Making the Most of Sleep  (Page 357)
Modern Rooms for Modest Purses  (Page 370)
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The American Home

Contents for September, 1931

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549

Roots

"All these people," said the wo-
man with gray eyes, looking out
across the smoke-hung dancing floor,
"are gay enough and they talk
brightly but somehow they seem
to lack something. I can't just put
my finger on it."

"Perhaps they lack roots," said
her companion.

You've met them time and again,
the surface folk, forever on the move,
drifting like thistledown across the
face of things. They pride them-
sevens on being "regular" and yet
they are not real, for they are root-
less. And at heart, despite their
brave show, they are vaguely un-
happy.

Real men and women, who can
meet the impacts of life four-square,
cannot be dislodged by the first va-
grant winds. Their roots go deep
down into realities. And it is sig-
nificant that almost without excep-
tion they are home builders and
home makers.

Below their sturdy roof-trees re-
side a sure integrity, a clear-eyed
purpose, a sense of direction un-
known to the rootless ones.

Oh, to be sure, it is the fashion in
certain circles to speak of the "new
tempo," to disparage "provincial-
ism," to murmur behind gracefully
lifted hands of "petite bourgeoisie."

But it so happens that when there
comes the testing-time of storm and
stress, it is the home makers who
stand up against the gales, steadfast
because of the roots of home and the
life-giving flow beneath them.

This magazine will be of little in-
terest to those who pride themselves
upon their "freedom" from the
homy things of life. There are
publications a-plenty which cater to
their tastes. The appeal of THE
AMERICAN HOME is aimed directly
at the men and women of this coun-
try who are definitely rooted. At
a time when it seems as though hu-
manity itself were being everywhere
uprooted, it still has faith in that
fundamental source of happiness for
humanity since the dim beginnings,
the building and keeping of a home.
Like billyow pillows under your feet . . . when you lay your rugs over Ozite Rug Cushion

Thrilling is the word for Ozite’s luxurious softness! It transforms even old rugs—makes them feel rich and deep piled as Orientals . . . glorious to walk on!

And its economy is equally remarkable. Ozite repays its own low cost by doubling the life of your rugs! Acting as a protecting buffer, it eliminates the friction caused by heels hammering the rug against the floor. Thus Ozite not only makes your rugs feel doubly valuable, but prolongs their life so they are worth twice as much!

No matter what else you have decided to “do without”—you can’t afford to forego Ozite. You will actually save by buying it. Order at least one Ozite Cushion now. Enjoy its economy and luxury—and you will want Ozite for every rug in your home.

Genuine Ozite has many advantages, so be sure you get the original. Ozite is a cushion of pure Ozone Hair (not jute or vegetable fibres)! Permanently moth-proofed . . . made by patented processes that no one else can use. Never wears out . . . remains forever soft and resilient. Each cushion is taped and overcast on all edges. Sold everywhere under our name “OZITE” in forms even old rugs—makes them feel rich and deep piled as Orientals . . . glorious to walk on!

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Every home has an awkward wall space or corner which is hard to furnish attractively. Every American home should have at least a corner of Early American Colonial furniture in it. For instance, a desk, chair, corner wall rack, mirror and magazine carrier with a coffee table of Colonial design, as illustrated, has worked wonders in this living-room. See Conant-Ball reproductions at your dealer’s.

Write for a booklet showing other suggested Conant-Ball settings and arrangements.

CONANT-BALL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

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The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc.
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Glass gives life to a home. It animates the beauty that is built into the structure, for windows are really the eyes of a home.

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This label appears on each sheet of L-O-F "A" Quality Glass. Printed blue for double strength and red for single strength.
Many factors enter into the problem of obtaining deep, health-giving sleep. Air, temperature, quiet, absence of light, comfortable bed and bedding—even surroundings influence our hours of sleep. This quaint little bedroom, decorated by Walter F. Johnson & Co., has all the requirements for providing satisfactory rest.

(See article on opposite page.)
Making the most of

SLEEP

Factors essential for complete rest

by BETTY THORNLEY STUART

THERESE and Tom take the usual two-weeks’ vacation every year. But it’s safe to say that they use up odd moments for at least two months in planning to get the very most out of it. They have in mind a still longer trip to be taken at some fortunate date in the future—three whole months in Europe. This super-holiday has been talked about so often and in such detail that they must have consumed many times its length in getting ready for it.

Yet there’s another country in which Therese, who is twenty-five, will in all probability spend fifteen whole years of her life. Tom, who is thirty, will likely stay there for thirteen years, four months, one day, and sixteen hours. This is the strange country of Sleep. Neither of them has ever given it a single serious thought. Yet, to a tremendous extent, all that happens in the country of wakefulness at home or abroad will be affected by their ability to get as much as possible out of this, the longest holiday that one ever takes.

To Therese and Tom, eight hours’ sleep is eight hours’ sleep—no difference in quality as conditioned by when, where, or how taken. Sometimes they sleep “well,” sometimes “not so well.” But it hasn’t ever occurred to them even to wonder why, let alone do anything about it. And in this they’re just like most of the rest of us.

Scientists have been working on food for a long time, and Therese plans the meals much more intelligently than her mother had the chance to do. When she catches up on what another set of scientists have done on sleep, she’ll wonder how she managed to jog along for years treating this tremendously important subject as though it didn’t matter.

The investigation is just in its infancy; Therese can grow up with it, taking advantage of every new bit of information as it comes along. Let’s see if we can help her right now to answer eight key questions: 1. How much sleep do I need? 2. Does temperature affect sleep and my need for it? 3. In what position should I sleep? 4. What kind of mattress and springs should I buy? 5. How long will you sleep? Few of us realize how much time we spend in sleep. Scientists have worked out this table showing the approximate time which we shall spend in sleep before we die if we live an average span of years.

If you are 20, you will sleep 16 years, 8 months, 3 days and 8 hours.
If you are 25, you will sleep 15 years, 4 months, 1 day and 16 hours.
If you are 30, you will sleep 13 years, 4 months, 1 day and 16 hours.
If you are 35, you will sleep 11 years, 8 months, 3 days and 8 hours.
If you are 40, you will sleep 10 years, 4 months, 1 day and 16 hours.
If you are 45, you will sleep 8 years, 4 months, 1 day and 16 hours.
If you are 50, you will sleep 5 years, 3 days and 8 hours.
If you are 55, you will sleep 5 years.
If you are 60, you will sleep 3 years, 4 months, 1 day and 16 hours.
If you are 65, you will sleep 1 year, 8 months, 3 days and 8 hours.

With this in mind everyone should see to it that those factors which make for health-giving sleep, as outlined in the accompanying article, should be carefully attended to in their homes.

How Long Will You Sleep? Few of us realize how much time we spend in sleep. Scientists have worked out this table showing the approximate time which we shall spend in sleep before we die if we live an average span of years.

Scientists have been working on food for a long time, and Therese plans the meals much more intelligently than her mother had the chance to do. When she catches up on what other causes have their roots right here—lines in our faces and in our dispositions, a feeling that life isn’t worth while, a tendency to look on the dark side of everything. Insufficient sleep ages us, in mind and body, more quickly than almost anything else, and who knows how many marriages have been broken...
up by chronic fatigue, resulting in irritability and pessimism?

People who need alarm clocks to wake them are almost always under-sleepers, yet thousands persist in cutting the night's rest short at one end and clipping it off sharp at the other with a jangling bell that pulls them out of bed with a jerk to strain the heart, increase the blood pressure, and start the new day with a totally unnecessary handicap. Keep the alarm clock for emergencies, by all means, just as you keep cathartics on hand in the medicine cupboard. But don't grow to depend on either. Having enough sleep to cause natural waking is the only way to be sure of keeping fit.

The second question has to do with the thermometer, and right here we get a hard answer. We need more sleep in hot weather than we do in cold because daytime physical fatigue increases—but certainly the matter of finding it isn't easy. Here, we have to remember that hot air in motion has a cooling power greater than air that is stagnant, even though lower in temperature. The trick on a roasting night is to turn on the electric fan, but not as most of us are accustomed to do it. Stand it on several thicknesses of felt and turn it toward the wall, not toward yourself. The felt muffles its sound, and the position not only lessens the chance of taking cold but proves more restful than the one that tosses your hair and tickles your face with a direct breeze. Then, if your imagination is of the active sort, recall the coldest, blowiest winter day you can remember; a still, cool moonlit night at sea; or even the polar bears with their ice cakes at the zoo and think yourself consciously into the picture. It isn't as difficult as it sounds. And dropping asleep like this starts the next broiling day with much less wilting of the will power. Just here it might be stated that the cold storage room in winter isn't a good idea, for it gives our personal heating plant too much to do. One window open at top and bottom is better than a blast from them all that chills the sleeper without giving him any more oxygen.

Our third question, as to position for sleep, has a really astonishing answer, for the battery of scientists who undertook a research at the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh assures us that there is no ideal posture, because we aren't intended to be horizontal logs in bed any more than vertical logs by day. The average sleeper lies motionless for as long as an hour less often than once a night, and this is as it should be. Turning and twisting doesn't indicate bad sleep but good—nature's idea of resting each part of us in rotation. We can lie on our backs, on our faces, on our sides, or curled up in a ball when we drop off, but even if we happen to wake in the same position, we've gone through a whole gamut of other useful poses in the meantime. Most of us have about a dozen favorite positions that we use as our personal change-offs every night.

If sleep has as one of its factors a series of bending and stretching exercises with rest periods between them, it becomes all the more necessary to pay attention to our fourth question—that of springs and mattresses. Another set of investigators at Colgate University are firmly of the opinion that these should be considered not only for resiliency and softness but for size as well. To admit of the greatest variety of positions, they think a double bed is none too big for one person, but, if this isn't possible, they advise us never to try to get along with any bed that doesn't measure at least thirty-nine inches across. So let's get out the tape-line and see if some of our tiredness doesn't begin right here.

Having satisfied ourselves on that point, we should go on to consider the quality of our night-time exercise mats, and here the Mellon Institute scientists tell us that it appears to be the spring that has most to do with determining what poses we can take, and the mattress that decides how comfortable we can be in each of them. Coil springs are good and the more resiliency and softness but for size as well.

Springs and mattress play a most important part in obtaining a good night's rest. Below are illustrated an open coil spring, a box spring and mattress, and an open section showing the construction of the latter. The bed protector is assembled with mattress and spring cover. (Simmons' Co.)
Color in bed fittings is important even when you are asleep. Blue and green, according to Cornell investigators, are most restful to the eyes. Avoid red, yellow, and orange as being exciting colors disturbing to your early morning sleep.

The two four-poster beds illustrate the minimum width in beds that will make for comfortable sleep. The studio couch at right may be opened out to increase the width when used as a bed comfortable from the start and because they don’t “pack.” If we can’t go out to-morrow and buy one of this type, we can at least try sunning the mattress we have. If the filling is of good grade, much of the buoyancy will come back.

Now for the covers—and here, too, we must think of size. Extra length and extra width for both sheets and blankets give us a feeling of security against winter drafts that helps us to rest more easily. But don’t tuck the top ones in tightly, for this impedes the sleeper in his changes of position. And don’t economize on the quality of the blankets—two good woolen ones are better for cold nights, perhaps, but cotton blankets get their innings in the summer though, even here, they have featherweight woolen competitors just recently introduced to the market. The Colgate investigators are of the opinion that blues or greens are the best colors for both sheets and blankets, on account of the eye-resting effects of these sections of the rainbow, but many people prefer white sheets or white with colored borders which may be “ensmbeled” with the blankets so beautifully.

“Does color matter when I’m asleep?” you ask. It does, the investigators answer, because on summer mornings the light comes into the room long before you wake to full consciousness. The color-line should be drawn not only around the bed but should take in the whole room, especially if sleeping isn’t the easiest thing you do.

Red, yellow, and orange are exciting. Blue and green are restful. Walls in the right tone help us to sleep, for even when we don’t wake because of irritating light effects, we don’t sleep as well. Almost everyone realizes that a bed facing the window isn’t a good idea. But not all of us have thought sufficiently about the subject to include light as reflected into our eyes from walls, mirrors, and brightly polished furniture. People who find (Continued on page 339)
He got
What he Wanted

by LUCIAN CARY, JR.

M R. RICHARDS wanted a Colonial house or, at any rate, a house that fitted the Connecticut landscape. He wanted a small, simple, honest house built to live in.

For a dozen years he had visited Westport and made looking for a house his recreation. He was in no hurry. He wanted to find a bargain and he was willing to wait for it. Meanwhile other people were looking for small Colonial houses in Westport and the surrounding country. They bought them too. They bought the houses that Mr. Richards had rejected. He had begun to discover that while many Colonial mansions had stood four-square for two hundred years and were as sound as ever, many Colonial cottages were in a sad state after half that period. Putting a new roof on a house and putting in new sills and new floors was very expensive, especially when in addition to a water system, a heating plant, and bathrooms. He was tempted by one old salt-box house that could be had for a very low price but he found that the necessary repairs and improvements would triple the first cost.

As time went on the price of small Colonial houses in and around Westport went up and up and up. In ten years the prices tripled and quadrupled. Mr. Richards realized in the end that if he had bought the most ramshackle of the old Colonial cottages which he had seen and simply waited for the market to go up he could have built the house he wanted from the proceeds. But by this time it was too late. He began to consider building a house—a house that had all of the desirable features that he wanted.

In the end he approached an architect who was also a builder. Could he design and build a house for him, a very small house, for, say eight thousand dollars? The architect who was also a builder replied that he couldn’t, and that if he could he wouldn’t. But after some discussion and care-

The completed house, built according to Mr. Richard’s specifications, was a success in every detail. The walls of the house are of concrete in which stone is set to serve as a facing. The roof is shingled. Out-opening casement windows are used throughout. They are screened with sliding copper screens.

A stepping stone path leads up to the charming informal entrance. The natural setting of trees makes a fitting background for the house.

360
The walls of the large living room are papered and the ceiling is painted. A cupboard was built in the corner next to the door to the kitchen as there is no dining room. Ample built-in bookshelves are provided along the inside wall. The fireplace on the side wall is quite large and is enclosed by a simple mantel painted white. The floors are stained light oak and are covered by scatter size rug and hooked rugs.

Ful thought he presented Mr. Richards with the following proposition.

He would design the house in accordance with Mr. Richards' ideas, submit the plans and specifications to him for approval, and follow his specifications in the interior decoration. He would see that the house was built in the best manner and on its completion would fix a fair price that would cover all costs, i.e., the house, land, finance charges, and architect's fees. Mr. Richards was under no obligation to buy the house unless he was satisfied. Naturally enough Mr. Richards accepted these terms.

Mr. Richards is a bachelor and wanted a number of things not usually found in a small house. He wanted a cellar under the entire house. He wanted a large bedroom and bath, with a lot of light, on the ground floor. He wanted a large living room. He did not want a dining room. He wanted a good-sized entrance and stair hall shut off from the living room. The architect's success in fulfilling these requirements can be judged from the plan.

The house was built by a modification of the Flagg method. In this method stone is laid within a form, against its outside face, and concrete is poured behind. In effect, then, you have a (Continued on page 596)
A Course in Furniture

VI. Jacobean Furniture

Every household of any standing in medieval England had a chest in which the family's valuables were stored, and which might upon occasion become a seat or a bed. Its earliest decoration was formed by simple arrangements of moldings into geometric forms, but later it was elaborately carved, raised on legs, and gradually it became the magnificent court cupboard which is the most superb and typical piece of Jacobean furniture.

Early English furniture was of solid oak; the pieces in everyday use undoubtedly being the work of village craftsmen who went to the nearest cathedral or parish church for inspiration. Construction was very simple, but sound, as pieces still extant testify. The ornamentation is often carving in low relief or copies of the pierced patterns of Gothic tracery taken from the beautiful stone masonry of the time. These ancient pieces compare most interestingly with the examples produced later by the American pioneers.

Small, sturdy tables came into being as the demand for space on which to play chess and backgammon demanded a solution, and the models were adapted from the earlier joint stools. The melon-shaped bulb, the heavy acorn drop, and carved, flattened sphere were all popular shapes in ornamentation. Brackets were simple in design with pear-shaped or teardrop handles, and sometimes rather elaborate escutcheons. Everything was constructed to last, and has done so in many cases in an extraordinary state of preservation.
The Jacobean period is, historically, those years in England, from 1603 to 1688, which cover the Jacobean years proper and the eras known as Cromwellian and Carolean. It includes the reign of James I and Charles I, the Commonwealth, and the reigns of Charles II and James II. It is impossible to give the date when oak furniture was first made, and of the earliest pieces not a stick is left, but in many English churches there are seats and choir stalls which give some idea of medieval work.

Present day examples of old English oak "owe nothing to the glamour of a craftsman's name." Not a line exists of the history of the makers of those sturdy pieces which have survived the centuries, and are now connected not with famous names but with historic eras. Early oak furniture, as a rule, was put together with mortise and tenon held in place with dowels or wooden pegs. Its great charm lies not only in its honesty of construction but in the beauty of its well-seasoned, softly glowing wood. Its finish is due to applications of beeswax and turpentine followed by faithful rubbing, which, continued year after year, has produced a patina which cannot possibly be achieved in any other manner.

These heavy Jacobean pieces had hard usage in the great halls of the manor houses for which they were made, but they were well adapted to it by their construction, as the survival of so many of them to this day proves. Bluff men in leather garments, heavy boots and equipment of no light weight needed solid chairs and benches to sit upon, and heavy tables to eat from by necessity, so these massive English pieces express their times as perfectly as modern designs depict our own sophisticated life.

The articles which were in daily use were chests, sideboards, joint stools, various types of tables, chairs of different styles, as well as beds, presses, side tables, buffets, and cupboards. A collector of Jacobean furniture finds among the most interesting examples the oak "dower" chest, which held not only the bride's contribution to the household, but later the clothing, linens, weapons, and family valuables, as well as on occasion providing a seat or even a bed. Tables show infinite variety worthy of careful study, from the gate-legged table of unique design, the refectory table with heavy top, huge bulbous legs and a practical footrail all around to keep the feet from cold, rush-strewn floors to the draw-table with its ingeniously doubled ends which allow it to become twice its length when required. Heavy dressers and serving tables which were the necessary accompaniments to the narrow dining tables may still be found as well as the "court cupboards" of massive construction with receded upper parts and bulbous supports, or perhaps a "livery cupboard," which was a tall press with a grilled wooden front whose interior held food and drink to be distributed to the household by its mistress.

Linensfold carving and "strapwork" are always associated with oak furniture, and acorn drops and the "split balustrade" are also found as decoration, as well as mitered mouldings arranged in simple geometric designs. The carving was very intricate and elaborate. Hardware, as a rule, was confined to heavy iron locks and hinges.

Modern manufacturers have made superb copies of these treasures of old oak, and these faithful reproductions are suitable to our homes of English type to-day, and give them an atmosphere and charm which are reminiscent of their glorious prototypes in the "Age of Oak" in old England.
There are three principal kinds of stain: a water stain, an oil stain, and an acid stain. The advantage of these three is that as the floor wears down the stain, due to its penetration in the wood, does not become light. The disadvantage however, also due to its penetration in the wood, is that floors stained with either of these three are the occasional use of a damp cloth or mop is usually all that is necessary.

To clean a lacquered floor, a dry mop or the occasional use of a damp cloth or mop is usually sufficient, with the occasional use of a damp cloth or mop. Do not scrub shellac or varnish as you are likely to scour the surface of the finish.

The various wood flooring manufacturers throughout the country, being impartial, do not recommend that any one of these two finishes is better than the other, but they do state that if either of these two finishes is waxed as often as is necessary, according to conditions, (Continued on page 392)
The rug at the right is an American Oriental, a copy of a Kashan. It has predominating motifs of blue and gold on a wine-colored background. (Karastan Rug Mills)

RUGS
And how to choose them

by ELSIE M. HUBACHECK

WHEN you go to buy a rug you have an amazing variety from which to choose. Gay, decorative novelties are as numerous as the practical standard patterns and standard weaves, and their colors are fascinating. They range from brilliant scarlet to misty rose, from exotic yellow to delicate beige. Prices are surprisingly varied, too, as you can find a room-sized wool-faced rug for as low as fifteen dollars while a hand-tufted carpet the same size will cost from two hundred dollars up.

With a market full of beautiful things it is wise to shop carefully, in fact, you should plan before you shop. That planning usually begins with the price. How much should you spend for a rug? The United States Department of Commerce estimates that a floor covering in a moderately sized house usually represents about twenty per cent of the cost of the furnishings in the room. This year your rug money will go further than ever because prices are the lowest they have been in years. The floor is very important. It is the largest single surface, excepting the walls, and the rug will act as a background for your furniture.

The sheen type rug is the latest development of the power loom and it is generally called the "American Oriental" because of its rich pile, lustrous sheen, and faithful reproduction of Oriental designs. The high pile gives the American Oriental, which has a limp back similar to hand-woven fabrics, a luxuriance which the Wilton never achieved, in spite of the fact that many of the finest grades are made on Jacquard or Wilton looms. There are a great many grades of American Orientals just as there are a great many grades in true Oriental carpets, but the colors are always particularly rich and subdued because of the washing which is also somewhat responsible in most instances for the attractive sheen. This washing is the same process through which most Oriental rugs are put before they reach the retail American market. Oriental colors are generally too vivid when they are new for Occidental taste. The American Oriental's principal claim for popularity is the sheen, but its greatest beauty lies in its designs and the depth of its pile. The rugs are sold under trade names but most of the leading manufacturers are producing them and they range in price from seventy-five dollars to two hundred and twenty-five dollars for a 9 x 12.

This is slightly higher than Wilton prices taken as a whole, but Wilton is a practical stand-by because it is a low pile weave of exceptional wearing qualities. The designs are woven in, not printed as in velvets, the tufts are very close, and there is a wide range of colors and designs always on the market. The latest development is a brocade or embossed effect in which the design is silhouetted against the background through the use of twisted yarn for one and untwisted for the other. The word "broadloom" does not mean a style or a weave but a dimension. It indicates
that the rug is woven on a broad loom and is consequently seamless. Axminsters, Wiltons, and other weaves may be had in broadloom widths. It comes in plain colors and all-over designs, in widths up to eighteen feet, and is sold by the square yard.

Whenever all-over carpeting is to be considered you should see the new "seemingly seamless" carpet which can be cut to fit any shape room and enlarged to any width of length without showing a seam. This is possible because the carpet does not ravel. Bias cuts, even diagonal joinings can be made without binding or turning in the edges. The straight edges are simply pressed together tightly and joined by a tape which is cemented over the back of the cut. The heavy pile blends and the joining is invisible. All this is possible because the carpet has a resilient back of a rubber composition which anchors the pile and keeps the threads from raveling. This carpet comes in sixteen plain colors but contrasting colors can be inserted to form patterns or borders and the effect is that of a woven-in design. Because of the unusual back, brads can be used in nailing it to the floor and as they sink into the pile there is no sign of where the tacking has been necessary. This makes a very smooth, neat carpeting job.

But you may have another type of room which is popular today. It has a chintz-covered wingchair by the fireplace, a Colonial desk between the windows, a gate-leg table, and Windsor chairs to give the effect of a New England interior. If that is your room, and it is especially lovely for a suburban home, do not mar the picture with the wrong rug. If your furniture is satiny mahogany and your house richly built, a Persian or India rug is appropriate because the wealthy colonists used them although they were difficult to import. But if you have reproductions and your house is simple you might use a Wilton Broadloom in a Colonial hooked rug pattern, or more appropriate still would be a braided rug. Machine-made ones come in large sizes—elongated ovals are the best this year—and you could use small hooked rugs before the fireplace and at the doorways. Once you begin to look for hooked rugs you will be surprised at the variety on the market and their fascination. If you have a more elaborate living room with satin brocade furniture in one of the lovely shades of green, rose, or gold, a grand piano, paneled walls, and richly shaded lights (Continued on page 399)
Merging Your Menus

Meals suitable for the whole family

by LOUISE GIBBONS GURNEE

T's a wonder any of them are alive to-day to tell the story—those children of fifty or sixty years ago, who used to sit up to the table with the rest of the family and eat fried pork chops and fried potatoes and fried hominy before they knelt beside their little beds and blessed "papa" and "mama" and six or seven little brothers and sisters.

When they grew up, no doubt, these children began reading patent medicine advertisements—and not for pleasure, either. And they vowed that their children would never have anything put into their stomachs that wasn't actually predigested.

That's, no doubt, the explanation of why we, their children, used to be tucked away by ourselves around a low, oilcloth-covered table and fed on such vapid viands as prunes without sugar, pies without crust, cookies without frosting, and naked vegetables.

There was no meat in our diet. Gravy was too rich. Everything was either broiled, boiled, or raw. And we were supposed to count the number of times we chewed. Even custard wasn't allowed to slip down unaided. And as we sniffed the smell of the gorgeous food our elders ate we sourly munched on a raw carrot.

Bu t here it is late summer and here we are with children of our own. Poke them away in a corner. No! Spend all day mixing up dishes for the children who are beyond the infant stage, and seven or eight other kinds for the grown-ups? Two no's!! Now it's meals for the whole family—but meals that fill everyone with satisfaction and no one with indigestion. Meals that save cooking three different kinds of breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners and make the children feel they are not a race apart after all. For scien-

tists have told us, and continue to tell us whenever they break into print, just what foods are necessary in the diet of children and adults. And, if these foods are placed side by side, anyone can see that there isn't such a tremendous difference. For instance, look at the following requirements for adults and children, over two years of age:

MILK—An adult needs a pint a day, either to drink or as part of other foods such as creamed vegetables, soups, etc. The child needs a quart in the same fashion.

EGGS—For the adult, eggs three or four times a week in some fashion. For the child, eggs at least (and maybe more than) five times a week, either soft cooked (soft boiled, coddled, or poached) or incorporated into custards or like dishes.

POTATOES—Yes, even if the grown-up is dieting, there should be potatoes, for they supply iron to the system. Adults require one a day, at least, cooked any way. Children need them either boiled (creamed, escalloped), baked, or mashed.

GREEN VEGETABLES—Adults need two big helpings of such green vegetables as string beans, spinach, lettuce, carrots, cabbage, etc. with one of them served raw, preferably. Children need only one (although two are better) and that one may be sometimes served cooked and sometimes finely chopped and served raw.

MEAT—For the adult, once a day at least, or a meat substitute such as cheese dishes or fish. Children need no meat till they're five or more and then should have only tender meat or fish.

FRUIT—Fresh fruit, if possible, for adults and children over three. For younger children, cooked fruit, and always tomato or orange juice. (It's a good idea for everyone to have tomato and orange juice in addition to other fresh fruit.)
BREADS—These are necessary for adults to provide energy, along with starchy vegetables, cereals, butter, cream, and desserts. For the children, hard crackers, toasted bread, Italian bread sticks, etc. at every meal as exercise for their teeth and gums. And be generous with good, rich, butter.

CEREALS—For the adults, if they so desire, and for children cereals should be served at least twice a day until they’re of school age.

Let’s suppose your youngest child is at least five. Then we’ll make up some pattern menus for meals that will please the whole family and injure no one’s digestion. These pattern menus are not the kind that you follow with both eyes shut and pocketbook open. Pattern menus are the kind that may say “fresh asparagus” in big, bold letters and you order “canned string beans” if there is no asparagus on the market or if it is too expensive.

So now since we’ve made it a little easy for ourselves by supposing your youngest offspring is at least five we’ll be fair and set ourselves a problem by presuming that, since it’s August, you might still be summering miles from nowhere and that your telephone has just developed sleeping sickness. We’ll probably be able to get through breakfasts and luncheons all right but the dinners will depend on your own pantry shelf and the willingness of the head-of-the-family to bring home fresh meat once in awhile.

Here we go with the breakfasts, for breakfasts are important:

**Breakfast 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sliced oranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready-to-eat cereal with cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisp bacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raisin bread toast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, coffee, or cocoa</td>
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</table>

If you’ve been having orange juice day in and day out you have no idea that somehow sliced oranges even taste differently when they’re placed sunflower fashion on a green glass plate. And let us call your attention to a new cream that’s manufactured by the maker of a baby food who can use nothing but skimmed milk in his baby formula and puts up the cream in cans. You can buy either coffee cream or whipping cream—and you’ll never believe till you try—this whipping cream actually whips!

**Breakfast 2**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stewed prunes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked whole wheat cereal with cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft cooked eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, coffee, or cocoa</td>
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</table>

Prunes cooked with lemon are delicious. Or try the canned ones—they taste like ripe plums. “Soft cooked eggs” is a dietetic expression that’s crept in. It might mean soft boiled or poached or, best of all, coddled. And coddled eggs are simply dropped (in the shell) into briskly boiling water, the flame turned out, and the pan covered. And when the toast’s ready, they’re ready. The toast should be made of white bread once in a while, thick or thin as you like it. But it shouldn’t be buttered for the children until just ready to pop into their mouths.

**Breakfast 3**

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sliced bananas on ready-to-eat cereal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broiled or creamed codfish on toast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, coffee, or cocoa</td>
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</tbody>
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Bananas are so cheap and so throbbing with vital mineral salts and vitamins that even without cereal but with sugar and milk they’re almost a whole meal in themselves. Be sure the bananas are ripe. That’s when their yellow skin is flecked with brown. Broil the codfish if you can have fresh codfish. Cream it if you’re using dried or canned.

**Breakfast 4**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereal (any kind you like this morning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (if you really want them)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toast or muffins with jam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, coffee, or cocoa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fresh fruit includes cantaloupe, fresh red raspberries, grapes, or peaches and all those we’ve forgotten and you haven’t. If you want to please the children this morning serve one of the vegetable substitutes for coffee to everybody. It will make the youngsters feel terribly grown up—at least until breakfast time has passed.

And now if you’re so fed up that you can’t even read about food any longer, go out and have a swim, dig in the garden, or sit on the porch and look beautiful—and when you come back we’ll go into the matter of luncheons.

**Luncheon 1**

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eggs Florentine on toast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sliced fresh peaches and cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilla wafers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iced or hot tea (for grown-ups)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk (for children)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Eggs Florentine, served as you will serve them, are poached eggs nested on a bed of fresh or canned chopped spinach which has previously taken up its abode on buttered toast. The dish is then swathed in a medium cream sauce to which has been added cheese—the kind that’s sold as a “cheese food,” tastes like cheese, looks like cheese, but has had the whey put back into it so that it’s digestible even for children. A dash of paprika on top adds that subtle something that makes a dish look (Continued on page 397)
A Georgian Mansion
Which could be built for less than $17,000

While this house was designed by an architect of Louisville, Kentucky, Stratton O. Hammon, it represents a late Colonial style of architecture particularly common in New England. The brick veneer walls contrast pleasantly with the cream white of the exterior woodwork and the green or black of the shutters above.

Mr. Hammon has handled the plans of this house with considerable skill. Notice especially his treatment of the garage. The big garage doors have been successfully hidden and yet the garage is closely attached to the house. The house contains 24,800 cubic feet costing, at 55 cents a cubic foot, $13,670. The garage contains 6,400 cubic feet and could probably be built for $5,200.
Modern Rooms
for Modest Purses

Simple suggestions along new lines

That The American Home is interested in the modern movement in architecture and decoration goes without saying since this movement pertains to our homes both inside and out. Critics who follow the trend of the times say the modern movement has come to stay although they admit that, as in all new movements, there is much in it that is freakish and irrational.

The Editors have followed the modern trend carefully and studied it thoroughly, and now feel that the first wave of enthusiasm which produced many designs of really poor style has passed and taken with it much that was bad. The movement on the whole has gone forward and to-day must be considered in all our decorating and architectural plans.

The impetus towards modernization came from Europe. A great many people are under the impression that the Exposition of Decorative Arts at Paris some few years ago was the starting point. While undoubtedly this splendid exhibition—at which unfortunately the United States was not represented—did have a great deal of influence in bringing the modern movement forward, nevertheless it started many years before that, so that this so-called modern movement is not really so very modern. Slow to be recognized in America it has steadily grown and found favor until to-day its influence on our national consciousness is far from negligible.

Quite naturally any progress must be the product to a certain extent of youth, youth guided by wisdom and experience. Wishing to present a group of rooms decorated in the modern manner we therefore turned to youth for inspiration. We offered prizes at the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts for the best plan of a small apartment decorated and furnished in the modern style and at moderate cost.

These students, with all the enthusiasm of youth, responded in an imaginative and extremely practical manner. Of the many designs that we have received we have selected eight, and in the following pages we reproduce these drawings. A list of prices of the furniture in the rooms is given on page 400. A brief description of each room written by the student is given and makes clear the color schemes, arrangement of furniture, and particular purpose of the room each one had in mind.

An Important Announcement

The American Home is anxious to procure good photographs of well designed homes and tastefully decorated interiors that will not only be of interest to its readers but prove a source of inspiration to them. Therefore it will pay fifty dollars each for the best photographs of

1. A house, the cost of which did not exceed $10,000 (exclusive of land)
2. A house, the cost of which did not exceed $20,000 (exclusive of land)
3. An interior (any room is eligible) for which the cost of decorating and furnishing did not exceed $750.
4. An interior (any room is eligible) for which the cost of decorating and furnishing did not exceed $1,500.

All photographs should be addressed to the Editor of The American Home, Garden City, N. Y. The Editor cannot attempt to criticize or enter into a correspondence regarding photographs submitted.

All photographs are submitted entirely at the sender’s risk and the magazine cannot be held responsible for any loss or damage in transit. In addition to the prize winning photograph The American Home reserves the right to retain for publication at its usual rates any photograph submitted which, while not winning a prize, seems in the opinion of the judges worthy of publication. Availability of prints for reproduction purposes will also be taken into consideration in making the awards. Glossy black prints are preferred.

Return postage should be enclosed.

All entries must be received not later than November 1, 1931.
The combination sitting room and living room above is done in the modern mode to express the modern tastes of its owner. The fireplace group presents a bed of light birch finish with coverings of heavy basket-weave material in green. The near-by chair is of light brown wood upholstered in a soft blue basket weave. The adjacent lamp has a plain parchment shade and a white glass base. The fireplace has a metal trim which gives it a very modern aspect, and this is augmented by the modern print in gay colors which hangs between the two cylindrical glass wall sconces. A light brown table is set out with a charming tea set of salmon color, a little deeper in tone than the walls, and accented by brown handles. A rug in varying shades of brown, salmon, and buff forms a pleasing background. The desk is made of light wood with a dark trim, and on it is a desk set of pewter and brass combined. The desk chair is of metal structure, upholstered in green linen. The entire room is dominated by a dramatic window made modern by the extreme but sophisticated simplicity of its soft green hangings and plain trim. (Designed by Virginia Boose)

The walls and woodwork of this combination bedroom and living room are painted Chinese yellow, and the floor is covered nearly to the walls with a beige rug. The Venetian blinds are painted the color of the walls, and the draperies are of tête de nègre chintz and hang to the floor. A combination desk and bookcase holds a chromium bakelite desk lamp with a shade of natural parchment. The desk chair of black lacquer is upholstered in gay orange leatherette. A black lacquer divan is upholstered in green fiesé and flanked on the left by a black lacquer table holding an orange vase with white flowers, and on the right by a black lacquer bookcase lined with orange, and supporting a reading lamp of chromium bakelite with a shade in natural-colored parchment. A black and white print in a frame of painted silver hangs over the divan. The easy chairs are upholstered in tête de nègre rep. (Designed by Edward Gilbert)
This combination living room and bedroom has a practical and logical arrangement. Bookshelves which are simple enough to be made by an amateur carpenter were built on either side of the windows with space in the lower part for portfolios and magazines. The walls were painted in two shades of fawn color, the frieze (a band about two and a half feet deep) being lighter than the lower part. All the furniture is of light wood, the upholstery of serviceable cotton fabrics, and the lamps entirely of metal and glass with the exception of the floor lamp which has a square parchment shade. In the perspective sketch are shown a desk, a small chair upholstered in marron (chestnut brown), and a studio bed covered with rough linen-colored monk’s cloth. A large, thin sheet of cork was placed on the wall behind the bed, providing a novel solution for a background for temporary decorations. Placed opposite are two club chairs upholstered in antique yellow and a low table. The curtains are neutral and the rug combines all the colors in the room. (Designed by Priscilla Peacock)

In the room below the Chinese influence is dominant, but the whole room shows the value of a simple setting with accessories in perfect harmony with their background. The walls are light gray-green with the woodwork softly shading from the light tone to a darker one. The large window has a glass curtain of pale straw-colored net hung closely to the glass. Tightly stretched on a frame which fits inside the window and flush with the walls are striped voile curtains of the same color. The worktable has a large drop leaf and is, in effect, an extension of the window sill. Both the chairs are of light-colored wood similar to lemon wood, trimmed with black, and upholstered in dull gold rep. The studio bed has a trim, tailored cover of heavy denim in dark green and over it hangs a large print and two smaller framed pieces of silk. The chest of drawers, mirror, and tables are of dark mahogany color; accessories in henna and white. (Designed by Jane E. Herrmann)
In this living room applied moldings run vertically from baseboard to cornice which, like the walls, are painted a light wood tone to give the effect of pine boards. At the window are Venetian blinds. For decoration a series of old maps is used. The furniture is of maple except the desk which is of pine. A plaid fabric in tones of tan, dull red, and brown is used to cover the easy chair, while a plain green denim upholsters the bed and bolsters. Red fabricoid is used for the seats of the side chairs and the desk chair, and a square seat in front of the desk is covered with a fabric woven to look like zebra skin. A taupe carpet covers the entire floor from wall to wall. (Designed by O.G. Zenke)

The room below, masculine in character, offers a comfortable and logical arrangement of the furniture. The modern note is struck by the built-in chimney-piece unit which has many uses. Grouped about the hearth are two easy chairs and a chromium and bakelite table holding a lamp with a chromium base and shade. Before the window are a desk and a straight chair. On the wall between two doors is a low divan with ends for books and smoking materials. Before the divan is a long, low table, and against the far wall is a radio cabinet which provides also a convenient space for keeping refreshments. The chimney-piece unit, the over-mantel treatment, and the cornice are a mellow antique white with the walls a darker tone of the same color. The baseboard is a warm gray and the carpet a still darker tone. The facing and hearth of the chimney-piece are a dark gray composition stone. The sheer draperies are a pale cream color. The large chairs are upholstered in a coarsely woven cotton fabric of a tawny beige color. The divan is covered with dark blue fabricoid and the small chairs in a deep, dull Persian red fabricoid. The wood pieces are very light natural wood with a painted blue trim. The arrangement over the chimney-piece consists of two modern statuettes of dark blue glazed ware and a low modern bowl in pewter. (Designed by David K. Young)
THE corner of the room shown here gives a glimpse of a good-sized living room. Three large windows, draped in a modern manner from one side with glass curtains in deep folds, let in plenty of sunshine and light. In front of the windows is a divan of blue glazed chintz at each end of which is placed a small modernistic black table holding a chromium lamp with a natural parchment shade. At either side of the room is a maroon-colored hassock of fabricoid. Bookcases are built on either side of the windows over radiators which are concealed by strips of wood. The walls are painted buff color, and the inside of the bookcases maroon. In the farther end of the room is a corner fireplace flanked by two easy chairs, and opposite this is a low black cabinet with a large mirror above it. The rug combines the colors of the room—buff, maroon, blue, and black—in its modernistic design. (Designed by Virginia Lloyd)

IN THE combination living room and bedroom below the walls are painted a light, warm gray and the floor is covered with a gray taupe carpet. A basket-weave fabric of linen with henna-red and blue-green striping on a gray background is used for the draperies, the day-bed, and the upholstered chair. The other large chair is covered in gray-yellow rep, while the upholstery on the seat and backrest of the desk chair is of green leather. The Venetian blinds are of blue-green. The desk, built-in bookcase, and bed are of unfinished birch, waxed and rubbed. The desk chair is made of chromium tubing with a cushion covered with green leather. The lighting fixtures at either side of the fireplace diagonally opposite the day-bed are of sanded glass, while at the head of the bed is a reading light, and on the desk a lamp of metal. The day-bed has a space underneath for pillows and bedding. The radio is installed in a good looking cabinet with a simple fluted front. A small end table beside an armchair has a black glass top and chromium legs, and the note of black and white is repeated in the two prints over the day-bed. (Designed by W. G. Pollock)
Stone and Wood

An 8-room house costing about $19,000 to build

Jonas Pendlebury, who designed the house shown above, derived his inspiration from the Colonial houses of Pennsylvania. He suggests that the main house be of solid stone walls while frame construction, covered with silver gray shingles, could be used for the service wing. The entrance door and shutters might be painted light blue-green, and all the exterior trim and woodwork should be painted ivory white. For the roof Mr. Pendlebury suggests dark blue slate.

The cubic of the main body of the house is estimated at 24,500 cubic feet and where labor costs are high could probably be built for 63 cents a cubic foot, or $15,925. The service wing contains 7,448 cubic feet and, at 50 cents a cubic foot, would cost $3,724. The plans are efficient and worthy of study.
New Light on Lamps
Decorative, useful, and moderately priced

Perfect for a boy's or man's room is this little pewter lamp. The parchment shade has motor boat motifs in gay colors.

Lovely for the sunporch, living room, or dining room would be this iron wall sconce with blue witch ball filled with wv

Any child would be thrilled by this "Winnie the Pooh" lamp with the tree house and all the appealing characters from the book by that name illustrated on the shade.

A copy of an old Sandwich glass lamp in quaint "heart" design with a print shade would be lovely for a country cottage.

Can't you just picture in a Colonial setting this quaint milk glass pineapple lamp with a red and cream polka dot band on its pleated shade?

Charming on the mantel or dressing table would be this pair of amusing Staffordshire poodle dog lamps. These little poodles have rough-sanded ears, ruffs, and tails. Parchment shades have two-toned blue scallops and blue etars.
A pair of lamps—one at either end of a davenport—not only gives perfect balance and symmetry to the furniture grouping but provides adequate illumination for reading.

The dinner party was riding along merrily to a happy ending. The guests in a mellow mood were about to continue in the living room the gracious interplay of the dinner table. But, as they redistributed themselves in groups about the fireplace and the other charmingly lighted corners, the hostess with one motion grimly electrocuted all the joy.

How? She turned on lights.

Now one would not have thought this simple, logical, innocent act should have broken up the party, but the fire department barging in could not have done it better. Nor should the light itself be blamed entirely. In this case the offender was a ceiling pendant, closed at the top with a cone reflector, which sprayed light from a 200-watt clear lamp down through a thin glass globe. Certainly two hundred watts, even with the additional wattage scattered here and there, did not give too much illumination for the size of the room. It was only its crude, ungracious way of crashing in that made the light offensive.

It struck the guests in the eye, almost with the force of a physical blow, causing them to wince and turn away. It painted shadows under the eyes, the chin, and in the hollows of the cheeks of every woman present, and with a master-mean brush inked ten more years onto her face-age. It broke up the congenial small groups which had so naturally foregathered around the lesser, scattered lights, merging them into one unwieldy, inharmonious crowd. It wiped out the charm and balance of the room by giving the center overwhelming importance. It spotted in the high reflecting surfaces, and at the same time smeared the corners with shadow.

One by one, the guests, heavy eyed from squinting against the light, decided that the party was turning out to be just another one of those dull affairs, and the time had come, thank goodness, when they could politely go home. The evening had been ruined not by too much light but by light wrongly applied.

It goes without saying that we use a room according to its lights, one here to read by, another there for hand work, and another yonder by the radio, and when the light is dimmed all the charming appointments of the room do a quick fade-out. We rarely have too much light. Outdoor sunshine is
Side lights should never be used without a shade or shield. Bright or glaring spots are hard on the eyes and detract greatly from the decorative value of the room.

Lamps, whether they are decorative, incidental or purely practical, give a room a certain amount of animation which it otherwise lacks. Suitably chosen for a conversational or decorative grouping of furniture, they have a unifying effect and actually complete the picture.

Lamps must be chosen with great care. They must be planned for their particular place and purpose. A ceiling light may be fine for a living room, but it may be entirely unsuitable for a bedroom or an office. The same holds true of floor and table lamps. The wrong type of lamp in the wrong place will create a feeling of strain and discomfort. The right type of lamp in the right place will create a feeling of comfort and ease.

One must say this for a ceiling light—it is never asleep at the switch. The different members of the family cannot turn it on or off at the lamp itself. But even with this virtue the ceiling light doesn’t have to be the whole show, and turning it on doesn’t have to become a nervous habit. It can be modest and retiring, giving floor, table, and desk lamps a chance to do their part, too. A combination makes a very flexible system, and the one most frequently found. The danger lies in using ceiling lamps of bad design, without regard to the gentle effect of proper shading, color, diffusion, and general control.

You can see for yourself what type of light is most charming by trying out one or two simple little experiments. Here is one that will show you what shadows will do to your face. Perhaps you have a single high light over a mirror, as in the bathroom, for example, and a portable bedroom lamp that you can carry about easily. Take the shade off the latter and plug it in so that you can stand in front of the mirror with the lamp in your hand. Now turn on the two lights alternately, the one shining upon the face from above and the other from below. The face will actually appear to twitch and move, giving a constantly changing play of expression. Of course you will not be likely to fall under the evil influence of either one of these types of light in a living room, but there are some that are not so far removed. The shadow-makers are the ones to look out for, while those so mellowed, shaded, and directed that they cast little or no sharp shadow at face height are the ones most likely to treat youth and beauty with respect.

Now to see what a lamp does to a room, have some one stand at each of several side lamps, ready to turn them on or off when you give the signal. With all these lamps turned off and only the ceiling light on, look around to get the general effect. Do not neglect to look at the people, too. When this effect has had time to sink in, turn off the center light, and turn on the floor and table lamps. It will seem as though the walls of the room actually receded, giving the effect of greater space. It (Continued on page 399).
DO YOU remember the vows you made last spring when nature began her annual unfoldment and your garden was so far behind in the spring display? You painfully promised yourself that next year your garden would be a mass of early color. You remember the glorious billows of Daffodils you pictured in the borders and the gay splashes of color you planned the Tulips would make? And how about that group of Japanese Crabs meant for the far corner of the garden, and the new French Lilacs to replace the old common ones along by the garage? If you would

have all the color next spring that you planned, there is a busy time just ahead of you.

Fall planting time is just around the corner. Before many weeks, all plants will be in a practically dormant condition, and fall planting should go forward rapidly. There are many things to be planted at once that they may become established before cold weather arrives. And you must make definite planting plans and get in your orders for the things you will plant later. Don’t wait till the last moment. Right now you can select with leisure and when the time comes you will know just what is to be done.

Narcissus, so important in every spring garden, should go in as soon as possible but Tulips can wait a few weeks. Dutch Crocus will do much better if planted early and Madonna Lilies should be put in at
Color Accent
with
Fall-Planted Bulbs

by ARTHUR H. CARHART

In all discussions of color schemes, of
colors that do clash and do not clash,
of tints and shades that balance, we often
pass right by the most important fact con-
cerning color in our landscape.

That fact is that color is accent. It is
the force that "points up" the general
design, that puts life into the scheme,
that gives a verve and spirit to detail that
makes the garden live.

No more effective use of color can be
found than in accents in the spring garden.
Colors seem stronger and more vivid after
winter's snow and mud. The time to mix
the pigments that are to splash color into
the next spring's garden is this fall. Next
spring will be too late.

When leaves are still putting forth tenta-
tive green, when house finches are foraging
for bits of fiber and string to line hidden
nests, when there is still a residue of the austerity of winter,
spring bloom, especially the bloom we get from fall-planted
bulbs, brings life and virility into the garden at a time when
the garden without fall-planted bulbs is dull and drowsy.

There is no temporizing with this question of planting
for spring bloom. Whatever bursts into color in April
must be packed into the ground in September or October.
I think of fireworks; how the man who (Continued on page 409)
Frequent mention of Christmas-roses has been made in our gardening papers during the recent few years. There seems to be something very attractive in the name; even the botanical one Helleborus niger has a strange charm. Often, however, the name conveys no real image to the mind. One member of a garden club when asked if she had them replied without hesitation, "Oh, you know, I have no greenhouse." As there was not time then to enlighten her, she was left, uninformed and complacent, with visions, no doubt, of fragrant Hybrid Teas.

Besides H. niger there is also the Lenten Rose (H. orientalis) blooming much later in winter. The Christmas-rose (H. niger) commencing in this section (southeastern Pennsylvania) to bloom in November is often laid limp and prostrate by Christmas, by our severe up and down temperature, though a few mild days will bring up their stalks again, and if hand-lights are put over them one may coax more flowers.

To go still further into the genus, there are fourteen species listed by Darnell, an English authority, of which those just mentioned are the two best known. Articles about Hellebores in American gardening papers are usually written around a lovely picture, where quantities of large white anemone-like flowers luxuriate amidst their handsome leaves. Three varieties of the Christmas-rose are invariably cited, taken verbatim from some English book though this fact is not often mentioned. H. niger var. altifolius is named as the best, followed by vars. maximus and angustifolius and Mad. de Fourcade, but one can rarely find a dealer in this country listing any. (Continued on page 407)
Something new in

PEONIES

And some old favorites
at the American Peony Society's annual meeting

by EDWARD AUTEN, JR.

Within driving range of Fort Wayne lies as much "Peony conscious" territory as can be found anywhere in the United States, and at the National Peony Show in June the root grower, the keen amateur, the florist, the hybridizer, the home lover, all entered flowers in friendly competition. And, as a striking example of the lure of the Peony, faithful Harry A. Norton of Quebec interrupted a European tour and came back to America to attend the show and see another season of bloom.

The importance of condition of bloom at a show was strongly emphasized. Mr. Wassenburg won the gold medal in the class for 100 varieties with a collection which included a surprising number of the old timers, but all were in prime condition and made a display of high average quality. In the twenty bloom classes some varieties had plainly been cut too far advanced, and quality was low. One must realize that added size, beauty, and delicacy of coloring, not to mention lasting quality, can be gained by cutting for a show just the moment the upper half of a bud softens. It should then be put in water in cold storage at 34 to 36 degrees and taken out the afternoon or evening before the show, giving it twelve to eighteen hours' time to open. Blooms so handled will bring out all that is in a variety.

Another point brought out was the ability of the Peony bloom to stand up under adverse conditions. The first day was distressingly hot, but the general appearance of the show the second morning was fully as good as, if not even better than, the first day.

Few Solange were shown, but the judges selected an enormous bloom from a decorative basket by Tom Knipe as the best bloom in the show, Solange thus winning the B. H. Farr medal for the second year. It was much larger than the winning bloom at Duluth, but lacked its warm pink glow. Sarah Bernhardt, which dominated the Duluth show, was almost unrepresented this year. Martha Bulloch, however, which has been in small numbers recently, appeared often and in good form in the winning classes.

Elwood Pleas was of surprising quality; Henry Avery and Judge Berry fine as usual; Mrs. Edw. Harding was at last shown in good form, but it is now surrounded by such a surprising number of fine new double white seedlings that any claim to its future greatness is very strongly if not successfully challenged. Alice Harding, fine as it is in its creamy white color and pleasing texture, is also coming up against stiffest competition and must do better at the shows or else be content to sit in the second row. (Continued on page 412)
Exactly as our forefathers fashioned them

In the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, in the famous John Whipple House at Ipswich, in the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, are the treasured Early American originals which Heywood-Wakefield has skillfully reproduced.

Reproduced! Not merely “copied,” not “adapted.” Heywood-Wakefield craftsmen have actually re-created, down to the smallest detail in wood, design, and construction, these gems of our forefathers’ artistry. Thus, and only thus, can the winsome charm of these exquisite pieces of yesterday be captured and preserved for our modern American homes.

This is the kind of furniture which your children’s children will treasure through the years. Yet, the prices are but a trifle more than you would have to pay for ordinary copies or clumsy “adaptations.”

There are dining, fireside, and living-room groups, trestle tables, duck-bill and great windsors, tavern tables, etc. Each piece proudly wears a buff and blue tag that tells of its grand old ancestry.

HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD
174 PORTLAND STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Authentic Reproductions

Attached to each reproduction is this buff and blue tag that tells the story of the original museum piece.
If you would grow Delphiniums

The time to plant Delphiniums is in September, the period of planting which assures most success. October will do only in favored warmer climes. In some localities early spring planting before much growth has been made has proved quite successful. After obtaining well-grown plants and allowing a two-foot space for each, the earth should be opened to the same depth and eighteen inches in diameter, filling the lowest foot of the hole with a mixture of very old manure and garden soil well tamped. If the subsoil is very heavy dig the holes six inches deeper and fill that six inches first with coarse gravel or other stony rubble to insure perfect drainage. Set the plants, spreading the roots as well as possible, and complete the filling of the holes with the best soil you can provide, preferably containing some leaf mold, or peat moss, made thoroughly friable.

If of a clayey nature, also incorporate some sand to prevent caking after a rain, as much of the vigor of the plants comes from the tiny surface roots. The crowns should be two inches below the surface. When filling the soil about the roots, gently compact it before leveling. Avoid dense shade, roots of trees, and stuffy locations.

When growth first starts in spring dig around each plant away from the crowns, very shallowly. A trowelful of bone meal or some good phosphate plant food, and later spread on the surface of the soil well away from the crowns some green manure, without working it into the soil. Cut faded spikes to prevent seeding.

Its tall spires of bloom, some as pyramids, others as closely set or loosely bound cylinders, all stately, rising to heights of five feet or more, many showing color-budded laterals that add grace, supply our gardens with a wealth of blues that would be sadly lacking were it not for these magnificent plants.

As the sole occupants of large beds, there is nothing finer than massed Delphiniums, so planted that each individual has space to develop normally. Whether planted in beds of formal character, in irregular clumps and masses, or as intervals in the mixed border, it is all important that there should be at least two to three feet between specimens.

In whatever situation they are placed, whether among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives, or in garden plots of their own, they are equally effective, always excite admiration, and may be made to give a long season of bloom. If, as the first crop of flowers fades, the plants are cut to the ground, new growth will be produced, and in favorable seasons or localities up to three crops of stalks may be had in flower, each succeeding crop, however, not quite as tall nor as fine as the next preceding.

Plants under such treatment should be allowed to start into new growth without forcing and after a good start is made, then feed as already directed on this page, being very careful not to disturb the surface feeding roots by too deep cultivation, and water generously. Every care should be extended the plants to keep them in a constant but normal state of vegetation. Through such successive cropings, bloom may be had from June to November.

Its hardy character is accounted for when we consider the origin of the original species from which the modern English varieties were developed, coming as they did from Asiatic Russia, that bleak country of Siberia, and the inbreeding of specially robust native forms.

While its hardiness is an asset, it is essential to remember that the plant delights in a deeply warm and friable loamy soil, and (Continued on page 411)
The deferred payment plan announced by Johns-Manville removes one of the chief causes of worry from the harassed home owner's mind. The "new roof problem" loses its old terrors—becomes a simple financial transaction that you can easily manage.

What is the J-M plan?... From the wide variety of J-M Asbestos or Asphalt Shingles you select the type which exactly suits your own needs so far as color, texture, style and price are concerned. ... You pay a small amount down—as little as $2.40—depending on the roof you select.

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Important reductions in the price of J-M Asbestos and Asphalt Shingles—improved methods of applying the materials—together bring the cost of your J-M Roof to a new low.

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In your locality there is an experienced J-M dealer who will gladly inspect your roof, show you the various types of J-M Shingles and estimate the cost of re-roofing—without obligating you in any way. He will also tell you of other ways you can increase the comfort of your home under the J-M "year to pay" plan.

If you have any difficulty in getting in touch with the Johns-Manville dealer in your community, address Johns-Manville, 41st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, and we will send him to you.

Johns-Manville Roofs

For residence, industrial plant or office building... permanence... protection... satisfaction
A GROUP of mortgage bankers and appraisers were studying the factors and items to be taken into consideration in deciding what amount of money might safely be loaned on a piece of property. It was interesting to hear these men discuss and analyze your and my home from this standpoint. Among the factors was the value of a good lawn as an indicator of the character of the person living in the property.

The lawn is a reflector of human character. The home owner who keeps his yard in good shape, shows a pride and permanence that has considerable value. Likewise, the owner of city property who lets weeds take the grass and who gives but scant consideration to the appearance of his front yard is likely to deal just as carelessly with his financial affairs. Then, too, there is something about a well-kept lawn that marks a house as a home that is really lived in rather than a mere place of shelter.

The soil, to a great extent, determines what the lawn shall be. Only too often basement soil is dumped on top of cans, bricks, cement blocks, cinders, and similar material in filling up a lot. This refuse material unless deeply covered is very likely to affect unfavorably the growth of grass. If the problem is to seed a lawn about a new house, the first step is to see that the contractor, in digging the basement, puts to one side the black top soil so that it may be available later. Sticky, heavy subsoil which is inclined to puddle and bake is likely to be the foundation material about the new home.

Take special care in leveling to see that there is the proper slope. Much can be added to the appearance of the lawn by adjusting the slope or by building smooth, attractively curved terraces as the individual case may require. Many people do not thoroughly settle the soil in the newly filled water and pipe trenches. Later heavy rains cause these to cave in causing unsightly depressions very difficult to correct. Running plenty of water into these ditches with a hose when refilling is one of the best ways to settle the soil.

After the grade has been established a covering of black soil should be spread evenly over the clayey subsoil material. If the black surface soil from the basement excavation has been saved it should be used for this purpose, otherwise enough soil should be hauled in to make a covering of at least two to three inches. Where it can be procured, well-rotted weed-free manure should be worked into the surface soil. This will increase moisture holding capacity, improve the texture of the soil, and tend to prevent washing and puddling during heavy rains or watering. The advice given freely in former days to lawn makers was "add plenty of lime." Ideas have changed. It is doubtful if lime is of any particular advantage; and indeed may even be a detriment. As a matter of fact, experiments over a long period of time have shown that lime tends to encourage weed growth.

FROM the standpoint of good lawns, it is unfortunate that the human race does not have in late August or September, rather than in the spring, that primeval urge to get out doors to dig in the soil and to plant something. For, on the whole, late summer seeding of lawns is much to be preferred over spring seeding. Many people spring seed their lawns only to discover, when frost comes, that the grasses which they have been nursing along are chiefly the two weeds, crabgrass and Foxtail, and not the lawn grass which was sown. For weeds (the above named two especially) are the bane of the spring seeded lawn.

The ideal time to seed a lawn is in late August or early September. If put in at this time the grass usually covers the ground well by the time growth stops in the late fall and is ready to come on early the next spring.

Scattering seed in spring over parts of the old lawn where the grass had killed out usually fails to secure a stand. Better stir these spots into a good seedbed in August and seed them down. (Continued on page 415)
September, 1931

Making the most of sleep

Continued from page 339

themselves waking too early, or waking tired even after all their full sleep—allowance, might well consider a bit of redecorating, or at least a shot of rearranging.

Coming to the seventh question, we get down to the great American bugbear—noise. Noise, the scientists tell us, raises our blood pressure even when it doesn’t wake us. It tightens our muscles and spoils our relaxation. We may not have the least idea in the morning what caused us to wake up feeling below par, but noise is often the answer. At the University of Michigan it was discovered by test that even a passing taxi can change blood-pressure in a sleeper who doesn’t know he hears it. At Colgate they took the matter up even more delicately and found that the subject’s muscles tightened when someone tiptoed past his bed. True, we can habituate ourselves to noises even of the most violent sort, so that we sleep right through them, but the quality of our rest suffers, and we suffer with it.

Some day our country will wake up and legislate. In the meantime, we should do our own private part toward making the American night less noisy.

Noise, the scientists tell us, frequently starves, not perhaps in the matter of more hours, but because of the right conditions noted as favoring the kind of sleep in adults has been overlooked. The Mellon Institute scientists add that heavy rugs and all-over carpeting, heat-insulating, sound-deadening wood -stains, and Cabot’s Collophakes for use instead of paint.

The width of a bed is important in its effect on sound sleep. Select one not less than thirty-nine inches across. (Courtesy of Charak Furniture Co.)

children from two and a half to four years old are the most active sleepers tested. Their changes of pose are more frequent, therefore the spring-and-mattress question is even more important to them than to us and care should be taken in this selection.

Daytime naps for three-and-four-year-olds are better when not exceeding half an hour or an hour at the most, because more is apt to cut into sleep at night. If the child objects to going to bed in the afternoon, we’re told that a rest on occasional days when he seems to need it is better than to insist on everyday observations.

But perhaps it isn’t so much the littlest child who is sleep-starved; this process is apt to begin when developing minds coax to stay up and take part in what’s going on. Comparatively few Americans of the stirring younger set get the allowances set down in the following table as compiled by the Colgate authorities, but this may be the deep-seated reason for many things that are habitually blamed elsewhere.

Ages 6-7..... 11 hours, 14 minutes
Ages 8-9..... 10 hours, 42 minutes
Ages 10-11..... 9 hours, 56 minutes
Ages 12-13..... 9 hours, 55 minutes
Ages 14-15..... 9 hours, 6 minutes
Ages 16-17..... 8 hours, 50 minutes
Ages 18-19..... 8 hours, 16 minutes

Perhaps a final word may be in order about getting to sleep when sleep is difficult, not because of anything outside, but because our brains persist in running along on the pressing concerns (Continued on page 392).
NEVER before has a flexible, “rigid” steel tape been encased in such a compact way. Pull it out to any desired length up to 6 feet, it will not bend and by simply pushing the button it will automatically rewind itself. An absolute necessity for measuring windows, curtains, etc. Price $3.00 prepaid within 100 miles of N. Y.; to points beyond, charges collect. Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., 145 East 57th St., N. Y.

For September, we have selected for your approval several new devices which are considered both practical and efficient. Each one though entirely different in purpose, will add an up-to-date note to your home. In ordering please send your check or money order to the firms mentioned below. For any other devices or for any information write Diana North.

**Pyrex tea pot** is made of the famous heat resistant glass and gleaming chromium plate. A graceful opening in the lid replaces the old-time spout while a tea ball can be suspended from the little hook on underside of cover. Though only 5” in width it will pour enough tea for five or six cups. $2.75 plus 25¢ postage. W. G. Lenmon, Ltd., 820 Madison Ave., N. Y.

**Porcelain thermometer** that will tell you the exact temperature of your room. In blue, green, black, pink, maroon, or ivory porcelain. $2.50 plus 25¢ postage. W. G. Lenmon & Co., Ltd., 820 Madison Ave., N. Y.

**Novel bomb flashlight** can be carried on your wrist, or will stand up at any angle on its own base. It takes standard batteries and comes in polished nickel or polished copper for $1.15 prepaid. Boulevard Shop, 220 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y.

**Utility bread slicer** is both simple and practical; no complicated parts to get rusty or out of order, while it should prove a valuable time saver. The knife is unattached, to use, simply slide down between metal guides thereby cutting an even slice quickly and efficiently. A metal screw on board can be adjusted easily for any size slice desired. Price $3.25 prepaid from Lewis & Conger, 78 West 45th St., N. Y.

**Stand new are these “perfect” pie plates** illustrated above. They are made of aluminum and they have a tinfoil usefulness as one side is for baking crusts while the other side is for baking pies. Please note the indented gutter which will prevent the juices from dripping over the edge and spoiling your oven floor. Two plates cost 75¢, three cost 8.10, all prepaid from Lewis & Conger, 78 West 45th St., N. Y.
If you are looking for a modern home, with a present and a future—moderately priced—within sight of New York but in the clear air and quiet of the Jersey hills—go to Allwood, adjacent to Montclair Country Club. Values here will impress you. Every new fireplace in this great development is to have Heatilator construction, which guarantees smokeless operation and double heat from same fuel.

At Allwood, N. J.

Every New Fireplace

is a HEATILATOR FIREPLACE

P. J. JOSSIER, Chief Architect, says:

"No matter how good the heating system of a house may be, the fireplace should be capable of giving real heat. No home is completely charming, comfortable or modern without a real fireplace. For the homes we are building at Allwood, we have adopted the Heatilator method of fireplace construction because this is the only practical method that assures proper proportions, design and workmanship, freedom from smoke, and heat without waste. With the Heatilator we avoid any questions of efficiency or waste, and assure the highest degree of fireplace charm."

CHAS. H. REIS, President, says:

"Erecting 4500 buildings is an undertaking of such magnitude as to require utmost care in planning. We have found that of all features in a home, none adds so much to enjoyment as a fireplace that really works. Most people would far rather pay the comparatively small amount extra for a fireplace than not to have one—even if they have to economize on furniture to balance their budgets. So our Allwood homes generally include fireplaces—and all our new fireplaces are built with the Heatilator to assure perfect operation and satisfaction."

When you buy, build or rent, be sure of having a HEATILATOR Fireplace

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510 E. Brighton Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
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HEATILATOR Fireplace Unit

THE HEATILATOR COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Du Pont Tontine Shades came through this test with flying colors in the Delineator Laboratory.

Du Pont Tontine Shades stand scrubbing. We know because we scrubbed them hard—20 TIMES!
Merging your menus

Continued from page 368

delightfully dangerous even when you know it's "good for you."

Luncheon 2
Hot vegetable soup
Peanut butter, orange, and lettuce sandwiches
Apple sauce
Ginger cookies
Tea or milk

Of course the soup is canned. No one but hotel chefs cook soup in the summer any more. The peanut and orange sandwiches may be made by mixing orange juice with the peanut butter or, more simply, by using sliced oranges in the sandwiches. The tart tang of the orange does away with the apt-to-be-gooey feeling of the peanut butter.

Luncheon 3
Spaghetti with tomato sauce
Cole slaw (for grown-ups)
Crisp bacon
Breadsticks
Lettuce with fruit juice dressing (for the children)
Stewed fruit with plain cake
Tea or milk

If the children are getting a bit waryed of plain milk add a drop or two of vanilla to change the taste.

Luncheon 4
Chicken à la king on toast
(or in bread baskets)
Pineapple and cream cheese salad
(French dressing for grown-ups; fruit juice for children)
Tea or milk

No dessert is needed for this luncheon; the fruit sauce takes its place—and nicely, too. The chicken à la king, like the spaghetti in luncheon 3, may, of course, be had in cans or jars.

There's little excitement in the meals that the whole family can eat but the ease of preparation should make up for that. It is certainly more fun to spend your afternoons vacationing than it is to act as hand maiden to a cabinet full of kitchen gadgets. The evening meals are simple, too, planned with an eye to having the after-dinner beverage served on the porch—and served early.

Dinner 1
Broiled lamb chops
Creamed potatoes
Grilled tomatoes
Celery
Radishes
Green onions
Lemon meringue pie
Iced or hot coffee
Milk

Diced, the creamed potatoes will take only about twenty minutes to cook. The lamb chops and tomatoes can be cooked at the same time. You'd better make some extra filling for the pie and serve it to the children in sherbet glasses.

The children are to eat at the table, too, there simply must be hot dishes. Too many sandwiches, too many cold drinks in too many little stomachs makes the children call for at least one hot dish, even though it is summer. But if the color changes from exposure to the sun or from washing, the merchant is hereby authorized to replace them with new goods or to refund the purchase price.

If you would like a copy of our booklet, "Draperies and Color Harmony," mail 10 cents with the coupon. We will send the name of a nearby dealer who will show you Orinoka fabrics as they really are. The Orinoka Mills, 183 Madison Avenue, New York City.
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 reader and manufacturer. You can order the booklets you wish on the coupon at the bottom of page 395. We will forward your name and address to the manufacturers involved, and they will send their literature direct to you.

—HEARTSTONE EDITOR.

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Whether it’s an order for a wood basket or a large summer house our LINCRAFT FENCES

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“Smooth—running narrative . . . . Good art and thorough workmanship.”

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664

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in AMONGS
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How to Shape Your Windows
51

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Colenso Corporation of America
701

COLOR, the SECRET of BEAUTIFUL HOME
Oriente Mills
73

CREATING LEAFY FABRICS
Morris & Co.
719

Floor Coverings and Care of BEAUTIFUL FLOORS (WAX)
A. S. Bell Co.
59

MAKING a FLOOR LIVE LONGER (WAXING & REFINISHING)
Donald Durham Mfg. Co.
531

THE MODERN TREND in WALL COVERINGS
Columbus Coated Fabrics Corp.
646

LUXURY FLOORS
Lincoln Mills
648

FLAT WOVEN RUGS
Sprague of Garden City, Inc.
627

WALL COVERINGS (SANITAS)
Standard Textile Products Co.
78

PAPERING the HOME
Wall Paper and Wall Coverings
Wall Paper Guild of America
81

500 ADVANCED BOOKLETS FREE

GARDEN Furniture, Fences & Decorations

MOYER WOOD FENCING
Dubois Fence of Garden City, Inc.
102

TREES & SHRUBS
Pittsburgh Dept. Store, Inc.
457

CHAPIN'S, ABBANDON, TILLRENE & SMALL HOUSES
Hodgson Co.
499

HARSHBERRY FENCING
566

SAVE the CHARM of YOUR HOME
Southwestern Furniture Co.
371

A MASTER CRAFTSMAN SUGGESTS WAYS to ENHANCE your FLOOR
Cyclo Farm House
418

Garden Equipment

EQUIPMENT PLANT LAMPS
American Products Co.
378

STAKING TOOLS—MAKE GARDENING EASY
The Stanley Works
611

LAWNS MAKING EFFICIENT
Modern Machine Works
614

For my information only, you must state briefly, the plans you have in mind which lead to your request for booklets.

Be sure that you have first looked through the advertising pages and requested booklets direct from the advertiser wherever possible.

HEARTHSTONE EDITOR, THE AMERICAN HOME, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

1. I am planning to

2. Please send (at no expense to me) the following booklets.

Name

P. O. Address

City

State

Sept. 1

LARGEST PRICES IN YEARS

Never before have such luxurious, modern rugs been made from the valuable wools in old rugs, carpets, clothing. Ship material at our expense.

Write for This Fascinating
FREE Rug Book in Colors

SHOWS how we scientifically revalue your valuable materials, sterile, bleach, picket, cart, comb and spin into rug yarn—then dye with fast colors and weave on power looms into soft, luxurious, new Duo-Varity Rugs™.

Choice of 52 exquisite Persian, Turkish, Chinese, Hooked designs and popular designs regardless of colors in your old materials.

A Week's Trial

If not delighted we will pay for your material.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

Never before have such luxurious, modern rugs been made from the valuable wools in old rugs, carpets, clothing. Ship material at our expense.

Write for This Fascinating FREE Rug Book in Colors

SHOWS how we scientifically revalue your valuable materials, sterile, bleach, picket, cart, comb and spin into rug yarn—then dye with fast colors and weave on power looms into soft, luxurious, new Duo-Varity Rugs™.

Choice of 52 exquisite Persian, Turkish, Chinese, Hooked designs and popular designs regardless of colors in your old materials.

A Week's Trial

If not delighted we will pay for your material.
He got what he wanted  
Continued from page 561

concrete wall whose outside surface is faced with stone. The walls are plastered. The ceiling is painted. The walls and ceiling are papered and the doors and woodwork are painted. The floor is stained light oak. Lighting is from two Colonial tin wall sconces. There is also a small built-in table. On the opposite wall there is a built-in cupboard. Next to that there is an electric range and an electric refrigerator. The kitchen, service entrance, and bath are all finished in paint. The floors are covered with a heavy linoleum.

On the upper floor of the house there are two large bedrooms and a bath. They have ample light from the dormers and end windows. The bath is fitted with a large built-in shower instead of a tub—a preference of Mr. Richards.

The roof of the house is shingled. All flashings are of copper. The heating plant is steam and there is a separate hot-water heater. All chimneys are of brick laid and lined with open hearths of metal. Casement windows are used throughout. They are finished in black iron. They are screened inside, with sliding copper screens. The hardware throughout is bronze wrought iron. The electric range and refrigerator were included in the specifications.

The completed house was exactly what Mr. Richards wanted and he bought it as soon as it was finished, although it cost twenty-five per cent more than he had wanted to pay. The architect and builder says that he can duplicate the house for $12,500. This includes the land, house, finance charges, and all fees. He says that this low cost is due to a highly organized system of construction and labor. He has simplified and standardized as many of the components of a house as is possible.

It might seem that this would make all the houses look alike. But this is not so. Every house finds its individuality through its mass and its interior decoration.

The floor plans show rooms of spacious proportions.
Look to your lighting

Continued from page 378

is amazing what a clear-cut impression one gets of an actual change in dimensions, all through having the light spread to the corners instead of cutting them off. This effect of space may not be the one you covet, but it is a simple way to help you make up your room.

If you find that shadows creep up under the chairs or behind tables where you sit and read, it is simple matter to sponge the worst of them out with a still more generous scattering of well-shaded lamps.

Practically all incandescent lamps are now made with frosted glass which refracts the light, thus doing their bit to modify the sharpness of shadow. Although the frosting of the glass slightly reduces the quantity of light that passes through, it makes up for this by improving the quality, as the light left is comparatively soft and without glare.

If you substitute an old-fashioned clear glass for the frosted glass in the first experiment described above, you will get a very clear picture of the flattening ways of light diffusion.

A combination of lamps placed here and there throughout a room have the effect of unifying the different centers of activity. A group consisting of a chair, table, and a wall decoration may be these three things and nothing more. But if a light is included in the grouping, placed so as to bring the three within its magic circle, the pieces at once become a unit. Just the angle at which a shade is tipped may make all the difference in the world as to whether a group holds together or separates into its parts. There is no set rule to follow, you can easily apply the trial-and-error method, to find which gives the best effect.

Investing in lamps is one of the most painless methods of being separated from one’s money. Whether you own or rent, whether you intend to live and die right where you are or to move next week, the portable lamps are yours to own.

There is a way of adding luxuriousness to any room — be it large or small — with the most adaptable of the machine-made floor coverings. The new seemingly seamless carpet is its correct fabric. It is the most luxuriant and the most adaptable of the machine-made floor coverings. The new seemingly seamless carpet is its only rival in adaptability. While that carpet is cut to meet all possible irregularities of shape and size, cheecloth is woven to fit them. There are no problems of shape or size, no intricacies of design and nuances of color which cannot be met in chenille. It ranges in price from eleven dollars to forty-eight dollars a square yard.

A cheap cotton-filled padding helps to conform the pile to the “feel” of carpets and rugs and that is by using a carpet cushion. A cheap cotton-filled padding helps little, but a hair felt cushion is most satisfactory. It not only adds luxuriousness and resiliency but years of life to any wool floor covering. It acts as a shock absorber saving the carpet from being pounded between heels and floor and never lumps or flattens out under heavy wear.

When you have decided the type of rug to buy for your room, you must then think about the size. We are living in an era of small rooms. Borderless carpets make rooms look larger and wall-to-wall carpeting does the same. High pile carpets like most Orientals and the sheen type rugs like chenille absorb light. Flat surface rugs like the Kilims of the Orient, the Aubussons of France, and the Wilton and Axminster waves reflect light. But, of course, heavy pile fabrics give an air of luxury and richness which cannot be equaled.

If you choose a plain color be conservative. A carpet covers a large space and you are apt to have to live with it a long time. Green is a very practical and popular color. We find it everywhere, but it is being shown in so many shades and called by so many names that one can almost forget that all of them are formed by a combination of the same old blue and yellow. From the soft gray-green to the clearest and brightest emerald they are popular. After green it is noticeable that the red purples have won favor. Eggplant is a color to be found in all carpet weaves. Rasin has more brilliance; it is redder. And after that we find the old favorites Burgundy and mulberry leading us to Spanish reds and bright scarlet, so strikingly lovely in the medium-priced floor coverings. Raisin has more brilliance; it is redder. And after that we find the old favorites Burgundy and mulberry leading us to Spanish reds and bright scarlet, so strikingly lovely in the medium-priced floor coverings.

Delicate draperies haven’t much chance of remaining clean, unmarred or unornamented wherever ordinary window screens are used. Hinged screens maul them. Outside screens soil them. But Rolscreens of Pella eliminate both these vexations for the woman who loves a well-ordered home.

Rolscreens make ordinary screens as old-fashioned as washbowls and pitchers. They’re really amazing in their advantages toward beauty, convenience and economy.

Rolscreens roll up and down — like a window shade

They’re there when you want them: out of the way and right when not needed. No screen-obscured vision when windows are closed. No trouble getting at casement latches, window boxes, or outside of windows for washing purposes. A touch of the thumb — they roll up, automatically; a gentle pull and they’re back in place.

Rolscreens, installed on the inside, have no cumbersome, wide frames to reduce light area or to spoil the slender beauty of windows.

Rolscreens collect no dirt — to be beaten against window pansies by rain or to soil breeze-blown drapes. . . . They clean themselves each time they’re rolled.

Rolscreens require no annual taking down and storing; no dragging out, dusting, painting, repairing and matching to windows in the spring. . . . They’re permanent!

Rolscreens are always insect-tight, even in widest windows. They’re locked in at sides, top and bottom.

Rolscreens will not sag, bag or rip. A heavy accidental blow merely disengages the sliding lugs from their guides, and rolling the screen instantly replaces them.

Rolscreens will not rust. They’re made of special electro-plated “AluminA” wirecloth, with reinforced selvages, that will far outlive their Ten-Year Guarantee.

Any type or size window — in new or old home — can be Rolscreened. But only genuine Pella-made Rolscreens have the fifteen patented features which make them the superior of all other rolling screens. Mail the coupon below for booklet giving complete story and showing how easily you can have Rolscreens installed.

Special information, specifications and services to architects and builders on installations in new dwellings, hotels, offices and apartment buildings.
ASHAMED
OF THE OLD
WATER CLOSET?

WATER CLOSET?

400
when flushing. Non-overflow-
under stairs. Unusually quiet
china. One-piece design. Fits
in corners, under windows,
Replace it with T/N

Gleaming twice-fired vitreous

THE modern T/N toilet
makes the bathroom a
modern T/N toilet

REMODELING NEW HOME
OF THE OLD
ASHAMED
WATER CLOSET

As a gift for your face-
LIFT SAGGING MUSCLES
Without scolding

Setting-up Exercises
for Your Face—
Lift Sagging Muscles—Without Scouring
KATHRYN MURRAY
8 E. Walnut Blvd., Chicago

Imported damask table cloth
Set coupe de Ville, uni, 100% cotton,
Handkerchief handkerchief of Oriental Blackwood.
Hand wove with genuine mohair-
no, 1228 Special at 1.50 postpaid.

THE NEW 1932 KELLOGG
CATALOGUE IS READY

Page 1 of Gifts for men, those "almost impossible-to-bribe" consumers.
Gifts for Women, lovely individual gifts, gifts for children in the $5 to $50 range.
Gifts that make Jack turn somersaults of sheer joy. Widows, orphans, society, birthdays, gifts
by Mr. Kellog personally, home gift market of gift of the world as you know the

Sani-Flush
CLEANS CLOSET BOWLS
WITHOUT SCOURING

The American Home

Cost of furnishing rooms
shown on pages 571 to 574

Room designed by Virginia Boone
Bed and covering .......... $49.50
Desk ............ 45.00
Chair and covering .......... 27.50
Table ............ 25.00
Stool ............ 11.75
Chair and covering .......... 40.00
Table ............ 10.00
Chest of drawers ................ 45.00
Dressing table .......... 27.00
Bench ............ 8.00
Table lamp .......... 12.00
Plain rug .......... 23.00
Patterned rug .......... 35.00
Desk ............ 50.00
Pillows ............ 10.00
Tea set .......... 12.00

Total $453.75

Room designed by Edward Gilbert
Divan ............ 50.00
Desk ............ 50.00
Desk .......... 20.00
Commodot ............ 30.00
Chest of drawers ........ 50.00
Venetian blinds .......... 30.00
4 lamps ............ 60.00
2 chairs, tête de nègre .......... 80.00
1 chair green ............ 50.00
Bookcase ............ 30.00
End table, black lacquer .......... 15.00
End table, walnut .......... 20.00
Carpert ............ 40.00
Mirror ............ 20.00
Picture ........ 15.00
Draperies ............ $575.00

Room designed by Priscilla Peacock
1 studio bed, complete with
springs and mattress .......... $52.19
2 ends for studio bed @ $11.74 25.48
1 bolster ............ 6.00
6 yards monk's cloth, @ 79
cents, for cover ......... 4.74
2 upholstered chairs, @ $44 88.00
1 small table .......... 11.50
1 desk ............ 81.00
3 straight chairs, @ $12.50 37.50
1 dresser .......... 51.20
1 rug, hooked wool, un-
closeted ........ 39.50
1 desk lamp .......... 5.00
1 floor lamp .......... 50.00
2 table lamps, @ $25.00 50.00
1 Venetian blind ............ 15.00
5 yards voile, @ 75 cents, for
curtains ........ 3.75
Total $518.86

Room designed by Jane E. Herrmann
Rug .......... 64.50
Divan .......... 37.75
Cover for divan .......... 8.00
Arm chair .......... 52.50
2 side chairs, @ $20.00 40.00
Coffee table .......... 20.00
End table .......... 18.00
2 night tables, @ $20.00 40.00
2 lamps, @ $20.00 40.00
Screen ............ 15.00
Chest .......... 60.00
Curtains ............ 20.00
Total $642.00

Room designed by W. G. Pollock
One pair of draperies .......... $20.00
Desk ............ 15.00
Desk .......... 65.00
Chromium desk chair .......... 40.00
Venetian blinds .......... 12.00
Heavy upholstered chair .......... 110.00
Upholstered chair .......... 80.00
2 chairs, @ $20.00 40.00
1 easy chair ............ 65.00
1 tea table .......... 20.00
1 easy chair .......... 75.00
1 small rug .......... 25.00
1 glass vase .......... 2.50
1 fruit compote .......... 5.00
1 magazine rack .......... 3.00
Artificial flowers .......... 2.00

Glass curtains, 9 yards @ 75 cents a yard $6.75
4 pillows, @ $5.00 $20.00
Total $421.70

—one piece design. Fits
in corners, under windows,
under stairs. Unusually quiet
when flushing. Non-overflow-
ing. Comes in colors or in
white, Moderate in price. See
your plumber or mail the coupon.

P ROceeded WITH T/N

...quiet, low in cost

One-Piece
Water Closet

W. A. CASE & SONS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. 219, 220 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please send me free descriptive literature on the

T/N one-piece Water Closet. I am interested in

□ REMODELING □ NEW HOME

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
Father's Name ____________________________
DURING the Victorian era, it was quite the fashion to overcrowd one's rooms with an alarming amount of unnecessary bric-a-brac. Now-a-days however, we choose decorative objects with a more discriminating eye. Good ornaments are hard to find and usually expensive, so I was delighted to discover the one illustrated here which we have photographed holding a tiny ivy plant. The cup is made of opaque glass in a lovely jade green color and it stands perkily on its black oriental-looking stand measuring but 4¼" overall. You can obtain it as well in a soft amethyst color. Cup and stand but not the ivy plant cost complete $1.75 prepaid from Madolin Maplesden, 825 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

At Carbone's shop in Boston one can see all kinds of furniture, glass and pottery imported from all over Italy, which bring with them the quiet charm and easy gracefulness of the Old World hill towns. The little hanging bookshelf was found there, and though you will notice the graceful contour of the wrought iron which can be had in brown rust color, white or yellow finish, the photograph does not do justice to the tiles. They come from Laveno, and each one has a decoration in soft tones of sepia, red, brown, and green, of an Italian peasant done in a rather modern impressionistic style. Price $8.75 express collect. CARBONE, 342 Boylston Street, Boston.

Through both the two lamps pictured below are of an unusually good design, I want to draw your attention particularly to the shades which have been made by an entirely new process. They are of dotted swiss stretched over pastel parchment and are bound with a scalloped glazed chintz border. They can be had in colored dots on a white ground or in a flowered pattern and in all pastel shades. Both lamps can be obtained in pewter, colonial brass or bronze and are very moderately priced at $6.75 each or $12.75 a pair, prepaid with shade. Or you can order the shades alone for $2.25 apiece prepaid. As they are the standard 8¼ size they will fit practically any lamp. TREASURE TRAIL, 49 West 23rd St.

Even though I spend practically my entire time around the shops, I have a hopeless feeling when
Shop Windows of To-day

"Virginia" will help . . .

. . . solve your fall furnishing problems and add charm and loveliness to your bedroom.

Made of maple or gumwood, sturdily and gracefully constructed, the popular "Virginia" is an authentic and faithful reproduction of an early spool bed. May be had in a soft hand-rubbed finish of either maple, walnut or mahogany. Height of head 42 1/4", foot 38 1/2".

Price $35.00 f.o.b. Conway

E. E. BURROUGHS CO.
Conway, South Carolina

May we send you our latest catalogue?

For breakfast, tea, or any occasional meal, this little reed table is without equal and can be used in the house as well as out of doors. Very easy and light to carry about, it can be transported from one place to another with the china and glassware already placed on the tray. An added advantage is that it takes up but little space when not in use but can be opened out in a jiffy. It comes in either the natural rattan finish or painted a clear yellow, red, or orange. Price $12.00 express collect.

Jane WHITE, 314 East 57th Street, N.Y.C.

Autumn days are not far off and though we have used gayly colored linens for the seashore cottage and camp we need more formal cloths for our fall entertaining. The mosaic embroidery on this oyster white linen crash bridge cloth has been ex-
quietenly worked by hand. It measures 56 x 56 and with four napkins costs $6.50 prepaid. ALMA NEEDLECRFT, 225 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Do you want a mail box that will really hold your magazines? The one above is especially designed for this purpose and will be useful as well for small parcels and catalogues. You can have it finished in either old iron, statuary bronze, crystal green, or antique brass. By the way, it measures 15½ long, 5½ deep and 6½ wide, thereby being ample for even the largest and bulkiest magazines. Price $2.75 prepaid from the PATENT NOVELTY COMPANY, Fallen, Illinois.

This gleaming Norwegian pitcher is made of blue-green pottery and is quite different looking with its wide handle and enormous spout. It would lend character and charm either holding a few flowers or standing alone or used as a water pitcher for meal time. It comes from a little shop that has nothing but Scandinavian articles, and it is an excellent place to find unusual gifts. The pitcher costs $2.75 prepaid from SIGNE KAVL, 651 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

I have found that most hampers, however decorative, are either too small or too narrow to be entirely practical. The wooden one pictured here measures 10 x 17 thereby making it ample for average laundry. It is decorated with a gay wild flower design on a pastel ground in either blue, green, rose, or orchid, an unusual feature is that it is fitted with a figured laundry bag. A drawer string closes the bag when it is lifted from the hamper thereby making it ready for the laundry. Price $5.50 express prepaid, extra laundry bag 55c. from CORBETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Mary's, Pa.

A Tight Squeeze! Just a simple twist of the wrist and this Handy-Andy juice extractor will squeeze your oranges as dry as a Blue Law Sunday. Juice does not come in contact with metal; glass container holds a pint...a great convenience when a thirsty crowd is waiting. Detachable top for easy cleaning. $1.75 postpaid, add .20 if west of Miss.

See the whole room at a glance in a GIRANDOLE MIRROR

This gleaming Norwegian pitcher is made of blue-green pottery and is quite different looking with its wide handle and enormous spout. It would lend character and charm either holding a few flowers or standing alone or used as a water pitcher for meal time. It comes from a little shop that has nothing but Scandinavian articles, and it is an excellent place to find unusual gifts. The pitcher costs $2.75 prepaid from SIGNE KAVL, 651 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

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If I Were to Make a Garden is the title under which there has been gathered into one volume the latest and final writings of Ernest H. Wilson. The title is the subject of one chapter of the book, and in it Wilson reveals himself as a lover of pure naturalism, informality in design, regarding a garden as a place that is essentially provided for the growing of beautiful plants under conditions as nearly ideal for them as can be found on the available site. It is natural that Wilson, a plant collecting botanist with the background of a plant culturist (a gardener), should look at a garden from this point of view. Architectural design and formality or any type of garden in which the plant material is used primarily as construction material to give accent to a fundamental design, that, he would have none of. And it is a garden there too, that he has his inspiring and instructive writing about the plants themselves out of his wide world travels from his practical acquaintance with plants in their natural habitats and the same thing under cultivation. He was peculiarly qualified to winnow out the chaff from the grain. His object throughout his career was to champion the greater popularity of better quality, nay, the best quality plants that attracted by sheer intrinsic merit, in beauty of color, in flower or leaf, in habit or in adaptability to different habitats and sites. This one objective ever before him has already made a deep impress on the garden consciousness of America in particular.

This present volume which was almost completed at the time of his death is to me the most vital and practical in the broadest sense of the several volumes of which he was the author. The first chapter which gives its title to the book is, in fact, the only one that deals with the making of his dream garden. The rest is stern practicality, dealing with contemporary plant material for popular use in good gardens. The subsequent chapters covering a wide range of material stress the good points of many available plants for various situations of the garden. In addition there are chapters devoted to several groups of worth while but perhaps not sufficiently well appreciated groups and families of plants such as Fothergilla and Enkianthus. Being primarily a gardener, Wilson’s message is inspiring and helpful because he never fails to emphasize any essential cultural kink concerning a plant under discussion, if such a condition exists. Permeating the entire structure of his writing there is ever before him the interesting human association of the plant’s introduction into cultivation. To see a plant was particularly what to plant and in his latest book he tells where to plant. That is an appealing distinction, surely.

The new volume is in de luxe style, with ample illustrations in the manner familiar in previous volumes. (If I Were to Make a Garden by Ernest H. Wilson, M. A., with foreword by Richardson Wright. Stratford Co., Boston, Mass. 296 pages, 8 x 11; 38 full-page plates. $10.00.)
Add charm to your rock garden

For color and fragrance in your rock garden and borders next spring, make liberal plantings this fall of the following lovely little heralds of that gentle season.

Special Combination Offers
Six each of the six varieties
1.50 postpaid
Twenty-five each of the six varieties
12.00

Dreer's Autumn Catalogue pictures and describes many other varieties of Bulbs for rock gardens. Also choose varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, etc., for indoor culture or planting in the garden. And seeds and plants of Hardy Perennials for autumn planting.

For a free copy mention this publication and be sure to address Dept. D

PEONIES

Headquarters for undivided and mature roots that will bloom the first year . . . No delay.

Every Peterson Peony is also fully guaranteed to bloom true to name.

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Special Offers
5 PEONIES, $2.75 POST

PAID

Heavy 3-y eye divisions, or one-year-old plants for $4.00

Shipped after September Ist.

Avalanche—White, Festiva Maximil—White, Red, General Bertrand—Pink, Karl Rosenfeld—Red, Couronne d'Or—Yellow.

10 IRIS, $2.75 POST

PAID

Cupani—Lavender Viola, Capri—Ryan's, Love in the Mist—Blue, Blue and Yellow, Peacock—White, Queen of the Night, White, White Knight—Minnow White, Princess Beatrice—Lavender, Eldorado—Old Gold.

All plants plainly labeled.

Order direct from this advertisement.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES

Box A
Tarrytown, New York

New ROSES and RARE ROSES difficult to obtain elsewhere; Roses that will give the greatest satisfaction and pleasure to amateur and expert; Roses that will do well almost anywhere.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

Moss Roses, Sweethearts

Climbing Roses, and Species

All our Rose plants are field-grown, low-budded, well matured, and ready to burst into abundant bloom in your garden when spring's warm days coax nature into growth.

Roses by Bobbink & Atkins

Our catalogue describes and prices nearly a thousand Roses. Their merits and demerits are clearly stated. All are classified and arranged to make selection easy. A copy of this valuable catalogue will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant Roses.

In your request for Catalogue, it is important to state definitely what you intend to plant, so as to secure several catalogues. Too will extend a favor to us by mentioning American Home when writing.

BOBBINK & ATKINS, Rutherford, New Jersey
**Garden Reminders**

**North**

The Flower Garden—Oysters are good in September—a safe rule. But a second point is that Promises should be planted in September. Plant Madonna Lilies this month. Also, prepare beds for other bulbs to be set out in October. The summer’s events have proved certain corrections in flower borders needed. Start now to make those corrections.

- **Plant Sweet-peas for next summer’s blossoming.** Set out some Rose bushes late this month—fall planting is an excellent idea, yet often overlooked.
- **Move perennials that have stopped blooming so that they will be ready for next season.** Keep weeds out of the garden-planted set of seed pods. Save seeds of varieties you want to propagate.
- **Prepare material reserves to make compost.** Frost will not catch you unaware.
- **Divide Phlox and other perennials.** Cuttings should be taken of Rockcress, Pinks, etc., and placed in the coldframe.
- **Root cuttings may be taken of Assam jasmine**—Spray Chrysanthemums, stake them, and apply liquid manure. Attention now will be rewarded with interest next month.
- **Transplant August-sown Pansies.**

**The Vegetable Garden—** Seeds to be sown this month include Cabbage for the coldframe, Cress, Lettuce, Winter Radish, Turnips, Cauliflower for the coldframe, Corn, Salad, Mustard, and Spinach.

**Blanch Celery. Watch insects.** Be sure to spray for aphids, as well as for scale insects. Be sure to spray Chrysanthemums, stake them, and apply liquid manure. Attention now will be rewarded with interest next month.

- **Prepare beds for Strawberries.** By the middle of the month, sow the lawn with English Rye or other “winter-grass,” directly over the Bermuda lawn without digging, scattering manure and river sand thinly over it.

**The Flower Garden—** Stake and tie Chrysanthemums and Dahlias. If perfect blossoms are desired for All Saints’ Day, protect Chrysanthemums with cheesecloth tents. Plant early-blooming Sweet-peas if this was not done last month.

Work and fertilize Roses for October bloom. Prepare beds for new Roses. Spade deeply and lay oyster shells in the bottom of the trench for drainage. Use a complete prepared plant food for large and abundant blooms. By the middle of the month, seeds of most of the spring-blooming annuals may be sown.

In the open, plant Propogies, Larkey, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Wallflower, Phlox, Calliopsis, Coreopsis, Pinks, and other wildflowers. In borders, red-bed plants Pansies, Forget-me-nots, Wallflower, Pinks, etc., and Pinks, etc., and Pinks, etc., and

- **Divide Onions, Shallots, and Chives.**
- **Topdress the rose bushes with sulphur to prevent mildew.** It has a long hot summer, keep ground well cultivated between rows, and do not let it bake after a shower or &

- **Divide Phlox and other perennials.** Cuttings should be taken of Rockcress, Pinks, etc., and placed in the coldframe.

- **Prepare beds** for Strawberries. By the middle of the month, sow the lawn with English Rye or other “winter-grass,” directly over the Bermuda lawn without digging, scattering manure and river sand thinly over it.

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**South**

**Miscellaneous—** Clean up flower garden, vegetable garden, orchard, and lawn.

- Cut away surplus growth of vines and shrubs.
- Scare them will need it after a long hot summer especially if it has been wet.
- Remove all dead leaves, and keep the lawn, getting rid of all weeds.
- Remove all dead fruit from Peach or other fruit trees.
- Repel all diseased fruits, leaves, or branches.
- Make a muck heap in a corner covered with prunings, leaves, and lawn clippings.
- If you had a muck heap last year, rake off the top of the deposit in the bottom of the new one, and make the muck heap of the rotted material about the roots of shrubs where the roots have washed soil away; or to spade into new beds for humus.
- Spray everything thoroughly after September 15, with kerosene oil emulsion, whale oil soap, nicotine sulphate, or Bordeaux mixture to get rid of scale insects, aphids, and fungus diseases. For caterpillars, dust with arsenate of lead.
- Put lime with sulphur to prevent mildew.
- By the middle of the month, sow the lawn with English Rye or other “winter-grass,” directly over the Bermuda lawn without digging, scattering manure and river sand thinly over it.

**Cream of Holland’s Tulip Bulbs**

*Write for Our Lower Bulb Book Printed in Natural Color*

From Holland’s foremost nursery we present the very cream of the Dutch bulb crops. These high quality bulbs we furnish to farmers. Write for our Free “Spring Flowering Bulb Book.” Just off the press are two of the 200 best roses for America, including Europe’s 1900 prize winning varieties! The Guide is Free. Ask for it before Canard-Poite. West Grove 191; Pa.

GUARANTEED TO BLOOM

**STAR ROSES for FALL PLANTING**

(node your own success by planting Star Roses. Every one you plant will bloom the first year, as every one grows. Your money back. Our free “Spring Flowering Bulb Book” contains the 200 best roses for America, including Europe’s 1900 prize winning varieties! The Guide is Free. Ask for it before Canard-Poite. West Grove 191; Pa.

**GUARANTEED TO BLOOM**

**ORCHIDS**

Of all kinds and for all purposes. Write for special lists of established orchids.

**LAGER & HURRELL**

Orchid Growers Summit, N. J.

**MANURE! MORE MANURE!**

Good gardening depends on manure. Chemicals, prepared fertilizers, nothing can take its place. You must have manure.

Stable manure has become scarce, but thanks to ADCO you can still have all the manure you need. ADCO is the powder that when mixed with straw, leaves, weeds, cuttings, garden waste of any kind, turns it into manure. 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 booklet? It’s free.

Send 75¢ for 4 lbs. of ADCO, enough to make two tons of excellent manure, or order it from your own seedman. Simple directions accompany every package.

ADCO, 1738 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia

**DelpHiniuM S High as Your Head!**

When you see in a friend’s garden some particularly fine plant and flower, both as to size and color, and ask for seed, you do it to make sure of securing a like result. That’s exactly how our wonderful strain of Hybrid Delphiniums was developed. They are grown from seeds of the best that this country and Europe’s gardens afford. As a result, it’s no uncommon thing for some of our plants to grow 7 feet. As for colors and size of flowers, we honestly feel they are unbeatable.

For top-notch results next season, now is the time of times to plant these Wayside Gardens Hybrid Quality Delphinium plants. Why not an assortment of 6 gorgeous shades for $5; or 12 for $11.50. To our catalog of Rock and Hardy Plants you are welcome.
Garden reminders

The West Coast

Set out seedling perennials and young climbers, plants, also grow pots for house plants. Complete planting of Freesias and Watsonias. Plant dwarf Gladiolus and Ranunculus. Make cuttings of Calliopsis, Rhododendrons, Cotoneaster, Berberis, Japanese Privet, and root Magnolias by layering. Be-}

Christmas roses bloom in winter

Continued from page 341

variety at all, only the type though it may be any one of these aforementioned depending upon whom he imported from.

Helleborus niger, whatever variety, planter, we are able to grow well enough and to propagate in various sections of the country: in western New York, on Long Island, in the middle west and northwest, where the gentler climate of northern California, Washington, or Oregon would I imagine, approximate their native conditions. The Pacific coast has undoubtedly advantages for gardeners, and here let me amend that dogmatic statement that no American nursery offers named varieties, for a Western catalogue lists "praece" which I am told does bloom earlier than the type and at least two others makes out there offer H. orientalis, pink hybrids, and H. abschasi- cus which bears wine red flowers of much charm. Many of the so-called differences of the white flowered varieties may be merely those of climate and cultivation, and I know myself that deep digging in of leaf mold and top dressings of old manure will work wonders.

My experience with Hellebores in Pennsylvania west of Philadelphia is as follows. They are a good autumn and early spring flower for cutting as well as for interest planted near the house. In November they commence to bloom. I have raised H. niger from three different places and they seem to be the same. Cut with a long stem, sliced at its end so water may enter freely, each bloom will last about two weeks in the house. One may make a very attractive arrange- ment using Pachysandra leaves instead of their own which should never be cut as that exhausts the plant, and Pachysandra, a hardy and browned by frost. The Pachysandra has a slight resemblance to the Helle- bores' leaves and may be cut with lavish abandon. When severe weather comes, a frame with sliding glass top and simply panes of glass propped over them will save the flowers from spoiling and the stems from becoming limp by freezing. In my Pennsylvania with the snow cold with too sudden changes from freeze to thaw to expect perfect flowers or even any in late December or January. With February, more blooms come and a friend's twenty-year-old bed nearer Philadelphia and in the southwest corner of wall gives quite the luxuriant bloom of the storybooks all winter. And this same friend who is an experienced gardener and knows our climate, says Hellebores should be transplanted or divided only in July, their resting period. Now, for all the peripatetic race of gardeners who go north to seaside or mountains this is an impossible time, but for those of us who live the year round on our own acres, it can and should be done then.

We pause again on this dogmatic statement and remember it is very foolish to be too sure of any gardening practice. It is quite difficult in our hot summer climate to ship plants—what with the delay of post and trains, they may succumb on the way, so many of our nurserymen cannot ship in July. In autumn their usual time is Sep- tember and March or April in spring. If care is taken in ground preparation, Hellebores will take hold and grow when transplanted at other times than July, which month, however, is considered the favored time from friend to friend, or dividing one's own. The bed should be prepared deeply in a half shaded much sheltered place, quite long before one expects to plant. Dig out two feet or more and put back in the bottom the stones that all well-ordered perennial beds should have. If the spot is sheltered it must not be too hot in summer. An eastern angle of the house or at the base of a tall tree—these are good places. The earth should have light over them and if the large tree is not available one can use the expedient of big potted plants like a Rose Geranium of finely cut leaves or an Abutilon sunk in a row in front of the bed in summer. This is a dodge used by English gardeners to shade their plants sometimes but as no American would ever call an English summer sun hot, I doubt if this would help us here. The soil must have plenty of leaf mold and good loam. A top dressing for early autumn of old manure will give them the incentive they need for their winter flowering. When the beds become well es- tablished one may often find seedlings germinating spontaneously around the parent plants. The seeding habit of the Hellebores are curious. When the seedpods begin to ripen the stalk lengthens, bends over, and buries the seed in the earth. The seedpods deep down into the ground. Also remember this when planting your bed of Hellebores for the first time, put in also bulbs of Colchicum which bears wine red flowers of much charm. Many of the so-called differences of the white flowered varieties may be merely those of climate and cultivation, and I know myself that deep digging in of leaf mold and top dressings of old manure will work wonders.

For nearly 200 years potters have imitated Josiah Wedgwood's "Queen Ware." Yet connoisseurs say that none has succeeded in imitating the unique craftsmanship of the original Wedgwood.

Just as distinctive in its line is Cyclone Fence—made by Cyclone, the outstanding craftsman of the fence industry. The discriminating buyer appreciates this superiority and insists on genuine Cyclone Fence. Yet Cyclone Fence costs no more. Only Cyclone, with complete control of raw materials, manufacture and installation, can make a fence of such high quality for the price.

NOW is the time to install your Cyclone Fence, before the winter season starts. Wherever you live Cyclone is ready to give you prompt service. We help you plan your fence and install it complete. Write for literature.
Keeping faith by fall planting

Continued from page 379

once. At this time, too, practically all perennials which have finished blooming may be transplanted and that means this is an ideal time to make over perennial borders or start new ones. It is a mistaken idea that a perennial border is a regularly perennial planting. Comparatively few kinds can be left undisturbed for more than a few years. Peonies, Gypsophila, and Dictamnus are among the most permanent and once properly planted are generally best left alone, but practically everything else in our borders will benefit by occasional taking up, dividing, and resetting.

Phlox, Iris, Valeriana, Helianthus, Lobelia, and Antirrhinum will give the best results if divided and reset at least every third year and fall is the best time to do this. If they will then be able to start growth vigorously early next spring long before the soil could be too soft. When replanting provides opportunity to rejuvenate the soil, to replenish the human supply, and to clean out weed infestations. When the new rooted plant is transplanted, the hard bark of the root must be shaved quite smooth. The process of laying the soil in over the roots now takes place and the action of the surface, with very little, is essential to the success of the border. Add liberally of acid phosphate at the same time; this being supplementary to the regular dressing of a complete plant food in spring.

Peonies are among the most important perennials to plant now, and this, indeed, the only safe time to plant them. Spring planting of peony plants, unless under exceptional circumstances, is never to be recommended. The most important consideration in planting peonies is that they shall have perfect drainage and sunlight at least a good portion of the day; that the roots be planted at the proper depth, with the eyes or buds two and a half to three inches below the surface, and that no manure be in the soil adjacent to the roots.

The careful selection of varieties is of the greatest importance. All over the country there are Peony specialists who grow few if any other varieties of peonies, and they will be only too glad to advise you. Be sure to include some of the single and Japanese types as many of them are exceptionally effective in the garden. Delphiniums may be planted now and revamping your borders the old clumps can be taken up and divided. Delphiniums are vigorous growers and rank feeders. If not dug up and planted occasionally they will not produce a better quality of bloom. Make the soil quite rich where you plan Delphinium, and well drained.

There are numerous other perennials which may be planted in the fall. Alysium in various species is an old favorite and spring blooming perennial either for the hardy border, rock garden, or wall garden. Anchusa is a wonderful blue flowering plant. Columbines in the new hybrid varieties that are so particularly fine, does better in partial shade than full sun. They will enjoy a fairly light soil with plenty of humus in it. Shasta Daisies can be handled at this time. Some of the new varieties are extra fine and, by planting several kinds, bloom may be had from early March until late fall. The old-fashioned Bleeding-heart can be planted now, in fact it may easily be propagated this season by cutting pieces of the root into two-inch lengths and planting about two inches deep in the ground where they are wanted to bloom. Look for Myosotis, Platycodon, many of the Veronicas, Violas, Phlox, Lantana, and Trollius take kindly to fall planting.

It is important that all fall planted material receive some protection over the first winter at least. Not being firmly anchored, the roots being disturbed, they are more likely to be heaved by the frost and freezing of winter. As soon as the ground is frozen, supply a light covering of hay, straw, cornstalks, evergreen boughs, or some similar material which will cover the plants without to net them. Hardwood leaves may be used but those from the soft woods, such as Maple, mat down too easily and are not very efficient. The rule that one of the best gardener's friends is to keep the ground free from weeds. The annual winter catalogues free on request.

For cut flowers or for the garden they are beautiful. Alyssum in several varieties is a good border plant, and well drained. They will start root growth at once and in the spring cut them back severely. Just before freezing hill the soil around them to a height of eight or ten inches and if winters are likely to be severe and changeable add a layer of hay or straw after the freeze-up and cover this with tar paper. Don't cover too early but have your material ready and in a dry place.

Fall planting of trees and shrubs is considered safe unless transplanting the large part of the country and right now is a good time to move evergreens, or to plant new species as well as others which have ceased to grow. They have ceased to grow by fall planting. They have ceased to grow by fall planting. They have ceased to grow by fall planting. They have ceased to grow by fall planting. They have ceased to grow by fall planting.

If Rare Bulbs and Plants Are Your Need

No catalogue contains more bulbous plants, that are really rare than does my catalogue "Californian's Choicest Bulbs."

No American catalogue lists more rock-garden plants both the reliable things for the beginner or those very rock-garden plants both the reliable things for the beginner or those very rock-garden plants both the reliable things for the beginner or those very rock-garden plants both the reliable things for the beginner or those very

My catalogues too, give a large amount of information about growing and grouping plants and are invaluable for the flower lover. Both catalogues free on request.

- A very large collection, 110 species, all named, postpaid for 83.
- 250 Daffodils, all different and labeled postpaid for 87.50.
- 500 Tulips, all different and labeled postpaid for 150.
- 100 Crocus, all different and labeled postpaid for 50.
- 500 Ranunculus, all different and labeled postpaid for 75.

All catalogues are the really rare rock plants and for 55, you will receive postpaid 8 fine named sorts.

CARL PURDY Box 121, Ukiah, California
For Gardeners in Search of the Unusual!

Our hardy native Orchids (Cypripedium) will bring the romance of the woods to your very doorstep. They will readily make themselves at home in either sun or shade so long as it is moist. Among the fifteen varieties we offer, these are the most popular:

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| C. acaule | Rose-purple | Moccasin flower, 12-inch stems. Roots 10 to 20 inches long. Each 10 to 20 crown plants $2.50; 3 to 4 crown plants $3.00; 5 to 6 crown plants $3.50; 10 to 12 crown plants $4.50; 15 to 16 crown plants $5.00; 20 to 24 crown plants $5.50; 25 to 30 crown plants $6.00; 31 to 36 crown plants $6.50; 37 to 42 crown plants $7.00; 43 to 48 crown plants $7.50; 49 to 54 crown plants $8.00; 55 to 60 crown plants $8.50; 61 to 66 crown plants $9.00; 67 to 72 crown plants $9.50; 73 to 78 crown plants $10.00; 79 to 84 crown plants $10.50; 85 to 90 crown plants $11.00; 91 to 96 crown plants $11.50; 97 to 102 crown plants $12.00; 103 to 108 crown plants $12.50. |}

Leaf mold will help your soil

Nature's finest plant food. The Orchids will revel in it. Holds moisture, turns to humus, benefits every soil and plant. Single bags (about 100 lbs.) $3.00; 3 bags $9.00; 7 bags $25.00; ton lots $60. all f.o.b. northern New England. Prices on larger quantities on request.

Interesting catalog and complete list of hardy native Orchids gladly mailed.

GILLETTS FERN AND FLOWER FARM

3 Main Street, Southwick, Mass.

Pink and rose of the day-dawn and orange and purple of the sunset are no more enticing than the colors of these super native shrubs. Carrying in root and branch the hardiness of the hills, they bring your garden and estate the wild beauty of the mountains.

Catawba Rhododendron

This variety makes the Allegheny Mountains glorious in early summer with tones of purple and lilac. Extremely hardy, blooms freely, and is most satisfactory.

Mountain Laurel

Kalmias Azaleas

Carolina Rhododendron

Also a native, is the dance variety to bloom. The color varies from light to dark pink, and a blooming plant is so fascinating that you are loath to leave it.

Mountains Laurel

These natives should be used to complete the color picture. The rose-tinted Purple, the bright yellow Flame Azalea, can be used well with Rhododendrons. All these native shrubs are nursery-grown, strong, bushy, and will please the most critical buyer. I can supply almost any quantity and will be pleased to send prices.

My Autumn Catalogue is ready and will be mailed on request to all who are interested in natives shrubs and plants.

E. C. ROBBINS Gardens of the blue Ridge
Color accents with fall planted bulbs

middle there might be a great splash of some buttery colored Narcissus, or such a red as the vividly colored "De Lismore Tulips." Each one will give a different effect because the color accent is placed differently. And also because there would be different colors with different powers to catch and hold the eye.

Let us consider another illustration of just how the color power of the spring blooming garden can be used. In the bend of an informal border we have a bit of statuary, a bird bath, or some such garden feature. The background of this feature stands out starkly, nakedly—white against grayish neutral tints—severe, cold, in life.

But consider. Place a great splash of carmine Tulips on either side. Have a troop of Daffodils between these carmine spots, dancing and nodding around the base of the pedestal, until it seems there is a giant's handful of sunshine dropped into that gray cove or sink beneath the garden. Life, color accent, has come there.

Personality, character, spirit, have been added that was so ghostly. In the spring, before, the leaves burst, it may be wildly exotic. It makes your plans for this fall give it the benefit of spring blooming color.

Here is another suggestion. Paler tints and darker shades, that have been virile strength than raw colors, will seem farther away from your windows than blooms that are more powerful. Now, if you were to plant some of the bronzy or mauve-toned Tulips in the farther beds of your garden, and grade through colors up to near the house where you place the strongest accent will change the placing of color will change the appearance of your spring garden.

We consider a gray or quiet shaded garden especially good. If you make your plans this fall, give it further dimness, will accent the gray, the quiet instead of color powers. Then I would point out the fact that you should not, which Tulips are best, why they are, and where they might be used. It might help you. Again it probably would not. I would far rather point out to you all, the color variations we possess in what can be planted now so that you will have a vivid color garden next spring, early.

The deduction will be that because it is dim and subdued it is more distant than it really is, and of the colors available in spring flowering grade through colors up to near the colors are more powerful. Your fall planted flower pigments are the color accent that will bring vivacity and charm to that gray dress during the spring days. Your fall planted flower pigments are the color accents that will bring vivacity and charm to that gray dress during the spring days.

I prefer bunching the colors, putting the massed accents at points where there will be no accent in later blooming periods, getting a different effect than will be obtained later on, and being able to judge the personality into the garden. Twenty or thirty bulbs massed where they will give a great effect, and another of the same kind of Tulips, another point, a third dab of color slapped into another angle of the garden—and you have a far more powerful color accent than you have if you distribute little dabs of individual Tulips, one of which sweeps away from the other point, all of which work together.

For All Who Garden

Everyone needs a magazine devoted exclusively to gardening. Gardeners' Chronicle is the standard authority on garden matters. Readers call it "the price of garden annuals," is due for 7 monthly issues.

HUGHES ROSES

The best authorities, including the American Rose Society, advocate fall planting of roses. Their ability when freshly dug to hold their vitality, is stronger than after a long winter storage.

Our Northern grown plants ripen their wood much earlier than when Southern grown. This is imperative, as wood hardened, clay grown plants are vastly superior over roses grown in light baggy soil.

Nowhere can you buy stronger plants. Illustrated catalog upon request.

ROBERT EVANS HUGHES

Rose Specialist

Route 2, Williamsonville, N. Y.
Near Buffalo
Darwin Tulips

Bedding Size $2.75 per 100

Prepaid

These imported bulbs of a special home grown quality are grown entirely from line named varieties, and of flowering size for outdoor planting, though not recommended for forcing. They were especially selected for this offer by our Dutch growers, who supply the highest quality bulbs for our florist and private estate trade. The varieties are:

- Single Tall, single, height 12 inches
- Single Early, single, height 12 inches
- Single Late, single, height 12 inches
- Double Early, double, height 12 inches
- Double Late, double, height 12 inches
- Triumph, height 18 inches

Each variety is grown from selected parent stock, for best results. They are the choicest garden decorations. Until September, they must be ordered in advance, as they are grown in small quantities only. These tulips are a choice English variety, and are being grown for their beauty and hardiness. They are of the English type, and are not recommended for forcing.

Special American Home Offer: Ten each of the above ten varieties, 100 bulbs, prepaid for $2.75.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Box of Darwin Tulips, 50 bulbs, 10 varieties, each variety $1.00, prepaid for $50.00. These are grown for their beauty and hardiness. They are of the English type, and are not recommended for forcing.

Scott's

Creeping Bent for Lawns

Perfect Lawns!

Send in six weeks! A rich, velvety stretch of lawn that has grown with the soil and is virtually free of weeds. You will have a deep, thick, uniform turf that needs no mowing and makes your a beauty spot. With the natural color and grace of hardy North American wildflowers, Creeping Bent makes a fine lawn for outdoor planting, or be kept down to a minimum. Avoid also a forcing of the flower too much nutrition, as this tends to a low growth and very susceptible to diseases. Charcoal over the crowns is fatal to preventing attacts of a fungus at this point. The hairy leaved sorts are most susceptible to such attacks, resulting in wilt and sure death of the plant unless checked. If caught before too far advanced, the plant may be saved by pouring over the roots a mixture of equal parts of hydrated lime and sulphur in water, two parts bordeaux, and one half part tobacco dust, all in a weak solution about half the strength usualy recommended for fruit trees. Slugs sometimes attack the crowns during the fall or early spring. This can be prevented by light filtering over the crowns in fall with coarse and sharp coal ashes, to be removed when the new sprouts have pushed their way out in the spring. Further deta is on curies and preventives may be had from the specialists' catalogs.

Plants showing over a half dozen stalks or flower heads should be pruned to remove the weakest shoots, leaving the strongest to develop into plants of amazing beauty. Such clumps should be split apart by breaking into natural divisions, either preferably in September or in the early spring of the year.

Choice English varieties are increased slowly by division or by making cuttings of the new spring growth rooting in sand and for these reasons are usually highly priced. Another way to effect a planting of desired proportions is either to grow the stock from seed, following directions as given by the specialist producing the seed from only the choicest varieties which will give a far per centage closely resembling the seed parent, or similarly selected seedlings produced by a specialist. Such seedlings selected for varietal type.

Duckham's strain is a development of selection and breeding of the finest named varieties as given by the specialist producing the seed, and for form and English strains, particularly selected as to giant florets and vigor.

A few choice English varieties, accimated to our conditions comprise Amos Perry, a rich rose-mauve lined and flushed with sky blue, outer petals sky blue, with dark bee; May-lina is tall, a double black blue, about the darkest yet seen, with mauve tips to the center petals, in loose spikes; Anita Misa is of medium height, a compact spike, flowers double, pale violet, inner petals of crimson and with large light yellow bee; and Berta-May also tall, is a large single violet, veined and laced darker some petals tipped lilac, with a large white lacy bee in a compact spike.

In Totty's strain, we have choice selected seedlings from named English varieties, and selected to match closely in color and form the English strains, particularly selected as to giant florets and vigor.

Barber's principal strain, known as "Barbers Whites" is a clone, world renowned as a notable contribution to American Horticulture and to our gardens, as the most chaste of whites—snow white, with purple bee; Monarch of All, double violet and purple with brown bee; Mrs. Creigh-ton, deep Oxford blue with center of plum, large brown bee and semi-double; Polar Star, an ivory white; and Queen of the Lilacs, a large double rich lilac with white bee. These English strains, particularly selected as to giant florets and vigor.

Bristol Nurseries' strain is of two prominent American strains, should be favored with an undergrowth of some stock from abroad or be kept down to a minimum. Avoid also a forcing of the flower too much nutrition, as this tends to a low growth and very susceptible to diseases. Charcoal over the crowns is fatal to preventing attacts of a fungus at this point. The hairy leaved sorts are most susceptible to such attacks, resulting in wilt and sure death of the plant unless checked. If caught before too far advanced, the plant may be saved by pouring over the roots a mixture of equal parts of hydrated lime and sulphur in water, two parts bordeaux, and one half part tobacco dust, all in a weak solution about half the strength usualy recommended for fruit trees. Slugs sometimes attack the crowns during the fall or early spring. This can be prevented by light filtering over the crowns in fall with coarse and sharp coal ashes, to be removed when the new sprouts have pushed their way out in the spring. Further deta is on curies and preventives may be had from the specialists' catalogs.

Plants showing over a half dozen stalks or flower heads should be pruned to remove the weakest shoots, leaving the strongest to develop into plants of amazing beauty. Such clumps should be split apart by breaking into natural divisions, either preferably in September or in the early spring of the year.

Choice English varieties are increased slowly by division or by making cuttings of the new spring growth rooting in sand and for these reasons are usually highly priced. Another way to effect a planting of desired proportions is either to grow the stock from seed, following directions as given by the specialist producing the seed from only the choicest varieties which will give a far per centage closely resembling the seed parent, or similarly selected seedlings produced by a specialist. Such seedlings selected for varietal type.

Duckham's strain is a development of selection and breeding of the finest named varieties as given by the specialist producing the seed, and for form and English strains, particularly selected as to giant florets and vigor.

A few choice English varieties, accimated to our conditions comprise Amos Perry, a rich rose-mauve lined and flushed with sky blue, outer petals sky blue, with dark bee; May-lina is tall, a double black blue, about the darkest yet seen, with mauve tips to the center petals, in loose spikes; Anita Misa is of medium height, a compact spike, flowers double, pale violet, inner petals of crimson and with large light yellow bee; and Berta-May also tall, is a large single violet, veined and laced darker some petals tipped lilac, with a large white lacy bee in a compact spike.

In Totty's strain, we have choice selected seedlings from named English varieties, and selected to match closely in color and form the English strains, particularly selected as to giant florets and vigor.

Barber's principal strain, known as "Barbers Whites" is a clone, world renowned as a notable contribution to American Horticulture and to our gardens, as the most chaste of whites—snow white, with purple bee; Monarch of All, double violet and purple with brown bee; Mrs. Creigh-ton, deep Oxford blue with center of plum, large brown bee and semi-double; Polar Star, an ivory white; and Queen of the Lilacs, a large double rich lilac with white bee. These English strains, particularly selected as to giant florets and vigor.

Bristol Nurseries' strain is of two prominent American strains, should be favored with an undergrowth of some

Scott's

Creeping Bent for Lawns

Perfect Lawns!

Send in six weeks! A rich, velvety stretch of lawn that has grown with the soil and is virtually free of weeds. You will have a deep, thick, uniform turf that needs no mowing and makes your a beauty spot. With the natural color and grace of hardy North American wildflowers, Creeping Bent makes a fine lawn for outdoor planting, or be kept down to a minimum. Avoid also a forcing of the flower too much nutrition, as this tends to a low growth and very susceptible to diseases. Charcoal over the crowns is fatal to preventing attacts of a fungus at this point. The hairy leaved sorts are most susceptible to such attacks, resulting in wilt and sure death of the plant unless checked. If caught before too far advanced, the plant may be saved by pouring over the roots a mixture of equal parts of hydrated lime and sulphur in water, two parts bordeaux, and one half part tobacco dust, all in a weak solution about half the strength usualy recommended for fruit trees. Slugs sometimes attack the crowns during the fall or early spring. This can be prevented by light filtering over the crowns in fall with coarse and sharp coal ashes, to be removed when the new sprouts have pushed their way out in the spring. Further deta is on curies and preventives may be had from the specialists' catalogs.

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Bristol Nurseries' strain is of two prominent American strains, should be favored with an undergrowth of some...
Checking Up
Ourselves!
Just as "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" so the proof of the quality in our bulbs is their record as prize takers. Year after year we invest thousands of dollars in bulbs and time in our trials grounds, to show that we may rightly claim them to be

"Bulbs in a Class
All Their Own"

Due to immense stocks in Holland, many Tulip bulbs are offered cheaper this year than for over a decade. "Honest but poor" best describes most of them. The value a man puts on his bulbs is a true barometer of what he thinks of their quality. We consider one quality only—the best!

Send for Special list and Catalog at once. The list shows which varieties we have on hand here at Oyster Bay. The catalog will tell you what they are like. It's free, of course, and mention American Home.

ZANDBERGEN BROS., "Tulipdom"
3 Mill River Road, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

Nurseries at Valkenberg, near Leiden, Holland
and at Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.

New Duckhams
Delphiniums
New Colors
New Types-Massive Spikes

The acknowledged leaders of American-Grown English Delphiniums. A superb strain of the most perfect spikes. Three times in succession Duckhams' Delphiniums have won the Gold Medal Award at New York Show.

Special Dozen Offer $11.00

For those who want to start with the best in Delphiniums or add this fine strain to their gardens, I have selected from our fields an especially fine lot of clumps to use in this offer. This selection covers a wide range of the best colors and will make a spectacular addition to your flower border or bed. These are our own selections.

La Fee, E. C. Shaw, Pride of Essex, Strausburg, Ralph, Chas. Neidel, Marguerite Denelle, Denise, a shell pink, La Tendresse, President Wilson all helped to win prizes with fine blooms. Miss Ada, a deep pink with incurved petals, little more than a single, was fine. Auguizie Gardens had outstanding blooms of Philippe Ri- voire, Tourangelle, PrimEVERe, Ma- tilda Lewis, and Mrs. Edw. Harding. Inspector Lavergne, by some named as the best double red, showed considerable purple, and I am very doubtful whether it can warrant honors from Philippe Rivoire, perfect in finish, fragrant, alive with color, and lacking only extreme size.

Large 6 to 8 ft. spikes in single and double flowered form, in lovely shades from the pastel lavenders and orchids through the brilliant blues to dark peacock blues. Their extreme hardness makes fall planting safe, as they will establish themselves this fall and bloom earlier and more profusely next year than by spring planting.

Run of field hybrids
Per dozen $11.00, per hundred $85.00.
Specially selected super-hybrids.
Each $2.50, $3.00 and $7.50.

Send for my special Delphinium booklet G which tells a lot more about this super strain. You are cordially invited to visit our fields at Madison and make your own selections.

WILLIAM C. DUCKHAM
BOX 144
MADISON, N. J.
Something new in Peonies

Dr. J. H. Neeley, Good's Ideal, Darling O'Mine, and No. 102. Dr. J. H. Neeley received two awards, J. H. Neeley, Rose & Plant Co., two, John M. Johnson, one, Cherry Hill Nurseries, one on a Zap, and all of the restrictions of the new plant patent law, detailed descriptions are not given here. The Fort Wayne Park Board, Adalyn Father and Son, Sun-Cure, is a large play of fine blooms, and is showing what a city can do in providing the new and really fine varieties for the pleasure and education of its citizens.

Basket and vase arrangements were exceptionally fine, and should inspire us to pay more attention to artistic arrangements and combinations in our use of the Peony as a cut flower. With the hurry to set up an exhibit, I saw suddenly the Peony, ponding it's beauty, proud, charming, appealing, the work of John R. Kege, fourteen-year-old son of a Kokomo florist. Before me stood an enormous basket of pink and white Peonies with pink and white annual Larkspur, and just a touch of the latter in light blue. Five feet long and nearly four feet tall, it was irresistible. A medium-sized old-fashioned flowers basket had been used by adding a wicker handle, and when young John had filled it up, the finished job was saying just about as much as can possibly be said with flowers.

**Wanted—a perfect lawn**

*Continued from page 356*

March or early April is the time so that the grasses may get the start on the seeds.

We prefer a lawn of pure Kentucky Bluegrass. White Clover because of its speed in starting from seed, is often mixed with Kentucky Bluegrass. Other grasses and mixtures may fit local conditions and climate. Great quantities of grass seed of low quality are seeded conscientiously by lawn makers each year only to have the results disappointing. No one can afford to use the low quality seed often sold at bargain prices by some dealers. Handsome stuff is usually full of trash, the seed is of poor quality stuff. Others have gone so far as to let the grass grow to maturity before cutting it, reasoning that the tall grass was no more weeds. Those who have had experience with lawn infestations of Plantain, Red Sorrel and similar weed pests do not need to be warned about the danger of buying lawn seed full of weeds.

Please do not get the idea that there is no good lawn grass seed available! Official seed analysts report shows numerous good lots from reliable seedmen who take great pride in their product and offer a high quality commodity. However it is usually full of trash, the seed is of poor quality stuff. Not only does Mother Nature encourage the primitive man in us to feed the grasses to the fullest possible height, but that leaf area needs to work and produce the food material to be stored in the roots. Many prefer a lawn of pure Kentucky Bluegrass.

The plant as a whole must be fed if it is to endure. Nitrogen is good for the areas cut close, and frequently. A complete fertilizer will be given that promise. . . you can have an OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM next summer... - -

*By all means give the same "consideration" which I think points to the need of a fertilizer, rather than depending on nitrogen alone. The plant as a whole must be fed if it is to endure. Nitrogen is good for the areas cut close, and frequently. A complete fertilizer will supply this.* - L. B.
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Healey's Imperial Delphiniums

Our claim of having the world's finest delphinium gardens has never been refuted. If you love delphiniums, why not have a field planted with our varieties $3.00 per dozen; $2.00 per dozen named varieties. Plant seeds and set plants now. Log free.

E. E. Healey, Exclusive Grower, Puyallup, Wash.

Be it ever so humble...
There is much more than price per roll to be considered when you select your Fall wall coverings.

Will the material fade, crack or peel? Is it waterproof? Can it be cleaned without injuring the color? Is it really durable? Sanitas meets all of these tests.

And, when your walls are Sanitas covered, they will have lasting beauty that withstands washing with warm water and soap. Sanitas can be cleaned as easily as painted woodwork.

Aside from its decorative value, Sanitas should be considered as a protective wall fabric. It actually strengthens old cracked walls and ceilings. The tensile strength of Sanitas prevents cracks from breaking through the surface of Sanitas. Protect your wall decorating investment by insisting on Sanitas.

Your decorator can show you the latest Sanitas Sample Books containing styles for every room in the house. If he cannot supply you, write us for samples, booklet and name of a decorator who can serve you.

THE STANDARD TEXTILE PRODUCTS CO.
320 Broadway Dept. 30 New York
Eve started it and the daughters of Eve inherited it. Eve gave Adam the apple, and it seems that Adam must have passed it on. For every man and every woman has an Adam’s Apple. It is your larynx — your voice box — containing your vocal chords — Don’t rasp your throat with harsh irritants — Reach for a LUCKY instead — Be careful in your choice of cigarettes.

Remember, LUCKY STRIKE is the only cigarette in America that through its exclusive “TOASTING” Process expels certain harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos. These expelled irritants are sold to manufacturers of chemical compounds. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE. And so we say “Consider your Adam’s Apple.”

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Including the use of Ultra Violet Rays
Sunshine Mellows — Heat Purifies
Your Throat Protection — against irritation — against cough