying, so complete to us. He has ideas. I know the symptoms. Already he is sitting up nights with drawing board and nursery catalogues. Another pool is brewing; he is going to extend the north end of the stream and make it fall into another large pool. We suggest that next year the place will look like the canals of Venice or the moated grange of a belted earl. But Father says that is the lure of a garden-you never know what another spring will bring.

No, you never do-with Father!

It has taken seven years

[Continued from page 40]

I was able to plant a row entirely around the outside of the wall. Everyone who came to see us began to notice what I was doing, and wanted to send me a plant or some seeds, so they came pouring in-sedums from the hills of Pennsylvania, iris, roses, peonies, sweet william, jonquils, tulips, foxglove, yucca from Maryland, lilies, hardy chrysanthemums, hyacinths, bleeding hearts, and shrubs of all kinds, until there were flowers everywhere.

Then I started to fix up the outdoor living room. The grass had begun to grow. (I had sent away for a pound of grass seed that would grow under trees. This cost me ninety cents.) The ground was as level as a floor and I built some trellises. I had a mason help me build the fireplace according to a plan I got from a magazine. He charged me twelve dollars.

I now had a vision of a lily pool, so I got a neighbor to dig me a hole. (His work paid for the plowing of his garden.) I put the

concrete in myself and now have a fine pool which we fill with the hose. A nephew sent me some very nice waterlilies.

It took nearly five years to do all this. My husband hauled in tons of top soil, little by little from wherever he could get it; he cleaned a neighbor's chicken coop in return for the fertilizer from it. My most recent task was the building of a miniature farm at the bottom of the slope below the rock garden and at the edge of the outdoor living room. I have the house, barn, garage, chicken coop, well, tool house, dog kennel and silo finished, all built of wood covered with small stones imbedded in cement. The little farmhouse was left out all winter and became the home of a pair of field mice! I built bird boxes like log cabins, wired them up in the trees and last spring I saw two birds building a nest in one on the eighteenth of March.

It has taken seven years to reclaim this bit of waste and turn it into a place of beauty. I wish I had taken a picture of how it looked at first. Honeysuckle and winterberry grow side by side with the bleeding hearts and the spice-bush; a box, from Mt. Vernon, grows besides the pink rambler roses on their trellis, and a wild grape (which I almost slept with to get it started), now covers a pergola I built over the cement walk that leads from the house to the outdoor living room. We are now filling in back of the house so we can plant apple and pear trees there.

I don't think we will ever be through doing something. It does not seem possible that on a piece of ground that looked so hopeless such beauty could mature. The lots are 50 by 115 feet in size, but we only have about two thirds of them improved. The rest is to be fixed, but it keeps one on his toes. A hobby keeps one young though no matter how many years we count as oursand that's the important thing.

Build your pool twice!

[Continued from page 39]

sides, we worked it through the reinforcing wire until we had completed the walls and floor all in one piece as we pushed backward.

For the next day or so, as it hardened, we kept the job shaded; then, as soon as it was firm enough to walk on, we painted it with a mixture of cement and water. Two coats left it glistening white and waterproof beyond a doubt. Followed impatient days of careful sprinkling and filling a few inches each day until finally a shimmering lake reflected the house and trees. Two or three times we filled and drained the pool in order to draw out the lime which will kill fish, and even used several boxes of soda to sweeten it.

We decided to plant our lilies in the bottom of the pool instead of in the customary boxes, as this method would give them ample root space and would also afford winter protection for the fish. So we packed the entire bottom with about ten inches of rich, wellfertilized soil, planted the lilies in it, and over all spread at least two inches of sand. The sand keeps the water beautifully clear. In the bog gardens, we followed the same method, planting sev-eral varieties of shallow-water plants and fish grasses.

Perhaps our pool and plants cost seventy-five dollars but they have been worth many times that sum to us. That bit of water is a source of restful beauty and never-ending interest.

Build your pool twice, did I say? I meant thrice. Once in anticipation, a second time in accomplishment, and a third timeand forever after, in appreciation!

Pool, plants, fishfor \$20

[Continued from page 35]

While it was soft I embedded stones where needed to make soil pockets and later, to close all the pores, I laid on a thin mixture of neat cement. I did not provide for an overflow pipe and I have never missed it; even in the heaviest rain storms the water only seeps slowly over one edge onto the lawn, doing no damage. I waited two weeks and changed the water four times before putting any lilies or fish in, but meanwhile I built a rock garden at one end.

As to the lilies, after making two wooden boxes about 20 inches square and deep, and arranging supports in the pool so the tops of the boxes would be eight inches below the water surface, I bought two hardy waterlilies, one white (Marliac White), and one pink (Gloriosa). They cost \$1.50 each, but they grew splendidly in the fertilized soil I bought with them and were in bloom six weeks after planting. At the same time I bought some arrowheads and water-forget-me-nots for the pockets; a few water-hyacinths whose pretty blue flowers are attractive on the water, and ten cents worth of oxygenating aquatic plants that are essential to goldfish welfare. My final purchase was a dozen fantail Japanese goldfish (for a dollar) and six Japanese snails (25 cents) to keep the pool walls free of algae. All have done finely and each spring I put some pollywogs into



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the pool so that, by summer, I can have a dozen or so nice green frogs among the leaves.

Late in September I put chicken wire over the pool to keep out falling leaves. About mid-November I put boards all over it, leaving air holes here and there; then tar paper, and on top of that two feet of leaves. Around the middle of March I remove the covering, choosing a dark afternoon so the sudden light will not be too much for the fish. I have done this for two winters and each spring the fish have come to the surface after their winter rest as full of pep as they are in summer. With a small rake I scrape any dead leaves or other refuse out of the bottom of the pool and put in some fresh oxygenating plants. As the weather gets warm the snails begin to clean the walls and with the first good rain the water is clear again. Oh, I should say that after planting I cover all soil in the pool with gravel.

Traveling with the children!

[Continued from page 22]

took the procedure more seriously than the adult passengers. They insisted on adjusting their own life belts. They listened attentively to the officer's instructions as to how to proceed in case of an emergency. By this time we were well out in the open ocean and a heavy ground swell caused Edith, among others, a period of discomfort. Even so, in a little while she was able to rejoin her brother on deck where the cool breezes gradually brought her back to normal. With so much of interest all about there really wasn't time for sea-sickness. They talked to the sailors who were systematically making everything fast on board.

That first night, under a starfilled sky, there was the fun of picking out important lighthouses along the coast. Thus, it was rather late when two young travelers climbed into their bunks and were lulled to sleep by the rhythmic pulsations of a ship's engine.

Most passengers had been up a long while before Edith and Jim were even awake, but fortunately the steward was willing to delay their breakfast beyond the usual hour. Once up they put in an active day of further explorations and of playing at available deck games. Only rarely did they converse with the grown-ups who basked lazily in their steamer chairs. Incidentally, experience has taught me that one chair is sufficient for my two children as they rarely relax at the same time. They didn't object to the rule that at regular intervals they



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report on their activities and made a game of telling me to whom they had talked or what they had noticed that perhaps I might have missed. It wasn't long before they appeared to have the run of the ship.

The next morning there was lots of confusion as some people prepared to disembark. Like young explorers the children excitedly called attention to the first visible stretch of land. The pilot came aboard from the dory of a "three master." With hundreds of gulls flying in the wake of our ship, we passed the lowlying green hills of Nova Scotia and steamed quietly into the harbor of Halifax. There were few large ships as in New York harbor, so we docked without delay.

While the general approach was interesting, to me the city itself was lacking in charm and on this particular day, unexpectedly hot. However, Edith and Jim still remember the extensive Public Gardens we visited by "tram" and the fun of feeding tame ducks at the edge of a pond. One of the ship's officers had suggested our taking bread for this very purpose. We also had time to ride in a small motor boat across an inlet of the sea known as "The Arm" to a wooded peninsula which lay on the other side.

I was tired by late afternoon when we returned to the wharf, but the children still remained indefatigable. They were absorbed in the noisy mechanics of unloading which had not yet been completed. They were envious of three ragged boys in a leaky boat who were successfully begging for pennies at the side of the ship.

Finally, after supper in the dusk of evening, an ocean-going tug came along side to guide us out of the harbor. The children thought it was mysterious to peer out of their portholes at the disappearing lights of the city and later to see close by a dark promontory that had looked cheerfully green that same morning. As we settled down to our third night at sea, we heard the dull boomings of fog signals.

On the fourth morning of our journey we awoke at an early hour, eagerly watching for our first glimpse of so remote a province. It was an exciting moment when the fog lifted and revealed a lighthouse on the barren point to our left. Further along to our right, a rugged ridge, part stony, part grassy, rose out of the sea to form the protected harbor we were entering. The sun shone and it was pleasantly warm by the time we docked at the unpretentious wharf of St. Pierre. There were two or three policemen directing operations and the children wondered if they were in costume, their French uniforms appeared so quaint.

We wondered why the peaceful

harbor seemed so deserted and were told that most of the trawlers were far out off the Grand Banks at this time. The children watched one big schooner preparing to start off and were invited to go aboard a smaller boat anchored close by. A friendly fisherman told us of his occupation and of his coming to St. Pierre from France at the age of thirteen. He insisted on showing us the Croix de Guerre citation he had received when he went back to fight for his country during the first World War. As it was almost time for lunch he graciously directed us to a tiny restaurant where we were served with a delicious meal, cooked in a manner to please the most fastidious. The children begged to be allowed to explore a little longer before returning to the ship. It was all so different from anything they had ever known. Edith said she felt very far away and Jim remarked that it just didn't seem real. There were no trees, no lawns, no sidewalks, no paved streets, but the air was invigorating and the people were cheerful at their work.

We went as abruptly as we came and the island was so soon out of sight that we thought, after all, it must have been a dream. That evening we entered into conversation with a handsome young Newfoundland boy who had attended the Boy Scout rally in Washington. He was well informed on the history of his country and proudly reminded us during our talk that it was the oldest crown colony of England.

Our arrival, the next morning, at the impressive harbor of St. Johns, was a sight none of us will soon forget. The entrance was very narrow, with great rocky promontories rising several hundred feet on each side, making a natural fortress and a splendid harbor, one mile in length. We passed by countless racks supported on fir poles and built irregularly up the sides of the cliffs. Here quantities of fish were stretched out to dry.

It certainly seemed a thriving place, with vessels of all sizes and types, sealing boats, broad trawlers, salmon schooners, and other kinds of sailing ships. I felt we had turned back the pages to a prosperous port of a hundred years ago. The city, too, was busy and well-to-do. The children were delighted with the fur display of the Hudson Bay Co. and the ride in a horse-drawn carriage.

LREADY the trip had proved well A worth while. We were all in better health and spirits, with greater knowledge of our own continent and wider interest in people of other nationalities. In five days the children had learned more than they could have learned from five months of reading. Their impressions were first hand and should therefore stay with them always. It hardly seemed possible that in less than a week we had visited Halifax, Nova Scotia, the French Islands of St. Pierre et Miguelon, that we were already in the center of the great fishing industry of Newfoundland and about to go sight-seeing in the oldest city in North America.

The children had picked up bits of history from passengers and crew. Edith learned that an Englishman, named John Cabot, discovered Newfoundland five years after Columbus discovered America and Jim heard from a sailor how in olden times a chain was stretched across the harbor entrance as a blockade against enemy ships.

After driving around awhile we lunched at a modern, beautifully furnished hotel high up on one of the hills overlooking the city. Then we visited the shops displaying furs, stuffed seals, and articles made by the eskimos.

We were going to travel through



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The word "STA-WAY" is a registered trademark of National Carbon Co., Inc. the heart of Newfoundland from east to west by train. There is no other way to do it as motor roads have not yet been constructed across this primitive land. It seemed to the children like pioneering days to travel on a single track narrow gauge railroad.

We chugged on into a country of varied scenery, miles of pointed firs, vistas of fjordlike bays and hamlets of log houses. At intervals we noticed high fences of upright fir branches which were built at the more exposed spots to protect the tracks from drifting snow.

A glorious sunset spread a glow over the mountains as we made our way into the dining car. The meal was well cooked and served -fish chowder, lobster salad and blueberries, bigger than any we had ever seen. Noticing our surprise, the waiter volunteered the information that Newfoundland sends out large shipments of blueberries to the United States every summer. The children were interested to hear how the men rode the logs down stream and of the caribou and moose which are prevalent in certain sections of the country.

After a stop that next morning at the town of Corner Brook, situated on the broad and stately Humber River, we spent the greater part of our day on the ob-

servation platform.

The Bay of St. George suddenly appeared before us and we all wished we could have done some exploring there. It was gorgeous with moors and mountains on one side and, below, the sea pounding on a sandy beach; spectacular wild beauty such as we hadn't seen before. We soon reached the tip of Western Newfoundland and the track ran close to the water's edge. Just at nightfall, after some complicated switching, we backed right onto the dock at Port-aux-Basques and embarked on the S. S. Caribou for the eight-hour over-night crossing to Cape Breton Island. It was our plan after our preliminary survey of Newfoundland to settle down for a while in Louisburg. The half moon cast an unearthly light over the shadowy settlement of Port-aux-Basques as we sailed, this time towards Nova Scotia.

The Captain let us have breakfast on the boat and told us how we could get from the coal piers of Sydney, where we were to land, to the village of Louisburg twenty-five miles away. That trip by bus is a vivid memory to the children because of the deer they saw bounding across the road.

The bus driver recognized that we were strangers, so he helpfully furnished us with information about that part of the world. We had not known before that Cape Breton is the oldest French name on the American continent, probably given by Breton fishermen [Please turn to page 77]

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ABC concrete construction

[Continued from page 31]

remove the sides of the form, sprinkle the concrete with water and let it set another 24 hours before turning it over and lifting it off the bottom of the form.

To cement the seat to the uprights, mix 2 parts of screened sand and 1 part Portland cement and add enough water to make a fairly moist plaster. Spread it one-fourth inch deep over the top surface of each upright. With one man at each end, lift the seat, hold it over the uprights and lower it carefully into place, allowing each end to project an equal distance. Smooth off any surplus mortar at the joint and use it to fill in any small pebble holes in the surface of the bench.

A SIMPLE BIRD BATH. Make one with half a bag of Portland cement, a few buckets of sand, some scraps of lumber and a piece of discarded iron pipe.

For the pedestal or upright, two wooden forms are required. Form "A" measures I foot each way and is open top and bottom. Dig a hole 10 inches deep and slightly more than a foot square. Press Form "A" into this hole and level the top edges. For reinforcement drive a 4-foot length of pipe at the exact center until it projects not quite 3 feet above the top of the form; make sure it stands exactly plumb.

Fill the form level full with a 3-to-1 concrete mixture and allow it to set 48 hours; then remove the form and douse the block with water. Center Form "B" upon it around the upright pipe. Brace the form, exactly plumb, with guy ropes or wires fastened to pegs in the ground. Then fill it with concrete and allow this to set.

For the bowl get a dishpan and a slightly smaller pan or basin. Grease the inside of the larger one and the bottom of the other with motor oil, then pour and pack concrete into the larger pan (placed on a firm, level surface) to a depth of 3 inches. Carefully press the smaller pan into the center of the concrete to a depth of one inch as shown in "C."

Let harden for 48 hours, then lift out the smaller pan and turn out the concrete dish upside down on the lawn. Sprinkle it generously with water on both sides and let it harden in the shade. Then cement it in place on the upright

CORRECTION: The house shown at the top of the Contents Page of our May issue was mistakenly credited to Mr. J. Richard Kearns. He was the photographer but the owners are Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Hegg. We apologize to them for our error.



Front edge tips down. Rake leaves, grass, trash, etc., right in. To load sand, gravel, rocks, etc., just scoop 'em up—no stooping—no shoveling—carries any load, up to 300 lbs. Mix cement right in "HANDI-CART"—take it where you wish.

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THE RUSSELL COMPANY BOX 5190 Metropolitan Station LOS ANGELES with a 2-to-1 cement plaster, and use the same mixture to fill in any pebble-holes in the surface. After the bath is thoroughly set, fill and empty it several times before finally filling it for the birds. The pedestal "B" can be made six-sided, giving the result shown in the photograph on page 31.

"Swimmin' hole" to pool

[Continued from page 34]

ft. and 9 ft. deep at the diving end, sloping to 3 ft. at the shallow end, with scum gutter, inlets, outlets, and drain. The old brook was to be carried under the pool through a 12 in. concrete pipe.

Early in the spring the contractor set to work and by the Fourth of July, we had the grand opening splash. That summer was a great success. The builder had done an excellent job, and up to this moment not a hair-crack has developed anywhere. Thus encouraged we have added trimmings. The take-off now is tiled in red and the walks and terrace are laid in irregular Vermont slate edged with red brick. The old stone dam was raised to the walk level and at its center was placed a regulation one-meter diving board, flanked along the dam edge by three-foot iron rails. The landscaping job we hope will never end, because we love it.

Every access to the pool has a coco mat and convenient foot shower so that no grass is carried into it. Our only problem has been the growth of algae and for this we drain, scrub, and use copper sulphate about every five or six weeks. Construction cost:

A. Essential

Reinforced concrete pool with scum gutter and plumbing\$2,117.75 Pool ladder and diving board 122.40 B. Optional Tile trim on take-off.....\$350.00 Fancy brick for walk.... 50.00 Slate for walk...... 110.00 Iron railing 76.00 Labor (at about \$10.00 per day)

Traveling with the children!

[Continued from page 76]

in 1504. Few people realize what an important part Louisburg played in the history of the New World. Since it was considered by France as the key to French colonial possessions, Louis XIV spent \$10,000,000 building there a walled city so strongly fortified it was supposed to resist any invader. The saying went "Capture





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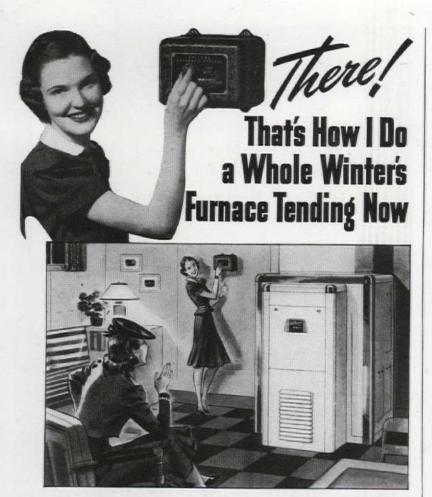
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Louisburg and you capture Canada." But General Wolfe and Lord Jeffrey Amherst, with an army partly composed of New England volunteers, succeeded in doing so in the year 1758. Since then until recent years the fortifications have been neglected. However, they have now been reclaimed and only this summer a museum was completed on the site of the old city. Ruins of a bygone day have for most of us a romantic appeal so, as the bus driver remarked "Why go to the old world when you can find them in the new?'

We were driven in our rattly bus right to the door of Dundonald Inn, the only hotel in the so-called new part of Louisburg. This homelike informal house in the middle of a large farm proved a veritable paradise for children. The owners were delightful people and their two boys near the ages of Edith and Jim were well behaved and yet amusing playmates. They spoke with a Scotch burr, were rosy cheeked and went about their chores in a good-natured way. Sometimes they let the young Americans help them feed the animals and frequently, when the work was done, they all played on the big seesaw, climbed trees, romped along the grassy slopes or swam together at the near-by beach.

In fact we were all reluctant to leave this lovely part of the coast with its low undulating hills, its mossy woods, and historic atmosphere. We had also found the bathing fine and the water not too cold due to the unexpected proximity of the Gulf Stream.

The sixteen-hour trip from Sydney to Wolfville in the Evangeline country turned out to be the greatest test of the children's patience and at intervals a sad commentary on my own adaptability. However, even though this regulation train was not as much fun as the narrow gauge one in Newfoundland, the children found plenty to occupy them.

During the morning of this second train journey the track led us past Andrew Channel, skirted the Bras d'Or Lake, a large body of water almost like an inland sea, and wound through forests and fields until it reached the bay which divides Cape Breton Island from the mainland. At this point the train was put on a ferry in sections to take us across the intervening passage of water.

Once on the mainland our route turned away from the sea and for many miles the air was so hot and stuffy that we were all glad to get off the train at Windsor Junction. There we were to have a two-hour wait between trains. I wondered just how we could amuse ourselves. It was a quiet place and a few neat white houses formed all we could see of any

sort of habitation. Then Edith and Jim caught sight of an inviting lake not more than a block away and simultaneously asked if they could please go for a swim. Before I had really decided they ran into the station, pulled out bathing suits from their bags and were off like a flash in the direction of the water. It was like a gem set in a lovely bit of woodland. The children splashed with glee as they swam into what seemed to be part of the reflected sunset. Two old ladies, occupants of a little house near the station, considerately gave us a delicious supper.

I had difficulty waking the children at our destination. It was 11:30 at night and there was no one on the platform so, in spite of the youngsters' protests, our baggage was left right there and we went off to the hotel to which we had been referred. In answer to my knock a gruff voiced man told us to walk right in and just wait a few minutes until he could get dressed. One look around the ornate, heavily upholstered parlor convinced me that I wouldn't like it at all. Much to the children's horror I decided to flee before it was too late. They still laugh over our breathless dash down the main street to the simpler hotel we had just passed.

The following morning we rode on a farmer's wagon through the apple orchards to a ridge behind the town overlooking the peaceful Gaspereau Valley and the fertile green dyke lands where Acadian farmers "raised by labor incessant." We saw, too, the distant Minas Basin, famous for the phenomenal forty-foot tide which leaves vessels on mud flats and sets them magically afloat again in the space of a few hours.

UR last stop in the maritime province of Nova Scotia was at the dignified town of Annapolis Royal, settled by Champlain in 1604. The ancient fortress is in an excellent state of preservation. The children were thrilled by the stirring band concerts presented each afternoon on its high ramparts overlooking the river. We were interested to see oxen drawn wagons driven down the main street. We learned that the important industry is the making of skis. For the children, though, their most unforgettable experience was calling on an Indian family, from whom they bought baskets and imitation tomahawks.

The time for our homeward voyage had now arrived so we took the four-hour train trip to Yarmouth and there boarded the boat for New York. In twentyfour hours time we entered Long Island Sound and steamed down the East River until the Statue of Liberty beckoned to us through a

misty August rain.

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