The American Home

May - Spring Decorating - 1934

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MRS. JEAN AUSTIN, Editor

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THE AMERICAN HOME, Garden City, N. Y.

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THE AMERICAN HOME, May, 1934
THE MORE
THE MERRIER

IF YOU SERVE A BUFFET SUPPER

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Name

Address

AH-3
Some wild Irises of Louisiana
Painted by Caroline Dormon
See page 376
In a small room one should use furniture, patterns, and pictures in diminutive scale. This same principle applies to the eighty-foot lot. First, the house should not occupy more than a third of the total square footage. The walks should not be too broad. The pool should not be too expansive. Shrubs and evergreens, especially those planted away from the bordering background, should not be over bulky. The Mugho Pine, small Junipers, dwarf fruit trees, and Dogwoods all fit into the smaller scheme.

Of all the shrubs in the small garden the common Elderberry is one of the most satisfactory. It is easily transplanted and may be controlled by pruning. In the spring the Elderberry is crested with great flat clusters of snow-white flowers. By late summer equally ornate masses of deep purple and black berries develop to attract the birds. The Elderberry is commonly found along streams, although it grows well in ordinary garden soil. It is an excellent background for a pool.

Give me a little garden on an eighty-foot lot. It responds so readily to a half day’s attention each week. From my experience and observation this is about all the average suburbanite can spare from his golf, his family duties, and his social program—and all he needs for perfection and seclusion in a garden all his own.
There seems to be little conscious plan in the furnishing of this tiny pink house, yet there is unquestioned charm in this more or less random assemblage which bespeaks the artist back of it all—an expression of personality.

The built-in bed in the baby's room is framed in a scrolled cornice. At the other end of the room, a corresponding cornice and ruffled curtains make a sleeping nook for nurse.
Once upon a time there was a fairy princess. And the fairy princess lived on a beautiful bit of land, with the changing blues of the sea reaching out not so very far away, and with great trees of spreading green over flowers and bushes covered with pink blooms, and yellow, and lavender, and every other sweet color you can imagine. And the fairy princess had chosen for her house a tiny bit of a thing that in the beginning was hardly a house at all, but that gradually grew and grew until it had all the different rooms that were needed, and that, because it was set down on this lovely land, itself looked like one of the flowers, with its soft, welcoming colors, now bright in the sun, now a little faded in the shadows.

Sounds like a fairy tale? Not at all, for the fairy princess is Lauren Ford, the artist, and the fairy tale house is really hers. These words are really not exaggerated a bit, and a tale to encourage one and all of us.

As she herself puts it, "the main attraction of the house and possibly its inconvenience is that it was very slowly and very hand-nedly built up out of nothing." It started by being a beach shack. The farm, in Rye, New York, of which the land it now stands on was a part, was worked for profit, in which the land it now stands on was a part, was worked for profit, and when the farmer felt that he needed more space for his chickens, he hoisted the shack up on a wagon and trundled it away from the beach back to a convenient spot next to the chicken yard. Then there is the dining room. Today it is all but hidden from the road by an overgrown tangle of shrubs and vines and branches sweeping low to the lawn. The outside is partly shingled, partly plaster, painted pink, with faded blue trim. The roof is shingled, and the fence white.

From the outside, one would never believe that inside there is a living room, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, and bath. And besides this there are a front porch, a tiny garden room filling in the angle between the living room and one of the bedrooms, and an uncovered terrace on the other side of the house, between two juts that are the second bedroom and the kitchen, which, screened over the top and the one remaining side, makes a perfect place for summer meals.

Pink is a favorite color in this little house. It follows you from the outside in, for all the walls inside are done a pale flesh pink that proves a most satisfying background for any other color introduced. Although window curtains all over the house are of fresh white dotted Swiss, there are perky little valances and tie-backs in gay calicoes, to say nothing of colorful hooked rugs, which make it seem, more than ever, a picture-book house.

In the living room, opening from the front porch, tiny valances and tie-backs at the windows are of red and yellow calico, and built-in bookshelves are lined with a bright light china blue. These bookshelves do not show in the photograph, but they are there, back of the sofa, and right next to an unseen window which opens out on to the miniature conservatory. Here there is more of the same lovely blue, all over the walls, and making a perfect setting for colorful potted plants and the chintz-covered lounging chairs that show how much the room is really lived in.

Then there is the dining room. At first this was kitchen and dining room both, as the homely stoves in the chimney alcove, and the hinged top over the kitchen sink by the window, will testify. Now a separate kitchen has been added, but this dining room retains its present picturesque quality thanks to an original utility. The fireplace was copied from that in a Savoyard chalet, a very ancient house belonging to friends. In brick, painted white, it is finished with a very narrow pine shelf just wide enough for the lids of gleaming brass pots, and with a charming little built-in sideboard also of pine, backed with beautiful old tiles. There is...
There is humor, too, in this little house, in the amusing painted scenes on its furniture. The ceiling was too low, so a light was concealed in the air space above the ceiling.

Built-in furniture proved a saving grace in many cases. The small chimney dresser in the dining room is no less appealing than the built-in bed in the baby's room, which is so dainty with its pink walls, blue crib alcove, and white painted brick chimney. Beside the crib are built-in cupboards to hold the baby's wardrobe; one of them, for tiny coats and sweaters, even having a sliding rod! At the other end of this room a scrolled corner corresponding to that around the crib, and a pair of curtains, makes a sleeping nook for nurse.

There seems to be little conscious plan in the furnishing of this tiny pink house. The comfortable rocking chair, rosewood sofa, ladder-back chairs, and all the lamps and old prints and daguerreotypes, obviously spell a long family tradition and one full of the delights of acquisition.

There is unquestioned charm in this more or less random assemblage which bespeaks the artist back of it all. And there is humor too. In one of the bedrooms, a bureau carries painted decorations representing views of the living room and of the outside of the house. One of the doors leading to the bathroom is decorated with a huge china plate, thus to disguise its identity. All of which is simply personality, delightfully and originally expressed in terms of decoration.
Neutral colors were used in this living room—but with what dramatic effect! A wallpaper with a tobacco brown break key motif on an eggshell ground. Woodwork done in tobacco brown, ceiling egg shell. Tub chairs in tiny figured rose satin, ivory urn lamps with gold handles, and a hand-tufted wool hearth rug over a brown carpet. Decorated by J. L. Hudson

Clara Shanofelt

Fortunately the time when good taste “dictated” that the well-dressed interior should be inconspicuous, neutral, and unobtrusive is long past. Indeed, if good taste ever did dictate anything of the sort it could only have been in reaction from the blatanties of color and pattern that burst forth with such extravagance at the end of the Victorian period. Such decorative abuses were bound to be followed by a mood of penitence and abnegation. Neutral colors were felt to be safe and blameless, and many of us have gone on living with them, not because they give us any active pleasure, for often we find them boring and depressing, but because we are careful lest in trying to brighten a room we merely succeed in making it garish. But surely we can now graduate from the ivory and neutral color class with safety and assurance.

Fortunately, good color schemes are no more expensive than bad or merely uninteresting ones. They are, of course, more trouble; they take more thought. But to anyone who relishes a challenge their achievement brings the exhilaration of all creative effort. To me a white house was once such a challenge. It had been remodeled from a nondescript shack into a very delightful Connecticut farmhouse, with dipped shingles and vivid peacock blue shutters. It stands in a setting of wood and garden, with a mountain behind it. Such a landscape was in itself a challenge. It made one want to do something singularly lovely with the rooms that looked out upon it.

"Let us not have a white or pale interior," I said. "With all the morning sunlight pouring in from the east and south, and reflected from the river, white walls would be frightfully glaring. Besides, I have seen so many hundreds and thousands of white rooms with mahogany furniture in my life. They are all right, but there are too many of them. Let's be a little more enterprising. Gray walls or tan walls would look dull and sad in winter. Let's not have gray or tan walls—please!" There are people who lack color imagination. They are unable to visualize colors, and they are terrified by the mention of decorative schemes with which they happen to be unfamiliar. Usually they like them when they have been successfully realized. Hence the note of supplication in the foregoing, if you have a vision. I believe in fighting for it, or even in resorting to wiles and a certain amount of duplicity, if necessary. After all, I had nothing wild or crazy in mind.

In the end I had my way. Because the house had a central hall with open arched doorways into the living room and dining room on either side it was felt that it would be desirable to keep the whole downstairs a unit. And yet we wished to avoid the monotony of having it all alike. There is a shade of soft blue-green, grayed just a little, that was often used for the painted panelings of 18th century French and English houses. Like lemon-yellow it is becoming both to people and to furniture. The entire living room was painted in that color—walls, woodwork, and ceiling. The mahogany furniture was largely good early Victorian, and we had the grape-carved sofa and armchair covered in a deep peacock blue frieze that told admirably against the blue-green walls. One wall was lined with open book shelves. The feature of the opposite wall was a late 18th-century carved wood mantel with a design of Adam swags and paterae which we had picked up on a country drive, and which the architect had installed so successfully that it looked as if it had been born in the room. The windows of the wall between these two looked into the back garden, and those of the opposite wall straight out upon the river. We hung curtains of flowered sunfast chintz in a vivid raspberry red, gray-green, and rose, and no glass curtains, since anything veiling such a view would have been an impertinence and a desecration.

In the dining room across the
Turn right and look upon a living room with a fireplace wall of gray and side wall of blue-green; red-violet carpet; white Swedish hand-loomed rug; lemon yellow chairs; and brown striped curtains. A room that runs the whole color gamut. Abraham & Straus' new house hall, woodwork and ceiling were painted the soft blue-green that had been used in the living room, and the walls covered with a toile de Jouy paper of 18th-century pastoral scenes in two shades of blue-green, the lighter, the background color, just matching the woodwork. Because the sunlight here was so very intense at the breakfast hour, glass curtains, easily pushed back, in a delicious tea rose pink marquisette were used. The staircase wall of the hall was wood paneled, and here again woodwork and paneling were painted blue-green, and the unpaneled wall hung with toile de Jouy paper, of the same design as that in the dining room, but figured in raspberry red on a dusty rose ground. So that the whole scheme had the desired coherence, unity, with variety, and a charm and distinction worthy of the proud landscape. The blue-green walls were fresh, cool, and vivacious, and the raspberry rose curtains by their contrast, emphasized, like the flowers in the garden, the ever-changing blues of the water, threw them into relief as no other color, probably, could have done so effectively. I don't think anyone ever felt that it was an act of penance to live in so colorful a house!

Sometimes the furniture itself will suggest an interesting color scheme. You may, for example, have decided to furnish your living room in the decorative Spanish mission furniture made on Catalina Island that is featured just now. While it looks well enough in a room with white or natural plaster walls and neutral draperies, it is surprising how much more charming it becomes in a setting that takes its cue from the brightly painted decorations on the natural oiled wood. These in the room pictured are in a deep nasturtium red, buttercup yellow, peacock blue and green on oyster white—as blithe and amusing as the decorations of peasant pottery. As a background for it the walls were painted a soft gray-green, and the book niches a deep peacock blue, and the curtains were chosen of nasturtium red rep. The Venetian blinds are oyster white, like the leather cushions of the comfortable armchair with its wide arm rest for book, teacup, and cigarettes. The druggest rug is figured in dark green on an ecru ground. Thus, through the use of color, the room acquires an individuality and character that no merely neutral setting could have given. It comes alive.

The next setting takes place in a rather unassuming living room. There was, I suppose, when I first saw it, nothing very bad about this room; on the other hand there was certainly nothing very good: it was negligible. The colors couldn't exactly have been said to quarrel with one another, but they had no logical relationship either, whether among themselves or to the furniture. It needed color that had verve and dash—and so I began with a glazed chintz that was really strikingly distinguished, both in pattern and color. The background was a vivid lemon yellow, figured in a tree-of-life design, taken no doubt from an old Chinese wallpaper, in a deep warm strawberry rose and a soft gray-green. I was enchanted with it. I saw that it was going to be the redemption of that room, and it was! For lemon yellow, I knew, makes one of the loveliest of backgrounds for the deep wine-reds and soft browns of walnut and mahogany furniture. Whistler, who used it frequently in his own decorating schemes, once remarked that it was not only becoming to people but distinctly flattering, bringing out the pink tones of the skin. And, there is no shade like it for giving a cold dark north room, the illusion of being flooded with sunlight.

So the walls, woodwork and ceiling of this room were painted.
A new deal for neglected corners

In the past, odds and ends ranging anywhere from a Morris chair to last year's almanac would sooner or later come to rest in a corner before a final relegation to the attic. Today, however, corners have taken on new significance. They are definitely a part of the decor—and casual denizens must find a home elsewhere.

An unusually dark or awkward corner may be transformed in any number of ways. For instance, let shadows become lost in a colorful bouquet of real or artificial flowers on top of a graceful pedestal or lazy-Susan, hang the walls with colorful flower prints in gay frames, or silhouette spottily figured and other small objects against painted walls or the dark wood of a not too ornate what-not. Then such an ugly spot will blossom into beauty.

In Early American and provincial rooms, where ceilings are low and the corners of inside walls apt to be a bit forbidding, the frank cheerfulness of a painted corner commode or cupboard is particularly welcome. Bunches of flaming Bittersweet, "Japanese lanterns" or many-colored Strawflowers tied with a bright strip of calico and hung from a peg will also enliven a shadowy corner of a room in a country house.

Corners can be put to a variety of attractive uses in the sun porch. If it is entered from the garden there may be a corner equipped for the arrangement and care of flowers. Or a shaded corner stand may hold a fragrant load of flowering plants which, away from the direct rays of the sun, will hold their blooms longer. Enthusiasts for tropical fish and Enthusiasts for tropical fish and glass gardens are also making sun-

A lazy-Susan in a corner of a Georgian room affords a safe retreat for graceful small accessories. These in turn add color and interest to what is oftentimes a neglected spot.

(R. H. Macy & Co.)

Harriet von Schmidt
MAYTIME IS LILAC TIME

The Common Lilac is one of the really old-fashioned flowers of our gardens, but some of the uncommon new hybrids are transcendentally superior to the old-timers. Vestale, snowy white, fragrant masses of bloom here shown is a good example of modern progress. Such bloom annually is had by pruning only just as the flowers fade, if at all. These Hybrid Lilacs will live in almost any kind of soil but respond easily to one that is rich and moderately moist. Transplanting at any time is easy.

Something quite different from the conventional idea, the Tree Lilac of Japan grows 40 ft. and flowers after the ordinary garden Lilacs have finished and, indeed, finishes up the Lilac season carrying it into July in the North. The yellowish white flowers are produced in panicles twelve to fifteen inches in length.

(Extreme right) Syringa villosa is a low, somewhat spreading shrub with pinkish lilac flowers. It is an Asiatic species which flowers in the months of May and June, and a good hardy garden shrub.

Photos by J. Horace McFarland

THE AMERICAN HOME

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Another Asiatic species is S. pubescens with its fragrant pale lilac flowers. In fact it resembles villosa but the leaves are smaller. Flowers in May with a tendency to repeat later in the season.

It is the rather modern Hybrids such as the one shown here that have won the Lilac its place in today's gardens. Of the French Hybrids, Toussaint-Louverture, single, medium sized, with flowers progressing from dark carmine to eupatorium purple is indeed well worth having.

Hyacinthiflora is a name given to a group of hybrids of Syringa oblata and the Common Lilac, originally only double, but recently singles have appeared. Flowers in shades of pale azure lilac

The double white French Hybrid Lilacs have a magnificent luxuriousness and indeed the modern white varieties, whether double or single, are far superior to the older and more familiar forms. Mont Blanc and Edith Cavell are outstanding in the classification of double Lilacs.

Peculiarly individual in the Lilac family is S. reflexa in which the trusses are quite likely to be pendant or even reflexed. The fragrant flowers are clear rosy pink flushed on white. Particularly handsome before opening because the buds are carmine. A fairly dense shrub that grows to twelve feet in height.

There is just one way of getting good flowers every year. Cut out the old flower cluster immediately after it fades. That is all!
Since the garden contributes so much to the average American home, no one part of it can be overlooked, much less that which has to do directly with our outdoor living, the garden house. Indeed, it is so definitely a point of major consideration, that no plot can pretend to get along without one. For the many purposes which it fulfills, I consider the garden house next in importance to the living room.

And for those pleasant summer evenings, picnic suppers of squab or steak done over the open fire is a delectable occasion, becoming more and more a real institution within the American scene. Architecturally, outdoor fireplaces may be attached to some exterior wall of the house, or even sheltered under a vine-covered summerhouse. Or, for greater freedom, one may prefer them situated in the hindmost part of the garden. Here are three suggestions for modern barbecues, and three garden houses for pleasanter outdoor living in your garden this summer.

A sparkling white Colonial summerhouse tucked away under a large tree, with verdurous planting pushing in on all sides. It is greatly enriched by the curved lines at the cornice and the interesting seats and railings. The cedar shingles are left to weather naturally; the floor is cement, with a common brick edging. A small shelf may be used for potted plants.

At the shore or in the woods, here's barbecue in the open! Some natural fieldstone, a slab or two and a grille are the only materials required. One can envision delicious steamed clams, wiener, a juicy steak, and what not emanating from such a practical fireplace.

Very little more than materials for a roof, rear wall, and masonry floor are required for this attractive little garden retreat, lest it be good food and pleasant company. It is designed to give the utmost in ventilation and cheeriness. Also it will be quite suitable with almost all types of domestic architecture.
For the plot slightly more ample, the outdoor room has been incorporated under a roof serving other purposes. Graceful arches open the major portion of this little building, while the enclosed end may be devoted to the garden tools, workshop, or, fitted with a cast-iron sink and some shelves, it would make an excellent potting room. Increased ventilation is afforded by the little lantern with weather-vane which finishes the roof.

Even the most exacting epicure would find this hearth a delightfully complete background for his twilight suppers. Fitted with crank and spit, the fireplace is built into a low gable. On either side of the flagstone hearth are comfortable benches, all in readiness for the party. For all practical purposes, the flue size should be about one fourth the area of the fireplace opening.

The suggestion, above, for a walled garden makes not only an interesting feature of the otherwise difficult corner, but adds a real adjunct to the home. A bluestone slab is set into the wall in a raised position for convenience with iron grille above.
STYLE IS UP IN THE RUGS THAT GO DOWN

Louis Goodenough

May we make a rather belated introduction to our author, Mr. Goodenough? Goodenough is on the editorial staff of the home furnishings edition of a leading trade publication for department store executives. Complete market analyses as well as the reporting of new merchandise is Goodenough’s job and, because of his connections, he sees the new home furnishings months before they appear on the floors of your store. Thus, he brings us not only the new things but brings them to us first!

If you haven’t been to your favorite department store in the last year or so to purchase rugs or carpets, you are going to be pleasantly surprised this spring when you do get around to brightening up your home. For great transformations have taken place in the floor.

For years so-called “American Orientals” held the center of the stage. While there is, as yet, no British carpet, you are going to be the rug buyer of your department store. September and October openings in New York City are going to see them in the stores.

For great transformations which, for want of a better name, are sometimes called “non-Persians.” He purchased freely of these, and from now on you are going to see them in the stores.

Texture is the key theme behind many of these new floor coverings; a machine-made texture which with each day of experimentation approaches more closely the charm gained by manual efforts. Rug and carpet looms have been taught new tricks so that today there can be found in floor coverings many of those same textural effects which you have been buying in draperies and upholstery. Coarse weaves, fine basket ones, ribbed and chevron effects—all of these and more have been brought over into the floor coverings of today.

One of the most interesting developments you will see in the rug department will be the further use of the cut and uncut pile in both carpets and rugs. While this technique made its debut some time ago, it has suddenly become more flexible, with the result that the fabric loses that stiff, mechanical appearance which first characterized this construction. These rugs and carpets resemble a sweater where the purling alternates with the regular stitch. With this construction, a floor covering in one color takes on the appearance of being in two shades—much as a piece of damask does—when the light falls across its surface. For those who like plain floor coverings, yet shy away from what they believe to be monotony of one unbroken tone, these rugs are admirable.

Some of the other tricks which

looms have been taught include the introduction of corduroy weaves, rough twist backgrounds, dropped stitches and shaggy surfaces. This summer you are going to find chenille mixed with fiber to make one of the most interesting rugs in the store. You will also see sisal—that rope which was used last year in wide basket woven rugs—and Cellophane mixed with fiber to give startling new things to put underfoot.

Next to texture, tones are going to prove exciting when you go shopping for floor coverings. It is going to be easier than ever for you who have bought the new draperies and furniture to find exactly the right floor covering for complement. Those colors which you have long thought were to be found only in the interior decorator’s establishment have suddenly dropped down into regular and inexpensive lines of floor coverings.

Browns: Chocolate brown, which has been pretty hard to find up to now, is going to be seen in profusion this year where it has been employed both in the ground, in large expanse, or as an accent note along with such other colors as green and blue. In the Persian patterned rugs it was interesting to note a breaking away from the red, rose, and blue grounds which one has so long associated with these rugs and find, instead, the rich brown shades. These warm tones are perfectly usable in practically any interior, and a fresh meaning is given a Persian pattern when it is shown, as it was, in tones of chocolate and hunter’s green.

Rusts and greens: For those who want their rusts and greens, there will be no dearth this year. The rusts continue to keep away from their former brilliancy, while the greens are of the bottle and hunter type.

These low color values which are found this year in many of the new rugs are extremely helpful to you who are planning the purchase of a new floor covering but do not wish to show up your old, but perfectly good furniture. Brilliant floor coverings draw attention to less brilliant furnishings. Pastels: The decorator colors which you will find this year in the department store include plenty of white which runs from a chalk up through cream to a pearly gray. The pastel shades which are going to be seen are chartreuse, delphinium, powder blue, apple green, lime, and soft rose. At the other end of the chromatic scale are the midnight blues, mahogany, burgundy, Empire green, bottle, hunter’s and reseda green. If your furniture runs to dark woods, for contrast there are the lighter toned floor coverings. The reverse is true if you have gone into white and off-white furniture which so many department stores have been featuring.

Besides the textural and tonal developments which your rug buyer saw in New York, there were, of course, the patterns which he picked out to feature this year. Modern patterns claimed much of his attention. The new modern has suddenly lost its angles and meaningless geometrics as it has done in furniture and has become, instead, very simple and chaste.

For those who still consider modern “all right for the other person, but not for me” there are plenty of new floor coverings to background the more traditional interiors.

If you are looking for period or Persian patterns you have a couple of fascinating hours ahead of you in the stores. It is going to be harder than ever to decide which rug is going to look best in your room, but one thing you can be sure of. This year it is going to be much easier to get just the color you want.

In the Persian patterns, you are going to notice less of the Sarouk type—those gold florals which for so long seemed to dominate the offerings shown you in the store. Instead there are more Kirmans, with their fine lines, florals, and delicate motifs against soft ivory grounds.

In wiltons, you will be astonished when you see the new attention given their colorings. Wiltons you will doubtless remember as being extremely wearable but not exactly sparkling. Now the manufacturers are staging a comeback with this rug via the color route, adding to them brilliant accent notes and getting away from the steel engraving look which for so long characterized them.

Another interesting new development to be seen is the washed rug line which runs away from Persian patterns and adopts self-toning for its pattern. Leaf and floral motifs and several modern treatments are to be seen in shades of blue, rose, green, and rust, or beige grounds of these floor coverings.

For the eighteenth century interior, department stores are going to offer better floor coverings than ever before this year. France and England have contributed most of the inspiration for these lines, although there are occasional bows to Spain in lines of rugs employing gold medallions in deep, vibrant colors. For around $80 there is a new line of axminsters in which can be found suitable backgrounds for Georgian, Adam, and Chippendale furniture. The Georgian number, one of the most interesting, is in deep red with a chocolate border and its scroll motifs in contrasting shades. An Adam rug is in soft copper-rust or Adam green, while the Aubusson types have repeated medallions in antique rose and ivory with typical French pastel flower colors.

For the Colonial interior, there is increased styling noted in all lines. The heavy uncut pile is still being used to simulate the feel of hooked carpeting while designs are going back more and more to

[Please turn to page 572]
Look around and see some of the new things which have been done in rugs

1. A new treatment combining sisal and fiber. Waite Carpet

2. One of the patterns in a new bedroom line. Candy stripes in a wide choice of colors and sizes. C. H. Masland, sold through W. & J. Sloane

3. A new design, the ropes in three shades of blue against a marine background. Firth Carpet

4. Basque stripes lend a pleasing touch to any interior. Deltex Rug

5. The cut and uncut pile has been used in this Shadolite line, giving a two-tone effect. Bigelow Sanford

6. Resembling Swedish textiles, is this softly colored linen rug. Klearflax Linen

This border: another new combination, chenille and fiber. Deltex Rug

7. For the Georgian room, the rich red shades and chocolate accents of this rug will do a lot. Alexander Smith

8. An Armstrong linoleum rug that varies from 12" x 18" to 111/2' x 15'
Dark backgrounds make cool-looking slip-covers.  The two plaid chairs above and to the left come with white and off-white designs closely spaced on navy blue, brown, or dark green grounds.  (From Kendall Mills)

The sketch above shows moss fringe, one of the newest ways of trimming slip-covers.  You can make this on your sewing machine, of cotton yarn or string, with a Singercraft Guide.

A woven cotton slip-cover fabric is shadow check design combines two shades of the same color in a wide variety of color effects, including greens, browns and tans, blues and odd yellows, pinks, and orange tones.  (From William J. Snebe)

A cool green, with broken checks in darker green and orange has been chosen for a flat woven molairs, another excellent slip-cover material.  (C. C. Chase & Co., Inc.)

It looks like burl fringe, but in reality it is only printed, in white and green on a rich plum color glazed chiffon.  There are other color combinations available.  (F. Schumacher & Co.)
Loosely woven, rough cotton fabric is another plaid design (plaid will be seen everywhere this summer) in multi-color effect. The design is large, the colors strong, and the result just right for large pieces of furniture. (F. A. Foster)
THE ANCHORAGE
—a Cape Codder transplanted to Rochester

The Anchorage is a six-room Cape Cod house with a view of Lake Ontario in front and the Genesee River Valley in the rear enhancing its setting. The exterior of Medina sandstone and hand-split shingles gives a warm enduring appearance. At the front entrance are the red and green running lights of a ship. We have ship's anchor lights at the side, rear, and garage entrances. Atmosphere is given to the side entrance by a ship's bell used for a doorbell, a ring life preserver, and French doors opening onto a flagstone terrace. The trim is ivory with green blinds and window boxes filled with red geraniums. The creo-dipped shingles give a white-washed effect. A large white chimney with a black cap stone lends itself admirably to this particular type of house. A large living room for this type of house, eighteen by twenty-seven, has two hand-hewn beams in the ceiling obtained from one of the earliest houses built in Rochester. The planked floor is of knotted oak screwed down and...
Homemaking in Russia, that land of contrasts, brings with it much of interest. We went to Russia in the early spring of 1930, during the second year of "The Five-Year Plan," while my husband's firm was engaged in supervising the construction of the large automobile plant near Nijni Novgorod. For a year and a half our life was one of continued and changing interests, mixed with a certain amount of hardship. In this land of the very old and the very new, of the precociously enlightened and the abysmally ignorant, of mammoth output and yet of continual lack—this land so full of contrasts and contradictions—we found much that will make those years outstanding ones in our lives.

Upon our arrival in Moscow, man. It was a rare treat to browse around in the rooms—the library, with its countless museum pieces, elaborately and finely carved; the formal reception rooms upstairs, with their feeling of the smaller and more intimate Versailles; the bedrooms, each complete and filled with furniture so unusually beautiful that they had brought fabulous offers from wealthy Americans (offers refused by the Soviet Government). We used linen from the Czar's table, with his crest heavily embroidered upon it. The dinner service in daily use was a complete service of Royal Dresden china, and there were other more formal and equally beautiful collections for State functions. The silverware also had the Czar's crest on it, and there was part of the service of gold that had once graced the Imperial table. Was it any wonder that we left Moscow for Nijni Novgorod, three hundred miles east, with no feeling of fear or premonition of conditions we were to find when we arrived there?

With the House of Foreign Affairs so vividly in mind, I shall never forget the first peasant house I saw, in the little village of Monastirka, a short distance from our new homes. We walked through the village one afternoon, trying to find a peasant who would sell us some milk, as our government store did not always carry it. The street, by courtesy only, rambled around in a wide open meadow between the rows of houses, skirting various "duck ponds" in the middle of the clearing. As we passed we watched the women washing clothing in the pond, children swimming in it, horses wading around for a drink, and ducks proudly sailing over its surface. The houses are made of logs, the cracks filled with a crude sort of cement and straw. One distinguishing feature is the hand-carved wooden frames around the windows, matched by the hand-carved grilles outlining the roofs, in varying elaborateness of design. These are painted, red, blue, green, to suit the fancy of the owner. We were later to find that, in case of fire, these frames are the first things rescued from a burning house—even before the few bits of clothing and the precious samovar. As we went through the village we saw old grandmothers sitting in the sun on little benches in front of the houses, wrapped in many shawls, while the almost naked children ran about the streets and gaped at the Americans. We approached one old...
The illusion of what you

A. Louise Fillebrown

The best decorator is the one who can create the illusion of what you would like, from what you have. And for a long time that has been the object of most dressing up, not only for our rooms, but for everything under the sun that can be improved by color and design. But before we start redecorating, we must first define the faults and plan to eliminate them. I have a bad habit that I believe is universal with most women, of mentally redecorating and rearranging almost every room I enter. And the reason for this is because first impressions are more definite than later ones. After we have lived in a room, the lines have become familiar and we are apt to forget that it is not right in some, or many, particulars.

So, as we start to think of renovating our shabby corners, let's study them with a stranger's eye, and don't let's sigh and shrug away as necessary evils, the too low ceiling, or the awkward shape. It may surprise you, but you don't have to rebuild to rectify architectural errors. Probably every one knows that parallel lines seem to meet as they stretch towards the horizon, and that fat women shouldn't wear stripes, and that an empty square seems wider and shorter than the one next to it on which you have drawn a series of perpendicular lines. These theories all apply to rooms, and if we can create an optical illusion through care in wall decorations, we shall live in them more happily.

Consider the walls, ceiling, and floor of your room as the background of a picture. Their color and type of pattern will create the atmosphere of the finished room, and the design on the walls particularly will do much...
to cover up faults in construction. For instance, in many city houses the rooms are long, narrow, and high. Those high, dark living rooms are terrific to struggle with. For these rooms, the design on the wall should be rather strong, there should be many horizontal lines in the pattern, and rather large open background spaces. The paper should run up to about two feet below the ceiling line, and be finished with a band or moulding, the space above being treated like the ceiling. The strong color on the wall will draw the attention away from the ceiling, the horizontal lines will accentuate the width and make the height seem less. The bold pattern with large light background spaces will give a feeling of space that will make the room seem wider and the wall line will not be so obvious. And the lowered ceiling line, meaning the two-foot space of wall papered like the ceiling, will also make the room seem much lower than it actually is.

The next problem, the opposite kind of room, is found in many small country houses, especially the old ones. Here the ceilings are low and the rooms small, built that way originally to make them easier to heat. But we moderns want a feeling of space, so here we choose light colors. The mode for white is pleasant in such a room, and a white background covered with a pale green lattice, will give the walls both height and spaciousness. If you like, a climbing vine might grow up the lattice, but its leaves and tendrils should generally point upward. All these climbing lines make your ceiling line recede, and, of course, this paper should be run to the very corner where ceiling meets.

The dark, richly colored pattern of this paper was probably inspired by beautiful crewelwork hangings or brocades. It is so strong in color that of necessity it is placed on a rather dark background roughly textured. Beautiful for the formal room. (W. H. S. Lloyd Co.)

Left: This large coin dot design is a most conservative “modern” and will bring a color note to the walls without conflicting in the least with other design in curtains or floor covering. Suited to ceilings, too. (Richard Thibaut & Co.)

Center: This is a boldly striped paper, in the modern feeling. Strong red broken with tiny gold stars and dots form the background, while cool gray pillars rise at intervals broken by a climbing grapevine in shades of gray with red accents. Decidedly a paper that will add height to any room. (Richard Thibaut & Co.)

Right: This smart nautical pattern would be excellent for the Colonial house. It is space giving, but its contrast of color and strength of pattern make it useful also for a large room needing interest on the walls to take away any feeling of large spaces. (Richard Thibaut & Co.)
A dotted Swiss petticoat, with looped fringe, makes the summery dressing table above, designed by Barton, Price & Wilson for Mrs. C. E. Watts of Bronxville, N. Y. Quilted chintz is chosen by Agnes Foster Wright for the semi-circular dressing table below, and in the last model on the page, a narrow lace ruffle is added to the gathered flounce for a tiny powder-room table originated by McBurney & Underwood.

Swatches show sheer cottons which would be lovely for summer dressing tables. At the top is an embroidered organdie, then a flowery dimity, and below it another dimity with white leaves on a peppermint pink ground. In the lower right-hand corner is a blue and white striped crinkled organdie.

All materials are from James McCutcheon & Co.

Any bedroom can be greatly improved by the addition of a dainty dressing table, and since construction is so simple, the real secret lies in choosing suitable material and using enough of it to give a really dressy appearance. The dressing table above is made of a potato or apple barrel.
cleaned and painted inside and out, plus a large bread board top and a semi-circular upper shelf from which to hang the curtains. Around the table is a chintz flounce, and the top is covered first with cotton wadding, then with more chintz. It can be finished with fringe and brass or silver tacks, and the mirror frame painted to match.

The modern dressing table illustrated has as foundation a packing box lined with colored muslin or wallpaper, and topped with a large bread board, wadded and covered with silver Argentine cloth. The seven-inch loops are of four-inch white velvet ribbon and the round or square mirror is hung without a frame. A small table with a drawer serves for the last dressing table. The flat stick nailed to the drawer is for the skirt of white or colored organdy, tucked, lined with cambric, and finished with loops of cotton cord.

A long narrow glass shelf is combined with white utility cabinets by way of dressing table in a peach and white dressing room. The squatty stool is covered with white basket-weave material. Shown in Abraham & Straus’ “House of Planes”
BUILDING A LOG CABIN includes three glorious adventures

Leon O. Smith

What a nuisance and time waster! On the other hand, avoid locating on low or swampy ground for at least two reasons. Such places mean that you are likely to be tormented eternally by mosquitoes, then, too, water from higher adjoining property will drain on to your place.

A wide site means that you have enough of a clearing, without desolation, for sufficient light for all your rooms. Some people may try to sell you a 50- or 75-foot front lot, but put up your sales resistance and insist on at least 100-foot frontage. Don’t have your neighbors too close. Put your cabin in the middle of your lot, if possible. But if your site is too close to your roof and the fireplace chimney or the window, otherwise you may be annoyed by the wind swaying them against the side of the house when you are trying to sleep or when you are reading a creepy mystery story. Balsams are more lightly rooted than Norway or white pines and so are more likely to blow down in violent storms.

First of all, how do you intend to live in this cabin? Do you want to rough it, or do you insist on a bathroom and all the comforts at home? Do you want to be alone or will you have lots of company? Will your visits be week-ends and short vacations, or will you settle down for a longer stay? Is this a bachelor’s cabin, a club cabin, or a family dwelling? Will your occupancy be for the summer only?

The compact arrangement of furniture and equipment is shown on the floor plan. By placing a window between the kitchen and bedroom four-way ventilation was provided where you can get ice, milk, cream, eggs, and common vegetables. Also bear in mind that you may want to be in contact with Uncle Sam and his mail service. As a final word of caution, make doubly sure that there are no tourist camps, commercial resorts, or dance halls near enough to make your days uncomfortable and your nights hideous. In the long run you will be better satisfied if your site is one of those rare spots where the only sounds at night are those of the loons and whippoorwills, or the barking of a dog at a neighboring farm. Keep ever in mind these three requisites: food, water, and fuel.

Face your cottage west toward the lake, if possible. Nobody ever gets up to see the sunrise in summer, but everyone wants to see the marvelous sunsets over the lake without having to leave the living room or porch. I am taking it for granted that you will choose to dwell among trees—probably pines. You will want to save all the trees that offer shade and protection and add to the landscaping of the site, but be sure to remove those that may be a source of danger and are apt to blow over your cabin. Then live with all the others for a time until you are actually sure which ones must be sacrificed in order to give you the best possible vistas. Birch have a beauty all their own and are most satisfying. It may be necessary to cut away branches that are too close to your roof and the fireplace chimney or the windows. Otherwise you may be annoyed by the wind swaying them against the side of the house when you are trying to sleep or when you are reading a creepy mystery story. Balsams are more lightly rooted than Norway or white pines and so are more likely to blow down in violent storms.

The building site should be “high, wide, and handsome.” Hilltops give good view and drainage, but they mean physical exercise to reach them. And how about the water supply? It is expensive to pump water uphill or bore a deep well to water level, and it is a back breaking job to carry water in buckets. A friend has a cabin site on an island in a large lake. The whole island is so rocky that all drinking water has to be brought from the mainland.
Pennies will paint your summer home

Miriam Bartlett

Simultaneously with the joyous thought that it is nearly time to "open up," comes the disheartening one—you cannot afford to fix up your camp this year.

We shall use the homely and oft scorned penny as the theme song for this comedy of "Wet Paint." In this new era, to which we have become accustomed, the nickel, consisting of five pennies, takes on a new significance. An accumulation of pennies for nickels, nickels for dimes, and so on, leads us to the coveted dollar bill and armed with a few of these, and the conviction that it is fun to do all the work yourself, you are ready to contradict your own negative statement above, climb into an old dress—I mean so old you really can't wear it again—and begin.

In these dire cases about which we are talking, even the N. R. A. will pardon you for not employing the "local boys" to do the painting job. Remember, you have only pennies to work with and you yearn for a bright, fresh summer home.

You may laugh at my first, too obvious injunction to this re-inarnation. Heaps of soap and hot water, even if you have to carry and heat it. A good cleaning often brings out hidden possibilities in the most uninteresting house as well as nice clean woodwork which, while not antique, may nevertheless, be utilized in your decorative scheme later on.

Now for my pièce de résistance, which enters early in this show and carries it off when it comes to effectiveness and economy—Calsomine. It comes only in light, high colors and the standard ones on the color chart can be mixed to produce more subtle shades. The colors without mixing are, however, light and fresh looking—especially gay for summer walls. Think out your color scheme at home—or, if your cottage is near enough, run out there before you go to stay, decide on your colors, and take approximate measurements of the walls and ceilings, as this will help you and your paint store salesman to estimate the quantity of paint you will need. Then buy it in the city or nearest large town. The general store in the country probably wouldn't have it in the colors or quantities you want.

There are a few things to know about calsomine. First, and almost needless to repeat, it is inexpensive. Second, it is amazingly simple to mix and apply.

Calsomine comes in powdered form, is a water color paint, and is mixed only with water. You will find on each package the directions for amount of water needed. When wet and first applied to the walls, calsomine is about five shades darker than the color it will be when completely dry—that is the color on the chart. So don't be horrified if you find your nice apple green go on the walls, a dark, almost muddy green and don't add more water than the directions call for, to make it lighter. Be patient instead. It dries slowly, getting lighter first around the edges of the brush strokes. It takes a medium-sized room about four hours to dry thoroughly, which means that in that time it will be the exact color you picked out on the color chart.

To get the best results the surfaces to be painted should be washed or cleaned before starting, but, if the walls are discolored from weather conditions and defy cleaning, don't let that discourage you. Calsomine can be applied over wall paint, plaster, or cement, or even wallpaper, but it cannot be guaranteed not to crack from dampness in this case. If the wall has been previously painted with calsomine this should be washed off completely before the new coat is applied. A big sponge or even soft cloths and warm water will do this—then let the walls dry over night so as to be perfectly dry for the fresh paint.

The safest and surest course for ideal results is first to go over the walls with sizing. It acts somewhat as a glue base and assures the calsomine not getting powdery or peeling off easily. Sizing is also a powder mixed with water and costs twenty-five cents a pound. One pound is enough for the medium-sized room.

There is one exception to the above suggestion. On very smooth walls, previously painted with oil wall paint, I would not assure good results without sizing. The smooth base will need the glue-like effect of the sizing to form a base for the calsomine.

You need a large brush for this work. Ask at the paint store for a regular calsomine brush. There are two methods of application, suit your place, your taste, and to some extent your skill. If you are covering a smooth surface and you want a smooth, even effect of solid color apply the paint with neat, regular brush strokes, one overlapping the other on the edges. If the surface is rough and uneven apply with irregular brush strokes at angles, sometimes even rubbing the paint into the crevices with a scrubbing motion of the brush. If a water color effect is desired leave an occasional fleck of original paint showing through the brush.

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IV. Characteristics of the Colonial style

The Colonial Period should properly end with the beginning of American independence in 1776. But architectural habits adjust themselves slowly to political situations. Consequently, the term "Colonial" is applied to the style which persisted as late as 1835. Differences in climate, availability of materials, and nationality of the colonists, all combined to make the smaller domestic architecture of each colony distinctive from that of the others. At the same time, the gradually developing political unity of the separate localities is recorded in the architecture of the house. This mutual kinship is seen in the common acceptance of Renaissance forms in detail and decoration, as well as in certain generally recognized architectural inhibitions. Thus, in spite of local differences, there is an unmistakable homogeneity in feeling which groups all together under the classification of "Colonial."

In New England a marked preference was shown for wood construction. The work of the 1600's is based on medieval precedent. Overhanging second stories, unsymmetrical plans, and diamond-leaded casements are typical of this era. After 1700 classic influence shows in the increasingly formal treatment of plan and façade. Gabled or hipped roofs were used. Massive chimneys indicated the continued dependence upon fireplaces for heating. Outside walls were finished with plaster inside, sometimes with a wooden wainscot. Interior partitions were often finished with pine boards having molded edges.

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derived from the buildings of the Dutch colonists in the valley of the Hudson, northern New Jersey, and particularly those of Long Island, which were built of wood with shingled walls. The shingles were frequently exposed as much as fourteen inches to the weather, furnishing a precedent for similar modern treatment, or the use of wide siding. Although the Dutch house may contain two floors, the characteristic roof treatment gives it the effect of a one-story building. It is possible that the settlers of New Holland developed this roof to escape the high tax on two-storied dwellings. The charm of these houses is in a large part due to the graceful proportions of the gambrel. The upper slope was about 25° with the horizontal and fairly short. The lower slope was 45° and relatively long, ending with a gentle curved sweep upward at the eaves. Modern designers, attempting to get square corners in second floor rooms, many times destroy the whole character of the house with box-like gambrel roofs.

In the Middle States, whose center of influence was Philadelphia, stone was the favorite building material. It is here that is found the closest relation to the English Georgian. Dress, society, and manners were patterned after the mother country, and frequently woodwork for the houses was imported from England.

The Southern colonies preferred to employ brick for their dwellings. The type that is popularly regarded as typical of the South represents the influence of classical research made available in the books of Palladio. In the designs of Thomas Jefferson for Monticello in 1771, he struck a note resulting in the two-story entrance portico, which is now taken as an essential mark of this style. The prosperity and social life of both the Middle States and the South required interiors of considerable pretension.

In detail, a dependence upon Renaissance elements runs through all Colonial work. The plan with center hallway is another common characteristic. A further tie is evident in architectural features that were commonly eschewed.

Truly Dutch Colonial. Notice the graceful roof slopes. The porch and dormer are later additions to this house and are out of character with the rest of the building. (Courtesy of Pencil Points. Photo by K. Clark)

Modern roofs. The hip is found in the Southern type, the gambrel in Dutch houses, and the gable was the favorite of New England builders.

Casement windows, except in very early work, were never used. Multiple mulioned windows, double doors and French doors, piazzas (except in the South), were either rare or non-existent. Present-day architects have oftentimes disregarded these prohibitions with extremely happy results. Some believe that through a gradual modification of the Colonial a new American style may result.

Charles H. Umbrecht of Syracuse, N. Y., has created this Cape Cod cottage in modern materials, and has captured the tranquil quality of the early style with great conviction. (Courtesy, Creo-Dipt Company, Inc.)
GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

Louise Price Bell

Why not give them simple tasks of their very own for each day—such as arranging fresh flowers or feeding the bird while. So when Sally and Jean beg to help you peel apples for daddy's apple pies—give them dull knives (silver fruit knives are a safe and unquestioned substitute) and let them peel apples to their heart's content. Of course, there will be a little waste, but that is nothing compared to the real experience the youngsters are getting nor the joy expressed in their faces and voices when at dinner time they say gleefully, "We peeled the apples for your pie, daddy!" Here, as in many other instances, mothers must stop and compare values and doing so, will realize that a few cents' worth of apples and a few minutes of their time are infinitesimal when measured by the children's desired development.

And why wait for children to ask if they may help? Why not give them regular tasks for each day—simple ones at first, growing more difficult as the children grow older. It is a very good plan to make a neat little list of "duties" for each child in the family, and to post the lists in some conveniently low place, such as the inside of the kitchen cupboard door. If these lists are carefully printed or typed and decorated with suitable cut-out designs there will be an added interest and pride in the work and the check-up of duties. Even though the younger members of the family cannot actually read their lists they will be as proud as the older children and feel exactly as important—which, of course they are. For no matter how trivial their duties, they are just as big to them, you know, as your duties are big to you." There is nothing which impresses children with the unity of home and family so much as the feeling that they are given a part in the upkeep of either, and to feel that their part, no matter how small, is as important and necessary as the others.

All children have at least a spark of creative ability. But, ignoring this, they are invariably showered with toys and equipment which are ready made and which deprive them of the pleasure of seeing something really grow under their handling. Making things from raw materials not only pleases the child but fills him with the joy of achievement when he sees his result—whether it be a crude log house built from building logs, an automobile made from a packing box and four discarded express cart wheels, or a doll's cape from a scrap of cloth from mother's sewing basket. We have only to watch children at work to sense that they unconsciously study and experiment with raw materials and thus form a valuable habit—that of thinking for themselves. And if the completed object bears little resemblance to the objective, that is of small importance, for it represents a concrete demonstration of creative ability.

So if brother shows a bent toward building, his need is for blocks, logs, and construction sets of all kinds and, when older, for all sizes of boards, a hammer, and nails. If he is air-minded, his need is for the airplane building sets which are so popular at present and with which he can construct and re-construct his own planes.

If he leans toward art and every blank space temptingly invites his handwork—whether it is a blackboard, sidewalk, or wall—then his need is for reams of strong paper, substantial and clear colored crayons, blunt pencils, drawing board, and simple designs from which he can copy and stimulate his talent. These will not only delight and help him, but will guide his drawing energies in the proper channel. How often we hear mothers complain about "Bobby's destructiveness," or see nursery or even living room wallpaper marked up with crayons, when the mothers never once think of furnishing poor little Bobby with drawing equipment and thus direct his abilities correctly—and well!

Sister may be interested in sewing—then sewing equipment for her, of course, instead of a doll bed, game, or some of the foolish and extravagant gadgets for which hundreds of dollars are thoughtlessly spent each month. She can be taught to sew on her own buttons, which will help her to develop pride in her clothing and, as time goes on, she will be able to make many simple things. Many little girls are more inter-
New awnings have rich, strong colors, and varied-sized stripes. Above, a McCampbell & Co. wide pattern, chiefly amber-tan and dark green, with touches of gray and black. Below, amber-tan ground with grouped stripes in orange, black and green from John Boyle & Co.

The use of awnings eliminates the solar radiation on windows. Tests in this ten-room General Electric Proving Home showed a reduction of 16% in heat gain through the use of awnings.

Renewing weather-beaten awnings

George J. Thiessen

Old awnings, still serviceable after years of use, invariably present a shabby appearance. Particularly is this noticeable when they are put up on newly painted buildings. In the past, not much could be done to remedy this condition except to buy new awnings at considerable expense. Just painting the canvas did not work. The duck became hard and stiff. When folded a few times, it broke. However, experiments have been made and now it is possible to renew old awnings at home, with little or no experience. When the job is completed, not only is the weave soft and pliable but has the appearance of being new. In addition, there is added protection which means that the awnings will last considerably longer than if they had not been treated. The process is simple and comparatively inexpensive.

The first thing to do is to stretch the duck flat. A lawn is ideal for the purpose. Frames may be removed, or not, as preferred. Most people take them out, for the canvas then can be handled to better advantage. The next step is to brush the weave thoroughly with a broom or stiff brush. After this, using strong soap and water, wash out all stains and discolorations. Rust marks can frequently be removed with a solution of ordinary salt and lemon juice. Another method, even better, is to mix two parts of cream of tartar to one of oxalic acid and apply same to the stain which has been dampened with water. Some use a solution of tin chloride also. The discolorations are soaked with this and then rinsed immediately with much water. The last named method is claimed to be quickest of all and the most reliable. Regardless of which is used, the process does not cost much.

When the canvas is clean and dry, make a sizing by mixing a pound of ground glue with three quarts of hot water. Be sure the glue is thoroughly dissolved (accomplished by stirring). To the preparation, add a solution made with one ounce of powdered alum in water. This, by the way, is a waterproofing material. Then, after thoroughly mixing with the glue size, apply with a clean, soft brush to the canvas. Let dry thoroughly. Incidentally, a hot summer day is best for the purpose.

You are now ready for the actual painting. The materials used are as follows: 25 pounds pure white lead, 2 quarts linseed oil (boiled), 1 1/2 quarts turpentine. You can buy these at any paint store. Buy ordinary white lead; not the paste variety as the latter contains more oil which, in this particular instance while slightly easier to break up, is not desirable.

After opening the lead, transfer it to a container which holds about three gallons. Add small quantities of the boiled linseed oil. For those not familiar with paints, it should be stated that it is unnecessary for one to heat the oil because it can be purchased already boiled. Do not employ raw linseed oil because this dries very slowly as compared to the other; something to be avoided in this case.

When the entire quantity of oil has been added to the white lead and has been thoroughly mixed, stir in slowly the turpentine. You now have a thin white paint with fairly good covering powers, quite economical to use since the sizing prevents it soaking into the weave of the duck when applied. It might be well to mention that if the sizing was not used and the paint put directly on the cloth, after drying it would become hard and stiff—crack and break. Incidentally, the mixture in the quantities given will cover, one coat, approximately.

[Please turn to page 372]
We say it's Lilac time; Andrea Channing says it's greens time—
but Marion Robinson insists

MAYTIME IS MOTH TIME!

Out of the depths of a dark closet tiny yellow wings flutter through an opened door. A shriek! A wild clapping of hands and the hunt is on. Maytime and moth time are synonymous. Spring cleaning, the commotion of broom, mop, and paint brush stir the perennial pest from its lair. Slaying the errant one will not solve your problem, but track down your moth and get it. There'll be more around the house every day now. Fear not the winged moth, for in this final metamorphosis it has evolved too imperfect a mouth to gnaw your clothing. The closing cycle of its life is devoted to the sole function of depositing eggs. It is high time, however, to institute a tour of careful inspection of clothing, rugs, felt hats, and flowers of an imported daisy.

A busy, merry month, this month of May. We glorify it, and call it Lilac time—winter has been so long and cheerless. A few pages hence, Andrea Channing says springtime is greens time—while this author proves it's the moth's favorite month. After reading her article, you'll probably wage a May war on moths—but at least we've given you a wide choice for May activities high enough so the vapor will diffuse downward, enveloping the garment. Another is to apply the nozzle closely enough to reach creases, folds, seams, pockets. The container should not be more than half full, and the solution may be used freely without fear of damage. It evaporates rapidly, leaving no stain or discoloration. Clothing worn frequently or dry cleaned is not subject to attack.

Death by Suffocation!
The suffocation method employs chemicals which evaporate, producing a heavier-than-air gas. Crystals, flakes, cakes, liquid-frost, vaporizers, are in the main naphthalene, paradichlorobenzene and our old stand-by gum camphor, which smother. They do, that is, if used in sufficient quantity per cubic foot of space to create a strong enough fume, and if the gas is closely confined. They are quite futile, however, used in closets which are constantly opened, or in drawers, trunks, and chests not tightly sealed. A tremendously important point— not always made clear to the user. Merely having a definite recognizable odor does not insure protection. Moths do not smell. They are destroyed in two ways: by contact and by suffocation.

Well-known brands, manufactured according to standard and constantly tested have potent killing power. Variation occurs in some brands, however, due to dilution and inferior quality of the killing agent. Too cheap brands are quite futile, however, used in closets which are constantly opened, or in drawers, trunks, and chests not tightly sealed. A tremendously important point—not always made clear to the user. Merely having a definite recognizable odor does not insure protection. Moths do not smell. They must be suffocated if evaporating chemicals are depended on for killing in all stages. "Odor" is a foil which misleads many housewives. Labels should indicate the'

Whether you decide to wage your war and deal death to moths by the "contact" or "suffocation" methods, select thoughtfully, ask pointed questions, and discount enthusiastic sales talk before investing in preventives:

- Whether the product contains pyrethrum—an active ingredient found in the bud and flowers of an imported daisy.
- Whether you decide to use a liquid or a solid poison. solids are more economical, but are often fumigants. A heavy mist—

A rug roll or wrap is insurance against invasion during summer storage.

(Courtesy of Lewis & Conger)
amount of a given product required for a given space. One pound to ten cubic feet is the average.

The shopper finds these chemicals marketed in ingenious devices for dispensing the gas. Some are attached to the baseboard; some suspend from the ceiling. Others resemble hand grenades for attaching to the electric plug. Liquid-frost is sprayed, becomes crystals, then evaporates. You can shake them, sprinkle them, scatter them, blow them through the vacuum attachment, or hang them—like a life-saver—on your coat hanger. Perfumes without number are provided for the fastidious—lilac, pine, violet, and cedar. They come wrapped in cellophane and ribbon—a gift for the bride or a nice bridge prize! All are effective if used in sufficient quantities in sealed compartments. Refills are obtainable so that the gassing of our wardrobe enemy may go on endlessly.

If you decide on this form of treatment for protection against the insidious invader, use plentifully between layers and folds, creases, pockets. Lay away in boxes, bundles, chests, trunks, or closets and seal all openings, using gummed tape or paraffin. Garments sprayed with liquid solutions should also be carefully stored to avoid invasion.

These Have “Creeping Powers”

Impregnations of fabrics with moth repellants is another means of combating its ravages. Furs, clothing, and upholstery can be moth-proofed by wetting them thoroughly with compounds which repulse the moth. The chemicals in these solutions have “creeping powers” which penetrate each fiber, much as dye does. They do not kill the moth, only making materials impervious to attack. Moths lay siege to all woolens, mohair particularly, so the textile industry is now moth-proofing all mohair materials. A “rinse” found on store counters enables the housewife to moth-proof sweaters and fabrics for laundering.

Moths Like Slip Covers

Moth injury to furniture is widespread. They feed insidiously under cover on the woolen threads of the warp, not being discovered until brushing loosens the pile. Unless removed frequently, slip covers provide ideal breeding places. Weekly use of the vacuum will remove surface infestation, but when suspicious of “inside work” a battle should be waged without delay. Remove the back covering and generously distribute crystals or flakes of naphthalene or paradichlorobenzene. A vacuum cleaner attachment for spraying is excellent. Enclose chair with rugs or blankets overlapping one another, or use heavy unbroken paper with all openings sealed so as to concentrate the fumes for forty-eight hours. Some ware-houses have especially equipped rooms for treating infested furniture. Liquid remedies come in bottles having a special needle-spray top which can be inserted in the upholstery. Rugs, not dry cleaned, should be thoroughly vacuumed, treated with liquid spray or crystals as rolled up, and then encased in a rug roll for storage. Allow to remain forty-eight hours if they are to be used again. Accumulation of lint in floor cracks should be removed or wet with insecticide. Carpet beetles, sometimes called “buffalo moths” are often responsible for damage attributed to the common clothes moth. They thrive on the same nourishment, wool, hair, feathers, fur and attack silk and furniture. They are conspicuous in northern climates. Control measures are the same as those used against the clothes moth.

Moth-proof wardrobes, chests, tar, and cedar papers, will not in themselves destroy infestation. Remedies should be applied and container tightly sealed with gummed tape or paraffin. Here again we deal not with “odors” but with killing power. Expensive “especially treated” cotton bags are sheer exploitation. Any homemade bag of closely woven cotton will serve. Moths do not eat cotton. Another exploded idea is that newsprint will ward off the miscreant. This is as fallacious as the legend that apple blossoms in bloom attract clothes moths. Any paper, however, of several thicknesses and unbroken, with edges folded back and sealed, will thwart invasion from the outside. Cedar chests of heart-wood red-cedar which has a volatile oil will repel moths. Cedar chips or shavings do not contain enough oil to be effective. Chests of any wood painted on the inside several times with oil of red-cedar are good protection. Those old-fashioned remedies such as tobacco leaves, borax, formaldehyde, lavender leaves, red and black pepper, are utterly worthless in moth control.

This leaves us with a few general ideas as to the approved methods of moth control. Choice of a dependable insecticide depends upon its pyrethrum content. To quote a recent authority—“The American woman will have to learn how to interpret labels, ask pointed scientific questions, and ignore much sales talk if she is to get her money’s worth.”
WHY NOT USE YOUR ATTIC THIS SUMMER?

In planning game rooms, much attention has been given the cellar possibilities. But why not use that waste space at the top of your house? At the top of this page we show attic space put to good use. Walls are beveled Celotex in random widths and stained. Trophies, a ping-pong table, radio, easy chairs and books make it popular as play room on rainy days—a dual use no cellar game room can claim.

The other three photographs show the possibilities of attic guest rooms, or bedrooms for the children old enough to want a room of their own. The gingham-decked room has a circus-like painted ceiling with a scalloped border. The room at the far right, below, shows a less ambitious but nevertheless charming attic room. The tiny room at the left below, all ceilings and slopes, seemed almost impossible. Yet a closet, built-in bookshelves above the attractively enclosed radiator, and a cubbyhole for wood were wiggled in after careful planning. Done in old red and white and crisp white muslin.

In the April, 1933, issue of The American Home we published a two-page article on attic rooms, and in June, 1933, a three-page article on game-room decoration. Both these articles are reprinted in full in the booklet "Smart Interiors," 35¢ postpaid. Copies of these issues are available at 10¢ each.
Miss Davison feels that the intelligent housewife of today cannot afford to waste her time and energy on household tasks for which it is possible to obtain mechanical aid. Household martyrs are out of date, along with the trial and error method of buying for the home. Just like the editor, she believes women should be the planners for kitchens, and shares the same secret longing to overhaul most kitchens and make more practical the kitchen equipment offered women by men engineers. However, her series of American Home articles, of which this is the first, will not be confined to equipment. Miss Davison will also scout the markets for us and keep us informed of what’s new in materials as well as equipment. Last year Miss Davison represented the American Home Economics Association in Amsterdam, and we take pleasure in introducing her to our readers.

This is important for washable draperies which are so much easier to care for if they can be ironed flat either with an iron or an ironer. This webbing strip which costs 25 cents a yard, may be snapped into single, double, triple, or box pleats quickly and easily. Add this to the non-shrink, non-fade features of the sanforized materials and that is about all anyone can ask.

There was a time when your draperies had to look a little too long the first time they were put up and perhaps a little “outgrown” after they had been washed, unless you were a good guesser and knew how to guess accurately how much they would shrink. Gone are the days when the agony of shrinking everything preceded its making. The days when draping back of yards and yards of new “washed-out” material announced to the neighborhood your precaution as well as your intention to fare forth on some little creative adventure all your own.

That character building process of ironing all these yards of material, too, has disappeared. I can’t think of anything I relegate to the past more gladly, for more often than not even this didn’t end the shrinking for good and all. It kept sneaking in a little at the seams or split apart, or box pleats quickly and easily. Add this to the non-shrink, non-fade features of the sanforized materials and that is about all anyone can ask.

There was a time when you had to make your slip-covers too big and ill-fitting before the first washing—an untidy slate of affairs—only to have to force them back up before the family knew what’s happened. I sew on to the top hem a little drapery accessory that I find useful. It’s a strip of webbing that has holes in it through which the drapery rod may be run if you use a rod instead of rings and pins. It also has a series of snap fasteners that are used to snap pleats in place.

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A sure as death and taxes may be the conversational measure of unavoidable and absolute security for some people, but as sure as washing and ironing is more likely to be the homemakers’ measure! For what could be more sure?

That’s why the oratorio set up by the eight million washing machines now in homes in the United States is sweet music to the ears of as many housekeepers who must assiduously and eternally keep at this problem of routing dirt from the dozens of things about a house that must be kept clean. The unrelenting onslaught of dirty things clammers for attention day in day out, week in week out make some easy solution for the dirt problem essential in these days when motors have taken the place of ironing all these yards of material. That character building process of ironing all these yards of material, too, has disappeared. I can’t think of anything I relegate to the past more gladly, for more often than not even this didn’t end the shrinking for good and all. It kept sneaking in a little at the seams or split apart, or box pleats quickly and easily. Add this to the non-shrink, non-fade features of the sanforized materials and that is about all anyone can ask.

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DISCOVERED—the

M. Marie Damon

It looks marvelous," said a friend of mine recently, as she went exploring in my kitchen, "but does it really save you any time?"

Well, I entertained my luncheon and bridge club of twelve members last week, and cooked and served the four courses myself. In the middle of the luncheon, my husband telephoned that he was bringing home his father and mother and two brothers for dinner, and would try to get home early.

That meant that Party Number Two would arrive while Party Number One was still here, and, under ordinary conditions, I would have had to cope with a depressing mountain of dirty dishes and pans, before even starting the dinner. As it was, when the luncheon was over, I maneuvered my guests into comfortable chairs, around a fire in the living room, and, without even excusing myself, I crept out to my kitchen. Just for the fun of it I timed myself, and, in nineteen minutes exactly, the dishes were washed, the kitchen cleaned, and I was back in the living room setting up card tables for our afternoon game.

Can you do that in your kitchen? Then let me tell you why I can do it in mine.

Not overnight did my ideal kitchen spring into being. It was the ultimate end to months of poring over catalogues, figuring budgets, watching the efficient movements of the cooks in "Diner" wagons, and timing even the simplest of processes which take place in the kitchen routine of every home.

I am not too fond of kitchen housework at its best—what woman is? A big fluffy cake, or a perfectly baked pie are, perhaps, sufficient satisfactions in themselves to warrant the drudgery entailed. But the dull routine of dishwashing, three times a day, week in and week out, is as uninteresting a task as I can imagine. Therefore it was to lighten this burden that I turned my first efforts.

Except for the spaces occupied by the stove and the refrigerator, a narrow wooden shelf, fourteen inches wide and thirty-nine inches from the floor, was placed around three sides of the kitchen. This was covered with strips of the same linoleum as the floor, and the outer edges bound with narrow strips of stainless chromium. This makes a most practical working surface, since it does not chip under heavy use and wears much longer than ordinary oil-cloth. The binding comes in rolls, and can be had in hardware or ten-cent stores.

Beneath the shelf are cupboards, each designed to fill some special requirement, with pairs of narrow wooden doors opening easily outward. On the inside of one pair of doors, long, right-angle hooks were placed, on which to hang pots, skillets, frying pans, etc., with handles. As these swing out into the light, it is easy to choose the one that is needed, and unnecessary to bend to reach any of them.

Fifteen inches above the shelf are shallow cupboards seven inches deep, with shelves placed at varying heights to accommodate specific needs. In one are stored vases and jars for flowers and on the back of the door are hung a pair of garden shears. The ever helpful aspirin bottle, for the revival of fading flowers, has a corner of its own in this cupboard. Since many of the bowls, which I use for centerpieces on the dining room table, measure more than seven inches in diameter, several shelves were placed far enough apart to permit placing them on end. Rounding grooves were gouged out of the shelf beneath, and rubber headed nails, placed at each end of the groove, securely held the bowls in place. On the fourth side of the kitchen, and beneath a window, is the sink, placed high enough for comfort, although even in these enlightened days, I had quite a battle for the last three inches.

At the left of this is the greatest achievement of my kitchen. It is
perfect kitchen!

Yes, a garbage chute, and a garbage chute de luxe! A specially constructed closet, in the cellar, lined with rust-proof metal, with an outside door for the convenience of the garbage collector, holds the large can. As an extra precaution against odors in the kitchen, a second valve was placed at the garbage can end of the chute, and once every so often the chute is washed down with a long handled brush and a strong lye solution.

At the right of the sink is the drainboard, with a half-inch splash rim around the edge. Beneath the drainboard a fifteen-inch drawer was built to hold the table silver, set back under the edge of the drainboard three inches as an extra precaution against any dripping, and having a long square drawer-handle to prevent unnecessary reaching.

Above, and to the right of the drain, are four plate shelves, only as deep as my largest dinner plates, and placed just six and one half inches apart. I carefully measured the tallest pile of plates in my cupboards before giving the measurements to the carpenters.

In this way, not one step need be taken in the process of picking up a dish from the wire drain, drying it, and putting it away, and it is never necessary to reach in back of one high pile to get a pitcher, or an odd-shaped piece of china.

Immediately above the work table, and swung on pivots from the two rear corners of the wall, are two large chromium-plated containers, similar to those with which the modern kitchen-cabinets are equipped, one for sugar, and one for bread flour. Next to these are two smaller ones, for coffee, and for cake flour. Small levers release the exact amount required, into a measuring cup placed beneath, saving the handling of a large can or sack each time. In the twenty-inch space between these containers, and hanging against the wall, are the most frequently used utensils, forks, small and large knives, long-handled spoons, egg-beaters, etc.

Above this row of utensils, are two narrow open shelves, but four inches deep, to hold spices, baking powder, cocoa, etc. Since my taste in this line is more lavish than the manufacturers anticipated, I bought two whole sets of light green china spice-containers, and changed the labels on the second set to suit my own needs. A square, green glass perfume container, with a ground glass stopper and a substantial base, solved the problem of the ever-tipping vanilla bottle.

Above the open spice shelves are the cupboards for dry groceries, cereals, macaroni, and canned goods.

And now about the refrigerator. The legs were removed, and the whole chest built in at a height which made it unnecessary to stoop to reach the lower shelves. The space below was utilized for a large, deep drawer, hung on wheels, which rolls open at the slightest touch of the handles placed on the upper edge. The four sides of the drawer were lined with rust-proof metal, and the bottom is heavy galvanized screening, in half-inch mesh. The baseboard below and at the sides, is of sheet metal, perforated to allow for the free passage of air, and painted dark green enamel, to match the other baseboards. In this drawer are kept the potatoes, vegetables, and fruit which are not stored in the refrigerator.

Where the narrow shelf, which runs around the entire kitchen, meets the refrigerator, it is widened into a square, working surface, the same depth as the refrigerator (twenty by thirty inches), reserved for the mixing of iced drinks. Here are hung, in convenient array, an extra ice-pick, an ice shaver, bottle openers, long-handled spoons, two small funnels, strainers, and measures.

In the cupboard above this are stored, in single file, the various sizes of beverage glasses, except the water tumblers, and the other necessary accessories such as ice bowls, shakers, etc. Flat against the side of the refrigerator are hung three sizes of serving trays, and, in the cupboard beneath the workshelf, are stored the beverage bottles. The lowest shelf of
PLANKED PLATTERS TO FOIL COMMOTION

Mabel Claire Cable

I remember the days when Father was left to his own discretion and ingenuity to divide the servings for the family and I was the last to be served. I always said a wee prayer during the entire process: "Dear God, don't let him serve the first servings too big!"

As difficult as it is to coax and coerce our men to serve, I am firmly convinced that we should make it as simple as possible. One of the most time-saving methods of serving is the planked-platter plan. This eliminates entirely that old troublesome method of each member helping himself. I say troublesome, and I mean just that, as there is a constant passing and repassing of dishes the youngest and eldest must be assisted and a general commotion begins with the meal and continues throughout.

This method appeals to the senses with color, fascinating flavor combinations, and an attractiveness which literally makes one's mouth water. That's just the half of it. Dishes which accumulate with an amazing rapidity during the preparation and serving of every meal are reduced at least one third. No salad plates, no vegetable dishes, and no serving dishes but a platter. All your creamy foods are served in natural holders to be eaten. A fourteen- or sixteen-inch plank with a fairly deep, grooved edge may be purchased at housefurnishing or culinary shops or made at your local planing mill. The meat is cooked and placed in the center of this broiling plank; around this central figure are arranged individual servings of the vegetables as asparagus tips inserted in rings of lemon or green pepper, carrots which have been candied in orange rings or green beans bound by a hand of lemon. The green pepper, lemon, and orange add a distinctive flavor to these vegetables and also simplify the serving for the host. Alternated with the vegetable are the potatoes or other starchy substitutes. Macaroni rings, cucumber shells, large curled stalks of steamed celery, cut in four- to six-inch lengths, cupped mashed potatoes, browned potato shells or mounds of rice may be substituted for the formerly used patty shells and timbales to form natural holders for creamed fish and vegetable combinations.

You may prepare your plank in advance of the serving and place in a slow oven. Just before serving, the plank is put on a sixteen- or eighteen-inch china or silver platter. On crisp leaves of lettuce, individual servings of salad are placed around the extreme edge of the platter where they scarcely contact the hot foods. This salad may be garnished with pimento, cloved onions, grated cheese, or paprika which add color and freshness to your palatable picture. The whole is garnished with parsley, watercress or nasturtium leaves, depending on what you have conveniently handy. Individual paper cups of relish may be added here and there if relish is required with your meat.

If I plan a casserole dish as I sometimes do when my refrigerator has accumulated bits of peas, string beans, corn, spaghetti or rice, this does not interfere with using my plank. My casserole pan is no higher than two inches; it forms the center and my vegetables are arranged around it in the same order as though it were a roast. The larger leaves of celery serve as a splendid screen to hide the pan and garnish my plank.

For dinner parties which are not too large and you are preparing yourself, there is nothing more convenient than to arrange your planks and place them in the oven, prepared for serving, before you leave the kitchen, that you may compose and cool before the arrival of your guests. The individual touch for each plate is there, for you have not had to serve your guests in a hurry and their food is piping hot. The individual planks are about one and one half to two inches smaller than your dinner plate.

Veal birds
Spinach cups with creamed peas
Rolls
*Parmesan potato cubes
Grapefruit salad with sweet tomato-preserve dressing
Fudge shortcake
Coffee
Roast pork
Brown potatoes, gravy
Asparagus tips in green pepper rings
Whole wheat bread
*Stuffed apple salad
Butter thin wafers
Coffee

Menus for planked platters

(*recipe included)

Au gratin cauliflower
*Stuffed onions
French fried beets
Bran muffins
Pear salad with sweet dressing
Chocolate pie

Coffee

Creamed crab in sweet pimento cups
Browned sweet potatoes
*Candied carrots
Hot biscuits
Stuffed cucumber salad
Date bars
Coffee

*Spaghetti mould with cream Russian dressing
Baked bananas and cucumbers in lemon rings
Celery hearts
Rolés
Hot gingerbread and double-cream cheese

Coffee

[Please turn to page 358]
Hot muffins! Hot breads!

We are told hot breads are bad, oh very bad for us. But who can resist hot buns and hot breads, so hot they melt the butter to a golden sauce? Here are six readers' recipes, each one a savory plot to rob us of digestion.

Recipe printed on back of each photograph
Recipe printed on back of each photograph
Recipe printed on back of each photograph

- Maryland beaten biscuit
- crumb muffins
- graham prune bread
- oatmeal muffins
- peanut butter muffins
- grape-nut bread

Photographs by F. M. Demarest
**Grape Nut Bread**

(Recipe makes two loaves)

Mix ingredients in order named. This recipe is a comparatively new one to me. However, I have used it many times without failure. It is so wholesome and delicious.

Recipe of Mrs. H. S. Heller, Theresa, New York

Tested by The American Home

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**Graham prune bread**

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder, salt. Add nuts, then the milk, soda, melted shortening, egg, prune juice and pulp mixed together. Stir only until mixed. Pour into greased and floured loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven 1½ hours.

I had prunes at school, my husband in the army, until we were sick unto death of them. A long time ago a friend gave us this recipe which has glorified the humble prune and restored it to the family table.

Recipe of Mrs. L. L. Vorhis, Binghamton, N. Y.

Tested by The American Home

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**Peanut Butter Muffins**

Sift dry ingredients. Work in peanut butter and shortening until well blended. Add well-beaten egg combined with milk. Mix thoroughly. Drop batter in well-greased muffin pans and bake in moderate oven (350° F.), until muffins are brown on top and shrunk away from sides of the pan.

The delicious nutty flavor of peanut butter muffins makes them a general favorite at our Montana School for Girls, where meals are prepared and served by the girls. When these muffins appear on the officers’ table it is always an occasion for rejoicing. They are good, even without butter.

Recipe of Rose J. Robertson, Vocational School for Girls, Helena, Montana.

Tested by The American Home

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**Crumb Muffins**

Sift flour, baking powder, sugar, and salt together. Add crumbs and mix well. Beat egg and milk and add to dry ingredients. Finally add shortening melted.

For variety add any one of the following—½ cupful cranberries, cut in halves, ½ cupful dates, ½ cupful raisins, or ½ cupful nut meats.

Bake in a moderate oven (400°) for 25 minutes.

Recipe of Mrs. Sherman R. Knapp, New Britain, Conn.

Tested by The American Home

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**Oatmeal Muffins**

Bake in muffin pans like any other muffin.

My family are very fond of muffins, but they are especially fond of these oatmeal muffins which I make and serve with orange marmalade. I like them because they are so easy to make and are so good and nourishing. If served for lunch with a salad they are equally good.

Recipe of Mrs. E. Reid, Riverside, California

Tested by The American Home

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**Maryland Beaten Biscuit**

Mix dry ingredients, work in lard, and add milk. Toss on a slightly floured board and beat with a mallet or rolling pin for 30 minutes or until dough has a soft, velvety texture with little bubbles under the surface.

Roll out to ½ inch in thickness, prick with a fork, and place on buttered tins. Bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes.

The secret of these biscuits is in the regularity of the beating, not the hardness.

Recipe by Hilda Weary, Salt Lake, Utah

Tested by The American Home

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We are told hot breads are bad, oh, very bad for us: But who can resist hot buns and hot breads, so hot they melt the butter to a golden sauce? Here are six readers' recipes, each one a savoury plot to rob us of digestion.
Springtime is greens time

We said it was Lilac time, up front. But Andrea Channing insists that now the skies are all rain washed and sun shined, it's time to waken winter-tired appetites with greens . . . and submits six convincing proofs

Recipe printed on back of each photograph

- young dandelions
- luncheon spinach
- assorted greens
- spinach-croquettes
- spinach-ham soufflé
- broccoli

Photographs by F. M. Demarest
Springtime is greens time

We said it was Lilac time, up front. But Andrea Channing insists that now the skies are all rain washed and sun shined, it's time to waken winter-tired appetites with greens... and submits six convincing proofs.

### Spinach—Ham Soufflé

| 1/4 cup coarsely chopped carrots and the | 3/4 cup coarsely chopped mushrooms, browned and drained. |
| 1/4 cup coarsely chopped celery and the | 2 tablespoons coarsely chopped green pepper, drained. |
| 1/4 cup coarsely chopped green onions, \* | 1 teaspoon celery seed, drained. |
| 1/4 cup coarsely chopped green pepper, \* | 1/4 cup coarsely chopped green pepper, drained. |
| 1/4 cup coarsely chopped green pepper, \* | 1/4 cup coarsely chopped green pepper, drained. |
| 1/4 cup coarsely chopped green pepper, \* | 1/4 cup coarsely chopped green pepper, drained. |

*Note: ** indicates items that are added to the mixture at the end of cooking.*

### Assorted Greens

- **Lettuce**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Arugula**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Spinach**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Chard**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Collard Greens**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Kale**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.

### Dandelions

- **Roots**: Washed and sliced thinly.
- **Leaves**: Washed and torn into small pieces.
- **Stems**: Washed and sliced thinly.

### Luncheon Spinach

- **Lettuce**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Arugula**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Spinach**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Chard**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Collard Greens**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Kale**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.

### Dandelion Greens

- **Roots**: Washed and sliced thinly.
- **Leaves**: Washed and torn into small pieces.
- **Stems**: Washed and sliced thinly.

### Bacon

- **Slices**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Ground**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Chopped**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Drained**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.

### Seasoning

- **Salt**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Pepper**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Lemon Juice**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Garlic Powder**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Onion Powder**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Mustard Powder**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Soy Sauce**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Worcestershire Sauce**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
- **Maggi Seasoning**: Fresh, washed, and spun dry.
2 Children....a Hungry Husband and $10 a week for food!

"That's why I can't afford Baking Failures"

"I consider Royal a real economy...because it always produces successful results."

(An informal interview with Mrs. J. C. Bailey, of Chicago, Ill.)

Mrs. Bailey, like millions of other American women nowadays, has to manage her house on a very cramped budget.

"When the family income dwindles—as ours has during the past three years," says Mrs. Bailey, "every penny has to count for something.

That's why I wouldn't think of giving up Royal. You don't catch me taking chances with cheap, inferior baking powder, after I've laid out my money for good butter, eggs, and milk.

I always think of the familiar red can of Royal as my baking insurance, and I'd consider it poor economy to use any other baking powder."

Sound reasoning, Mrs. Bailey! After all, how much baking powder do you need to make a cake? Two or three teaspoons for the average recipe. And three teaspoons of Royal cost you only 1¢.

When you compare that with the cost of your other ingredients, it seems foolish, indeed, to deprive yourself of the best baking powder.

Only 1¢ for Royal! And you have the certainty of a perfect cake—every time!

Royal has been famous for 65 years for the fine-flavored cakes it makes...cakes light and velvety...delicately tender...that keep their moist freshness to the very last crumb.

When you buy your next can of baking powder, keep in mind the low cost of Royal. It is now selling at the lowest price in seventeen years. Don't skimp yourself needlessly. Enjoy the satisfaction of using the best—Royal!

FREE COOK BOOK—When you bake at home, you'll enjoy using the new, up-to-date recipes in the latest Royal Cook Book. Over 300 recipes; valuable baking hints.

Mail coupon today.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER, Product of Standard Brands Incorporated, Dept. 14, 621 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

Please send me a free copy of the new Royal Cook Book.

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Address ____________________________

City ____________________________ State ____________

In Canada: Standard Brands Limited, Fraser Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.

ROYAL NOW SELLS AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN 17 YEARS...
ested in dolls than in anything else, a perfectly natural interest which is the germ of the mother instinct dormant in every girl. Few mothers think of dolls as anything more than playthings, but by teaching little sister just how to care for her “baby,” many lessons in child care may be subtly taught, so that when a real baby becomes a new member of the family, sister will not only know how to do many things for him, but actually be very helpful in a practical way.

On the other hand, sewing may not interest the little girl in the family at all and she may be happiest when she can be in the kitchen with mother when she is cooking and baking—often doing little things to help, as greasing the cookie sheet, beating eggs or cream, or cutting up nuts for daddy’s favorite cake. For her, a cooking set is the psychological gift, and it must be one which

Construction sets for the would-be builder or engineer are indeed stimulating in a child’s development.

From Neveloff Twins Toy Shop

she can actually use, else her initial joy will be converted into genuine disappointment and a worth-while instinct curbed. After but a little use of the toy-kitchen set, she will be able to use mother’s equipment.

Every child, even a small one, can learn to take care of his own room. Children can make beds (with mother’s help), see that dresser and closet doors and drawers are kept closed, and dispose of soiled clothing in the laundry bag or clothes chute. Five-year-old brother can sweep the largest weeds from the garden in summer—with daddy’s help and under his supervision at first. Sister can dust, and do it well, at a surprisingly early age. She can dry and take care of the silver and help set the table besides doing the innumerable little errands in the house which will save steps for mother.

Then there are pets. These furnish another splendid opportunity for children to help in the home, and no child should be without them. Every child should have at least one household pet, and his enthusiasm and interest in the active little creatures may well be developed into real responsibility. We must always remember to work with children on their present level, not on the level we are aiming at. For this reason, it is often necessary to be very patient at first and to teach the children to understand that their affection for Tabby can better be shown by feeding and caring for him properly than by almost strangling him to death with overzealous squeezes! It is a big job for a little child to care for a pet properly, but one which he will thoroughly enjoy, not realizing that he is unconsciously receiving a course in diet, nutrition, health, and sex knowledge, all of which are of educational importance and have splendid spiritual value, for the responsibility of a pet is steadying to a child’s character.

Educators say that mothers are rapidly getting away from their myopic tendencies in the relations with their children and are real-

Flowercraft provides pictures of three kinds of flower containers, and separate gummed sheets of flower heads and foliage, to be cut apart by the child and pasted over the container to make a complete flower arrangement. From F. H. Beach

izing how important it is to the children’s future to allow them to help at every available opportunity. Dorothy Cannon Thompson, director of the Cannon Nursery School of New Haven—a laboratory of [Please turn to page 358]
Aren't we the economical movie makers—just think, Sonny—you're in the movies now.

Of course you've always wanted a movie camera—well here's your wish come true. Ciné-Kodak Eight is a full-fledged movie camera. It marks a new high for simplicity—a new low for upkeep. Makes good movies right from the start. And the price... only $34.50. See this movie buy at your Ciné-Kodak dealer's. Let him show you the pictures it takes. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, New York.

If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak.

It's monstrous. It's natural as life.

They certainly are—yourself.

The movies are clear and natural as life.

"And see the way it's constructed..." "Yes, there's real quality in that camera..."
Of interest to you?

At right: Globe of the world, mounted on a mahogany base equipped to hold an atlas or directory. W. & J. Sloane

Above: Globe of the world, mounted on a mahogany base equipped to hold an atlas or directory. W. & J. Sloane

At right: Part of the kitchen equipment in this same Westinghouse model home is a package delivery system, where packages are inserted in this well protected outside space and swung right into the kitchen.

Below, an illuminated bookcase devised by the General Electric Co. in their All-Electric Home at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio. A real find is the copy of the old cobbler's bench above. It may be obtained knocked down with all the sections cut and drilled, and with the necessary nails, glue, stain, wax, and assembly directions for the handy man—all for $5. Or it may be obtained completely finished for $12.50. Further details will be furnished upon request.

Above: New shelving for spring includes a red and white Roylace paper, at the top, a dotted and plaided oilcloth from Combus Coated Fabrics Co. Next below: a flowered chintz pattern and, last of all, a pleasant scalloped design in green and yellow. The last two are double-edge Roylace paper.

A "porthole" is a new form for an aquarium, and can be built right into your room. With its brass rim, and gaily colored fish, it is an interesting way of adding a colorful picture. From Lewis & Conger.

Johns-Manville is introducing an all-wood fibre board with smooth surface, good color, somewhat mottled effect, and exceptional waterproof quality. It can be painted, stained, varnished, or waxed like wood. It is known as J-M Hard Board.

"Ventusvac" is the name of an air condition ventilator recently put on the market. This exhaust unit, regulated by thermostat control so that it maintains an even temperature, releases stale air and is accompanied by a louver which admits fresh air. From Bissell Manufacturing Company.

Even knots and tool marks appear on this new and faithful version of pine paneling for walls, a product of the Armstrong Cork Co. introduced into their Lin-o-wall line.

Birthday candles now come in cellophane-wrapped boxes with an amusing cut-out figure and greeting card on the cover. Will and Baumer.

Will and Baumer.
One Million Dollars to lend!

NOW you can make needed home repairs and improvements when all costs are so low... Johns-Manville lends you the money—you pay out of income.

How often you have wished that you could do these things to your home! But home owners have been putting off these important improvements and repairs. Money was so scarce!

But now you need not delay a single day 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. Then 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! Your home is the soundest, most stable investment you've ever made. Don't 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 will help you get a far better price than if you offer it in a shabby, run-down condition.

Right now is the time to act... before the costs of labor and materials rise.

Simply write us. We will put you in touch with your nearest J-M dealer authorized to extend the privileges of the J-M Deferred Payment Plan.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

Johns-Manville, Dept. AH-5, 22 E. 48th St., New York. Please send me your free booklet, "101 Practical Suggestions on Home Improvements," that also tells about your "$1,000,000 to Lend" Plan. I am particularly interested in a new roof ☐, "tile" wainscoting for kitchen or bath ☐, J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation ☐, Insulating Board for extra rooms ☐.

Name ____________________________
Street ___________________________
City _____________________________ State __________

Johns-Manville, "$1,000,000 to Lend" Plan for your home

The American Home, May, 1934
Give them a chance!

[Continued from page 354]

ter and one tablespoonful lemon juice and heat. Form into balls and refill the cavities and brown before serving. Garnish with hard-cooked eggs. A ground ham and mushroom sauce may be served with the onions if desired.

Stuffed Apple Salad

Wash apples, remove core and bake or boil until tender. Chill and fill cavity with the following filler:

Put through a food chopper:

- 6 graham crackers
- 13 dates
- 3 figs
- ½ cupful nuts
- ¼ cupful raisins

Mix to a binding consistency with thick cream or tart salad dressing. Make into balls the size of the cavity of the apple center and fill the core. Chill, garnish with a mound of tart salad dressing and serve on crisp lettuce.

SPAGHETTI RING WITH CREAM DRESSING

Cook spaghetti in boiling salted water until soft. In a skillet place three tablespoonfuls butter and allow to melt. Add one onion, chopped; one cupful diced mushrooms and one pound of ground hamburger meat. Cook until onions are tender. Add one cupful of tomato soup. Mix with the cooked spaghetti. Place mixture in a ring mould which has been lined with greased paper. Bake in oven 400° for 45 minutes. Remove from oven and permit to stand 10-15 minutes. Unmould on plate and garnish. When ready to serve, fill the center cavity with Cream Russian Dressing.

CREAM RUSSIAN DRESSING

1 cupful thick cream sauce
2 tablespoonfuls chili sauce
1 teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce

⅓ cupful stuffed olives, diced
⅓ cupful asparagus tips, diced
⅓ cupful nippy cheese

Baked Bananas and Cucumbers

Remove skin from the bananas and peel cucumbers. Cut each in half, both lengthwise and crosswise. Put half of cucumber with half of banana and insert in a ring of lemon. Place in a baking dish with water sufficient to cover the bottom only. Bake until tender. The cucumber should be placed on the bottom. It will require a longer period to become tender. A lemon sauce may be served over the sections if desired.

LEMON SAUCE

1 tablespoonful butter
1 tablespoonful flour
3 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
¼ cupful orange juice
¼ cupful water

Melt the butter in a saucepan, add flour, and cook slightly. Add water, lemon juice, and orange juice and allow to thicken.

Parmesan Potato Cubes

Peel potatoes and cut in ¼-inch cubes. Place in cold water to become crisp while the fat heats. Dry on clean cloth, dip in deep-fat fryer until golden brown. Remove from frying basket and drain. Drop cubes in a bag of grated parmesan cheese and shake well until all surfaces are covered. Serve at once. (Parmesan or any nippy cheese may be used for these cubes.)

Candied Carrots in Orange Rings

12 whole carrots
4 slices ¼” thick of small orange
⅔ cupful sugar
2 tablespoonfuls butter
⅓ teaspoonful salt
2 cupfuls water

Scrape carrots slightly and remove spots. Set sugar, salt, butter and water to simmering during the preparation of the carrots. Cut slices of orange just sufficiently around the inside edge to permit three whole carrots to be inserted. Place carrots in orange rings in the boiling syrup and cook covered until the carrots are tender. Remove the cover and allow the syrup to boil down to a richness. The orange flavor permeates the entire carrot and adds interest to the platter when served in these rings.
Salad days are here again

by Josephine Gibson

Of course, one's salad bowl is never relegated to the realm of unused things at any time of year. But now is the time to crown it as the potentate, the mogul and the King of Kitchendom.

It is Spring again, and therefore I am quite in order when I again remind you of the secrets of successful salads. Be sure, if you would share the laurels of the skilful salad fabricator, to start with greens extremely dry and cold and crisp.

Do not be afraid to improvise with odds and ends of vegetables and fruits. With discretion, it is possible and even easy, to contrive a masterpiece largely with refrigerator remnants.

But, after all, the kernel of success with salads is the seasoning, which gives that flair of flavor to be found in every salad masterpiece. And so, if you will follow, I'll reveal the seasoning secrets of famous salad geniuses.

Heinz makes vinegars with all the care and skill that famous vintners exercise in bringing forth prize vintages. Heinz cider vinegar, for instance, is pressed from apples fresh from richly nurtured trees, then aged in wooden casks for many months to make it mellow and extremely blendy.

Heinz imported olive oil is merely the first pressing of selected olives from the famous groves of Spain. That, and simply that.

Many an ordinary salad reaches gustatory heights with a touch of a multi-seasoned sauce like Heinz tomato ketchup, Heinz prepared mustard, or Heinz chili sauce.

Which ushers in the subject of the much discussed "Quick Feast Shelf". Do stock a "Quick Feast Shelf"—a perfect treasury from which, in merely minutes, an entire luncheon or a dinner can be conjured. But—follow on. Salad days are here again.

Spring's "best-seller" is a book that leads the way to mealtime triumphs. It is the already famous Heinz Salad Book.

Recipes for party salads, luncheon salads, dinner salads, salads that men "go for", dozens of exciting salad dressings. Brand new sandwich concoctions, canapes, hors-d'oeuvres— I will gladly mail you a copy on receipt of 10 cents to cover mailing costs. Address Josephine Gibson, Department 54, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE ACCEPT THE DUTY This page of food news is sponsored by the House of Heinz—its contribution to the cause of "good eating", and to the sweeping revival of good old-fashioned "home-made" flavors. The House of Heinz for 65 years has been dedicated to the creation of pure, wholesome foods—the 57 Varieties—ready-to-serve, and abounding in the genuine qualities and flavors which in the past involved long, tedious hours in home kitchens. The House of Heinz welcomes your suggestions for making these food news pages more useful and more interesting.

The American Home, May, 1934
There is a sense of humor in the room. No cellar feeding radiators or heating of any kind. Forecasters predict colder winters another bitter, biting winter penalizes your family’s health and comfort? Prepare for them now, before another bitter, biting winter penalizes your family’s health and comfort. Why not get rid of these drafty, chilly spots now, before another bitter, biting winter penalizes your family’s health and comfort? For years, American Radiator Heating costs so little. A small down payment installs it—without any monthly payments until Fall!

Right now—while those unpleasant, uncomfortable experiences of this cracking, biting winter are fresh in mind—find out how little it costs to enjoy cozy, springtime warmth in your home even in the coldest weather. Mail the coupon today.

The illusion of what you want—what you have

(Continued from page 333)

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ARCOLA RADIATOR HEATING
Hot water radiator heating for 2 to 6 rooms. No cellar required. Priced, including rizer—$111.00 lowest.
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"IDEAL" REDFLASH BOILER
Long, double flare boiler assures maximum heat with minimum fuel. Priced as low as $108.00 lowest.
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```
"IDEAL" OIL BURNING BOILER
Designed especially for use with gas or rotary type oil. Priced as low as $256.00 lowest.
Plus Installation
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"IDEAL" MAGAZINE BOILER
Fuel placed in magazines is automatically fed to fire by gravity. Priced as low as $224.00 lowest.
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Division of
AMERICAN RADIATOR & STANDARD
SANTUARY CORPORATION

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20 West 60th Street, New York, N. Y. 10 rooms.
Please send me information on heating.

Fuel used:

Name:
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City:
State:

There is a sense of humor in the nicely spaced design at the left. (Richard Thibaut & Co.)

The American Home, May, 1934
Could you see any advantages—for utility or convenience—in a table cover, blanket or pillow studded with bunchy, cord-made tufts? No. Same way with mattresses. For want of a better method, tufting has long been used in mattress manufacture to keep the “insides” from shifting about.

The Perfect Sleeper, under a revolutionary, exclusive and patented type of construction, brings to you the first and only practical mattress face that hasn’t a dent, crease or ripple. A ticking that can’t become loose, flabby or prematurely worn through by cords-and-knots. A shape-holding sleeping cushion that dresses more smartly, can be kept cleaner and more sanitary, is longer-lasting and more evenly soft than any other spring-filled mattress of which you have ever heard!

An inner layer of white Javanese sisal, securely quilted to a strong spring casing, replaces the old-fashioned tufting. The outer padding of deep, fluffy cotton clings to the sisal’s thousands of tiny “fingers”—can’t creep. The hundreds of resilient, electrically tempered springs are unrestrained—free-acting. Firmly anchored, they can’t lean, overlap or work through. ... The longer you use your Perfect Sleeper the more comfortable it becomes.

See this twentieth-century mattress marvel—particularly the interior-construction model—at your department, furniture or house-furnishings store. Beautiful new damask pattern and colors.


Perfect Sleeper is made and guaranteed only by these reputable regional manufacturers licensed under three basic patent rights:

EAST
BOSTON, MASS. (East Cambridge), Enterprise Mattress Co., 155 Second Street.
BUFFALO, N. Y., HandCraft Bedding Corp., 1000 Grand Avenue.
HARRISBURG, PA., Capital Bedding Co., 1404 Market Street.
NEW YORK, N. Y., Arnold W. Barker and Co., 1115 Foshay Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., HomeRite Products, Inc., 137 Collinwood Avenue.
PORTLAND, ME., Enterprise Mattress Co., Inc., 43 Essex Street.

CENTRAL
CHICAGO, ILL., Schulte & Hirsch Co., 1800 W. Polk Street.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Adam Wust, Inc., 514 E. Pearl Street.
DENVER, COLORADO, Colorado Bedding Co., 1250 S. Market Street.
DETOIT, MICH., Gordon- Chapman Company, 3307 Vermont Avenue.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Kentucky Bedding Co., 151 North 6th Street.
MILWAUKEE, WIS., Marquardt Company, 6010 W. Carmen Avenue.
OMAHA, Neb., L. G. Doum Co., 1301 Nicholas Street.
ST. LOUIS, MO., National-Rose Spring and Mattress Co., 322 N. First Street.
TOPEKA, KAN., McIntire Brothers.

SOUTH
ALEXANDRIA, LA., Alexandria Bedding Company, Maple and Tenth Ave., South.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Louisiana Brothers Spring Bed Co., Inc., 528 North 7th Street.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Chattanooga Mattress Co., 226 Chestnut Street.
MEMPHIS, TENN., National-Rose Spring and Mattress Co., 777 Kentucky Street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Southern Mattress Company, 1101 Ammen Street.

WEST
LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Sleeper Products Company, 1938 W. 99th Street.
PORTLAND, ORE., Portland Feather and Bedding Co., 2237 N. W. York Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., Simon Mattress Manufacturing Co., 1777 Yosemite Avenue.
This is the way... three-fold economy! You save first by 8 days of luxurious, generously served ocean travel that cost in First Class only $147 up, Cabin $139 up, Tourist $107 up.

You save on land travel, too... Anchor Line starts you at the top, places all the wonders of the British Isles before you on a one-way, time-saving itinerary that leads directly to London and the Continent. You land in Great Britain and thence to the Continent, if you wish.

**AND TRAVEL IN BRITAIN SAVES YOU STILL MORE!**

Your dollar stands practically at par. Living and transportation, cheap ever since the war, have been even further reduced, 50% off on railway fares, Hotel rates down, too. Make this your vacation... Anchor Line to Great Britain and thence to the Continent, if you wish.

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**Send for details regarding low European travel costs in 1934 to your Local Agent or 25 Broadway, New York.**

**HOMEMAKING AROUND THE GLOBE**

(Continued from page 331)

babushka who looked a bit cleaner and more prepossessing than the others, and after several trials, were able to make her understand that we wanted moloko (milk). She invited us into her house, which we entered in the usual way, through the stables. This manner of approach to a Russian dwelling serves its purpose, for if you survive the odors that assail you in the stable, you are certain of being able to breathe when you enter the house, as each house has its own unique set of smells.

This house had two rooms, one bare and sparsely furnished, to be used only in the summertime, and the second grace by a motley assortment of furnishings and the stove. A Russian peasant's stove is the most important feature of the house, for it is not only used in preparing the food, but as a furnace and bed as well. They are made of brick, and built into one side of the wall, with flat, recessed tops, about the size of a six-foot cube. They have only an oven for cooking purposes, and the tops are used as a bed in cold weather. In winter the family sleeps in the warm room, several on top of the stove, several on one small cot, the rest on the floor. In addition to the cot, this room had three weak-looking wooden chairs, a rickety table, upon which was the brass samovar, and the usual row of shelves across one corner, where the icons are placed for worship. The few articles of clothing not in use by the family were hung on hooks on the wall, while a small chest in the “cold” room readily accommodated all the excess supply.

This is the typical peasant’s home, and they love them as fondly as we do our finest mansions. I once asked an old peasant woman friend if she would like to go back to America with me. Her face lighted up, and then settled back into its usual look of calm resignation, as she shook her head and said: “Spasibo, that would be lovely, but no, I could not leave my house and my cow.”

Of sanitary facilities they know nothing. Around our huts, of course, there is no running water. They get their drinking water from the village well, and the rest of their supply from a man who drives about the village with a barrel of water on his wagon. If they are fortunate enough, they have a small bath house in the rear yard for bathing purposes. These little square huts, fitted with a small brick oven, are heated up, and open pans of water placed on the stove. They bathe in the resultant steam, beating their bodies all over with a switch made of birch twigs. Soap is scarce, and must be conserved. In the summer they go to the Volga or Oka rivers to bathe. For the old Russian, it is not a case of getting exercise or pleasure, but of getting clean. This is just one of the many things that the enlightened youth of Russia is changing.

We lived about six miles from the cities of Kanavanaugh, and Nijni Novgorod, situated somewhat like Minneapolis and St. Paul on the opposite banks of the Oka River, at its mouth where it flows into the Volga River. Because the country around us was being developed as an industrial section, the villages were undisturbed and curiously the same as they had been for generations. In southern Russia, with the collectivization of the small peasant farms into larger model areas, this is not true, fortunate enough to see these villages as yet untouched by the changes going on about them.

Our own quarters at the Auto Plant were really very satisfactory. Our firm had specified that we should have new houses and apartments, for too many Americans had moved into rooms previously used by the Russians, to find that they had left lively mementos of their occupancy behind them. If anything, we had too much room to be made really cozy, for the Government furnished them for us, and since furniture is also scarce, we were limited merely to the necessities.

They built a combination club-house and dormitory for the men in our group who were without their wives, and this building provided social rooms where our engineers could gather. There were five five-room cottages, and one apartment building with four apartments in it. My husband and I occupied one of these apartments. We had a large living room, with an open fireplace. Now, in northern Russia, fireplaces are very rare. Only in the Czar’s palaces, and in a few hotels did we see any. They were specified in our plans, but the results were strange and wonderful. It took months for our own engineers to persuade them to draw, and in the interim the outside became completely blackened with smoke, and we all went around with weeping eyes. The Russians had done their best, but a good fireplace is hard to fashion.

Opening off the living room, which we used as a dining room also, was a sun parlor, which we turned into a study. There was a large bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen, and we had plenty of room. These quarters always seemed very luxurious to the
Russians, and they never tired of inventing pretexts to come inside and look us over. We had our furniture inventoried many times, and every bit of wiring and plumbing in the place measured minutely over and over again, by Russians whose quick eyes missed few details in our living.

Our furniture was of the simple, sturdy variety, found all over Russia at the present time. They have a stock pattern in furniture, silverware, china, etc., so that when we were in hotels in Leningrad, Moscow, Odessa, or Kasan, we found ourselves eating with the same knives and forks, off the same dishes, and sleeping in the same beds that we had "at home." Of course in hotels these new furnishings were mixed in with much left-over furniture from the old régime, but always we found some of "our" furniture. We managed to pick up a few different odds and ends in the pleasant markets, so that with an Oriental rug or two, some pictures, and curtains and pillows brought back from Germany on my first trip "out," we were finally very homelike and comfortable, although not exactly luxurious.

The foundations of our houses were not laid deep enough, so that when the ground settled after the first thaw—and a thaw is a thaw in a country where the earth freezes to a depth of six feet—our houses were not laid deep enough, so that they had to get some hot water. She stoked the heater for an hour or two, but with no results. The next day she fed it wood for several hours, and the heater got beautifully hot, but no hot water came out of the faucets in our bathroom. We gave up, and resorted to heating our water on the stove. Weeks later, when we finally got a plumber to come and investigate, he found that the only thing wrong was that the pipes from our heater were attached to the apartment upstairs, so they had been getting our hot water.

Our manner of living was of continual interest to the Russians. They could not tell why anyone would want so much space, and all of our modern electrical equipment seemed very wonderful to them. We felt that our conveniences were few, and were glad to have sturdy Russian girls to do the hardest work for us; feed the hungry wood-burning stoves and fireplaces, wash up the floors that got so dirty every day, since there were no paved roads or sidewalks outside. When, in one shipment of supplies that came from the U. S., I managed to get some wax for the linoleum floors, an oil mop, some good soap, soap flakes, scouring powder, etc., Edviga and I were overjoyed, and asked all that she had to do was sit down, and the work just did itself. Yet in the winter time she melted snow, and in the summer time carried soft water a mile from the river so that she would not have to wash clothes in the tap water, which, being full of iron, was a deep orange in color—this and other difficult

The "old lady" of Manasterka, seventy-six years old, and the author. Notice the felt boots.

to a depth of six feet—our houses settled down with it, and the doors and walls met at odd angles. There was at least six inches difference in the level of our kitchen floor from one side to the other, and we always had difficulty in closing the doors. Opening from our living room into the hallway of our apartment house was a double door, and when the frame sagged it was impossible to close this. We finally got a carpenter, and he found that he must put in one entirely new door. This was all right, but the one he put in was unpainted. Our woodwork was painted with only one coat of white paint, but one coat is better than none, and it looked very queer to see one half of our double door white, and the other in natural wood. We talked and we talked, and we always told that it would be painted Zaftra, or Postlegaftr ——tomorrow or the day after—and of course tomorrow never came. When we returned to the United States, a year later, the door was still in its unadorned state.

One of the most typical and most amusing experiences that we had was with the hot water. When we first arrived the central heating plant for our group of buildings had not been completed, so while we had running cold water, there was no hot water. They had installed in each kitchen a wood-burning water heater, however, and since we used wood in our cook stove, it was no great hardship to keep the fire going under the water heater. The first day there I told the maid to get some hot water. She stoked the heater for an hour or two, but with no results. The next day she fed it wood for several hours, and the heater got beautifully hot, but no hot water came out of the faucets in our bathroom. We gave up, and resorted to heating our water on the top of the stove. Weeks later, when we finally got a plumber to come and investigate, he found that the only thing wrong was that the pipes from our heater were attached to the apartment upstairs, so they had been getting our hot water.

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Look at both types: (1) The Monitor Top and its famous sealed-in-steel, attention-free mechanism. It has made refrigeration history with an unparalleled record for dependable, trouble-free performance at low cost. And, (2) the G-E flat-top with its smart styling, convenience features and performance capacity found in no other popular priced refrigerator.

In the completeness of the General Electric line you will find a style, size and price to exactly meet your requirements. For your nearest dealer see "Refrigeration Electric" in classified pages of your telephone book. General Electric Specialty Appliance Sales Dept., Sec. F-5, Nela Park, Cleveland, O.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATOR

The American Home, May, 1934
Homemaking around the globe

[Continued from page 363]

things she did uncomplainingly day in and day out. I used to wonder what she would do and say if she could see our vacuum sweepers, washing machines, gas and electric cooking stoves, not to mention all of the less common devices we have to save us a little work.

School teachers used to bring their children in to see how the Americans lived. They would look around with wide eyes, while the teacher tried to point out to them the ways in which we had made our home more attractive, cleaner, healthier. They would look in corners, under the beds, or run a finger across a table top to see how very clean we kept the house, while we would look on, afraid that it might prove less spotless than the teacher was confident it would be. The educated Russians realize that they, as a people, are very dirty, and that much must be done by popular education before they will be living on any highly cultured basis.

We did our own cooking, as the average of present-day Russian cooking is very low. The modern Russian has no time, and no materials to waste on fancy cooking, and their simple diet is such that we could not stomach it. Most of them live on soup, black bread, dried fish, and a bowl of kasha—a sort of cooked cereal. Very few fresh fruits or vegetables are obtainable even in the summer time where we were, so we lived largely from cans shipped in from the U. S. If you want luxuries, you may have caviar of an inferior grade, since the best is exported, pickled mushrooms and a glass of milk, or a hard boiled egg. In the hotels of course the diet is more extensive, but where is the excellent cuisine and the variety of unusual dishes which bring crowds to the Russian restaurants in Europe and this country? I looked and sighed in vain for some Russian dressing, or even some lettuce upon which I could imagine it.

They like their limited diet, and seem to get along fairly well on it, although the Government is trying to educate them to make use of the varieties of foods which they hope to have in the not too distant future. My little maid was never happier than when I would get her some dill pickles, lots of bread, and above all, some nice brittle, dried fish. Then she would throw her arms about my neck in ecstasy, and retire to the back porch, where I banished her until I could imagine it.

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ness on this earth before they were forcibly transported to another existence. One day the butcher said they would be having some nice, young chickens.

"Will they be really young, this time?" I inquired, a bit skeptically.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "They couldn't be more than four years old."

We were forced to get to the store early in the mornings to supervise the butchering. I learned much about how best to cut up various animals, studying the section of one of my cook books that told how it should be done. The Russian form is to take an axe, and hack the carcass into chunks, which are all sold at the same pound price, whether they are all meat, or mostly bone. This makes little difference to the average Russian, for they use their meat either in soup, or ground up into meat balls. It did mean a lot to us, however, and by dint of much insistence and labor, we succeeded in getting legs of lamb, instead of a mere hunk, and even a pork rib roast, if we were lucky. We were never able to introduce more than one tool to the butchers; an axe was their weapon, and they would use no other, even in the delicate process of cutting chops. Buying meat in the winter was an experience in itself. With the thermom-

...er at twenty and thirty below zero, the meat was always frozen.

To supplement the store, we would travel into the towns of Kanavannah and Njini Novgorod, and visit the peasant markets, where the farmers would bring in their produce to sell. This, of course, constitutes private commerce, and that is against the law, but very little was ever done to prevent them, and the markets were held in different sections of the towns, on regular days of the week. Here we could occasionally find some delicacy that was unobtainable in any other place, and usually the vegetables were fresher than in the Government store, where, due to the complicated system of distribution they might have traveled many hundreds of miles to reach us. In the summer in these markets we could get fresh cucumbers — and the Russian cucumber is a sweet, tender relative of the one we know. They eat them as you would an apple, skin and all, and while we usually peeled ours, we often ate them whole, and enjoyed them greatly.

For the short summer season of about two months, we could also obtain melons and berries, and these fruits were a godsend to us. The strawberries, both wild and cultivated, though expensive, were well worth the price, and there were also raspberries and watermelons. We could get squash and wonderful tomatoes, and for two months we would forget our cans, and really eat once more.

The most thrilling part, however, was the actual buying. The peasants would sell from their wagons, or spread things out in front of them on the ground. With crowds pressing around you, you would try to get what you wanted at about half what the owner was asking for it. When they saw the Americans the price would drop up by leaps and bounds, and I became quite expert at dickering, pretending indifference, and then finally pouncing upon some delicacy, when the price came within reach.

There isn't time to tell more of the many phases of living in Russia; life in the crowded larger cities; the model housing projects that hold a picture of life as the Soviets plan it for the future, one of which was built by our men in connection with the Auto Plant; all the new and exciting things that are going on in this most exciting country. I have tried to show you a little of two phases of the life there; that of the peasants, and of the Americans working in the country, both interesting and typical in their own way. I have no great desire to return there to live, but I would not take a small fortune for the experience I had.

...Waterspar Quick-drying Enamel. One coat dries in only 4 hours. Waterspar comes in 18 rich colors, especially created to harmonize with Wallhide. For name of nearest dealer look in your new Classified Telephone Directory under "Paints." Mail coupon today for the two remarkable free Color Guides.
Pennies will paint your summer home

[Continued from page 337]

When the sun warms the air, when the birds start singing and the buds begin to swell — that's the time to go bicycling.

Ride with your friends. Some of them own bicycles now—and all the others want them. Organize a bicycle club—plan regular days for happy healthful jaunts.

Have real fun—get that rosy glow in your cheeks—wash out the lungs with pure air—re-discover forgotten muscles. Join the happy crowd that's cycling everywhere. There's a bicycle store near you.

When the sun warms the air, when the birds start singing and the buds begin to swell — that's the time to go bicycling.

... (Continued from page 337)
I want to go back a few steps, so don't put away your brushes for good yet. You probably haven't, for I know how this painting thing "gets you" once started. It can be very disastrous if carried to extremes. Too much paint and painted things can be worse than none at all. Discretion is certainly the greater part of good taste. In other words, don't paint everything in sight, just because you have some paint left over.

Yes, use up your paint on the shelves, the furniture, or the cat's tail, just so long as you don't commit the unpardonable sin in the art of amateur painting and cover everything with new and shining paint.

Neutral colors are safe and blameless

(Continued from page 320)

the lemon yellow of the chintz. It should be remarked by way of warning that there are few painters who can or will mix this color correctly, without supervision, even when given a sample to match. Noumber or yellow ochre must go into it, on any condition. All painters seem to want to putumber andyellow ochre into every pot of paint they mix. I don't know why. They are good colors in their places, but they will only muddy such a tone as this, the aim of which is to emulate the daffodil. It is made with plenty of pure chrome yellow, white, and a dash of Prussian blue—only a dash of course, but enough to cool and green the tone slightly, and keep it off the crude egg yolk and dandelion tones. One must just stand by and watch until it is right, and encourage oneself not to be afraid of getting it too strong. It looks dangerous at first but not when the walls are finally covered with it and the furniture arranged against it. Artificial light has a tendency to pale it considerably.

One reason for painting walls, woodwork, and ceiling alike is that the frames of a room do so, makes a small room look larger, and gently slurs over bad proportions in door and window spacing and paneling.

Next, two book niches and the cornice were painted the straw­berry rose of the flowers in the chintz. This took courage, but the end decidedly justified the means. The curtains themselves were edged in a plain pleated chintz, in the same shade, and lemon yellow organdy was selected for glass curtains. I had had the color of the carpet in mind when I selected the chintz; it matched exactly the gray-green in its pattern.

A setting keyed as vivaciously as this one is generally more suc-
cussful if the furniture coverings participate to some extent. The dark woods and a color that isn't too atrociously bad in picture. A simple Hepplewhite sofa covered in a self-figured strawberry rose homespun, very close to, if not precisely the tone of the color of the Wall-Tex is the perfect canvased back- ground. The Queen Anne walnut chair has a white leather seat, and the small Hepplewhite armchair is covered in a vivid turquoise blue leather, the color echoed by the blue Italian faience bowl on the writing table at the window. Two Japanese flower prints, decorative out of all proportion to their slight expense, framed in narrow strawberry red frames, go on the walls. All the lamp shades are white, antiqued just a trifle and edged with narrow bands of dull gold. The room had been characterless and uninteresting. As it is now, every good feature of the room itself and in the furniture, has been played up by an imaginative use of color, and the resultant impression is one both gay and tranquil, like a well-planned garden.

And lastly we come to a bedroom—whose charm and originality are not its only virtues. It is a scene for another way of thinking a color scheme, for solving some ugly furniture problems, if that happens to be one of your life's tribulations. Actually the furniture there used is not ugly, but it might have been, and still make a part of a distinguished interior by being painted into the picture. Almost any furniture that isn't too atrociously bad in line can be given a new incarnation by protective coloration. In this case the chinoiserie wallpaper definitely "makes" the room, and the color scheme is so enchanting that I think few people notice anything more definite about the furniture than that it is simple in line and its color charmingly right. The ground of the paper, then, is a delicious definite larkspur blue, just the color of belladonna delphiniums I should say, figured in oyster white, shading into a deep old ivory, and apricot. The woodwork is painted the larkspur blue of the paper, and there is a room-size rug in a related, but much deeper blue. For the windows ruffled curtains of apricot colored Japanese flower prints, once chosen (a plain glazed chintz would have turned the trick quite as effectively and less expensively) and the glass curtains are of oyster white marquise. All the furniture is painted oyster white, accenting with narrow dull gold lines that repeat the note of deep ochre or ivory in the paper. The bedcovers are of oyster white taffeta, piped and tufted in apricot like the curtains. Lovely as this cool off-white neo-classic furniture is with the lyrical blue and apricot color scheme, I am not at all sure that maple wouldn't be just as effective, or perhaps even more so. And mahogany pieces could be used equally well. So that charm and originality are not its only virtues, it is adaptability too.

And so we conclude our plea for color. We hope that with our case against monotony proven, this dull demon will be completely routed from all American homes, and that we have given courage and inspiration to our audience.

Building a log cabin

or regardless of season? The answers to these and many more questions will determine and modify certain features of your plan. Naturally you will eliminate many things which you enjoy in your year-round home. Consequently your cabin should be simple and unpretentious built for comfortable living. As to the structure itself, you want, first of all, beauty, then strength, character, and long life.

A cabin constructed of real logs is fine in theory but not always so good in practice. The cost of securing real logs and treating them is high, and the cost of labor of laying them up may be prohibitive. Even if you can stand this expense, there is the difficulty in making them tight to keep out flies and mosquitoes, to say nothing of chipmunks and larger pests. It is disconcerting, to say the least, to wake up out of a sound sleep by a chunk of mortar falling on your face or with a bang on the floor. Log siding has the appearance of logs, it is reasonable in price. Furthermore, it is tangible and grooved so that it may be nailed directly on the studding like ordinary siding. Thus it keeps out rain, wind, and insects.

Our cottage is twenty-two feet square, outside dimensions, with a hip roof. A square or rectangular building is the most economical structure to erect, because there is a saving in both materials and labor. Probably the most satisfactory of all roofing is the prepared roll roofing. Get a good grade with a fifteen-year guaranty and be sure it is well laid over tight boards. Then you have a serviceable roof as well as one that is fireproof. Make sure that you have plenty of rafters and that your roof is

WALL-TEXTED WALLS are always "Like New"

IN America's personality homes, decorating, this Spring, means WALL-TEXING. Because Wall-Tex provides beautifully designed and textured back- grounds obtainable only with canvased walls, and preserves this loveliness in oil colors that are permanent as a fine painting.

Wall-Tex, being a strong, durable, canvas-like fabric, may be washed with soap and water, not once or twice, but as often as desired. Furthermore, Wall-Tex has the unique quality of resisting plaster cracks. Even if cracks occur, they do not show through this strong, flexible fabric.

When you picture Wall-Tex, think of lovely patterns that only leading artists could design, in a new variety of interior decorative styles. Then realize that this beauty can be given a new incarnation by protective coloration. In this case the chinoiserie wallpaper definitely "makes" the room, and the color scheme is so enchanting that I think few people notice anything more definite about the furniture than that it is simple in line and its color charmingly right. The ground of the paper, then, is a delicious definite larkspur blue, just the color of belladonna delphiniums I should say, figured in oyster white, shading into a deep old ivory, and apricot. The woodwork is painted the larkspur blue of the paper, and there is a room-size rug in a related, but much deeper blue. For the windows ruffled curtains of apricot colored Japanese flower prints, once chosen (a plain glazed chintz would have turned the trick quite as effectively and less expensively) and the glass curtains are of oyster white marquise. All the furniture is painted oyster white, accenting with narrow dull gold

lines that repeat the note of deep ochre or ivory in the paper. The bedcovers are of oyster white taffeta, piped and tufted in apricot like the curtains. Lovely as this cool off-white neo-classic furniture is with the lyrical blue and apricot color scheme, I am not at all sure that maple wouldn't be just as effective, or perhaps even more so. And mahogany pieces could be used equally well. So that charm and originality are not its only virtues, it is adaptability too.

And so we conclude our plea for color. We hope that with our case against monotony proven, this dull demon will be completely routed from all American homes, and that we have given courage and inspiration to our audience.

Building a log cabin

or regardless of season? The answers to these and many more questions will determine and modify certain features of your plan. Naturally you will eliminate many things which you enjoy in your year-round home. Consequently your cabin should be simple and unpretentious built for comfortable living. As to the structure itself, you want, first of all, beauty, then strength, character, and long life.

A cabin constructed of real logs is fine in theory but not always so good in practice. The cost of securing real logs and treating them is high, and the cost of labor of laying them up may be prohibitive. Even if you can stand this expense, there is the difficulty in making them tight to keep out flies and mosquitoes, to say nothing of chipmunks and larger pests. It is disconcerting, to say the least, to wake up out of a sound sleep by a chunk of mortar falling on your face or with a bang on the floor. Log siding has the appearance of logs, it is reasonable in price. Furthermore, it is tangible and grooved so that it may be nailed directly on the studding like ordinary siding. Thus it keeps out rain, wind, and insects.

Our cottage is twenty-two feet square, outside dimensions, with a hip roof. A square or rectangular building is the most economical structure to erect, because there is a saving in both materials and labor. Probably the most satisfactory of all roofing is the prepared roll roofing. Get a good grade with a fifteen-year guaranty and be sure it is well laid over tight boards. Then you have a serviceable roof as well as one that is fireproof. Make sure that you have plenty of rafters and that your roof is
strong enough to withstand the heaviest snows which may be characteristic of your locality. In constructing steps, where the treads extend out over the risers, care must be exercised to have the edges reinforced or they will probably break off. Concrete steps are the best in the long run as they will last as long as your house, or longer.

Many people are content with a plain board floor in the living room. However, just a bare floor is hard to keep clean. In our case we decided to cover our living-room floor with linoleum. One particular and much emphasized injunction to the contractor was that the living room should be exactly twelve feet wide. Then we bought a pattern of linoleum in the twelve-foot width and it fits exactly without a single seam. A strip of quarter-round along the edge is all that is necessary to hold it in place.

Making doors of matched boards with battens at top, bottom, and middle is fine in theory but in practice you will probably be better satisfied with factory-made doors with panels in them. Be sure to have some glass in the outside kitchen door unless there is a window nearby. Most kitchens of summer cabins are too dark especially one on the water front, so an outside kitchen door three feet in width, preferably one on the water front, so that you will have plenty of room to bring in your boat for winter storage in case you haven't room to bring it in a safe place under the cottage or the garage.

When it comes to screens be sure to get a good grade of galvanized screen with sixteen mesh to the inch. Larger mesh will not effectively keep out more rain if you happen to leave some win-

IN-A-TUB SHOWER

The Modern Bath
EASILY INSTALLED IN ANY TUB

Shower and tub bath combined. Children love it. Does away with soap scum, rings and dirt. No wet hair or slipping. The best way to relax and cool off on hot days. In-A-Tub Shower fits all tubs—no installation cost—no curtains to hang on—no musty smell. Open or close over shoulders to center. Sold by department stores, hardware and plumbing shops. May also be ordered direct on 5-day money-back guarantee. Write today for free illustrated literature. A postcard will bring full information.

THE SEVON COMPANY

447 Wesley Temple Building

Minneapolis

The American Home, May, 1934

Laughing at the Years

Time was when shingles after a short life span curled up and died. Then, sixty years ago, Samuel Cabot learned to purify creosote, then and now the best wood preservative known. He made the first creosote shingle stains, all creosote except pigments and fixatives, thus really preservative. With these Stains shingles gained a long, non-curling life.

For the past half century, homeowners, architects, builders and painters, from coast to coast, have used and praised these Creosote Stains, which keep roofs, side walls, blinds and trim young and colorful. The South Dakota house shown above will laugh at the years—at hailstones, and sun, rain and snow. Let us send you a color card and our Shingle Stain Book. Use the coupon below.

Cabot's
Creosote Shingle and Wood Stains

Made by the Makers of CABOT'S COLLOPAKES, for Every Paint Use.

Laughing at the Years

Cabot's Creosote Shingle and Wood Stains

Made by the Makers of CABOT'S COLLOPAKES, for Every Paint Use.

141 MILK STREET

Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen: Please send me your Color Card and full information on Cabot's Creosote Shingle and Wood Stains.

Name

Address

- AH-5-34

369
front of the fireplace, or outside for the weekly wash. If they are oiled and then given a coat of shellac it is easier to keep them free from dirt and grease.

It has been emphasized many times, but it should be reiterated here that a summer cabin should not be a museum for your broken windows. When my wife and I decided to build a cabin we made a solemn vow to each other that we would have comfortable beds and a good stove and we stuck to it. Perhaps you can worry along without a radio or electric lights for a while, but you are going to do a lot of eating and sleeping from the moment you move in.

**FIREPLACE**

It is possible to build a cabin without a fireplace, but it loses much of the charm of a log cabin if you do. However, if you must build without a fireplace, plan where one is to be built later. We put ours on the outside north wall in order not to take space that otherwise would be used for summer windows. Use native stone if obtainable and have the fireplace opening at least one row of stone work up from the floor. Why? For three reasons—such a procedure eliminates much of the floor draft; it makes the fireplace easier to clean, as you don't have to stoop down so far; and finally the heat is thrown out into the room better and strikes one's body higher up. Whatever you do about your fireplace, avoid the use of any bricks, except firebrick, in its construction, if you can secure stone. Keep the stone in its native pristine beauty. I have seen some otherwise perfectly fitted fireplaces ruined by varnish applied to the stones. The old saying about gilding the lily still holds true. Be sure to have a mantel to your fireplace. You may use a long flat stone half of a log, just an ordinary heavy plank.

You may run your kitchen stove pipe through a flashing in the roof, but you will save in fire insurance premiums if you build a chimney of stone or brick.

**Cost**

Some one has well said, "You can't afford to own a shack." Then build your cabin so it not only will last but also make it attractive to other people as well as to yourself. This consideration is important in case you might want to sell it. Heaven forbid!

The accompanying floor plan and photographs may assist you in planning your cabin. The lake shore frontage is 100 feet and runs back about 250 feet to a private road. The purchase price was $200.00. The cabin itself, including fireplace, well, pump, sink and outside toilet cost $337.00.

The cost of furniture varies according to needs, desires and size of family. While costs of land and construction vary in different localities, the cost indicated above will give a starting point in deciding what can be done for a small sum.

**FLEXSCREEN**

**NEW FIRESCREEN**

- For complete PROTECTION against sparks—NEW BEAUTY and CONVENIENCE

FLEXSCREEN consists of metallic curtains, flexible woven to fold gracefully and compactly at each side of the fireplace opening. Drawn together they effectively stop all sparks, yet provide full vision of the fire. Easily affixed to the fireplace, FLEXSCREEN makes a harmonious unit of fireplace and screen. And Flexscreen is as permanent as the fireplace itself.

If your local fireplace fixture dealer does not carry Flexscreen, send for free illustrated facts.

Bennett Fireplace Corporation
Dept. B-15, Norwich, N. Y.

**3-IN-ONE OIL**

HANDY CANS AND BOTTLES

NEW Hi-Speed Power Mixer MAKES ROLL SERVICES

Make Hi-Speed Power Mixer, brush 3-In-One Oil over the mesh. They'll last longer, and look better, for 3-In-One Oil keeps rust from starting! Get some and try it; 3-In-One will save you money in screen repairs and replacements.

**3-IN-ONE OIL**

HALF PRICE CAST IRON OIL BOTTLES

INCREASED ROLL-SERVING

3-IN-ONE OIL

**FUEL BILL**

**WILL OUR FUEL BILL BE SO BIG?**

A simple, inexpensive job—done NOW—will cut your fuel bill as much as 20% next winter. And in the hot months just ahead, it will help to keep your house pleasantly cool. BALSAM-WOOL Blanket Insulation, tucked into your attic floor or roof, saves for itself in fuel savings.

BALSAM-WOOL is waterproof, windproof, verminproof, fire-resistant and non-settling, it can be installed in a few hours. Cost is amazingly low—satisfaction guaranteed.

Mail the coupon for complete facts about BALSAM-WOOL.

**WOO D CONVERSION CO. , Room 114**
First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
I want to know why Balsam-Wool insulates. Please send me the complete facts.

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City ____________________________ State ____________________________

**THE AMERICAN HOME, MAY, 1934**
green color as the floor, so that any accidental splashing of the mop would not be conspicuous.

Let me sketch very briefly the process of dishwashing, as it goes on today in my Ideal Kitchen. A sample, really, of what my planning means in time and wear.

To start with, each vegetable dish or platter is arranged and ready for the serving of a meal, it is placed in the warming oven on top of the stove, and the cooking utensil washed and put away.

A large, deep dishpan, full of boiling hot suds, stands in the sink, and a pan of hot, but not boiling, clear water stands on the work table. As the dishes come from the dining room, they are scraped with a rubber garbage scraper into the table garbage chute, rinsed in the clear water, and eased into the boiling suds. A square, green tray, fifteen by fifteen inches, upon which are fitted green glass refrigerator dishes, is placed in readiness at the back of the work table, for any left-overs which are to be taken to the refrigerator.

By the time the meal is over, the boiling water in the dishpan has cooled sufficiently to allow me to put my hands into it, and surprisingly little “dish-mopping” is necessary. When there is plenty of hot water in the tank, I attach a rubber spray to the hot water faucet for rinsing the dishes as they stand in the rack. When the water must be heated on the stove, I fill a small short-spouted watering-can for this purpose. The dishes are wiped and put away without taking a step, the dining room silver dried, and slid into shelves built for them under the sink, and you are through.

QUICK
SEE FOR YOURSELF!
IRONINGS
NO STICKING—NO SCORCHING
Here's that new way to do hot starching without mixing, boiling or steaming, as with old-fashioned lumped starch. Everything already included in powdered form. Makes starching easy. Makes ironing easy. See how new look in white bedding proves to be an economy. This is how to do it: Take a clean sheet and break it—do not cut—merge the edges, so that the tough coarse strings are torn loose from the stalk. Then carefully peel them off in a bunch, all the way to the end. A little practice will give you the knack.

The stalks may then be cut up for Waldorf salad or for creamed celery, or they may be stuffed for a fancy dish or just eaten "as is." Miss F. O. Lewis, Dayton, Ohio.

$ Dollar Ideas $ to file in your Menu Maker

We are desirous of publishing the useful dollar ideas, submitted by readers just as quickly as space will permit. But, due to the great number on hand, we must request that no more ideas be submitted until the supply has been used up, when we shall publish a request for more. We cannot enter into correspondence regarding material submitted, nor can we return any rejected copy.

vegetables

NEVER THROW THEM AWAY

Never throw away the coarse outer leaves of lettuce. Shred, and use them for soups. R. J. Nathan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATTRACTION CARROT GARNISH

Carrots will not seem an "ordinary" vegetable if served with a dainty garnish. After boiling them until done, slice. In the center of a round blue or green dish, bring the sliced carrots in a circle around the outer edge. In the middle, place the garnish. This consists of a raw carrot top! Slice this off when preparing the vegetable for cooking, taking care to leave the fern-like top of leaves on. Keep the carrot top in water to keep the leaves fresh until serving time. Wipe dry and use as a central garnish. Beets, turnips, and salad may also be thus garnished. Nancy D. Dunlea, Los Angeles, Cal.

STRINGING CELERY

Have you ever thought of stringing celery stalks? Most persons consider the hearts more delicate, but to me the large outer stalks are more juicy, better flavored and, without the strings, just as tender, besides being more economical. This is how to do it: Take a clean stalk and break it—do not cut—merge the edges, so that the tough coarse strings are torn loose from the stalk. Then carefully peel them off in a bunch, all the way to the end. A little practice will give you the knack.

The stalks may then be cut up for Waldorf salad or for creamed celery, or they may be stuffed for a fancy dish or just eaten "as is." Miss F. O. Lewis, Dayton, Ohio.

• gravies

GRAVY IN ADVANCE

The quickest and easiest way to make real brown gravy is to brown the flour previously, and keep in a screw-top container. Put two cupfuls of white flour in a frying pan over a medium fire, and stir constantly as it browns. When it is dark in color, cool, and place in container. Use this

Before you buy find out the truth about moths

Don't make any more futile attempts to get rid of moths. Get Larvex. Use it. Don't be satisfied with a dollar idea. Get the real thing. Get Larvex.

CARROTS — a candid dollar idea

Carrots — the average dollar idea.

How do you make real brown gravy? The quickest and easiest way is to brown the flour previously, and keep in a screw-top container. Put two cupfuls of white flour in a frying pan over a medium fire, and stir constantly as it browns. When it is dark in color, cool, and place in container. Use this

The American Home, May, 1934
Renewing weather-beaten awnings

[Continued from page 251]

mately a thousand square feet. Generally speaking, a tinting color should be added to obtain a darker shade than the awnings are. To do this, add to your mixture the color desired, mixing with turpentine and then incorporating by the necessary stirring. A very small quantity—a tube—goes a long ways.

When the desired shade is obtained, apply the paint, brushing thoroughly. Let dry a day or so, then put on a thin second coat—just enough to cover well. The idea is to use as little of the mixture as possible to accomplish the purpose. After thoroughly dry, the awnings are ready to be hung.

The treatment described will not only beautify the canvas but protects it from rotting, mildew and discolorations for a long time. Frequently, the weave can be given a second painting, or a third, before new awnings are necessary. The idea works well, saves money for the home owner, and is a process which even the housewife will have no difficulty whatever in mastering.

Style is up in the rugs that go down

[Continued from page 256]

museum pieces. Colors are still subdued, which lends a further note of authenticity.

When you go to get carpeting this year you will probably be overwhelmed by all of the colors placed before you. Few years have seen the manufacturer as generous in this respect. As a result you will not have to compromise, picking out a color which will just have to do because the exact shade wanted cannot be found.

Brown is the important note for the coming year, especially the chocolate shade which with its rich warmth can do much to liven up any interior. Deep blue, too, looks as if it is going to have a good long run despite the fact that rust, green, and burgundy still lead the list in popular demand. Pastels have invaded the carpet lines, too, and if you are not scared of cleaning bills—although the report is that these light colors really don't get very dirty—you can find delphinium blue, lime green, canary, ashes of roses, platinum, and other light tones.

Style is no longer destined to be found solely in those interiors over which the high priced interior decorator has waved his wand. The average home of today can, without outside aid, be as attractively styled as the most "interior decorated" establishment. Furniture was the first to go stylish, then draperies. Now floor coverings, from which an idea of the sumptuous interior can be built, have joined the parade. And rising prices make the next few months the best time to pick out this high style in rugs, at a low price.

A new book for herb gardeners

"Culinary Herbs and Condiments" by M. Grieve, F. R. H. S.

(Harcourt Brace & Co.)

A number of interesting books on the subject of herbs have been published, along more or less strictly academic lines. Now comes a short, practical manual, which, in the manner of its writing, invites even the disinterested to at least an inquiry into this matter of herbs. It is addressed particularly to the amateur gardener and the housewife, with special sections dealing with wines used in cooking to give the palatable quality that makes a meal a success or otherwise.

The author has sensibly devoted a small first section of the book to a general discussion, following it up with more detailed information for those who wish to go into it more thoroughly. There is an interesting paragraph on herbs as decoration in house and garden, which is very stimulating. How to prepare an herb dinner, summer drinks, candied fruits, and garden jellies, are among the varied topics touched upon in this interesting-appealing book.
Wire "props" for the garden

Harry Irving Shumway

There are times when the garden has an untidy appearance, especially in the early season. Such things as seed envelopes im­
paled on sticks, odd strings at­
tached to poles and bars for
climbers and tomato vines tied to
stakes with bits of cloth de­
tract from the effect. We have be­
come accustomed to these un­
loving things, but it isn’t ne­
ecessary to have them.

The things described in this article are not very difficult to make, and they eliminate all those

hazardous affairs mentioned above.

THE SPIDERWEB TRELLIS

All sorts of things are used for
Sweet-peas and the like to climb
upon; bits of string, poultry wire,
and brush. We can improve the
appearance of the Sweet-pea row
quite a little with these "de­
mountable" wire trellises, which
can be taken down at the end of
the season and used again.

Number 12 gauge galvanized
steel wire is used. Some of the
larger hardware stores carry this
in long, straight pieces and this
is the kind to use if possible. But
if it can be had only in coils it

can be straightened by looping
one end around a stout nail and
pulling it tight. Rubbing a smooth
stick along its length against the
curved handles to help straighten it.

The trellis is four feet square
and as many of these units can
be made as desired. The easiest
way to build the trellis is to draw
a pattern the exact size on a flat
wooden surface. Some old boards
can be taken down at the end of
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Wayside plant, guaranteed to bloom one is a thoroughbred Root-Strength group we have ever offered. Every in every particular. In fact, quite the finest

tural directions.

First year. All are priced restrainedly.

Each Loveliest of them all is Old Rose

Grows more than 6 feet high. 75c each. $7.50 per doz.*

Gorgeous New Butterfly Shrub

"Ile de France"

In the brilliance and grace of its blooms as well as its uniform habit of growth, this new Buddleia has no equal. The plants develop into showy, well-branched bushes, 3 to 4 feet high, covered with graceful flower spikes (6 to 9 inches long) of a gorgeous rosy purple with violet suffusion. 50c each, $5.00 per doz.*

Rare Chaste Tree—"Vitex macrophylla"

From July until frost, the rare lavender-blue flowers of this splendid shrub add an unusual charm to the shrubbery border. Grows more than 6 feet high. 75c each, $7.50 per doz.*

Queer it is how we overlook the good things at our very feet and scour the earth for exotics that may possibly be less worthy. Here, for instance, is a native shrub of the Appalachian region, Fothergilla, which has been known in gardens long enough abroad, but very little here among ourselves. In fact, it was offered in a catalog of William Young of Philadelphia, published in French in Paris in 1783 and was once known as Youngsonia.

Two Fothergillas, major and monicola, have been growing in my garden for several years past, and each spring they delight me with their white foamy flowers (the two species are very much alike, the distinction being that major grows a little bit taller, 8 ft., and has orange-yellow leaves in fall; monicola is 5 to 6 ft. with reddish fall color). But, if it is the flower, after all, that is the charm, coming in early spring before the leaves appear, and I am glad to see that it is beginning to appear in a few catalogs of oddities, here and there, although Bailey doesn't even mention it in his "Manual of Cultivated Plants."

Of course, it is one of those acid soil plants like Azalea and Rhododendron and perhaps that has been an inhibiting factor in its wider popularity. It is suspected that there are other good things to come out of that rich region, which has not been duly explored from a horticultural point of view. Last year an expedition of the New York Botanical Garden went through that territory, financed I believe by plant lovers in Britain. Think of it! It is one of a delightful deciduous associate for the broadleaf evergreens just named and others of that type. With the proper soil conditions and ample drainage so that there is aeration of the roots, proper water supplied at the time when growth is active, it is surprising how much
I do wish I could have lovely flowers again...

I USED TO, RUTH—REMEMBER?

FOOLISH GIRL, HELEN—LOOSING ALL THAT BY FAILING TO FEED YOUR PLANTS RIGHT.

WHAT'S YOUR SUGGESTION, RUTH?

FOR BEAUTY AND REAL ECONOMY BOTH—GET SOME VIGORO RIGHT AWAY!

A FRIEND OF MINE RECOMMENDED VIGORO; SAID IT WOULD DO WONDERS FOR YOUR LINN. TOU NEED ONLY 4 LBS. PER 100-SQUARE FEET.

I NEVER SAW YOUR GARDEN LOVELIER, HELEN, AND I NEVER DREAMED SUCH BEAUTY COULD BE SO INEXPENSIVE!

WHAT'S SURE TO HAPPEN

A FRIEND OF MINE RECOMMENDED VIGORO; SAID IT WOULD SUPPLY ALL THE FOOD ELEMENTS MY FLOWERS NEED.

YES, AND IT WILL, AND I WILL DO WONDERS FOR YOUR LINN. TOO. YOU NEED ONLY 4 LBS. PER 100-SQUARE FEET.

The Master Gardener says:

"This is not just garden-planting time; it's garden-feeding time. You can't expect real beauty from half-starved flowers or grass. They need a square meal, and not an incomplete ration like bone meal or manures. Out of my experience, I recommend Vigoro. It is not a by-product but a safe, scientifically balanced plant food. It supplies all the food elements your growing plants need from the soil."

Clean, odorless, easy to handle.

Vigoro can be applied by hand or with one of the convenient, inexpensive Vigoro spreaders. Only 4 lbs. per 100 square feet will produce quick and lasting results that will amaze you.

See your dealer today! Get enough Vigoro to supply a square meal to everything you grow.

And be sure it's genuine Vigoro; look for the name on the box or bag. There are six convenient sizes, ranging from 12 ounces to 100 pounds.
You'll be amazed at the POWER and CAPACITY of this—SUPER-DETROIT MOTO-MOWER

Big, husky, yet handles so easily that a child can operate it with a

"TWIST OF THE WRIST"

A truly remarkable power mower with a cutting capacity of 5 acres daily. Climbs steep grades without effort—cuts closely around trees and shrubs. Every kind of grass equally well—and exacts no fatigue from its operator. Operates at 25 miles an hour. Selective automotive speed control and powerful 3-cylinder engine are among its many features. MOTO-Mowers are made in these sizes: Wheelbarrow type "A", 23½"; 23½" with 6½" cut; Roller type 20" and 25".

Write for literature and prices.

THE MOTO-MOWER CO.
4608 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Without obligation send me literature of your Moto-Mowers.

A few years later by caroliniana. All except fulva were Eastern and Southeastern in their distribution. After this, undoubtedly, interest in native Iris was lost—not another new species was described for nearly a hundred years! It was certainly not for lack of material. It is unexplainable. The edition of Gray's Manual of Botany published in 1908 gives only those listed above. The fact that tripetala is not given, as it has only a limited Southeastern distribution.

But in 1925, American Iris experienced a glorious come-back. In that year Dr. J. K. Small discovered the Irises beds of the southern coastal regions. He had previously found several new ones there, but for quantity and variety, nothing can compare, he says, with those of southern Louisiana.

Now and then a flower lover had seen these wild Irises in all their beauty, admired them, and even transplanted a few to gardens. But it remained for Dr. Small to realize the importance of these magnificent natural flower beds. He has given us gigantea, a lavender-blue, with enormous flowers, growing in trusses of large flowers of bright blue. Fulva.

Spathe at the Forelock

Sew NOW for Next Season's Delight These
10 CHOICE HARDY FLOWERS

Broomrape, Orchid of Gold—Beautiful, hardy, graceful, with dense tufts of flowers. Excellent for describing, or arranging in baskets, etc. 25c. Postpaid. 100c. per 1000

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And just a Hint of 3 Targeting Values in the season's delight

12 PREZ MAHLEAS—Prime Bulbs—Any 4 for 50c. Circular cub’s value, catalogs, labels, name and variety, etc.

18 POMPOM MAHLEAS—In assorted bright colors, equal to any foreign.

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Bulb—New Sowing For Spring—Lent. Aster is of immense size and color. Lavender-blue, golden yellow center, often sun or shade. Great showy trusses of large flowers of bright blue. 75c. 1.00. 2.00.

Gentiana arizonica—Grows well in rockery or potting. Pkt. 75c. 2.00.

An interesting oil is derived from the seeds of vegetable oils. It is not only a powerful solvent, but also a source of valuable fatty acids.

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Gentiana arizonica—Grows well in rockery or potting. Pkt. 75c. 2.00.
GLADIOLUS

From the best varieties produced by the leading hybridizers of the world. I have carefully selected, and present this exceptional offering to win your acquaintance with Gladiolus

100 LARGE HEALTHY VERNON RILEY $3

Not labeled as to name. In forty-five different varieties with a bewildering range of color from white through various shades of pink, red, rose, lavender and blue—some to almost black this collection is not to be surpassed. Usually used by the grower in the country at anywhere from 50 to 100. The collections have made thousands of admirers in the past five years. This year we are increasing our stock by 100 percent. I am retaining many of the newer exhibition varieties and new colors and forms. With each collection I give you a full bank of FERTILIZER, the latest improved pink glad in evidence, and also supplying half votes at 50c. 75c, $1.00 each.

Wire "props" for the garden

[Continued from page 373]

octagon. Cut a piece of the wire sufficiently long to go completely around its octagon; the length can be ascertained with string.

Secure this wire to the end of one of the long wires, using the double pointed tacks. This leaves both hands free to solder with. Soldering is quite a fine knack, but a fair job can be done with a little patience. Keep the iron clean with a flat file. And keep it hot. The heat from an ordinary kitchen gas burner will be all right for this job. Use the solder that comes in wire form on spools.

have the opportunity of making this first popular presentation to garden lovers of something of the transcendent beauty that comes from these southern Iris fields.

"How can I distinguish good peat moss from poor-grade substitutes?"

We are frequently asked this question because the market is being flooded with cheap-grade peats of doubtful value. Commenting on the situation in bulletin No. 147 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture advises that the use of peat moss was built up in past years by the "uniformly high quality of the material." "Lately," it continues, "large quantities of lower grade and moist peat moss is being sold in our markets."

It is difficult to distinguish between grades because they all look alike. But the similarity is entirely external. Peat Moss of good quality must have a high water-absorbing capacity; a moderately high cellulose content; little ash and little or no fibre. Good peat moss should not be too dry either, or it will lose its water-absorbing capacity and be unfit for garden use. If C brands exceed all other peats in these important features. In fact gardeners are beginning to realize that our claim of "high quality" is not over-emphasized.

If you flirt with cut-rate brands, sooner or later you will find that all peat moss is not alike even though it comes wrapped in burlap bales. Matching the package doesn't match the quality. Copying trade marks, making claims of "just as good" or "better" when they are unsupported by fact, do not make up for a marked deficiency in performance. Top quality peat moss is sold by better dealers under the Peat Inspection Certificate "seal" shown herewith—and you can depend on the judgment of the thousands of careful gardeners who insist that it be on every bale they use. It pays to pick your bale—and your dealer, too.

PEAT IMPORT CORPORATION
New York, N. Y.

Eclipse

"LITTLE GIANT"

POWER MOWER

This Model Eclipse is specially designed to meet the demand for a Power Mower with the simplicity and Easy Handling of a Hand Mower. Its power is exhaustless, yet it can easily be guided among the shrubs and close corners or over large areas at a surprisingly low cost. Many owners of cumbemore Power Mowers find it a good investment to use this pony size Eclipse as a matter of speed and economy. Send for a complete description of all three sizes of Eclipse Power Mowers. Made by a company with over 30 years' success in Hand and Power lawn mowers.

SIMPLE TO OPERATE

LOW COST

OPERATION

Eclipse Machine Co.
Poocehustown, Ill.

Send full description and name of nearest dealer for the Eclipse Power Mowers.

Name

Street and No.

City

State

THE AMERICAN HOME, May, 1934
LAWN-BOY
Power Mower

Here's a Power Mower which quickly and thoroughly mows the lawn, providing one-hand operation...up to 110 yards an hour! With full 16-in. cuts, LAWN-BOY quickly mows 6000 sq. ft. in a few minutes...it's fast, efficient, and easy to operate...

Adaptable to three cutting heights. Mows uniformly and smoothly, producing a beautiful lawn. Light in weight—won't pack the soil. Runs all day on 20c worth of fuel.

One-hand control makes Lawn-Boy operation almost automatic.

Third successful season. Hundreds of enthusiastic owners. Free folder illustrates 12 big features. Write today.

LAWN-BOY, Division of Outboard Motors Corp., 2200 W. Hope Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Write for FREE Folder

Built and Guaranteed by EVINRUDE and ELTO

Colorful Water Lilies

100 Beautiful new types from light weights. Weight of engraving (Canada $1c)

Free catalog now ready. In it you will find fascinating new varieties and recent introductions at moderate prices. Profusely illustrated in natural colors. It includes hardy and tropical Water Lilies as well as all types of water plants and ornamental fishes. Shows the simplest way to make a pool, how to plant a tub garden and tells you all you want to know about the culture of water plants. Send for your FREE copy today.

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1934 Catalog Free

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CUTS HEDGES 10 TIMES FASTER

Let electricity do the work! Cuts tough hedge easily and smoothly. Keeps a good edge. Use with one hand. Low price. Time saving! FREE BOOKLET.

25 IRIS $1

Fine varieties, labeled, including gorgeous Ambassadore, delicate Dream, gigantic Prospera, and the rest of equal merit. Catalog illustrated with beautiful line engravings and color drawings listing over 1000 choice Iris, each a bargain, wire on request.

Jardin des Iris, Dept. A, H. Battle Creek, Mich.

Indestroo Metal Labels

SPECIAL OFFER 25 Labels for all garden needs. Two Plant Labels for Borders, Vines, Bulbs. Also 5- and 10-inch Stake Labels. PERMANENT, LEGIBLE. No ink required. 8c.00 postpaid or at Seed Store.

BALL & SOCKET MFG. CO.
West Cheshire Conn.

TOMATO VINE SUPPORT

To the back. The whole thing can be enameled any gay color to keep the tin from rusting. Bend the frame on the middle dotted line. Enclose the envelope and bend back the tabs. These little things look a lot better in the garden than envelopes on stakes, and they last several seasons.

The Anchorage

(Continued from page 330) dowelled. The walls and ceiling are hand plastered and painted old ivory except the fireplace end which is of knotted pine with built-in bookcases. The fireplace with crane and Dutch oven is used often, as we have installed a gas pipe drilled with a series of holes which is used to start fires, doing away with kindling wood and papers. A one-inch manila rope is used around all the doorways and windows, ours being purely ornamental though the fishermen originally used their old ropes for weatherstripping. French doors lead outside onto a stone terrace, and there are two Z batten doors, one leading to the back hall and kitchen and the other to the front hall.

The dining room is rather small, eleven feet six by eleven feet six. We preferred the extra room in the living room.

The kitchen is very gay, being canary yellow with black Holy Lord hinges on the cupboards. This room has been planned with ample cupboards and built-in bins. The sink is yellow to match the others. The refrigerator and all the electric lights will be added later. A large table, which is roomy enough for all the shift affairs one sees in most vegetable gardens.

The various gadgets used to support dropping tomato vines are many and weird. Here is one simple enough to build and it looks a lot better than the make-shift affairs one sees in most vegetable gardens.

Cut the stakes about five feet long of inch-square stock. At "strategic" points near the top fit in several screw-hooks. Make some long hooks like the drawing from galvanized wire. Various lengths from eight inches to a foot or more can be made. The eye can be made by bending the wire over a piece of rod. It is a good idea to change the location of these hooks on the stems from time to time to prevent chafing.

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BALL & SOCKET MFG. CO.
West Cheshire Conn.

Broadcast in May and hunt in June!

Lilian Egleston

Don’t let the light rosy view of broadcasting suggested by most seed annuals, seed packets, etc. The term seems many, as it seems to imply something as casual and dehonon as scattering seed on the snow for hungry juncos—or flinging corn to the chickens. But this is a fatal notion. “Broadcasting” generally refers to seeds of annuals and may mean anything from tossing pounds of flower seed over a rough but picturesquely suitable precipice to sowing seed with care in well-prepared ground—not in rows or any definite pattern—in your garden. The nearer you come to the first extreme the weedier and cheaper your seed should be, for you will need quantity. But if you have some rather choice seed, not outstandingly robust, you will have to make up for all the odds against you by either very greatly increasing the quantity or, as is really the best way, by taking more trouble about the sowing. The reasons for broadcasting, or, considered on a small scale, sowing in place, may be (1) to get a naturalistic effect, (2) to save the trouble of transplanting, (3) because successful transplanting is sometimes difficult, as is notably the case of Larkspur, Nicotiana, Poppy, and Scabiosa in late fall—one tuft, Larkspur, Nicotiana, Poppy, and Scabiosa in late fall—late enough to run no risk of germinating then. October is generally safe for sections about New York and similar regions. Or it may be done very early in the season. In both of these cases we

DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE

UNDER all conditions in developing and maintaining fine lawns, the Coldwell Line of Dependable Power Lawn Mowers and Rollers has stood the test for a generation. Coldwell engineers have developed in the late models many notable features. Twin cylinder engines develop an abundance of smooth, even power without vibration or excessive noise. Roller bearings and automatic lubrication insure long trouble-free performance—simple and economical to operate—reasonable in price.

Write for illustrated descriptive literature.

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Manufacturers of DEPENDABLE LAWN MOWERS—Hand, Horse, Gasoline, Electric.

Four Unique Heathers

Ideal for rock garden or border with evergreen foliage and late Summer and Winter bloom. Easy to grow, entrancingly beautiful.


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Fences, instead of being "just fences," are springing into life and becoming a living part of the home landscape. Gardeners no longer stop abruptly at the fence, but climb it and make of it a wall of foliage—a Fence Garden. "Pittsburgh" Fence with its uniformly heavy gauge wire is just right for a Fence Garden foundation. Doubly protected against rust, it will give many many years of service. Write for illustrated Fence Garden booklet and ask your dealer to show you the different styles of "Pittsburgh" Fence.

Pittsburgh Fence

The American Home, May, 1934
70,000 Copies Sold

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   Complete, detailed construction information with appropriate plantings for small pools and realistic rock gardens.

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   20c
   J. Horace McFarland; J. H. Nicolas; Romaine B. Ware; C. E. F. Gersdorff and other famous Rose specialists.

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   120 pages of houses—hundreds of them—costing from $3,000 to $25,000, with complete floor plans, costs, etc. America's foremost architects have made this book possible. Also many examples of remodeling with before and after illustrations and complete details as to cost, etc. This is a new and completely revised book, substantially bound, and if you are planning to build or remodel, you will find it invaluable. Mailed anywhere postpaid.

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These booklets have been compiled from material which has appeared in previous issues of this magazine. You will find each of them a veritable encyclopedia on the subject covered. Order by number and remit by check, money order, or currency.
are really treating the seed as the plants themselves treat it when self-sowing. Less hardy seed can be sown more safely later, generally in May, when danger from frost is past. And, fortunately, as our gardens are apt to need help in getting succession of bloom and in filling in bare patches at critical periods, you can safely sow a little later sowings from time to time well into July, depending on the speed with which the varieties chosen mature (make sure of this).

When the ground has been damped by rain, a very slight roughening of the surface helps to catch and hold the seed in place when light rains follow. These are the ideal seed sowing conditions. When the ground is very dry, seed simply scattered on the smooth surface without the aid of roughening is quickly caught up by wind and whirled away, or washed into two or three low lying patches by the rain.

Remember that these birds get some seed and that the hot, dry ing sun will kill off many little seedlings that have just germinated and not yet struck roots deep into the earth. You can safely sow carefully you sow by actually pressing the seed into the ground with boards, or your feet, or the palm of your hand, the more you reduce your losses. A little shade and protection helps most seeds. When the areas are not too large to be treated that way I have often used branches of privet to give slight shade, their leaves are so conveniently small, and spirea pruning gives excellent shade and protection by the thickness of their fine twigging, even without leaves. Probably branch birds would do the same.

You can give your seedlings natural protection by sowing seed in with other plants, not of rank growth, and protection helps most seeds. A little shade and protection helps most seeds. When the areas are not too large to be treated that way I have often used branches of privet to give slight shade, their leaves are so conveniently small, and spirea pruning gives excellent shade and protection by the thickness of their fine twigging, even without leaves. Probably branch birds would do the same.

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You'll get a new sensation—cutting grass and hearing no clatter. You'll marvel at the ease of operation and the perfect job. In fact, if you get behind a Yard-Man you'll want to take over the job of cutting your lawns yourself. * * * The cutter reel is driven silently by V-belts — there are no gears. The cutting edges do not beat against the cutter bar—that din is entirely eliminated. Precision manufacturing, finest materials make the Yard-Man cut like sharp scissors and stay sharp longer. * * * Examine Yard-Man at your dealer or write for Bulletin which illustrates and describes this long over-due lawn-mower development. "YARD-MAN," Inc., Jackson, Mich.

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Stewart Fence—the Finishing Touch to Beauty and Privacy

Stewart Fences are designed to harmonize and become a part of the natural surroundings. Stewart Fences of Iron or Chain Link Wire assure the privacy that a home should command. Springtime is the most ideal time to Fence. Stewart nation-wide Fencing Service relieves you of all details. Send 10c in stamps or coin for illustrated Fence booklet.

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301 Stewart Block
Cincinnati, Ohio

This delightful charm of an English cottage surrounds this little house, with its stone or whitewashed brick walls, shingled roof, and casement windows. One of the nicest things about it is the huge living room with its stone fireplace, which is two steps down from the hall and is designed with high beamed ceiling. This could serve well as a working studio, and in any event makes a living room of fine proportions. Large Douglas fir beams stained brown, and West Coast hemlock boards in random width for walls and floors, give a quality to the living room which only a wood interior can give. At the fireplace end is a bay window and at the opposite end an open stair case and entrance to the dining room beyond add still more to this fine architectural effect.

The dining room has walls of hemlock too, a bay window made up of five leaded casements, and a door opening onto the terrace, which service portion is well grouped and compact. On the second floor are two bedrooms and a bath. The architect estimates that this house contains approximately 25,900 cubic feet, which at 30c a cubic foot would cost $7,770.

Practical details of the plans shown above include two coat closets beside the entrance, a breakfast nook in the pantry, access to both kitchen and living room from the front hall, and a small latticed kitchen entrance at the side.

Designed by
BERNARD ALOYSIUS BIGLEY

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THE AMERICAN HOME, MAY, 1934
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