WHEN the leading retail stores of Fifth Avenue and other famous shopping districts—stores justly jealous of their repute for handling only the finest merchandise the marts of the world provide—display North Star Blankets in their front windows, with the white and gold label exposed so that all who look may see—that's the convincing story of North Star supremacy. And when you realize that there is a North Star Blanket for every need, practical or artistic, you'll have to think pretty hard and subtly to find an excuse not to have one or more in your home. Every blanket that bears a North Star label is a blanket which it took sixty-six years of experience to bring to an unrivalled state of perfection. No wonder distinguished decorators specify them in finest bedroom and boudoir ensembles.

Sizes—(Single and double) from smallest crib, 32" x 42", to extra large, 90" x 108". Colors—Loveliest of the pastels, duo-tones, two tones, plaids and solids. Whites—The whitest of whites, plain or bordered. Purity—Absolute, both as to wool and dyes. Weights—All, from lightest summer to heaviest winter. How to Buy—Insist on blankets with North Star Label.
It Costs but Little to Salvage wasted Attic Space

How many times have you wished that your attic was finished for another bedroom, playroom or den? Do you know that by using Sheetrock, the fireproof wallboard, such improvements can be made quickly, conveniently and without muss or litter? And the low cost will be far less than you expect.

Sheetrock is ideal for remodeling. It comes in sturdy panels that are simply nailed in place. Though it is light in weight, quickly and conveniently erected, Sheetrock is solid, fireproof and durable. New rooms can be added or the present arrangement of your rooms completely changed—easily, quickly and economically—by using Sheetrock.

Sheetrock walls may be decorated any way you wish. Wallpaper, paint, calcimine, etc., may be applied over the smooth, finished surface. Better still, you may have one of the modern textured decorations by using Textone, the plastic paint.

It will be to your advantage to make those long-needed improvements in your home right now. Carpenters and contractors have ample time for remodeling work at this time. Labor and materials are low in price. Now is the time to modernize your home.

Ask your contractor, or any dealer in lumber or building supplies, about Sheetrock. When you see a panel of Sheetrock you will know, at once, that it is convenient and economical for remodeling work. A sample of Sheetrock and descriptive literature will be sent to you postpaid upon request. Please address the United States Gypsum Company, Dept. 96A, 300 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.
For Mothers who spend Happy hours with Children in the Nursery

The nursery telephone is a convenient pathway to the outside world... as well as to other rooms within the home

Probably there is no room in the house so important, in a mother's eyes, as the nursery. Quite naturally, a telephone should be considered an essential part of its equipment.

It gives you ready access to neighbors, or to friends in distant cities... and them to you. It saves trying trips to distant parts of the house, and avoids the necessity of interrupting games that are so important to children. When away from home, it lets you speak directly with the nurse, without her leaving the nursery.

If the children are far beyond the nursery age... if they are, in fact, almost young men and women... telephones are still important. For the younger members of the family have their own interesting activities, and they appreciate the convenience and courtesy of their own telephones... in their own rooms.

Telephones add to the comfort of every part of the house—and every member of the family. And their cost is nominal. Let your local Bell Company Business Office help you plan the most suitable telephone arrangements for your home.
A combined feeling of old Spain and the Mediterranean is expressed in this residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kortlander, Santa Barbara, California. Edwards & Plunkett were the architects.
Build of Concrete Masonry

—is sound advice given to clients by a rapidly increasing number of reliable builders in all parts of the country.

Concrete masonry building units of convenient size and uniform quality are adaptable to the requirements of those who seek beauty and charm as well as firesafety and durability.

These rugged units are easily and swiftly handled, and permit important economies in erection and maintenance of the popular hollow wall type of building construction.

Concrete masonry adapts itself to all architectural designs. Many delightful exterior effects can be obtained. The exposed units in wall surfaces give pleasing textures, or afford an ideal backing (with perfect bond) for portland cement stucco.

For small or large homes—and many types of public or commercial structures—concrete masonry has no equal.

A widely used size of concrete block is eight by eight by sixteen inches. Standard block of other dimensions, are available also.

Concrete building tile are smaller and lighter than concrete block. They contain more air space in proportion to the size of the unit.

PORTLAND CEMENT Association
Concrete for permanence and firesafety

33 W. GRAND AVENUE
CHICAGO
Christmas Gifts that become

Family Heirlooms

What to give for Christmas? ... this year surely something useful ... something to bring comfort and beauty to the home ... something that will carry the memory of the giver and the joy of the recipient far into the future ... to be a gift of happy association and treasured memories.

In the Kittinger line of 700 distinctive and authentic reproductions, you are sure to find many pieces that will fit your purse and best express your sentiment ... and at the same time carry their usefulness and charm to coming generations.

Your Christmas Gift Problem will be simplified by a visit to the nearest Kittinger showroom, where a revelation in Fine Furniture awaits you ... or send to us for a helpful Christmas shopping booklet, "The Gift of Gifts," and the name of the Kittinger dealer in your locality. Address Kittinger Company, Dept. 309, North Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
$71 to $115 does it!

Get dealer’s estimate
on lining your attic with

“WOOL” FROM
WOOD

Act now to assure this
warmth and coziness all
winter—this remarkable
saving on fuel bills

Warmer rooms, fuel savings such as owner-
es of these homes are making...

Any home, thanks to Balsam-Wool, can have
them, this winter—and every winter.

On the typical homes pictured above, the
entire job of lining the attic, including labor,
cost only $71 to $115. And note, in the cap-
tions below each photograph, the money
savings on fuel bills that Balsam-Wool brings.

These are actual records of economy, re-
ported by the owners from figures kept for an
entire heating season. Read in them what
you can save, in your own home this winter.

Not a remodeling job
With this thick, fleecy “wool” from wood
you can insulate your attic without remodeling!

Nothing is torn up. A carpenter simply
iacks this flexible Balsam-Wool in between
the ceiling joists or roof rafters—snugly
into every crack and crevice.

Then—new comfort throughout the house
in winter! Healthful, even temperatures,
always! Fuel bills way down—every year.
And in the heat of summer, upstairs rooms
stay cool. There will be no more stifling nights
to rob you of sleep—no stuffy bedrooms.

For new homes too
If you are building a new home, have all out-
side walls as well as the attic, lined with
Balsam-Wool. Let us send you facts of fuel
saving on houses of every type, in every
climate. Write for this data.

Ask dealer now for estimate
Your lumber dealer can tell you just how
to insulate your attic with Balsam-Wool—how
much it will cost—and choose a good carpen-
ter to do the work. Ask him today for free
quotations. No obligation to you. Or, if you
prefer, mail us the coupon and we will see
that the free estimate is provided.

Send for free sample and booklet
Mail the coupon below—today. It will bring
you a free sample of Balsam-Wool and a
valuable new booklet “True Insulation for
your Present House.”

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☐ Sample of Balsam-Wool and Attic Insulation booklet
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Balsam-Wool Blanket

THICK… FLEXIBLE INSULATION… EFFICIENT

Also makers of Nu-Wood—the All Wood Insulating Wall Board and Lath; Balsam-Wool Insulation for Domestic Refrigerators, Motor Buses and Airplanes,
Balsam-Wool Refrigerator Car Insulation and Steel Passenger Car Insulation; Balsam-Wool Acoustical Blanket
NOW... moist air for every radiator-heated home...

AS LOW AS $150

F. O. B. FACTORY
Installation Extra

Easy payments if desired!

Ingenious invention banishes dry winter air — the cause of discomfort, colds, and cracked furniture!

For years engineers have tried to overcome winter dryness in the home. At last they have succeeded; the Doherty-Brehm Radiator Humidifier is the first and only successful low-priced humidifier. Automatic, silent, constant, it supplies the correct amount of moisture to the air in any home equipped with radiator heat—steam, hot water, or vapor.

Essential for health and comfort

Into America's finest homes it is bringing the breath of spring all through the months of winter. Fresh, moist air in every room; no dry, hot air to invite colds, bronchitis, and other winter ills; to wilt plants and flowers; to crack and blemish furniture, floors, and woodwork.

One Humidifier sufficient for average home

To provide this comfortable and healthful atmosphere, the Doherty-Brehm Radiator Humidifier evaporates just the right amount of water in the home—1 to 100 gallons a day, as may be needed! Positive automatic control; no moving parts to get out of order. No noise or steam. There is a size and type for every home heated with radiators. One of these humidifying radiators centrally located will properly moisten the air in an entire house or individual apartment.

Beautiful cabinets—Easy installation

Doherty-Brehm Radiator Humidifiers are enclosed in pleasing cabinets in many finishes to harmonize with any interior decoration. Each is both a heating and humidifying unit, simply and quickly installed, and maintained without cost, trouble, or attention.

Easy payments on the CRANE Budget Plan

The Doherty-Brehm Radiator Humidifier is sold by CRANE through dependable heating and plumbing contractors everywhere. You can buy it under the Crane Budget Plan and pay only 10% down, the rest in small monthly payments. Call in your nearby heating and plumbing contractor and tell him to equip your home now.

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FACTS


Please send your instructive booklet about humidity and the Doherty-Brehm Radiator Humidifier.

I have rooms in my house.
I have hot water... vapor

heat.

Name:
Address:
Genuine Whitney Reproductions

Bring New Romance, Beauty and Comfort into Every Modern Home

They are Perfect Reproductions of Colonial Heirlooms Owned by Millionaires

At some time or another, every woman has reviewed a treasured piece of Colonial furniture, a priceless original, with admiring, longing eyes. She has wanted to call it her very own, but she knew, regretfully, that it was beyond her means. It was for the home of a millionaire.

The romantic beauty of rare, original pieces cannot be denied. But the day has passed when their charm and color are limited to pretentious homes. Perfect copies of the finest heirlooms have been made by Whitney craftsmen at a fraction of their cost... reproductions that will bring new romance, beauty and comfort into every modern home.

Now you can furnish your living room, bedroom and dining room with Colonial pieces which combine the romance of yesterday with the home-furnishing needs of modern times... furniture that is light, strong, colorful and gay, pieces that are easy to handle and simple to arrange in rooms of any size. The cost of refurnishing your home with Whitney pieces will be surprisingly low. Whitney reproductions are sold by leading decorators and furniture stores. See them. You will marvel at their beauty, approve of their design.

"It's a genuine piece if Whitney made it"
Count up all the bottles of milk and cream that turn sour in a year—the butter that begins to have a "taste"—so that it must be used for cooking purposes.

Count up the eggs, the meat and fruit and vegetables that must be wasted, because they are no longer fresh.

And then—count up the benefits of modern refrigeration—electric refrigeration—the saving of food and milk—the plentiful supply of ice cubes—the economical frozen dishes you can make.

You can afford the economical General Electric Refrigerator. Its mechanism—hermetically sealed in the Monitor Top—is so completely protected from air, dirt and moisture, that it runs quietly, efficiently, dependably through the years—at a cost of but a few cents a day!

With our easy payment plan, a few dollars in cash will put into your kitchen a glistening white General Electric Refrigerator of striking modern beauty— all-steel—permanently oiled—with all the General Electric refinements—high legs—temperature regulator—the Chiller for storing frozen desserts—the Superfreezer for quick freezing of ice cubes—and the money-saving Monitor Top!

Write us for the latest issue of our magazine, "The Silent Hostess." It contains valuable information regarding proper food preservation and its relationship to health. Address Section Q-11, Electric Refrigeration Dept., General Electric Company, Hanna Bldg., 1400 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
The dining room

in pine . . . .

And now pine lends its radiant hospitality to Thanksgiving festivities just as it did generations ago. The dining room with paneled walls either in painted pine or plain finished knotty pine is again the vogue. Once more pine forms the distinguished setting for crystal, silver, and china.

Peculiarly adapted to any kind of paneled walls is Shevlin Pine, as it is thoroughly kiln-dried and will not warp, shrink or crack. And it is so workable that fine points of pilasters and moldings can be carried out to the last exquisite detail. In old ivory, pearl gray or indigo blue as well as pure white, painted walls of this pine bring ancestral charm to any room.

French Provincial dwellings, English type houses as well as the traditional Colonial residence today include rooms of Shevlin Pine as part of their architectural charm.

And not only for new homes, but for homes about to be redecorated, walls of pine offer a pleasing suggestion. Your architect, builder, or lumber dealer will give you an estimate.
NEW thousands will equip their homes with Winter Windows or Storm Sash in the next few weeks—for each year new thousands are learning that Winter Windows save substantially in heating costs.

Fuel savings—as actually proved by tests of the United States Bureau of Standards and by testimonials of users—run from 10 to 25%, and higher. Winter Windows keep the heat in and the cold out. In other ways, too, Winter Windows are a profitable investment. They shut out drafts and assure uniform temperatures throughout the home—thus guarding against sickness. They keep out dirt and soot; they eliminate the annoyance of frosted windows, and the soiling of curtains and drapes.

Use Winter Windows for a more comfortable, more healthful home—and for a real saving in fuel cost. Your lumber dealer, or sash and door dealer, can install them—and they soon pay for themselves in fuel saved.

Insist upon Libbey-Owens-Ford glass for windows of all kinds. This superior glass, manufactured by the exclusive Libbey-Owens-Ford process, is truly flat, exceptionally clear, and possesses a brilliant, sparkling lustre. Ask for it by name.

LIBBNEY - OWENS - FORD GLASS COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO
Manufacturers also of highest quality Polished Plate Glass and Safety Glass for automobiles

WHEN THE FIRESIDE BECKONS

Absolute comfort bespeaks this charming room in the Colonial residence of Mr. Richard F. Babcock. The walls are painted a deep green, providing an effective background for the unpainted mantel of pine with its 1764 Pennsylvania fireback and old andirons. Delano and Aldrich were the architects.
Furniture design is better this year than it has ever been before. Over-elaborate and ornate pieces are no longer in keeping with the dictates of modern home furnishing, and manufacturers generally have discarded them in favor of styles which conform more closely to recognized periods and are more in accordance with the trend for simplicity in modern life. Visits to the great furniture manufacturing and distributing centers, in the Middle West and the East, as well as a survey of important salesrooms, show stocks of simple, well-designed furniture which will be sure to meet with appreciation from modern decorators and home makers.

The beginnings of new styles in furniture may usually be discovered on the drawing boards of architects since the furnishings of a house will be chosen according to its period, and if there is a vogue for a certain type of architecture, it is as certain as that night follows day there will be a demand for furniture which may correctly be used with that type. Whether you live in an English Jacobean, a Georgian, or a French Provincial house, an Early American cottage, or a modern apartment of stark simplicity you will want the proper furniture to go with it, and for such you will look when you are ready to begin furnishing.

This is assuming that you really are interested in having a beautiful home, and do not belong to that class who wails, “I love beautiful things, but we inherited so-and-so when we were married, and we have never been able to buy the furniture we should like!” People of this class almost invariably ride in good motor cars, dress handsomely, and entertain hospitably. They simply do not realize how dreary and dull their homes are because they have not moved with the times and they still feel that golden oak, black walnut, and plush atrocities may be overlooked, and that guests will understand that they are too lethargic to buy furnishings more in keeping with the canons of good taste and the tendencies of modern life.

A study of the conditions that have governed the manufacture of the furniture which you will find in the markets this fall is very interesting, and in tracing them to the beginning we find an interweaving of different elements that would seem, on the surface to be but remotely connected with furniture designing and furniture making.
Most of our French Provincial furniture is made of walnut with a dull waxed finish. It is light, sophisticated furniture with graceful curves as shown by this armchair. (Baker Furniture Factories, Inc.)

Duncan Phyfe drop-leaf and incidental tables may be found in charming reproductions (Imperial Furniture Co.) The George Washington desk shown below will ever be popular. (Charak Furniture Co.)

All furniture manufacturers have recognized the strong preference for period styles for some years, but this fall the demand has clarified, and dealers know what types will be most in demand. Historic precedent has a strong appeal, and we have gone back to Jacobean days in England for one of the most popular types of architecture and decoration. For suburban homes in the parts of America which have cold winters there is no more charming type than the English half-timber or stucco and stone house, and for it, of course, no furniture is so suitable as that made of the sturdy oak which was so beloved in Jacobean and Elizabethan England. Beautiful apartment interiors are also designed in this style, and have a great appeal for modern home builders.

Oak is one of the most beautiful of woods, and, fortunately, one which is plentiful in America. It is also a fine cabinet wood, strong enough for the structural parts of furniture, adaptable to many finishes, and ideal for carving. It outlasts most woods, and is almost the only one properly used for styles which date before the eighteenth century. Oak furniture is also correctly used in houses of the Mediterranean type which are so popular in Florida and California. Reproductions of rare English, Spanish, and Italian pieces are among the triumphs of the cabinetmaker's art and have done much to add dignity and charm to American homes. This beautiful furniture should find its background in rooms with oak paneling or against rough plaster walls, with floors of waxed oak, deep fireplaces, and leaded casement windows. Textile manufacturers have produced a splendid line of fabrics to use with oak furniture—perfect copies of the ancient crewelwork on linen, rich wool mohairs, hand-blocked chintzes, and tapestries in rich colors. (Kilfinger Furniture Co.)

Oak is ideal for carving and for structural parts of furniture and is adaptable to many finishes. This season textile manufacturers have produced a splendid line of fabrics to use with oak furniture—wood mohairs, copies of ancient crewelwork on linen, hand-blocked chintzes, and tapestries in rich colors. (Kilfinger Furniture Co.)
The use of moderne furniture is increasing especially in city apartments, studios, and offices. It is a revolutionary adventure in furniture design which expresses our modern life completely, with not a superfluous line or wasted movement. It appeals greatly to the spirit of the younger generation. (Johnson-Handley-Johnson)

productions of the needlework coverings of long ago. Tapestries, too, are appropriately used in these oak rooms instead of pictures, and light fixtures adapted from the old brasses and wrought iron of the period. Oak furniture seems to appeal to something deep and racial in us, and a house correctly furnished with it gives us the sense of peace of a time when life moved more slowly and with more dignity than at present.

All the Georgian periods of furniture are in high favor, from Queen Anne through the Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton pieces, to the later Georges. Coming to America, and to a later date, the manufacturers are showing appreciation of the graceful work of Duncan Phyfe. There is a steady demand, too, for copies of the American pieces whose originals knew the touch of men who were among the founders of our country. Washington's desk, Jefferson's sofa, chairs in which Colonial Governors have sat, or sewing tables which Colonial dames have used all have their replicas in modern mahogany and find a ready market. Graceful Hepplewhite sofas and shield-back chairs, dignified Chippendale secretaries, and Duncan Phyfe incidental tables may be found in charming reproductions in the fall salesrooms, and their popularity is growing steadily. Their use implies a knowledge of the best in Colonial architecture. They will find their natural background against white panelled walls, or in rooms hung with colorful wallpapers, with long windows draped with brocade or taffetas, and spread with rich Oriental rugs, or covered with deep-piled carpeting. There will be family portraits and handsome silver used with it. This is a type of furniture which is sure to be popular so long as America exists. It cannot go out of style, it (Continued on page 156)
Budgeting for pleasure and prosperity

Forethought in spending makes for a well-ordered household

LILIAN WHITE WARE

The secret of intelligently financing the family is in being prepared and in giving thought to detail. Outlining the financial program may be made very simple or quite elaborate, as one chooses. With time so limited as it is to-day a simple plan seems wiser. Three steps only are needed to provide the family with contentment, more pleasure, and a comfortable future: (1) make provision for fixed expenditures such as life insurance premiums, interest, taxes, fuel, etc., and a definite amount for investments; (2) create funds for special purposes; and (3) watch current expenses with care.

The first step is preparation. List the fixed expenditures for the year including all obligations which should be paid within the twelve months, but not those due weekly or monthly. One twelfth of the total amount of these items should be set aside monthly, preferably in an interest earning bank account so the money will be ready when needed and, in the meantime, will be accumulating interest.

I am reminded of a talk I once heard over the radio. The speaker was emphasizing the necessity of providing systematically in advance for the fixed items of expense and for special purposes. Very wise advice, but she suggested keeping the money for these various items in separate boxes, a box for each one. That would seem like “laying up treasures where thieves may break through and steal” or fire may consume. A bank account for the accumulation of these funds is much safer. It certainly cannot be “rifled” so easily by members of the family who happen to be short of funds and who might borrow from anything as accessible as the boxes. Of course, the money is always borrowed with perfectly good intentions to pay it back, but such good intentions, as we all know, frequently are forgotten. An account book, in which one may record the monthly deposits in separate columns, showing at all times the total sum accumulated for each purpose would be helpful.

The second step is further preparation, which provides for special purposes—vacation, building or buying a home, travel, education, or whatever one may desire very much. It is astonishing how quickly such funds will grow if one determines to start now and will save systematically. Many dreams have materialized under this plan. This money may be deposited in the same account with the funds for the fixed items. Think twice, thrice, and then again before using these funds for other purposes. A good lesson in self-control and an excellent exercise for the will may be gained thereby. Do not make the mistake of attempting to save at once for too many special purposes. Start with one or two at first until the idea of saving in advance has become a habit.

The third step is detail, which appears in the program as current expenses. These are somewhat more flexible than other expenses and, if necessary, can be (Continued on page 180)
Consider the children

And adapt the house to their needs

PAULINE DUFF

If you have a growing family it is important to consider its comfort in making a decision about living quarters, no matter whether you are building, buying, renting, or remodeling. A home that is comfortable, physically, will have much to do with your success in keeping your children in it. Some of the suggestions offered in this article should be helpful whatever the age or size of your family. If you are building or buying, these suggestions may warn you of defects in the plans which you have failed to recognize as such. If you are buying or remodeling, suggestions for changes which are easily made may aid you in making a decision. If you are renting, suggestions which involve not-too-expensive alterations may be arranged with the landlord before the lease is signed.

The general arrangement is perhaps the first thing to consider in the home where children are to live. A kitchen planned to save steps for the mother who does her own work should be located in a corner of the house so that there is natural cross-ventilation. Sunshine and pleasant outlook are important factors to consider here, in view of the fact that much of a busy mother's time will necessarily be spent in this part of the house. If an artificial ventilator over the stove, a hood which connects with a flue running to the roof, is part of the equipment of this kitchen, steam and odors may be drawn off without submitting to chilly drafts in cold weather. In summer, this hood will relieve the heat.

In the home where there are small children, daily laundering is essential. If possible, a laundry alcove, opening off the kitchen, should be arranged to eliminate the necessity of climbing stairs from the basement. This alcove may be fitted up as a combination washing, ironing, and mending room, in close proximity to the kitchen for the interlude necessary in the preparation of meals, and close at hand for the routine interruptions of telephone, doorbell, and the demands of the children. If a laundry alcove requires more space than is practical, a portable washing machine (the
There should be one room in the house where children may do as they please, but it is unwise to make this their bedroom. A child should not sleep in a room in which he plays all day.

Flat top of which may be used as a table when it is idle), a combination sink and wash tub (the drainboard covering the tub when it is not in use), and a built-in ironing board which drops down from a wall niche, may be installed in the ordinary kitchen without interfering too much with the limited space available. A telephone in the kitchen is a boon to the mistress of a maidless household and only an extra outlet is necessary for this, now that portable phones may be plugged in in any room in the house. Another arrangement which saves steps and embarrassment is a secluded passage from the kitchen so that the housewife may avoid unexpected visitors. The two-stairway house is not so common as formerly, but a stairway which branches at the landing so that the housewife may get half way to the second floor without being seen from the front of the house, is essential to the peace of mind of the woman who may be caught unawares in her kitchen.

A Necessity in every household where there are children is a first floor lavatory. Here a mother may care for the heavy baby without having to carry him up and down stairs to keep him near her as she works. And here the small children may be taught to attend to their own needs under the supervision of their busy mother. Also this first floor lavatory may aid the housewife in making a hasty toilette before answering the doorbell.

Children eat better if they are not placed at the table with their elders, and a breakfast nook may be used to serve as the children’s table since it is removed from the surveillance which children feel at the family table, yet is close enough to the dining room to afford some parental discipline. A breakfast “porch”, opening off one side of the kitchen and a dining room off another, is a pleasant solution of this problem of having the children’s table at a convenient distance from the dining room.

Sunrooms are necessary to the health of small children who are not allowed to play out of doors in severe weather. A sunroom may be added as a wing of the house, thus making an additional one possible on the second floor, where the baby may be kept quiet for his nap, away from the other children and from possible visitors. In these rooms he gets plenty of air and sunshine without the necessity of a daily airing which consumes his busy mother’s time. These rooms may well be equipped with a special kind of glass that permits all the health-giving rays to pass so that the child receives the greatest benefit from his exposure to the sun. The sunroom should be well heated, and if the walls on the north and west are solid this is possible, but porches which have merely been glassed in are usually drafty, and it is better to change a room of the house into a sunroom by cutting windows in the south and east walls rather than make a sunroom of an open porch. A sun terrace, extending in front of the sunroom, with a roll awning over it, will make a pleasant place for the baby and his mother to be out of doors and yet close to the affairs of the house, when the weather is good.

Before we take up the arrangement of the second floor, it might be well to call attention to the fact that in the average house there is not the proper closet space on the first floor, nor is there any available storage for go-carts or large toys, such as scooter-bikes, which the children use out of doors, and which must be lifted in and out of the basement if the garage is not large enough to accommodate them. If a cement floor were laid under the back porch and this space enclosed, large, out-of-door toys could be stored here on the ground level, where the children could get them in and out without grown-up assistance. As for closets, (Continued on page 170)
Sewing equipment that saves space
And conceals itself in any room

CLEMENTINE PADDLEFORD

SOME day I'll have a sewing room," is the plaintive little prophecy of every woman with a home to keep. But sewing rooms must wait their turn on electric refrigerators and dining room sets, and, often as not, on that "someday" when we hope to build.

Year after year our enthusiasm buds and blooms while we add cupboards and drawers and handy little this's and that's to those sewing rooms of our dreams; our plans would fill a tome as large as the Domesday Book. There must be cupboards squat and deep, and cupboards tall and thin, with shallow sliding drawers for snaps and hooks and things; as well as a mirror tipped to spy the bottom of a hem. The cutting table, eight by four, must be polished smooth and waxed. The acrobatic ironing board will fold its legs and hide itself in the panel of a wall. A wide window there must be to let in light, and let stitch-tired eyes wander out.

So we plan, while the spare room bed remains the cutting table, and the sewing machine keeps to its dingy lair beneath the back hall stairs. Scraps of braid and handy pieces are not until this bedside table with its drop leaves is opened up does it disclose its identity as a sewing machine. (Courtesy, Singer Sewing Machine Co.)

Below: the dressing table is a machine, the bedside table a sewing table, and the straw box is for unfinished work. (Courtesy, John Wanamaker)
lost in dresser drawers. The fitting mirror is the bureau glass, where we study the hang of our skirt while mounted perilously on a bedroom chair. That someday sewing room is most illusive. And all for no good reason. Sewing rooms can flourish in the smallest home and take up not an extra inch of space. The spare bed room, the linen closet, the sun parlor, or the dining nook may house your sewing gear, machine and all, and not a soul would ever guess it.

Not long ago I spent a week-end in one of these guest room-sewing studios, a tiny room not more than eight by nine, but its expansion efficiency was the greatest I have seen and it was a model of convenience. (A similar room is illustrated on the preceding page.) The spotless dressing table with its chintz covered make-up box, its straight-back cushioned chair, invited sessions with lipstick and powder puff. The easy chair upholstered in yellow and green chintz looked innocent of utilitarian duty as a sewing seat. Before the chair lay for tired feet a quilted pillow matching the upholstery.

The three-quarter bed wore a homespun spread one simply couldn’t muss—a great relief after the troublesome elegance of be-ruffled spare room spreads. In the two little drawers of the bedside table I found a complete sewing kit, threads in all colors and sizes, scissors, needles, and a button box—a convenience any guest would appreciate for even a “visiting wardrobe” may need its “stitch in time.”

The two long facing mirrors were twin peaks of perfection, placed on opposite walls to catch each other’s glance. Here a guest could see herself from top to toe, both front and back.

Sewing machines now adapt themselves to almost any room in the house. The lovely walnut model above, aside from its utilitarian purpose as a sewing machine, harmonize very nicely with the furniture in this living room and make a decorative and useful console table. (Courtesy, Singer Sewing Machine Co.)

The two long facing mirrors were twin peaks of perfection, placed on opposite walls to catch each other’s glance. Here a guest could see herself from top to toe, both front and back.

The floor was a glistening black inlaid linoleum covered with hooked rugs in modernistic patterns—big gay dots and triangles sprinkled around anywhere. But the thing that charmed me most was the padded ironing board that tipped down from the back of the closet door and propped itself up on one leg, and just inside the doorway trim was the outlet for the iron. For once every ruffle and pleat in my visiting clothes were kept in place.

It was when I opened the closet door that I realized the character of the room. The closet was partitioned in two parts. One side was arranged stack on stack of shallow drawers for pieces and sewing supplies. Enough to make any woman’s eyes sparkle with pride! Across the top were two rows of pigeon holes where paper patterns could be stuffed. For trimmings there were sliding trays, and the deep bottom drawer was cedar lined to keep woolen pieces safe. The other side of the closet was fitted with a pole where a guest’s wardrobe or half finished garments could be hung.

I had seen those double personality rooms simulate, if you like, a library in the day, a sleeping place at night, but here was something new to me—a bedroom-sewing den. It was the most arrant deception, this bedroom fraud, for being an inquisitive soul I investigated thoroughly.

That dainty dressing table with its ruffled cover was the sewing machine itself. No wonder I didn’t recognize this slim walnut model in its duplicity. I was raised with the old-fashioned treadle type that concealed its head in a wooden box as obviously as the ostrich hides himself in the sand. Our old-timer was a sewing machine day in and year out; it never, never would have been (Continued on page 162)
BATHROOM ACCESSORIES

Colorful, decorative, and necessary

Sketches by Jack Manley Rose

Rio Rita facial tissue comes in all colors; Irish linen damask towels; colored linen guest towel with contrasting border; embroidered Italian linen guest towel

Bottles of hand and shampoo lotions from Charles of the Ritz, behind Pine Cone soap; Kathleen Mary Quinlan dusting powder

Colorful, decorative, and necessary

Left: shaving cabinet; two glass bottles with black and white swans, and a black glass tray; rose and silver box with four cakes of soap

Right: box of Bubble soap in assorted colors and bottle of Farina Eau de Cologne in straw case

Above: shower curtain of moiré in lovely shade of green. Right: Quelques Fleurs bath salts in bottle, and Elizabeth Arden’s Venetian dusting powder in colored box

Left: attractive chenille bath mat in green or orchid; chenille face cloth, large and small towels to match. (All articles in left column courtesy of Gimbel Brothers)

Right: set of Turkish towels initialed to order in green, orchid, gold or peach, low shades of each. (All articles in right column courtesy of Stern Brothers)

Above: two tone pastel Turkish towel set initialed to order in all colors. Left: hamper in all colors, has bench seat for cover; durable shower curtain comes in shades of brown and orange

Above: colored linen guest towel (top) with appliqué and hemstitching; bottle contains Lentheric’s Set pour Bain; wooden bowl is Yardley’s floating bath soap

Decorative astringent set above (two bottles and a jar) comes in green, pink, or blue china with attractive white design
Well designed equipment such as this will greatly assist the amateur candy maker in producing uniformly satisfactory results. The six tin molds for shaping fondant or chocolate and the two large-lipped copper sugar pourers are from Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co. The bowl for mixing and cooking in the upper left-hand corner, the electric cornpopper in the upper right-hand corner, the marble slab for kneading and shaping fondant and the four steel bars to be used with it, the candy thermometer, the three enameled spoons, the six wire bonbon dippers, the broad stainless steel spatula, and the rubber tray for pouring peppermints in the lower right-hand corner are all from Lewis & Conger. The four aluminum saucepans graduated in size, the pouring ladle on the marble slab, the narrow spatula, the canvas bag with six decorating tips, and the egg beater are from Gimbel Brothers.
Our traditional Thanksgiving sweets

The taffy pull and the fudge party simplify informal entertaining

LETTIE GAY

HOW glad you are to welcome them home at the Thanksgiving holiday, these children away at school for the first time. And how difficult it may seem to know what to do with them after about the first twenty-four hours. Not that they will be lacking in suggestions themselves, suggestions involving every party and dance in town, but you still cherish a few traditions as to the meaning of the old-time Thanksgiving, a few notions that this is a time when families should do things together.

When you were a youngster and even an almost grown-up young lady, this was a season of harvest home parties and festivities which included whole families. For several days in advance the kitchen would be in a whirl of cakes and pies and candies, with little boys cracking and picking out nuts in one corner and little girls busy with batters and dough. Then, there were the taffy pulls. What messes and what fun! Times have changed we hear. Children no longer care for these simple diversions—these clichés of the older generation. But, are you sure? Wasn’t it only a year or so ago that Betty was forever begging you to let her make fudge? And didn’t young Jimmie betray his hungry interest in things homemade just last Christmas by bestowing on you, who rarely indulge in sweets, an electric corn-popper? Instead of an entire holiday, then, of parental resignation to nights of partying and days of sleep, introduce the children anew to one or two of those good, old-fashioned times that you love so well, at least in retrospect.

If there is to be a party in your own home, make it different from every occasion at the country club last summer. Vary the usual routine of canapés and dancing by announcing a taffy pull. Instead of paper caps and confetti, supply your young guests with practical kitchen aprons and escort them to the kitchen or, if you are lucky enough to have that kind of basement, to the lower regions of the house for a good, old-time sticky rumpus.

Taffy, all ready for pulling, can usually be bought at a local confectioner’s, if you are not certain of your prowess. If there is to be a party in your own home, make it different, but not much better, by adding freshly grated cocoanut and chopped peanuts to the popped corn. In which case, you may need also to increase the quantity of your syrup, making half again as much, so that the balls may be easily molded.

Molasses Corn Balls

Mix the molasses and syrup with the vinegar and boil slowly to prevent burning until a bit of the mixture dropped in cold water becomes brittle—or the thermometer registers 270 degrees Fahrenheit. The syrup should be cooked to the brittle stage but must not be quite as hard, you will notice, as that for the taffy apples.

Remove from the fire and add the butter and pour over the popped corn, stirring with a long-handled spoon so that each grain is well covered and sweetened. As soon as it has time to cool slightly, butter your fingers and mold into balls. Leave on a buttered slat or plate to cool.

You can make this recipe different, but not much better, by adding freshly grated cocoanut and chopped peanuts to the popped corn. In which case, you may need also to increase the quantity of your syrup, making half again as much, so that the balls may be easily molded.

But your young folks may not be adaptable to anything stickier than fudge if the party is a dress-up affair. When your daughter has had a taste of this maple fudge, she won’t have to be urged to make several batches of it, to be cut in thick squares and piled high on yellow pottery plates.

Maple Fudge

This recipe came from a grandmother’s kitchen up in Vermont and should be followed with (Continued on page 170)
FIRST aid does not demand specific articles or things to render the treatment effective. It is an evidence of skill and intelligence to make effective use of poor and often incongruous material. Nevertheless, it goes without saying that more effective and time-saving work is done when first aid kits are available and used. But a kit that is effective for a battlefield is obviously out of place in a kitchen or factory. Now the question naturally arises what should a first aid cabinet or kit contain to be useful?

Of course you can buy from pharmaceutical houses first aid kits of various kinds. These are extremely valuable and highly satisfactory. If you wish to make up your own kit the very few and simple things essential in first aid treatment may be purchased at little cost without prescription at a drug store. For the benefit of those who wish to equip themselves properly for the treatment of ordinary emergency cases, I shall give a list of the necessary articles.

A home first aid outfit should contain half a dozen wrapped sterile bandages of widths varying from one inch to four inches; a small spool of adhesive plaster, two inches wide; a small roll of absorbent cotton; a package of sterile gauge; a two-ounce bottle of tincture of iodine or the same quantity of Lugol's solution of iodine; a package of bicarbonate of soda; a card of safety pins; a dozen wooden applicators; 1 pint carron oil, spool coarse white thread, a package of needles, and box of ground mustard needed and there will be no waste. It is well to remember that iodine will not run out. By pressing an applicator or a swab into the iodine containing cotton you will get all the iodine immediately. Iodine either in the form of the tincture of iodine or in the solution known as Lugol's solution is the most important. The proprietary skin disinfectants which are, of course, widely sold are usually modifications of methods and materials which the doctors and surgeons use skillfully and selectively. I do not find them, however, so universally effective as iodine.

It is comparatively easy for any one to assemble a small but effective first aid kit and is also easy to keep it where it can readily be reached. Above all, it should be kept apart from half used bottles of medicine, toilet preparations, lotions, liniments, tooth brushes, discarded razor blades, proprietary remedies, and the miscellaneous items that usually encumber one's bathroom medicine cabinet.

Buy or make a small cabinet. There are styles for any space available or you can fashion one out of a small box obtainable at your grocer's. Paint it white and paste or paint on it a red cross and place it where it can be readily available. The comfort and sense of security which it will give will amaze you, and if it be used once will repay you for the effort and expense you may have been put to.

To prevent wastage and the spilling of the tincture of iodine, take a clean four-ounce bottle, fill it with absorbent cotton, and then pour in three ounces of tincture of iodine. The cotton will take it all up and if the bottle be accidentally upset the iodine will not run out. By pressing an applicator or a swab into the iodine containing cotton you will get all the iodine needed and there will be no waste. It is well to remember also that iodine stains are readily removable by the use of a little diluted household ammonia or aromatic spirits of ammonia on a piece of cotton which if wiped over the iodine stained surface will quickly cause the stain to disappear.

In discussing the use of each of these articles, bandages come first—although their use needs but little explanation. Different widths are useful but not essential. An inch and a half bandage is about the best and most useful size. An unbroken roll furnishes sterile gauze and makes an admirable dressing for wounds if the larger sterile gauze be missing. Cotton is to be used only as a buffer dressing—that is, to be applied only after the (Continued on page 164)
Rugs from the Orient

Lend richness of color to a room

JOSEPH LEEMING

NOTHING could be further from the truth than the statement that all good Oriental rugs are out of reach of the average pocket. This idea has gained wide credence because of the publicity given to the rarer fabrics—unique examples of their type, as a rule, and woven in royal palaces—which do cost anywhere from twenty to fifty thousand dollars.

But for the average well-furnished home, where good taste as well as moderate price is the criterion, there are hundreds of Oriental rugs, both old and new, which are no more expensive than the good grade domestic rugs and which add a unique note of color and distinction to the living room, hall, or library. One can, for example, buy a sturdily woven Mahal of full room size (9 x 12) for $175, while other rugs of the same type range from $200 to $350.

Mahals, Musabads, and Araks are all woven in somewhat similar Persian floral designs, and are usually dyed a deep rose or plum color or a dark shade of blue. They are all in the same price range and, though woven with large knots and a heavy thread of weft running between each row of knots, the pile is always luxuriantly deep and this means that the rug will wear almost indefinitely. Some of
them, in fact, are almost as compact as the old Bijars, a rug famous throughout the East for its durability and, for this reason, frequently termed the "rug of iron."

Then, for those who prefer a lighter color tone, there are the Gorevan carpets of northern Persia—different weaves of the same type being known as Serapis and Herez—which, in their more angular designs, evidence the influence of the neighboring Caucasus. Persian weavers rarely draw a straight line in their complicated pattern harmonies, preferring to reproduce the curving stems and tendrils of their garden vines and flowers; but the wandering nomads of the Caucasus invariably use angular, geometric devices such as the octagon, the latch hook, and the eight-pointed star. In the Gorevan weavings, which compare in price with the Mahals and Araks, one sees an interesting blending of both types of design which is intriguing as an exhibition of the clash of diverse temperaments, as well as rhythmic and balanced from the point of view of composition.

A very excellent type of rug is being imported nowadays from Asia Minor. Classified upon arrival as Turkish or Asia Minor rugs, they are given every manner of fantastic name by the dealers who purchase them from the importer. They will be shown to you, however, if you ask for a modern Turkish rug: and no matter what they are called, they are of sterling worth and amongst the very best of the modern rugs now being brought to this country. Their designs, based on the traditional motifs of their place of origin, are attractive and, what is more important, the wool is of high grade and is never treated with chemicals.

In addition to the modern Asia Minor rugs, there is one other type which is never treated with chemicals. These are the Espartas, and it will pay you to look at them before deciding upon what rug you wish to buy. Dealers often call these Greek rugs, or Vardars, from the name of the Grecian town in which they are woven; but they are true examples of the weaving of the Esparta district in Asia Minor, for their weavers migrated from there after the war, driven out by the conquering Turks.

The wool of which they are made, taken from sheep pastured on the Grecian hills, is of an extraordinarily fine quality, surpassing in many respects the wool used in many modern Persian rugs, and needing, in consequence, no chemical treatment to make it lustrous. Some of the very finely woven Espartas are quite expensive, but the average room sized rug will not cost more than $250.

A little more expensive rug is the Lilihan which is of the same type as the Araks and Mahals, but a trifle more sturdy. The same graceful floral patterns and the rose and plum colored dyes are employed, but the weaving is somewhat more compact and the designs more thoroughly carried out. Most Lilihans, however, are "washed" and, though this by no means detracts from their value, their original glossy lustre is apt to wear off in course of time.

If one can afford to pay from $350 to $500 for a living room carpet, the best all-round rug is probably the modern Sarouk, woven in a city from which (Continued on page 168)
A BRICK HOUSE OF BEAUTIFUL SIMPLICITY
Designed for us by THEODORE WHITEHEAD DAVIS

A house simply planned is an economical one to build and a simple design is more beautiful in a small house than an elaborate one. Beauty depends on good proportion. The relation of masses in this brick house designed for us by Mr. Davis is very effective. Any feeling of austerity which such a simple plan might produce is skillfully removed. Mr. Davis suggests that the color scheme be worked out in tones of gray: roof shingles gray-brown; trim, shutters and stucco on the inside of the porch, white; the house itself painted a very light gray. The wrought iron hardware and lamps are, of course, painted a plain black.

Mr. Davis estimates the cubage of this house at 25,000 cubic feet. In the New York area where this type of construction would cost 60 cents a cubic foot this house could be built for $15,000. It would, of course, cost less in other parts of the country. The floor plans have been thoughtfully worked out. There is a combination living and dining room and a breakfast nook for informal meals. There is a large closet in the kitchen and two windows over the sink. The bedroom on the first floor might be used as a maid's room or a guest room, or it can be used as a study. The second floor plan shows three bedrooms and two baths.
ONE PLAN DEVELOPED IN THREE STYLES

ALL architects know that the floor plan is the most important part of the house. They always study the plan before they consider the development of the exterior. On these two pages are shown three houses employing the same set of floor plans. In one case the architect has given the house a Colonial envelope, in another a French, and in the third, a Georgian envelope.

The architect of this three-in-one house is Jonas Pendlebury. For the Georgian style, shown above, he suggests reddish-brown face brick laid in Flemish bond with three eighth inch white joints. The main entrance has wood pilasters, cornice, pediment and door; the sash, shutters, bay window, and porch are likewise of wood painted white. The roof of the bay window is of lead-coated copper, and the main roof dark blue slate. The cubage of this house the architect estimates at 32,000 cubic feet, which, at approximately 60 cents a cubic foot, would cost $19,200. The Colonial or, more correctly, "Modern American" type of house, shown below at left, has the first story and chimney built of red brick and the second story of clapboards or shingles painted ivory white. The wooden entrance feature, casement windows, and shutters, all should be painted ivory white. The roof of the main house, the bay window, and porch should be of shingles stained dark brown. The cubage is similar to the Georgian house, that is, 32,000 cubic feet, but because the second story is of frame construction the cost would probably be 55 cents a cubic foot or approximately $17,600.

The most suitable materials for the exterior of the French house would be common brick walls painted white. The simple entrance, with shuttered doors, the casements, bay window and porch should be painted ivory white; the roof of the bay window, leaders, and gutters to be of lead-coated copper. The most attractive roof would be shingle tile of warm browns and reds. The cubage of this house is greater than either the Georgian or the American house because of the steeper roof. It is estimated at 33,500 cubic feet which at about 60 cents a cubic foot would cost $20,100.
A ONE STORY COTTAGE

This could be built for eight thousand dollars

The bungalow shown above contains approximately 16,000 cubic feet and could be built for $8,000 or less in most sections of the country. It was designed by William B. Smith and while it acknowledges Colonial antecedents in the treatment of the entrance door and in its general proportions it is, of course, thoroughly modern in design. The bay window in the dining room contributes to the decoration as well as the ventilation of this room and would be an attractive spot for a window seat. The sun porch connected by arched doors with the living room is a feature.
This little house was fittingly called the "Eyebrow" because of its overhanging location on the water's edge.

A one-time fisherman's home

Rehabilitating a simple old New England house

ELIZABETH LOUNSBERY

NOTED statistician, who spends his time tabulating the habits of his fellow men, has not only said, "We are fast becoming a two-car nation"—but states also that we are becoming a "two-home nation."

This is entirely understandable, for who has not felt the urge to get away from one's city surroundings, far from the hum and confusion, and to find a home, no matter how simple, nestled down against a background of shady green trees or near the water.

Having a preference for the water, whether it be a limpid pool or a changing stream of varying moods, it was indeed fortunate that just such a summer home should be available for our needs on one of those picturesque inlets that have given the New England coast its unusual charm. Here was an old house that dated back to the days when great sloops carried on an extensive trade between the near-by village, then known as Middlesex, and New York City.

During this interval, prior to our arrival, it had passed through many stages of occupancy and when we took it for our home it still showed the ravages of neglect and dubious decoration, although the modern conveniences of plumbing and electricity had been added during the last few years. The indispensable chimney that would admit of open fires, however, was missing—a structural feature greatly desired yet one that so far we have been unable to supply.

However, even with this drawback, I turned it over in my mind and decided that with a little ingenuity and not a vast outlay I could make this summer cottage quite as attractive as a summer home. True, this meant that its care could not be ignored during the remaining months of the year, for winter storms, if allowed to beat upon unpainted boards and shingles, would soon rot them away. It, therefore, would have to be protected with a coat of paint from time to time before it would be too late. The appearance of the house, also, was not to be overlooked, for who can resist the simple charm and "homey" feeling of gleaming, spotless white against a background of green foliage and shrubs?

All this had to be considered and likewise the inside of the cottage, that must be closed for many months. This meant that walls were sure to be stained and discolored from dampness and a coat of paint or enamel on the floor and woodwork required to brighten up the background and even the furniture. Now that the two-home idea had become crystallized, the questions of expense not only of upkeep but of furnishing the house became of equal importance. How to provide furniture that would be practical, yet effective and tasteful. These were my problems, which I endeavored to solve at moderate cost, and to this end I started to furnish up everything available and paintable with colorful paint, resulting in a gratifying, cheerful, and pleasing effect.

As this tiny house does not aspire to halls, upon entering the "Eyebrow," so called because of its overhanging location on the water's edge, one comes immediately into the dining room. This room being somewhat in shadow, owing to the covered entrance porch, yellow seemed the logical background color to introduce here and so the original siding walls were carried out in this tone and the knotty broad planked floor painted a deep brown.
The furniture, other than a mahogany closet and a commodious serving table, consisting of an ordinary kitchen table, chairs, and a low stand used to hold napkins and doilies, was painted a brilliant mitis green, with hollyhock chintz used for window over-curtains and the screen which shields the kitchen door.

Upon the walls I then hung some sporting prints and a highly prized ship model in relief, made with great pride by an old ship’s carpenter, with both flags flying defiantly against the wind at the top of the mastheads in the opposite direction from that which the ship is taking—a constant source of amusement.

Opening off the dining room, at the left, is the guest room, papered in a gay rosebud paper, costing less than twenty cents a roll. Soft rose-colored sunfast material and dotted Swiss curtains comprise the window treatment, and a rose patterned chintz, of long service and frequent tubbings, is used for the covering of the settee and cushions and for broad bands trimming the rose-colored bedspread. A metal bed enamelled in rose and a chair and table are the only painted pieces here, for it seemed just the room for my great grandmother’s bureau and mirror, and an old-time mahogany rocker. On the floor, done in a warm gray, are rag rugs.

At the rear of the dining room, a door opens into the kitchen, painted the yellow of the dining room with a reddish brown floor. This contains a coal range for cooking during the cooler weather and an oil stove as a substitute, when it is warm, to minimize the radiation of heat throughout the house. An easily operated oil heater for hot water is another indispensable adjunct to a well-run household when the coal range is not in use.

Blue and yellow appear in the inexpensive dishes filling the shelves of an open dresser, in the oilcloth shelf edging, and in the window valance. The tables, chairs, and stools are painted yellow, both here and in the adjoining pantry. This is really but a passageway, yet must serve as a general storage space for supplies and the ice box, as the house is without a cellar. Only an open foundation lined with rocks over which the tide flows at regular intervals, in the manner of a boat house, is below.

Returning to the dining room and entering a doorway at the southwest, one comes into the...
When combining two rooms of unequal width to create one large room a simple solution is to use a false ceiling beam, as illustrated, in order to make the irregular space appear as an alcove which may be used, as in this case, for built-in bookshelves.

Remodelling Victorian interiors

Ways and means of rearranging rooms to meet modern requirements

TYLER STEWART ROGERS

AN AMUSING mid-Victorianism was the parlor, which was used only for weddings, funerals, and the reception of the most formal callers. The red plush sofa, the heavy draperies, the ornate walnut chairs, the catch-all in the corner, and the stuffed birds and paper flowers within their glass dome above the mantel—all have largely been relegated to the museums, or the junk heap. But the parlor habit remained with home builders for several decades.

As a result, there are literally millions of American homes planned in a manner that was strongly influenced by this mid-Victorian custom. The old four-square plan placed the parlor in one corner, a sitting room in another, a dining room in a third, and the kitchen in the fourth, with a central hall dividing each pair of rooms. Another favorite plan employed the corner hall with a small sitting room at one side, a dining room in the back, and the kitchen tucked away behind the stair hall. In these plans, the individual rooms were necessarily small, and often the high ceilings were out of proportion to the room space, giving each unit an exaggerated feeling of closeness. Even if the rooms were not as small as we know them to-day, their proportions were far different from those which are recognized as modern standards. The corner stair hall, and often the central stair hall, sought to achieve an effect of grandeur by its size and its open stair-well. The old-fashioned kitchen could accommodate two planned for modern efficiency. The dining room was often as large or even greater in size than the sitting room or parlor, because dining was either a matter of great formality or the dining room served as the family sitting room, while the front parlor was reserved for more austere occasions.

Still another characteristic which distinguishes the average house built two or three decades ago from the one that is planned to meet present-day standards is the frequent lack of adequate closet space throughout the house. The front hall seldom reserved more room for coats, hats, and rubbers than could be accommodated under the slope
of the staircase. The kitchen never knew of a broom closet, but was blessed or cursed with a huge storage closet or pantry large enough to contain a quarter of the goods offered by the average chain store. In the bedrooms above, the old-fashioned walnut wardrobe—a cherished heirloom in those days—made closets unnecessary and, in consequence, there are still many houses standing which are almost devoid of storage space for linen and clothing, except in the unfinished area under the roof.

Present-day standards differ so widely from these former conceptions of home conveniences that a great many owners of these older dwellings feel it is quite hopeless to re-adapt them for convenient living in conformity to present social and domestic habits. To-day a reasonably commodious living room is almost a prerequisite in the building or purchase of a home. The parlor has altogether disappeared. The dining room is sacrificed, if need be, on the theory that it is used for only two hours or so a day, and often its place is taken by a corner of the living room reserved for dining purposes, or by the popular dining or breakfast alcove. Closets are an imperative requirement of the modern home. The kitchen is almost filled with closets, cupboards, and storage spaces designed for convenient use and for quick access to needed supplies or utensils. Bedroom closets must be large enough to accommodate all manner of clothing. Attic space is reduced to a minimum.

As a matter of fact, it is not difficult to rearrange the interiors of these older homes to secure at least some measure of modern comfort and convenience. Usually the problem involves combining two rooms to make one of more commodious size, the rearrangement of partitions to provide adequate closet space and, less frequently, the subdivision of a large bedroom into two smaller units. A fourth problem, involving the introduction of extra bathrooms, will be discussed in a later issue.

The normal problem is to combine the sitting room and parlor, or the parlor and dining room, to form a modern living room of comfortable size and more pleasing proportions. The high ceilings of old houses lose their ugliness when dividing walls are removed. The manner of solving this typical rearrangement problem applies with equal force to the replanning of bedroom areas and kitchen with its inefficient arrangement of equipment.

It is generally thought that partitions separating two important rooms cannot be removed because such partitions so frequently support the floor above. While this is true, it is not difficult nor very expensive to install a steel beam to take the load formerly carried by the partitions. Before discussing the construction work involved, however, it is first desirable to study with care the floor plan of the house as it exists and the floor plan that would result through making the proposed alteration.

Quite often, the two rooms that ought to be joined are not equal in size and this fact deters the owner from attempting to create a larger room when he knows the walls will be irregular in their alignment. This condition is shown in the accompanying illustrations. A simple solution to the problem is to carry a false ceiling beam at the point shown by dotted lines, in order to give a definite sense of proportion to the larger floor area and to segregate the irregular space into what might be considered an alcove. By a little planning on paper, it is usually possible to combine two rooms of irregular size and to eliminate many of the odd corners and unnecessary projections so commonly found in old-fashioned houses.

Removal of a bearing partition—which is one that supports floor beams or another partition above—is accomplished by first bracing up the ceiling on either side of the partition with temporary wood posts. The old partition is then torn down, revealing in the ceiling above either the ends of the floor joists which formerly rested on the partition or a doubled joist inserted to help carry the load above.

An ingenious method of installing a steel beam to carry the ends of the ceiling joists was recently employed by Maxwell Kimball, architect, in an alteration at Glen Ridge, New Jersey. The partition removed was one of the common type concealing double sliding doors between the living room and the dining room. When it was taken down, the ends of the ceiling joists were separated by several inches. Into this space, the architect arranged to insert a steel beam (illustrated at the end of this article) made of two U-shaped pieces, called "channels," which were bolted together in such form as to create a long (Continued on page 168)
A good hot-water supply is as essential in the home of to-day as an effective heating system—more so, since it is indispensable the year around. When the faucet marked “H” is turned, a hot flow should come in a few seconds. That is expected as a matter of course. But a great deal of planning and choosing is back of the supply of that simple necessity. There is more to it than heating the water, especially to-day, when the engineers of the great manufacturing corporations have focussed their talents upon the task of setting domestic duties free of drudgery. “Let the machine do the work,” they say, “and let it do its task without even supervision—economically and efficiently.”

They have succeeded. New hot-water heating devices are being introduced each year, one more advanced than the next. Indeed they are coming so fast that it is difficult to keep up with them. A review of the latest developments in heating water for the home may, therefore, be helpful.

To have plenty of hot water just when it is wanted and without an extravagant outlay requires three things. The first is an economical way of heating the water so that it will be available at the right temperature (not over 180°) and in a reasonable quantity. The second is that once the water in the system is heated it will not be cooled off too soon by exposure to cold air currents. The third is that cold water must be kept from mixing with the hot water and diluting it to a lukewarm degree.

Passing over the familiar coal heaters to those which employ other fuels, it may be said that the independently fired types deserve first consideration. Their fuels, piped or bottled gas, crude or refined oils, and electric current, are available in one form or another in the cities, the suburbs, and on the farms.

Which fuel is to be used is a question of economy, depending partly upon availability and cost, partly upon the fuel used for winter heating and the duration of the cold season.

Within the last year, there has been a tremendous increase in the territories served by natural gas. The big oil companies, whose drillings nearly always set free great stores of gas, trapped beneath the crust of the earth’s surface, used to waste it. Competition and the economic need for conservation have set them to building hundreds of miles of pipe lines to make the gas pay its way.

Gas from California oil fields is now pumped to San Francisco, Texas gas to Colorado, Wyoming supplies Utah. A big project in Alberta will supply Winnipeg, Minnesota, Montana, and possibly Nebraska. One nine hundred mile line is planned to send the Texas and Oklahoma gas to Illinois, Indiana, and adjoining states.

This and the supply of natural gas in non-oil-producing states will bring a vast section of the Union within range of this inexpensive fuel. It will be cheap enough to use for heating the house as well as its water supply.

In other states the supply of manufactured gas is limited to the cities and their environs and it costs more. But, while its use as boiler fuel may lag, pending the development of cheaper methods of manufacture and distribution, it is still a highly convenient and efficient fuel for hot-water heating, especially as houses must be piped with gas for the kitchen range in any case.

Gas heaters are of two general types: (a) instantaneous, (b) continuous. Both are automatic. In the first the opening of an “H” faucet sends a volume of burning gas through a nest of copper coils in which the water is flowing, furnishing an immediate supply of hot water at a predetermined temperature as long as the faucet remains open. At all other times the water in the pipes remains cold, while a
small pilot light, whose gas consumption is negligible, burns, ready to ignite the large burners upon demand.

The continuous type operates on a different principle and has a greater number of variations of form. It calls for a storage tank containing twenty gallons of water or more. The gas burners are at the bottom of the tank in several forms of this type of heater. They keep the tank water at a fixed heat at all times. If it falls below say 180°, a thermostatic valve causes the gas cock to open and the flames burn until the water again reaches that temperature when the gas is automatically shut off or turned low leaving only a pilot light.

The heat of the gas may go up around a cylindrical water tank inside the insulated casing of the heater; it may go up through a central flue; or it may go up through a number of vertical pipes which pass through the water container. One makes spiral baffles or blades in the flues to slow down the flow of the hot, ascending gases so that they must give up most of their heat to the water before they can escape.

In other types the automatic burners are in a separate casing outside the water tank and their heat passes up through nests of copper coils in the same casing, much as in the case of the instantaneous heater. The ends of the copper coils are connected, respectively, to the top and bottom of the water storage tank, which is heated by circulation, the hot water entering at the top, and the cooler water passing to the coils from the bottom.

The commercial supply of compressed or bottle gas is now so widespread that gas hot-water heating is possible in regions remote from artificial gas works. By using two flasks, one is always in operation until the empty one is replaced. Artificial gas is often thought to be expensive but in the writer's own experience in using many types of hot-water heaters it has proved by no means excessive in cost, considering its convenience and reliability.

The impressive growth in the use of crude oil for heating the house in regions where the cost of gas is still too high, has suggested to ingenious manufacturers the adjustment of the oil-heating mechanism of the furnace so that it will supply hot water in the summer time.

Here the house-heating boiler is used as part of the system. It may be cut off in such a way that it will not heat the house at all or the house thermostat may be utilized to regulate the oil burner so that the room temperature will not rise above a certain point. It is believed by some heating engineers that the former method is the better and that an auxiliary thermostat should be used to control the hot-water temperature.

At any rate, the boiler itself may be used as a heater, actuated by the automatically controlled oil-burner, to supply hot water to a storage heater, inside which is a copper coil. The water for the hot water faucets flows through the coil whose ends terminate at the top and bottom of a separate hot-water supply tank. It is an ingenious use of the house-heating system for hot water supply, which operates in the summer as well as in the winter. During the cold season, the extra demand on the oil-burner is only enough to take the additional load of the hot-water supply, which is comparatively little.

Kerosene is available as fuel in many sections where the delivery of crude oil is out of the question since it is unprofitable to supply it, except in bulk.

Several of the more recent developments in domestic hot-water heaters employ kerosene as fuel. The differences in operation are not material. There is a tank which contains about eight gallons of kerosene, enough to operate the heater four days. It is connected with a burner in a separate hot-water tank by a small pipe, whose flow of fuel is controlled by a thermostat. A pilot wick, an asbestos preheating ring, and a kerosene burner bowl complete the heating unit in this type of appliance.

It was to be expected that sooner or later a practical and economical electric apparatus would be devised for heating water for home use. As a matter of fact, several of the great electric manufacturing companies have announced new types of heaters within the past year. One cleverly devised type fits directly on the faucet, like a filter. The current in the heating coil is turned on with the water, which flows over the hot coil. Of course this requires a heater for each "H" faucet with the requisite wiring.

Most of the new electric heaters are complete with water tank and full thermostatic control. One makes an eighteen-gallon tank insulated with mineral wool three inches thick all around except at the top where it is five inches thick. The switch has three "On" positions, "High," "Medium," and "Low," giving water temperatures of 180°, 155°, and 135° F., respectively. In the automatic type just described, circulation tubes deliver hot water to the top of the tank, thus heating from the top downward. Immersion heating units, (Continued on page 158)
Situated on top of Lookout Mountain overlooking Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, and the Pacific Ocean this charming, low, rambling house, the residence of Mrs. Margaret Selby Fillmore, is a departure from the conventional and, as such, truly Californian in atmosphere. Roy Seldon Price was the architect.

CHARM IN CALIFORNIA

A skilful use of detail combined with freedom of space.

The floor plan was carefully worked out so as to keep the service section in one wing, the living quarter in the center, and the bedrooms in another wing. Privacy is given the guest room by planning it, with bath, on the second floor off the balcony. The cost of this house was $17,000.
Why plants are killed in winter

Actually they may die of thirst

E. BADE

WHEN the night frosts threaten to make their appearance late in the autumn, the leaves begin to change their colors and as fiery darts float gently to the earth, and the branches lift their naked arms high into the gray autumn sky—then has come the time to think of protecting the more delicate garden plants which are not so resistant to the winter frost. They are usually surrounded with a protective covering in the belief that this will help them withstand the rigors of winter.

Cold itself is not the enemy of that part of the plant which is above the ground and it does not force the hardy plants to give up their leaves. The winter resting period and the defoliation of the plants are due entirely to the soil temperature. It is the cold soil which stops their growth. Each plant demands, besides moisture and soil salts, a certain definite soil temperature. When the soil is too cold, the plant cannot grow no matter how much water and soil salts are available. Cold water in a cold soil is just as bad as no water at all, so far as the plant is concerned. If, now, the deciduous trees kept their foliage throughout the winter, their leaves would still give off moisture. But since the roots cannot absorb water from cold soils, all moisture within the plant would be given off. The plant would simply shrivel and die. Since the plant does throw off its leaves the quantity of water given off by transpiration is reduced to a minimum.

At first glance it seems as if our conifers and broad-leaved evergreens like Holly were in no way protected from such a drying out process. But this is far from the truth. The structure of the leaf or needle is such that but little transpiration takes place or the plant grows in situations where danger from drying is almost impossible.

On the other hand, certain of the more delicate plants do suffer from the frost. Not so much from the direct cold as from moisture, ice, and the winter’s sun. The changeable autumn climate which goes suddenly from cold to rain and back to sunshine does not permit the wood of the more delicate trees and shrubs to become sufficiently mature. They are still soft and full of sap, especially after a moist summer, and the beginning of winter finds them unprepared—they are not ready for the resting period, their shoots have not become hardened, the twigs and branches are not woody. Such plants should be pruned just above the third bud during September or October; this pruning effecting a more rapid maturity of the remaining wood. Conifers can be brought to a more rapid maturity by cutting some of the roots by means of a spade dug into the root system. This is an emergency measure and should be done late in the summer.

Conifers which are not hardy are also protected by providing them with a covering. The branches should not be bound together about the trunk. To prevent injury, four posts are dug into the ground around the plant. This provides a box-like covering over which cloth, mats, pine twigs, etc., may be bound. Rhododendron is protected in a similar manner, for the winter’s sun should be kept from it. It is sufficient to bring a protective roof over small plants, the uprights carrying the weight. The Yucca, covered in this manner, is sufficiently protected, for snow, ice, rain, and direct sunlight are kept away from it.

The upper parts of the Roses should not be covered. Many Hybrid and Remontant Roses, if they have grown tree-like and developed a crown, do not need to have any particular kind of protection if grown in protected locations. Tea Roses demand a covering, for they are delicate. But this should not be given too early in the season. The wood must be mature; even if they are exposed to a light frost, no particular damage will be done. Centifolia, Bourbon, and Moss Roses do not require any protection during the winter but the dwarfed grafted Bengal Roses should never be without it. Wherever this protection is needed it should not be given before all the (Continued on page 182)
Redeeming the neglected Hyacinth

The sweetest scented bulb for indoors or outside

F. F. ROCKWELL

No class of spring flowering bulbs has a wider range of pure, clear, self colors than the Hyacinths. Add to this the fact that they may be grown indoors as easily as Paperwhite Narcissus and out-of-doors as easily as Tulips, and there is every reason for including a generous number of them in one’s order for bulbs—especially as this fall they are cheaper than they have been for many years. It is not too late to obtain and plant Hyacinths now.

For earliest bloom indoors get the prepared bulbs. These are given special treatment at harvesting so that they cure earlier, and they can be made to bloom by Christmas. The ordinary early bulbs will bloom just as well, but take more time. Ordinarily the largest exhibition size is recommended for growing indoors or for forcing, but unless you have some special reason for wanting huge, massive spikes, the smaller bulbs will do as well. The French-Roman Hyacinths should be used for indoor planting only. They are smaller, daintier, and even more deliciously fragrant than the regular Dutch Hyacinths, and may be obtained in pure white, rose, and blue shades. Each bulb will throw up a succession of several spikes giving a long display of color. Be sure to include some for growing indoors when you place your order this season.

Hyacinths, may be grown in plain water or in water and pebbles just like Paperwhite Narcissus. For the former purpose, it is best to use the special hyacinth glasses. However, it is really little more work to plant the bulbs in soil and arrange for a longer succession of bloom. All the work can then be done at one time, merely bringing them in, as they are wanted. Mix up a compost of garden loam, sand, and peatmoss (or sifted leafmold), in equal portions. If very old rotted manure is available, this may be used in place of the peatmoss. Personally, I prefer to use the smaller sized bulbs, placing several in a pot or pan. Allow an inch or two between the bulbs, keeping the tops just even with the surface. Water thoroughly and keep in a cold, dark place; or bury out of doors, in a frame or trench, covering with hay or leaves, and on top of this several inches of soil, to prevent their freezing solid. Leave them for several weeks so that the roots may develop before they are brought in. When bringing them in to a sunny window or into the conservatory do not try to force them. Place them in a fairly cool temperature and allow them to develop slowly, and they will make longer stems, flower in better form, and remain in bloom much longer.

With the passing of the vogue for formal beds in designs and solid colors it became quite the popular thing for garden writers to inveigh against the poor Hyacinth, which had happened to be particularly well adapted to that type of gardening. The fact that it was especially well suited to planting in many other ways has been largely lost sight of.

In practically every catalog the “Exhibition” or “Top size” bulbs are featured, the impression (Continued on page 184)
Sweet-peas for the South

Winter sowing gives long season bloom

T. J. STEED

No wonder that the Sweet-pea is one of the most popular annuals in the South as well as up North — there are so many beautiful colors and shades, and wonderfully pretty forms. As a cut flower for decoration there is nothing more adaptable. There are three distinct types of Sweet-pea. The Early or Winter-flowering type is used where extra early flowers are wanted. They are about a week earlier than the Spencer type, but do not grow as tall nor do they produce as large flowers. The Spencer type has long stems and is unquestionably the finest for cut flowers. The old Grandiflora type is very productive, but the flowers are neither as large nor are the stems as long as the Spencer and really need not be considered.

From the middle of November to the tenth of December is the time to sow Sweet-peas for best results for all sections south of Atlanta, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; Jackson, Mississippi; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Dallas, Texas; and to all points clear down to the Gulf of Mexico. Of course, down below the frost line in Florida they can be planted almost any time during the winter. North of the above named points, I should defer planting until January or February. Sometimes we have a hard freeze in the South and if the plants are not protected during such a period (which seldom lasts over six days) they will be killed, and planting must be done over again. With a good mild winter plants will commence flowering the last of March.

This last winter we had two unusual hard freezes in December and January. This set Sweet-peas back two weeks and our first flowers came about the middle of April. They usually flower up to the middle or last of June, when it becomes too hot and dry, and there lies the advantage in planting early — you can get earlier and larger flowers and have a longer season.

Sweet-peas like rich soil and a sunny spot. Prepare the soil well by spading ten inches deep, making it fine and loose and free from rubbish or stones. Dig out trenches fourteen inches deep and six inches wide for single rows; for double rows make trenches sixteen inches wide. On the bottom put in five inches of well rotted horse manure mixed with a little bone meal and cover with three inches of rich fine topsoil. Plant rows in double row trench six inches apart. Cover seed one inch deep. This gets plants six inches below the level of the soil, which protects them from cold in winter and makes them easier to cover up during a freeze. (Rows should be eighteen inches to two feet apart.)

Straw may be placed over them, or several thickness of newspapers, but soil must be put on edge of the newspapers to hold them down and keep the wind from blowing them off. It also gets the roots deeper in the soil and they will stand dry weather better and give a longer period of flowering.

These trenches can be gradually filled in when cultivating in the spring, which should be frequent and shallow. Plants may stand from two to four inches apart in row, unless growing flowers for show purpose, then they should stand six to eight inches apart in row, to develop extra large flowers.

Light poultry netted wire makes a good support for the vines and can be used for many seasons. Also cotton twine may be used; it makes good support and is cheap. This is used by placing two stakes (of 1 x 1 or 1 x 2 boards) at each end of row six or eight inches apart, and enough stakes on each side of row to hold twine up. Put first strand of twine about four inches from the ground, and each additional twine three inches apart up as high as vines will grow. Fasten or tie the twine securely to stakes on both sides. Some use brush for supporting the vines but this is not as satisfactory as the twine or poultry netting.

During dry weather give plants a good watering every evening after sun has gone down. This will greatly prolong their flowering season. Getting the soil thoroughly wet is more important than getting the vines wet. In fact, it is better to let the water run under the vines than to use a heavy spray over them, because you would beat off the flowers. The reason it is not good to water plants when the sun is shining hot is that it bakes the soil and scalds the vines.

Give abundance of water at the roots in dry weather. Loading it in the ground by pipe and trench is better than spraying
A CENTURY OLD
but still this cypress house is young

LIKE hundreds of century-old southern mansions built of Tidewater Red Cypress (coast type), "Shadows-on-the-Teche" seems to have gleaned only a mellow trace of charm from sun and rain and age.

Still in sound condition, it tells an amazing story of this lumber's tireless ability to fight off rot—and hence, repair bills.

It also explains reasonably why no other wood quite equals Tidewater Red Cypress for lasting beauty and economy.

If you want to save yourself many dollars in repairs, here is certainly the wood to use when you build or alter.

Follow the advice of architects, who are employing Tidewater Red Cypress in greater quantities today than ever before...Specify the "heart grade" at all weather points.

With all its beauty of grain, easy workability, tight coherence with paint and great durability, Tidewater Red Cypress costs you comparatively little.

"Money Saved for Builders"—free
No charge for this illustrated booklet, "Money Saved for Builders." It shows you just how and where Tidewater Red Cypress makes your home more charming—saves repairs—and gives it higher re-sale value. Send for it today.

If your dealer is not stocked with Tidewater Red Cypress, he can get it for you quickly—or you can write direct to any of the following members of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers’ Association of Jacksonville, Florida, who published this advertisement:

Big Salkehatchie Cypress Co., Varriville, S. C.
Burton-Swartz Cypress Co., Perry, Fla.
Cummer Cypress Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Everglade Cypress Co., Loughman, Fla.
Wilson Cypress Co., Palatka, Fla.

SPECIFY
TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS
(COAST TYPE)
THE WOOD ETERNAL
Making a lawn on adobe or clay

It's soil preparation and the right seed that mean a good start

A. M. WOODMAN

The making of a good lawn in California or elsewhere (but especially in those parts where semi-arid conditions prevail) does present a few problems, but these can be readily solved if at the start right methods for making lawns are adopted. Lawns are usually made too hastily. Builders are prone to dump excavated soil right where the lawn is supposed to be. Good top soil is frequently only a few inches deep and, unless this is first removed and placed to one side, it becomes hopelessly mixed up with unweathered clay or adobe.

So the first consideration is to provide for at least three or four inches of good garden loam for the surface layer, even if it is necessary to haul in soil. The sub-soil may be either clay or adobe. It is unwise to put too light a sandy loam over heavy soil. Grass mixtures containing Rye Grass will do quite well in either adobe or clay soils which have been well worked, but Kentucky Blue and other fine-leaved grasses do best in good garden loams. In our principal towns and cities soils vary greatly in composition. In many regions adobe seems to predominate, but there are always some regions in any city where good loam can be obtained. Even on the same lot there may be several kinds of soil.

Most soils, except some in country districts, are scarcely rich enough in plant food elements to maintain a lawn for any length of time, necessitating adding a concentrated fertilizer. The more highly concentrated fertilizers, largely mineral in composition, should be used sparingly at first, making a second application after the grass has made some stand. The less highly concentrated animal fertilizers including the bone and blood meals, guano, poultry manure, sheep manure, and others may be used in larger quantities, but all should be thoroughly incorporated with the upper layer of soil before sowing of seed. I have found that it is practicable, where sub-soil consists of clay or adobe, to first place several inches of barnyard manure over the sub-soil, then spread the loam over the manure. Concentrated fertilizers may also be mixed with the surface layer of soil. The grass makes a splendid stand, and usually will not require refertilizing until after a period of several years. Our soils are also benefited by adding a little limestone.

Of course, probably the ideal way would be to prepare the ground during the fall and then wait until spring before sowing the seed, but there is no good reason why grass cannot be sown any time during spring, summer, fall, and late winter if weather conditions are right. I have sown lawns even in midwinter with quite fair results. The very best time is usually in April or May. Should lawn be put in later in the year, the soil must first be thoroughly watered so that the water penetrates into the lower levels. It is good practice to wait for several (Continued on page 182)
Rich in Texture, Brilliant in Tone,
Orinoka Colorfast Draperies give the Spanish Room its Striking Charm

Under a brilliant southern sky, the Spanish house lies low and graceful. Autumn sunlight floods it in golden waves. But within are great, cool rooms, whose quiet walls provide a restful background for rich furnishings.

This house must be curtained and upholstered with more than casual care, for only permanent colors can withstand the intense light of a subtropical climate. Only Orinoka Colorfast Fabrics will give you at once the rare loveliness of authentic Spanish designs and the unquestioned assurance that even under these severe conditions their beauty will not fade.

This handsome Spanish grille chenille which curtains the casement doors will lose not a tinge of its striking color. This Chambord damask chair may stand in a sunny corner for months. These satin cushions will never be streaked where the light has beaten upon them. For all these materials are woven threads, hand-dyed by a special process. And the patterns are as exquisite as some delicate tracery of wrought-iron work which you might see in romantic Seville or Barcelona . . . sources, indeed, from which we took them.

For other rooms, in other styles, there are equally beautiful Orinoka Fabrics . . . satins, brocades, and taffetas . . . tapestries . . . velours . . . metal cloths . . . colors and textures for any decorative plan you may wish to follow. The range of Orinoka colorfast designs is truly extraordinary. Select them when you are furnishing your home. The Orinoka Mills, 183 Madison Avenue, New York City.
In the beginning annuals are often used lavishly to give color, and until the more permanent plants, still small, attain size and actually change the character of the garden.

How much garden to buy?

Applying the budget plan to the outdoors

ROMAINE B. WARE

The great family of gardeners are a thrifty lot. They want real value for their money and, with the aid of Mother Nature, usually manage to get it. Almost everything added to the garden grows in value year by year. For example, take an ordinary evergreen, say a Red Cedar, bought in small size, six to twelve inches, it costs around eight cents; but just a few years later when grown to a height of three or four feet the cost of duplicating it from the nurseries would be four or five dollars, and within another few years, its value has increased to twenty-five dollars! Surely this is real return for outlay.

In many phases of garden making, we, as gardeners, like to estimate our costs. Let us take the item of garden tools. What are the absolutely essential items needed, and how much will they cost?

You will need a spading fork, hoe, rake, shovel, cultivator, and trowel. You may want also a spade and an edger and maybe different types of hoes, rakes, and such things. As they must stand hard use it does not pay to buy cheap tools, and the best are none too good. Take the trowel for example, it may be bought anywhere from ten cents up but those costing about eighty cents, either in the English pattern or the steel shank trowel, are by far the best and more than worth their cost. Cheap trowels bend and break and are generally unsatisfactory. The same is true of all garden tools. Most of the standard implements sold by reliable dealers are well made and, if cared for, will give years of service. All the above tools may be bought for about ten dollars and they will be sufficient for the starting of your garden. Others may be added when needed.

Some of the larger items needed will be lawn mower, wheelbarrow, garden hose, and a spray outfit. Good pruning shears and a lawn sprinkler will be needed also. The above items will vary greatly in price, according to quality and style. You can purchase these six items all the way from eighteen or twenty dollars for the lot, up to fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred dollars and in most cases you will get your money’s worth. The wearing and lasting qualities will vary with the prices. Pruning shears may be had as low as fifty cents but a high-grade pair that should hold its cutting edge and not (Continued on page 184)
Warm rooms to dress in at less than the cost of cold ones

Get out of bed, close the windows, turn on the radiator and before you return from your shower, there'll be a comfortable bed-room awaiting you—warmed by the faithful Spencer in the cellar. Children, too, leaving their beds to be dressed by mother's hands, run through a warm hall into an equally warm room. No danger of chills for them with a Spencer on the job.

Dressing rooms can be warmed quickly in Spencer heated homes. You don't check off a Spencer fire at night by wasteful banking. The Spencer gives you a steady even heat day and night in all kinds of weather, with attention only once or twice a day.

Yet it costs only about half as much to enjoy this great convenience and comfort as it does to be without it. The sloping Gable-Grates are especially designed to burn small, inexpensive fuels, without the use of motors, blowers or other mechanical parts. Use No. 1 Buckwheat anthracite instead of large sizes and cut your fuel bills as much as half. Use small size by-product coke—and enjoy clean smokeless heat at proportionate savings.*

Write for the Spencer Book, "The Fire That Burns Up-hill." It describes in detail how the Spencer Heaters for steam, vapor or hot water, can save you almost half your annual fuel bill. SPENCER HEATER COMPANY, WILLIAMSPORT, PA. (Division of Lycoming Manufacturing Company.)

*Everybody knows that ordinary heaters require refueling frequently as the fire burns to ash. With a Spencer, fuel is put only once a day into the magazine—illustrated below at (A). Fuel covers the grate to a sloping level controlled by the magazine mouth (B). The fire bed stays at the level shown at (C), for as fuel burns it shrinks to ash (D) and settles on the Gable-Grate (E). As the fire bed shrinks, more fuel feeds down automatically from the magazine, which holds enough fuel to feed the fire for as long as 24 hours, with only one shaking of the grates.
An Added Health and Comfort Feature

To the quiet operation and grace of outline which have made the Quiet Si-wel-clo the choice in homes of refinement there has been added a third feature of the utmost importance.

The improved Si-wel-clo is unquestionably the greatest advance in water-closet construction of recent years. It is the most comfortable, hygienic, sanitary and quiet closet that has ever been devised. The decided dip in the rim elevates the front and rear of the bowl opening, minimizing the possibility of soiling.

Besides the Si-wel-clo, your plumber can show you a wide assortment of closets, tubs, washstands, etc., from the most expensive to the least, yet each an example of the beauty, durability and high sanitary standards which characterize the Te-pe-co line.

OUR GUARANTEE—We make but one grade of ware—the best that can be produced—and sell it at reasonable prices. We sell no seconds or calls. Our ware is guaranteed to be equal in quality and durability to any sanitary ware made in the world. The Te-pe-co trade mark is found on all goods manufactured by us and is your guarantee that you have received that for which you have paid.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY
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Send 10 cents for the new edition of our plan book No. V-1, "Bathrooms of Character"

A decorator looks at the new furniture

Continued from page 125

is too beautiful, its history is too interwoven with our own, and it is endeared to us by association.

Another historic revival is the use of the simpler pieces known as Early American, the sturdy furniture made from native woods by workmen whose innate good taste inspired simple and charming lines. Fruit woods were much used, and later the beautiful mellow maple which is now most popular. This furniture includes spool beds, simple chests of drawers and dressers, slat-backed chairs, trestle tables, candlestands, and butterfly tables, besides a great variety of incidental pieces. Its fitting accompaniments are hooked rugs, quaint chintzes and percales, pewter, Currier & Ives lithographs, or silhouettes, samplers, and old prints. It has struck a deep note of popularity which is growing rather than diminishing, and the fall trade is prepared with a large line of models which are simple in design, beautiful in their finish of natural woods, and particularly appropriate for small houses, apartments, and country cottages.

Another distinctive type of furniture which was first produced by the country people in the land of its origin is the French Provincial. This, too, is growing in popularity, and autumn finds showrooms full of graceful new designs of this period. It has great charm and individuality, and decorators have found that it may be blended successfully with Early American furniture, each seeming to bring out good points in the other, and adding variety to the rooms in which they are used. Most of our French Provincial furniture is made of walnut that takes a dull waxed finish which is a constant joy to its owners. It is light, sophisticated furniture, with flowing curves and graceful proportions pleasing to people of artistic tastes. It is particularly popular for apartments, and, since its proportions are rather small, it accommodates itself well to restricted spaces and adds distinction to rooms where it is used. This furniture touches a vein of sentiment in us, perhaps, for Americans love France and visit it more often than any other foreign country, so happy memories and romantic appeal have their share in the rising tide of popularity of French Provincial furniture. It should find its natural arrangement against rather primitive backgrounds as near as the rough plaster or white-washed walls of Normandy and Provence as can be effected.

There will be hangings of gay toiles de Jouy, cushions of quilted calicoes, and on the open dressers the crude, bright pottery, and softly glowing pewter of the French peasantry. Bowls of flowers there must be, and shining copper, as well as a rotund clock, if you would be typically French Provincial.

Modern furniture is found in all the fall markets, and is growing in daily use especially in city apartments and in offices and studios. It is a revolutionary adventure in furniture design which expresses our modern life completely, with not a superfluous line or wasted movement, and it has a great appeal for the younger generation.

Novel uses of metal are essential to its design, walls are covered with aluminum, flat surfaces with monel, nickel, or chromium, and chairs, tables, and desks constructed of chrome steel tubing. This furniture may be cared for with a minimum of effort, and is practically impervious to wear.

With furniture design at a high level of excellence, and prices at least ten to twelve per cent lower than last November it would seem that this was the time for buyers the country over to furnish their homes, or replenish their worn pieces with the beautiful new models which are such good investments in value, and give ever-increasing satisfaction in the comfort and enjoyment of the home.
Is the Water from Rusty Pipe good enough for your children?

"Certainly not," you will say. It is only natural to give the children the best your purse can afford—sometimes more. Yet some parents overlook one thing to which every child is entitled—pure, clear water and plenty of it. What is more important in the day's routine than that baby can have his bath in clean water—free from the stains of rust! And as all parents know, it is hard enough to get children to drink enough water at any time. Why make it more difficult by tolerating discolored water from rusty pipe?

And as rust progresses, the flow of water gradually diminishes, until the pipe becomes entirely clogged, or—worse still, rusts through and leaks.

How much better it is to get a plentiful supply of crystal clear water at a turn of the faucet—and to know that rust can never attack the pipe.

Anaconda Brass Pipe cannot rust. Consequently it eliminates repairs and replacements due to rust, saving its slightly higher first cost many times over. Architects and plumbers recommend it. Every length is trade-marked for permanent identification.

Send 25c for "The Home Owner's Fact Book", by Roger B. Whitman. It not only tells you how to rust-proof your house, but deals with facts concerning planning and financing your home. Address The American Brass Company, General Offices, Waterbury, Conn.
Cooks like real gas—

it is . . . use PYROFAX

no matter where you live

Even though your home is in the country or in a suburb without city gas you can cook on a real gas range just as if you were living in the city. And that gas range and the Pyrofax equipment for supplying gas can be had at a lower price than a good coal or oil stove.

And Pyrofax can be used for any gas appliances such as the famous Electrolux refrigerator, hot water heater and laundry mangle.

Pyrofax is natural gas taken from the natural gas fields, refined and compressed into steel cylinders in which it is delivered to your house. Pyrofax burns with a blue, clean, intensely hot flame.

Two cylinders, each containing several months' supply for the average family, are kept in a neat cabinet outside the kitchen. When one cylinder is emptied, the reserve is turned on and a new cylinder full of Pyrofax delivered and connected in the cabinet as shown. This Pyrofax reserve cylinder system infallibly protects you against running out of gas.

Pyrofax is the oldest, time-tried and proved compressed-gas-for-cooking system. It has been giving unvarying, satisfactory service for eight years. You can have confidence in Pyrofax because it is produced by a national organization—the largest manufacturer of compressed gases in the world.

Read these unsolicited testimonials and see what truly wonderful service Pyrofax is rendering. "Pyrofax has all the advantages of a public service pipe system. I recommend it without reservation." "Pyrofax could not be any better." "I am very proud of my gas—and have called in all the neighbors to show them my comfort with Pyrofax." (Names on request.)

NEW LOW PRICES

The complete Pyrofax installation—including gas range—now can be had at an amazingly low price. Comments vary may be arranged. A small down payment will bring you the gas range of your choice and complete Pyrofax installation. Look for the name Pyrofax. It protects you against imitations.

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation

320 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

TREMENDOUS STOCKS—UNFAILING SERVICE—NATION-WIDE DISTRIBUTION

PYROFAX

Gas Service

which are the elements that make the water hot, can be purchased separately and screwed into a threaded opening in any tank. They have the three-position switch mounted on them.

Still another kind of electric heater is the circulation type. This is a complete unit, automatically controlled, which can be connected up to any tank by pipes, so it is fully self contained. (Incidentally, there is one type of this form of heater, which is clock controlled.)

Of course, there are other forms of hot-water heaters, quite effective, such as those in which the steam or hot water of the house furnace is used as a heating medium; but they are already well known and this paper covers only the more recent types.

The question of operating cost is easy to settle. There is not a great deal of difference in the monthly expense of operating any of the types described herein. It is really not the prime consideration. Convenience, safety, and automatic control are worth a certain amount of expense which, in no case, is excessive.

It is not enough to make the water hot. It must be kept so, as long as possible, to conserve fuel and to have hot water available for a longer period, as for several baths or showers. To accomplish this the heater, itself, and the hot-water distributing pipes should be thoroughly insulated. This may increase the first cost, but it will pay for itself many times over in comfort and fuel-saving. Besides, the additional cost is not very much. The heaters, whether for gas, oil, or electricity, can be bought complete, with scientifically insulated tanks. As for the pipes, brass or copper should be used for hot-water lines, including valves, fittings, and hangers. (This is not meant to exclude certain types of wrought iron or steel pipes, which have been treated to prevent corrosion.) As both brass and copper have a high conductivity of heat, the water in them cools off rapidly, especially in the cold cellar. Insulation is advisable, though one seldom sees it. It should take the form of hair, mineral wool, magnesia, asbestos, or cellular covering, at least an inch thick for any pipe of ordinary size, and with a canvas jacket bound with brass straps. Valves and fittings used need not be covered. If practicable, the risers to the bathrooms, kitchen, pantry, and laundry should also be covered. This can be done easily and cheaply when the house is under construction. Afterwards it is neither easy nor cheap.

The last point to consider presents anything but a simple problem. When the water in the boiler is heated to 180°, the water in the pipes and branches is cold at a distance of ten feet or so from the boiler. Readers can easily verify this by feeling the uncovered pipes at that distance. Eventually all the cold water will find its way to the boiler according to the law of heat that cold sinks. Strangely enough the heat seems not to rise into the pipe risers until a faucet is opened and a flow of water established.

The cold water dilutes the hot and when the latter is cooled to the fixed point, the thermostat starts the heater even though no water is being used. This is a waste, though not an important one. It can be minimized by grouping the plumbing fixtures as nearly in a single vertical line as possible. This cuts down the length and number of branches and risers, reducing the amount of cold water in the system. It is also the most economical arrangement of the plumbing.
Adding an automatic stoker or oil burner, installing better valves, installing thermostatic temperature control—these are the possibilities you are likely to think of first when the subject of modernizing your heating system is considered. But valuable as these things are, they are not fundamental.

Eighty-story buildings are not built on foundations suitable for ten-story structures. Neither can the above-mentioned modernizing features be applied to an out-of-date, or inefficient boiler with the expectation of anywhere near the benefit they are capable of giving.

Real modernization begins with the boiler, because it is primarily the efficiency of the boiler upon which the efficiency of the system as a whole depends.

What determines boiler efficiency? The chief thing is Fire Surface. No boiler can be efficient unless it has plenty of Fire Surface. Fire Surface is that part of a boiler which absorbs and transfers heat from the burning fuel to the system so that it can be distributed to the rooms of your home.

A square inch of fire surface can absorb only so many heat units per minute and no more. If you force the fire to supply more than that number of heat units per minute, the result is simply to waste them up the chimney. The only way to increase the total volume of heat absorbed and delivered to the rooms of your home, is to increase the number of square inches of Fire Surface.

When You MODERNIZE Your Heating System

The H. B. Smith Boilers for steam, hot water and vapor heating; radiators; and hot water supply boilers; for every type and size of private home, office building, factory and public building.

When you have plenty of Fire Surface, you get all the heat you want, and you get it without costly waste. The New Smith "16" Boiler for small-to-medium size homes has more fire surface than any other boiler made of the same grate area—enough to absorb economically all the heat your house will ever need. It makes available for small-to-medium homes the same welcome comfort and economy that H. B. Smith Mills Boilers Nos. "24", "34" and "44" have been giving owners of large homes for over fifty years. Burn coal, coke, oil or gas as you please, the results are the same.

Ask your Architect, Engineer or Heating Contractor about the H. B. Smith Boilers. Send for free copies of our books, "The New Smith 16", and "Does It Pay To Install An Oil Burner."

THE H. B. SMITH CO.
Dept. L-19, Westfield, Mass.

Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of each of your two books, "The New Smith 16", and "Does It Pay To Install An Oil Burner."

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**The friendly SHADOW of Colonial Tradition graces the MODERN HOME**

TRES chic ... smart ... and sophistication ... the modern young American bride, or matron, selects for a room here ... a corner there ... or as a happy thought to fill a favorite niche ... something reminiscent of her early ancestry ... For example, this pine-topped leaf table ... odd ... quaint ... historic ... with split gateleg supports and square corners, and reproduced from a recently discovered antique, by CONANT-BALL of Boston, with that traditional faithfulness for which they are so justly famed.

Or, this Colonial mirror, the original of which dates from the year 1700. Its scroll top is a fine example of early Colonial decorative craftsmanship.

All CONANT-BALL furniture is finished in a beautiful "maple" or "mahogany" lacquer that resists marring and marking, and produces a dull patina that simulates oil-rubbed polishing.

Send for free booklet "Through Colonial Doorways" which shows many interesting ensembles for every room in the home. CONANT-BALL Colonial Furniture is sold by high class furniture and department stores.

**CONANT-BALL COMPANY**

*Making of Colonial Furniture*

80 Sudbury Street Boston, Mass.

A one-time fisherman's home

Continued from page 142

living room, commanding an extended view of the inlet, known as Good-Wives River, as it winds its way dreamily along toward the Sound. Indeed, when the great heavy door held by its original crookshar is opened, one feels that he is on a boat rather than in a house, so close does the water rise to the level of the adjoining porch.

In furnishing this room I used yellow again as the wall color, only this time in an inexpensive solid-toned paper, as the wooden walls were too cracked and seamed to admit of paint. This makes a very desirable background for color prints and for the mahogany furniture which has come to me as heirlooms. The other pieces, such as the tables and a large armchair, were painted yellow. For the slip covering of the chaise longue I used tobacco brown with yellow piping and yellow chintz cushions, and for the over draperies yellow gingham combined with brown chambray, so that the feeling in the room is one of sunlight with just enough of the darker tone to give the necessary balance. I should say, in explanation, that were I to replace the window hangings I should use one of the newer sheer cotton fabrics or glazed chintz in place of gingham, for they are almost the same in price.

A simple brown bordered woven grass rug covers the floor, for here, as throughout the entire house, only inexpensive floor coverings and materials that will withstand hard usage, can readily be cleaned, and are unaffected by salt water have been used. Wet bathing suits and heavy sports shoes mean too much in the pleasure of the summer, I argue, to prohibit their use in the house—hence the extreme practicability of our surroundings.

Opening off the living room on the water side is my bedroom in which I have put, with the exception of a commodious chintz covered couch banked with cushions, only old-fashioned furniture, such as a four-post bed, a mahogany dressing table, bureau and chairs, together with hooked rugs acquired during my wanderings on Cape Cod. Being inordinately fond of blue, it was my first choice for its intimate surroundings of my bedroom, in the old-fashioned but inexpensive wall-paper, the organdy curtains over those of dotted net, and the chintz coverings.

Flower studies are the only pictures, unless one may call the delightful vistas to be obtained from my three windows "wall decorations," for they are pictures indeed, framing land locked water views and distant glimpses of our neighborhood's garden, glowing with color.

Above stairs, which is reached through the kitchen pantry or passageway, are two comfortable bedrooms done in cool shades of green; a bathroom, as yet unadorned with color, except in the rugs and curtains; and a spacious open attic containing the flotsam and jetsam of the household. It is not a year is weeded out and sent to the rummage sale. Only those accustomed to the limitations of the city apartment closet can fully appreciate the lure of a roomy attic such as this, where one may pile and store away to her heart's content. It is a real joy, yet so dangerous as it is insidious, for the temptation to accumulate the superfluous soon becomes too strong to resist.

As for the exterior of the house, there is really nothing to distinguish it architecturally from the school boy's drawing of a house, and yet, bordered by a high privet hedge within a white picket fence on the roadside, and with every window of the lower floor banked with flowered window boxes, it takes on the quaint charm of a simple farmhouse having a prim distinction all its own, in its white paint and dark green shutters.

Such planting as we have must necessarily be nestled close to the house, both front and back, for when the exceptionally high costs prevail, as they do in certain months, the river overflows the lawn and, being salt, kills the flowers in its wake.

To add to our comfort is a garage of adequate size, in the rear, but other than this, no out-buildings.
Linen Damask is genial at Dinner

ROSES
Here is a fresh, modern treatment of the rose, symbol of happiness and festivity. Ever since Linen Damask first was made, the rose has been a motif in dinner cloth design. Now roses in this modern interpretation border this new cloth in gracious opulence.

ON THE dinner table, Linen Damask is friendly as candle-glow—serene as twilight. When the cares of the day are at their ebb, hospitality sparkles with laughter and shines with peace. Linen Damask creations by Irish and Scottish craftsmen offer many patterns, designed especially to enhance the genial atmosphere of the dining room at dinner.


LOVELY LINEN
DAMASK TABLECLOTHS & NAPKINS
impressively correct
SEE THE NEW IRISH AND SCOTTISH WEAVES AT LEADING STORES
In 30 minutes... Anyone can have Beautiful Waxed Floors

W OULD you like to have gleaming, waxed floors—just like those in the most modern homes—in a few minutes—for a few cents? Then, you owe it to yourself to try genuine Old English Wax. You can give your home this added loveliness with less effort than using a vacuum cleaner.

It doesn’t make a bit of difference whether your floors are old or new, hardwood or softwood, waxed, varnished, shellacked or painted—all can be beautified with this magic polish.

Old floors look like new and new floors stay like new because Old English Wax protects floors against scratches, worn spots and children’s carelessness. It contains a higher percentage of hard carnauba wax than any other floor wax—that is why it lasts.

Old English Wax thoroughly cleans off all surface dirt and then polishes to a perfectly smooth and dry finish. New users are always amazed at the little amount of dust and children’s carelessness. It contains a higher percentage of hard carnauba wax than any other floor wax—that is why it lasts.

Old English Wax thoroughly cleans off all surface dirt and then polishes to a perfectly smooth and dry finish. New users are always amazed at the little amount of dust which clings to Old English Wax polish. Dusting becomes mere child’s play.

Try it now and see for yourself what an improvement it will make in your entire home.

You can get Old English Wax at paint, hardware, drug, grocery, dept. stores. Made by The A. S. Boyle Co., Cincinnati, O., U. S. A. and Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Old English Wax Paste or Liquid Polish

Sewing equipment that saves space

Continued from page 150

mistaken for a console table or a dressing stand. Manufacturers are interested in sewing machines, and no longer does the attic or the basement hold these household furnishings, but are housed in attractive cabinets in almost any period and in appropriate woods. If you have a leaning toward the dignified styles you may choose a mahogany or a walnut finish. If you want something to go with painted furniture there are lacquered or enameled pieces, just the thing. It takes a discerning eye to recognize that the new electric models minus the cumbersome treadles are not actually tables for holding books and flowers, or cabinets for the radio. The treadle machines, too, have dropped their heads into a middle pocket and have taken on such table-like appearances that their real use is seldom spotted at first glance.

But though the sewing machine has acquired a flair for chic its service-ability has kept an even pace. To-day even the treadle machine turns out an average of two hundred and fifty stitches a minute and the electric models can put in eight hundred at their best speed. Their operation is as simple as percolating coffee; just plug the cord into the electric outlet and the motor does the rest, while the speed is controlled by the pressure of your foot or knee. These machines are as safe as your vacuum cleaner for all the working parts are enclosed. The cost of operation is less than a cent for three hours of steady sewing. And the tricks of their attachments would put an A-one magician to shame. They can hem and ruffle and shirr and tuck better than the finest seamstress can do the work by hand.

I pulled out my guest room dressing table and had a look at it. This model was designed with the motor as a complete unit. But you can get electric sewing machines identical with the foot power models. Or, if you have a satisfactory treadle machine, it is a simple matter to have an electric motor attached.

Next on the calendar of discovery was the contents of my dressing table drawer. Here were bobbins wound with different colored threads, a wee pair of scissors, and a little six-inch rule for measuring tucks and hems as you stitch. The machine was placed so that the light from the window at the left came in at the correct angle for close sewing work—a good lighting arrangement for dressing as well. Back of the machine was a double wall plug where the dressing table light was attached and the sewing machine motor could be plugged in on sewing days. For night sewing this machine was equipped with a small electric lamp attached to the cross arm, the reflector sending the light directly upon the area around the needle—a welcome relief to work-strained eyes.

The straight-backed, cushion-padded chair before my dressing table was the perfect height for stitching without curving the backbone or getting a kink in the neck. I tried it out to see. The arms of the easy chair were short and low, no chance to interfere with the movements of the sewer. The bedside sewing table was of walnut to match the machine, and its drop-leaf ends when lifted allowed ample room for the reading lamp, books, and magazines.

These sewing tables come as elabor-ate or as simple as you please, the prices ranging from $7 up to $75 and on ad infinitum. One very lovely copy of a Duncan Phyfe was, in New York, priced at $67.50 while a table in Empire Style, and very nicely done too, was selling for $26.65 on my last shopping trip. A Martha Washington model can be had for $14.79. This had three drawers, a shallow top drawer for sewing supplies, a second drawer equipped with spindles enough to hold twenty-four spoons of thread, and a third deeper drawer for hand sewing and fancywork, while at either side were spacious pockets for bulky supplies—ideal I thought for magazines and pattern books. A floral print sewing table that took my heart sells for $30. Nothing else could be so perfect in a bedroom with painted furniture. This had eight separate compartments and a sliding utility drawer at the top.

One of the more proletarian kits is the collapsible kind that rests on folding legs like a canvas stool. The kit part is a cretonne bag equipped with a small pin cushion and a needle rack, and a side pocket partitioned off for scissors, thimbles, and such. Some of these bags seen in the stores have stiff covers which turn back like table leaves, affording extra sewing space.

Once this little guest bedroom had opened into (Continued on page 164)
and a
cheery window
gleaming through the dusk . . .

You get off the train, and follow a file of other commuters. You walk along a quiet street of homes. Your eye leaps ahead to a familiar window, a square of radiant welcome piercing the purple shadows of dusk.

Windows are symbols of home—more so, today, than even the vanishing fireplace. They bring in daylight and fresh air. They keep out cold and damp. They are in constant use from morning till night.

If you are looking for a thoroughly modern window, sooner or later you will hear about Lupton Home Casements. Slender steel crosspieces heighten their gossamer beauty. Yet they have the strength and the weather resistance of steel. They can be opened or closed with one hand. And the maid can wash both sides of the window from within the room.

Lupton Home Casements are made to meet the changing seasons. In winter, they shut tight against icy winds and raw, penetrating damp. They save weather-stripping, and cut down furnace-expense. In summer, they reach out and bring indoors the slightest, most fugitive breeze.

Every fixture has been anticipated. Screens and curtain-brackets . . . even plate glass . . . can be ordered, at minimum cost, with the window. Let us mail you a free copy of our instructive color booklet, "Your Windows Through a Decorator's Eye." David Lupton's Sons Co., 2267 East Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Now! so easy to save your floors with NoMar furniture rests

Protect your floors from the havoc of small metal slides and unguarded furniture legs. "NOMARS" spread the weight flat on the floor, and glide smoothly. The polished brown Atlasite base is neat in appearance. Buy the socket type where furniture legs are bored for caster sockets. The "Drive-On" where legs have no holes.

"50c to $1.00 per set"

The master bedroom on its right. Now the doorway formed a closet to hold a drop-leaf cutting table, which was attached to the wall with hinges at one end and supported when open by two hinged legs. This cutting board was six feet long by four feet wide and stood three feet high, exactly right in height for a woman five feet six inches.

The padded sleeve board, that small but useful sister of the ironing board, rested beside the dress form on the closet door just opposite. The door mirror was placed so that the light fell directly upon the garment being fitted. It was a sheet of mirror glass placed flat to the door with the aid of unfinished three-step picture molding, which was painted a dull yellow, green, and black. At the bottom of the mirror was a bracket shelf with a pin cushion full of dressmaker's long sharp pins. There was a light weight hand-mirror, too, for use in getting a still closer view of the back of a dress. While the root rest before the easy chair became a kneading pad when hems were being turned, I discovered.

In a tiny apartment I saw another and different sewing room which cost much less to equip. It was less convenient, too, but provided a place in which to sew at least. Here the breakfast nook played the double role of dining room and sewing den, as the seats and table were the built-in kind which could be folded behind cupboard doors when not in use. The drop-leaf table was the cutting board, and it measured three short steps in length.

A linen room, if large enough and lighted by a window, is an excellent place in which to sew. It may need a few adaptations, a few alterations, and a bit of ingenuity. If the linen shelves are open it is wise to provide sliding panel doors on one side to hold the sewing things, for neither sewing nor its accessories provide decorative touches. A portable sewing machine to be stored on a shelf is usually the worst sort. There is no room for a cutting table a shelf can be made and set in place when wanted across braces of either side of the shelf. A pier glass may be fitted to the linen room door and a built-in ironing board will be the final touch of luxury.

Sewing equipment that saves space

Continued from page 162

A sunroom with an in-door bed may be transformed with but little effort into a sewing room and is a light, cheery place in which to gather and tuck. As in the bedroom described, the sewing machine may be the dressing table or the bed-side table; for the sewing kit, a highboy with its plentiful supply of drawers will hold a multitude of sewing materials. The closet that conceals the built-in bed will be large enough to accommodate a guest's wardrobe as well as garments still unfinished and garments waiting for repairs, and there will still be a corner in which to tuck "Lady Dress Form" no matter how plump she may be.

Are you prepared for emergencies?

Continued from page 154

wounded surface has been covered by sterile gauze. It should never be applied directly to a bleeding or raw surface; it is difficult to remove and soils rapidly, and its capillary power works both ways often infecting what would otherwise be a clean wound. Never, never, never, should cotton be used to dress a burn. Only those who have treated cases of severe burns where first aid has been applied in the form of absorbent cotton under the mistaken idea that its suffuses would assuage the agony of the burn can appreciate the immense difficulty of its removal, with the consequent pains and infective danger to the patient. The best treatment for a burn is the application of gauze spread liberally with a credent mixture of bichromate of soda and water, or gauze or bandage wrapped about the injured member and soaked with the carron oil. When making the solution of bichromate of soda to every cupful of the solution add fifteen drops of tincture of iodine. This will add to its antiseptic nature and also promote healing. Carron oil is a mixture of linseed oil and linewater and is used only for burns. It will assuage pain and will protect the burns until medical attention is obtained if needed.

Lugal's solution is a mixture of iodine, potassium iodide, and water. You see it contains no alcohol as does tincture of iodine and hence does not sting when applied to a fresh cut or wound. The reason I have mentioned it is because it can be applied to the cuts and bruises of childhood without any objection on the part of the child. There is no sting and it is as effective as the tincture.

Tincture of iodine serves as a shield against infection through wounds, blisters, bites, abscesses, glandular swellings, and all superficial infections generally. If I am not able to boil my drinking water—provided it be not as carefully safeguarded as the water of New York—I do not fear typhoid fever or dysentery, for I know that three drops of tincture of iodine to a glassful of water or ten drops to a canteenful of water will quickly kill all germs of the colon type.
That Stamp of Style

A trimly tailored Armstrong Floor will give it to any entrance hall.

Entrance halls are a problem! Difficult to decorate. Odd-shaped. Too large or too small. And, no matter how hard you try, they never seem to look just right when the front door-bell rings.

Here's a little hint that will help you capture—and hold—that trim, smart look of the well-appointed room. It's a hint that comes from the country's leading decorators, from the country's finer homes. Dress up the floor—make it a fashionable foundation for your whole interior scheme.

This was admirably accomplished in the room you see illustrated. The old drab floor is out of sight and out of mind. Over it has been installed a modern floor of Armstrong's Linoleum. The very way this floor was laid—cut and fitted to every nook and cranny, then cemented in place over linoleum lining felt—gives it a custom-tailored look. The very original choice of colors and designs—a bright promise indeed to the woman who likes to be different—gives it the stamp of style.

This room will retain its smart and trim appearance because the Armstrong Floor will.

Armstrong's Linoleum Floors
for every room in the house

Colors can't scuff off or fade out—they're inlaid. Nor will the surface spot and stain, regardless of weather or wear. It's Accolac-Processed. Wax and polish it lightly. Or, if it should need frequent washing, renew the surface occasionally with Armstrong's Linoleum Lacquer. (Do not lacquer over wax.)

More trimly-tailored rooms—a whole bookful, in fact, of original rooms is yours if you write for "New Ideas in Home Decoration." Floor effects now showing at local linoleum, department, and furniture stores appear in actual interiors and are discussed by Hazel Dell Brown, decorator. This book also brings you a free offer of Mrs. Brown's personal help when you decorate. Just send 10¢ to cover mailing. Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 935 Pine Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
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regulated by
comparison with
NAVAL OBSERVATORY
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Time from the stars...Arlington time, reported
by radio...that is what General Electric offers
you with General Electric Clock, for home or busi-
ness. Every General Electric Clock is powered
with the famous Telechron motor.

You merely attach its cord at an ordinary electric outlet on any time-
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The new Walker Electric Dishwasher is proving a sensation in every part of the country. Thousands of enthusiastic users will tell you of its amazing efficiency in removing even the most tenacious dried-on particles of food, ... and how it eliminates 90% of the work with pots and pans, too.

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BENNETT BONDED FIREPLACE

Remodelling Victorian interiors
Continued from page 144

Rugs from the Orient
Continued from page 156

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For fireplaces already built we suggest Bennett Fireplaces Hunter-Ventilator (not bonded) which has all the heating and ventilating features of the Bennett Bonded Fireplace.
Born twins but-

One is just a board, while the other is an aid to GOOD CONSTRUCTION

These two boards are identical in kind and grade quality. But one got ordinary, normal treatment. While the other has received extra care from the moment it was first touched by a saw.

One contributes nothing but its strength and durability to make your home well built. The other has extra advantages, plus values, that prove its right to be used by every man who wants the finest construction he can buy.

Look at the photograph again. Notice the board on the left. It is an ordinary piece of lumber, no different from hundreds of thousands on the market today. But it is rough-trimmed. It is not square on the ends. If you measure it with a steel tape you may find that it is not of exact designated length. You may not be sure it is seasoned. It is not marked for species and grade. You do not know who made it. It is not guaranteed. How can you expect this piece of lumber to help the carpenter build you a better home?

Until three years ago, almost every article you bought was made to exact standards, trade-marked and guaranteed—except lumber. Then came a revolution in the lumber industry—a revolution that helps you to gain the better construction every home builder hopes for. Three years ago the first board like that above on the right was manufactured. Three years ago 4-Square Lumber and its contributions to better residence construction became a reality.

As you see in the photograph, the 4-Square board is clean. For this improved lumber is packaged. Ends and faces are kept bright and unmarred. Every board is protected from the dirt, damage and depreciation which add many dollars to your lumber bill. And every board is fit to be used in good construction.

The ends are squared and every piece is cut to exact standard length. This simple statement carries a world of meaning to the architect, contractor and carpenter. For it means better construction. It means a noticeable saving in time and money as the home goes up. Not only do they save hours of needless hand-trimming on the job, but the machine-squared ends of 4-Square Lumber make perfect, weather-tight joints.

And 4-Square is properly seasoned, your protection against the construction errors that result when unseasoned lumber is used. It is marked with the species and grade name of the lumber in the package, your assurance that you get the exact kind and quality of lumber specified. It bears the 4-Square trade-mark, known as the mark of improved lumber.

And it is guaranteed by the largest lumber-producing organization in the world, and by the leading lumber dealer in your community.

The revolution of three years ago, the first announcement of 4-Square plus value lumber, brings us closer to the day of ideal residence construction. But it is merely the prelude to other important developments now in progress that will further extend 4-Square’s contributions to good construction.

In the meantime, why not mail the coupon for the valuable book, “Eleven Plus Values”? It will help you to judge the differences that exist between lumber of identical kind and grade quality.

Every Piece of 4-SQUARE Lumber gives you these

Eleven Plus Values

1. Full Lengths
2. Square Ends
3. Properly Seasoned
4. Better Craftsmanship
5. Better Construction
6. Protected Ends and Faces
7. Better Appearance
8. Marked for Species
9. Marked for Grade
10. Trade-Marked
11. Guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser

This message to home builders is published by Weyerhaeuser as spokesman for

4 SQUARE DEALERS

FROM COAST TO COAST
Consider the children

Continued from page 128

There should be one at the back of the room, where umbrellas, overcoats, etc., could be discarded on rainy days before the house is entered. Or a cabinet would be consistent with the landing of the cellar stairs, where all dripping clothing and muddy overshoes might be placed before the spotless kitchen floor is crossed. The hooks in this closet should be placed at a height convenient for children so that they will not have to ask for help in hanging up their things.

The importance of the playroom, as distinguished from the child's sleeping room, cannot be too strongly stressed, for the excitable child will find sleep impossible in the room which he associates with play. The children should have one place in the house, outside of the family living room, where they may do as they please, but it is unsafe to limit their privacy to their individual sleeping rooms. In the small house, the only space available for a general playroom is usually the attic and one which has a good stairway leading to it, which is well-heated, and which is equipped with electric lights, will prove the least expensive to fit up for the use of the children. An attic that is unfinished, may be made habitable for children by the use of an insulating board. Light woods which the children can reach, window seats built in, an easily figure of a pine or chestnut, of which they do not have to be careful, and patterned linoleum floor covering will make this room ideally prepared for the use of children.

The ideal home for children contains two bathrooms, but this is frequently considered a luxury and one bath is made to serve the family. The lavatory bowl should be selected for the possibility in mind of using it for the baby's bath. A concealed central water flow controls the water temperature and protects the child from dripping hot water. No exposed metal should be a part of the fixtures and round, china knob handles for faucets and outlet control will not injure the child if he does touch them.

The control handles should be out of his reach. A space beside this basin will not be flooded by the overflow. A table on which the baby may be dressed and it may be removed when not in use. A double-socket outlet for electrical accessory attachments should be provided in the bathroom. The all-white bathroom, aside from having a hospital appearance, is very difficult to keep spotless. Colored enamel woodwork, which may be washed, and washable wallpaper are more practical as they do not show every finger mark and are much more cheerful in appearance. Cloth-backed, washable wall-coverings are now available in patterns suitable for use in any room of the house and are most satisfactory because of their durable and practical qualities. Ordinary wallpaper may be shellacked to preserve it and make dumpy cloth cleaning practicable.

Proper heating for adults is not always proper heating for children, and most grown-ups do not realize that the child who plays on the floor is in a temperature five degrees less than that of the upper half of the room. Because of course, hot air rises, and the cold drafts from stair-ways, vestibules, under door cracks, and windows sweep across the lower half of the room. Water register is a splendid protection to the child from burns, and takes no floor space. Another type of radiator can be placed along the baseboard of a room at the floor level, insuring proper heat for children.

Our traditional Thanksgiving sweets

Continued from page 173

2 cupfuls granulated sugar
2 pound butter chocolate
2 tablespoonfuls butter
1 cupful cream
1 teaspoonful salt

Sounds expensive, doesn't it? And is. But good enough to warrant extra pennies for cream and nuts. Leave out the nuts and use milk instead of cream and it is a good fudge for everyday occasions.

Mix thoroughly all of the ingredients except the nuts, vanilla, and butter. Cook over a moderate flame until the mixture will form a soft ball in water (236 degrees Fahrenheit). Stir only to prevent burning. Remove from the fire and let cool until lukewarm. Then beat with a fork until the candy is creamy, thick enough to hold its shape, and has lost its first shiny appearance. Pour from a buttered pan and cut into squares. This is even better when one day old. This is another luscious fudge—chocolate this time—which you will want to save for your file of Christmas recipes.

2 cupfuls granulated sugar
1 pound butter chocolate
2 tablespoonfuls butter
1 cupful cream
1 teaspoonful salt

So you see the importance of the playroom, as distinguished from the child's sleeping room, cannot be too strongly stressed, for the excitable child will find sleep impossible in the room which he associates with play. The children should have one place in the house, outside of the family living room, where they may do as they please, but it is unsafe to limit their privacy to their individual sleeping rooms. In the small house, the only space available for a general playroom is usually the attic and one which has a good stairway leading to it, which is well-heated, and which is equipped with electric lights, will prove the least expensive to fit up for the use of the children. An attic that is unfinished, may be made habitable for children by the use of an insulating board. Light woods which the children can reach, window seats built in, an easily figure of a pine or chestnut, of which they do not have to be careful, and patterned linoleum floor covering will make this room ideally prepared for the use of children.

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"If I had less than $50 to spend for Furniture,"
Says Rose Cumming,

"I WOULD BUY A TABLE"

Miss Cumming voices the sentiment of every leading home authority in America.

Tables are gems that complete the costume of the home. They sparkle with smartness —redeem drab corners—relieve the severity of halls—personalize your guest rooms—bring hominess to your chair and davenport groupings—and best of all, when properly selected, serve endless useful purposes that make life more charming.

Imperial has created a special group of exquisite tables to illustrate these points. They are now displayed by leading furniture dealers everywhere. All sell for less than $50. Several for much less. Yet they possess that refinement of fine design, and mellowed restraint of craftsmanship usually found only in the exquisite Imperial creations of far greater cost.

Each is identified by the famous trade-mark Imperial on the green shield—for 27 years the hallmark of perfection in fine table artistry.

An interesting booklet, "Tables in the Home", will be sent on request.

THE ATHENE—The Athenè occasional table has just enough carving to "dress up" a room, and yet it is built to give real service as well as beauty. It is ideal for lamps or flowers. In walnut, with beautifully matched, half-wheel top; or in oak, with figured Pollard oak top......$47.50

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THE STOCKTON—The Stockton desk table is adapted equally well for use in the living room, study, or bedroom. Its simplicity of line, and practical drawer space, make it unusually popular. Made in three woods — either walnut, mahogany, or burrwood $49.50

THE EMPRESS—This beautiful occasional table and mirror are worthy of a conspicuous place in any home. The delicate decorations, all done by hand, together with the graceful contours of this delicate, slender, especially distinctive, build of maple and burrwood. Mirror $18.00 — Console $49.50

MISS ROSE CUMMING

Miss Rose Cumming of New York City, is a well-known authority in the tasteful selection of furniture. One of the outstanding examples of her work, is the interior of fine old York House, at Yorktown, Virginia, a place of national fame.
HELPFUL BOOKLETS

ARE YOU faced with some problem in constructing, remodeling, furnishing, or equipping your home? There are many helpful ideas and suggestions contained in the literature of reputable manufacturers.

Read the advertisements in this issue carefully and request literature direct from the advertiser wherever possible. Then, if you do not find what you are looking for, scan this list.

The American Home acts as a clearing house between the reader and manufacturer. You can order the booklets you wish on the coupon at the bottom of page 174. We will forward your name and address to the manufacturers involved, and they will send their literature direct to you.

—HEARThSTONE EDITor

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House: Wiring Installation

DANIEL LOW & CO.

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This year save yourself these tiresome shopping trips in crowded Christmas shops. Let Daniel Low's expert gift selectors make YOUR shopping easy. We have done the hard work for you by gathering together in our Famous Annual 160-page Catalog an unsurpassed selection of the year's best gifts.

You will find in its gifts suitable for every member of the family and all your friends. Just the right gift for the just the right person. Gifts that are beautiful, practical, useful, novel, modern, and kind to your pocketbook.

We Save You Money. Our Prices Are Low.

Gnome
Jolly little Terra Cotta man 9½ in. tall in the red cap. Hand painted with a red banner on his arm can hold a plant.

Sun Dial Flower Holder
Here is a flower holder that is entirely different, a real beauty. Present your lady friend with one of these flower holders and she won't forget you.

Price $1.25

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THE HUNT, the sport royal, has always
carried with it the tradition of elegant,
finished hospitality.

This high tradition has inspired Gorham
artists to create a very sophisticated new
sterling—"The Hunt Club."

Already this richly, brilliantly conceived
new Gorham is being used by masters of
the smartest hunts in America, men
renowned as fashionable hosts.

Austin N. Niblack, Esq., M. F. H. of the
fashionable Onwentsia Hunt at Lake Forest

—Harry I. Nicholas, Esq., M. F. H. of Har-
ford—Daniel C. Sands, Esq., M. F. H. of
Middleburg—are using this dignified and
gracious new Gorham Sterling on their
famous country estates. The four famous
hunts are each giving a specially designed
trophy in "Hunt Club" hollow ware at prom-
inent events.

And many smart hostesses are buying "The
Hunt Club" for town and country houses
—finding it perfect for both the intimate
dinner and the elaborate large function.

Like hunt hospitality, the new Gorham
Sterling has a finished elegance.

Yet it has also the clean, sheer simplicity
that is modern in the finest sense.

Gorham's "Hunt Club" is a gift in im-
peccable taste. It is not expensive, for a
complete service for eight—76 pieces—
costs only $227. Each piece is identified by
the name "Gorham" on the back or base.

Your jeweler will give you an illustrated 18-page
booklet, "The Hunt Club," showing the popular
pieces in the new Gorham Sterling. Or, send this
coupon to The Gorham Co., Providence, R.I., Dept. L-12

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Continued from page 172
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THE SEEDING AND CARE OF LAWNS
O. M. Scott & Sons Co.

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Wm. H. Lutton Co., Inc.

WHAT THE WELL-DRESSED TABLE WILL WEAR—1847 ROGERS BROS.

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Old Hickory Furniture Company

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GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

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GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
Suppose this room had been yours...

You’ve been confronted with a problem, if this room had been yours. For you wouldn’t have liked the old rug at all. How would you have gone about finding a new rug to harmonize with the other furnishings?

Here’s how the problem was quickly solved.

The rug salesman secured this information:

- The room measures 13’x 16’.
- The painted furniture definitely shows the influence of Louis XVI design.
- The brocade curtains have a floral design in many colors on a peach ground.
- The upholstery is of green damask and rose-cedar and old ivory striped silk.

“Find the right rug,” the homemaker challenged, “and I’ll open my purse-strings to you.”

“I have the rug for you,” smiled the salesman. “And you’ll be glad to know that the purse-strings won’t have to be opened very wide.”

It was the lovely rug pictured above—a 9’ x 12’ rug in a beautiful Kirman pattern. The floral design and sapphire blue ground go perfectly with the Louis XVI furnishings.

Only in the extensive variety of rugs and carpets by Bigelow-Sanford do you find patterns and colors to fit in with any decorative scheme.

It’s no easy matter to find a rug that harmonizes in color and design with present furnishings. Isn’t it wisest to go to your Bigelow-Sanford merchant? He has chosen from the largest variety of rugs and carpets in the world. His floor coverings offer genuine style, assured quality and splendid durability... as you would expect from the looms of Bigelow-Sanford, weavers for more than a century.
5 reasons why Aluminum Paint prevents failure of finish coats

It is the rapid change of moisture content in wood that causes it to swell, shrink, warp and check—with consequent cracking and peeling of the paint film that covers it. Today this is preventable.

The pigment of aluminum paint is composed of flat, thin flakes of pure aluminum. When applied to both sides of wood, these flakes “leaf” to form a coat of metal protection that retards moisture penetration—that “holds” paint top coats securely.

For priming and back-priming, no other paint will give anywhere near equal protection.

Aluminum Company of America does not sell paint. But aluminum paint made with satisfactory vehicles and Alcoa Albron Powder may be purchased from most reputable paint manufacturers, jobbers and dealers. Be sure the pigment portion is Alcoa Albron and is so designated.

Let us send you the booklet, “Aluminum Paint, the Coat of Metal Protection”. Address ALUMINUM COMPANY of AMERICA; 2423 Oliver Building, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.
**NU-TONE Marquissette**

... Ask ... and you will receive...

a generous sample of this Nu-Tone French marquissette. No. M176.

It is cobweb sheer, lustrous, assunshineon dancing waters... hangs in even, graceful folds ... and laundera like a linen handkerchief.

You’ll like it for your own rooms, for it is a lovely neutral tone that will harmonize with any furnishings. You can take the sample and then match it in your local stores in the curtain styles and lengths you want.

Just send your name and address, and we’ll send you the sample by return mail.

**MARTIN MANUFACTURING CO.**

Established 1897

Boston, Mass.  West Newton P. O.

Makers of the famous Echo Bridge Curtains

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**1910 CARS WON’T DO TODAY**

...neither will 1910 toilets

**NOW** we have T/N, the modern toilet, as advanced in comparison to the old types as 1931 cars are over brass bound models of twenty years ago.

T/N is quieter... you can scarcely hear it. Modern one piece design, tank and bowl combined.

In colors if you wish.

Place T/N under a window, or in a corner, it fits almost anywhere. It is trouble-free, non-overflowing.

Priced low. Mail coupon today!

---

**WANTED:** Representative in each town for new easy selling proposition to homemakers. Generous commissions, bonuses and sales help supplied. Especially attractive offer to club or civic workers. Apply Box 30 % The American Home, Garden City, N. Y.
Devices for American Homes

If household devices are to have real value, they must be practical as well as unusual and new. Also the price must be in proportion to what one receives. For November I have selected seven items, all of which fall under the above classifications. Merely send your orders with checks or money orders attached to the shop name and address given beneath each illustration. On any special ideas not shown here, just write us care Shirley Paine for information.

**Window Box Refrigerator**

You will find this Window Box Refrigerator a real economy during cold months. It is made by the Kitchen Appliance Works, Muncie, Indiana, of galvanized sheet metal with stormproof cover. A wire grating bottom for air circulation. It attaches in five minutes; complete, $2, postpaid.

**Baby Bottle Holder**

This durable and simply constructed baby bottle holder leaves the mother’s hands free to do other things. Designed by Edward B. Hill, 209 S. La Salle St., Chicago; clamps to side of any baby bed or crib; folds back when not in use; it is sanitary, and feeds the milk properly. $1.50 postpaid.

**Dishwasher**

This new dishwasher, called Sanette, has been tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. It saves time, energy, temper, and hands. Hot water passes through hose and soap nozzle. Eliminates hand washing and drying. Made by Household Aids Inc., 352 West Ohio St., Chicago. Drying rack, 2 brushes and Sanette. Complete, $8.50, express collect.

**Cheese**

Cheese needs special care to keep from drying out, needs special knives for proper cutting. The hinged glass cover container has nice nickel tray, $6.50. Stainless prong-end knife (right) forged steel, $1.25; plated Edam cheese scoop, pearl handle, terling ferrule, $2.75; special “wire edge” jiffy slice, $1.50. Lewis & Conger, 76 W. 45th St., N. Y.

**Coffee Maker**

For the Comfort and Health of Your Family

Follow the example of Wallace & Warner, architects, in designing this charming house for Wilbur S. Scott, Esq. at Rosemont, Pa., and see that walls and partitions are insulated with genuine Cabot's Quilt.

Made of Zostera Marina, a sea plant that is rot-proof, moisture-proof and vermin-proof, Cabot's Quilt excludes heat, cold and noise. Tests made by the U.S. Bureau of Standards, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, prove its superiority as an insulator for your home.

Send the coupon below for highly interesting literature showing reductions possible in your heating bills.

Cabot's Heat-Insulating Quilt

141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: Please send me your new Quilt Book, "Build Warm Houses."

Name

Address

Information desired on your complete line of Radiator Cabinets by—

ARMSTRONG Electric & Mfg. Corp.
Huntington, W. Va.
We will answer for you

What two colors go best with maple or pine furniture?

How shall I treat the great wall space in the stairwell?

How should I paper the bedrooms of an English-type house?

This Book tells how to give your home PERSONALITY

Send 10¢ for "Improve It With Wallpaper"—an authentic handbook for home decorators.

There is scarcely a question you could ask about any room in your house that is not clearly answered between the covers of the fascinating new book "Improve It With Wallpaper."

The effect of patterns on the apparent size and shape of rooms, the successful treatment of architectural peculiarities—the phases of home decorating and many more are here discussed and described by experts. Look in the Book for the "Individual Information" Card. It brings you expert advice free.

**IMPROVE IT WITH WALL PAPER**

The resources of The Wallpaper Association are yours to command. Expert advice on your individual problems is freely and gladly given. In your copy of the book you will find a return postal which you may fill out to obtain further help in decorating your own home. Use it!

THE WALLPAPER ASSOCIATION, 10 E. 40th St., N. Y. Please enter my name on your Free Individual Information List and send me your book "Improve It With Wallpaper." I enclose 10¢.

Name
Address
No. Wallpaper Dealer's Name

**Budgeting for pleasure and prosperity**

Continued from page 126

curtained here and there without too great sacrifice. If the income fails to cover what it should the current expense items should be carefully analyzed. Very often much of the trouble is found here. Many elusive dollars slip away in small, daily self-indulgences.

It is not necessary to balance the personal or household cash but one should keep some record of expenses. This would be exceedingly poor advice for a business house to follow; but for the home, while it is a business problem, such accurate accounting is not needed. However, to establish the habit of watching expenses carefully and to be prepared for the items that will be due later, is of much importance in managing the income.

Some families would find it difficult to follow a complete financial program the first year. The better policy is to take one step at a time and work into the complete plan gradually.

The table of figures given below was worked out for a family of two adults and one child. The income was $500.00 monthly. It will probably not serve your purpose without rearranging, but it may be used as a working basis. No plan could be made that would be practical for two cases, unless there should be two families with exactly the same tastes, living in exactly the same way, and with the members of each family corresponding in age and temperament. The items are listed in the order of their importance.

The money for the funds which are to be accumulated for definite purposes should be taken from the proper items in the planned spending table.

Recreation and vacation are considered investments in health.

Life insurance premiums for this family are forty dollars monthly.

The child is five years old and has an allowance of fifteen cents weekly.

Household furnishings and equipment, not including draperies and other decorative and simple items, are really investments.

Rent or interest in some communities would be much more. It is all right to pay more if it can be taken out of other items without too much sacrifice.

If one is planning to travel, add that item to the income plan, list it under advancement and make an allowance for it.

For the home owner, a fund should be created for improvements and repairs, also for garden supplies and equipment, out of the item for shelter. If you are renting now and hope to buy or build later, increase the savings item. Building or buying a home is a real investment and should be classified as such.

Savings (Life Insurance Premiums, Savings Accounts, Investments, etc.)
Health (Medical, Dentist, Recreation, Vacation)
Shelter (Rent or Interest, Property Tax, Upkeep and Repairs)
Food (Cost of refrigeration is a food item, also Outside Meals would be included here)
Household (Light, Fuel, Telegrams, Telephone, Furnishings, Repairs, Supplies, Insurance, Service, Laundry)
Clothing and Personal (Garments, Accessories, Footwear, Repairs, Upkeep, Toilet Articles)
Advancement (Education, Concerts, Lectures, Magazines, Newspapers, Books, Postage, Stationery)
Gifts (Church, Benevolences, Civic)
Other Items (Allowance to child, Entertainment, Express, Carfare, Railroad fare—other than vacation, Taxes—Income and Personal)
Automobile

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The "satin" finish for furniture and floors—saves 50% of your dusting

**AT ALL GOOD STORES**

S. C. JOHNSON & SON
RACINE, WIS.

**JOHNSON’S LIQUID WAX**

The original of the house at Pleasantville, New York, which is shown on page 126

140 STARTLING NEW HOUSE PLANS
Don't Build Until You See This Book!

The American Home
Every Statler employee is instructed to work for good-will harder than he works for sales.

An errand may take longer, an order be more difficult to execute, a guest harder to please — but every service rendered in a Statler is to be in the spirit of expressing and winning good-will.

That is the basic — if, indeed, it is not the determining — reason for the popularity of these hotels.

All travelers know that it isn’t easy for a hotel to either win, or hold, good-will. Travelers who visit Statler cities will tell you that these hotels are trying to keep ahead in matters of equipment, of extra conveniences and comforts — and in the personal service rendered you by employees.

Fixed, unchanging rates are posted in every Statler room.
“Glad we made sure about Face Brick cost!”

IT IS a curious fact that many people believe building costs with Face Brick are much higher than with ordinary materials. And how far from the truth that really is!

While the first cost of Face Brick may be slightly higher, this is immediately compensated for in its colorful beauty and individuality of appearance.

And, of course, the house of Face Brick pays dividends over a period, for it is always preferred security for mortgage loans—is the ultimate in fire protection—and requires the minimum of upkeep expense.

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The “Charm of Face Brick Homes,” with its beautiful photographic color illustrations, gives much new comparative information and cost data on Face Brick, sent free upon your request.

AMERICAN FACE BRICK ASS’N
2148 City State Bank Bldg., Chicago
26 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont.

EVERLASTING EVER-BEAUTIFUL FACE BRICK

Making a lawn on adobe or clay

Continued from page 152

months before sowing of grass seed to permit weed seeds to germinate.

The matter of watering lawns in California is surely an important consideration. The most satisfactory method of obtaining an even stand of grass is first to install a sprinkling system. The cost is really not prohibitive, and there is ultimately a great saving in the water bill. It takes a great deal of time to water by hand, and the use of the stationary sprinkler is not altogether satisfactory. With a sprinkling system the moisture content of the soil does not become so variable. With new lawns the soil should be kept moist, but not to the point of over-saturation. Within recent years we have been troubled with a soil-fungus which may destroy a new lawn over night. This fungus spreads rapidly during foggy or muggy weather and when soil is too moist. If lawns develop disease spots appear the solution containing Semenas or some other soil-disinfectant.

It is quite obvious that to obtain a smooth area it is necessary to compact the soil by using a roller, boards, or by treading with the feet. Heavy soils if too wet should never be rolled. A few days of drying weather will dry out soil sufficiently to permit rolling. It is necessary to supply some kind of a mulch like peat, shavings, sheep manure, etc., to prevent too rapid drying out of soil.

After all this fuss and bother do not think for a moment that the end has been reached. The lawn should be cut regularly, and with a sharp-bladed mower, too. Neglected grass may become coarse in growth and actually die out. Most grasses are gross feeders and require several applications of fertilizers during the year.

There is some difference of opinion as to which kind of grass produces the best lawn. Kentucky Bluegrass gives a dark green lawn, making a thick, strong turf which can be maintained with boards and rugs. With this process. The fine seed of Bent Grass contains at the rate of one pound to one hundred and fifty square feet. Dutch Clover alone, or mixed with Bluegrass, presents a pleasing green, grows rapidly, and clover adds fertility to the soil. There are also various shade mixtures that can be used where shade conditions prevail.

Kentucky Blue and Fescue are usually sown at the rate of one pound to two hundred and fifty square feet. Dutch Clover alone, or mixed with Bluegrass, presents a pleasing green, grows rapidly, and clover adds fertility to the soil. There are also various shade mixtures that can be used where shade conditions prevail.

BOWLS WITH

Sani-Flush

CLEANS CLOSE BOWLS WITH - OUT SCOURING

SAVO AIR MOISTENER

Saves furniture, floors, palete, plants, and makes air more healthful. Perfect for modern bath or in any Radiator or Fireplace. Additional sold by hardware, drug and grocery stores. For FREE booklet, write to SAVO MANUFACTURING CO., 1450 Rekendale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING PLANS

For Modern Homes

A startling new book of home plans, 1930 edition, size 8 x 11 inches, contains over 200 designs for English and American Colonial Homes, with both Old World and Modern features. Each plan is drawn large enough to build from, and complete with all notes, dimensions, and instructions. Also available are plans for bungalows with garages and cottages, containing floor plans and all dimensions with gables, overhangs, and porches. Under the expert guidance of our staff of architects, these plans will build any house at any price, and in any location.

The American Home

A startling new book of home plans, 1930 edition, size 8 x 11 inches, contains over 200 designs for English and American Colonial Homes, with both Old World and Modern features. Each plan is drawn large enough to build from, and complete with all notes, dimensions, and instructions. Also available are plans for bungalows with garages and cottages, containing floor plans and all dimensions with gables, overhangs, and porches. Under the expert guidance of our staff of architects, these plans will build any house at any price, and in any location.

FREDERICK H. GOWING, Architect
101 Tremont Street Boston, Mass.
IT'S NEVER TOO LATE
TO BUILD A LODGE THAT'S UP BEFORE YOU KNOW IT

This is a message for the man who has wanted a shooting lodge, or a fishing lodge—and never had time to build.

Even now, with the fall sporting season upon us, there is still plenty of time to erect an attractive, comfortable lodge, and use it this year. After you've picked a floor-plan, we make your Hodgson House in sections, ship it ready to erect. In a few days it's up, and ready to occupy. You can erect it yourself, or we will send a construction foreman to supervise details.

A Hodgson lodge is comfortable summer or winter. Lined with Celotex for insulation, it defies extremes of heat or cold. Well-planned fireplaces or a heating plant can be installed to afford generous warmth. And it lasts for years! Hodgson Houses everywhere have withstood the severest storms. Weather-proof cedar and Douglas fir are used in construction.

All the fuss, delay and unexpected expenses of building are eliminated. You can have a lodge as simple as the one pictured above, or a very elaborate vacation home. Send for booklet K. It gives pictures, plans, prices, and also shows furnishings and lawn and garden equipment—bird houses, dog kennels, arbors, picket fences, poultry-houses, etc. Write to E. F. Hodgson Co., 1108 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass., or 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

HODGSON Houses

HOME INSULATION
Assures Protection, Comfort, and Saving

To properly insulate a home with U.S. Mineral Wool, this all-mineral, sanitary material is placed in the walls and rafters and between floors.

This protective shield keeps out heat and cold, deadens noise, makes a more comfortable home, winter or summer and quickly saves the installation cost in reduced winter fuel consumption.

U.S. Mineral Wool is indestructible, inexpensive, and easily applied. The first cost is the last—it will outlast the building. Investigate it before you build—send for Free sample and illustrated booklet.

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.
Dept. C, 200 Madison Ave., New York
Western Connection—Columbia Mineral Wool Co., S. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL
The Perfect Insulator
COLD-PROOF. HEAT-PROOF. FIRE-PROOF. SOUND-PROOF. VERMIN-PROOF.
REDRESSING THE NEGLECTED HYACINTH

Continued from page 149

often being given that this is the best size to buy for all purposes. Other lists, not infrequently confusing to the beginner, because they contain many of the same variety names, are presented under such headings as "Size" and "Dutch Roman Hyacinths." As a matter of fact, they are all the same varieties, the only difference being in the size of the bulb and, incidentally, in the prices. The smallest size—Dutch Miniature—may be purchased for half the cost of the Exhibition Grade. The former runs thirteen to fifteen centimeters in circumference and the latter nineteen to twenty-one. It requires about two years longer to grow an Exhibition size bulb and consequently the price is proportionately higher.

Hyacinths planted in masses in solid beds often give results not only pleasing, but also those obtained with any other bulbs. Almost invariably, however, they will be more charming when interplanted with other flowers of less formal growth, and of harmonizing or contrasting colors.

In selecting Hyacinths be careful to include early and late as well as mid-season varieties, inasmuch as the longest season of bloom may be obtained. Among the early flowering kinds are L'Innocence and Arentine Arendson, white; Lady Derby, rose-pink; Gertrude, deep pink; La Vicomtesse, white; La Reine, soft pink, sometimes called Pink Grand Maitre; Roi des Belges, one of the deepest reds; Dr. Lieber, lavender-blue; Memelik, one of the darkest blues; and Buff Beauty, a peculiar shade with an orange tinge, one of the beautiful newer sorts. To follow these one may select La Grandesdesme, one of the finest of all the whites; Queen of the Pinks, a rose-pink; Queen of the Blues, porcelain-blue; King of the Blues, dark blue; and City of Haarlem, yellow.

A few of the newer sorts of unusual coloring or extra fine form are Corregio, white; King of Roses, salmon-rose; Van Tubergen's Scarlet; Encharactress, porce- lain blue; and forget-me-not blue, with extremely large bulbs; Indigo King, a very deep blue; and Queen of the Pinks, a bright lavender color.

Hyacinths, like many of the hardy Lilies, prefer soil at once well drained and especially the size of the bulb and, moisture; this, of course, they get in the sandy soils of the Haarlem Hyacinth fields, and with a water table not far below the surface. One may help to duplicate these conditions in the home garden by planting only where drainage is good and the soil not too heavy (sand or cinders dug into a depth of six or eight inches will help to lighten it) and then incorporating plenty of leafmold or peat- moss to hold moisture. Hyacinths, also, are gross feeders and should be well supplied with plant food. The new preparation of dehydrated manure and peatmoss combined, which has the advantage of being sterile, supplemented with a complete high-grade plant food, will make an excellent preparation for them so far as dietary requirements are concerned. Use it early. With Hyacinths, as well as Daffodils, root formation before frost is much more essential than with Tulips and many other of the fall planted bulbs. If the soil happens to be dry at planting time, water thoroughly so that it moisten and encourage quick root growth.

The bulbs should be planted deep. Four or even five inches in light soil, above the top of the bulb, is none too much. They like full sunlight, and protection from driving winds is also a consideration, as they are much more likely to be beaten down than with Tulips and many other of the fall planted bulbs. If the soil happens to be dry at planting time, water thoroughly so that it moisten and encourage quick root growth.

How much garden to buy?

Continued from page 154

When we start looking into the cost of planting we will find great differences in prices and values. Much will depend upon the labor cost. The thirsty, dirt gardener who does practically all the planting himself will get a real garden for much less than his neighbor who has the nurseryman or landscape gardener do the job for him. Doubtless the trained work for will plant the material more in accordance with the correct principles of landscaping and he may not make as many mistakes as the one who buys a garden this way loses the great joy of creating.

In most sections of the country there are trained landscape architects who are glad to plan gardens for the amateur. They not only do work for most of the material which the cost will be much less than the one who does it himself. They generally work upon the amount of work necessary and the time required to do it. The one great disadvantage under which the amateur labors is not having a definite plan to follow. He may have some general ideas as to what he wishes to have and these results he wishes to achieve but the details are frequently quite vague.

And without a plan and definite planting list, he is likely to make many false starts and have to do much of his work over again. He can study plans that are printed in books on the subject and those in the magazines, adapting them to his location but here again, he needs knowl edge which is only to be had from experience.

TWO WAR YEARS have seen our country faced with a situation of shortage of supply, with especially well supplied with moisture; this, of course, they get in the sandy soils of the Haarlem Hyacinth fields, and with a water table not far below the surface. One may help to duplicate these conditions in the home garden by planting only where drainage is good and the soil not too heavy (sand or cinders dug into a depth of six or eight inches will help to lighten it) and then incorporating plenty of leafmold or peat-moss to hold moisture. Hyacinths, also, are gross feeders and should be well supplied with plant food. The new preparation of dehydrated manure and peatmoss combined, which has the advantage of being sterile, supplemented with a complete high-grade plant food, will make an excellent preparation for them so far as dietary requirements are concerned. Use it early. With Hyacinths, as well as Daffodils, root formation before frost is much more essential than with Tulips and many other of the fall planted bulbs. If the soil happens to be dry at planting time, water thoroughly so that it moisten and encourage quick root growth.

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STANLEY HARDWARE

STANLEY HARDWARE

What is Winter Comfort Worth to You?

LET THE COUPON DECIDE

It's so easy to have a home that's always warm and comfortable. It's so easy to be free from drafts, sleet, cold and discomfort that result from air-leakage through hidden cracks around windows and doors. A free booklet—

"The High Cost of Lost Heat" tells you how you can make your home as warm and comfortable as you choose at a surprisingly low cost with Monarch tubular Metal Weatherstrip. This booklet proves the way to a $25 to $1000 yearly saving in fuel costs for the ideal of your home. It shows how nothing surpasses Monarch Metal Weatherstrip for its positive results and life-time satisfaction. Learn the truth about home comfort. For a free booklet and FREE home-loss analysis of your home that shows how to save we will save you each year send the coupon now.

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211 River St., New Haven, Conn.

Mantels

Mantels even in rooms without flues

For "Decorative Effect"

NOW every room, with or without flue, in apartment houses, in dwellings or even office buildings may have the warm glow of a cheerful fireplace. The Mantel Company offers a number of beautifully designed portable fire mantels ready to use with gas or electric fires or for decorative effect only. They are so designed and built that, when placed directly against the side of a wall, there is ample room to install any gas or electric fixture. They are easy to move, nothing the wall in any way. An mantel and tile drills. Write for free catalog. Columbia Mantel Co., Inc., 843 S. Ninth St., Louisville, Kentucky.

W HEN YOU ENTERTAIN—or just want Good Things to Eat—you will find excellent suggestions in every copy of

American Cookery

A Household Magazine which tells you how to make and serve

"Checkerboard Cake"
"Boston Cream Pie"
"Cincinnati Chickens"
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Checkerboard Cake

How to select and cook your favorite dish, how to serve it and what to serve with it; forty or fifty choice and timely recipes in each number, many of them illustrated.

American Cookery also gives menus for every possible occasion. Dinners, Luncheons, Wedding Receptions, Card Parties, Sunday Night Suppers, etc., etc.

If you have a family you need this Magazine, for using it will help you to set a better table, for less money.

SEND One Dollar (check, money order, bill or stamps) and we will send you the next eight numbers of American Cookery, starting with the November number which contains recipe and directions for "Checkerboard Cake" made in two ways, one with the special checkered cake tin and the other using an ordinary tin, as well as many other good things besides. Address


THE NATIONAL PIPE BENDING CO., Est. 1883
211 River St., New Haven, Conn.
When the water runs rusty... trouble is brewing. Discolored, speckled water means that water has corroded your steel hot water tank or piping and its days are numbered. Some waters attack and rust galvanized metals in only a year or so.

That is why it is far better to spend a little more at the outset for a RIVERSIDE Copper Hot Water Tank for copper does not rust and will last indefinitely.

Your local plumbing contractor will tell you that the extra initial cost is more than offset by the promise of lifetime service... plenty of hot water at all hours, as clear and rustless as spring water... and never any worry over replacements and repairs.

To inform yourself fully on this handsome booklet entitled: your home, send for our clear and rustless as spring water... and never any worry over replacements and repairs.

Not only can the seasoned gardener succeed with winter bulbs, but the apartment dweller as well. There are, of course, a few simple rules to be followed, briefly summarized as follows:

1-What bulbs can be used for winter forcing with good results?
   Some of the best are Crocus, Snowdrops, Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Narcissus.

2-How can I get about getting bulbs ready for winter forcing?
   When bulbs arrive place them in pans into which has been put soil which is a mixture of loam, sand, manure, and leaf mold. Cover bulbs with the soil and water thoroughly. Bury pans in trenches about a foot deep, outdoors if possible, though they may be sunk into soil in the cellar. If placed outdoors mulch the cover soil when it begins to freeze. Leave pans buried until they are wanted for forcing.

3-How long will it take before bulbs are ready for forcing indoors?
   Dutch bulbs should be left buried about six weeks, though Roman Hyacinths will be ready in about three weeks. They must be kept moist, however, all the time they are buried.

4-How can I have bulbs in bloom for Christmas?
   Narcissus and Roman Hyacinths should be brought into the house about November 30.

5-Can I have a succession of bloom indoors?
   Bring pans indoors into the light about ten days apart.

6-If the house is cold what can be done?
   Bulbs will start to grow as soon as they are put into the light, but on very cold nights move them away from the window, putting a lining of newspaper on the window on extra cold nights.

7-How can I have Easter Lilies for the season?
   Start forcing no later than December 1st, placing one bulb in a six-inch pan.

8-Can any bulbs be grown without soil?
   Place a few Chinese Sacred-lilies in white pebbles in a shallow pan or dish. Keep in a temperature of between 50 and 55 degrees. Hyacinths may be grown in water. Place bulbs covering them with water, into which have been put a few pieces of charcoal. Keep in a cool, dark, well ventilated apartment. Until the roots strike the bottom of the glass, then remove to light and warmth. Change the water twice a week and a drop of ammonia twice a week.

9-What Tulips are good for early forcing?
   Yellow Prince, La Reine, Cottage Maid, Chrysolora, and Prusseine. This may be begun in December, but other varieties should wait until late in January, Double Tulips must not be forced until the middle of February.

10-Can forced bulbs be grown again the next year?
   Lilies and Hyacinths will bloom the second year, but Narcissus are difficult to grow again.

11-How can I be certain of large flowers?
   Remember that the larger the bulb the larger the flower. Buy bulbs of a reputable dealer and be sure that they are first-year bulbs.

12-Why must Bulbs be grown indoors short stems and weak leaves?
   Probably because you brought the bulbs into the light before the roots had been given an opportunity to develop properly.

How much garden to buy?

Complete make-up of the entire yard and garden. In many sections the nurseries have landscape architects in their employ and they will plan your yard and garden, charging you, twenty-five, fifty dollars or more depending upon the size of the job and if you buy your material from them, deducting the fee from the material bill. This is not always satisfactory as many of us wish to shop around and buy where prices are most attractive. In this event, we would wish to buy a plan outright.

Lifelong dealers always try to put it down on paper. Work out the detail and then you will have something to follow, something from which you can get estimates.

Your garden may develop along several different lines. It may be a garden containing a wide variety of annual and perennial flowers, together with shrubs and evergreens or it may be a specialist's garden, devoted largely to some one or two things. Rose gardens, rock gardens, Peonies, Irises, Dahlias, or Chrysanthemum gardens, all have their enthusiasts.

The cost of planting a perennial border will vary like every other element in the cost of garden making and may be kept down within reasonable limits if you are a practical gardener. Many nurseries offer collections of perennials, either their selection or your own, at prices ranging up from fifteen dollars a hundred. Some provide detailed planting plans to go with their selection of plants, showing how best to arrange them in the most effective manner. Collections are also offered for rock gardens and for borders of special color such as a blue border or a pink border.
Like a "BUILT-IN" Bookcase yet Sectional and Portable. It grows with your needs.

Lundstrom
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE
Most desirable and economical bookcase for home or office. Sectional; never too large or too small; fits odd spaces and grows with your needs. Price of single three book section stack with top and base, style shown above, with different paper and wood, $12.00; imitation mahogany or walnut, $19.22; colored lacquer, $16.88. Other styles in oak, mahogany, walnut, etc., with doors, at corresponding low prices. Shipped direct from factory on approval at a big saving to you. Write for catalog No. 69.

The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg. Co., Little Falls, N. Y.
Publishers of "Lundstrom's Department Store Catalog" New York & in Essays, 130 West 42nd Street

Buddington Humidifiers
Healthy Heated Air
No more dry, uncomfortable heat from your radiators! The Buddington Humidifier, with its automatic moisture-adding unit, gives the air the much needed moisture that radiators cannot give. Humidifies, stretches the heating values of your home. Keep a Buddington in each of your rooms.

FREE RADIOMAGAZINE
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES
186 pages of radio bargains. New 1931 Screen Guild, All-electricí, A. C. sets in beautiful cabinets—at no battery operated sets. Write today.

ALLIED RADIO CORPORATION
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KNITTING WOOL
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300 samples free—prompt mail service
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295 CRICKET FOOT STOOL
Express Coach Eater, Foot Cushion with Velvet, Only $2.95

Why Not Subscribe?
Your HOME—is it the home you visualized when you started out on the glorious adventure of homemaking? Or, in the daily round of ordinary affairs, has it somehow become commonplace—a home you know has possibilities of greater beauty and usefulness and have often longed to do something with... but not knowing just where to start... oh, well, you've just let it go? The American Home will show you how to make the home of your dreams!

No matter how limited your budget or how simple your home, The American Home will help you give your home that magic touch called charm, show you how to make the most of everything you have in your home. The American Home has helped more than 300,000 other smart, thrifty homemakers—why not put it to work for you? The special three-year rate brings the cost down to less than 6c a month!

3 Years of The AMERICAN HOME
$2—less than 6c a month!

building:

Houses of every type, material and size, designed especially for American Home readers by famous architects and shown in beautiful sepia insert with plans, costs and helpful details. 78 distinctive homes, 47 of them with floor plans, shown in the last twelve issues of The American Home in addition to all the other helpful building material written by experts, with an understanding of the average home maker's needs and wants.

gardening:

Our horticultural editor, Leonard Barron, F. R. H. S., has been gardening and editing these twenty-five years and is the country's most popular garden editor. Garden lessons so simple and constructive that the most amateur will find them workable and helpful, while for the experienced gardener there is enough worth while garden material to make this phase of it alone well worth the whole subscription price.

equipment:

Every month sees new equipment to make the modern home more convenient, more comfortable and easier to manage. The American Home considers them every one, and presents them to you in clear, concisely written articles by recognized household efficiency experts. All of them, of course, carefully illustrated for you.

decoration:

In every issue of The American Home instead of charming interiors, carefully reproduced so that you may study and absorb every intimate detail of them. In a single recent issue four of New York's most noted decorators described and illustrated four rooms done especially for American Home readers, while all articles on decoration are written to show you how to furnish on the minimum and yet have worth while things.

accessories:

Smart, new accessories, those little things that add so much to tired houses and tired rooms. Fabrics, floor coverings and furnishings. Bed and table linens, glassware and china. Smart lamps and pottery. All those little things that will add zest to your home, shown and displayed in each issue of The American Home.

upkeep:

Owning a home entails a knowledge of upkeep, a knowledge of those materials and methods that will, at the lowest possible cost, keep your house up to par. The homeowner will find every conceivable phase of home upkeep written up in The American Home in sensible, practical terms. The value of this phase of The American Home is inestimable!

USE THE COUPON AND SAVE MONEY

Please enter my subscription to The American Home.
I enclose $ for years.

Name:
Address:

THE IDEAL GIFT—a solid oak Cricket foot-stool. And only $2.95. Limited supply. Order today.
For new house, new home, new efficiency—For the man who has been long about new efficiencies. For the man who has been long about new efficiencies—The Lincoln Shops, 220 Madison Avenue, New York. The American Home readers, request the full story.

Kirsch DRAPERY HARDWARE
FREE GIFT BOOK COUPON
Kirsch COMPANY
352Prospect Ave., Sturgis, Michigan, U.S. A.
You may send me free the new book by Kirsch, "How to Drape Your Windows."

Name:
Address:
City:
State:
November is here before we know it—with Christmas just around the corner! New things in the shops, new gifts for every member of the family; new devices for American homes everywhere. We have carefully sought for the useful as well as ornamental. We believe a sensible price ratio must attend sound buying. Send your orders, with checks or money orders, to the shop name given.

A FINE firm near Boston—M. W. Carr & Co., West Somerville, Mass.—is making Colonial gare pewter reproductions which are particularly nice in design and painless to the pocketbook. This design in a compute is interesting as it combines an 8" crystal glass sandwich plate copy with 6" high base brushed to a soft platinum finish. 85 c. p. paid.

A WELCOME Christmas gift or bridge prize: tea or bridge set, 36" square cloth, and four 13" napkins of good natural linen; hand-embroidered in petit-point style cross stitch. Four flower bouquets in lovely colors; blue and tan border designs. Complete, $5.95 p. paid. Found at Art Linen & Novelty Import Co., 31 East 33rd Street, New York, N. Y.

A COLONIAL CANDLE LAMP

$2.25

NEW ENGLAND Craftsmanship has pro-\-duced yet another charming Colonial re\-\-production. This little Candles Lamp has a solid pewter base with a frosted glass shade and a hand-engraved design of flowers in a glass holder. An ideal gift for the bedroom, hall, living room or den. Ask for it at your favorite shop or order direct.

M. W. CARR & COMPANY

* Carr Craft *

* GIFTS OF CHARACTER IN METAL *

Canewood Farm Hams

Home Smoked Delicious

These rare old hams come from the Blue Grass region and are carefully sup-en-cured according to a recipe we have used for many years. They are smoked over fragrant hickory fires and emerge as hams of the very finest quality with a delicious flavor all their own.

Carrwood Farm Hams

Dept. 20
F. G. Spring Station, Ky.

A NOTHER novel Christmas suggestion is this set of 4 Currier & Ives reproduction prints in soft colors, showing famous views of Old Homestead in spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Instead of an original cost of $800 per set, Cha-\-gon & Co., 1170 6th Ave., New York, offer them in 12x17" at $2 set of 4, singly $1.00; in 18x24," $1.50 set 4; in 35x5", $4 set 4. Add 15¢ for postage in U. S. A.

THE PERFECT WEATHERVANE

(Patented March 18, 1930)

The Perfect Weathervane is the only patented Ball-Bearing Weathervane on the market, and each design (silhouette style) is built to last a lifetime. All parts, except staff and ball-bearing, are guaranteed to last a lifetime, or parts will be replaced as required.

There is nothing to get out of order! Very easy to erect. Absolutely maintenance free. Shipments complete with directions for erecting. Many other designs from which to choose.

CROW LAWN ORNAMENTS

Just what you and your friends have been looking for—a novel lawn ornament. Made of aluminum; modeled bas-relief; black and white, $3.25 each; set of 4, $12.00.

METAL SILHOUETTES

"THE LOVE LETTER"

18" high, 13" wide, Girl, $7.50, Boy, $8.00, set of 2, $15.00; in 12x17" circular of other designs and testimonials of pleased customers, $10.00.

CROSBY BROTHERS Canewood Farm Box 20 P. O. Spring Station, Ky.

WOODCRAFT SHOPPE

E. P. B. Smith-Campbell Co., 91-99 Bank St.

STAYBRITNE NO-TARNISH TISSUE

Silver does not Tarnish in the modern Home

The modern housewife no longer worries about the labor of keeping her silverware polished. She uses her cheerful pieces in Simplicity No-Tarnish Tissue. When unpol-\-lished they are as clean and bright as the day they were laid away. If this chemically treated, patented tissue is available at all leading housewares dealers and points. Price, 50¢ for sheets, 52¢ on rolls. Order for special 48 sheet packages, price $1.00 prepaid.

C. H. DEXTER & SONS, Inc., Dept. G-4

Windsor Locks, Conn.
SHOP WINDOWS OF MAYFAIR

INTERIOR DECORATION

FOUR MONTHS PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE

Authority training in selecting and assembling period and modern furniture, color schemes, draperies, lamp shades, wall treatments, etc. Faculty of leading New York decorators. Personal assistance throughout. Cultural or Professional Courses.

RESIDENT DAY CLASSES

Start Feb. 4th . . . Send for Catalog 12R

HOME STUDY COURSE

Starts at once . . . Send for Catalog 12N

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION

578 Madison Ave. New York

Have You These Games for Home Entertainment?

*Backgammon (now a social necessity), Camelot, Anagrams, Ping-pong, Cover Card Games, etc., the newertime evening game. For children and the grown-up. What a fun! You'll find them all at Mayfair! You'll enjoy playing them! $1 to $20. Also a fitted case for your backgammon set.

Folding Backgammon Boards, with complete outfit, $10 — $20 — $30 — $60

Flat Tableboards, inlaid wood $15

Backgammon Table, special, worth exactly $30

A complete collection of Games and Playthings for the family, the children and the guests.

What You Buy at MAYFAIR Is Always the Best

Send for our Fall Catalog

Mayfair Playthings Store

9 East 57th St. New York City

Although round ivy balls are not new now, this imported, hand-blown grape shaped ivy holder is just about the loveliest thing this fall—in amber, amethyst, or light emerald. Ivy sprays grow in plain water; lovely hung before a sunny window. $1.50 complete with 1 ft. brass hanging chain. Period Art Shoppe, Inc., 19 W. 24th St., N. Y. Carriage collect; carefully packed

We show fine pewter whenever we really find models which combine usefulness, graceful design and sane tariff. The Guernsey jug at left is for hot morning milk, cold milk or cream, hot water; has wicker wound handle, $7.50. Night bottle holds 1 qt.; has pewter "glass," complete $9. All FOB. Heathcote-Matthews, 411 5th Avenue, New York.

ONE of our cleverest importers—Mitteldorfer Straus, 245 5th Avenue, New York—has these smart colored glass Cherry Picks, with bright assorted hand-blown glass animals perched jauntily atop, at $5.15 the dozen, p'paid. The question now arises—just what is a Cherry Pick? We hasten to confide the secret: If the fat red cherry at the bottom of your limeade looks too tempting to be missed—use your Cherry Pick! For quick service address attention Mr. Kessler.

ROOKWOOD POTTERY

The technical perfection of Rookwood and its artistic quality are acclaimed everywhere, for there are Rookwood pieces suitable to any home or any income. The horse book ends in ivory, brown or green Mat Glaze are $10., height 6 inches. The signed decorated pieces are $20. each. The jade green oval bowl is $10. The cream and sugar set in pink, yellow, blue or green Mat Glaze, $3. Ivory paper weight $3.50.

Campbell's

The Unfinished Furniture

Make your selections from a wide variety of distinctive unfinished furniture at the Campbell Shops. You may apply your own finish or we will do it in our shop. Catalog mailed on receipt of $1 which is refunded on your first purchase.

THE CAMPBELL SHOPS

of New York, Inc.

216 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

Vanderbilt 7226

* CARR CRAFT PEWTER CANDELABRA $6.50 a pair

For the table in the hall—for the mantel—for the dining room—these graceful candelabra are dignified and appropriate. They embody all the grace and simplicity of pewter pewter, yet are suited for the most modern home. A gift that should be on every Christmas shopping list. They stand 31/2 high and are 9 feet long. Ask for them at your favorite shop or order from us direct, mentioning No. 3145.

M. W. CARR & COMPANY


+ CarrCraft +

GIFTS OF CHARACTER IN METAL

CAMPBELL'S

UNFINISHED FURNITURE

Make your selections from a wide variety of distinctive unfinished furniture at the Campbell Shops. You may apply your own finish or we will do it in our shop. Catalog mailed on receipt of $1 which is refunded on your first purchase.

THE CAMPBELL SHOPS

of New York, Inc.

216 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

Vanderbilt 7226
INDIVIDUAL salt shaker sets like these are particularly economical and attractive in either the bright chromium plate, or in cracked black enamel with white showing through and chromium tops. Hemill Products, Inc., 103 Mort St., New York are featuring these for a bridge prize or house gift at $1.10 the set, postpaid.

TYPOGRAPHIC DOLL HOUSES and DOLL HOUSE FURNITURE

Every Piece a Reproduction of a Genuine Antique Model

Every Piece a Reproduction of a Genuine Antique Model

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Of particular interest to seekers of the unusual is the Falmouth shown above. This design with its quaint and graceful shape comes from the old Massachusetts Bay Colony. It shows the influence of the sea and the old Cape Cod fisherfolk. Fashioned carefully by hand, the Falmouth is available in pewter, copper, brass and tin, a range of metals assuring accord-

Hand Embroidered Runner

Hand Embroidered Runner

Near East Industries

An excellent Christmas gift

Send for Free Illustrated Catalog

Send for Free Illustrated Catalog

An Excellent Opportunity

An Excellent Opportunity
TODHUNTER
110 East 57th Street, New York
Workers in Metal

This very useful and attractive firelighter is brass in antique finish. Complete with tray, $8.50

Beautiful Pewter
Pitcher 8" high $8. Vase 9½" high $8. Pedal shaped bowl 17" wide $17. The Wm. Wise & Son Collection of Fine Pewter is one of the largest and most interesting in the country. Send for new catalog B-1

WILLIAM WISE & SON, INC.
Jewelers & Silversmiths since 1834
440 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

If he will read his paper at table, let him do it in comfort, without an alibi for knocking things over!
This holder is 10½" high; polished or butter silver finish with weighted 6 oz. base...

The French Tea Server is silver, gold lined. Daintily holds tea leaves over cup while pouring; catches drips afterward. A unique $450 gift.

The House of Fine Housewares
145-147 East 57th St.
New York

THE BEST PEWTER
BUY IN AMERICA

November’s “Special”
Three Pieces—$5.65
COMPLETE
Sugar, creamer and 7½" tray of heavy pure pewter. Faithful reproduction of Early American originals. Pure metal with soft, lustrous brushed platinum finish. Many other attractive values in Colonial pewter at lower prices. Sugar and Creamer alone $4.75 pair

Have you our Colonial Catalogue?

three new yorkers
6 West 47th St.
New York City

NEW...
A Dressing Table for your Bathroom!
ONLY the very finest “GODDESS” Dressing Table fits the smallest bedroom or sleeping room. Beautifully made of hard woods—decal finished in a variety of colors and stains. Price of “VENUS” set illustrated is $48.50, including Dressing Table, Bench and Mirror. Shipping charges prepaid in the U. S. A. Write for folder showing other “GODDESS” sets.

Cortland, N. Y.

We invite inquiries from dealers.
ON MY recent exploration trip to New York's quaint "Brass Town," I ran across another interesting value—an effective coffee set hand-hammered in solid brass or copper. Linings are pewter; no danger from liquids, and the group will form a bright spot to catch firelight or lamplight glow. The design is Russian, and for the studio or small home it would be most practical. $5.50 complete; by B. Paleschuck, 22 Allen St., New York.

This solid brass door-stop might well be christened "Bonny Bunty." He is polished to a nice shiny finish, stands about 9" from tail to ear-tip, and has a wedge-shaped base to stop the heaviest door; for the harder the wind blows the tighter it holds. Studio of Decorative Crafts, P. O. Box 81, East Orange, N. J., found this interesting item for us. Price is $4 each, packed for safe shipment by express. They have many other charming things.

A FAITHFUL pine reproduction of 18th Century "Courting Mirror." Whether mirrors were presents for sweethearts then we can't say, but it's delightful. Overall: 9 x 18"; glass 61/2 x 71/2". Glass panel painted in reverse of Decorative Crafts, P. O. Box 81, East Orange, N. J., found this interesting item for us. Price is $4 each, packed for safe shipment by express. They have many other charming things.
THE AMERICAN HOME, a new quality home-making magazine that sells for only $1 a year, will grace your table and supply you with some practical, helpful suggestions you've never found elsewhere. $1 a year.

Published by DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & COMPANY, Inc.

New and Unusual

A complete drying rack and kitchen stool. The Dixie Dri-Stool is all metal, finished in green, or green and ivory enamel, with 22 feet of rust-proof folding rods for clothes drying, airing, ironing, etc. Saves space, steps, and adds to the beauty of your house. A cover and tray for large size soap. Lux container to hold the small size Lux. A cover and saucer for Dutch Cleanser. A cover and tray for large size soap. Postpaid $3.50 the set of three; singly $1.25 postpaid in the U. S. The BLEAZBY SHOP of Gifts 31 East Adams Avenue Detroit

Everything is Smaller!

... in Smart Furnishings, so Treasure Trail originates the "Junior" Table lamp. 22 inches high instead of 20 inches—14-inch shade instead of 16 or 18 inches— everything is smaller! A November Special Priced at $14.75

The Treasure Trail 49 West 23rd St. New York City


THE IDEAL XMAS GIFTS

Fifth Avenue Personal Stationery

Monogrammed, or with Name and Address, Letterpress or Printed Letterhead, Envelope. Lined or Unlined. Letterhead, Envelope, and Envelope with Rings. SEND NO MONEY. Mail Your Order to 106 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Order by number—name initial of surname. Postpaid $1.50 each, complete. An appreciated gift, especially for young mothers.

The Oriental Gift Unusual!

We offer a Japanese Lacquer Box Set of the very finest quality. Aside from its great utility, it is beautiful to look upon. Each box contains two plates, a large and a small, with contrasting edges. The small box can be used as a cover and saucer for Dutch Cleanser, or as a Lux container to hold the small size Lux. A cover and tray for large size soap. Lux container to hold the small size Lux. A cover and saucer for Dutch Cleanser. A cover and tray for large size soap. Postpaid $3.50 the set of three; singly $1.25 postpaid in the U. S. The BLEAZBY SHOP of Gifts 31 East Adams Avenue Detroit

For Kitchen or Bath

... three covers that hide cleaning necessities and most certainly put up a good appearance on their own account; of metal, enameled in ivory, delicately colored and handpainted in hollyhock design. Set consists of:

- Lux container to hold the small size Lux.
- A cover and saucer for Dutch Cleanser.
- A cover and tray for large size soap.

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Everythin...
Every gardener, it would seem, endures a certain amount of losses during the winter season. Plants or parts of them are “winter killed.” As explained elsewhere in this issue it isn’t the direct cold that is accountable for the damage; but a highly complicated combination of conditions involving the contents of the plant cell. Competent research work has demonstrated that the hardiness or tenderness of plant growth is in a large degree directly related to the quantity of sugar present in the cell, the more sugar the better resistant is the cell. Now isn’t this just another way of saying that a plant properly fed during its growing season stands the better chance of survival in extreme cold? And there is some reason to believe that the sickly plant is most prone to succumb under attacks of insect or disease, nature’s scavengers for the removal of the unfit. Winterkilling may be largely because the plant was not sufficiently nourished to go through the natural processes of winter’s rest.

I have noted particularly that the well-fed Rose plant growing in a soil with an available supply of phosphoric acid will go through the winter much more easily, and is less liable to winterkill, than plants that have been fed exclusively by highly stimulating nitrogenuous fertilizers not backed up by the other desired foods. The nitrogen not only makes the plant hungry for the more substantial foods, but it develops the capacity to use them, and if they do not exist in the soil they must be supplied.

A good deal of the accepted beliefs of the relationship of the soil content to the wealth and welfare of the plant is largely in a fog of ignorance and misunderstanding. Some of the basic facts haven’t yet been worked out. It is only very recently, indeed, that gardeners in general have come to appreciate the reason why Rhododendrons and other allied plants will only grow in a peat soil, and that they are absolutely intolerant of lime. We say we know why. We know it to a certain extent and quite a good deal has been accomplished in working out actual soil affinities. The majority of plants, fortunately, are fairly tolerant within a wide band around the central, neutral, line but there are a few outstanding finicky examples that exist on special conditions. The majority of popularly grown plants in the garden probably thrive in spite of their soil conditions and not because of them. There is a thick fog of misunderstanding even extant to-day concerning the actual soil requirement of the now very popular Delphinium.

The weight of evidence would seem to show that it has a preference for a non-acid soil. Linda C. Hines in the September issue of The American Home states definitely “A Delphinium hates acid soil as much as a Lupine adores it.” That is one cultivator’s point of view, and no doubt true in that writer’s experience in the particular soil and situation where the plants have been grown, but there seems to be a good deal of difference of opinion even there.

Mr. Pudor, in the state of Washington, whose success as a cultivator of both Delphiniums and Lupines is not to be questioned makes a very positive statement with regard to the latter: “Do not fertilize Lupines! Use lime in the soil.” And I am quite ready to accept that in his soil and situation that is a true statement of his experience and practice; but on the other hand, I know for a fact that one of the most successful cultivators of both Delphiniums and Lupines would not agree with this.

I can vouch for the perfection of growth in the plants raised on Mr. W. R. Coe’s magnificent estate, Planting Fields, Oyster Bay, New York, where Mr. W. G. Carter grows Delphinium and Lupine side by side. It is Mr. Carter’s opinion as a successful cultivator that “an ordinary good run of garden soil” is perfectly satisfactory for the Lupine. And he goes on to describe to me his routine of cultivation in these words: “When we make up a new bed we are quite liberal with rotted manure and a little lime. During the growing season we give about two light applications of bone meal.”

In comparing these statements it must be understood that the soil of Long Island is normally acid and the reaction from manure is usually regarded as being acid too. So the “little lime” that is added is probably not enough to be a real corrective of that condition. I am not expressing an opinion as to whether the Lupine thrives best in the alkaline soil or the acid soil. It has been my experience, however, that the least I have fed them on this acid Long Island soil the better the plants have behaved; but then I don’t hold a candle to the results achieved by Mr. Carter at Planting Fields.

What is the answer? Are we beating about the bush, and worrying ourselves about acidity or non-acidity, alkalinity, etc., when the real cause of success lies in a totally different direction? That is what I should like to know, and judging from letters that I have received from time to time there are scores, perhaps hundreds of people, who would like to know the answer too. In the meantime, may I ask those who read this to tell me their experiences in growing Delphiniums and Lupines? Out of the multitude of minds there may be wisdom.
Plant Now This June-October Bloomer

The Lovely Little Rock Shrub

Daphne Cneorum, or Garland Flower. The delicate perfumed, rose, pink blossoms completely cover the branches in spring and fall. Spreading in habit, growing 8 to 12 inches high. Likes a sunny location. Plants shipped with solid balls of earth securely wrapped in burlap, assuring you of positive results. We guarantee arrival in good condition.

Wayside Gardens
MENTOR, OHIO

If you don’t happen to know this choicest of the low growing flowering shrubs, by all means make it your business to get acquainted. It is a graceful low growing plant that blooms for you in early June and then again in October. Can’t you just imagine it around your sun dial; softening the edges of your garden paths; or in a clump as sort of punctuating spot in your rock garden? Knowing its charm and good qualities as we do, one can but wonder why more of you have not made a happy home for it in your garden. The prices are so decidedly reasonable you can buy them freely.

PRICES
for nice flowering plants
per 3—$1.50 per 12—$5.50
per 100—$45

To help make your rock garden more successful, send 25 cents for our booklet on its planting and care. It contains as much real meat as the expensive books. The 25 cents you can deduct from the cost of your first order.
EVERY gardener, it would seem, endures a certain amount of losses during the winter season. Plants or parts of them are "winter killed." As explained elsewhere in this issue it isn't the direct cold that is accountable for the damage; but a highly complicated combination of conditions involving the contents of the plant cell. Competitive research work has demonstrated that the hardness or tenderness of plant growth is in a large degree directly related to the quantity of sugar present in the cell, the more sugar the better resistant is the cell.

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In comparing these statements it must be understood that the soil of Long Island is normally acid and the reaction from manure is usually regarded as being acid too. So the "little lime" that is added is probably not enough to be a real corrective of that condition.

I am not expressing an opinion as to whether the Lupine thrives best in the alkaline soil or the acid soil. It has been my experience, however, that the less I have fed them on this acid Long Island soil the better the plants have behaved; but then I don't hold a candle to the results achieved by Mr. Carter at Planting Fields.

What is the answer? Are we beating about the bush, and worrying ourselves about acidity or non-acidity, alkalinity, etc., when the real cause of success lies in a totally different direction? That is what I should like to know, and judging from letters that I have received from time to time there are scores, perhaps hundreds of people, who would like to know the answer too. In the meantime, may I ask those who read this to tell me their experiences in growing Delphiniums and Lupines? Out of the multitude of minds there may be wisdom.
Plant Now This June-October Bloomer

The Lovely Little Rock Shrub

Daphne Cneorum

Daphne Cneorum, or Garland Flower. The delicate perfumed, rose, pink blossoms completely cover the branches in spring and fall. Spreading in habit, growing 8 to 12 inches high. Likes a sunny location. Plants shipped with solid balls of earth securely wrapped in burlap, assuring you of positive results. We guarantee arrival in good condition.

If you don’t happen to know this choicest of the low growing flowering shrubs, by all means make it your business to get acquainted.

It is a graceful low growing plant that blooms for you in early June and then again in October. Can’t you just imagine it around your sun dial; softening the edges of your garden paths; or in a clump as sort of punctuating spot in your rock garden?

Knowing its charm and good qualities as we do, one can but wonder why more of you have not made a happy home for it in your garden. The prices are so decidedly reasonable you can buy them freely.

**PRICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>per 3</th>
<th>per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for nice flowering plants</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$45</td>
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<tr>
<td>per 12</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>per 100</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

To help make your rock garden more successful, send 25 cents for our booklet on its planting and care. It contains as much real meat as the expensive books. The 25 cents you can deduct from the cost of your first order.

---

**ROSES**

from

PETERSON

There are many reasons why both professionals and amateurs in most climates prefer to plant our hardened, field-grown plants. Here is a start—November 1st. Simple directions tell you how easily it is done. The maximum amount of flowers will well repay your planting efforts this fall.

**SIX SPLENDID COLLECTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 Single Early Tulips—in 10 named varieties</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Darwin Tulips—in 10 named varieties</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Cottage Tulips—in 10 named varieties</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Breeder or Art Tulips—in 10 named varieties</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Parrot or Orchid Tulips—in 10 named varieties</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALSO THESE LOVELY HERALDS OF SPRING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Crocus—in 4 named varieties</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Colchicum (Blue Squills)</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Giant Snowdrops</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Gladiolus (Gibbs of the Snow)</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow)</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
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**Virginia Grown Daffodils and Narcissi for Naturalizing and Lawn Planting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 for $8.50</td>
<td>1000 for $30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our new Bulb Book—list of choice bulbs for in or out door planting—free on request.

MAX SCHLING

SEEDSMEN, Inc.

Schling's Bulbs

Madison Ave. at 56th St.

New York City

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**STAR ROSES**

**For Fall Planting**

Plant Roses as late in the season as the weather will permit. Star Roses are guaranteed to grow and bloom—so you run no risk.

Tests in our extensive trial gardens have proved that in the latitude of Philadelphia, in normal seasons, anytime up to December 15th is a good time to plant Star Roses. November is ideal for Rose planting farther north.

The soil is mellow in autumn, the air crisp and bracing so that planting is a pleasure. Star Rose roots quickly establish themselves and when spring comes they are full of the vitality they need to produce prize winning blooms in June. Our guaranteed-to-bloom, field-grown Star Roses are ready to be shipped as soon as your order arrives.

Send today for our new fall catalog "Star Guide to Good Roses." It is FREE.

THE CONARD-PYLE CO.

Robert Pyle, Pres.

Star Rose Growers

West Grove 24, Pa.
Delivered
Post Paid

Now is the time to save time
next Spring when every gar-
den minute will be crowded.
Fall planting of Roses has
proven eminently successful.
We suggest that you plant
the following—

The Dreer Gold
Medal Dozen

continues to attract the at-
tention of connoisseurs in
search of better Roses. Every
variety in the collection is of outstanding merit and we'll continue
to improve the Gold Medal Dozen as still superior varieties become
available. Strong two-year-old plants, one each of twelve prize
winners, delivered for $15.00.

Chaplin's Pink Climber

The Rose Sensation of the last few years. Winner of the Gold Medal,
National Rose Society of England in 1926. Of exceptional vigor, free
flowering, hardy, with large trusses of lively pink flowers as large as
those of Paul's Scarlet Climber, of which it is an offspring. Strong
two-year-old plants each $1.50, postpaid.

DREER'S AUTUMN CATALOG continues to serve as an inspira-
tion to full garden activity. This year's book offers an unusual number
of distinctive worthwhile novelties in several departments. When asking
for your free copy, please mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER
1306 Spring Garden St.

Autumn Planting

More than a score of the outstanding
new Roses are available direct from our
great fields. Among those noted Roses are Mevrouw G.
A. Van Rossem, golden salmon; Pres. Herbert Hoover,
scarlet, pink and yellow; William E. Nickerson, orange-
erise; Talisman, scarlet-orange and yellow; Jacotte,
orange-yellow; Thelma, pink climber; Chaplin's Pink
Climber. All these, and many other valuable Roses are

Featured in our new Autumn Rose Booklet

In addition to Roses (many shown in color), we present
Magnolias, Japanese Cherries, Flowering Crabapples, a
selected list of Hardy Plants, and extra choice specimens of
Koster’s Blue Spruce (grafted).

A copy of this new Autumn booklet will be mailed on request to
those who expect to plant Roses, Flowering Shrubs or Perennials.

You will confer a favor on us by mentioning American Home.

BOBBINK & ATKINS
Rutherford, New Jersey

Garden reminders

North

The Flower Garden. Give Peonies a
heavy dressing of well rotted ma-
ure.

Don’t transplant tender bulbs and tubers at this
time.

Straw up Roses. continue to mulch
them with straw.

Lift herbaceous plants that are
likely to die over the winter if left exposed, and put them in the
cold frame.

Last of the spring bulbs should be
planted at once.

Last call on Sweet-peas for spring
bloom.

Mulch beds as soon as ground
freezes.

Lay over Roses and cover them with
soil.

Put Narcissus bulbs about Novem-
ber 10, place pots in ground after
soaking the earth and cover with
six inches of soil. About December
15 start to expose pots gradually
to the light indoors. You will have
flowers Christmas.

The Vegetable Garden. Root vege-
tables must be stored for the winter.

Try broadcasting seed of Cornsau-
kle and Kale over patches in the gar-
den. Plants will be ready for spring
use.

Give Rhubarb heavy dressing of
manure or compost.

Put September-sown Cabbage and
Caustiflower into the coldframe at
put into trenches cabbage that is
headed up, getting plants in up-
side down. Cover with burlap,
straw, or leaves.

Winter dressing for Asparagus.

Lift Parsnips and Salsify for winter
use.

Why waste bean and tomato poles?
Get them inside and store them
for the winter.

Overhaul and clean all tools; grease
or oil all metal parts before storing
for winter to avoid rust. Bright
tools work better.

Miscellaneous. File up all rakings,
mix a trifle lime with them, and
get compost heap ready.

Give the lawn a top dressing of good
manure.

Don’t let garden furniture spill;
get it indoors.

Rhododendrons will appreciate wind-
breaks placed in front of beds.

Rubber plants, Cactus and other
house plants may be resting at this
time. Don’t give them so much
water.

Spray Apple trees well for San José
scale.

Prune Grapes.

Mulch Blackberries. Cut away dead
wood.

Put mulch on Strawberries as soon
as ground freezes.

If season is mild, there still is time
to set out Apple and Pear trees;
but better not move stone fruits or
any thin bark trees.

Give young trees a mound of earth,
and as a protection stake the very
small ones.

A little bone meal will do wonders
for house plants.

Take cuttings of Begonias.

South

The Flower Garden. Transplant an-
nuals sown in September and early
October.

Sow in boxes or seed-beds: Daisies,
Snapdragon, Phlox, Pink, Petunia,
Alyssum, Candytuft, Lobelia, Cal-
endula, Limnion, Stock, Forget-me-
not, and the Chinese Forget-me-
not (Cynoglossum), Pansies, Cam-
pasquia, Hollyhock, Aconthus, and
many other annuals and biennials.

In the open ground sow Peas, Larkspur, Lupine, Evening Prim-
rose. Hedges may be started.

Plant late Sweet-peas; stake and cul-
tivate the winter-blooming sort
planted in August.

Hyacinth, Tulip, Anemone, Freesia,
Ranunculus, and Narcissus bulbs
may still be planted.

Plant bulbs of Easter Lily, Amaryll-
is, Calla, and Guernsey-lily.

Put Japonica, Chinese Sacred-lily,
Oxalis, and French-Roman Hyac-
inth bulbs for Christmas gifts.

Cut back Chrysanthemums under
bloom.

Roses and other shrubs may be set
out if dormant.

Dig Caladium, Tuberose, Canna,
and Gladiolus bulbs and store them
unless you prefer to leave them in
the ground.

Mulch Montbretias with manure.

The Vegetable Garden. Continue sow-
ing Spinach, Beets, Parsley, En-
dive, Turnips, Lettuce, Parnips,
Mustard, Leeks, and Carrots.

Sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli,
Brussels-sprouts, Kale, Swiss Chard.

Sow late Peas, and Beans.

Set out Artichokes, Onions, Shallots,
Chives, Bank Colecy.

Get Cucumbers into hotbeds.

Miscellaneous. Put out and poison
in cases or glass containers.

Sow the Bermuda lawn with “win-
ter grass”—a mixture of English
and Italian Rye, first fertilizing
with dressing of manure, or other
theralizer, with sand.

Set out Strawberry plants.

Take cuttings of most woody or
succulent plants.

Prepare land for fruit trees, but do
not move them unless dormant.

Plow or spade all land not planted,
and sow Rye or Clover.

The West Coast

Take up and divide Primroses and
Gardenias.

Plant Crêpe myrtle in the south and
in warm, protected regions.

Take up the spent Dahlias and Can-
nas, clean them, label, and store
them in a dry cool place.

Cut down the Chrysanthemums,
label them, and leave them in the
ground until spring. If space be
needed, heel them in.

Spray the berry bearing shrubs with
Volck as a protection from birds.

Continue sowing spring blooming
Sweet peas and in mild or frostless
regions plants already listed.

Begin planting both deciduous and
evergreen shrubs and trees, in-
cluding Camellias, Rhododendrons,
Magnolias, etc.

Rake up leaves; keep for leaf mold.

Take up Tuberous Begonias and keep
in sand until spring.
Holland Bulb Bargains

November, 1930

Preparing for Better Gardens

Among our native plants none surpass the broad-leaved Evergreens and Azaleas in beauty and general usefulness. As specimens or in groups, around foundations or in shady places—no matter where you plant them, they "fill the bill" magnificently.

For this reason we specialize in this particular class of plants. Our nursery now holds not only the finest but also the largest stocks of Azaleas, Kalmias, Rhododendrons, etc. in the history of our business.

Better Gardens

January, 1930

Holland Bulb Bargains

November, 1930
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS
November, 1930

Tulips for Immediate Shipment
Choice Darwins
Aphrodite—Deep rose orange edged salmon. A masterpiece at $3.00 per doz., $85.00 per 100.
Anne More—Rich vieille rose shaded scarlet. $1.10 per doz.; $7.70 per 100.
Baron de la Trouche—Bright rose edge blush. 65c per doz.; $4.40 per 100.
Clara Butt—The greatest amethyst pink. 75c per doz.; $4.90 per 100.
Pride of Haarlem—A superb rose pink. 75c per doz.; $4.90 per 100.
Princess Elizabeth—Shower, close deep fancy pink. 85c per doz.; $5.00 per 100.
Louis XIV—Magnificent surpass bronzy mauve salmon golden yellow Borealis. $3.00 per doz.; $17.40 per 100.

A Few Cottage Tulips
Germania Splendida—Dashing crimson scarlet. 65c per doz.; $4.40 per 100.
Corialta—A graceful orange 95c per doz.; $6.40 per 100.
John Ruskin—Yellow-edged salmon pink. 75c per doz.; $4.90 per 100.
Pamela—The lovely maiden blush—white, edged pink, becoming one with age. 8c per 100. $1.20 per 100.
Mrs. Moore—Rich golden yellow. 95c per doz.; $6.40 per 100.
ZANDBERGEN BROS. "Tulipdom"
3 Mill River Road, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.
Nurseries at Valley Farm, near Leiden, Holland and at Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.

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Takes Many—Likes This Best
"We take many garden or flower publications, but we do not find as much instructive and interesting reading in all of them combined as we find in each number of the Chronicle."—C. A. K., Marion, Ohio.

The Gardener's Chronicle is edited by the Secretary of the National Association of Gardeners. It is authentic and inspiring.

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522-A Fifth Avenue, New York City
Bulbs for Autumn Planting

for April and May Blooming

Daffodils

Bulbs of the finest varieties are now being produced on our Long Island Farm in as good quality as formerly imported. Following is a Special Offer of:

Six Fine Varieties

Consolidae (farsii) Perianth a pale yellow, cup darker yellow
Lucifer (bicolor) Perianth sulphur-yellow, cup orange-yellow
Queen of the North (Loddonii) Perianth clear white, cup primrose-yellow
Sir Winton (bicolor) Perianth primrose-yellow, cup darker yellow
Spring Glory (cincinatus) Perianth clear white, trumpet deep yellow
Vesuvius (cincinatus) Perianth yellow, trumpet deep yellow

Special Collection Offer

10 each of above, 100 Bulbs $6.00
25 each of above, 600 Bulbs $30.00
100 each of above, 1,000 Bulbs $50.00

Tulips

Few flowering plants rival the May Flowering Tulips for brilliance of bloom. They are a wonderful addition to the flower garden. Following is a Special Offer, including Darwin, Breeder and Cottage sorts:

Ten Fine Varieties

Breen Queen (Breeder) Soft golden bronze
Cardinal Manning (Breeder) Bright rose violet
Chloe Butt (Darwin) A fine, clear salmon-pink
Edme (Darwin) Cherry-red with a lighter border
Farncombe Sanders (Darwin) Vivid scarlet
Inglescombe Yellow (Cottage) A rich yellow
Louis XIV (Breeder) Purple, golden brown margin
Moonlight (Cottage) Bright canary-yellow
Palladium (Darwin) A fine white
Rev. H. Ewbank (Darwin) Soft lavender-violet

Special Collection Offer

10 each of above, 100 Bulbs $6.00
25 each of above, 100 Bulbs $14.00
100 each of above, 1,000 Bulbs $50.00

Advice on All-Year Seclusion

ECONOMICAL to erect at this season, put up Dubois now as a weather-proof, rust-proof, all-year guardian of your privacy.

Woven Wood Fence

Our 1930 Fall Bulb Catalogue sent on request

Native Plants

That Bloom The First Year

Violas, Orchids, Lilies, closed Gentian, Kalimias, Rhododendrons, and a hundred-and-one other things. My new catalogue will assist you to make a wise selection. Write for a copy.

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Gardens of the Blue Ridge
Box 7 Ashford, N. C.

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Dry leaves mixed with ADCO turn into rich artificial manure. So does most other garden rubbish.

Stable manure has become scarce, but you can turn every bit of vegetable rubbish—leaves, weeds, cuttings, etc. from the garden, straw and cornstalks from the farm—into manure without animals by the simple ADCO process. This ADCO Manure is real manure, identical chemically and in fertilizing power with the old-fashioned kind, but much cleaner.

You owe it to yourself to know about artificial manure and how to make it. Won't you let us send you our interesting booklets? It's free.

Send 50c for 100 lbs. of ADCO, enough to make two tons of excellent manure; or order it from your own seedsman. Simple directions accompany every package.

ADCO, 1738 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia
CAPTIVE in the graceful lines and curves of every Nichols & Stone Windsor Chair, is the very spirit of those old Colonial days when life was so gracious yet gay. For Nichols & Stone have done more than merely copy the authentic lines of those priceless heirlooms of three hundred years ago.

In the chaste Colonial modeling—the delightful proportioning—the staunch, substantial structure—the colorful finish that rivals the kindly touch of Time—they have re-created the charm and liveableness that make Windsors, after three centuries of service, still America's best-beloved chairs.

Whether you choose them for an Early American living room, for a cozy corner in the modernistic manner, or for the compact dining nook of today—Nichols & Stone Windsors will fulfill every function true to the manner born. For they date back to those days when oft a single room was the entire home.

And in more than a hundred and twenty-five attractive patterns, they perpetuate the distinctive Windsor family trait of being "at home in any room in any home."

Nichols & Stone Windsors are featured in the better furniture and department stores; and are easily identified by the shield-shaped N & S historical tag.

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THE HOME OF WINDSOR CHAIRS
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Luckies Are Always Kind To Your Throat

Lucky Strike, the finest Cigarette you ever smoked, made of the finest tobacco—The Cream of the Crop—"IT'S TOASTED." Lucky Strike has an extra, secret heating process. Everyone knows that heat purifies and so 20,679 physicians say that Luckies are less irritating to your throat.

"It's toasted"

Your Throat Protection—
against irritation — against cough

There are 18 of these merry little figures. One comes in each tin of Lucky Strike Flat Fifties.