The American Home
April 1933
House plans: home financing & building news: gardening: advance spring decorating ideas
No one else need know your hands do such work...

...or that your kitchen sink is not brand new.

No indeed... not if you give a thought to the cleanser you use on your sink!

Harsh, gritty cleansers roughen and roughen your hands—and mar your fingernails. They also scratch and scar the glossy surface of your sink—make it dull, dingy and old-looking.

But Bon Ami is different! Bon Ami cleans thoroughly, quickly and well—without injury to the lustrous surface—without harm to your hands and fingernails. Try scratchless cleaner and see for yourself what a scratchless cleanser and see for yourself what fine polish it keeps on your sink... how soft and unroughened your hands are, after using Bon Ami. It is odorless. It doesn't leave sediment in the bottom of your sink. It does not collect in and clog up drains and pipes.

You can get Bon Ami in a lovely New York Powder Package designed especially for bathroom as well as in the regular Powder or packages for kitchen and general cleaning.

THE BON AMI COMPANY
NEW YORK.

BON AMI
hasn't scratched yet!
$250 A MONTH FOR LIFE!

The Phoenix Mutual Retirement Income Plan

No wonder people with Retirement Incomes live longer. No work. No worries.

You can enjoy six months' vacation twice a year with a Phoenix Mutual Retirement Income.

The Phoenix Mutual Plan enables you to say good-bye to money worries for good.

This new Retirement Income Plan enables you to retire at 55, 60, or 65 with a monthly income of $100, $250, $300 or more.

Suppose you want to retire at 60 on $250 a month. You make sure of: 1. An income of $250 a month for yourself, beginning at age 60 and lasting the rest of your life. 2. A life income for your wife if you die before age 60. 3. A monthly income for yourself if, before age 55, serious illness or accident stops your earning power for good.

A Retirement Income may be paid for in monthly installments. It goes into effect the minute you pay your first installment. Even if you should become totally disabled you would not need to worry, because your installments would be paid by us. And you would be paid a disability income besides.

No wonder more than 25,000 people have already adopted this new Plan. It offers the most complete possible freedom from money worries. The Plan is backed by the Phoenix Mutual, an 80-year-old company with $600,000,000 of insurance in force.

Other benefits which may be included are: Money to leave your home clear of debt. Money to send your son to college. Money for emergencies. Money for special needs.

An illustrated 24-page free booklet fully explains this new Retirement Income Plan. No cost. No obligation. Send for your copy today.

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PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
790 Elm St., Hartford, Conn.
Send me by mail, without obligation, your new book, "The Phoenix Mutual Retirement Income Plan"

Name:
Date of Birth:
Business Address:
Home Address:

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ON THE HEARTH OF THE AMERICAN HOME

Home of Mr. Silas H. Andrews
East Meadow, Long Island, N. Y.

Home of Dr. A. A. Rock
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

Home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Langworthy
Weekapaug, Rhode Island

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Tewksbury
Randolph, Vermont

Home of Miss Cora Emilie Noyes
Washington, D. C.

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Leonard Barron

Horticultural Editor

MRS. JEAN AUSTIN

LEONARD BARRON

EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES: PARK SQUARE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.; 144 MADISON AVE., N. Y. C. ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS: PARK SQUARE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.; PEOPLES GAS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.; SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. COPYRIGHT, 1933, BY THE COUNTRY LIFE-AMERICAN HOME CORP.
When You Paint This Spring
Will Your Home
Set a Standard for Beauty?

THIS house, which is finished with Cabot's Old Virginia White and trimmed with Cabot's Green Gloss Collopakes, won Honorable Mention in the House Beautiful Fifth Annual Small-House Competition. "Each house", said House Beautiful, "must set a high standard in the neighborhood in which it happens to be placed."

If you are painting your house this spring, or building a new one, be sure that your house has a beautiful and durable finish that will set a standard. Cabot's Collopakes and Cabot's Creosote Stains will give such a finish, inside and out, to brick, stone, stucco, cement and wood.

Write us for full information about these scientific colors. They have many advantages not found elsewhere, because they are made by a patented, exclusive colloidal process.

Cabot's Collopakes

Modern Scientific Colors For Every Paint Use

Gentlemen: Please send me full information on Cabot's Collopakes

Name

Address
William C. Dudgeon proves

IT IS REALLY

CHEAPER TO BUY THAN TO RENT!

This question of renting or buying is one over which millions have puzzled in centuries past, and over which oncoming generations will continue to ponder as time goes on. The divergence of opinion, however, can be easily accounted for. Few take the trouble to figure out in dollars and cents the cost of one as compared with the other, or, if they do, they commit certain common errors which make the final figures tell a false story.

For example, take a man who is contemplating the purchase of a home on contract for, say, $10,000. He figures that, at six per cent interest, his home will cost him the $600 interest that he would receive each year, were he to invest this sum in six per cent bonds instead. The fallacy of this line of reasoning lies obviously in the fact that, in buying a home on contract, he does not start with an investment of $10,000, but probably makes a down payment of only twenty-five per cent, or $2,500. In other words, the interest he loses in a year is not $600, but only $150. Or, if he keeps his money in a bank savings account, at three per cent interest, he sacrifices only $75 per year in interest.

The same inaccuracy creeps into the figures at various stages during the period between the time of purchase and the time of the final payment. At the end of approximately five years, to continue the above example, the purchaser would have $5,000, or thereabouts, invested. He is then apt to figure that his home is costing him $300 a year in interest. In doing so, he overlooks the obvious fact that the additional equity which he has built up during the five-year period is not original capital which could have been put out at interest but is, in reality, a profit which would otherwise have slipped through his fingers in the form of rent money, and for which he would not have anything to show but a bundle of rent receipts.

The logical method of arriving at an accurate conclusion as to the relative financial advantages of one method of living over the other is to place the two in juxtaposition, so that they may be compared on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Let us assume that a family paying $100 per month rent for a flat purchases and moves into a single residence costing $12,000. The down payment on the contract would be in the neighborhood of $3,000, with a monthly payment of one per cent of the balance, or $90. The first year’s cost of owning such a home is then a matter of simple computation:

| Aggregate monthly payments | $1080.00 |
| Taxes, insurance and upkeep (4% of value of house and lot) | $480.00 |
| Cash Outlay | $1560.00 |
| Interest on $3,000 down payment | $180.00 |
| Gross Cost | $1740.00 |
| Less portion of monthly payments credited on principal | $555.12 |
| NET COST | $1184.88 |

In other words, as compared with an annual expenditure of $1,200 for rent, there is a small saving during the first year of home ownership, even without taking into consideration the fact that, if the house is newly built, the upkeep during the first year would be practically nil. This annual saving increases year by year as the interest charges on the unpaid balance steadily decrease until, at the end of approximately eleven years, when the house is fully paid for, there is a saving of $540 per year. This saving then continues year after year throughout the lifetime of the owner. The annual cost of occupying the home after the completion of the monthly payments is as follows:

| Interest on down payment | $180.00 |
| Taxes, insurance, and upkeep | $480.00 |
| Total | $660.00 |

“But what about depreciation?” you ask. “Shouldn’t this be taken into account because, by the time the home is paid for, it probably could not be sold for $12,000.”

A pertinent question!

Suppose, then, that the best price that could be obtained were as low as $8,000. At first thought, this would seem to entail a $4,000 loss. But, remember, all you have to get back in order to break even is the original payment of $3,000, plus the interest which this sum would have earned during the eleven-year period—or a total of $4,980. In other words, if the home were sold for $8,000, there would be a clear profit of $3,020, without counting the annual savings ranging from $15 to $400 throughout the eleven-year period of time that elapsed.
It will be readily seen that the reason why this method of acquiring a home works to the advantage of the purchaser is the fact that a large portion of the money which he would otherwise be expending for rent is being credited to him, month after month, as principal. It follows, therefore, that the situation is somewhat different if cash is paid in full at the time of purchase, because the sum originally invested would necessarily be considerably larger. Similarly, the interest on the capital tied up would also be greater than in the case of a purchase on the time-payment plan.

For the sake of comparison, let us assume that the same $12,000 home is purchased for cash. If the home is a new one and is purchased from the builder, the usual fifteen per cent discount allowed for cash would bring the purchase price down to $10,200. The annual cost of owning such a home would then be as follows:

- Interest on $10,200: $612.00
- Taxes, insurance, and upkeep: $408.00
- Total Yearly Cost: $1020.00

One of the disadvantages of purchasing for cash, it is apparent, is that the annual cost of home ownership does not decrease from year to year as it does in the case of a purchase on the land contract plan. True, during the first year of ownership, the net cost, in the case of a home purchased for cash, is slightly less. But, on the time-payment plan of purchase, the cost decreases steadily until, at the end of eleven years, it is reduced to $660 per year, remaining at that figure thereafter.

Depreciation is an item that must also be taken into consideration if a home is purchased for. [Continued on page 250]

FINANCING
THE NEW HOME

J. Horace McFarland

Until we in America go completely Soviet, and like it, there will continue a deep desire for home ownership—not merely possession by rental, by lease, but by deed, and deed in the old English sense, "in fee simple." When we are owners, and safe owners, we are actually citizens. We are of the land, on the land. For the sake of comparison, let us assume that the same $12,000 home is purchased for cash. If the home is a new one and is purchased from the builder, the usual fifteen per cent discount allowed for cash would bring the purchase price down to $10,200. The annual cost of owning such a home would then be as follows:

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Depreciation is an item that must also be taken into consideration if a home is purchased for. [Continued on page 250]
short-term mortgage, it was arranged that of constant repayment and interest pay­
ment of mutual accumulation and loaning, and without all the money required. To pro­
duce a rapid reduction of the loan, and adminstered, in such "profits" as to pro­
vide better conditions than those of the group, forming a sort of compound­
cumulated payments made by all the pay­
ner and payee alike.

This plan of which I have here stated the essentials is the building and loan association plan, which in every state in America unobtrusively accumulates and beneficiently employs vast capital. There are many modifications of the plan, but all the better forms rest on regular small payments of both principal and interest, on careful management and safe loaning, on the unpaid or but slightly paid serv­
ces of men who enjoy the workings of this highly social financial arrangement.

To illustrate, I detail one plan in suc­
cessful use within my own experience for some forty years, by which thousands of homes have been bought and paid for. I put in $1 each month, which constantly invested so gains in accumulated interest that in 142 such payments my "share" becomes worth $200, which amount, if I have not borrowed, is then paid me in cash. If I need it, I can at any time in this accumulating period withdraw all of my payments, plus five per cent average interest for all the months involved.

Further, at any time during this period I may borrow, upon real estate security mortgaged to the association, $200. Im­
mediately I begin to pay six per cent in­
terest on that loan, or exactly another dollar each month. At the "maturity," as it is called, of the series in which I am a unit, my loan is paid and the mortgage is cancelled. My payments of principal and interest have been promptly loaned to others in the group, and have thus earned for all of us the comfortable profit or interest of 5% on each two-hundred-dollar share. I have paid legal interest only for the time I have had the loan.

But I need more than $200 to build or buy a house. I obtain it by increasing the number of these two-hundred-dollar multiples or shares, for which I pay in accumulation and in interest when I bor­
row, in precisely the same proportion. Thus, if I expect to need $5,000 to fi­
ance my home, I deposit $25 each month until [Continued on page 230]

Wallace D. Jennings, the author of the article below, is a member of the New York Bar and says that difficulties and litigation over real estate contracts are almost always occasioned by contracts inexpertly and carelessly drawn—contracts signed first and a lawyer called in later

BEFORE YOU SIGN THAT CONTRACT!

If the purchaser of a home or lot needs the services of an attorney, the greatest need for legal advice is at the time of the signing of the contract. Many and possibly most people realize this, and yet the writer's experience has been that buyers to a considerable number persist in signing the contract first and calling in a lawyer later.

A proper contract fixes the basis upon which the title is to close. It definitely describes the property, states the price, and how and when the price is to be paid, specifies the form of deed, describes the mortgages and any other liens or incumbrances subject to which title is to be taken, prescribes the quality of the title that is to be delivered, includes the inci­
cdentals and things that go with the title, and provides what financial adjustments are to be made between the parties at the closing. In short, the contract represents the agreement between the parties, and it may very well be that it contains things or omits others the presence or absence of which, if fully understood by the pur­
chaser, would have resulted in no deal. A lawyer is likely to be at a loss to help a purchaser who carelessly signs a con­
tact first and seeks counsel afterwards. At that stage, the damage may have been done with no prospect of straightening out the situation.

Suppose, for instance, that the descrip­tion of the property is faulty, or fails to describe what the purchaser really in­
tended to buy. If the purchaser wanted a lot precisely fifty feet in width, he will not get it if the agreed description begins at a monument, such as a stone wall, a tree or any other physical monument, or at the line of land of another owner, and runs to another monument which is in fact forty-eight feet away, although the description on its face states the distance to be fifty feet. The point is that the monuments and not the stated distance will control.

Or suppose that the purchase involves a lot on a map. Let the buyer beware if he has not taken the precaution to check the map with the property he intends to buy. Lot number 25 on a specified map may or may not be the parcel in mind, or it may show a lot sixty feet in width in stead of the seventy-five feet that the buyer supposed, or it may be of an un­
derirable shape. Space does not permit even an allusion to more than a few of the possible situations that might arise.

[Continued on page 232]
It is always interesting to the prospective home owner to see the type of house an architect would design for himself. The house above was designed by Mr. Marshall P. Wilkinson, a well-known architect of Beverly Hills, California, for his own use. Brick was selected for the exterior walls and chimney, and for the roof shingles were applied in an interesting fashion. Perfect balance is displayed in the relative proportion and position of windows and door in this exterior view.

The house directly opposite on the facing page was built in Chappaqua, New York. The black slate roof contrasts pleasantly with the white shingled walls and bright colored shutters and door, and gives a permanent protection from the elements. The attached garage with its covered entrance has all the practicability of the old attached woodsheds of our ancestors.
Harold W. Doty
Architect

The home of Mr. Paul M. Kuhn, Portland, Ore.

J. Blair Muller
Architect

OF DISTINCTIVE SMALL HOMES

AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO - 4
In the construction of the house above stone concrete block known as "stone tile" was used for the walls, with occasional bits of half timber and weather boarding. Common brick was used for weather drips over windows and chimney offsets. All masonry painted white and brickwork wiped before becoming dry; woodwork stained creosote, whitewashed, and wiped before drying. Cedar shingles left to weather used for roof.
The home of H. B. Mebane, Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.

The home of

Donald D. McMurray
Pasadena, California

Designed by the architect for his own use. A charming entrance approach to this house is shown on the facing page.

OF DISTINCTIVE SMALL HOMES -- --

AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO - 4
In the May issue of *The American Home* we devote six pages to various types of summer homes. A week-end house in Seattle, Wash. . . A doll's house for two on a mountain lake in New Jersey, built for $3700. Two small but comfortable and complete inexpensive summer homes built in the New York vicinity. . . A charming summer home built on the famous old-time logging river, the St. Croix, near Minneapolis, Minnesota. It is the summer residence of a well-known decorator and his wife, who is also a decorator—a place for recreation and rest. . . . And a summer home in California built in spite of the depression. . . . The illustration above is just a mere glimpse of the diversity of charming little homes we are planning to show you in May. Don’t miss this issue!

The home of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. MacDonald

Darien, Connecticut

Richard Everett, Jr.
Architect

THE AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO
A little house that can be duplicated in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, for $3,875

This sum includes the architect's fee and the contractor's profit. The house is a five-room frame Colonial type, finished in wide siding and painted white, with a black roof and green shutters. The floor plan uses every bit of available space. Built-in cupboards in kitchen and dining room; good sized clothes and linen closets; standard bathroom fixtures, with built-in tub and shower fittings; a basement completely excavated. Any wonder this little house was purchased before completion and immediately occupied?

The basement includes a game room finished in red brick and knotty pine as well as a spacious laundry room with modern installed tubs.

If you are going to file this house and plan in your American Home Portfolio let us send you the complete story and details of the house in return for two three-cent stamps.
New Spring Fabrics and
Selected for you

For the new patterns in fabrics shown here and the wallpapers shown on the facing page we are indebted to the following: F. Schumacher & Co.; M. H. Rogers; F. A. Foster & Co.; Morton Sundour Co., Inc.; H. B. Lehman-Connor Co.; Wallpaper Association; Mayflower Wall Papers

Above; polka dot glazed chintz made in old rose with dots of blue and white, in old blue with dots of gold and white, in tan with dots of blue and white. Well suited to Colonial bedroom.

Tropicloth (upper left-hand corner) gives the effect of an old-time homespun fabric. It may be used with Early American, French Provincial, Spanish, and even some of the modern interiors. It comes in natural, tan, rust, blue, green, red, and gold; 50" wide.

At left; monks' plaid, a Puritan fabric, is washable and sunfast. It is 50 inches wide and costs about 98¢ a yard. The design is made up of wide stripes of orange, black, and red on a gray background.

At right; this glazed chintz looks like the old English calicoes and is very effective with Early American or Provincial furniture.

Shakari cloth (lower left-hand corner) has a wide orange stripe in the center, black and pale green flowers with yellow and brown leaves. There are contrasting stripes of tan, brown, and black with side stripes of yellow and orange with brown design. The material is sunfast and washable. 36 inches wide; costs about 98¢ a yard.

Directly below is a glazed chintz, "Cassel," with peach background, pink roses and green foliage. Center motif white background, tan border with blue flowers, red and pink roses in center. $1.10 a yard, 34 inches wide. Comes in other background colors.

In the lower right-hand corner is a semi-glazed chintz, "Brentford." It has a rose background and tan figures. 34" wide; 50¢ a yard.
Some New Wallpapers
by Florence Brobeck

Above: border papers may be used to create panels, frame windows, doors, or other architectural features, as well as to follow and accent mouldings; or substitute for mouldings when not used.

In the upper right-hand corner is the popular star pattern combined with snowflake crystals in pale colors and gold on ivory. It is especially effective in bedrooms with a graceful floral chintz.

Shades of green and white (at left) give an opportunity for using solid color fabrics for window draperies, now becoming increasingly popular—for example white glazed chintz bound with red.

At the right is an example of the revived interest in striped papers. Combined patterns of salmon, yellow, and blue; green, white, and silver; blue, yellow, and white; gray, white, and raspberry.

In the lower left-hand corner is a French type of wallpaper in shades of tan, also beige and salmon. A good choice for French Provincial living rooms and dining rooms as well as for Georgian and Federal dining and breakfast rooms with painted furniture.

Below: the "Treadwell," reproduced from an old paper found in the old Treadwell house in Belfast, Maine, known to be about 150 years old. Ground ivory or gray; flowers red, green, ivory.

An unobtrusive plaid (lower right-hand corner) in dusty pink, gray-beige, and cream-beige on an old ivory ground with strong diagonal lines in flat gold. For a Colonial or French Provincial room.
A French border paper is used around the frieze of a country bedroom with painted walls and also to decorate the tester of a painted four poster bed. Below: French moulding paper is used to decorate a powder room, dividing the wall space into panels, the larger ones being mirrored glass. The horizontal panels may be marbleized.

A blue and pink paper has an interesting design that can be cut out and mounted on three-ply board and finished with metal arms wired for side lights. These are used against painted walls and the recess in the room is covered with the paper. May also be used for the valances.

Another French paper in gold on a white ground is cut out and mounted on an oval mirrored glass for a dressing table. The rest of the paper may be cut out and appliquéd easily on the dressing room doors.

A deep cut-out border in greens, red, and old ivory is mounted on compo board to use for a valance for the window at the left. The inner part also is cut out and appliquéd on to the roller shade for decoration.
There are many uses for wallpaper besides its obvious use for covering walls. Closet shelves may be covered with it and dresser drawers may be lined with it and then shellacked. Hat boxes when covered with wallpaper and tied with a bow of wide, colored ribbon are a decided decorative addition to any closet. Besides their use for hats these boxes also make neat storage places for sewing or mending materials. Other novel uses will suggest themselves.

A classic paper with urns and medallions can be used to decorate a dining room treated in the classic manner. The gold urns when cut out and pasted on double doors make an interesting feature, and the medallion may be cut out and mounted on three-ply wood and used as lighting fixtures with walls marbledized. When papering a room one need not always paper the four wall elevations. One wall may be paneled and painted to match the baseboard and other wood trim, taking the color key from the wallpaper. This departure from the conventional occasionally helps to avoid monotony in a room.

Pink bows on a blue ground when cut out and mounted on buckram make a lovely valance for a dotted swiss dressing table for a young girl's room. The walls are papered in the bowknot paper. Above at right is another cornice board covered with a French border paper which can be used with taffeta or net draperies, giving a very unusual effect.

**Drawings by**

**Walter Buehr**
True Blue of Garden Life

Howard Weed

Without an equal in the matter of form, line, or hue among the garden perennials, the Delphinium is a lordly plant. The towering stalks sometimes attain a height of six feet. It rules its kingdom over a long period of time. Nor is it likely that this sovereign will be forced to abdicate because of failing to keep up with the modern trend of development—it boasts of an infinite number of new varieties surpassing the older in the most desirable flower attributes. Even the foliage of this plant is striking. As a background flower, it is unexcelled.

Although blue is the keynote color, the flowers are by no means limited to this one color. The hybrids offer a wide variety of color tones ranging from the very dark purple to the purest snow white, in opal and turquoise, together with all the varying shades of blue, purple, and lavender. One tender species native of California has mediocre cardinal red flowers, and attempts are now being made to develop hardy garden hybrids through interbreeding with other species. Although no true pink has yet been developed, some of the lavender shades are approaching closer to this goal each season. Yellow also is not yet achieved, a cream shade being the nearest approach.

The first white Delphinium to transmit its color characteristic was named Bridal Gown, and its improved offspring Pearl Necklace and others from different sources are now available for those who want them. And there are rumors too of a fragrant strain!

There are a thousand combinations to use with Delphiniums, for they blend well with all other garden flowers and the flower lover should not confine his choice to one type or color in a border with other plants but, rather, make a selection of pleasing tones.

Present-day active interest in the Delphinium may be largely traced to the origination of the huge Wrexham "Hollyhock" strain by Watkin Samuel in England a decade ago, the result of twelve years of faithful labor in his work of selection. Although the Delphinium itself is an old flower, all the modern garden hybrids are comparatively new. None of the sorts offered a few years ago can compare in size of flower stalks nor in individual blooms to the giants of today.

There are three main flower types. The single type is the oldest and possesses wide sepals (generally regarded as petals) which are arrayed into saucer-shaped, circular flowers. The purest blues are to be found here. The largest number of the new improved hybrid varieties are semi-double which usually consists of but one row of outer sepals with a row of inner sepals, consisting of five or more.

The more perfect double type has several rows of inner sepals, some varieties having so many rows that they resemble Pompon Chrysanthemums.

The "eye" or inner center of the individual flowers—composed of true petals—adds or detracts from the beauty of the surrounding sepals. The colors of these "eyes" often contrast vividly with the sepals and it is the "eye" which gives the flower its distinctive individual characteristic.

Individual florets of the more modern types average two and a half to three inches across. [Indeed four inches is not infrequent in the best strains well grown.—Editor.] The size of florets is controlled largely by environment. The length of the spike has been improved so that three- to five-foot spikes are not uncommon, although two- and two and one half-foot lengths are the average. On many of the extremely long spikes the lower florets drop off before the upper buds begin to open, thus creating a disfiguring appearance.

In the ideal type of flower, the florets are not crowded though full-bodied and touching one another. If the florets are too widely spaced on the spike, vacant areas appear, and if crowded, they become pressed against each other which make them less attractive. Many plants grow too tall, with much of the height occu-
pied by foliage, and the stalk producing side shoots four and five feet from the ground. Exceptional heights do not make for balanced beauty.

Delphiniums grow in all sections having a temperate climate. They are hardy, standing any amount of cold, even as young plants, and continue blooming long after the frost has killed most annuals. Their vigorous growth is one of the first signs of spring. They do not do well in the Southern states because of their need for water at the roots and because the heat and humidity of some sections is conducive to development of black rot and blight.

The plants may be set out in the early spring or fall, but the beginning gardener should buy his stock the first season from an experienced specialist. When these plants arrive, unpack at once and plant in the permanent locations. In planting, hold the plant so that the crown is just even with the surrounding ground, and fill in the hole. The filled in earth should be packed in firmly and the plant well watered immediately.

Proper preparation of the soil is highly important in the successful growing of Delphiniums. Dig the hole in a well-drained location to a depth of eighteen inches. Then mix in well-rotted cow manure, leaf mold, plant food, and good top soil. A little lime just to sweeten the soil is beneficial. Wood ashes make fibre and may be added to counteract the manure which makes for a weedy growth that is unable to support the heavy stalks of bloom. Some growers have found that a layer of sand scattered at the surface discourages slugs, and fungi do not thrive in it. The plants will suffer in winter if the soil is lacking in drainage and aeration. This situation may be counteracted by adding sand, peat moss, or leaf mold. An important requirement is to water the plants during hot dry spells, for otherwise they will wilt and die. The soil around the roots should not be allowed to become hard or dry.

Fall planting gives an earlier start in the spring and earlier blooms. When the ground has frozen solid, the plants should be covered the first season with a thin layer of hay or other mulch.

Plant in a sunny spot not crowded among other foliage. A free circulation of air around the leaves is important, for without this circulation the morning dew fails to dry off quickly.

To produce maximum bloom feed as soon as the flower spikes commence to develop, by digging a circular trench around the plant and fertilizing heavily. After the first blooming, the stalks may be cut down to just above the new side shoots which will develop for a second blooming. Leaving a foot or so of old stalk and leaves allows the plant a means of breathing during its recuperation.

After the root gets too thick, the bloom becomes inferior. The plants may be divided after three years. New plants may be obtained from cuttings taken in the early spring when growth is 3 or 4 inches long. These cuttings root readily in a shaded frame with no bottom heat required. When rooted they are treated like young seedlings.

The most popular method of production is through seed, and germination is best if sown as soon as harvested; if kept over till spring it must be in a cool place. Use a rich, well-fertilized, light soil containing sufficient humus to make frequent waterings unnecessary and a little sand to insure good drainage, and water well with Semesan or other soil disinfectant before the seeds are planted. Mixing in a little lime will ward off fungus trouble. Seed planted in late summer will bloom early the following summer. In order to have continuous bloom, it is advisable to sow more seed in March or early April indoors or in a hotbed. These will flower in late July or August. When the first true leaves develop, they may be transplanted either to a temporary or their permanent location. Second year blooms from seed are best.

Choice seed may be purchased for twenty-five cents to five dollars a packet, depending on the quality of the strain and scarcity of the variety. Seed of named varieties will not come entirely "true."

Control mildew by spraying with a fungicide; using nicotine or pyrethrum sprays for the "blacks" blight. Dry lime-sulphur sprinkled about the crowns of the plants is a preventive measure.
Good Garden Neighbors

Jessie F. Gould

To so manage the arrangement of plant groups in the border that there are no bare spots at any time is an elusive goal, but much may be done by grouping together similarly colored plants that bloom in succession. The earliest tiny bulbs, such as Scillas, Crocuses, Snowdrops, and the somewhat later Grape Hyacinths and Star of Bethlehem disappear soon after blooming, leaving a bare spot unless a planting mate is provided, and which will not only furnish a ground cover and bloom, but will also prevent disastrous disturbance of the little bulbs while in their dormant state if one is cultivating about them. If they are in a somewhat shaded place, the Ever-blooming Forget-me-not (Myosotis palustris) semperflorens) can be used, and its fast growing creeping sprays will soon form a ground cover and bloom, but will also prevent disastrous disturbance of the little bulbs while in their dormant state if one is cultivating about them. If they are in a somewhat shaded place, the Ever-blooming Forget-me-not (Myosotis palustris) can be used, and its fast growing creeping sprays will soon form a ground cover and bear flowers all summer if no seeds are allowed to form. Trailing Speedwell (Veronica repens) is another choice blue flower, continuing in light soil and sun from May until October. Violas are lovely ground covers for these same bulbs, also the Maiden Pink.

In a sunny place seeds of low-growing annuals can be scattered about the clumps of these bulbs. The low-growing Ageratum, Lobelias, Sweet Alyssum, and Annual Phlox in any color desired, will cover them with a sheet of bloom later in the summer. In a very hot place sow Portulaca, which if allowed to ripen some seeds, will self sow and become almost permanent. Daffodils and Tulips are far more beautiful when planted near perennials that will add a setting of foliage when they are blooming, and that will in turn cover the fading leaves of the bulbs as they develop and bloom as the season advances. Arabis alpina will bloom with them and cover them later with its attractive gray-green leaves. Perennial Phlox planted about Darwin Tulips will give two seasons of unusual loveliness and a lasting plantation of at least three years. Three other perennials for the fading Tulips are Pyrethrum hybridum, if a later effect of pink is wished, or Anthemis and Coreopsis for yellow. If you prefer annuals, set plants of Zinnias of any color you desire between the Tulips. They will soon cover them and bloom until frozen down in the fall. Verbenas are most beautiful and practical to continue the bloom over bulbs and, by the aid of hairpins, they can be made to spread in any direction.

Virginia Cowslip (Mertensia) blooms very early in the spring, then disappears entirely, and Meadow Rue, or Heuchera (Corals Bells), planted around the spot where they grew, will furnish flowers later and protect the Mertensia from disturbance during its rest period. The Coral Bells will bloom all summer and by using three kinds of Rue, Thalictrum aquilegifolium alba, white; aquilegifolium atropurpureum, rosy purple; and dipterocarpum, violet-mauve, a succession of fairy flowers with unusually beautiful foliage will delight the eye from May until September.

Irises are a main reliance for bloom and color in May and June. The garden will be very beautiful then, but later on in the season it will be dull and colorless where the Iris grew unless some provision is made to prevent this. Directly after blooming the Iris starts slowly to develop an entirely new set of feeding roots, so that through that period one may dig close to the clumps without injury to them. And if bone meal is added to the soil, it is to their advantage. So such summer blooming bulbs as Gladiolus, Montbretia, Tigridia, and Hyacinthus can be planted among them to transform that particular part of the garden or transplant Zinnias and Snapdragons among the Iris to carry on the succession; and Poppies sown broadcast over the bed in late fall or very early spring will give a month of wonderful color, after which they can be removed.

The seeds of climbing Nasturtiums planted on the sunny side of clumps of Peonies will cover them with flowers throughout the summer without disturbing them in the least and Gladiolus can be planted in groups in front and between them, producing another crop of bloom late in summer.

There are Hemerocallis varieties that bloom at different times from May until mid August. By planting groups of these different varieties together, the color effect will be continued through all these months—flava, thunbergi, and citrina will give this lovely lemon yellow color for nearly three months, and if Helenium autumnale superbum, or Lemon Queen African Marigold be planted back of them, another two months of this same color can be gained.

In the same way early, midsummer, and late varieties of Monkshood (Aconite) planted together will continue their lovely blues from June until late varieties of Monkshood (Aconite) planted together will continue their lovely blues from June until late varieties of Monkshood (Aconite) planted together will continue their lovely blues from June until late varieties of Monkshood (Aconite) planted together will continue their lovely blues from June until late varieties of Monkshood (Aconite) planted together will continue their lovely blues from June until late varieties of Monkshood (Aconite) planted together will continue their lovely blues from June until late varieties of Monkshood (Aconite) planted together will continue their lovely blues from June until late varieties of Monkshood (Aconite) planted together will continue their lovely blues from June until late varieties of Monkshood (Aconite) planted together will continue their lovely blues from June until late varieties of 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of white, plant together Miss Lingard for there. Each spring steamed bone meal being added and cultivated in, and an extra quantity of bone meal being incorporated with the good soil already disturbed for at least three years. Such a place in a garden is quite a trying place, and the perennial or bulbs that can be left to bloom unＨｏｗｅｒｎ．Mｕｓｅｌｏｕｓ），Ｓｔｒｕｌｌｏｎｓ，Ｙｅｔｈｏｌｄ）．

ly. The entire bed, except a border one foot in width, was planted with generous clumps of Elizabeth Campbell Phlox and Pyrethrum hybridum, set alternately, one foot apart. The double pink Murillo Tulip was planted between these, six inches deep. In the outer border and back of the tree were placed quantities of Phlox divaricata, with Excelsa, a dwarf lemon-yellow Iris as an edging. In the spring this planting of rose-pink Tulips, lavender Phlox, and lemon-yellow Iris was a harmonious mass. As they faded, the Pyrethrum seemed to fill the whole bed for a month. When these were cut back the pink Phlox was budding, and this made the bed beautiful until October. After three years the perennials had to be divided and reset, and this time the Tulip Clara Butt was used.

One has quite a choice of material to make a planting of continuous bloom, using perennials and bulbs that can be left to bloom unＨｏｗｅｒｎ．Mｕｓｅｌｏｕｓ），Ｓｔｒｕｌｌｏｎｓ，Ｙｅｔｈｏｌｄ）．

It is quite possible to make a planting for continuous bloom, using perennials and bulbs that can be left to bloom undisturbed for at least three years. Such a one in my own garden was made in what would be called a most trying place, being under a good size Linden tree, the branches of which had been trimmed underneath to admit sun on the south and west exposures. The bed was deeply dug, plenty of compost and bone meal being incorporated with the good soil already there. Each spring steamed bone meal was added and cultivated in, and an extra supply of water was always given to allow for the moisture which the tree roots absorbed.

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Have you a guppy in your home? The slender, lively, opalescent little guppies, their bodies ranging from the size of a pin point to a quarter of an inch in length, are only one variety of an extremely interesting branch of the tropical fish family.

Keeping fish as pets is not, as the average outsider thinks, merely buying a few fish and a tank, and henceforth letting the little fellows shift for themselves, except for an occasional change of water, and a bit of food now and then. Neither are fish small beings that live automatically when fed a certain ration, automatically dying when their time comes. Such ideas in the head of an aquarium owner are the cause of many a gray hair, figuratively speaking, in fishland.

Perhaps you didn’t know that the temperature of a fish’s “bath water” must be regulated as carefully as that of a child; that a fish is subject to rickets, chills, indigestion, and undernourishment, and that ailing fish are given codlins and salt-water baths; that the life of the average tropical fish is from three to four years.

It may be that you haven’t heard that snails, which are scavengers, are kept in the aquarium tanks as a sort of unofficial “white-wing” fleet; that these little, hard-shelled animals are given spinach to eat, like young children; that they spend their days laboriously climbing up and down the walls of the aquarium, cleaning the glass.

If the “private lives” of these little beings interest you, you would enjoy working with a tropical fish aquarium.

The choice of a tank is the first thing to consider in setting up an aquarium. The rectangular-shaped tank is the most usable type because it gives more air space per square inch, and because it is easy to handle and gives a clear view of the interior. It is also easier to clean than other types of tanks.

A tank of the correct size is essential; this point is too often neglected. How would you like to be shut in a stuffy closet with several other people day in and day out? Well, that’s how fish feel in the cruel little tanks that are provided for them. A large tank of about three-gallon capacity is preferable.

Preparation of the aquarium for its new occupants should be as careful an operation as a landlord’s preparation for some important guests or tenants. The tank should be thoroughly disinfected, left soaking for several hours in a solution of rock salt. The tank should then be rinsed carefully, and sand should be spread two inches deep on the bottom of the tank in such a way as to slope the sand toward the center. Refuse will collect in the depression in the center of the tank and cleaning will be simplified.

The aquarium plants such as the Sagittarias and Vallisneria may then be set in the sand. These plants are not used merely to decorate the aquarium, but to supply the fish with oxygen. The fish exhales carbon dioxide and inhales oxygen from the water, while the plant carries on the reverse activity, inhaling carbon dioxide and exhaling oxygen. The plants must receive sunlight in order to furnish oxygen in abundance, so the aquarium should be placed beside a window, preferably where it receives the morning sunlight for an hour or two. The afternoon sunlight is too strong and tends to take too much oxygen from the water.

Floating weeds, such as Anacharis, are used as hiding places for the young. This refuge is very necessary as the older fish eat the baby fish as soon as the latter are able to move around, just as a male tiger will eat its young.

After the water is poured into the tank, the aquarium should stand for about twenty-four hours before the fish are put in. The water, for tropical fish, should be changed very seldom. Green water is medicated water for the tropicals.

You know how uncomfortable and unwell you feel if the temperature of a room you are in keeps shifting continually. It is the same way with tropical fish, except that the fish are often permanently injured by such neglect. The aquarium water should be kept at a temperature of about 74-78 degrees Fahrenheit. If there is a drop in the temperature of the room at night, it is best to have a heater installed in the tank. If the temperature is quite regular however, cover the aquarium with a warm blanket at night.

Floating thermometers or thermometers attached to the side of the tank are a necessity if an even temperature is to be maintained.

Attractive as little imitation castles and other aquarium ornaments are, if they have rough or sharp edges they must never be placed in the tank. A crushed scale on a fish is much more serious than a scratched knee on a child. Putting anything sharp in the aquarium is simply piling up a lot of trouble for yourself—a needless waste of mercurochrome and sleep, and, still worse, loss of life—in case infection sets in despite your efforts.

Selection of fish for a community tank is naturally dependent partly on one’s finances, the number of fish that he feels he can handle, and his personal likes and dislikes. However, it is wise to use discretion in the combination selected, as some fish will kill other types. One should also be careful not to buy fish when they are too young.

One of the best combinations, as recommended by one authority, is as follows: two pairs of Guppies, the same number of Blue Platyis, two pairs each of Red Platys and Zebra fish; one pair each of Sword-tails, Tetas von Rio, Black Molleys, and Bloodfins.

The Blue Platy is about an inch in length, having about the same iridescent coloring as the Guppy except for the predominance of blue. These fish are sometimes called Moons.

[Continued on page 236]
Smart, watery homes for fish

With perfect poise Mr. Seal balances quite safely a small fish globe. The seal is of metal, about 10 inches long, with black enamel finish. The bowl is 4 inches in diameter—large enough for one fish. Price about $2.98, Bloomingdale's.

Very smart and modern is the aquarium supported by three black wrought-iron spears with gold finished ends. It is 33 inches high over all, bowl is 12 inches in diameter—sturdy and well balanced. The price is $16, Mary Ryan.

Plenty of room for navigation is afforded the fish in the table aquarium at the right. The tank itself is 7 x 18 x 9 with a capacity of five gallons. It has a chrome metal frame and a glass top. It costs about $5.95 at Bloomingdale's.

Distinctly unique is the cylindrical aquarium. The bowl is 20 inches long and 5½ inches high, supported by chromium ends. Its shape makes it adaptable for use in front of a window. From Russel Wright; price $15.
This spring is the time to solve that guest-room problem or add that long-needed room for the children. Material costs for transforming that unused space under your roof are at the lowest level in many years. Not only can you command the most careful workmanship, but you can get it for almost half the costs of a few years ago. Properly insulated, that small space at the top can be made into a comfortable room summer or winter and, with a little planning, made into one of the most charming and perhaps unusual rooms in the whole house. Make room at the top!

There's always Room at the Top

Those old builders who provided vast waste spaces at the tops of their commodious structures were undoubtedly catering to the old-fashioned housewife who hoarded a great collection of cast-offs which were put "up attic," and treasured for the possible use which seldom came. But modern housekeepers scorn such collections (unless there are precious antiques in an ancestral attic which they can gather in!) and luggage is kept in neat closets, broken furniture mended or given to some thrift shop, furs put in cedar-lined chests, and the poor old attic spends its shadowy days in dust and peace. But wait, its turn will come—has come in many homes, in fact!

Some quiet Sunday afternoon, or rainy holiday, a restless member of the family will climb those stairs and, looking around at the unused area, say, "Look at all the waste space up here! Why don't we do something with it?" If it is not father himself who has this bright idea, his interest may be roused, and he may take up his architect's measure and begin to plan where doors and windows may go. Possibly he is not entirely disinterested, for he may have hopes of becoming the possessor at last of a room of his own where his favorite hobbies may be housed. It may be books, fishing rods, or old prints, or collections of stamps.

It is like charting a newly discovered island, or coming into possession of a legacy when we begin to see the attic with that "inward eye" of which Wordsworth thought so much. Here, perhaps, are dormer windows with charming little vistas which soothe the eye and refresh the spirit. Perhaps the old chimney can have a fireplace built into it, and what is cosier than a crackling fire on the hearth in one's own sanctum? If the chimney is impracticable for such radical changes, at least it will probably accommodate an old-fashioned Franklin stove, and this is no mean substitute on a chill fall evening.

It is advisable to consult an architect if you are making any elaborate changes, for his trained eye will see more possibilities than yours. There may be big beams overhead which will add a picturesque aspect to the new interior, simple paneling may be skillfully adapted from old doors, or new wall surfaces and partitions made of wall-board which may have a rough finish itself, be painted, or covered with cheerful wallpaper. You may be lucky enough to have floors with wide boards which are good enough to stain and polish, but, if they are not, there is the ever practical and beautiful linoleum waiting to cover all imperfections in the floor line. If there are fine old floor boards and beamed ceilings you have just the proper setting for the pieces of Early American furniture which may come to light underneath...
Father and the boys may want a room with a floor which neither wet shoes nor dogs' feet can harm, and plenty of space for a work bench, while mother's prospecting eyes are probably visualizing many built-in drawers for her sewing, and a good place by a window for her hooked rug frame and her sewing machine. Brother may wish to fix his newly acquired real estate into a pirate's ship, and sister hers into the nearest replica she can promote to a Hollywood dressing room. Each will have fun bringing his or her ideal to life.

Our illustrations show many different ways in which house owners have evolved charming, unusual rooms from spaces which undoubtedly have been deserted for years until some one with imagination touched them with its magic wand. In the illustration at the top of this page we see a delightful, commodious room apparently developed from an attic with a sloping roof and dormer windows. Here capacious chests of drawers have been built in under the eaves, a fireplace installed in the chimney, a French door opened into the room beyond, and fresh chintz adapted to bed cover and draperies. The floor has been spread first with a plain broadloom carpet rug, on which is laid a huge, colorful braided oval.

The picture in the center displays a really ingenious use of cramped space, for here in this irregular interior has been installed all the comforts which a feminine heart could desire. Here is a cosy, built-in desk with a convenient chest of drawers beside it, closet space under the eaves and a wardrobe to augment that, a chintz-draped dressing table and stool with a wide bed covered to match. There is also a perfect cavern of a luxurious lounging chair with magazines, flowers, and a reading lamp close by. The great hooked rug doubtless adds rich notes of color to this retreat under the eaves.

A luxurious dressing room is shown in the picture at the bottom with a noble dressing table spread with all the equipment which women love, and crowned by an enormous mirror. On the opposite side is a fine open fireplace with a raised hearth, and quaint mantelpiece with a dentilled edge. To the left is a window hung with a frilly muslin curtain and valance, and beside it a deep, luxuriously cushioned chaise longue.

There seems to be always a touch of romance about rooms which have come to life from dormant waste spaces. There is quite likely to be an element of the unusual about them, and they are sources of pride to their owners, since the comforts and conveniences found in them are expressions of invention rather than of formal usage planned from the start.
The Small Garage Keeps Pace

Daniel D. Merrill, A. I. A.

It is not so long ago that the first automobile, or "devil wagon," was compelled by City Ordinance to chug down Fifth Avenue preceded by a man on horseback waving a red flag. To-day it has assumed the status of a household necessity. Naturally the social status of the garage has kept pace as well, and it has demanded its place as an integral part of a home, instead of being relegated to the far corner of the property. And, rightfully so. There is no reason why the garage attached directly to the house should not become a delightful part of the whole composition, and perform its own function in that composition along with the entrance motif, the sunporch, or the garden. It should logically be located at the service end of the house, and modern conditions almost demand that it accommodate two cars. Should ideal conditions prevail, it ought to be directly accessible from the entrance hall without passage through the kitchen or pantry which is rather annoying.

The Fire Underwriters recommend, and some building codes demand, that the door between the garage and the house itself be of a fire resisting type, and that the interior walls and ceiling of the garage be covered with a fire resisting wall board, or cement plaster on metal lath. Even though the element of fire is almost negligible with the modern automobile, and the fire insurance rating bureaus recognize this fact by not increasing the insurance rate for the attached garage, nevertheless the protection thus afforded adds to the peace of mind of the home owner.

The question of the ventilation of the garage is one of the most important, for the mixture of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and water vapor from the exhaust of a running motor is a deadly poison. Although the gas is somewhat heavier than air at the same temperature, it issues from the exhaust at so high a temperature that it at first rises. It is desirable, therefore, to place vent louvers at both the ceiling and the floor level of the garage, and to place the finished floor of the garage at least one foot below the adjoining house floor level. After all is said and done, however, the one safe rule is: never run the motor without opening the door.

Probably no single feature of the garage is quite so important and interesting from a purely mechanical standpoint as the entrance door and its hardware. The simplest of all is the double outswinging type, either the stock panel door or, in the case of the increasingly popular Early American character of house, one built up of random width boards. Once upon a time, a door less than eight feet high was out of the question, but automobiles and door styles have changed, and now a seven-foot-high door will provide ample clearance for the modern cars. The door width for each car should be at least eight feet.

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length of 24" or 36" to give the proper architectural character; chain top bolt and foot operated, or cane bottom bolt; mortise thumb latch and cushion type door holders. One door of the garage should be equipped with a cylinder lock so arranged that it may be opened by the front door key of the house. Such a set will cost about $32 for each opening or pair of doors, with an additional cost of about $18 for the stock doors themselves. A refinement costing an additional $2 will be the substitution of an Espagnolette door bolt in place of the

In this type of overhead door the door itself is divided into four equal sections which are hinged horizontally. (Berber-Colman Company)

solve the problem. In general, however, there are three types suitable for the usual two-car home garage:
The parallel sliding type consists of two doors covering the entire door opening and sliding parallel to one another on ball-bearing hangers running on overhead tracks. Unless there is considerable wall surface on either side of the opening, which seldom occurs in the minimum two-car garage, part of the opening will be closed at all times, permitting one car only to leave or enter, without shifting the doors. The hardware for a two-car installation consisting of tracks, hangers, weather strip between the two doors, floor and door guides, handles, mortise bit key lock, and bolt, will cost approximately $50; the doors themselves, about $40.

A second type of sliding door is that in which a number of doors, each preferably not over 3 feet wide, are hinged together and slide and fold back against the side walls adjoining the opening,

An overhead type of door that swings up in one section; well balanced and requires no effort to lift. (Cobum Trolley Track Mfg. Co.)

either all on one side, or, better still, half the number on each side. The ball-bearing hangers and track are in general similar to those used on the first type, but of course differently arranged to meet the operation requirements. The doors can be arranged to fold outside or inside the garage. The outside type is less desirable in view of the fact that a heavy snowfall may obstruct the operation, as is the case with the simple hinged outswinging doors. Complete six door sets of hardware cost approximately $40; the doors cost in the neighborhood of $7 each.

These garage doors are raised to the ceiling and slide on an overhead trolley with ball bearings. (Cobum Trolley Track Mfg. Company)

top and bottom bolts; this opens and locks both the top and bottom of the door with one turn of the center handle, and operates in such a way that considerable leverage is applied to draw the door (even thought warped) into proper place. Sherardized material will reduce the tendency to rust, with the resulting discoloration of the painted door surface.

There are numerous variations of the sliding garage door—in fact too many to permit description of each in detail. Each has its own adherents and the specific conditions of each garage will, in the end, dictate the kind best suited to

It is extremely important that the hardware on a garage door be well made and the door tight fitting. Below, folding door. (Richards-Wilcox)

Another variation of the sliding type is that in which the doors when opened assume their position parallel to the side walls of the garage; one large door for each car opening, or a number of smaller doors may be used. The latter is much the better arrangement, both in ease of handling, and in view of the fact that the single door in its travel will project farther across the corner of the garage, thus requiring a greater intervening space between the doorway and the car. Complete hardware equipment for a two-car garage will cost approximately $55; the six doors [Continued on page 237]

Interior view of float-over door showing special construction for minimum headroom. The door is hinged in sections. (Cornell Iron Works)

Two doors sliding from jamb to jamb on two parallel tracks; with weatherstrips. One doorway may be open at a time. (Richards-Wilcox)
We announce a unique, new service to American Home readers—a model house with a floor plan, and a wide choice of architectural details so that you may paste up the kind of finished house you think you want—and then see it exactly as it will appear when built—color and all! No need to say that it will be fun doing it—as well as save you most costly mistakes by knowing exactly what you want when you start to build. Different popular types of houses will appear in subsequent issues of The American Home—this is the first in the series. Watch for them!

Two types of side walls, a roof, and floor plan for a Colonial house
Three styles of shutters
Two types of windows
Doorways, chimneys, roofs, planting—even a blue sky to paste up!

—ALL IN FULL COLOR
For paste-building a model house

Send 50¢ in stamps or money order for this full-color pattern to The American Home, Garden City, New York
Build it first
with shears and paste pot!

You will find this novel plan for designing your own house actually more fun than a jigsaw puzzle and infinitely more instructive—especially if you are cherishing a dream picture of the little Colonial house you'd like to have at some future time. In short, we supply you with all the parts in color for designing the front elevation of the house, similar to the one shown here, and you provide the paste pot and shears—the enthusiasm will follow of its own accord.

The creator of this cut-out house designing scheme, Harry A. Groesbeck, Jr., member of the National Alliance of Art and Industry, has worked closely with a well-known architect so that all the materials and designs suggested are authentic and architecturally correct.

In spite of the fact that houses should be planned from the inside, we believe that a good many of them begin with a mental pattern of the exterior. Perhaps these dream houses first take shape in the form of a pencil sketch on the back of an old envelope. Then an attempt is made to fit the desired inside arrangement into the picture of the exterior. It is to assist the amateur, therefore, in producing a more natural finished effect in place of his rough pencil sketch that this scheme has been presented.

The complete set of cut-out materials offered for “building” the front elevation of this typical Colonial house consists of: two types of side wall finishes— clapboards and shingles; one type of roof; three types of front entrances, doors, and steps; two types of windows, shutters of three different types; two chimneys; two types of metal gutters and leaders; a little picket fence with brightly colored flowers peeking through; a patch of green lawn for the house to rest upon; a large shade tree and some shrubs and a blue sky mat for a background. All parts are reproduced in their natural colors—even purplish gray shadows have been captured where they fall naturally. In some instances, as with the shutters, a choice of colors has been given.

Every detail has been worked out accurately to the scale of 1 inch — 3 feet. The pasted elevation, then, of a forty-foot house will be about 13 inches wide when completed.

Of course, opinions will vary when it comes to designing even a simple Colonial type of house, but with this choice of material one may experiment until the desired effect is produced—and this method will be found ever so much cheaper than experimenting with the actual building materials and supplies.

Design and renderings by Mabel Pratt Spalding, A. I. A.
Rhododendrons Need Less Care than Most Plants

PUBLIC OPINION TO THE CONTRARY!

In most localities Rhododendrons are not hard to grow—quite the contrary, when their needs are understood and remembered. They can be made to thrive with rather less work and care than most plants require. Yet great care is needed however to keep them alive in the extreme north, in alkali or limestone country, and in very dry climates.

Dug with a good ball of roots, something particularly easy for Rhododendrons, transplanting should be a simple matter almost any time in spring or fall, and nearly always successful.

As China is the world's great Rhododendron garden, do not be surprised that the right way to grow big corn and fat cabbage is absolutely the wrong way to grow these glorious colorful evergreens. Even the wild Rhododendrons of our own Eastern mountains have this topsy-turvy point of view, and so do Mountain Laurel, Andromeda, Leucothoe, Azaleas, and others that boast close relationship with the king of flowering shrubs.

Note now the differences between Rhododendron culture and ordinary gardening: First of all an acid soil free from lime, bone meal, or ashes. These foods for the vegetable garden are poisons to Rhododendrons and should not be used. Usually it is possible to recognize the character of the soil by the nature of the rocks which underly it. Where limestone or serpentine abound, expect a soil too alkaline for Rhododendron culture. Where granites, schists, shales, or sandstones make up the body of the rock, look for acid or neutral conditions, or a mild alkalinity which can be overcome.

But in any case it is best to make sure of acidity by generous use of acid peat or granulated peat moss, which is acid, and which may be bought at any nursery or seed store. If your soil is so strongly alkaline that peat will not correct it, then it may still be acidified by the cautious use of alum. If the local water supply is hard (alkaline) it may be necessary to correct it with alum or use collected rainwater.

A second difference is the matter of cultivation. Few gardeners would attempt to raise vegetables without hoe or cultivator. Yet that is not the correct treatment for Rhododendrons. The earth should never be stirred—never! Rhododendrons put out fine feeding roots close to the surface. If you break them the supply of water and plant food is reduced. Some of the leaves turn yellow and fall off, and the plants languish.

Instead of cultivating the ground, keep it mulched and add to it every year.

Make the mulch of leaf mold, from oak leaves if possible, very old well-rotted manure, and peat or granulated peat moss. If these are mixed together beforehand, so much the better.

Add not more than an inch or two to the mulch each year before flowering time. In the fall put on a few inches of newly fallen leaves, anchoring them with twigs and branches or coarse litter. Salt hay is often substituted for the leaves, but should be mixed with twigs to keep it from packing. A better material, because it will not pack or rot, is the straw of Eulalia grass.

Now a third difference. The fertilizers you use on the vegetable garden should never be applied to the Rhododendron mulch. No lime! No bone meal! No phosphates! No ashes! No fresh manure!

The mulch applied each year will furnish all needed food. These other substances are poison to Rhododendrons, though indispensable for ordinary gardening.

A few other substances benefit Rhododendrons in some cases—tankage; aluminum sulphate and ferrous sulphate if sparingly used. Fertilizers prepared and advertised especially for Rhododendrons are usually good; those described

By G. G. Nearing

Hybrid Rhododendron

Lady Clermont
Newly transplanted specimens tend to overproduce, even killing themselves if not cared for. The first and second winters, cut away half or more of the fat onion-shaped buds which would produce the flowers in spring, being careful not to destroy the smaller buds, out of which the new growth must come.

After flowering, remove all the flower heads, and do not let them set seed. Otherwise the blossoms next year will be few or none.

There is one other caution. When tips are seen to wilt and die in the summer, cut them out at once, and follow down the wood till you have clean wood with no brown spots or holes. In this way you control the Rhododendron's two worst enemies, borer and tip-blight, both of which work down and destroy whole large branches unless caught early.

There is another pest, the lace-winged fly, which feeds on the under-surface of the leaves. It may be destroyed with soap sprays or very weak oil emulsions. But plants grown under proper conditions of shade are almost never attacked.

Only a few kinds of Rhododendron prove hardy in the extreme northern states. If we disregard the Lapland Rhododendron, a dwarf arctic species rarely cultivated, the hardiest is Rhododendron maximum, the Rose Bay or Buck Laurel, almost white. Flowers about July 1st. It grows naturally in Nova Scotia and southern Ontario to the Carolinas and is the one most sold by nurseries.

Properly grown the Rose Bay is an evergreen of striking beauty, but as usually seen it cannot be called even presentable.

More than any other common Rhododendron it requires shade. It should never be planted where the sun strikes it more than three or four hours a day. Strong winds must not blow upon it, and it must never be allowed to dry out at the root.

Not all Rhododendrons insist on shade, though nearly all do better for at least a little of it. Maximum must have it or remain a sickly, yellow, half-leafless and nearly growthless thing. Carloads of maximum are every year brought out of the southern mountains and planted in the open, where their draggled starved appearance and lace sparse bloom are giving many garden beginners a wrong impression of Rhododendrons in general. Properly placed in the shade, these same pitiful skeletons would develop into splendid shrubs, though not comparable of course to the many colored and larger-flowering garden hybrids. [Continued on page 248]
What to Plant for Garden Color

The best in hardy perennials arranged by size and season

Compiled for THE AMERICAN HOME
Copyright, 1933, by American Home-Country Life Corp.
by ROMAINE B. WARE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>White and shades</th>
<th>Yellow—Orange</th>
<th>Pink</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Blue—Purple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPRING</td>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td>Primrose</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bulbs in great variety are also valuable spring flowers.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Most things in this group are best if planted in the fall.</td>
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</table>

EARLY SUMMER

In most gardens this is the height of the color display.

Many in this season group are also found in the next two because of their continued blooming.

Bulbs such as Lilies, Montbretias, Tigridias, Gladiolus and others add to the display during the summer months.

Early summer is the time to plan and plant for fall color.

LATE SUMMER

This period is likely to be lacking in color unless special efforts are made both in planting and care.

Annuals in masses should freely supplement the perennials.

Shearing back and feeding help many varieties.

FALL

The right varieties supply color even after early frosts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dwarf</th>
<th>Viola</th>
<th>Anemone</th>
<th>Stipaena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Campanula</td>
<td>Centaurea</td>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>Eryngium alpinum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEDIUM

Aquilegia
Campanula

TALL

Chrysanthemum
Helianthus
Seneio

NOTE—These classifications as to color and height indicate in a general way the variations.

Check all varieties carefully in one or more comprehensive catalogs where many additional kinds will be found.

Color indications are approximate as so many varieties come in between the above groups.
Eggs and mushrooms are about as different in flavor and texture as one can imagine. But they have one characteristic in common. They develop their best flavor and most delicious consistency when they are cooked slowly at low temperatures. A fresh mushroom should be firm, smooth, and have no sign of wrinkled skin or shriveled stem. Those with white skin are no better than the ones with dark, and with both varieties, if they are not too old before picking, peeling is unnecessary. Wash and drain them thoroughly before cooking them in any manner.

Mushrooms Stephanie

This is a Bohemian recipe which makes a good main dish for a meatless meal.

Brown:
1 pound of mushrooms, cut lengthwise, stem and cap
3 tablespoonfuls butter

Add:
3 tablespoonfuls flour
1/2 teaspoonful sugar
Stir and cook until dark brown.

Add slowly:
1/2 cupfuls water
1/2 teaspoonful caraway seed
1/4 teaspoonful salt
1/2 teaspoonful paprika
Stir until smooth and then cover and simmer gently for ten minutes.

Mushrooms au gratin

A green salad, crisp bread or rolls, a rather sweet dessert with coffee makes this an unusual Sunday night supper.

Separate the caps and stems from 1 pound mushrooms.

Chop:
Mushroom stems
1 small onion
Spray of parsley

Brown mushroom caps in 3 tablespoonfuls butter and remove mushrooms. Simmer the chopped mixture, covered, in this butter for 5 minutes.

Add:
3 tablespoonfuls flour and stir until smooth
1/2 cupful water
1 bouillon cube
1/2 teaspoonful salt
Stir until smooth and thick. Add 1 tablespoonful lemon juice. Put in baking dish and cover with cracker or bread crumbs and grated cheese mixed together. Brown in moderate oven.

Remove mushrooms and stir in 4 tablespoonfuls of flour with the liquid until smooth. Add slowly:
3 cupfuls of rich milk
1 teaspoonful salt
1/2 teaspoonful pepper

Cook gently for ten minutes and stir often as it sticks easily. Five minutes before serving add a small can of well-drained shrimp or 1/2 pound of fresh shrimp, and 1/2 cupful of sharp cheese. Serves eight.

Eggs Benedict

Eggs Benedict appear on nearly every menu offered by first-class hotels and restaurants. It is just about a basic recipe and once you have mastered it the variations are pretty nearly unlimited.

Split English muffins apart with a fork and coat and butter generously. Spread lightly with anchovy paste or deviled ham. Place poached egg on top and cover with Hollandaise sauce.

Hollandaise sauce

Melt 2 tablespoonfuls butter in double boiler. Stir in 1/2 tablespoonful flour until smooth. Add 1/2 cupful water and stir and cook until thick. Cook 10 minutes longer.

Add:
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
2 egg yolks
1/4 teaspoonful salt

Cook, stirring, for 2 minutes more and just before removing from the fire stir in another tablespoonful of butter.

Variations of eggs Benedict

Spread muffin with:
1. Hot broiled tomato or chili sauce, egg, cheese sauce.
2. Hot minced fowl in gravy, egg, brown mushroom sauce.
3. Butter mixed with chopped parsley, onion, egg, tomato cheese sauce.
4. Hot creamed crabmeat, egg, pineapple cream sauce.

**Omelets**

Make either French or puffy omelet for these dishes. The addition of water instead of milk makes a more tender product but not quite so nourishing.

**Springsome omelet**

Add 1 tablespoon each of finely chopped parsley, onion, celery, cucumber to a six-egg omelet. Garnish with small radishes and serve French bread or crescent rolls.

**Cauliflower omelet**

Pour over folded omelet 2 cupfuls hot creamed cauliflower. Sprinkle thickly with coarsely chopped pecans. A grapefruit or orange salad garnished with fresh mint, a plate of Melba toast, coffee with preserved ginger and cream cheese make a delicious luncheon.

**Sweet omelet for dessert**

1. Spread with orange marmalade and fold. Sprinkle with powdered sugar, run under broiler.

**Seafood omelet**

Add 1 tablespoon anchovy paste to omelet mixture before cooking. Fold and pour over 2 cupfuls creamed shrimp. Lobster, crab meat, oysters, or a mixture of two of these may be used.

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**MAKE MINE CHOCOLATE!**

**Recipes by Mrs. Penrose Lyly**

Of all flavors chocolate still holds first place in popularity—especially among men. But it must be an honest-to-goodness chocolate flavor—not insipid and undecided.

**Chocolate cake**

Cut up 6 squares of unsweetened chocolate. Beat the yolk of an egg. Add \( \frac{3}{4} \) cupful of milk and 1 cupful of sugar. Beat well, then scatter in the chocolate. Very slowly, bring to boil. Continue to boil until mixture thickens. Stir well. Cool. This is just the beginning. Now for the cake, itself:

- \( \frac{1}{2} \) cupful shortening
- 1 cupful sugar
- 3 eggs
- \( 2\frac{1}{4} \) cupful cake flour
- 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder
- 1 teaspoonful vanilla
- \( \frac{1}{2} \) teaspoonful almond

Chocolate mixture


For the frosting, which spreads its regal excellence all over this man-delighting cake, cut up \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) squares of unsweetened chocolate. Whip the yolk of the egg lightly in 3 tablespoonfuls of milk. Add 1 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and the cut-up chocolate. Bring slowly to boiling point. Remove from fire. Beat with wire whip until thick enough to spread. Cool.

For the Stag Dinner at home and such other little functions designed to improve masculine dispositions, this mousse will bring anthems from the delighted male chorus.

**Chocolate-coffee mousse**

- 1 cupful strong coffee
- \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) squares unsweetened chocolate
- 1 pint cream
- 1 cupful sugar
- 2 tablespoonfuls chopped almonds
- \( \frac{1}{2} \) teaspoonful almond extract

Put cold coffee and cut-up chocolate into saucepan and heat very slowly. When chocolate has melted, beat well with rotary beater. Cool. Beat cream very stiff. Gradually beat in sugar. Add chocolate mixture. Add almonds and almond extract. Mix well. Pour into mold and pack in equal parts of ice and salt for 4 hours. Or else, pour into freezing tray of mechanical refrigerator and allow to stand for 4 hours. Serves 6.

**Chocolate Bread Pudding** made the following way, deserves a better name, because it tastes more like smooth candy—a glorified edition of the old stand-by.
Chocolate bread pudding

Dilute evaporated milk with water. Scald. Pour over the bread crumbs and allow to stand for 1/2 hour. Melt chocolate in double boiler. Add 3/4 cupfuls of sugar. Stir and cook until sugar has dissolved. Pour enough of the milk and crumb mixture into chocolate to make of pouring consistency. Remove from fire. To the remaining milk and crumbs, add eggs, slightly beaten, the remaining sugar, salt, vanilla, orange peel, and melted butter. Pour into greased glass or pottery baking dish. Bake for 1 hour in slow oven (250° F.). Serve either hot or cold with cream. Serves 8.

Gossamer roll


Chocolate Mint Charlotte, in individual molds, does wonders for tired husbands. Mothers might try it for their bridge luncheons, too.

Parisian chocolate


Chocolate Mint Charlotte


Chocolate Hard Sauce gets on excellently with hot puddings, whether they are baked, boiled, or steamed. Simple enough to make, yet it is not so well known as its far less colorful sister, plain Hard Sauce.

Chocolate Hard Sauce

Cream butter, then work in 1/2 cupful of sugar until completely blended. Using electric beater or strong hand beater, beat in unbeaten white, and, continuing to beat, gradually add the remaining 1/2 cupful powdered sugar. Beat for at least 10 minutes. Then whip in the grated chocolate and the bitter almond extract. Chill thoroughly before serving with a hot dessert.
Meadles," said Dr. Smith in answer to our questions, "is one of the most common and dangerous of all the diseases of childhood. The yearly average of deaths in New York City alone from measles and its bad after-effects exceeds the combined number of deaths caused by diphtheria, scarlet fever, and whooping cough! With these figures in mind, it is difficult to understand why parents should ever consider measles a trivial disease!" Before interviewing Dr. Smith, we thought we knew something about measles, but his comments proved how very little we and, possibly, the average person, do know about this scourge of childhood!

We are glad to be able to repeat in part what he told us in the hope that mothers everywhere will see the danger of this disease and learn important facts about its symptoms and care. We summarize our call on Dr. Smith in the following group of questions and answers.

1. Should measles be considered a serious illness? Why?
   Yes. Because of the tendency of complications frequently causing death or permanent disability.

2. How long after exposure does the disease usually begin?
   Usually on the tenth day.

3. What are the first symptoms?
   Simulating a cold in the head, slight fever, sneezing, running nose, inflamed eyes, and cough.

4. A. What treatment should the mother give at once?
   B. How long does the fever last? The rash?
   C. What is the danger from a chill at this time?
   A. Put child to bed and give a laxative.
   B. Fever usually six to seven days. Rash usually five days.
   C. Tendency to favor an attack of pneumonia.

5. If no doctor can be had, how can the mother care for the child?
   Isolate the child and keep in bed until temperature is normal. Give mild laxative (castor oil or milk of magnesia). Wash eyes every three hours with pledgets of cotton wet with a solution of boric acid, at night only when patient is awake. Give plenty of fluid during fever stage. Light diet during convalescence.

6. Do measles patients feel?
   A. How soon after becoming ill?
   B. During this time should the child play with others?
   Many do. Peeling is of a fine branny character, appears especially on face and body.
   A. Follows the disappearance of the rash and lasts three to four days.
   B. Safe providing there is no discharge from eyes or nose.

7. What are the possible harmful after-effects of measles?
   Increased susceptibility to other diseases as diphtheria, whooping cough, or pulmonary tuberculosis.

8. What organs are most likely to be affected by measles?
   Lungs, ears and mastoid cells, cervical glands, rarely kidneys, eyes, and mouth.

9. Should the eyes be protected? How long and how is this best accomplished?
   Yes. During the early stages when eyes are inflamed. Protect from direct light and bathe every two or three hours with solution of boric acid as directed above.

10. Should the child be quarantined or kept from other children and for how long?
    Strict quarantine should be maintained until rash has disappeared and all nose and eye discharges have ceased. In uncomplicated cases, about seven days following the appearance of the rash.

11. How is this most communicable of diseases "caught?"
    Ordinarily by direct contact with another case. Occasionally indirectly by a third person.

12. What time of year does measles usually appear?
    Usually appears during cold weather and becomes most prevalent during March, April, May, and June.

13. What foods should be given the child while ill?
   A. What foods should be given while convalescing?
   B. What foods should be given when the child seems to regain weight slowly?
   Fluids—cool water, orange juice, skimmed milk, buttermilk, thin gruels.
   A. Whole milk, cooked vegetables, cooked fruits, broths, juknet, toast.
   B. Supplement regular diet with a cod liver oil preparation.

14. May baths be given to lower the temperature?
    Yes, if temperature is 104°F. or over. Should be given in a warm room and the bath should be at a temperature of 90° to 95°F. and the child then placed in a warm bed. Avoid chilling!

15. Why should children recovering from measles be kept from all violent exercise?
    The child has suffered a severe illness involving the mucous membranes or lining of the nose, throat, wind-pipe, and lungs. For two weeks following normal temperature, exercise should be limited to guard against heart strain or bronchopneumonia.

16. What precautions against the spread of measles should the mother take?
    Isolation of patient. All attendants should wear gowns when caring for the patient and thoroughly wash with soap and running water before leaving the sickroom or touching susceptibles.
NOW...you can make needed home repairs and improvements, with materials and labor at their lowest in years. Johns-Manville will gladly lend you the money!

Home Insulation—for comfort!
(Below) Hot summer stays outside when a thick layer of J-M Rock Wool...the remarkable material spun from melted rock...is blown into the walls of your home...and is placed between the joists of your attic floor. And you'll find winter fuel bills reduced 20% to 35% as well! J-M Rock Wool Insulation job may cost as little as $13.20 down!

New, colorful walls!
(Below) This kitchen is "tiled" with J-M Asbestos Wallcovering—a colorful new wall that looks, washes, and wears like tile. But costs much less. Many people use it in the bathroom, too. Any carpenter can put it in. "Tiling" this 13' x 10' kitchen cost only $11.20 down.

Re-roof for the last time!
(Above) A worn, leaky, inflammable roof is dangerous and expensive. J-M Asbestos Shingles are fireproof and permanent. Never leak, rot, or warp. They go on right over your present roof without fuss or mess. Why not re-roof now? This J-M roof cost only $19.30 down.

A "whoopie" room for $920 down!
(Below) In your attic—or basement—there's waste space, easily converted into a playroom, "den," or an extra room for guests—with J-M Insulating Board. It costs so little! Adds so much to your home's "livability," your family's enjoyment. This "Whoopie Room" cost only $9.20 down!

HOW OFTEN you have wished that you could do these things to your home! Nearly everybody has. But reports from all parts of the country told us, home owners have been putting off these important improvements and repairs. Money was so scarce!

But now you need delay no longer! Out of the Johns-Manville $1,000,000 Fund, you can actually borrow the money you need—and make these improvements now, when everything...materials and labor...costs less than in years. All you pay is a small sum down. The balance is spread over twelve easy monthly payments.

And you can borrow from this $1,000,000 fund even though the Johns-Manville materials used represent as little as 25% of the cost of the total job done!

Compared to all other values, your home is the soundest, most stable investment you've ever made. Don't neglect it, or let it depreciate in value. Keep it modern, in good repair. Cozy to live in. A Home to be proud of! And remember, should you want to sell, modernizing it now will help you get a far better price if you offer it in a shabby, out-of-date, run-down condition.

Simply write us. By return mail we will give you the name of your nearest J-M dealer authorized to extend the privileges of the J-M Deferred Payment Plan.

And we'll send you a free copy of a new Rotogravure Magazine on Remodeling with full details on J-M products and service.

Why not mail the coupon now?

Johns-Manville Deferred Payment Plan for Home Owners
It is really cheaper to buy than to rent!

(Continued from page 198)

Cash. When the home is re-sold, it would have to bring $10,200 in order to avoid a loss on the transaction. On the other hand, in the case of a home purchased on contract, any sale price in excess of the original down payment would show a profit—because the additional equity has resulted, not from capital invested, but rather from savings in rental expenditures.

However, to the majority of those who look forward to owning a home of their own some day, the question of making a profit on re-selling their home is probably of minor importance as compared with the problem of first acquiring ownership. A family accustomed to paying $1200 per year for rent, for example, would be only too glad to reduce this cost by purchasing a $12,000 home, were it not for one obstacle. While the original payment of $3000 could probably be made without difficulty, an increase in the annual cash outlay from $1200 to $1560 might act as a serious deterrent.

Yet it is entirely feasible for any family possessed of funds for making an initial payment to own a home without increasing the annual outlay beyond the sum that it is expending annually for rent. The problem is simply one of selecting a home on which the total annual outlay covering the four items of (1) mortgage payments, (2) taxes, (3) insurance, and (4) upkeep will not exceed the total annual rent payment.

As taxes, insurance, and upkeep constitute only a small percentage of the annual cash outlay, the factor which determines largely what priced home a family can afford to buy is the item of monthly payments. The size of this item is controlled, of course, by the balance remaining after the initial down payment. For example, if the sum available for monthly payments is limited to $75, the unpaid balance must not exceed $750, since the monthly payment on a land contract is usually one per cent of the unpaid balance. On this basis, a family in a position to make a down payment of $5000 could purchase a $12,500 home with no greater monthly payment than a family purchasing a $10,000 home, but making a $2,500 initial payment.

The following illustrations reduce to concrete figures a plan whereby a family paying rent at the rate of $100, $50, or $25 per month can, by varying both the purchase price and the initial payment, buy a home without making any addition to their present rent budget. By following the method shown below, it is a simple matter for those paying rentals different from those cited to calculate what priced home can be purchased for any given sum of rent money, paying for it the same as rent.

In certain communities where taxes are below the average, the four per cent allowance to cover taxes, insurance, and upkeep will permit the purchase of a house slightly higher priced than those mentioned in the examples given below. On the other hand, in localities where taxes are higher than average, it will be necessary to select a home slightly lower in price, in order to keep the total annual outlay within the rent figure.

(Continued from page 199)

I am ready for the loan. Then, the following examples show you what can be done with $300, $100, and $50 monthly payments. $100 and $25 payment will allow you to vary the balance to suit your monthly expenditur

I am ready for the loan. Then, the following examples show you what can be done with $300, $100, and $50 monthly payments. $100 and $25 payment will allow you to vary the balance to suit your monthly expenditure.

Financing the new home

(Continued from page 199)

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If you are paying

$100 per month rent

($1200 per year)

By purchasing a $9,000 home and making an initial payment of $2,250, you can pay the balance of $6,750 with your rent money, as follows:

12 monthly payments of $670.50

Taxes, insurance, and upkeep

(4% of value of house and lot)

$360.00

Total annual outlay $1770.00

If you are paying

$50 per month rent

($600 per year)

This sum will enable you to purchase a $4,500 home by making an initial payment of $1,125 and paying the balance of $3,375 at the rate of $33.75 per month, as follows:

12 monthly payments of $280.00

Taxes, insurance, and upkeep

(4% of value of house and lot)

$180.00

Total annual outlay $310.00

If you are paying

$25 per month rent

($300 per year)

The $300 annual rent money will enable you to purchase a $2,200 home by making an initial payment of $550, paying the balance of $1,650 at the rate of $137.50 per month. The annual budget would be as follows:

12 monthly payments of $162.50

Taxes, insurance, and upkeep

(4% of value of house and lot)

$30.00

Total annual outlay $360.00

The American Home

The American Home Portfolio

12 monthly payments of $16.60 each

Taxes, insurance, and upkeep

(4% of value of house and lot)

$8.00

Total annual outlay $198.00

Are you ready for the loan? Then, the following examples show you what can be done with $300, $100, and $50 monthly payments. $100 and $25 payment will allow you to vary the balance to suit your monthly expenditure.

Financing the new home

(Continued from page 199)

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Financing the new home
SLOWLY COOKED
A LITTLE AT A TIME
to capture
rich, delicious flavor

There is only one way to make perfect vegetable soup—cook it slowly, in small batches, until the full flavor of each vegetable is thoroughly "brewed in." That's the way it's made at home—and the way it's made by Heinz.

Thirteen choice vegetables—fresh from the garden—contribute their goodness to Heinz Vegetable Soup. In sunny Heinz kitchens, white-clad chefs use expert care to retain the rare, elusive, delicate vegetable flavors. You'll find it rich and wholesome—truly "home-style" in flavor—and very nutritious.

Save yourself trouble and expense by serving Heinz soups frequently. There is a wide variety from which to choose. Each is fully prepared, ready to serve, and mighty good to eat. Order an assortment today.

H. J. Heinz Company
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOME OF THE NEW 57 VARIETIES

| Cream of Celery | Gumbo Creole | Cream of Oyster |
| Vegetable      | Noodle      | Beef Broth     |
| Mock Turtle    | Mutton Broth| Pepper Pot     |
| Cream of Green Pea | Cream of Tomato | Cream of Asparagus |
| Clam Chowder   | Cream of Mushroom |  |

HEINZ homemade style
SOUPS

DELICIOUS PREPARED SOUPS . . . READY TO SERVE
Financing the new home

[Continued from page 230]

tion, the Oxford Provident Association. The end of a century of this mutual home building effort found nearly twelve thousand such associations scattered through every state, with more than twelve million members who have joined their savings to an amount approximating nine billion dollars. Each year, even through the depression, about a half-million homes are thus financed.

Long ago legal supervision of these beneficent mutual organizations was instituted, and they are now generally supervised by the states, just as banks and insurance companies are inspected and supervised. Failures among them have occurred, of course. Valency can wreck a building association, though by no means as easily as it can break a bank, nor as frequently. The percentage of failures is much lower than for banks.

But the depression has checked the supply of money available for building homes, because many who would thus save have been either unemployed or partly employed. When money was hardest to get, loans were called, mortgages were foreclosed, homes were lost. Here is where Herbert Hoover, the great human publicist, comes into the picture. Long a believer in home ownership as the keystone of American civilization, he put his belief to work when as President he called the memorable Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership which in December, 1931, brought together at their own expense in Washington some three thousand Americans from every state. Six months' notice had been given, and much study had prepared the way for the four days of deliberation which as it proceeded aroused more and more enthusiasm for home ownership.

Indeed, the great impression made by this conference undoubtedly influenced a hostile Congress to yield to Mr. Hoover's insistence and to form the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Amply financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, this new mechanism began at once to provide funds for extending the work of the building and loan associations through a series of twelve home loan banks covering the United States in as many districts. Its first action was to check the foreclosure of mortgages held by closed national and state banks, and that saved thousands of homes to their owners.

Now in carrying forward Mr. Hoover's stated purpose "to protect the home owner," these banks are offering relief money, secured by pledging with them the mortgages taken by building associations, to such organizations in twenty states the laws of which permit the necessary action. Many other states are remedying their legal deficiencies in this respect as legislatures convene.

This new mechanism takes down the stop-sign on the road of home ownership. No longer need an active building association be limited in its operations to the improvements of its members or to restricted bank borrowing. It can pledge its good first mortgages as security for funds with which to build or buy homes secured by other good first mortgages. As building association operation is marvelously economical in comparison with that of banks or insurance companies, because no fancy salaries are paid and all profits automatically go to the shareholders, this additional borrowing need not increase the cost of a loan to the home owner. A well-managed building association, fore proposed, the opposition of the sometimes selfish and sometimes short-sighted bankers and other loaning agencies, who fear that this reviving federal participation may break their strangle-hold on American homes. We see in this Hoover development of a long cherished plan, an escape from the destitution in times of financial stress by the bankers, who really keep "jails for money." We see the self-respecting American citizen given opportunity, as the plan works into full use, as its rough corners are rubbed off, to become safely a home owner on a completely beneficent installment plan.

Before you sign that contract!

[Continued from page 199]

Respecting the mortgages, the purchaser may suppose that a given mortgage on the property matures in the future, whereas the fact may be that it is past due and may be called at any time. The contract should state the fact, and if it merely provides that title is to be taken subject to an existing mortgage of $5000 and interest, the purchaser has no redress, in the absence of any representations, if the mortgage is payable immediately, or in installments that the purchaser may be unable to meet.

Other liens and incumbrances may include a wide variety of items. Suppose a far-fetched and unusual case where the contract provides for the taking of title subject to all liens and incumbrances of record. Such a provision means precisely what it says. The other liens and incumbrances referred to may include mortgages, judgments, mechanics' liens, pending foreclosure or other actions affecting the title, restrictive covenants, conditions, rights of way and easements in favor of others, and a wide variety of other matters subject to which no one in his right senses would want to become an owner, if he appreciated their significance.

Or suppose a provision that title is to be taken subject to restrictive covenants and conditions contained in a specified deed or other instrument. It is possible that such covenants and conditions may preclude the erection of

[Continued on page 234]

AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO — 1

The American Home
Who has not wished that one room, at least, might be done in the best Colonial manner?

TASTES in home decoration differ—fortunately—but there are few of us indeed who do not have an affection for furniture of the Colonial period. In the simple, graceful lines of a tilt-table, a bow-back Windsor, or a solid maple chest with its “willow” brasses, all the glamour and color of Early America seem recaptured. About such pieces is something forever reminiscent of villages and commons and wide New England streets.

Naturally, not all Colonial furniture is equally desirable in our present-day scheme of things. But Whitney Colonial reproductions, copied from famous pieces now treasured in private collections or guarded in museums, place before you the better designs of the Early American centuries at reasonable prices. Authentically reproduced in New England sunny maple and rock birch, by competent workmen trained in the Colonial tradition, this is furniture you will be proud to have your friends see.

In country place, small suburban cottage or city apartment, Whitney furniture is for use throughout the house. In the bedroom, for example, what could be more appropriate than Whitney beds, actual copies in solid maple of famous Early American bedsteads! To go with them are generous chests of drawers, sturdy and masculine. A maple stand, with the fluted Sheraton legs, is ideal for lamp and telephone and books. A dressing glass, Chippendale mirror and Cape Cod rocker with pert ruffles are other pieces you will wish to consider in building your bedroom.

Do not imagine that Whitney furniture must be purchased in “suites.” On the contrary, you can buy one or two pieces at a time, and add to your collection as inclination dictates. Whitney patterns are “open stock.” Each piece is hand-pegged; each piece carries a triple guarantee. Exclusive Whitney dealers, located throughout the country, will be glad to help you make your selections. Ask them or write to us, for a free copy of the booklet, “How to Furnish Your Home in True Colonial Style.” A coupon is below for your convenience.

Illustrated are: Twin beds 516 ($20.00 each); Night table 439 ($26.30); Cape Cod chair 310 ($24.70); Chests of drawers 513 ($56.10 each); Dressing table 414 ($23.50); Bench 662 ($13.30); Mirror 242 ($8).

W. F. WHITNEY CO., So. ANNEPIQUAM, Mass. Department 11455

Please send me a copy of your booklet, “How to Furnish Your Home in True Colonial Style.” Also tell me where I can see the nearest Whitney House.
Before you sign that contract!

[Continued from page 232]

anything on the property except a
one-family dwelling house of a
certain type of construction and
costing not less than $10,000 or
some other minimum amount, and
provide that if anything else is
constructed on the land, the title
will revert to the grantor or some
other person or persons in the
chain of title. Such a situation
would prove embarrassing if not
disastrous to a buyer whose in­tention was to build a two-family
house, or one of a different type
of construction, or one costing,
say, half the specified minimum.
I have met many cases where the
condition is that if at any time
the restrictions upon the property
are violated, the title shall revert
to a former owner. Such restric­tions may be of many kinds, and
title companies, banks and other
lending institutions, as well as
careful individual investors are
not likely to make mortgage loans
upon property so affected where
the restrictions are coupled with a
condition for reverter in case of
a breach. Upon such a reverter,
the buyer’s title would be lost and
the mortgage would become a
scrap of paper.

The only safe rule for a buyer
is to insist upon a contract that
states specifically or with reason­able certainty the liens and in­cumbances subject to which the
title is to be taken, and then to
make sure that he knows the
meaning and effect of each item
referred to. If the contract men­tions “restrictive covenants con­tained in a certain deed, recorded
in Book 1 of deeds, page 4,” the
buyer should make it his business
to ascertain precisely what those
covenants are, before signing. To
accept a contract subject to “re­strictive covenants contained
in deeds of record,” may prove to be
foolish in the extreme, although
it has come to be not unusual for
such contract clauses to add some
such assurance as, “provided that
the same do not prohibit the erec­tion and maintenance of a build­ing such as is now on the prem­ises,” or other words to meet a
given situation.

If a buyer expects to obtain
from his seller a specific right of
way over lands of the seller or of
anyone else, or the right to a water
supply from a well on adjacent
property, or the use of a near-by
bathing beach, or any one of the
myriad rights or easements that
frequently go with deeds, he
should see that the contract in­cludes and properly states the
right or easement, so that the
seller cannot later contend that he
is not bound to deliver.

In like manner, if the buyer
wants and expects to receive any
specific items of personal prop­erty, such as garden tools, ash
barrels, porch furniture, or any
other articles not actually of the
kind attached to the real estate
and known as fixtures such as
would ordinarily go with a deed,
the time to cover such details is
when the contract is being nego­tiated and not after the signing.

It frequently happens that a
buyer expects his seller to make
certain repairs or betterments or
to do other things either before
or after the closing of title. Such
understandings should not be
nebulous or left to verbal assur­ances, or taken for granted. The
contract should be so drawn as to
legally require the seller to do
what the buyer expects. It is
particularly risky for a buyer to
contract for the purchase of an
unfinished building, in course of
erection or completion, without
adequate contract provisions re­quiring the seller to complete free
of mechanics’ lien and other liens
or claims arising out of the build­ing operations, and within some
specified time, preferably by the
date of closing title.

In many cases, the seller hap­pens to be a corporation without
any substantial capital or assets,
and a careful attorney would con­side­r what extent assurances might be taken from such a con­cern. Its agreement, for in­stance, to install an oil-burner, or
to complete the building at some
future time after the closing of
title, might very well be worth­less, unless guaranteed in writing
by some responsible person,
whether one of its officers or
otherwise, or covered by a surety
company bond.

Another important item is that
of the adjustments to be made at
closing. A careless buyer might
be surprised to learn that back in­terest for a number of months
upon the mortgage subject to
which he is buying falls upon him,
or that he must pay the land taxes
for an entire year during part of
which his seller used and enjoyed
the premises, or that the buyer is
entitled to no part of the rents
collected by the seller for the

The AMERICAN HOME
Introduces and Recommends
BON AMI
to The
AMERICAN HOME HOUSEWIFE
Previously introduced
SHREDDED WHEAT
HEINZ SOUPS
WRIGHT’S SILVER CREAM POLISH

AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO - 1
There is a tremendous difference in the quality of real estate purchased under contract to that which can successfully defend against attacks of possible claimants. Gage funds, and any sensible man who wants the quality of his real estate investment, demands marketable titles. Between the two, lending institutions demand marketable titles for the placement of their mortgage funds, and any sensible man who wants the quality of his real estate title to be such that his proposed purchaser under a contract may be lawfully required to perform. A title that is not marketable is not readily salable, and is worth considerably less than one that is. A buyer may agree to take title subject to matters that in themselves render the title unmarketable. Under such a contract, all that is required of the seller is that he deliver accordingly. It is frequently said that such a seller is bound to deliver a marketable title under the contract terms. What is really meant is that he is bound to deliver the title free and clear of all matters affecting the marketability of the title except as otherwise stated in the contract. As already indicated the matters "otherwise stated" may ruin the marketability.

If you happen to be intent upon buying a city or village home, you are apt to encounter a loss unless you understand that in the absence of contract terms to the contrary, a seller is not obligated to clear any notices of so-called violations that may have been filed by the municipality or any of its departments, requiring changes to be made in the building, or respecting its use. It is conceivable that such a notice might involve a financial burden sufficient to impoverish the owner or to render the lawful use of the property impossible, dependent upon the resources of its owner. Such "violations" do not so frequently relate to private one-family dwellings as to multiple family dwellings as to multiple.

The home of Mr. John J. Herman of Orchard Park, N. Y., combines brick, clapboards, and shingles. Garage is attractively attached to the house. Hudson & Hudson were the architects.

---

**The Future!**

**Are You Preparing For It?**

Many men and women, with earning years now behind them, must exist for the rest of life on the proceeds of their savings.

Many more, now earning, will reach the same stage a little further along life's journey. Even the youngest income-producer should think that far ahead.

How shall the funds then in hand be used to secure the greatest possible return—(a) with a guaranty against shrinkage, (b) with freedom from investment problems, (c) with certainty to the end of life?

There is just one answer, provided no part of the original fund needs to be passed along to other hands at death... *buy an Annuity from a strong life insurance company.*

For a man sixty years old, The Prudential guarantees an annual payment equal to 9.25 per cent. of the purchase price. For a man at age 65 the figure is 10.7 per cent., or at age 70 it is 12.9 per cent. For a woman the percentage is slightly less (female annuitants live longer than males).

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AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO - 1
In giving the rock salt treatment, one teaspoonful of rock salt and one of Epsom salts are added to a gallon of water, and the fish are placed in the solution for about four hours. The temperature must be the same as usual.

Fish should be moved about only in nets, the small fish being moved in a spoon.

Many people are ready to carry a fish out fins first if it manages to leap out of the tank, despite the glass panel that is kept over the top of the aquarium (air space being left between the tank and panel however). In such a case merely pick the fish up carefully, and put it where it can rest. It will probably recover.

Some favorite foods of tropical fish are daphnia and enchythrae (white worms). Certain prepared foods are also adequate. Scrap-meat, scrambled eggs, and some other edibles may be substituted for the "live" foods.

Supplies for the aquarium recommended by one authority are as follows: extra tank, rock salt, Epsom salts, mercurichrome, ammonia, a siphon, a dip tube (to clean loose refuse from the water), feeding rings for full grown fish (to prevent the food from spreading all over and fouling the tank), tweezers, nets, a thermostat, scissors for plant clipping, and a razor-blade to clean the aquarium walls on the inside, in case the snails are a little slow in getting around.

Innumerable good books and pamphlets on the care of fish are to be had and should be studied carefully by the beginner. But most of all remember the main rule: leave the fish alone as much as possible. A fish, like a child, can be spoiled both in health and disposition by too much care.

The small garage keeps pace

[Continued from page 219]

As noted in the preceding paragraph will add about $42 to the total.

Unquestionably the type which is rapidly and justly forging ahead in popularity is the overhead door. The stock size is made for a single-car opening 8 feet wide, and either 7"0", 7"6", or 8' high. Each door is divided into several horizontal sections hinged together, the whole mounted on vertical steel tracks, one on either side of the doorway. Steel, or in one case rubber, ball-bearing rollers engage and follow the alignment of the tracks as the door is raised and assumes its position flat on the ceiling. Heavy coil springs accurately counterbalance the door at all times, with the result that it can be raised with exceedingly little effort—usually one finger will suffice if the installation is properly made. In every case the door is equipped with a cylinder lock which may be opened by the house key. Several reputable concerns manufacture and install the doors complete at a cost varying from $50 to $75 per unit. The general principle of operation is the same in each case, only the details vary as one might expect. In one instance, as mentioned above, the bearings are of hard rubber instead of steel. Several manufacturers advocate the use of steel cables instead of chains for operating the doors.

This modern age of ours inculcates ease, comfort, and, may we add, laziness. Mechanical operation of garage doors has resulted. The common garden variety of double outward swinging doors may be opened and closed by pulling a handle on a post set about 10 feet from the garage on the side of the driveway. The fantastic arrangement of control chains is crude and unsightly, but nevertheless it is convenient. Electric operators may be obtained to-day for almost every type of door—even the double outward swinging—although the overhead and the multiple unit, inward sliding and folding, are the ones most readily and easily controlled. A standard motor unit of course is the principal part of the operator, which is designed to run on 110 volt, 60 cycle, alternating current. The driver of the car merely stops at the driveway control post, installed at the side of the approach, and, if he has the rightful and proper key, turns the key switch controlling the door he wishes to open; after he has entered the garage he flicks a toggle switch and the door automatically closes. The same interior switch opens the door upon leaving, and a second flick of a toggle on the driveway post closes it. Simple, isn't it? And all this costs about $125 or

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She is proud of her walls—nightly proud of her Wall-Tex fabric wall coverings—with patterns, colorings and textures carefully chosen for each type of room and in perfect harmony with room furnishings.

All her beautiful Wall-Tex walls are washable—even the living room pattern with its soft, antique finish which blends pattern and background together ... and the dining room print, with a soft finish which imparts added beauty to the colors. So easy to keep clean. And her kitchen is always immaculate. In the gloss finish, Wall-Tex is as easily washed as a china dish.

There are many Wall-Tex patterns and plain tints for any type of room. Ask your decorator or wall paper dealer. If you would like to have the very latest book on interior decoration, mail the coupon and 10c to help cover mailing costs.

WALL-TEX Fabric Wall Coverings

Even the conventional type of garage door should be equipped with sturdy hinges and first-class hardware. (The Stanley Works)
The American Home

First aid in stain removal

Hydrogen peroxide is also a bleach, and may take color out. It is always best to test it on an odd piece of the same goods before risking it on a garment. And where it has been used, the stained place should be repeatedly and carefully rinsed, to remove all traces.

Ink stains
For removing ink dip the stained area in cool water first to take out as much as possible; then apply dilute oxalic acid, rinsing thoroughly after the stain has been removed. No trace of acid should be allowed to remain, as it will rot the fabric. Another good method is to use a commercial ink eradicator and follow the directions accompanying it.

Fruit stains
Bluish fruit stains that do not come out with boiling water usually yield to alternate applications of a ten per cent solution of acetic acid and boiling water. Old brownish fruit stains on linen or cotton material will have to be bleached out with Javelle water.

Iron rust stains
Spread a mixture of salt and lemon juice on the stained area and hold it over the spout of a steaming water kettle. The heat facilitates chemical action. Repeat if necessary.

Chewing gum
One of the easiest ways to remove chewing gum is to apply a solvent like carbon tetrachloride.

Scorch marks
On silks and woolen fabrics it is almost impossible to remove a yellow scorch mark as the heat has actually injured the fiber. On cottons and linens, however, if the scorch is not very deep it may be eradicated. Wet the spot with clear cold water and expose it to the sun. As soon as the spot is dry wet it again and repeat. It is the bleaching action of the oxygen in the air and the heat of the sun that does the work.

The small garage keeps pace

When the car comes to rest and the knob is pulled a second time, with the headlights still burning, the door closes and the garage lights are extinguished. If, however, the headlights are turned off before the knob is pulled, the garage armist holds the door open, and when the door is closed it is securely locked and cannot be forced.

Naturally, the cost of the control installation will vary with each particular condition—the type and size of door, the number of doors to be operated by the same code, layout of approach driveway, the location of the property, etc., and it is therefore impossible to give cost data with any degree of accuracy. However, one may assume that radio control for a single overhead type of door 8' wide and 7' high will cost $400 within the suburban districts of New York; to this of course must be added the cost of the door and its usual hardware equipment.
Reclaiming a Long Island farmhouse

Helen Everett

The old house came into our lives, or more properly, we came into its life on a winter's day five years ago. My husband and I came out of frozen woods on a hill to look down on a bowl of land that had once been an orchard and at the head of that stood the old house with not so much as a window sash in it. Nevertheless, it looked so right and unblinking that we knew at once that it was the one house we wanted to live in. Here with the rough wind whistling through its frame was the thing that had now become difficult to find—an old Long Island farmhouse.

The contour of the land was good. Hills sloped down to the house from the north and east. The house itself stood on a slight rise above the orchard which deepened into woods at the south rim. A great black walnut tree stood guard on one side, and a fir on the other. They were stripping off his journey to map General Howe's fortifications and forces about Brooklyn, crossed Long Island Sound from Connecticut to New York, and while waiting for a boat to take him back to Connecticut. This was refuted however by the Order Book of General Howe which mentions the capture on the night of September 21st and the execution at 11 o'clock the next day in front of Artillery Park, N. Y.

What the limits of the Johnson farm were in 1776, I don't know. The property as we secured it was twenty-three acres with two orchards and the pond. The land was tangled with blackberry bushes, poison ivy, and wild smilax.

The first move structurally was to strip the house of the square frame. Inside, were low ceilings and small rooms. The steep stairway from the first to second floor was enclosed like the one from the second floor to the garret.

The story persists that he returned to Huntington and was captured from Mother Chick's Inn here at the junction of the Long Island Sound and the Connecticut bay. They were striping night, he reached the Johnson farm and fortunately the master himself came to the door. Hale received not only a bed, but some valuable information before continuing his walk to Brooklyn. The story persists that he returned to Huntington and was captured from Mother Chick's Inn here while sitting for a boat to take him back to Connecticut. This is refuted however by the Order Book of General Howe which mentions the capture on the night of September 21st and the execution at 11 o'clock the next day in front of Artillery Park, N. Y.

What the limits of the Johnson farm were in 1776, I don't know. The property as we secured it was twenty-three acres with two orchards and the pond. The land was tangled with blackberry bushes, poison ivy, and wild smilax.

Then the long war with practicality began. On one side there was the architect, Henry H. Saylor. On the other, stood my husband and I with the ingenious program of "Not a hair on its head shall be touched!"

Inside, were low ceilings and small rooms. The steep stairway from the first to second floor was enclosed like the one from the second floor to the garret.

The first move structurally was to strip the house of the square additions. That left on the three floors, one large living room, made by knocking out internal partitions. The great black walnut tree stood guard on one side, and a fir on the other. They were striping

The house stood on a knoll above the orchard; a great black walnut tree stood guard on one side, and a magnificent fir tree on the other.
Are these houses typical of your home?

The owners are all enthusiastic readers of this magazine and have sent these photographs to the Editor voluntarily. If you are not seeing THE AMERICAN HOME regularly, or if your subscription is about to expire, may we suggest that you subscribe or renew now, either through your local newsdealer or direct, by using the blank which you will find inserted in this issue.

If home making is one of your major interests, then you need THE AMERICAN HOME.

—then you’ll want to use the coupon on page 242!
Simple meals for busy folk

Gertrude S. Jones

The woman in business has but little time at the end of the day for concocting elaborate dishes and heavy meals, yet dishes must be nutritious and appetizing and the menus planned to banish monotony. Hereewith are some simple recipes that a busy woman has found easy to prepare and good to eat.

Maine chocolate cake

Cream together one third cupful of butter and one third cupful of sugar. In a small saucepan put one half cupful of milk and one half cupful of cocoa. Cook this until it commences to boil. While that is cooking prepare the batter. Beat together. As the last thing add four quarters cupfuls of flour and one half cupful of cocoa. Fold in the beaten egg white and turn into buttered pan, filling it about three quarters full. Bake ten minutes in a moderate oven.

A tomato or grapefruit salad served with this would be relished because of its acidity. And how about hot biscuits to accompany this masterpiece? There are, of course, many old and tried methods of making them, but I use a prepared mixture that is now on the market, which needs but the addition of milk and a short rest in the oven to convert itself into delicious light biscuits. For good and quick returns from little effort there is probably nothing better.

A friend of mine one Sunday night found that her chief supply of bread stuff consisted of Parker House rolls. Even when crisped in the oven, they are more or less uninteresting. So these rolls were broken partly open, a generous slice of American cheese was inserted in each one, they were popped into a hot oven, and emerged as veritable cheese dreams—luscious, crispy mounds, almost unrecognizable as Parker House rolls, dripping with soft, melted cheese. This might be done with any biscuit.

Omelettes in variety

And now that I have an omelette pan—one of those beanlike affairs that hinge through the center and open out into a nice round pan—the unexpected guest quite frequently is served an omelette. After months of searching I at last found a pan small enough for a two-egg omelette, which serves my purpose when I am alone; for guests, I increase the number of eggs. After beating the yokes and whites separately and combining them, I put half in each side of the pan and while that is cooking prepare the filling—for what is a nice fluffy omelette without some interior decorating? Mushrooms, grated cheese, creamed chicken, mixed vegetables, jelly—many are the fillings that can be used. The guest's taste is consulted, the refrigerator is examined, and the omelette is made according to existing circumstances!

Salad

Jellied salad

Salads, of course, are common supper dishes, and the methods of preparing them are legion. How—

(Continued on page 243)
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Simple meals for busy folk

[Continued from page 241]

ever, if one likes a jellied salad, here is a delicious—and to me a new one—culled from an old newspaper: The recipe calls for one small can of crushed pineapple, one package of lemon jelly, one half cupful of grated carrots (I usually put them through the food chopper). Pour one cupful of boiling water over the lemon jelly and add the pineapple and grated carrots. Fill individual molds (the recipe makes about five small cupfuls) and, when set, serve on lettuce with French dressing. It is quite sweet, and I once used it as dessert (without the lettuce of course) nicely decorated with whipped cream, and it was proclaimed a great success. This, however, has to be prepared in advance.

Desserts

I always have on hand some of the prepared arrowroot puddings to be made with milk, as they can be served almost as soon as they are cold. To console those who are counting the calories, these arrowroot puddings are said to be served almost as soon as they are cold. To console those who are counting the calories, these arrowroot puddings are said to be made with milk, as they can

Reclaiming a Long Island farmhouse

[Continued from page 239]

Under that bedroom was the coveted area that would be given to a dining room. The dining room was not so important to us as a library, so the walls were built with pine shelves on the three sides with the fireplace on one side. The wide pine board trim and rough-hewn beamed ceilings help greatly to preserve much of the historic atmosphere of the Colonial days when the house sheltered Nathan Hale for a night.

The wide pine board trim and rough-hewn beamed ceilings help greatly to preserve much of the historic atmosphere of the Colonial days when the house sheltered Nathan Hale for a night.
Good buys of the month

A real value of the month is this Italian hand work dinner cloth, 64" x 90", in écru crash linen with eight napkins, 18" square. Launder's beautifully, too. The price is remarkably low—$6.95, postage prepaid.

For the week-end traveler, or to carry to the golf club, we suggest a carry-all bag of water-proof suede, with brass hardware, which is light-weight and compact, and holds an almost unbelievable amount. Comes in ten colors and is 20" long. One of the season's outstanding and smartest values. $2.00, express collect.

You'll want any number of these ever useful metal trays at only $1.50 each, postpaid. 20" x 91/2", with handles. They are amply large and convenient for serving. The blue tray has six holders for glasses and a darling sailor scene on white background. The red one is plain with a charming, colorful old English print for decoration.

Here is a popular beverage set for the popular host. "Father, Dear Father, Come Home with Me Now" and other humorous verses from the old songs of our grandmothers' day invite good cheer. The pieces may be bought individually. In buff colored Bakeware with touches of red, and black prints. 6" mugs are $1.25 each. Pitcher $4.75, Pretzel or Cookie Jar $7.50, both 8" high. Express collect.

Dainty and unusual is this mirror ball lamp and white pleated parchment shade with pretty bow in white grosgrain ribbon. A find of the month that will add a note of beauty and charm, whether used as a single lamp in the living room or in pairs for the dressing table. Stands 11" high, and the price is $4.00, express collect.

Smart and decorative are these practical tilt-top tables that may be used for bridge, refreshments, or as an occasional table. Tops measure 27" square, and their interesting designs make them useful also as screens. The mahogany table in foreground has a hunting scene in brown, red, blue, and green; $13.50. The all-over tapestry design is priced at $10.00, maple. Both will be sent express collect.
**Our April decorating lesson is solving actual home problems**

**Problem 1—Rearranging a room**

This is the original floor plan of the living room in the home of an American Home reader who consulted our decorating staff about the rearrangement of the furniture and accessories.

Why? Two chairs facing each other at either side of the fireplace will make for cozy conversation. The piano was put flat against the wall, for it is much easier to decorate around straight or structural lines than diagonal ones. The large table was given an important place because it is one of the most distinguished pieces in the room. The coffee table and nest of tables were placed in more useful positions. The more intimate conversational grouping has been planned to eliminate the circle effect which always gives the feeling of shouting across a room.

**Problem 2—Decorating a nursery**

The nursery furniture sounds perfectly charming, and either pink (a very soft tone with lots of white mixed with it) walls with white moulding around the paneling or a soft shade of blue with white moulding would look very sweet. If you decide to use pink I'd suggest a white material for the clothes press, with small figures of pink, blue, green, and yellow, or a blue background with these same colors in a floral design. There are also many children's patterns, such as toys and animals on a white background which add interest to a room. If the figure is small enough, it would look very smart to use this as draperies for the clothes press, with small pink (a very soft tone with lots of white mixed with it) walls.

**Problem 3—Solve and send in your suggestions**

"The first difficulty is the possibility of hanging a drape over the window and the bed, with a low table for toys, etc., so that the child will not necessarily have to play on the floor all the time.

"The low straight back chair would fit nicely in the corner between the window and the bed with a white background which add interest to a room. If the figure is small enough, it would look very smart to use this as draperies for the clothes press, with small pink (a very soft tone with lots of white mixed with it) walls."
Garden facts and fancies

Definite efforts are being made by the management of the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago this year to give horticulture and gardening its due share and opportunity. Invitations were extended to the various "special" societies to feature their particular interests and, in addition, there will be in all likelihood other feature displays. The general plan will include some fifty garden units displaying different types and styles of garden designs with appropriate background settings. In addition plans are being made for a series of twenty-one special displays in the larger Horticultural Building for which the following schedule is announced:

Sat., June 10th to 17th—Peonies
Sat., June 17th to 23rd—Orchids, Sweet peas, California flowers
Sat., June 24th to 30th—Roses
Sat., July 1st to 7th—Delphiniums, Larkspurs, Lilies, perennials
Sat., July 8th to 14th—Garden and flower painting, sculpture, and flower arrangements
Sat., July 15th to 21st—First Gladiolus show
Sat., July 22nd to 28th—Cacti
Sat., July 29th to Aug. 4th—Lilies, Hollyhocks, Hardy Phlox
Sat., Aug. 5th to 11th—Water lilies, water plants, fish, exotics
Sat., Aug. 12th to 18th—Garden club week and amateur summer show
Sat., Aug. 19th to 25th—Astern, Zinnias
Sat., Aug. 26th to Sept. 1st—Second Gladiolus show
Sat., Sept. 2nd to 8th—Carnations
Sat., Sept. 9th to 15th—Vegetables, fruits, nuts
Sat., Sept. 16th to 22nd—Dahlias
Sat., Sept. 23rd to Sept. 29th—Roses
Sat., Sept. 30th to Oct. 6th—California Chrysanthemums
Sat., Oct. 7th to 13th—Florists' Telegraph Delivery Ass'n. and Retail Florists

In the World's Fair of a generation ago horticultural displays attained a very high standard, and much good to gardening in that section of the country is traced to the efforts then made under the direction of the much esteemed John Thorpe, an outstanding culturist of the day. The progress to be noted in the third of a century since that time is remarkable. One of the more pretentious events of the current effort is the World's Fair International Dahlia Exhibition by the specially organized Central States Dahlia Society.

The Dykes Iris Award

We would seem to be running strongly to Western interests in garden affairs in this month's chat, for I now have to record the award of the 1932 Dykes Iris Medal to a Western variety, namely: Rameses, bred by Hansen P. Sass on his farm near Washington, Nebraska. He conducts an extensive plant breeding establishment in connection with his farm, and has made his influence felt in Irises especially.

Rameses is, so to speak, a by-product of Mr. Sass' attempts to obtain a tall, large-flowered Iris of the variegata type in which he has succeeded during the last two years, but Rameses which occurred as one of the intermediate steps will remain more famous than the variegatas. Its breeding is Baldwin X King Tut.

Baldwin is a very large dark blue-purple flower, on the border line between blue and red-purple with a background of Amas, pallida, and Caterina. King Tut is one of the most brilliantly colored of all the Tall Bearded Irises in brown-red. It has variegata and Amas in its ancestry. Baldwin and King Tut were evolved after a series of crosses with the variegata type in mind.

The cross of Baldwin X King Tut was made when they first bloomed. Rameses and the beautiful dark red-purple, Waconda, came from the same seed pod.

The medal winner is a pink blend. The standards are a mingling of henna and yellow and the falls tourmaline-pink. The beard is yellow and the center of the flower yellow. It is 38 inches tall, the blooms large with slightly drooping falls. Rameses has proved an excellent seed parent.

It is a vigorous grower in all parts of the United States and Canada and is a free bloomer.

Rameses is the third American Iris to receive the Dykes Memorial medal offered in France, England, and the United States by The Iris Society of England to be awarded to the outstanding Iris of the year. The other two Dykes medal Irises are Sidney B. Mitchell's San Francisco, the first of the giant plicata class; and Clarence P. Connell's Dauntless, a beautiful red.

The selection of Rameses for the high honor accorded it came as something of a surprise, no effort having been made to draw notice or publicity, and so far as I can find out nobody ever thought of getting a photograph of the flower, and I have inquired far and wide since the announcement was made. Mr. S. R. Duffy tells me he has grown Rameses for three years, and "thinks it a beauty." One attribute of several of these newer "interior" breedings is that they seem to fit well over a wider territory—California, Middle West, and East—and that is progress. Iris Society Awards of Merit went to Desert Gold (Kirkland); Polar King (Donahue); Royal Beauty (McKee); Clara Noyes (Sass); Chromylla (Loomis).

3rd prize (above) Mr. and Mrs. Ira B. Fryer, Riverside, California. These awards are in Class I, amateur, all work done by the family, and surely are stimulating examples of achievement. The awards are made on selections from the winners in various local garden contests.
ROSE LOVERS
Look to Dreer's
For the Newest and Best

Our 1933 offerings of roses include, of course, that latest rose sensation—the new hardy climber, "Blaze.” Of vigorous climbing habit, with flowers of blazing scarlet, this remarkable ever-blooming rose is destined to repeat the 1931 record of that other hardy climber, the New Dawn Rose. Strong 2-year-old plants of the "Blaze"—which produces flowers on both the old and new growth—are offered at $2.00 each.

At the same time, the New Dawn Rose—the ever-blooming Dr. W. Van Fleet, with its beautiful, flesh-pink flowers—is offered at the reduced price of $1.50 each for strong 2-year-old plants.

Also, Dreer’s Dozen Roses—the famous, perfectly balanced collection of choice Hybrid-Tea Roses that will thrive in any section—are now available at $7.50 per dozen.

The 1933 Dreer’s Garden Book is free on request to those interested in roses, vegetable and flower seeds, perennial plants, etc.

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Our new 1933 Catalog is absolutely the most useful and complete book published in America on hardy plants and rock plants. Write and we will send you a copy at once.

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PEAT MOSS
makes poor soil good—
and good soil better

What Peat Moss Is
Perhaps you have never heard of peat moss. Or possibly, if you have, the word doesn’t mean anything very definite.

Peat moss is a particular kind of peat. As peats are named according to botanical composition it might even more correctly be called “moss peat” rather than peat moss; because it is a type of peat which was formed from various mosses. Moss peat is indeed descriptive and does clearly distinguish it from other types or different grades of peat—often erroneously called and often sold as peat moss.

Peat is found in all countries. And yet, the particular types of peat moss, properly prepared and perfectly adaptable to garden use come to us, at present, only from Germany and Holland. It might rightfully be termed “decayed vegetable matter” or “humus,” in a state of arrested decay. A source of organic matter that is distinctly out of the class of just “humus.” A soil improver free from weed seeds, highly absorbent and retentive of moisture, rich in carbonaceous matter, and free from harmful mineral content—combined advantages found in no other soil improver.

What Peat Moss Does for You
Peat moss will prepare any soil for garden purposes and will improve the best growing soil, both physically and in fertility. It breaks up and renders more friable heavy clay soils. It binds and gives more body to loose sandy soils. It assures constancy of moisture about the plant root level at all times. It acts as a reservoir for plant food applied in a form of commercial fertilizer.

Peat moss used as a Summer mulch does away with the back breaking toil of weeding and cultivating... adds a touch of freshness and newness to every part of the garden. No other one material available for garden use will do for the garden one half the things which peat moss does.

If you have never used peat moss a delightful experience awaits you. You will find it so different from anything else you might have used. You may use it liberally, confident of good results. Your garden will be one for you to take pride in—for all to admire. Don’t deny yourself this pleasure—this safety. It is folly to be ever tempted to employ a “bargain” substitute.

Why not, at this time, consider peat moss as a garden aid? Your dealer will be glad to tell you more about this soil improver and will gladly recommend how much peat moss you should use for your particular type of soil. We, too, offer to lend our aid.

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AMERICA’S FINEST PLANTS AND BULBS
Rhododendrons need less care than most plants

This Rose Bay correctly cared for has bright dark gloss to the leaves, long shoots of yearly growth and generous white or pinkish flowers about July first. Only a little less hardy is the Catawba Rhododendron, with purple-pink bloom in June. Not nearly so much shade is required for this species, which in many places will stand full sunlight if the wind is kept away. Half shade proves better.

The small-leaved, small-flowered Carolina Rhododendron needs still less shade, but never reaches the noble proportions of the other two, nor has it the extreme hardiness.

Among the tenderer Hybrids Loderi (white), Pink Pearl, Cynthia (pink), Lady Mitford (peach), Broughtoni Aureum (yellow), Goldsworth Yellow, Doncaster (scarlet), Purple Splendor are a few out of hundreds.

Rock garden species include ferrugineum, fastigiatum, intricatum, scintillans, chryseum, haematodes, cantabile, williamsianum, and a hundred others.

Do not expect to obtain all these with ease. However, many are now available at nurseries specializing in this field, and the list grows every year.

Even the most difficult and tender kinds may be encouraged north of their supposed northern limits in wind-sheltered spots near large bodies of water. Others do splendidly in mountain ravines.

Keep the list of special requirements before you till you know them by heart.

1. Make your soil acid.
2. Do not dig. Mulch.
3. Fertilize with very old manure, granulated peat moss or other peat, leaf mold, and pure vegetable compost.
4. Use no lime, bonemeal, or any garden fertilizer.
5. Shelter from wind.
7. Never let the roots dry out or stand in water.
8. Thin the flower buds after transplanting.
9. Cut away flower heads immediately after blooming.

Observe all these rules and you can make Rhododendrons thrive. Do not object to the trouble involved, for when at their best, no evergreen is nobler in form and color.
**$ Dollar ideas $**

A radio tube for darning

I have found a burned-out radio tube excellent as a substitute for a darning egg. **Mrs. F. N. Ellsworth, Port Ewen, N. Y.**

A sewing hint

This will be found useful to the home sewer who wishes to make the hem of her own skirt even. Chalk a spot, on a window sill, then turn completely around letting the chalk mark the skirt at the hips. By measuring down from the chalk mark all around, the skirt will hang evenly. **Miss H. Edna Bair, Coatsville, Penn.**

A glass cover for dumplings

Dumplings are certain to become soggy if the cover of the steamer is lifted while they are cooking, and yet one likes to know how they are progressing. To satisfy my curiosity I use a glass pie plate for a cover. I can see through this and need not run the risk of ruining the dumplings. **Mrs. Minnie Krause, St. Louis, Mo.**

A birthday reminder

As a reminder of the birthday dates of my friends and relatives I check the dates on my kitchen calendar at the beginning of the year. As I go about my kitchen duties I am reminded far enough in advance to send the proper greeting. **Mrs. Paul L. Miller, Columbus, Ohio.**

A practical kitchen table top

I find that linoleum is the most practical covering to use on my kitchen table. It can be cut to fit any size table. It may match the linoleum on the floor or may carry out any desired color scheme. Hot dishes and pans will not mar it; it is easily cleaned and will wear extremely well. **Mrs. J. Paul Price, Greensboro, N. C.**

Extending the life of candles

To make candles last longer place them in the refrigerator for a few days before using. They will hold their shape better and will burn more slowly. **Mrs. Ashton Gardner, Hollidaysburg, Penn.**

Geranium in tea

I keep a rose geranium plant on the kitchen window sill not only for decorative purposes but to use when serving tea. I put a leaf on the tea tray and as each cup is poured I dip the leaf quickly into the tea and out again. It gives the tea an unusual and delectable flavor. **Mrs. H. P. Hiem, Englewood, N. J.**

A soap shaker for economy

A perforated ten-cent sugar shaker filled with soap powder or beads will not only be economical but handy when washing dishes, silk hose, or small silk garments. **Mrs. W. Douglas Meriwether, Elkins, W. Va.**

Hard water rings

When hard water is allowed to stand in glasses or vases a white sediment forms. To remove it fill the vessel with vinegar and let it stand until the deposit is dissolved. **Mrs. Mary B. Norwood, Peru, Nebraska.**

To flavor doughnuts

When frying doughnuts drop a few whole cloves in the boiling fat. This imparts a very pleasant flavor to the doughnuts. **Ainslee Spindel, Tullytown, Penna.**

A painting hint

Before painting woodwork coat the doorknobs and locks with a thin film of vaseline so that if paint spatters on these parts, which it is very apt to do, it may be easily wiped off. **Mrs. C. F. Wagner, Fond du Lac, Wis.**

RENOCVATE YOUR LAWN

**Henderson’s Lawn Grass Seed sown this Spring will give you a beautiful turf all Summer**

The Spring treatment of your lawn is the most important of the whole year. A good raking as soon as the weather permits, followed by an application of Henderson’s Lawn Enricher and Henderson’s Lawn Grass Seed will produce marvelous results.

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Every detail has been worked out accurately to the scale of 1 inch = 3 feet. The pasted elevation, then, of a forty-foot house will be about 13 inches wide when completed.

The creator of this cut-out house designing scheme, Harry A. Groesbeck, Jr., member of the National Alliance of Art and Industry, has worked closely with the well-known architect, Melvin Pratt Spalding, A.I.A., so that all the materials and designs suggested are authentic and architecturally correct.

Send 50¢ with order, to Building Service, THE AMERICAN HOME, Garden City, N. Y.
A little rock garden

Mrs. Francis P. Hallinan

We decided to add a rock garden in a place viewed from the sunporch. Along the border there was a planting of evergreens and a few Flowering Crabs which served nicely as a background for our garden, a space of about twenty by thirty feet.

The stones used in this little garden are the natural weather-worn, porous type; many still retaining their original Moss and dainty Ferns. Drainage and soil are of utmost importance. A good soil mixture suitable to the majority of plants is made up of loam, leaf-soil, stone chips, and plenty of grit. For the lime-loving plants nothing is better than old mortar rubble; other plants, however, may require nothing more than peat, grit, and leaf-soil. So in making and filling our garden pockets the soil most suitable to the likes of the little dwellers can be used.

Rockery building is a fascinating pastime and one's imagination and originality may find scope for expression in various ways. What can be lovelier than a miniature "waterfall" of Campanula pusilla alba? Or one's thoughts may run to a woodland dell, rocky crest, or trickling stream and tiny pool. In the little glade, the trickling stream and tiny pool. In the little glade, the rocks are of utmost importance. A good soil mixture suitable to the majority of plants is made up of loam, leaf-soil, stone chips, and plenty of grit. For the lime-loving plants nothing is better than old mortar rubble; other plants, however, may require nothing more than peat, grit, and leaf-soil. So in making and filling our garden pockets the soil most suitable to the likes of the little dwellers can be used.

As another feature we have a rock garden in mind) many of the plants now growing in it were started from seed, the only requirements being an ordinary garden frame and endless time and patience. Gentiana farreri, Irish Heath, some of the Dianthus, Violas, and Aubretia in abundance, Ramondia pyrenica, and many of the choice Primulas were raised from seed. Some of these were in bloom the following year! For a "first-year garden" the progress is quite remarkable, and the garden is rich in bloom. An effective color scheme of pink, blue, lavender, and of course white is being worked satisfactorily. Mid-September one finds the garden aglow and worthy of note. Gentiana sino-ornata, the dainty Aethionemas, Primula farinosa and cistus, and such a wealth of Violas, Apricot Queen and Jersey Gem being particularly attractive. Nothing can be sweter than the little clusters of Alpine Poppies so daintily snuggling against the rocks. All summer the garden was sweet with its tidy tufts of Alpine Pinks, Phlox diffusa, Primulas, Violas, and the interesting Dryas octopetalas with large creamy blossoms and fluffy seed.

A few suitable annuals may be an important factor in any rock-garden. Here we have the tiny star blossoms of Ionopsis acaule, Leptopusithin rosea, the glorious gentian blue of Anagaliss, and some charming little Asters of trailing habit with flowers of softest blue.

Several dozen pink and lavender Erythroniums among dainty foliage of Ferns and Thalictrum occupy one corner. Also the Grecian Anemone fulgens has its place as well as Daphne cneorum, loveliest and sweetest of dwarf shrubs. One of the finest blue flowering plants of this garden is Lithospermum prostratnum which for its long duration of bloom and heavenly blue color, occupies a first place among rock plants. The warm coloring of winter blooming Heather, and Christmas roses soon followed by the denticulate Primulas are possibilities within reach of all. Why not have them?
SAVE EVERY PAGE

**AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO - 2**
**AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO - 1**
**AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO - 4**
**AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO - 8**
**AMERICAN HOME PORTFOLIO - 6**

Next month we shall offer you a new service—a home-planner's portfolio for filing important building information.

How many of us keep complete files of magazines, intending some day to go through them and clip those things we want to save for future reference—and somehow never get to it?

We have in preparation, a new service for American Home readers, and will announce full details, with photographs of the actual portfolio and necessary equipment in the May issue of THE AMERICAN HOME. However, we have already completed the classifications under which all important building information can be filed for quick and easy reference and have so classified the important building pages in this issue—keep them all for filing in this new Portfolio!

Superior in every respect to the usual "scrap book," this portfolio service will come to our readers with all the necessary equipment for keeping information in an orderly, easily-referred-to manner. It will include:

- A loose-leaf portfolio,
- Indices, filing tabs,
- Paper punch, etc.

The classifications, as worked out by our Building Service include Remodeling, Plumbing and Heating, Hardware—in fact every subject on which the future home builder wants authentic, authoritative advice when he gets ready to build.

Watch for full details in the May issue of THE AMERICAN HOME!
April, 1933

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becomes increasingly important

LONG, long ago the wisdom of

the ages found expression in

the adage:

"For every evil under the sun

There be a remedy or there be

none"

and you will remember the saw

went on to advise philosophically

"If there be one, go and find it!

If there be none, why never

mind it?"

It was a comforting calm and

fatalistic kind of philosophy that

really left one complacently

satisfied by subtly suggesting the

policy of laisser faire.

And in the dark days of little

exact knowledge about the posi-
tive control of the ills to which

the flesh or the plant or anything

else might be heir, it was possibly

good advice. But not now! Oh
dear, no. Research work has un-

covered the causes of so much

that was merely mysterious that

the problem is now largely one of

recognition, and then the applica-
tion of the suitable remedy.

In the garden more exact

knowledge of the pests that cause

the troubles has greatly simplified

the control, and then the manu-
facturers have stepped in and ac-

cepting the recommendations of

research chemists have joined their

in their book

Insects and

Diseases of Ornamental Trees and

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in 1931 alone the three com-

paratively recently spread pests,

the elm-leaf beetle, the Japanese

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leaf beetle defoliated three quar-
ters of a million trees in the

northeastern states alone! Think

of that, and remember that in

your own garden the damage to

the trees is insignificant in com-

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Dept. H-4

Springfield, New Jersey
Reminders from a gardener’s diary

A P R I L. Outdoor planting time is here, and what a relief not to be caught without my notes. Before I started gardening by means of chart and well-devised program, gardening was just a hit-or-miss proposition for me. I never knew where I stood. But the experience of years has shown me that preparedness counts.

When I started my garden I didn’t know what to do next, but it had paid me to keep a careful record of past years’ activities. The garden’s uncovered, so what now? What’s to be planted outdoors this month? Better get seeds ready.

FLOWERS: Annual Phlox, Snapdragons, Verbena, Ageratum, Mignonette, Dianthus, Cosmos, Gypsophila, and Eschischoltzia.


And in the hotbed: Heliotrope, Asters, Petunias, Cucumbers, Egg-plant, Melons, Peppers, and Tomatoes.

APRIL 1. Ought to transplant Cabbage and Cauliflower from frames into the garden. Start seeds in frame in places left vacant by plants removed (perennials and vegetables).

2. Clean up the perennial border and rock garden. Trim off the dead stakes.


5. Prune Roses (Hybrid Teas, Teas, and Hybrid Perpetuals).


7. Set out new shrubs and trees.

8. Give application of plant food to shrubs, border perennials, Peonies, Tulips, and Narcissus.


10. Harden off vegetable plants started in frame or indoors.

11. Sow Snapdragon, annual Phlox, Verbenas, Ageratum, and other half hardy annuals in hotbed.

12. Prune grape vines and orchard fruits. Dig around and fertilize everything.

13. Set out plants and bulbs that were forced indoors and have bloomed already.

14. Divide and reset perennials that have been in one place three years.

15. Take cuttings of perennials. Put them in sand box. Time to give lawn top dressing if it’s been forgotten before.

16. Go over flower beds, spading thoroughly. Rake well until soil is fine.

17. Give Roses some bordeaux mixture. Rub sprouts from trees as they appear.

18. Sow flower seeds.

19. Spray everything as directed in the chart.

20. Mow lawn. Don’t wait until grass grows tall.


23. Prune Forsythia and other spring flowering shrubs as soon as they have finished blossoming.

24. Plant Gladiolus corms in rows, for growing on the next crop of crows. Plant Galtonias and Tuberoses.


26. Watch for weeds. Prepare ground for Dahlias, so weeds can be pulled out before tubers are put in next month.

27. Set out Pansies wintered in frame.


29. Take cuttings of house plants.

30. Follow spraying instructions, and go over the list for the month to see if anything has been forgotten.

Watch watering, weeding, cultivation frequently during the month.—1. GEORGE QUINT.
Do you want a natural "woody" pool?

Then you'll want to make the plan irregular, and perhaps include an artificial little brook. When is a drain necessary? How much water surface to allow for plants and shrubs? What labor and materials are needed for excavation and construction of it? These are the things important to know before you actually start to build that pool, the kind of information that will save you many heartaches and disappointments, as well as saving in expense. It is the sort of information you will find in this useful and valuable booklet.

Making Lily pools and rock gardens... for 20¢

Linoleum braced with wood making the concrete form

The two illustrations here were taken from a fascinating yet thoroughly practical article on small pool construction in the January issue of The American Home.

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