Feasts with LOW COST MEATS!

There are many easy recipes for combining the cheaper cuts of meat with other inexpensive things, which produce delightful, different one-dish dinners. The magic of these recipes lies in a tin of Heinz Italian-style Spaghetti. Heinz cooks pure Durum wheat spaghetti and drenches it with a sauce that adds exciting flavor. It is made of prize ripe tomatoes, pure Italian Romano cheese and rare good spices... Today, to spare your budget and add rich variety to your menus, take these two steps:—Stock up with Heinz Italian-style Spaghetti—and send for the special Thrift Recipe Bulletin described at the right.

MEXICAN SPAGHETTI
(Kitchen Time—20 minutes)
1/2 cupful diced cooked ham
1 medium green pepper, chopped
1 medium onion, chopped
1—21 oz. can Heinz Cooked Spaghetti
Brown chopped ham, green pepper and onion in ham fat or butter. Add spaghetti and cook slowly for 15 minutes. Serve with garnish of Heinz Dill Pickles.

FREE! Eighteen other ingenious recipes for quick fancy feasts with low-cost meats and complete dinner menus are given in the latest Bulletin of Josephine Gibson’s famous series. It is called “Feasts with the Low-Cost Meats”. In it are recipes for the low-cost dishes pictured on this page. Meals that trim down food budgets, save hours in the kitchen, and lure the appetites of all the family. Send for it today, and delight your family. A post card will do. Or tear off corner of this page, write your name and address on the margin, and mail to Josephine Gibson, care of H. J. Heinz Co., Dept. 119, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fun to own a car so smart... inside and out... a car so luxurious. And it's also the safest, the most economical of "All Three" leading low-priced cars.

Beautiful

TO LOOK AT...

Thrilling

TO DRIVE...

Yet Plymouth

is one of the Lowest-

Priced Cars!

Any one can see why it pays to "Look At All Three" leading low-priced cars... to ride in them and drive them all... before you buy!

For here is this new Plymouth... so smart... so big and roomy... so fast and powerful... so easy to handle that driving never tires you. Yet all that is only part of the story!

First of all, it's the safest low-priced car... with genuine hydraulic brakes, all-steel body.

Then there is the luxuriously restful Floating Ride based on correct weight distribution, like the famous "Airflow" cars introduced.

You never bump or bounce... even on rough roads the back seat rides as smoothly as the front. There are wider seats... lower floors... bigger doors... more room all 'round.

And then you discover Plymouth's sensational economy. It uses 12% to 20% less gas and oil... gives you substantial yearly savings! Drive it! Let that tell the story. See your Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer... learn how easy it is to own one under the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.

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AND UP

LIST AT FACTORY

DETOIT

Only Plymouth gives you All Four:

1. GENUINE HYDRAULIC BRAKES
2. SAFETY-STEEL BODY
3. WEIGHT RE-DISTRIBUTION
4. 12% TO 20% LESS GAS & OIL
Can you give your daughter the things you missed?

In Mrs. Jenkins' case, she wanted her daughter to be popular above all else; to be liked by everyone; to be welcome everywhere; to have a girlhood filled with happiness, new contacts and new ideas. She was determined that Jane’s youth should not be like her own—filled with the longing, envy, and despair of a girl who was “never invited.” There were several suggestions she could make—and one in particular.

* * *

The first lesson in fastidiousness

There is nothing that will so quickly sink a person socially as halitosis (bad breath). Affronted by it, few people have the patience or kindness to seek other good qualities the offender may possess.

It is unfortunate that so many people have halitosis; unfortunate, too, that they have it so often; and still more unfortunate that they do not realize when they have it (that’s the insidious thing about halitosis).

Since no one is exempt, do not make the mistake of taking your breath for granted. It is wiser to assume that it may be objectionable and take steps to alter it.

It is surprising how quickly Listerine will correct an offensive breath condition. It first cleanses and sweetens the entire oral cavity, then halts fermentation, declared by one authority to be the major source of breath odors. This done, it gets rid of the odors themselves. The breath becomes clean, sweet, and wholesome as only Listerine can make it.

Do not trust your breath to ordinary mouth washes which may be devoid of deodorant power. Use Listerine and be sure—every morning and every night and between times before business and social engagements.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL Co., St. Louis, Missouri

LISTERINE checks halitosis [BAD BREATH]
How a Man of 40 Can Retire in 15 Years

IT MAKES no difference if your carefully laid plans for saving have been upset during the past few years. It makes no difference if you are worth half as much today as you were.

Now, by merely following a simple, definite Retirement Income Plan, you can arrange to quit work forever fifteen years from today with a monthly income guaranteed to you for life.

Suppose you decide that you want to be able to retire on $250 a month beginning at age 55. Here is what you can get:

1. A check for $250 when you reach 55 and a check for $250 every month thereafter as long as you live.

This important benefit is available alone; but if you are insurable, your Plan can also include:

2. A life income for your wife if you die before age 55.

3. A monthly disability income for yourself if, before age 55, total disability stops your earning power for six months or more.

It sounds too good to be true. But it isn't. There are no "catches" in it, for the plan is guaranteed by an 84-year-old company with over half a billion dollars of insurance in force. If you want to retire some day and are willing to lay aside a portion of your income every month, you can have freedom from money worries and have the joys of recreation or travel when the time comes at which every man wants them most.

The Plan is not limited to men of 40. You may be older or younger. The income is not limited to $250 a month. It can be more or less. And you can retire at any of the following ages you wish: 55, 60, 65, or 70.

How much does it cost? When we know your exact age, we shall be glad to tell you. In the long run, the Plan will cost nothing, because, in most cases, every cent and more comes back to you at retirement age.

Write your date of birth in the coupon below and mail it today. You will receive, without cost or obligation, a copy of the interesting illustrated booklet shown below. It tells all about the new Phoenix Mutual Retirement Income Plan and how it works. Send for your copy of the booklet now. The coupon is for your convenience.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Home Office: Hartford, Conn. Established in 1851

Looking Ahead

Highlights gleaned from our coming schedules

The spring fever stage in The American Home offices has been quickly swept away this year by the gigantic wave of enthusiasm over our coming summer issues. We have started by cramming July full of ideas for summer homes and summer living in all-year-round homes. There will be pages and pages of distinctive table settings for summer meals with lots of suggestions for china, glass, and linen.

"The Barn and the Barnacle" tells about an unusual summer home having lovely Early American interiors in Scituate, Mass. Then we hop across the country to a California ranch house, which we illustrate in detail.

The summer guest has not been overlooked. A delightful article about visiting children takes care of the young guest. And then there are original ideas for guest room and porch borrowed from the Japanese.

In July we start a series on antiques—the first will be on collecting old spoons.

And this will probably be the most welcome news to the housekeeper—a five-page feature on kitchens—new equipment, and remodeling ideas—readers' kitchens are included too.

The frontispiece is to be a dramatic photograph of the tiny Sedum and ties up with an article on Sedums which should prove of interest to the plant lover. . . . Sunroses, too.

And for August

For August we have planned just the things one likes to read and look at to the tune of drowsing butterflies. Here, indeed, is a news flash! For some thirty years Edgar Guest has found nothing more important to sing about than home and family, friends and a garden. He has never changed his tune to suit the times. When all the world was debunking, he went serenely on, caroling the old faith in home, extolling the scoffed-at virtues. Miss Plum, who knows him intimately, has written a corking article about him. She has also supplied us with photos of his home and his garden and Mr. Guest himself.

Old pressed glass—superb photographs and a long, interesting article on how it may be combined with new glassware. This will be our antique article for the month—now a part of our regular editorial schedule.

For houses we are showing a remodeled house in Kansas and a new one in Dayton, Ohio, actually one of the most charming small houses ever published. Also a New England farmhouse, the home of an antiques collector.

Bathrooms galore! Bathroom equipment, towels, and accessories with an all-inclusive check list—a most informative article.

Needlework that is really and truly worth while—English crewel and Jacobean upholstery textiles and fabrics—and a profitable hobby for the person with lots of spare time.

Fathers should be seen and heard is indeed a scorching story. Idea being that all most fathers get out of parenthood is the privilege of watching mother bringing up the little darlings, the fun of slipping more and more into the background of family importance and becoming of secondary interest in the mind and heart of the woman they married. Regarded as something between a week-end guest and a rather futile type of Santa Claus. A sensible article on young mothers who have gone "child study" crazy and have lost all sense of proportionate worth of husband and children. A brand of horse sense and an article of social significance as well as a mere child article.

For the gardener there will be "Violas," "Between dusk and dawn" (an article on the night blooming Cereus), "How a particular problem was met" (a gardening article for midsummer reading), and five pages of beautiful color photographs of our national trees from Vermont to California.

No, no, we have not forgotten food—five pages of it—canning, salads, new uses for cream cheese—and lots of other good things to eat. . . . We hope you'll like them all.—The Editor.

THE AMERICAN HOME, JUNE, 1935
Two Facts about Rustless Plumbing Pipe

1. Not Expensive to buy
2. Costs Less to own

THOUSANDS upon thousands of homeowners are enjoying rust-free, trouble-free service provided by water pipe of durable Brass or Copper. But although most everyone admits the desirability of rust-proof plumbing, not all who do without it are aware that it costs so little more at first, and far less over a period of years.

Rustless Plumbing Not Expensive

The total cost of Anaconda Brass Pipe and Brass Fittings for the average six-room home is $75.30. The extra cost is the difference between this figure and the cost of ordinary pipe. Remember that labor, not included in the above, is the same regardless of the kind of pipe used.

For the same house, the cost of Anaconda Copper Tube and Fittings is even less! This newer type of rust-proof pipe does not require threading and may, therefore, be made lighter in weight than standard-size pipe; naturally, it costs less per foot. A complete installation of Anaconda Copper Tube costs very little more than one of rustable pipe.

Rustless Plumbing Saves Money

Pipe of Brass or Copper does more than deliver a full flow of rust-free water year after year. Because it eliminates all repair and replacement expense due to rust, it saves its extra cost many times over. Surely a few extra dollars spent for rustless plumbing in the beginning, or when remodeling, is a sound investment that will pay real dividends in convenience, economy and lasting value.

Your architect or plumbing contractor will tell you the kind of rust-proof pipe to use. Whether Brass pipe or Copper tube (both are rustless), be sure the name ANACONDA is stamped at frequent intervals in every length. For a free booklet on the subject, address our nearest office.

Not expensive to buy; less expensive to use

The average six-room home with double washtub, water heater, basement lavatory, kitchen sink and one bathroom and shower requires...

- 144 feet of 3/4" pipe
- 59 feet of 1/2" pipe
- 56 pounds of fittings

The total cost of Anaconda Brass Pipe and Brass Fittings for this installation is only $75.30. And Anaconda Copper Tubes and Fittings cost even less! Such an installation will last indefinitely, because it cannot rust. Copper and Brass save far more than their first cost in freedom from all upkeep expense and inconvenience due to rust!

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY

General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut — New York, Newark, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Atlanta, Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Kenosha, St. Louis, Houston, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles

ANAConDA COPPER & BRASS

The American Home, June, 1935
Porch side of Mexico

Nowhere else in the world can you find such inviting cool porches. Plaster and brick are used as you see it here to give an effect of age—the brick and terra cotta colors picked up again in the pleasingly crude native pottery jars and jugs.
The very presence of an iced-tea set of cool, lustrous metal will make one feel super comfortable on a hot day. Tray, pitcher, glasses, and coasters from Kensington, Inc.

Taking the discomfort out of summer at home

Mary E. Hussong

Of course, if your vacation is of that rare sort that stretches out to several months, and if at the sight of the first butterfly your family makes a hurried exodus to Northern lakes or Western mountains or to a Cape Cod resort, this article is not for you. But if, as for so many thousands of us, vacation time means to you merely a slipping away from town for a short two weeks of coolness, then yours is the problem of preparing your house to be an oasis in the blazing days ahead. In summer there is no sight more grateful to eyes tired of burning sun than a room stripped of its winter heaviness and coziness, lying dark, cool, and collected, appropriately dressed in summer attire.

To start with general principles, you will in summer want to do away with all superfluous pieces of furniture. Put them back in the storage room. During the hot months you want plenty of bare spaces in your rooms. Remove ornaments, pictures, and bric-a-brac wherever possible. Such articles suggest a feeling of coziness, and in July you must attempt to create an illusion of open spaces. Store away family pictures, too. Finally, buy a supply of all kinds of inexpensive flower containers and place flowers on every chest and dressing table in the house. You can’t have enough.

The Living Room: We’ll begin with a summer dress for the living room. First, roll up all the rugs and store them away until fall. Then buy long strips of pale yellow Chinese matting, and have this matting made up into two long runners to stretch the length of the room. Or put down any of the smart and inexpensive summer rugs from your local store. You’ll find all colors, all sizes—with sensible price tags. After the deep piled, velvety rugs of winter, these will be cool to see and cool to walk upon. Next, remove heavy draperies. Put up cool chintz or leave only the glass curtains. Not many of us can store our upholstered sofas and chairs and introduce all new summer furniture. But slip covers will do a nice job. Green and white mattress ticking is smart. And as for the decorative pillows around the room, why not slip these into summer covers of brilliant red and yellow striped Turkish toweling? They will be terribly smart. Lamp shades of parchment and silk will not fit in with the informal air we are attempting. And so we recommend that you buy rolls of light green Cellophane and swathe your shades for summer. This is very simple to do; the girls in the lamp departments of the stores do this all the time.

Wrap the Cellophane as though it were a bandage. And in addition to the charm of green lights you’ll have your shades spic and span when next fall arrives.

Be certain that you remove the large painting over the mantel. To take its place buy a yard of chintz with motifs of white gulls flying over green water. Frame the painting in a very wide, hand-knotted looking net for curtains, and a closer weave are here for choice, for curtains that provide privacy, admit plenty of light, and let in the air. Both are from Quaker Lace Company.
This year there are nets and nets and nets—and all charming and all conducive to summer freshness. These two are from Scranton Lace Co. Below: Runners like those on a sleigh on this garden or terrace chair will keep it from tearing up the grass when moved from place to place. Huge polka dots for style and a good angle for comfort make it a desirable adjunct for vacation days. Howell Co.

the chintz without glass and hang it above the mantel. For decoration on the mantel itself make a center ornament of interesting sea shells arranged in a pile. At the ends use two low round crystal bowls filled with summer flowers. Charmingly cool, isn’t it, after the elegance of the winter’s mantel?

Cool Dining Rooms: After you’ve imaginatively created a summer living room which will be the refuge of all your friends when the thermometer soars skyward we recommend that you turn your attention to the dining room. Making food palatable in July weather is a problem. But if you can serve your food against a background that suggests coolness you have largely solved the difficulty of warm weather eating.

We will suppose that you have already removed all “display” silver and all runners and doilies from the sideboard. Bare, dark surfaces of gleaming wood appear very cool. Now we insist that you roll up the rug and store it away.

Above: There can never be too many tables at hand, wherever one is vacationing! Here are two made of cane, with walking stick handles for easy moving here or there. One can be plunged directly into the lawn and stand firmly for glasses full of iced beverages. Ficks Reed Co. Polka dots and scalloped fringe blowing in the breeze give an inviting look to country or city garden or terrace. The umbrella with its own table and the folding chair are in brown on white frames. Gold Metal Folding Furniture Co.

Since lounging is the thing for leisure hours in summertime, let us recommend three particularly new and smart ways to lounge! You can lounge on one, two or three sections, if you own the piece at the center top of the page. It is of metal, with gaily striped covering, and suggests no end of possibilities for arrangement. The Howell Co. In the center, somewhat the same idea is worked out in reed painted white with copper colored upholstery. Ficks Reed Co. In a single piece is the lounge at the bottom of the page, with chrome plate frame and covering of bone-white Moleather or summer fabric. Troy Sunshade Company
If you go to the country early and stay late, you know the problem of making your house comfortably warm! Here is an inexpensive Franklin stove that will be a practical solution to the problem, and will burn wood, coal or coke. From the Wm. H. Jackson Co.

Can you think of anything more pleasant of a summer's day than a portable cabana like the one below, with its red and white striped canopy and cushion? It is compact enough and light enough to be placed wherever the spirit moves at the time, and is made by the Gold Medal Folding Furniture Company.

A push cart of antiqued pine and woven bark has innumerable uses for carting things around the place easily and conveniently. From Old Hickory Furniture Co.

Leave the dining-room floor perfectly bare for summer. Take down all stuffy draperies and invest in some of those cool porch matting blinds. Roll them up fairly high (except in the middle of the day), and for further decoration hang in each window a basket of growing plants.

In the dining room, no matter what the season, the table must be the focal point, so we would counsel that you remove the winter dining table that has served you so beautifully during the formal months, and emphasize summer time by dining on a real summer table. Iron or wood or any sort of porch table. Your chairs, even if the seats are uphol-

Summer curtains become a simple problem if you have "Dré-pleats." Made of stiffened fabric, with slots for the curtain rod and snaps so that pleats can be adjusted just the way you want them, big or little, these strips are stitched on the back of the curtain fabric, and that is all there is to it. United-Carr Fastner Corp.

The most delicate shade of shell pink will give an exquisite glow to summer windows, if made of this horizontally striped sheer Celanese
More summer things to think about!
A Sunday morning waffle set in polished chromism with ivory colored bakelite handles includes a tray, sugar shaker, syrup pitcher, and batter pitcher. Chase Brass & Copper Co. Certain bold-backs in white wire, fresh and crisp, from H. L. Judd Co. Both grown-ups and children will enjoy a new safety swing with its pleasant canopy. It is called the Glydo-Swing and is made by the Goshen Manufacturing Co. "Reclinaabout" is the appropriate name of the canopied chair that can be wheeled from place to place, and adjusted as to back-rest and arms. It comes in white with colored cushions and canopy as nearly waterproof and washable as is possible to obtain. Gold Medal Folding Furniture Co. At the very bottom is a sturdy lawn umbrella, with metal table and chairs done in canvas in colors and designs to suit every taste. Howell Co.

Con About is the appropriate name of the crackled crystal. Wrapping your pretty silk lamp shades in gleaming white Celophane. Pleat a summer dressing table skirt of white argentine cloth. And for a spread, we would like snow white seersucker with an enormous brown monogram either embroidered or appliqued right in the center.

Wrap your pretty silk lamp shades in gleaming white Celophane. Pleat a summer dressing table skirt of white argentine cloth. And for a spread, we would like snow white seersucker with an enormous brown monogram either embroidered or appliqued right in the center.

Should your bedroom include a boudoir chair our slip cover would be made of white Turkish toweling corded in brown. And we would slip these adorable bedroom pillows into fresh summer covers of brown Turkish toweling.

Coolest Bedrooms: The last room for us to put into summer dress is the bedroom. And for this room we've planned a color scheme of brown and white. On the floor we would place rag rugs in plaids of large brown and white squares. We would use white shades and chintzes with a lot of white background, so popular now.

Wrap your pretty silk lamp shades in gleaming white Celophane. Pleat a summer dressing table skirt of white argentine cloth. And for a spread, we would like snow white seersucker with an enormous brown monogram either embroidered or appliqued right in the center.

Should your bedroom include a boudoir chair our slip cover would be made of white Turkish toweling corded in brown. And we would slip these adorable bedroom pillows into fresh summer covers of brown Turkish toweling.
If your summer decorative problem happens to be one like mine—how to fake the country in a small city flat—I should place flower boxes in every window under contract with your florist to keep them in bloom. Then I would have a garden all my own on a tiered wire stand by the fire escape door, with a bewildering mélange of potted plants. In May purple hyacinths, yellow jonquils, paper-whites, and pink primroses; in June, pink and white geraniums and blue ageratum; in August, striped petunias which I love. Flowers in summer do more for your soul than a Renaissance tapestry. A sure cure for the blues is a lily-of-the-valley. Try a spray of crabapple blossoms by the hall mirror; the reflection is better than any picture. Forget-me-nots on your breakfast table; you will glide over the stock market sheet serenely. The humble English ivy is a very dependable decorative creature. On a white wall that is a little passe waiting for fall and its fresh coat of paint, ivy may be trained into a background for any decorative scheme. Picture how refreshing, gay, and very inexpensive a room may be with ivy climbing over white walls, white slip covers on the over-stuffed chairs, gleaming white argentine curtains finished with a narrow ruche and flowers for next to nothing from the market stalls!

When you give a summer party, avoid the usual in table decoration just as you do in the selection of your menu. Why have a stylized arrangement of a lily and trailing smaller flowers in a flat pottery dish or even a conventional bowl filled neatly with roses when you could have stiff bouquets of white geraniums in blue opaline cornucopias, jonquils bunched as they do in the Forest of Fontainebleau like a pineapple with the stiff green leaves up the center, or a tiered white tin pagoda filled with field flowers? When I want to be very recherche I spread my table with a cloth made of alternating stripes of palest blue and white satin or sheerest linen and in a small iron urn arrange, as a center piece, a cone of pink and white carnations first a pink stripe then a white using a wire frame to hold them. A pink lace cloth with a cone of white daisies and dark ivy leaves is equally amusing.

Once I considered adding a canary to my stay-at-home summer but the trial was not a success for I secured what is known as a “roller” who had a passion for giving me my money’s worth and competing with neighboring radios. A conscientious canary may be a menace. A globe of tropical fish are less exhausting and the gleam of color flicking round lazily is soothing.
Designed for suburban living

The home of the Misses Romer, Pleasantville, N. Y.

James Renwick Thompson, Architect

Part of the joy of this house is the way it is placed on the plot so that it is flooded with light and sunshine all day long. The home of the Misses Romer, at Pleasantville, New York, the living quarters face east, south, and west, kitchen and garage taking the northern exposure. The house is of clapboards painted white and whitewashed fieldstone, and shows further contrast in materials, the first-floor shutters being solid ones painted gray, those on the second floor the conventional open style, in green.

Many details of the exterior are worth careful noting. At the front, the first-floor fieldstone wall is extended beyond the actual house to form a screen for the little drying yard behind. For outdoor living, so important in the country, two provisions have been made; an L-shaped covered porch, where one can sit to enjoy or escape the prevailing breeze, according to the season, and an open, sun-drenched, flagged terrace. The latter opens from the dining room making it available for informal outdoor meals. At the rear, a covered portico provides passage from the service end to the dining room, and at the same time a tiny cool spot for breakfast, protected from the sun on a hot summer morning.

The floor plans are particularly well thought out. Cross-ventilation is provided in all of the rooms, in fact all rooms but one have exposure on three sides. The kitchen opens with equal convenience on the entrance hall, pantry, and dining room, and the service entrance. Incidentally, the front end of the kitchen is set aside for laundry tubs and ironing, a convenient arrangement for the one-maid household. There is access from garage to house under cover, another essential for comfort and convenience. On the second floor, the owners' two bedrooms and bath form a suite by itself, separate from the guest room and bath on the other side of the house. Each bedroom has two closets; a hall closet provides for linen and a large cedar closet for storage. The maid's room and bath, planned over the garage, are accessible from a stairway of their own.
The west window of the dining room is a bay, its proportions and detail of its trim particularly interesting. The wing showing at the left is the garage to which a small covered porch affords sheltered access.

The two-car garage, with maid's quarters above, is connected to the house, for convenience and economy in building, and at the same time is entirely separate from it. French doors lead from the living room to the covered porch, and from the dining room to the open terrace, located on the south side of the house.

Interesting roof lines, a magnificent chimney, a cupola on the garage, and a wide gabled window for the upstairs hall, are noteworthy details that add great interest to the front exterior of this house in Pleasantville, New York, the home of the Misses Romer.
Pack up your family
—and turn the lock on your worries

Of course the business will go to pot, you'll find the place in rack and ruin if you leave it for so much as a week. Of course it will not! In spite of your deep-seated convictions about that business or that job revolving around your august presence at all times, you'll come back to find the old job or the business managed to creak along somehow without you. In fact, there'll be almost nothing even to find fault about. So man, if you can risk this jolt to your ego, there's nothing to stop that vacation this year—and I mean a real vacation, not the jittery little stop-overs too many of us have called "cations" these past few years.

That fishing trip you've been promising yourself for so long; that trip around the world to how the other half lives; or just a jaunt to the seashore to get clean, salt air in your lungs— they're yours for little more than the asking!

Rates, we gleefully announce, are downright sensible. They have taken cognizance of the fact that family budgets are somewhat strained these days, and recognized that the average man likes to take his family along and that usually means a multiplication of four. But spend a half hour browsing in some travel booklets. If you're constituted as I am, you'll soon be proving to your entire satisfaction (and even quieting that still, small budget conscience) that it is actually cheaper to travel than to stay at home! You can become a "dude" rancher for as little as fifteen dollars a week; you can take your car aboard some luxury liner and travel the length and breadth of Europe for less than four hundred dollars per; or get bracing mountain air, some corking golf, or lazy days on a sunny beach for a few crisp bills.

Now before we really get into this thing, may I plead that you travel by air, travel by air-conditioned train, or sprawl about a boat deck—but leave that car at home.

That is, if you want a real vacation. One of our pet fallacies is that traveling by car is cheaper than by any other mode of transportation. Either we don't keep a careful check of expenditures, or we just won't acknowledge the disappointing total. With fares as they are today, there is absolutely no saving, unless of course you are taking a small army. Aside from the wear and tear—and show me a road in these United States where driving is any longer a pleasure—you lay yourself wide open for the family's persistent "itch" to go for a little drive—when you should be on some cabin porch or sports deck taking life easy. So when you turn the lock on your door, turn another lock on the garage door. Vacation means rest and change—and manipulating a car over crowded roads and packed cities is neither rest nor change.

What's your pleasure? It's a ten to one chance that you hate sight-seeing and the Missus' idea of a good time—shopping all over the face of the earth. You have a feeling that this year it should be your party, doing something you really and truly enjoy doing.

Well, there are many things, but for the sake of argument let's consider "dude" ranching, a vacation idea that was once out of reach of the average man with a family to take along. What do you get on a "dude" ranch? Magnificent country; a chance to see your beautiful National Parks on your way; good food; comfortable quarters in your own family cabin or in an inn; riding, fishing—life in the open. How much does it cost? Well, how much do you want to spend? Fifteen dollars a week each, for a party of four, is the rate at one camp in Montana. Northern Pacific Railway

Whether your ambitions be modest or grandiose, it is important that you pull yourself out of the perennial routine and get a change of scenery this summer. And, believe it or not, the office will continue to exist without you, even though you may think that impossible!
5...The S. S. "Reliance" lies serenely at anchor at Merok, among Norway's majestically beautiful fjords. Courtesy of the Hamburg-American Line North German Lloyd

6...The Axenstrasse, between Brunnen and Fillelen on the lake of Lucerne, Switzerland, is one of the most scenic highways. Wehrli photo. Courtesy, Swiss Federal Railroads

7...Trail hikers setting out from Lake Louise, under the leadership of a Swiss guide. Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific

8...On Bermuda's southern shore, looking seaward from an overhanging cave with bubbling atolls, many of which form a reef barrier extending some miles. Courtesy of the Bermuda Trade Development Board

9...Peterhof Park in Leningrad. By courtesy of Intourist, Moscow

10...A typical dude ranch cabin, L Bar T Ranch, near Cooke City, Mont. Courtesy, Northern Pacific Ry.

11...Green fairways and natural hazards at Buck Hill Falls, Penn.

in the vicinity. Hiking, fishing—both stream and lake. Children under twelve get half rate. Horses are 50¢ an hour. Couldn't ask to get much more out of your fifteen dollars, could you? And darned if you could contrive so much health and happiness on fifteen dollars a week at home!

Another, up in the Stillwater Canyon, gives you "all the good old ranch chuck you can put under your belt," pack trips as far as one hundred miles, roping, horseshoe pitching, swimming, and an owner who is a native, ranch-raised Texan—for twenty-eight dollars per person, party of four in log cabin. Another, for thirty-five dollars a week (dormitory) or forty dollars a week (three in a log cabin) offers to teach you the art of Western style riding and wrangling colts and calves in jerry quick time. Located at the mouth of Mission Creek Canyon, it faces a majestic mountain range, and Mission Creek, a well-stocked trout stream, flows within a few feet of the ranch buildings.

There are, of course, dozens of them. These are merely typical examples of what you get on a "dude" ranch vacation. There's bridge and the porch for the wife, if she prefers them, horses and ranch hands to occupy the children—and plenty of time and freedom to do the things you like to do. A solution for a he-man's vacation, if ever there was one. Here in these ranches in Wyoming, Montana, or Idaho you will find hospitable, friendly households, people of similar taste for the great outdoors and none of
the restraint which often settles
down upon a fashionable resort.
And finally, but not least, is
the clothes question. There too,
you probably disagree with wife.
Your idea of a good time is not
changing your clothes three times
a day. If you’re going "dude"
you bring along two pairs of blue
denim overalls; boots—old, new,
or any style; a half dozen pairs
of cotton and woolen socks; old
shirts, the louder the better; a
medium heavy sweater; riding
clothes and anything else that
tickles your fancy. The point is—
you bring the old clothes you feel
best in, most comfortable in.
Multiply by the number in your
family, and at one fell swoop
you’ve settled the family bicker-
ing about “nothing to wear.” And
don’t forget the fishing rod, the
camera (though you won’t need
proof you’ve been there; your
color will do that) and if you go
in the fall, your gun. The North-
ern Pacific publishes a small
booklet answering all the ques-
tions you’ll want on dude ranches
—it’s free.

And now let’s talk about our
own National Parks. We travel
thousands of miles to see land-
scape and all the time a majority
of Americans never know, or dis-
grand the fact that Mother Na-
ture has done her mightiest by
our own country. An organized
tour not only gives you the maxi-
mum in actual ground covered,
but also assures you a net cost for
seeing what you want to see. If
you start from New York, one
tour takes you to Gardner.
Mont.; Mammoth Hot Springs;
Old Faithful in Yellowstone; the
Grand Canyon; Cody, Wyo.; and
back, for one hundred and sixty-
eight dollars per. Cost includes
every item of expense. Another,
to Yellowstone; Salt Lake City;
Colorado Rockies; Colorado
Springs; Pike’s Peak; and Den-
ver. All expenses, for two hundred
and twelve dollars per. Another,
to Yellowstone; Rainier Park;
Spokane and Seattle, Wash.; Van-
couver, B. C.; and choice of re-
turns via Lake Louise, Banff or
via Jasper National Park. This
costs around three hundred dol-
ars each. Or you can see our
Parks, go on to the West Coast
and, perhaps most thrilling of all,
make the Yukon River tour in
Alaska. This adds up to about five
hundred. These are some of the
tours offered by Northern Pacific.
The Burlington escorted tours
offer you a tour of thirteen days
to the Glacier and Yellowstone
parks for as little as one hundred
and sixty dollars from Chicago.
two dollars more from St. Louis. A Yellowstone and Colorado tour of ten days for one hundred and forty dollars from Chicago. California and Pacific Northwest for one hundred and ninety-seven dollars from Chicago. And a tour of twenty-one or twenty-seven days to Alaska for two hundred and ninety dollars, from Chicago.

When you read these rates—remember that everything is paid for—inclusive fare, Pullman, hotels, meals, sightseeing side trips—every necessary expense. And of course, your way a bed of roses. Everything planned for you, all the scrambling done for you. The Burlington Route will send you details, if you are interested in these tours.

But you don't want to go so far? Since we have to start from somewhere, let's start again from New York—or Philadelphia. We have some natural glories too, at our own back door, even though not on the majestic, awe-inspiring scale they have in the West. Sky-top Clover, high in the heart of the Poconos has three thousand acres of wooded slopes, bridle paths, lakes, swift-flowing streams, and golf at its best to offer. Moonlight picnics, hot steak roasts, tennis, dancing, bowling, bridge, trap-shooting, dog shows, horse shows, laurel blossoms—and just exactly one hundred and fifteen miles from Eastern metropolises.

The Inn at Buck Hill Falls offers very much the same thing, but almost everyone goes here for golf. The hotel is immense, the twenty-seven holes ace high. And if that sounds too strenuous—there are four thousand books in the hotel library! The Lackawanna Railroad will give you details on both these places, as well as a grand mountain and lake resort book. There you'll find farms that take in summer people, quiet spots, and smaller hotels.

Gosh, the wanderlust gets me. Here I am selling you on the great lakes! But it's not far, and there are some of us who have never seen Niagara Falls. Scoff as you will, but you'll enjoy it far more than any silly honeymooners can. From there you go on to Detroit, sightsee there, and so on to Duluth, Minn. Train, boat, and sights for a hundred and ten dollars. This is a Delaware, Lackawanna tour.

And now I guess it is high time we gave a break to those who think no vacation is a vacation unless there's a boat in it. And who can hold it against them? There's something about a boat, the moment you step foot on it, that dispels gloom and with each receding mile, your worries and responsibilities recede with them. If I have saved it for the last, it is only because boats and steamships are so temptingly romantic, I had to get the other things off my chest first. And before I go really romantic, I shall take care of those whose time permits only a short cruise.

Some folks think Bermuda best in winter. I don't. I like it best in summer. It's never hot—those tiny isles have too much wide, blue ocean all around them for that. And there's so terribly much to do there in the summer. Again, championing the man's vacation as I am, there is first of all golf. And such golf! There are seven courses, with the famous "Bermuda grass." Rolling terrain, water areas, and the blue Atlantic all around you. There is sailing, bathing, riding, and tennis, too, of course. But take my advice and bring along the golf sticks. One thing you can't take along—and that's your car. They don't allow the things on these coral isles. And a mighty fine idea it is—for a man who really wants a vacation and a change. You can prove your prowess to the youngsters on a bicycle, or ride pompously around in a sea-going hack, but the car stays home where it belongs. The Furness Bermuda people will laden you with all the enticing literature you can absorb. And how very, very cheap you'll find it all—one of the very best vacation "buys" you'll find.

The Colombian line make eleven to eighteen day cruises to the Spanish Main, Haiti, and Jamaica. Frankly, summer is not the best time to go to the West Indies or the Spanish Main. However, few of us can get away for winter vacations, and on no account let the heat stop you from seeing the fascinating, entirely different things down there. I have been on three cruises to the West In-

[Please turn to page 49]
The Showy Ladyslipper (Cypripedium reginae or spectabile). Study by John Kabel
Plant orchids in your garden

Allen H. Wood, Jr.

Have you stood in front of the Orchid displays at annual flower shows and looked in envy and admiration at the vivid, flamboyant blossoms—seemingly carved from glistening wax? Perhaps one of your neighbors grows them in a moisture-laden greenhouse where you may enjoy them at will but, unfortunately, these exotic foreigners are for the specialist, not the ordinary gardener. Their culture requires care of an exacting nature and the hobby of orchid growing is not patterned for lean pocketbooks.

There is a way out, however, for with relative ease the dirt gardener can grow in his own garden numerous hardy cousins of the larger Orchids. True, their lesser blooms lack the coat-of-garden numerous hardy cousins of the gardener can grow in his own pocketbook. Orchid growing is not patterned for lean pocketbooks.

Probably the Ladyslippers or Cypripedums are the most widely known of the native terrestrial Orchids. These plants are characterized by their flowers which are varicolored sacs, inflated, slit down the middle and folded inwardly. Through this slit the nectar-questing bee must push his way to reach the saccharine liquid. Unable to return the way he entered, the insect, perforce, must make his exit through another passage provided, it seems, for this express purpose. In leaving his back is combed of its clinging pollen by the overhanging stigma. Just before the bee gains his freedom, the flower's hinged anther swings down and deposits more pollen on his back that at his next call another Ladyslipper may be fertilized as a result.

Numerous species of these delightful flowers grow in America, ranging in habitat from New England to California. Most of them escape casual notice because they are complete wildlings and shrink from civilization. The Pink Ladyslipper of the East (Cypripedium maculatum), however, has lost much of its shyness and, coming out of seclusion, has crept quite to cities and towns.

All the Ladyslippers, with the exception of the White Lady-slipper (Cypripedium candidum) which grows in acid soil, have grown several of the species in neutral soil, but the results have in no way equaled the success attained by setting the plants in a mixture of leafmold, rotted oak leaves, and pine needles. Excepting the Pink and White Ladyslippers, the other species prefer moisture, yet none of them will tolerate actual water; standing water will rapidly rot the crown. The Ladyslippers may be increased by an annual division of the crowns. Increase by seeds has proven impractical. The crowns and their divisions should be planted in the early spring or fall just under the surface of the soil, never deeply, as too deep planting invites blind growth and ultimate destruction. Any corner of the garden which is partially shaded may be cultivated and these plants colonized successfully. Not all of the species will acclimate themselves in a single garden but several at least will do so; it is worth the effort to find out just which varieties are suited to each garden.

The Pink Ladyslipper or Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium aculeatum) thrives best in the East where it is native. In the other sections of the country it tends to dwindle out after a year or two. Perhaps more thorough attention to its particular needs would insure greater longevity. The rosy veined flower of this plant rises to twelve inches or more on a hairy stem from two large basal leaves. It blooms about the first of June. This species has a white form, Cypripedium aculeatum alba, which is identical except in color. Its native habitat is more northerly than that of the pink Moccasin Flower.

The Ramsead Ladyslipper (Cypripedium arizatum) is also native to the East, yet it is amenable anywhere if a suitable location is provided. The red and white flowers of this species differ from the rest of the Cypripediums; they are smaller and lack the smooth, inflated symmetry. In its native habitat, Cypripedium arizatum is usually found growing in heavy moss, yet it takes kindly to any acid soil in a location not too sunny and dry.

The White Ladyslipper (Cypripedium candidum) is an inhabitant of the Middle West. This twelve-inch Ladyslipper has numerous blossoms which double in number each year if the spot in which the plant is growing is a happy one. As many as a hundred flowers may be found on an old established clump. The White Ladyslipper requires an alkaline soil, and grows readily in the sun, scorning the shade which is a requisite of the other species.

The easiest to grow of all this genus is the Yellow Ladyslipper (Cypripedium pubescens). The rich yellow flowers appear in June and reach to a height of twelve to sixteen inches. The yellow pouches emanate a haunting, penetrating fragrance of such intense sweetness that to many people it is overpowering. I have a group of these plants growing in neutral soil in thin shade and another colony growing in acid soil in deeper shade. Those in the neutral soil are healthy and bloom regularly, but their blossoms are neither as large nor as fragrant as the plants in the acid corner.

Largest and most beautiful is the Showy Ladyslipper (Cypripedium spectabile). It bears its blossoming stalks to over two feet. This Ladyslipper grows westward to the Mississippi and delights in hiding in the most inaccessible swampy places. So well is it usually concealed that it is accounted as a rare plant. As a matter of fact it is not at all uncommon, and it is not at stranger to those who take the trouble to seek its haunts. The last of June or the first of July welcomes the exquisite flowers of white, striped with purple-pink. A generous admixture of peat is requisite of the other species.

The California Ladyslipper (Cypripedium californicum) is a native of the swamps. The 1½ to 2½-foot stalk arises from strong clumps of leaves and support numerous small white flowers. Cypripedium montanum is at home in the deep woods and will stand dryness better than the California Ladyslipper. The plants resemble those of the Eastern Yellow Ladyslipper but the vanilla-scented flowers are white with brownish sepals. Cypripedium fasciculatum is closely allied to montanum. The flowers, however, are brown instead of white. Calypso borealis does not take kindly to soil. Its little bulb is found imbedded in clumps of leafmold or moss. The single flower is rosy purple. Epipactis gigantea bears racemes of brownish, Ladyslipper-like flowers and prefers to grow in a rich spot near, but not in, the water.

Another group of orchids which are rarely seen in the garden are the smaller bog-orchids. Though these beautifully colored gems grow wild in wet meadows and swamps, they may be acclimated in any moist garden spot rich in peat and leafmold. These little orchids are not quite as hardy as the Ladyslippers—they should be mulched in the winter. Though small in stature, the beauty of each bloom is reason enough to grow them in numbers.

The Arethusa or Indian Pink (Arethusa bulbosa) is the outstanding orchid in this group. It grows in northern swamps; in New England it usually chooses cranberry bogs. The gaping, two-inch flower of purple-pink rises to a height of ten inches on a smooth stem. The broad lip of the flower is mottled with purple and has three hairy ridges running down its surface. The Arethusa grows from a small bulbous root and its single leaf does not appear until after the flowers.

Snake-mouth or Rose Pogonia (Pogonia ophioedilis) grows

[Please turn to page 82]
Back to our own back yards

Clara B. Dean

Drawings by Georgia West

The world is too much with us;" might have been written by one who had spent a few days with a modern child. Go with your son to his school where there is constant movement, noise, discussion; watch him on the playground as he shouts to drown the voices of the others. Go with him to his scout troop where there is talk and tumbling with his fellows. Go with him to his summer camp where naturalness is stressed, but where the moments are filled with group activities. Add the sum of the hours when your child is conscious of the movement, the needs, and the influence of others.

We must learn to live with each other but it is just as important that we learn to live with ourselves. We want our children to be creative and original, self-expressive and self-sufficient, but the leveling process begins as soon as they leave the nursery.

For ten years I have been trying to teach children to work together but not to depend upon each other, to cooperate but not to crowd, to be contributing members of a group but to be able to work happily alone. So much a group supervisor can do. But she cannot give the child that something within himself that makes it possible for him to live with himself. He should be often alone at home with a mind full of healthy thoughts.

Every parent will agree that that is desirable. But it is difficult in a society that sponsors nursery school, pre-primary, country day school, scouts, camp, and other organizations for socialized activities for your child from the time he is less than two years old. (Each good in itself, mind you; just a sum that is too large for a youngster who needs time to grow "every which way.") I know one mother who sends her child away to her room for two hours every Sunday afternoon to amuse herself alone with her favorite toys and books. A very short breathing space in a week so filled with human contacts. Another sends her children to their grandfather's farm every summer and every week-end during school; there they receive little attention in an environment where the cattle, the chickens, and the crops are the responsibility of humans. I have taught these children and I know that they have an independence of soul, an originality of thought, and an inner contentment that make them leaders in the group.

The world is important enough, but they are not dependent upon it as other children are.

Most of us cannot send our children to a farm. But there is one thing that you can do that will help your child to grow away from too great dependence upon people. Teach your child to see, to know, and to understand the things in his own back yard.

That seems to be one of those statements that by its very simplicity defeats its purpose. "Easy," you say; and justify yourself for doing nothing about it by arguing, "Any observing child will learn what is in his own back yard." Can you name all the trees on your own grounds? Do you know which of the flowers in your garden the honey bee loves? Do you know the habits of your neighbor, the robin, who has built in the red oak? What animal has dug a hole under the rhododendron? How did an Indian arrowhead come to be buried near the stump of the old chestnut tree? Can you answer these questions for your child or help him to find the answers for himself? Does he want to ask questions about the very real things in his own back yard?

Perhaps you are one of those parents whom the Depression has promoted from golfing to gardening. If you are, your son is fortunate. He has a father who is busy, too busy to pay him much attention, but is within call when he wants to know things. He has a father who wants sympathy when the aphid has eaten his roses, and who finds relief in telling son about this pest. He has seed catalogues in his home. He hears conversation about growing things.

I spend my summers in Shawnee Woods, in the Tennessee Valley, where I can share the mysteries and adventures of our back yard with my nephew and his small sister. Last Sunday I took him to my garden to show him the things I am growing. He—he is only five—was fascinated. If you have a child, take him there. Let him find out about this pest that eats the roses. There are many things in your own back yard that you can talk about with your son. You can help him to learn that the world is too much with us; but that it is just as important for him to learn to live with himself.
afternoon the children found that foamy sap was oozing from holes in our large white oak. They came running to me calling earnestly, "Come quick! The big white oak is fizzing!" We knelt on the ground to pry the dead bark from the old tree that had grown for a hundred years so independently of us. There beneath the bark we found and killed busy white grubs and we scraped the tree until it was clean and ready to heal. Then we were satisfied and happy (though we didn’t talk about it to each other) because we had been busy helping God to keep things growing.

There is a strength and a peace that comes from working with growing things that should be the heritage of the child as well as of the grown-up. We feel strong in our protection of our children, home had something to contribute.

We began with the study of the rocks we found in our back yards. We took them to the Museum of Natural History, identified them, and labeled them for a museum of our own. We found local maps that gave the mountain ridges of the Connecticut Valley and the parents took their children to those ridges to collect rocks. We learned how the different mountains in our community were formed. Soon we had a working knowledge of our local geology and physiography; every child could identify the three most common rocks and name the principal ridges. He knew how the rocks looked and how they felt and he had climbed to the tops of some of the ridges and looked out over the others. He had seen the Connecticut River winding its way between the hills and he knew where the tributaries ran into the large river.

His interests widened to include the flowers, the birds, and the animals of the valley. He pressed wild flowers and mounted them for our museum. He labeled the flowers and trees and bushes on our school grounds and made a nature trail for members of the other classes. He built a feeding station just outside our classroom window and kept it filled with suet, sunflower seeds, and bread crumbs for the birds. He kept a chart of the migrations of the birds. He watched the squirrels, the chipmunks, and the rabbits and made animal habitat groups from shoe-boxes. This was a background for the study of human history. We began, of course, with the Indians. What child does not thrill over stories of the Indians? Especially over stories of Indians who shot their arrows from the shelter of innocent looking old trees in our own back yard? The Agawams of the Connecticut Valley became real to the child; the Indians were his friends when they sold the land for the city to William Pynchon and his band of colonists, and his enemies when they

Can you name all the trees on your own grounds... which of the flowers in your garden the honey bee loves... the habits of the robin who has built in your red oak... what animal dug a hole under the rhododendron? Help your child find his own answers to the very real things in his own back yard!

[Please turn to page 52]
Six of the season's fine designs in sterling flatware are shown on this page. At the top left, Towle's "Aristocrat," with its fine structural lines, and at the right, International's "Gadroon," of period derivation. In the center at the left, Wallace's "Rose Point," one of the new highly decorated patterns, and Gorham's very new "Christina," of Scandinavian origin. Bottom left, Watson's classic modern "Dorian": at right, Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen's American Directoire, with its excellent shape and simple decoration.
Straightforward lines and a simple border of fine delicacy bring distinction to a coffee service designed for those who insist on Sterling, at a moderate cost. Above, right: There is nothing finer than the traditional gadroon border, applied on this coffee service to shapes both graceful and sturdy.

A round platter of a thousand different uses and a matching covered vegetable dish, both with handsome border designs, will be a rich addition to any table.

“Aristocrat” is the name of a Sterling service, below, which can be matched with flatware. Tea or coffee pot, cream, sugar, waste bowl, and sandwich plate make a charming set.

There are salts and peppers to suit all tastes, such as those shown above: one severely modern, one highly ornate, and two others of distinctive design inspiration.
Building lattice trellises is the easiest and least expensive way of adding beauty and character to the plainest garden and, as no expensive tools are needed, and there are no complicated joints to make, any one with a little mechanical and artistic ability can make them. Full working directions on page 82.

George L. Gilbert
When we acquired Rural Hill, the front half of the first floor was divided into two small rooms, each 11' by 14'10"; which gave us the remodeling opportunity to prove that one room can grow beautifully where two shriveled before.

The pictures on the next page show how much was gained by this interior alteration. In place of two rooms, so small that they were neither comfortable nor attractive, we now have a living room 11' by 30 feet running across the entire front of the house and flooded with sunshine from six windows, four in the front and one at each end of the room.

There were a number of reasons why this improvement was one of the first made in the remodeling of Rural Hill, reason number one being the discovery that the original chimney had to be rebuilt, plus the fact that we wanted a fireplace in the new living room. As we were putting up with the old hot-air furnace last winter we had both a practical and aesthetic reason for adding a fireplace where crackling logs from old trees around the place furnished the needed extra warmth throughout the frigid winter months.

If a word to the wise is sufficient, you won't take remodeling chimneys lightly—not when you'll need nearly 4,000 bricks to build a generous-sized smokestack for your house. And don't think that because the chimney is of fair size it will serve for a furnace, several fireplaces, and stoves; for you will be informed, as we were, that each fire needs a flue, each flue needs a lining, and that linings cost money. But in spite of these warnings we rebuilt the chimney. Here is our confession and the costs of keeping your toes warm in the country.

In planning a chimney don't forget note number one: be sure to get a sufficiently large flue for the future furnace. We (or rather, the architect) had to look ahead and think of the final house, the final number of rooms to be heated and provide a flue large enough to insure good draft for the final heating plant.

Second, comes the question of fireplaces and stoves. If you wish either one in various rooms, add a flue for each fireplace, and don't think that because the fireplace or stove is small, a "nice little flue will do." For a good draft—bigger and better flues is the wise slogan.

Our determination to have a fireplace and mantel in the new living room settled any reservations we might have had about patching up the old chimney and
also made it necessary to tear it down right to the basement. The result is "a chimney that is a chimney"—something to show and make speeches about to weekend guests, as follows:

—a flue (8½" x 18") from the basement serving the present furnace and large enough for a rip-roaring heating plant as the house grows, and we put in radiators and a steam heating plant;

—a flue from the living-room fireplace which draws perfectly because of the size of the flue—8½" x 18";

—a vent flue (8½" x 8½") from the kitchen that takes off all odors and smoke. We planned to use a coal stove last winter—then decided on an electric range after the chimney was started. Result—use of the kitchen flue as a vent;

—a short flue (8" x 8") from the attic to carry off the "heat waves" in summer. Addition of this flue at top of chimney also gave size and heft to chimney's appearance above roof.

To our way of thinking there is no more important decision in establishing the character of a living room than selection of the mantel. Unless you are fairly well experienced in the intricacies of decoration, better leave this to your architect. You can spend a vast amount for a mantel or have the good fortune we had and pick up one for "a song." After looking at dozens of styles, acceptable ones running $75 and up, we happened to mention our mantel search to a friend who, miraculously enough, had an extra one in his attic which was exactly the style and size we wanted. Jok-ingly, or seriously, he offered it to us for $5 and made the fastest sale he ever experienced.

As one building amateur to another, you may be interested in how many of the family jewels you will need to sell if you're planning on remodeling a chimney from the ground up. Here are the figures on our operation.

Demolition of the old chimney cost $18. Labor of cutting the two floors and roof for a larger chimney opening, $21. Lumber for finishing floors, $12. Bricks, flue linings and damper, $133. Cement, sand and lime for mortar, $60. The Verde Antique Marble, made by the Vermont Marble Co., for the fireplace facing and hearth, cost $35, but has been well worth the price in the satisfaction it gives us each time we look at it. Flashing the chimney with 16-oz. Chase copper sheeting cost $40 for material and labor—a good investment as it will never rust, leak, or need replacing. Reshingling the roof around the chimney came to $15, and the attic vent in the chimney cost $10. Finally, labor of building the chimney and fireplace, and erection of mantel came to the amount of $113.

The partition between dining room and living room in the original structure was removed, producing the spacious and really livable living room which we now have—extending across the entire front of the house.

Venetian blinds proved to be practical in screening the sunshine which pours into the south windows of the living room without interfering with ventilation.

The floor plan at the right shows the final stage of the remodeling. A careful study of the two plans above shows that each step in the development was made with the ultimate result in mind. Davis C. Sanford, Jr. is the architect for alterations.
Add it all up and you find that the new chimney cost us $422, the fireplace (mantel and marble) $40—a total of $462.

Farewell parlor; welcome living room—If you refer to the “before” and “after” plans you will see how the two small rooms occupying the front half of the first floor were made into a really livable living room by simply removing the partition wall. Tearing down this wall cost $7 for the demolition work.

Equally important in attaining this improvement was the relocation of the four windows across the front of the first floor, all of these windows being in the present living room. As the same windows and trim were used, the only cost was for labor—$50. The result of this alteration was most satisfactory. Note how the windows, now evenly spaced, improve the front appearance of the whole house, also how attractive they make the new living room.

Only a few other improvements were necessary to perfect the new living room. One was to “wall-up” a door which went from one of the two previous small rooms (the original dining room) to the kitchen. This cost $5. The other was to replace the narrow door connecting the stair hall and the old “parlor” with a wide five-foot opening. This makes the stair hall seem a part of the living room and gives the visitor a generous glimpse of the sunny living room immediately upon entering the house. The original trim was used. The labor cost came to $10.

Removing the partition made it necessary either to patch or replaster the entire living room ceiling. Since the room will get no further structural changes we decided to replaster. Knocking down the old plaster cost $4.50. The new ceiling (three-coat job) cost $32. Replastering the living-room walls (necessary because of moving windows and closing a door) cost $22. Four electrical outlets were added at convenient locations, two being over the mantel for future candelabra. The room was also “switched.” Total electrical work, $15.

When we got to the point of decorating the living room, we decided the wide entrance between the new stair hall and the living room made it advisable to use the same colors in decorating the living room as were used in the hall. The hall was papered, colors being white and gray pigeons on a jonquil yellow ground. In the living room the walls have been painted a yellow which repeats the yellow of the hall wallpaper. This visually connects the two rooms and thus enlarges their appearance.

All woodwork in the old house was a dismal, dark black, necessitating three coats of white in order to cover up thoroughly the black paint. Dull-finish suntone Wallhide was used on the walls and a half-and-half mixture of dull and semi-gloss white Wallhide on the woodwork. Painting the living-room walls (three coats) cost $18. Painting all trim and the floor totaled $33. Both figures include the cost of materials and labor.

As the photographs of the living room show, Venetian blinds, in the windows of a Connecticut Colonial cottage, are most decorative—and they have already proved to be quite practical in screening the sunshine which pours into the southern exposure living room without interfering with ventilation. The ones we selected were made by Columbia, and cost $7.25 a window. The slats were painted dull white, the tapes are yellow, thus effectively carrying out the general color scheme of the room.

With the exception of a few new lamps, all furniture in the living room is exactly what we had before moving to Rural Hill, the moral being that you can start with either the house or the furniture and come out with a livable home, if both are selected with a plan in mind. Of course, the world is dotted with decorators who wouldn’t approve of our Victorian sofa complacently sitting in the midst of 18th-Century tables, desks, and chairs, with an American Empire table at one end of the room and home-made bookshelves at the other. But, for that matter, home to a professional decorator and home to most of us has a different meaning and purpose.

Possibly you have puzzled over how long and narrow a living room (11’ x 30’) could be made to look human. So did we; my wife doing the puzzling and planning while I, and any other person who appeared on the scene, furnished the labor that goes with “now-let’s-try-this-over-there-and-that-over-here.” Our best answer to the problem is seen in the photographs which show sofas, easy chairs, and table grouped in the center of the room around the fireplace. At the far end of the room another group centers around a card table and chairs,
"Lamsdown" is the descriptive name given by its makers, Chatham Mfg. Co., to a lightweight plaid, shown above.

No matter how much sun pours into the sleeping porch of a morning, this non-fading St. Mary's blanket will not change.

Plaids for the country, plaids for Colonial, and a cool plaid blanket called "Pocassett" from The American Woolen Co.

Ideal for cottage or camp or child's room is a lightweight plaid in two-color effects, from North Star Woolen Mill Co.

"Early American Homespun" is woolly but light, and fills a much-felt need for mild nights. A Kenwood Mills blanket

Bold stripes that suggest log cabins and cottages by the sea distinguish this blanket called "Fawn." The Bower Mill


A shadow plaid of huge diamonds in summer colorings makes an over-all design on "Melbourne." Marshall Field & Co.

Especially appropriate as an "extra" or throw is an aircell blanket, heavy enough for protection. Chatham Mfg. Company
Revolt against the old “backyard”

Josephine Avery Bates

When we were very young we had the audacity to face our newly-built house at a right angle to the street, so that it could eye the view instead of the traffic. It was in the days when traffic was slow motion and houses were lined up, few daring to break conventions. True, the side lines of the house were pleasing and the passer-by was more startled than offended. Our idea at the time was to leave as little space at the back as necessary for clothes yard and domestic impedimenta, so that, although the lot comprised two acres, the broad expanse extended toward the view.

Front piazzas and backyards were the order of the day and so, of course, we must have some of both. Our modest porch was ten feet wide, the wooden floor nearly level with the ground, but, when the urge came to expand, we added another five feet beyond the roofing, so that we could sit directly under the stars at night, or in the sun on chilly days. The floor was relaid in old brick and an Arborvitae hedge bound us in, screening us completely from the passer-by, but not interfering with the view, because of the low trimming of the hedge.

Huge stone slabs, rescued from the excavating, were put in place, forming steps to the orchard below, where five old Apple trees stand in an intimate group, offering their shade for picnic parties. Here the owner remembers the days of building, when four powerful horses, with clanging chains, strained to place the time-worn slabs to form the steps. Now tall Lilacs flank their sides, with Ivy creeping stealthily along.

Other slabs were placed at the base of the trees, forming seats for family gatherings. Just out from under the shade, a stone oven was constructed and “cook outs” were sometimes in vogue.

For years we were satisfied with our piazza view, overlooking the foothills of the Berkshires, and many a gorgeous sunset has made us marvel at its beauty. For years we were satisfied that a backyard just had to be a backyard, with its clothes posts and service court. One has to live with people and things to know them and, gradually, we became better acquainted with our possessions, so that the surroundings acquired more personality.

We felt awed at times by the vastness of the great open spaces and, when the children began to leave the home nest, a feeling of loneliness sometimes crept in, making us long for something more intimate than we had.

With the piazza at the front of the house and the kitchen at the back, we felt disjointed. Entertaining was a joy under all conditions, but carrying the food through the house was an effort, even though a willing one.

I do not know why we felt existing conditions just had to be, but it probably harked back to the old saying of “What was good enough for my grandfather is good enough for me.” One bright day, however, we came out of our cocoon and woke up to the fact that the backyard could and should play a more aesthetic part on the stage of life.

How to reach it was the next thing to think about, as there was no other entrance to the garden except from the kitchen.

French doors were cut through the dining room, opening up a new and delightful vista from within. A brick terrace was added under the old grape arbor and, at last, we could step out to wine and dine in comfort, for the kitchen was unobtrusively near at hand. The clothes yard was moved farther back, the long suffering laundress being very patient with our whims, and quick growing Redcedars soon made a stately screen from the more remote service court.

The tiny living room garden took on an appearance of age, owing to the Grape vines and trees planted years before. It is only a tiny plot, no bigger than a good-sized room, so that, from the farthest boundary, the distant tinkle of the telephone can be heard and answered without much effort. When one cannot totally escape the demands of the household, one is near yet far away and, from the upstairs window, one looks down on pleasantly inviting places.

The rocky sides of the pool furnished crannies for lovely green velvet moss, making a soft bed for little unexpected plants which came to visit us and lingered on, encouraging others to follow throughout the season.

Old-fashioned benches accommodate many people in a minimum space. A refectory table, improvised from a wide plank resting on saw horses and dressed in gingham or colored linen, can be produced from the cellar on short notice, to be placed under the shade of the arbor or in the sunshine, according to the dictates of loneliness sometimes crept in, making us long for something more intimate than we had.

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An outdoor fireplace

Designed by Leonard H. Johnson

Have you ever longed for a meal in the open—a sizzling steak broiled on wood coals, coffee such as only the old camp pot can produce, and all the other things that make a meal in the open so good? You can have all this by building an outdoor kitchen in your backyard garden.

There are any number of good practical designs for outdoor fireplaces, any one of which could probably serve our purpose well but we will limit this discussion to the details of one particular type that we believe to be very practical, economical, and easily constructed so far as utility value for outdoor cooking is concerned.

This fireplace differs from the usual design in that it offers several unique and unusual advantages for the outdoor cook, which are as follows:

(A) The fire is made off the ground and it is provided with a good under draught.

(B) Almost any type of cooking can be done.

(C) The oven can be used while the fire is in its initial stage blazing and smoking, with no harm from singeing.

(D) By moving fire pan to the grill area after the fire has been reduced to a bed of coals it is ready for grill purposes.

(E) The oven can be used to keep food warm before serving.

(F) Oven and grill can be used at the same time, if desired, by using two firepans.

We shall proceed with further data concerning the construction of this particular fireplace. Unless the ground where it is to be located is extremely heavy a six-inch cinder, gravel, or sand foundation will be sufficient, over which a concrete floor is built one inch above the ground and three inches below. A dirt floor can be used but not so satisfactorily.

After the second brick course is up, lay on the seven, one half inch round iron bars equally spaced and running full length to allow the fire pan to slide from the open grill to the oven area. Six tiers of brick laid flat form the firebox. Three courses more are then laid with the brick on edge to form a ledge to support the bottom plate of the oven and the grill mesh over the open area. This grill may be made of one-half inch iron rods placed two inches apart in a metal frame. Should there be occasion however to use the grill for clam-bakes the rods should be set at least one inch apart.

A brick wall in the center of the pit separates the oven section from the grill, and an opening permits sliding the fire pan from one area to the other. To support the bricks over this opening and also the one between the firebox and chimney use iron bars one quarter inch thick, two inches...
I. Flat stone fireplace

If you can find granite or other rocks that will not split in the heat, of the right size and shape, you can make a simple fireplace without the use of mortar. For the site pick a natural rise or make a mound of earth and stone for the foundation, the idea being to get your stove-top high enough to save a lot of bending over. Lay some flat slabs on top of this foundation mound to form the hearth, or floor, of the fireplace. Two good-sized rocks, about three times as long as they are thick, are used for the sides. If one of them has a wide flat top, it will form a handy shelf to set pots and kettles on when you wish to keep them warm though not on the fire. Where single stones large enough for the sides cannot be found, use three or four smaller ones and heap earth around the joints to make them as tight as possible. A thick slab is used for the back and this is supported at a slight angle by heaping stones in back of it. A thinner slab is used for the top. This slab has to be of some rock that will stand heat without cracking. If you have a slab handy the best way to find out is actually to test it by building a fire under it. If it breaks, and there is no other handy, use a piece of sheet iron instead. Leave a space about a foot wide between the top and the back slab. Across it place three or four iron rods or pieces of pipe. This opening is for boiling pots and it is also the chimney. Meats may be broiled or fried directly on the slab top. The drawings in Fig. 1 (at top of page) show exactly how this fireplace is constructed.

II. The rustic grill

A kitchen of more elaborate construction is shown in Fig. 2. For this and all of the other fireplaces whose walls are laid up in cement mortar it is necessary to construct footings or foundations. Footings prevent the structure from cracking or breaking due to the action of frost. For complete safety and for the larger structures, footings must extend down below frost line; for smaller fireplaces, footings eighteen inches deep will do. All footings must be wide enough to extend for six inches on each side of the wall they are to support. Where a fireplace is built on an artificial mound the footings must extend through it to below the normal ground level.

Footings may be of concrete or of wet or dry stone masonry. If they are not built down to frost line a six-inch layer of well-tamped cinders, gravel, or small stone should be used under them. If the soil is firm a trench may be dug the width of the footing and this is used as a form for the concrete or for a dry wall footing.

The latter is the cheapest and easiest to build where stone is abundant but the stone must be carefully laid and tamped down. Cement mortar for laying up the walls may be mixed in proportions of one part of cement to three parts of sand. Concrete for footings is mixed of one part of cement, two of sand, and three parts of either small-size stone or pebbles.

To get back to our grill.
section drawing in Fig. 3. Continue to build up the side and back walls and the brick lining to the point where the grill rods are to be inserted. Then let the work set overnight.

The next day the rods are set in cement and a course of firebrick is laid flat over them. The side walls are completed by building them up level with the firebrick. The first section of the fire clay flue is set plumb and the chimney is built up around it. The second section goes in place after the work around the first has set. A sloping cement cap is laid around the projecting tile at the top. This completes the grill.

This rustic grill is somewhat more elaborate than the smaller type, but where plenty of space is available it is worth constructing this type for permanent use.

III. A design with stove and oven

An oven adds greatly to the possibilities of your outdoor kitchen and is well worth the little extra expense and labor involved in its construction. In the stove shown in Fig. 5, the oven is built below the firebox. It is made of a piece of square fire clay flue lining, which is twenty inches long. The oven door is an iron chimney "clean-out" door twelve inches square. This can be purchased from a dealer in building supplies.

Separate flues are needed for stove and oven. For them buy four sections of six-inch square flue lining. Other materials needed are two "butterfly" dampers; two lids, thirteen by twenty by three eighths inches; two twenty-inch lengths of one-inch angle iron; one flat iron bar, twenty inches long, two inches wide and three eighths thick; a door for the firebox, fifteen inches wide and five and a half high, similar to that described for the iron-topped stove. Enough firebrick will be needed to line the firebox and the oven flue connection.

The foundation above the footings and ground level is about nine inches thick. On the top of this masonry layer and as a part of it, in the front, is laid a flat slab as shown in Fig. 6. This projects under the oven door. The oven tile is laid above it in a layer of cement so that it slopes slightly from back to front. The side and back walls are next built up around the oven tile. A flue to connect the oven with the chimney tile is built of firebrick as shown in the section and plan drawings in Fig. 6. The frame for the oven door is set in cement as the masonry on its sides is erected. Take special care to allow no stones to project in such a way that they will interfere with the full opening of the oven door.

A layer of cement is spread over the oven tile when the walls have been built up even with its top, and a layer of firebrick is laid over it to form the firebox floor. The walls are then continued upward and the lids set in the same way as those for the iron-topped stove. The firebrick flue connection for the firebox is built next. Then the flues are erected and the chimney finished and capped.

The lids can be had from the nearest structural iron works or heavy hardware dealer. You will need three, twenty inches long and ten inches wide, and from a quarter to three eighths of an inch thick. Two pieces of one-inch angle iron, each twenty inches long, and two flat bars of the same length and about a quarter inch thick should be bought at the same time. These are for the lid supports. Your tinsmith can make the "butterfly" damper for the chimney and the firebox door. The latter is simply a piece of sheet-iron as long and as wide as the firebox opening, to which a handle is attached in the center. When in use, one edge of the door is slipped under the angle iron while the other rests on the hearth as shown in the section drawing in Fig. 4 on the preceding page. The door helps to save fuel and to regulate the fire.

One of our friends used the top of an old kitchen stove for her outdoor kitchen. The lid holes and the broad, flat top are very handy but not quite so picturesque as the fireplace we've just described. If you happen to have an old stove-top or can pick one up cheap in a junk yard, its use will help keep construction costs down to a worth while degree.

Baking in a Stone Oven

The oven is heated and used as were the Dutch fireplace ovens of great-grandmother's day. It bakes slowly and steadily and that is the secret of the outstanding flavor of its products. A brisk fire is built in the oven and the wood allowed to burn down to coals. If you can get them, use sticks of hickory, oak,
As you use your outdoor kitchen you will find many ways of improving it. You may, as one of our friends did, build stone benches on each side of the fireplace to seat your guests at outdoor dinners or, if you use your outdoor kitchen in all kinds of weather, you may want a lean-to roof built over it. These improvements, may, of course, be a part of the original plan.

But whether your kitchen is simple or elaborate it has an infinite capacity for giving pleasure. Build it as soon as you can and use it often this summer!

The growing popularity of outdoor fireplaces is due chiefly to the practical fact that they add many hours to those during which terraces and porches can be enjoyed. They are taking various forms to meet different natural surroundings and the living ways of different families. Above, you see the outdoor fireplace of Mr. Charles Gibbs Adams.

Beech, birch, maple, ash, elm, or chestnut, I’ve listed them in order of their heating value. When you have a good bed of coals, rake it evenly over the oven floor, close the door and damper and leave the oven to heat for about forty-five minutes. Then rake the coals and ashes out. (An old garden hoe is an ideal tool for this purpose.) A swab, which is a bundle of rags tied to a stick, is next dipped into water and used to mop off the oven floor. Your bread, pie, or puddings are then placed in the oven and the door is, once again, closed tightly. Old-time housewives allowed an hour to bake bread in a Dutch oven. A little experimentation will let you know just how long your oven requires for various dishes.

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The last word in electrically driven spits, with the drip pan for roasts at the left, and many other tricky contrivances are found at Hope Ranch in California.

Included in the plans for a new house the outdoor fireplace need mean only another flue in the chimney. The one shown in the picture with the hollyhocks at the side is set into a chimney carrying a living room and bedroom fireplace indoors.
Five ways to bunk your guests

Summer would not be summer without guests to bunk—especially if you have a cabin in the woods or a cottage in the country. And the smaller the cottage, of course, the greater must be the demands on one's ingenuity in planning the use of available space so that it will meet one's needs adequately and comfortably. In families having several sons and daughters of school or college age the bunking accommodations must obviously be very elastic.

Given one cottage, one huge stone chimney, one pleasant stairway, one hall gallery, and many friends dropping in on one, a simple solution for easy hospitality lies in an alcove under the gallery, with cot and closet of its own. Knotty pine laid vertically on the first floor walls and horizontally on the second, and simple but decorative stairway, make an inviting summer interior in a house on Candlewood Isle, New Fairfield, Conn., of which R. C. Kilborn was architect.

Whether you go rustic or go modern, as in the recreation room at the right, there is always a way to make room for extra guests. Built-in wall seats in the residence of Mr. Edward Seaman, in South Orange, New Jersey, are equipped with mattresses for emergency hospitality.

Photographs by George H. Van Anda
Built-in bunks are very interesting to design in the room having an odd shape or recess. With the well-constructed springs and mattresses available, bunks of this type may be extremely comfortable.

In a house at Westport, Connecticut, a small bedroom doubles its capacity by reason of double decker bunks built in along the wall, with a huge storage drawer underneath. This is a splendid idea for Junior's room, for it will give him a place for his young overnight guest within his own preserve. W. D. Foster was the architect.

Just enough space has been left in a lean-to on a country house to make a bunk for lounging in the daytime, or putting up the extra guest at night. Toile de Jouy curtains, a patchwork quilt, and a quantity of small pillows give it a nice informal atmosphere. In the residence of Rodman Price, Candlewood Isle, New Fairfield, Connecticut. R. C. Kilborn, Arch't.
**Shut out the glaring sun!**

Most of us in this age of health consciousness are sun worshippers, but few of us really enjoy the brilliant glare that strains our eyes and fades our furnishings. We therefore find great relief in many of the new awnings and blinds that permit adequate circulation of cooling air, yet protect against damaging glare.

Metal is a new idea for awnings—and a good one, too, for it is fire-proof, rust-proof, weather-proof, and very nearly time-proof. The material is natural Revere copper, aluminum, corrosion-resisting steel, and can be painted. The photograph shows an awning folded against the house, and one let down. Metal Awning Corp.

Right: For indoor porches or windows are blinds of cedar and basswood with rustproof hardware. They come in a long list of standard colors, and can be specially colored besides for a definite effect. From Columbian Mills.

Left: All the hardware and operating parts are concealed behind built-in valances in a shade of woven wood fabric, smoothly finished and painted in any color. Mayfair Shade Corp.

A new idea in awnings which goes by the name of “Lattis-Awn” consists of rows of light wooden slats staggered in construction to shut out rain and sun while admitting air and just enough light to create a pleasant interior effect on a bright day. Bottle-green and tan are standard colors, and others, if desired, may be specially ordered.

The Venetian blind type of awning is made of kiln-dried slats strung on durable cotton tape, with galvanized hardware. They can be lacquered any color, with a finish as impervious to the elements as that of an automobile. T. G. Wilson Corporation (above).
Colorful autumn borders

Anderson McCully

We need bold plants in the fall garden to hold their own above the falling leaves and dying stalks. Flaming tones in the border may even bring an illusion of warmth against the chill that steals upon our gardens. Therefore, fall borders are bold borders. They stand against backgrounds of flaming foliage and memories of summer Roses. Autumn's message is not one of whispered promise for good days to come; rather it is a crescendo of broad masses and bold colors to arm our hearts with courage for the short dark days to follow. Chrysanthemums, preceded by the gorgeous Dahlias, are the great fall flowers. Their colors are exquisite, their range wide; their types are of harmonious contrast that make for handsome vase arrangement indoors; their habit is sturdy, with a hardihood that defies the earlier frosts. Many of the annuals hold far into the fall; and some of the best perennials will bloom then a second time if encouraged sufficiently.

Fall borders should be well supplied with plant food. Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, and Zinnias are notably hungry plants. A great deal may be done to hold beauty in the border if we will provide a little protection against those first nights of killing frost that usually precede the regular ones by several weeks. Two wires stretched the length of the narrow border, or more for a wider, can support burlap, sheets, heavy paper, or other protecting material on threatening nights. Boards laid lengthwise along the ground hold the edges more firmly than stones or bricks at intervals though, if it is windy, they may also need weighting.

Autumn effects are hardly complete without the flaming tints of turning foliage. If this is lacking, the Flowering Dogwood, Japanese Maple, Smoketree (Khas cotinus), Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis), and the Cotoneasters are varied material of fall brilliance that are also pleasing through other seasons.

The flowering shrubs and vines also make bold highlights in the autumn garden display. Foremost among these is the soft and feathery Five-stamen Tamarix (T. pentandra) that makes such handsome cloudy backgrounds of clear pink from August into October, reaching a height of fifteen feet. Other good shrubs that bloom from late summer through fall are: Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—July to November—20 ft.—white turning rose. H. hortensis—July to October—6 ft.—blue. Must be heavily protected or winter stored in the North. Althea (Rose of Sharon)—August to October—8 ft.—various colors.

Lower growing are: Buddleia

Isle de France—July to September—3 to 4 ft.—purple-violet. Spirea Anthony Waterer—July to October—2 to 3 ft.—crimson.

Two of the best fall vines are the annual Cardinal Climber for a good warm sunny soil, and the perennial Clematis veitchii that carries honey-scented drooping cream bells in panicles.

Late summer and fall-blooming annuals in shades of yellow, gold, and orange are among our most striking autumn flowers. Entire borders may be made of them, or tium Golden Gleam and others—1 ft.—fragrant, double, clear golden yellow; Tagetes—9 inches; Arctotis scapigera—7 inches—orange, yellow, cream, salmon, carmine, terra cotta.

Perennials of similar shades that could give a backbone to such a border are the following of varying habits: Torch Lily (Kniphofia) 2 to 7 ft.—both yellow and red, also orange; Helenium—2 to 6 ft.—bigelovii, Riverton Gem, autumnale superba respectively for front, middle, and back of border; Cone Flower (Rudbeckia) 18 inches to 8 ft.; Gaillardia—2 ft.; Geum—15 inches—yellow, orange, red, Opal and Lady Stratheodon very good to include.

There are a number of bulbs that might also be grouped with this golden border, the new named hybrids among the Montbretias taking particularly well. The taller Cannas need moisture and create formal effects. Dahlias are strong in these shades, the taller types doing for the back of the border, while the Miniatures may be planted well forward. There are a few yellow Gladiolus, and if planted in summer, they will bloom in the fall. Among the Lilies the yellow October blooming L. pyrenacium, and the orange-red September flowering False and Giant Tiger Lilies (L. maximowiczii and L. tigrinum splendens) could well be used.

For pink effects try the perennial Hibiscus in the background if the border is wide and partially shaded. This needs considerable

[middle: Image of flowers]

[Please turn to page 85]
ON EVERY hand governmental agencies, banks, contractors, and building materials dealers are urging the necessity of home repairs. In the midst of so much ballyhoo you will want to determine for yourself whether the expenditure on your home of some of the freely offered loan money is really necessary. By following the systematic inspection plan given here you can make a survey which will tell you what repairs are essential to preserve your investment in a home.

Begin with the fundamentals by examining carefully all foundation walls and masonry joints for evidence of cracking or crumbling. Any weakness in this respect will affect your entire house, therefore should be repaired at once. Take advantage of the first thaw or protracted rain to look for signs of seepage through basement walls or floor, and if any appreciable amount of moisture comes through, arrange for a thorough repair job. A moist basement so often causes damage to floors, sills, and supports that even though repairs are usually fairly expensive, they are well justified. Examine particularly those floor sills which rest on masonry supports, for rot often occurs where moisture collects between the ends of the sills and the wall. Look also in these timbers for small holes about the size of the head of a pin, which are evidence of the presence of wood borers. These insect pests make a tiny entrance hole into the wood and proceed to eat away all the interior, leaving only an apparently sound outside wall. The only remedy for wood so affected is your home really in need of REPAIR?

Walter E. Stewart

Off-color paints can be purchased at considerable saving, and they are excellent for outhouse and garage roofs where color scheme is not important.

A thick, heavy paint over worn roofing paper will restore its watertightness. Outer doors require a good grade of spar varnish to preserve them from the damaging effects of sun and stormy weather.

When deterioration has proceeded this far, new planks constitute the simplest repair. Painting would have made this unnecessary.

Apply paint plentifully to the ends of planks and to end joints, for there water most readily gains access and deterioration takes place.

If this has happened to your porch column, dig out any rotten wood, fill in with wood strips or plastic wood, sandpaper smooth, and paint.
is replacement. The piece which has been removed should always be burned to prevent propagation of the insects.

If you find that wooden floor columns are rotten at their bases, replace them with iron and eliminate this recurring source of expense. If the basement drains and sump holes are partially clogged with rubbish and sediment, by all means have them cleaned out. In themselves not serious, they may cause a flooded basement and damage to articles stored there.

You must examine carefully all exposed electrical wiring in the basement for signs of breaks in the insulation, and for dangerously crossed wires. If repairs are necessary, you will be well advised to replace the open wiring with metal conduit, which will greatly reduce the fire and accident hazard. In any case, replace all metal lighting fixtures in the basement with those made of porcelain or composition.

When you come to inspect the heating equipment bear in mind that savings in fuel will more than offset the cost of having flues cleared of soot and heating surfaces cleaned of carbon deposit and scale. Broken or warped grates, cracked boilers, and ill-fitting furnace doors are also wasteful of fuel. Be sure that the insulation on steam and hot water pipes is tight and complete. If the hot water tank and piping is not insulated, by all means have this work done. In one year the cost will be more than saved by reduction in the cost of fuel.

Having finished with the basement, have a discerning look at the exterior of the house; the walls, doors, windows, stoops, and roof. If the walls are of stucco or concrete look carefully for small aging and weather cracks. Left unattended, those cracks will widen and finally make necessary extensive repairs, but while small they may be easily and permanently repaired by filling with a grouting mixture. The need of a protective coat of paint on wooden walls is obvious, but it is well to know that paint usually fails first at plank ends around windows and doors. Often a few dollars spent on touching up these spots will extend the life of a paint job several years. Unsightly efflorescence on brick walls will be removed when washed with a weak solution of muriatic acid. Be sure to have the acid itself washed off with ammonia water. Your window frames are the next thing to check. They often rot or split at the butt joints when not adequately protected by good paint. See that all rain gutters and down spouts are free of sediment and trash, for an overflow often will cause seepage of water to the interior of the house and consequent ruin of walls and ceilings as well. Dig around the bases of porch columns with a thin knife blade to see if the interior has been destroyed by dry rot. It is better to do this than to wait until a sagging porch roof forces itself on your attention. Porch columns and their bases are subjected to extremely hard usage by the elements, and must be well protected by paint. If it is necessary to replace a base, have the new one made of concrete. Exterior floors and steps must resist ice, rain, and blistering sun. You will find that frequent painting is much more economical than occasional replacement. The underside of wooden steps is usually totally neglected, yet a coat of paint on them will extend the life of the lumber many years.

Roof leaks are usually difficult to locate from outside the house, however, in the discolored spots seen in the attic you have valuable clues. Valleys and joints give most trouble, but fortunately may be repaired at little expense by applying roof cement. This same treatment is good for leaks around chimneys and vent pipes. If your house is roofed or sided with wooden shingles, look for the tiny cracks that are evidence of excessive dryness. These cracks rapidly widen and cause leaks. The remedy, of course, is re-oiling or painting. Chimneys are likely to topple over when the mortar between bricks has been worn away by wind and rain. You will be well advised to remedy this weakness by the addition of cement to the worn spots.

Inside your house such faults as exist are more noticeable, therefore are more likely to receive their proper attention. Among the worst offenders are leaky faucets and valves, clogged drains, squeaking floor boards, rickety bannisters, and sticking windows.

A bird’s nest in the gutter may very likely result in rust in the spout as well as the removal of varnish from the porch ceiling.

See that all rain gutters and down spouts are free of sediment and leaves, for an overflow often will cause seepage of water to the interior of the house and consequent ruin of walls and ceiling.
The wayside antique shops have become a permanent part of the country scenery. In spite of the large amount of good natured fun which has been directed their way, mostly because of the coy names many of them display, they have continued in business and are now firmly established. The best of them are run by responsible people and they cater to a class of trade that comes back year after year during the season. They make pleasant and interesting places to stop, and browsing around them breaks up the monotony of a long trip. The owners, for the most part, are forbearing and offer more than the usual amount of business courtesy. You can look as long as you like and ask as many questions as you like.

The experienced collector can go anywhere and buy because he is sure of his knowledge. The inexperienced must depend largely on what the dealer offers in the way of information. This information, unfortunately, will sometimes be governed by the likes and dislikes of each dealer and not altogether by historical fact. These preferences and ideas may be based on real discoveries by the dealer, but no really experienced collector will accept any new discovery about antiques as being wholly incontrovertible. About the time he decides that a piece of a certain type was never made in a certain locality he will discover a well-authenticated piece of that type that was made there. This very uncertainty opens up the way for dealers to unwittingly, but nevertheless erroneously, mislead the customer. Some are inclined to assume that a facile use of the patois of the antique business constitutes knowledge. All this is very confusing to the beginner or those who buy for any number of reasons aside from collecting for the joy of collecting. There is one way which anyone can buy and still be protected.

An unusually well informed collector, Mr. W. R. Lawshe, was once asked if he did not think a certain piece in his collection was made by William Savery. His reply is a classic for the inexperienced. He said, “There is no label on it. I don’t know who made it. I could call it anything I wanted to and it would always be a good example of pre-Revolutionary American work. It exactly suits the need I have for it and it cost about what I would have had to pay for a good hand-made reproduction.”

There in a nutshell is the safe way for non-experts to buy. Buy each item for its value to you as an article of use or decoration in your home. When in doubt about the authenticity of anything pay no more for it than you would pay for a reproduction just as well constructed. This is not being unfair to the dealers. Every dealer has items in his stock that he would be glad to sell for their reproductive value, and many dealers would be satisfied if their entire stocks would sell on that basis. When you see one of those irresistible pieces, and the price is more than this, protect yourself with a receipt from the dealer giving a fair description of the piece. Any good dealer should be able to place a piece within a few years of the time it was actually made. You will find it possible to acquire many good items within this price limit. This is particularly true of many types of chairs, small stands, chests of drawers, drop-leaf tables, and some types of dressers and corner cupboards. Beds are difficult to buy. The old beds vary so much in width and length that it is almost impossible to find an old bed that will take a stock size spring and mattress without considerable remodeling. This work may be so extensive as to destroy the bed’s value as an antique. The other alternative is to have the spring and mattress made to order. In this case you have on your hands an odd size outfit that won’t fit any other bed if you ever dispose of the original. The advantage of an old bed is in the design. Reproductions are seldom completely true to their period of design, and the new finishes and woods do not have the look of the old.

There is an old saying to this effect, “If you want to shoot crows, go where the crows fly.” Generally this may be true, but if you are looking for bargains the opposite is often the truth. The antique business, like many another, is largely a matter of transportation. The dealer buys things where they are not wanted and takes them to some place where they are in demand. If you want New England antiques you go to New England. The New England dealer goes other places as well. He may find, in Pennsylvania perhaps, pieces that were originally from New England or would be suitable for his trade. The Pennsylvania dealer sells this type at a reasonable figure because his trade will be seeking for Pennsylvania pieces. It is very much like choice fruit. North Carolina strawberries are sometimes cheaper in New York than they are in Wilmington. If you are looking for specific items it will pay you to look in all the shops no matter where they are.

All dealers have their personal prejudices about antiques. They will ask more for something they like than for something they have no fancy for, regardless of the comparative values of the items as antiques. These individual preferences can be discovered by a few minutes’ conversation and result many times in finding a real buy. One dealer of my acquaintance has an antipathy for pine. He sells the pine pieces that

Austin
Phra
Mullan
Suppers simplified

To be a successful hostess without a maid one must observe the following: 1. Prepare simple and appetizing dishes that never fail. 2. Plan dishes that can be prepared well in advance. 3. Eliminate elaborate methods of serving that would cause the hostess to be away frequently from the table. 4. Cut down on all unnecessary dishes.—FAY ARMSTRONG

Recipe printed on back of each photograph

- stuffed celery
- crabmeat cocktail
- toasted French bread
- Tallarene
- chocolate cut-ups
- vegetable salad

Photographs by F. M. Demarest
• vegetable salad

Arrange crisp lettuce to cover platter. Pile little heaps of the vegetables in any arrangement that appeals to you. Garnish with radishes. Serve with the following dressing—

**Salad dressing**

- 1/2 pint mayonnaise
- 2 tablespoonsfuls chili sauce
- 2 tablespoonsfuls India relish

Mix all together well and chill before serving. *Tested by The American Home*

• chocolate cut-ups

Cream butter and sugar. Add melted chocolate, then the egg yolks, then the flour sifted with the baking powder. Add nuts, vanilla and lastly the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into greased pan and bake 20 minutes in a 375°F oven. Ice thickly with any desired icing and cut into small squares the size of a caramel. *Tested by The American Home*

• Tallarene

Mince and fry onion in butter until brown. Add meat. Stir and cook until browned. Add tomato sauce and a cupful of water. Add noodles; stir and cook until the noodles are tender. More water may have to be added to keep mixture moist. Salt to taste. Add corn and olives.

Pour into large buttered casserole. Sprinkle with cheese. Cook 45 minutes in a 350°F oven. Let stand in oven with heat off for about 15 minutes before serving. *Tested by The American Home*

• toasted French bread

Cut French bread into slices lengthwise. Toast in the broiler. Spread generously with melted butter, cut into diagonal strips and serve piping hot. *Tested by The American Home*

• crabmeat cocktail

Mix all ingredients together and chill well before serving. *Tested by The American Home*

**Simplified Menu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crabmeat cocktail</th>
<th>Stuffed celery</th>
<th>Crisp crackers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olives</td>
<td>Toasted French bread</td>
<td>Vegetable salad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice cream</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Chocoate cut-ups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salted nuts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• decorated celery

Mix cheeses, cream, salt, pepper, and Worcestershire sauce together. Force through pastry bag into grooves in celery. *Tested by The American Home*
Cake news flashes

What will the best dressed cake plates of 1935 wear? Frosting and icing must tell story. . . . Cakes are designed to fit the personality of the hostess or decorative scheme of the dining room—fantastic news flashes of the way in which are received the new cake designs of Mary Lyles Wilson, official cake maker to presidents, kings, and many famed celebrities.—Ruth McInerney

Recipe printed on back of each photograph

Photographs by F. M. Demarest
Cake news flashes

The good old staple recipes that have survived generations of petulant palates are Miss Wilson’s recommendation—angel food, sponge, devil’s food, white, gold, fruit cake. Intricate fabrication does not guarantee good results. Fancy new recipes sound fascinating; but standing on your head and saying abracadabra while you beat the eggs won’t guarantee success with the family’s fancy.—RUTH MCLNERNEY

Photograph printed on back of each recipe

photograph printed on back of each recipe

Photograph printed on back of each recipe

white fruit cake

Fudge topping

Cake milk and milk, until it forms a soft ball when tested in cold water. Spread on cake.

devil’s food cake

Cake, shortening, and sugar. Add egg and cream to mixture alternately with milk in which the soda has been dissolved. Add vanilla and bake in a 375 F. oven for 35 minutes. Remove from pan and set aside after baking.

cameo cake

Cake, shortening, and sugar. Add egg, flour, salt, and baking powder alternately with milk to form a soft ball. Sprinkle with the egg whites in a 350 F. oven until done. Fold in egg whites and vanilla. Pour into greased loaf pans and bake for about 45-50 minutes, or until done.

cameo cake

C

Cake, shortening, and sugar. Add egg, flour, salt, and baking powder alternately with milk to form a soft ball. Sprinkle with the egg whites in a 350 F. oven until done. Fold in egg whites and vanilla. Pour into greased loaf pans and bake for about 45-50 minutes, or until done.

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Sealed in a fortress of steel!

The "ageless" mechanism of General Electric Refrigerators is hermetically sealed within walls of steel and requires no attention, not even oiling. Its dependable, trouble-free performance year after year at low cost, outweighs all other refrigerator features combined.

The mechanism that defies time

Now in all 3 types of General Electric refrigerators
5 Years Performance Protection for only $1 a year!

At your G-E dealer’s you can see and compare all three types of refrigerators: Monitor Tops, Flatops and Liftops. All with the famous G-E sealed-in-steel mechanism. A dozen models to select from—any style, any size, and at any price.

In buying a refrigerator look to the mechanism first. It represents more than half of your investment and determines how long and how well any refrigerator will serve you. Always ask "How long will it last?"

It Costs Less to Own a G-E! Hundreds of thousands of G-E Monitor Tops now in use five, six and seven years, are in such good mechanical condition that it is impossible to place a limit on the years of service to be expected from this "ageless" mechanism. You pay no price penalty for G-E performance. Whether your income is $20 a week or a million a year, you can have the dependability and matchless performance of a G-E Refrigerator. There is a model to exactly suit you.

Modern Features? Of Course! Stainless Steel Super-freezer that cannot chip, rust or tarnish. Open and completely sanitary. Provides faster freezing of ice cubes, salads and desserts, and ample space for storing frozen foods.

• Temperature Control • Defrosting Switch • Sliding Shelves • Automatic Interior Lighting • Foot Pedal Door Opener • Vegetable Drawer.


A dozen G-E models to select from. Prices are as low as $77.50 f.o.b.
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Here are all the fascinating secrets of nature revealed to you in story and picture by America’s foremost naturalists. Let these experienced guides show you the wonder and beauty of outdoor life. Learn from Ernest Thompson Seton the life stories of the chipmunk, the woodchuck, the deer, and our other four-footed neighbors. Let Clarence M. Weed show you how to recognize each glorious butterfly, and learn its amazing habits. Let Neitje Blanchan explain to you the wonderful ways of birds and wild flowers. Discover the marvels of trees with Julia Rogers. Let Robert M. McCurdy give you expert advice on your garden flowers. Every one of these delightful and informative books will teach you to enjoy new splendors of nature that you never saw and never understood before. Complete and authoritative, they are written so clearly and simply, so beautifully illustrated in natural colors, that every member of the family, young and old, will enjoy and profit by them. Children will love them—and what more wholesome and beneficial interest could you put in their hands than the study of nature?

More than fifty thousand sets of the Nature Library have been purchased during the last few years. We now offer to readers of The American Home these same beautiful full-color illustrations in a new edition at a saving of 1/3 from the original price. Each book measures 81/2 by 51/2 inches, bound in handsome, decorated library cloth binding.

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Contains 270 pages, describes 170 common different wild flowers. 48 full-color life-like pictures.

GARDEN FLOWERS. By Robert M. McCurdy
Contains 291 pages, describes 226 common garden flowers. 48 full-color pictures and special color key invaluable to all wanting to know beforehand what the color scheme of any garden will be.

TREES. By Julia Ellen Rogers
Contains 291 pages, describes 226 common trees, 48 illustrations of trees, with details of leaf and bud in full-life-like color.

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This offer is for a limited time only, as our supply will not last long. Mail the coupon at once!
Pack up your family

Short water cruises—South and North

[Continued from page 19]

flies, because in neither the first or second visits could I see all of it that I wanted. It is tropical, a world apart from ours. You may think the picturesque natives have been overdone, but I assure you they have not been. The beautiful green of Jamaica, the intriguing Isle of Haiti, the South American coast and the marvelous Panama Canal—these are things which no amount of writing can exaggerate. One is in a different world, the moment one steps off one’s boat. There is color and glamour here not to be duplicated in any other part of the world. And so, if a winter vacation is not on your itinerary, by all means go this summer. The sea voyage alone is worth the cost—and the rest, an ante-depression bonus. The Caribbean boats are air-conditioned, comfortable. The eleven-day trips from one hundred and fifteen dollars up; the eighteen-day trip, it gives a maximum coast and the marvelous Panama Canal—these are things which no amount of writing can exaggerate. One is in a different world, the moment one steps off one’s boat. There is color and glamour here not to be duplicated in any other part of the world. And so, if a winter vacation is not on your itinerary, by all means go this summer. The sea voyage alone is worth the cost—and the rest, an ante-depression bonus. The Caribbean boats are air-conditioned, comfortable. The eleven-day trips from one hundred and fifteen dollars up; the eighteen-day trip, it gives a maximum

and froth, tiny towns and tinier villages. And that, very briefly, is the unforgettable experience that one steps off one’s boat. One is in a different world, the moment one steps off one’s boat. There is color and glamour here not to be duplicated in any other part of the world. And so, if a winter vacation is not on your itinerary, by all means go this summer. The sea voyage alone is worth the cost—and the rest, an ante-depression bonus. The Caribbean boats are air-conditioned, comfortable. The eleven-day trips from one hundred and fifteen dollars up; the eighteen-day trip, it gives a maximum

of longer duration, include historic Jamestown, Williamsburg, Washington, D. C., and Annapolis. The high on the longest trip is only forty-three dollars! Information from the Old Dominion Line of the Eastern Steamship lines.

AND TO NOVA SCOTIA

Have you been to Evangeline Land? Rich meadows and white cottages, clean country inns and luxurious hotels, gay-colored streets and quaint houses—that is French Acadia. There are excursions from both Boston and New York, and the most you can spend, on boat fare, is under twenty dollars. An inexpensive, thoroughly delightful trip for those who like quaintness, and lovely country. Information from the Eastern Steamship lines. And while you’re asking for this, ask also about Cape Cod, Nantucket, and all the other quaint places that are a short trip from Boston. Especially if you have yen for old New England and its houses.

THE LURE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

If you haven’t more than an average willpower, stop right here. For the cruise I am about to describe is probably the one you have always really longed for. On June 29th, the good ship Resolute sets sail for the lazy, languorous and blue Mediterranean, proceeds past the grim rock of Gibraltar to Africa, Sicily, Naples, France, Portugal, Spain, and thence to the bleak promontory of the North Cape. To the indescribably grandiose miracle of its Midnight Sun. through the breathless silence of fantastically beautiful fjords walled in by towering granite mountains, waterfalls that roar and froth, tiny towns and tinier villages. And that, very briefly, is the unforgettable experience that will be yours if you join the Ham

ning Suggestions—

“A Booklet for the Home Owner”

Here is a host of ideas and suggestions on bathroom and kitchen arrangements, heating plants and other modernizing ideas—thoroughly tested as to practicability and thrilling in the beauty of their result. Write today so you can plan your improvements with an expert guide to help you attain the result you’ve dreamed about.

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CRANE CO.
836 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Gentlemen: Please send me without any obligation the Crane Booklet “Modernizing Suggestions.”

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Address:

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How You Can Borrow Money on an Easy Payment Plan

Any property owner can borrow the full amount of money necessary for a complete new Crane bathroom, kitchen or heating plant, repaying in three years. Your plumbing and heating contractor can arrange the loan through the Crane Finance Plan, operating under F. H. A. approval at government rates.

And if you have an unsatisfactory heating plant, or yearn for a new kitchen, your contractor can tell you how easily you can have new ones.

Telephone Your Licensed Plumbing Contractor. He will give you full information and detailed cost

Plumbing fixtures are not complete until properly installed—by a qualified, licensed master plumber. He will not only give you detailed information and costs on Crane bathrooms and kitchen fixtures and Crane heating plants. He will also arrange to secure for you all information and costs on tile work, carpenter work, and other items necessary to carrying out your plan, including complete help in arranging for a three-year loan to pay for the labor and materials.

Write today for “Modernizing Suggestions—

“A Booklet for the Home Owner”

This charming Crane bathroom in Mrs. Stern’s home—complete from floor to ceiling—cost but $480.00. This included a new tile floor and gleaming walls with delightful colored mural reaching to the ceiling; also mirror medicine cabinets, modern lighting, towel bars, soap rack and all accessories.

The Corwith bath and shower, Corwith lavatory and Lexel closet are the most modern fixtures produced by Crane—works of art, all of them, and telling their own story of sterling quality. Some re-creations like this would cost more than Mrs. Stern’s, some would cost less, depending on how simply or elaborately you plan your bathroom and the particular Crane fixtures used.

You too can now have

A Charming Crane Bathroom

at a surprisingly low cost

Only yesterday it was just an old fashioned bathroom in the home of Mrs. M. M. Stern, prominent Chicago decorator. Today it glimmers like a jewel, transformed by a modern Crane Corwith bath and shower, Corwith lavatory, Lexel closet, and a full complement of accessories. The Room, complete, cost but $480. So simple, so inexpensive was the recreation that we reproduce it here as a suggestion of what you too can do.

There’s many a closet, end of a hall, or corner of a room which can be turned into just as beautiful and useful a bathroom as Mrs. Stern’s—and at just as low a cost. Crane fixtures, you know, cost no more than ordinary fixtures, and what’s more, a recent price reduction makes your modernization plan more feasible than ever.

Study the floor plan of your home with your plumbing and heating contractor and he will locate the most economical and logical site for that splendid new bathroom, convenient “powder room”, or first floor lavatory.

Diving boys at Cartagena, S. A. Photo taken from the deck of the Cunard White Star liner “Georgic”
YOU LITTLE ANGEL—YOU DON'T BELONG IN THAT DRESS—IT'S FULL OF TATTLE-TALE GRAY.

WE'VE SIMPLY GOT TO TELL IDA WHAT'S AILING HER CLOTHES. I'M GOING TO TRY A SCHEME.

KATE: "Look, Ida. That wash of Mrs. Palmer's is full of tattle-tale gray."

Joan: "And how! That dingy color almost shows that her soap didn't get out all the dirt."

ERNEST: "Wh-e-e! All dressed up for Daddy,?"

IDA: "It's an old dress—but it looks so nice and white now—you'd think it was new. I could hug Kate for making me change to Fels-Naptha Soap."

Kate: "You know, Kate—my clothes look terrible—but what can I do?"

Ida: "Just change to Fels-Naptha—and dirt can't stay behind. Smell—that golden soap holds lots of naptha."

Ken: "Hey, you little rascal! Don't you muss up mother's silk things. Those are my best stockings and undies—and Fels-Naptha is the only thing that's gentle enough for them."

Banish "Tattle-Tale Gray" with FELS-NAPTHA SOAP

With Fels-Naptha, you don't skip over dirt like "trick" soaps do. It gets ALL the dirt—even the deep-down, stuck-fast kind. Fels-Naptha is softer, too—painless as can be to daintiest things. And it's kind to hands—there's soothing glycerine in every golden bar.

Get a supply of Fels-Naptha Soap at your grocer's today—and try it! It's great in tub, basin or machine! ... Fels & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 

The Swedish American Line is also planning Viking voyages and cruises for this summer. The Kungsholm North Cape-Russia cruise begins in June, and the Gripsholm cruise of thirty-three days costs from three hundred and forty dollars to Sweden, Norway, Copenhage, and Finland—these are the allure they offer you.

The American Home, June, 1935
Wouldn't you pay a dime for a movie of her?

There's no magic about Cine-Kodak Eight's economy. This little camera uses a new type of film which gives you four times as many movies per foot. That's why movies now cost less than ever before.

A twenty-five foot roll of Cine-Kodak Eight Film runs just as long on the screen as 100 feet of any other home movie film. And there is no loss in quality—the movies are bright and clear. Cine-Kodak Eight is a full-fledged movie camera, beautifully made. It fits into your pocket. As simple to use as a Brownie. Low in first cost as well as upkeep, it brings home movies within the reach of the more modest budget. Price, only $34.50.

For real movie economy, see the Cine-Kodak Eight—and the pictures it makes—at your dealer's. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. . . . Only Eastman makes the Kodak.

How can movies cost so little?

Her first roller skates—just look at her go. Here's an event you'll want to remember . . . but don't trust it to memory alone. Cine-Kodak Eight will make a living record of this scene—in movies—for 10¢.*

 AmericH

Cine-Kodak Eight makes 20 to 30 movie scenes—each as long as the average scene in the news reels—on a roll of film costing $2.25, finished, ready to show.
Buying antiques by the wayside

*Continued from page 42*

come his way very reasonably even though pine may be in great demand. Let him find a piece made of fine burl walnut and you could hardly buy it at any price. Another dealer won't sell a good piece until he has "looked at it for a while." Many times people complain of dealers having three prices. Well, they have. They have a price when they have just bought something they think is good. The same item goes down a little when some friends have criticized it. It goes down still more when the dealer tires of it, or locates something he wants more and needs the money to go get it. Often a dealer buys something he thinks is rare, so until he has a chance to find out he puts on a high price to see what kind of offers he can get. Many dealers have certain regular customers to whom they always give a better price and other dealers have people that they don't like on their lists to whom they never sell except at the top price. No matter what peculiarity any dealer has, the rule still holds good. Get a fair description of the piece in writing or else pay no more than you would for a good hand-made reproduction.

**MISREPRESENTING ANTIQUES**

A word about fakes. It is the writer's opinion that there is more harm done by misnaming and misrepresenting genuine antiques than there is by faking. A good Swedish piece may be sold as Pennsylvania Dutch. This is done because the trade will pay more for American pieces than for foreign ones. This piece has definite merits which do not change no matter what it is called and if bought for itself, and not for its name, will certainly satisfy the customer. Dealers are more apt to change old pieces into better ones rather than build fakes outright. These remodeled pieces are usually sold by the buyer for what they are. Before remodeling they are not acceptable; after remodeling they are. They satisfy modern needs and also give pleasure to the purchaser because they have the look and design of rare pieces that would otherwise be beyond the average person's pocketbook. This, of course, further shows the value of protecting yourself with a statement from the dealer, or pay for the article what you would pay for a good hand-made reproduction. In determining this reproduction cost you must bear in mind that the old pieces were solid wood, hand made and of sound construction.

There is one practice that is annoying to dealers and if the buyer is repeatedly guilty soon gets around to his ultimate harm. It is an error that is made with the best of intentions. You are either starting or finishing a trip. Or perhaps a tire blows out of the battery has to be replaced. Whatever the reason, you are short of money. You see a shop that you can't resist and in there is a piece that you simply must have. The dealer agrees to hold it and you leave a minute deposit which is truly all you can spare. Then, for some reason of others, you never return for it. The dealer holds it indefinitely and misses a chance to sell it for cash. If you can't claim a piece within a reasonable length of time drop the dealer a card and tell him so. It really isn't fair to raise people's hopes and then let them down. Good dealers deserve this much courtesy and they respect you for it.

Back to our own back yards

*Continued from page 21*

attacked the settlers in King Philip's War. The colonists were his own people; he realized this when he began to write a book called *Our New England History* and filled it with stories of his own ancestors. Gathering material for these stories was great fun for the children and their parents, and from some of the stories brought in for "publication" I suspected that under the spur of a good audience family traditions had sometimes grown in the telling. But fact and fiction are hard to separate even in the most authentic history, and our book was gloriously and rightly full of red-blooded ancestors.

We made a mural, too, to cover one side of our wall. Here the ancestors appeared to be somewhat spread-eagled as to arms and legs and dumpy of body—perhaps that came from living in squat houses with leaning walls. But, in spite of faults in drawing, the mural told its story of Springfield on one side of the river and the village of the Agawams on the other.

The final great event in the study of our region was the play that we gave in assembly for the study and amusement of the rest of the school. We selected the three most dramatic events in the history of Springfield and wrote them into a three-act play. The children acted greatly the
I want to use PLENTY of GLASS in our new home. It makes the house so BRIGHT and CHEERFUL.

When you plan your new house or your spring improvements, remember that a generous use of glass will give your home an atmosphere and personality impossible to achieve with any other building material or decorative medium. Everywhere, you see more of it than ever before. Clear, bright windows . . . bigger ones. Brilliantly beautiful mirrors . . . more of them. Glass or mirror panels . . . screens . . . table-tops. There are a hundred ways in which glass can make your home more attractive. A majority of them qualify as repairs or improvements that may be financed under the FHA. Ask any contractor, builder or L-O-F glass distributor. You will get many helpful and practical ideas in addition to that of a beautiful and effective Picture Window, suggested above. Libbey·Owens·Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Libbey·Owens·Ford
QUALITY GLASS

The American Home, June, 1935
story of the purchasing of the land from the Indians. Trading with the Indians became so real to them that one of the "Early Settlers" patted an "Indian" on the back and called him by the affectionate name of "Old Tom-Tom." The final act, the history of witchcraft in Springfield, was full of joyous and dramatic moments. It was an impressive ending for the study of our fascinating home country.

All this was group work. What helped this to do with teaching your child to live with himself? Just this: it begins and it ends in your own back yard. With the knowledge these children have gotten from their group and individual work they are equipped to see, to wonder, and to seek for understanding; to want to help things to grow; and to be happy alone. Let us help them to swing back to the sanity of the earth and of growing things—back to our own back yards.

A NEW KIND OF ALMANAC FOR YOUR LIBRARY

JUNE: Third: Now the slow-breathing land lies listening to the summer hum, that steady outpouring of sound that is like the drone of bagpipes from over the hill. The swallows have stopped to listen carefully to the field in full sunlight, will have noticed how many very fine sounds there are, and trained ears have sorted them out for us.

June: Sixth: They came very secretly, in the night, perhaps; or it may have been that for several days they had been assembling, emerging like bad, buried deeds, out of the earth. I realize now that for several days I had been seeing strange, transparent shards of insects upon the pavement. But only today when the children came in, bright-eyed with excitement, and interrupting... from their group and individual work they are equipped to see, to wonder, and to seek for understanding; to want to help things to grow; and to be happy alone. Let us help them to swing back to the sanity of the earth and of growing things—back to our own back yards.

July: Second: On Groundhog Day that chubby marmot is supposed to poke his head out of winter quarters, to see if his shadow lies upon the snow... a New World variant of the badger myth of England.

July: Third: I woke in the depths of night; deep frost was on the panes, and above the brittle winter boughs the quarter of a moon was swinging low... And then the owl called... I wondered why that sound had ever inspired fear or horror. It was bird song, and I thanked God for it, in the night and silence and the cold winter's nadir. Bird song, and I thanked God for it, in the night and silence and the cold winter's nadir. A voice, out in the open, like an old croaker going about and saying "All's well, and a fine frosty night."

Turn any page of An Almanac for Moderns, and you find the charm and beauty that we quote here—and there's a page for every day of the year, to read yourself, and to read to those inquisitive nature loving children of yours. From this to live this coming year.

To live this coming year through with Mr. Donald Culross Peattie is to gain a grasp upon life that satisfies your modern mind, and fascinatingly reveals to children's minds a nature as lovely and bright... A doule larkspur in the garden, a doule larkspur in the garden, and you find the charm and beauty that we quote here—and there's a page for every day of the year, to read yourself, and to read to those inquisitive nature loving children of yours.
Transforming an ugly duckling

The small drawing at the top of the page is a composite one embracing the worst faults of two general types of houses. One contributes a porch which has no relation to the balance of the house, and which is "plumb-ugly" because there is no rule or rhythm to the glass divisions; the heavy corners contrast incongruously with the thin intermediate verticals, and the high-out-of-the-ground appearance of the entire porch is deplorable. The other type of house has a square mass that is gloomy with dark-stained shingles and restless with irregularly spaced windows set off with glaring white trim. At the right side the projecting bay is made all the more conspicuous because of the awkward, gabled roof.

The suggested alterations are of a simple remodeling nature, entailing no structural changes, with the exception of removing the roof of the bay and the roof of the porch. None of them are expensive, nor other than can be effected by the average carpenter with good judgment, working under the direction of an owner with good taste. At the outset the main problems to be reckoned with are: (1) the house must be changed from being gloomy to cheery, (2) windows on the side elevation must be made to seem orderly in arrangement, and (3) the dark color of the porch glass units must somehow be brought into harmony with the rest of the first floor exterior.

Detail Number 1. The first of these three problems is solved by painting the shingles white—at once the house will appear radically changed when the dreary brown aspect vanishes. The second and third difficulties are ameliorated by means of the trellis shown in Detail Number 1. When the treillage is covered with vines, the dark color of the porch glass...
More summer ideas

The plaid is on white Celanese with green and strawberry plain. A striking coarsely meshed net with shade vertical stripe has adjustable “buttons” so the curtain can be made any width desired. New York Twine Co.

In the first circle is an openwork net with ombre stripes, F. A. Foster & Co. Below it is a sheer cotton, with modern broken stripe printed design, William J. Stuebe

For the nautically minded and for the cottage by the sea, nothing could be nicer than curtain rods tipped with anchors. H. L. Judd Co.

The need of a change from something to almost anything possesses you at this season of the year. You shift the living-room furniture uneasily and glare at the red damask curtains nervously. Rooms that looked right in November, look all wrong in June. Like everything else, they are frantically in need of change.

Rugs and curtains are the first salient points of attack in the summer transformation — and then, of course, the addition of the refreshing slip covers for furniture. Slip covers should never be entered into lightly but discreetly and in a “hold-on-to-yourself” spirit. Cellophane, Argentine cloth, sateen, cretonnes, oilcloth, Belgian linens, any old linen, satin piped in colors, satin not piped at all, and even material with Lastex woven in are urged in bewildering varieties. Perhaps cretonnes make the most noise about their slip cover charms. They are easy to fit, accommodating to all purses. But cretonnes should be chosen with crossed fingers for they are often of aggressive design. Of course.

Two delightful tôle lamps for summer bedrooms come in pastel colors, with decoration of gold. Herman Kashins

Just as fine designing skill goes into the useful part of flat silver as into the handlest Above are the blades of knives shown on page 24

SYRACUSE CHINA

Old Ivory
A Product of
ONONDAGA POTTERY CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"Potters to the American People since 1870"

The American Home, June, 1935
that are nice and not at all ex­

pensive which may be dressed up

with matching or contrasting pip­

ings but linen requires u great

deal of pressing and care to keep

in order. Tousled, creased slip

covers are never alluring. A

very humble, inexpensive, cream color

cotton Oshaburg cloth, which

washes, cleans, fits, and does its
duty valiantly for several sea­

sons is best of all.

A clutter of ornaments on a

warm day is always a disturbing

note. Somehow they make you

feel hot. Look about >'ou and see

what you can do without. Of

course, one must have lamps in

simple, very simple light shades,
a clock perhaps, and a generous

supply of ash trays, but it is sur­

prising how easily one can dis­
pense with things that add so

much to a room in winter.

Bracket and ring for draped and

festooned valances make possible

new and interesting window treat­

ments. From the Kirsch Company

there are stripes and geometrical
designs that have their appeal, but
to be conscious of anything in
decoration is not amusing and an

honest stripe is very insistent.

There are linens in plain colors

The smaller sterling cake dish has a pierced
border, while the larger one, with alternate
wooden cheese board and glass relish dish
centers, is severely plain. From Gorham Co.

A square dish for

sandwiches or cake

is a nice change, and

this one will go par­

ticularly well with

accessories of mod­

ern derivation. A

sauce dish is divided

in two for conveni­

ence in serving, and

has two

ladies. From Reed & Barton

The summer bride will

be delighted with these

graceful sterling candle­

sticks. The sterling bowl,

with its pierced gallery

e...
Capturing the good, old summertime

Wanda Moore

We are apt to speak of old-fashioned gardens as if they were memories of the past, but there was nothing about grandmother's perennial garden which we cannot duplicate today in all its charm, with the exception of its box-border—box having refused to "go modern."

To be sure, we all love our hardy gardens during their time of blooming, but most of us do not get the lasting benefit of their aromatic fragrance, as did housekeepers of old. It was a delightful custom, bringing the garden indoors, so that in nearly every room of the house one thought of lavender or musk, or caught the breath of June roses, though snow lay deep outside.

Let us look over a few yellowed recipes of long ago, that we, too, may keep June's bounty all year.

CRYSTALLIZED FLOWERS

Candied rose leaves and violets can be made at home by anyone who can make good fondant. To make the syrup, use a pound of sugar to half a pint of water and boil till it will form a "ball" when a little is dropped in cold water. Remove from fire.

Drop selected rose leaves and violets into the syrup, pressing down without stirring (be sure they are free from moisture). Bring syrup to boil again, pour into a bowl, and set away. The next day drain the flowers into a fine sieve. Add a fourth of a pound of sugar to the syrup and boil again to the ball stage. Put in the flowers again, bring to the boiling point, and set away.

ROSE BUTTER

"Take a glass jar, put a layer of butter on the bottom and each day put in rose leaves, adding layers of butter, and when full cover tight. Use the butter for articles to be flavored with rose."

This recipe comes from an ancient cook book, but a later and more explicit recipe sounds less messy. "To impart the breath of roses to butter, bury it in a mixture of rose petals and salt. Sprinkle layers of rose leaves with salt, cover closely and let stand three days. In this bury your pats of butter, leaving them closely covered for two days. Other sweet flowers will yield their scent to butter, such as clove, pinks and old-fashioned honeysuckle."

POTPOURRI

There are numerous methods of making an old-fashioned potpourri jar, but this one has been found satisfactory:

If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar. But this one has been found satisfactory: If you have a wealth of roses and wish to make stock enough for several small jars, use a large pourri jar.

The vessel selected need not be...
expensive, an earthenware one will do, but it must have a cover. Wash it thoroughly, air, and dry in the sunshine so it has no trace of mustiness. Drop five drops of oil of geranium and two of glycerine into the empty jar, and tip the jar from side to side. Gather rose petals after the sun has dried them of dew, and let them stand in a sunny window, spread on newspapers, or out in the sunshine, protected by netting so they will not blow away. A day's drying should shrivel them enough for use.

There are two ways of starting potpourri. If you have a large supply of petals put a layer of petals in the jar and sprinkle with salt. Continue, covering the jar at night, and shaking or stirring with a wooden spoon each morning for three days. Then pour contents of jar out, shake petals free from salt, which will seem moist in spite of having dried petals, and replace rose leaves now ready for other ingredients.

This method is an added guard against mould or mustiness, but cannot be used if petals accumulate slowly, as other ingredients would be absorbed by the salt instead of by the rose leaves.

On the fourth day, if you have four cupfuls of rose leaves pour four drops of oil of rose geranium on stock and a teaspoonful of fine alcohol. This helps to hold the fragrance and keep stock in good condition. Continue to add dried petals each day, and every fourth day add a teaspoonful of alcohol and four drops of rose geranium. Cover the jar each night, and shake each morning.

When the jar is half full (the leaves settle so fast that it takes longer than you think) add the following mixture: One ounce of allspice, one ounce each of ground cinnamon, cloves, and powdered orris root. At this time, also, add two drops of glycerine and four of attar of roses, stirring the stock to its very depth. This precious fragrance seems to bring out the rare delight of the rose. When the stock is thoroughly blended add another tablespoonful of alcohol. Do not fill the jar more than half full or contents cannot be stirred. Some people add a quarter of a pound of dried lavender blossoms, or a few drops of oil of lavender, but this makes a more

**Towels you don't have to WASH!**

These pure white paper towels are always fresh, clean and ready to use

**HERE'S** a new convenience for your kitchen! A roll of Scot-Towels fastened right beside the sink!

When something spills on the table, the floor or in the ice box . . . when you have bacon to drain, greasy pots and pans to clean, glasses to polish . . . reach for a Scot-Towel. The job is done in a jiffy.

Always clean and dry—these white, absorbent paper towels are useful in dozens of daily tasks. Zip . . . you tear a ScotTowel off the roll. Use it. Throw it away. No mess. No bother. Nothing to wash afterwards!

Made of thirsty cellulose, Scot-Towels are soft and very absorbent. And inexpensive. 150 towels in every roll. 2 big rolls—25¢. Put ScotTowels in your kitchen—today. See for yourself how practical they are. How many messy little tasks of housework they make easier.

ScotTowels are on sale at grocery, drug and department stores. Or write Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa.

**SPECIAL OFFER—** SCOTT PAPER CO.—CHESTER, PA.

If your dealer does not sell ScotTowels, send us 50c (money or stamps) and we will send you quantity paid—

- 2 ROLLS OF SCOTTOWELS, AND 1 ENAMELED FIXTURE,
- or SEND $1.00 FOR 6 ROLLS AND ONE FIXTURE

Check color of towel: Butter, desired: D Ivory D pale green

Name.

Address.

Dealer's Name and Address.

- A B

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The American Home, June, 1935
Dear madam: Don't give up! Help is at hand.

DON'T give up! Don't surrender to the mothworms! If all the old ways have failed, remember there is a new way, and its name is Larvex. It will change all your ideas concerning the prevention of moth damage.

If you have been trying to hide your clothes away from the mothworms in boxes or bags, you will be surprised to find that Larvex faces the danger out in the open, so you can let your clothes hang anywhere, ready to use without wrinkles.

On the other hand, if you have been trying to "smoke the moths out" with fumes or bad smells, you will be glad to find that Larvex faces the danger out in the open. It penetrates to the heart of the wool and then mothworms can't eat.

So you see, you need not hunt the mothworm at all. No fear that you may miss a few. No fear of the moth eggs! One treatment by Larvex and the cloth is mothproofed against all these dangers.

Larvex is thorough and final. It will save you hundreds of dollars in moth damage and it is economical to buy. Think of it: Larvex lasts a whole year!


LARVEX PREVENTS MOTH DAMAGE

NO ODORS; NO PACKING AWAY; ALWAYS READY TO WEAR.

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LARVEX
The remodeling of Rural Hill

(Continued from page 29)

The opposite end of the room being furnished around a desk and hair and large library table. Thus, the room has lost its length, narrow look, and become attractive through purposeful grouping of the furniture.

From Maid's Room to Dining Room to Pantry

The small room at the right rear of the first floor gives access to the kitchen from the living room. It was originally used as a maid's room, is now doing duty as a dining room, and will eventually become a pantry. Such is the life of a small, connecting room.

Not a single alteration was necessary in step one of our remodeling plan to make the changes you see in the photograph of this room on page 29, which proves that wonders can be wrought with paint, paper, draperies, and attractive lighting fixtures. The ceiling was rough, but two coats of white Wallhide made it smooth. The woodwork, black, was painted dull white, all painting totaling $12. The walls were a dirty looking yellow, but an $8.30 investment in wallpaper (plus $8 to hang it) has made this room so attractive that we dread the day when it will become a pantry. The Imperial paper has a gray-green ground, the loop design being in silver and the formal leaf decoration in white.

Inspired by the necessity of removing the old ceiling fixture and patching the hole with plaster, we found a new lighting fixture which in design and finish makes our petite salon de manger a classic modern picture. It is of French Empire design, finished in eggshell white with dull gold decorations, is a Chase fixture and cost $37.50. To complete the story—the draperies are made of a gaily colored flowered chintz on a white ground, bound with a deep fold of cherry red.

* * *

So endeth the second chapter of the remodeling of Rural Hill. Other chapters will follow in the months to come, the next article having to do with the remodeling of the bedrooms.

To those interested in tabulations we present a record of our remodeling expenses to date, this to be carried forward from month to month as help to all those who are tempted to buy a nice little place that can be fixed up for 'next to nothing.'

Decorating entrance porch including painting, papering and lantern .......... $ 64.35
Complete remodeling and decorating of entrance hall, including new curved staircase, painting, papering, lighting fixtures, hardware and blinds ................ 606.25
Complete rebuilding of chimney, fireplace and mantel ............. 462.00
Remodeling of two small front rooms into present living room, including all painting, Venetian blinds, and trim hardware .......... 252.00
Decorating present dining room—painting, papering, new hardware, and lighting fixtures ... 73.80

LET Insulate INSURE YOUR LIVING COMFORT

GUARD against discomfort in your home this summer while the sun beats relentlessly on your roof. Make your home cooler by day, and refreshingly comfortable at night to insure restful sleep. You can do it easily with Insulate, the original wood fiber insulating board.

Use Insulate to build delightful added sleeping or recreation rooms in your attic. If your attic is too shallow to add extra rooms, have the summer comfort that Insulate assures by covering your upstairs ceilings with Insulate.

In one simple step you accomplish several results at low cost. You can cover dingy, cracked plaster with a permanent, attractive decoration. Insulate's rich cream color requires no further finishing treatment. You will keep the heat of the sun's rays from making your bedrooms veritable bake-ovens. Insulate's full half-inch thickness gives high insulation efficiency. You will provide quieter rooms. Insulate absorbs sound. And the insulation efficiency that Insulate will bring to your home during hot summer months will be helpful in making your home snug and cozy during the cold weather at a considerably lower cost for fuel than you have previously experienced.

Insulate is available in several forms to meet various needs in new construction and modernizing. Sold by retail lumber dealers everywhere.

Write for our beautifully illustrated book, "Building for the Future With Insulate." The Insulate Company, Dept. AHS, Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
Transforming an ugly duckling

(Continued from page 55)

units will be continued around the side of the house by the dark color of the foliage. Also, the fact that the side windows do not align vertically will go practically unnoticed because of the foliage making a solid band of green. Even the awkward stair window will not be as much of a "sore thumb" as previously.

Detail Number 2. In the existing windows there are muntins dividing the glass in the upper half, but none in the lower. The stair window is most unfortunately subdivided. Until all the windows, in both upper and lower halves, have muntins dividing the panes of glass into approximately the same size, there can be no harmony established. Detail Number 2 shows a window with six glass divisions in both upper and lower sash, as typical of what should occur throughout the house. If the glass unit should happen to be 9 by 12 inches, for example, then this same unit should be used in the new casing for the porch, and as nearly as possible for the stair window, which may be larger than the others.

Detail Number 3. The Number 3 detail shows a corner column of the porch as revised. The existing porch corner is made "flush" and even, and then plain 3/4-inch boards are applied as pilasters. Since moldings and strips are added to serve as capitals. The width of these newly formed pilasters is taken as a gauge for the other intermediate columns on the front (between the wide corner and the two intermediate columns on pilasters). It is suggested that all woodwork between columns (i.e., the sash, sills and below the sills) be painted a pearl gray, because this will make the columns predominate, and make the glass appear less like a series of black voids in contrast with the surrounding frames.

Detail Number 4. In the existing house the sloping roof of the porch serves no purpose except to shed water. Detail Number 4 suggests that a flat deck be used instead, having a simple parapet. If there are any children in the family this will afford them a dry place in which to play when not wet from rain or snow. On exceptionally hot nights it will serve as a cool place to sleep. During hot summer days it will frequently be cooler than the downstairs porch, and altogether more agreeable than close to the ground. An awning is shown, covering this upper terrace, mounted on iron pipe framework. The latter will advantageously appear light and it will be inexpensive—both important considerations. Without much additional cost the roof framing can be made to roll upward against the house, either housed in a boxlike affair, or left exposed. In the latter case it should be unwound after each rain so that the canvas may dry out and not rot.

Detail Number 5. The Number 5 detail shows the porch windows as casements which swing outward. Rolling screens on the inside will serve best because in the winter they will not have to be removed, nor will special hardware be necessary to open and close the windows as with rigid screen frames are in place. When casements swing inward they are more likely to tear, curtains are difficult to hang, and less air is admitted than if they were to swing outward (because at the corners some of the windows will necessarily have to overlap).

Detail Number 6. At the right in the existing house the bay is roofed by a gable which is both out of character with the rest of the roof, and unfortunate because it is square in plan while the bay is half of an octagon. While it would be possible to rebuild the bay to fit the roof, the reverse is much easier—hence Number 6 detail shows the old roof removed and a new one substituted. The simpler the corners the better.

Shown in the large drawing but not in the details, is an open first-floor terrace at the extreme right, with a simple iron railing. The existing house is too box-like in its proportions, and anything which will increase its apparent length will improve it. In summer for entertaining purposes it is often useful to have an open terrace where the initial or the final course of a dinner may be served, instead of in the room. An enclosed porch will have its uses and advantages, but so will an open one as an auxiliary outdoor living room in the summer.

As with every urban and suburban house, the planting is of paramount importance, and the less cut up the front garden, the better. Since there is a garage drive at the left of the house, the former walk from porch to front door is dispensed with, and the entrance to the porch is from the side, leading off the drive. This will permit a better arrangement of porch furniture, instead of the usual scheme where the pillows and cushions are piled up against the wall and right segments. Flowering or clipped shrubs should flank the entrance steps. Base planting will help hide the basement windows around the entrance, which should be judiciously handled, striving for simplicity of grouping and evenness of height, rather than to plant a large variety of plants which will make for restlessness.

The American Home, June, 1935


**Experiment at Nela Park**

In the belief of Mr. T. W. Frech, a former vice-president of General Electric, it is possible to build far greater values into new houses than has been done in the past, and for less money. To demonstrate this theory, General Electric recently opened the experimental house here illustrated. Built on a lot 60' wide x 150' deep, it was designed by Hays & Simpson, architects, and built by Keyes-Treuhaft.

Since the house was to be a modern home, it necessitated a frank solution to the problem of modern living, planned and equipped to decrease the labor of housekeeping and add to the general enjoyment of life.

To express its importance in the family life, the living room has a high ceiling, large vertical windows, and generous floor space, including a small dining room portion with lower ceiling. The kitchen is placed between dining and utility rooms, the latter serving as means of access to the front hall, or of egress to the garage, basement, or outside door. The half-basement, containing laundry tubs, heating equipment, and toilet is placed only under the dining room, kitchen, and utility room. The finished house may be provided with from one to five bedrooms, according to the needs of the individual family.

The placement of the two-car garage at the front of the house provides easy access to the street, and minimum cost for driveway.

A light-weight concrete block, 12" thick in the basement and 8" elsewhere, makes exterior walls, directly upon which are applied a number of coats of Portland cement. On the interior, wood furring strips are nailed to the blocks, and to these strips rocklath, with aluminum foil insulating surface and two coats of plaster applied. There are linenum floors in the baths, kitchen, and utility rooms. Built-in wardrobes and closets are used in the bedrooms to save floor space. A large linen closet is provided in the rear hall, as well as the moth-proof storage closet. Other built-in features include a coat closet in the entrance hall, and towel closets of ample size in the bath-rooms. Linowall covers the kitchen walls and the lower walls of bathrooms; Sanitas the upper bathroom walls and ceiling of utility room and kitchen.

Walls and ceilings of living room, dining room, and bedrooms are papered, while all interior trim is of yellow poplar finished with four coats of enamel. All windows are steel casements protected with bronze screens. Heating is supplied by a de luxe General Electric gas furnace. In all rooms except the living room there is a central lighting fixture and wall outlets, and all windows have Venetian blinds.

**SCHOOLS**

**that make old age beautiful**

A century ago only twelve Dentists were practicing in this country. Sunken, toothless jaws, rheumatic joints and twisted limbs were the natural, almost inevitable heritage of old age. Since the first United States dental college was established one hundred years ago, a modern miracle has been wrought. While still too prevalent, these characteristic badges of old age are today largely due to neglect of the Dental Prophylaxis habit. The great dental colleges have developed and given to a great army of Dentists the scientific skill to make old age beautiful.

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Medical authorities reveal that more than 85% of bodily ills have their inception in the mouth. Today your ethical Dentist can protect you against many of these diseases by means of an important treatment called Dental Prophylaxis. This involves a thorough inspection and cleansing of the teeth at least every three months in his office. This is something you cannot possibly do yourself—something your Dentist cannot do unless you acquire the Dental Prophylaxis habit and see him regularly.

Don't depend upon any dentifrice to do this. Don't be fooled into a false sense of security by the exaggerated claims often made for dentifrice. Acquire the Dental Prophylaxis habit. See your Dentist every three months.

And then help him, by using a safe, honestly advertised tooth paste—one recommended by Dentists. The American Dental Association maintains a group of scientists known as the Council on Dental Therapeutics. This body carefully tests dental products intended for professional and home use—awarding the "Seal of Acceptance" to those found safe and honestly advertised.

Dentists depend upon it. You, too, may use this dependable guide to the right tooth paste.

Both Iodent No. 1—for teeth easy to Bryen—and Iodent No. 2—for teeth hard to Bryen—bear this coveted A.D.A. Seal of Acceptance. And by continuing to make Iodent the safest and most effective tooth paste scientific skill can produce, we shall always strive to merit this Seal—our most prized possession.
MILLIONS LOST
YEARLY BY IMPROPER
CLEANING METHODS

A Timely Message to
Thinking Women Who Value
Their Possessions

The beauty of household possessions is actually "skin deep" and remains only as long as the surface lasts. This is true regardless of the more durable finishes and the new beauty of today's products.

But there are factors, stoves, refrigerators, washing machines and kitchen utensils—the splendid paint and lacquer finishes applied to walls and woodwork—cannot stand the abrasive action of ordinary cleansers. Tiny scratches appear; gradually the surface becomes dulled and dingy and, in due time, the beautiful finish is ruined.

You can't blame the manufacturer or the decorator if many dollars worth of surface beauty is soon scratched away. The fault lies with the cleanser used.

No woman would knowingly subject her possessions to the damaging effects of ordinary cleansers that disfigure millions of dollars worth of household property every year. Be on the safe side! Remember when you buy—it pays to use Old Dutch, the one cleanser made with Seismotite.

Old Dutch is made with
surface-saving Seismotite

This special cleaning and polishing agent that is the base of Old Dutch, is scientifically processed and combined with other valuable ingredients. Its flat-shaped particles do not scratch. They contact the surface completely and slide the dirt off. As a result, Old Dutch protects surfaces with scratchless cleaning.

In addition, Old Dutch saves time and energy because it cleans quicker and polishes as it cleans; saves your hands because it is non-irritating; saves cleaning dollars because it goes further; saves plumbers' bills because it doesn't clog drains.

Attractive holder offered

The beautiful new holder for the Old Dutch package is made of durable Flasen, a modern, molded material. Supplied in four colors: orchid, ivory, blue, green. Send 10c and windmill panel from an Old Dutch label for each holder. State color desired. Address Old Dutch Cleanser, Dept. H-303, 221 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

For savings' sake
IT'S WISE
to make
YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN
CALLS IN THE
EVENING

Have you tried adding a quarter of a teaspoonful of cinnamon to each cupful of milk called for in your recipe for chocolate bread pudding? Served warm, with hard sauce, it is quite nice enough for a company dinner. It is amazing, but I have noted that a very small change frequently whets a jaded appetite. When we have carrots, which is seldom, I usually cut them in circles, but when I occasionally cut them in long strips they do seem to have an entirely different flavor. Likewise, instead of the usual whole leaves of lettuce, I occasionally shred it, add sliced eggs, tomato and bacon and mix the whole together in a large bowl, with a little French dressing.

I have found that training a dog is very like training a child. The thing is to remain always calm and collected and to speak in a firm, well modulated voice. To become excited and shriek at Cocoa is fatal. He instantly develops a bite and I find myself completely ignored. However, upon entering the living room and finding him blindly pawing upon my pet Oriental rug I have an immediate picture of Alec's undershirt after a few moments' contact with Cocoa's sharp teeth and I shriek in my very best fishwife voice, "Stop it, Cocoa, stop it!"—and Cocoa gives the rug a merry jerk! To the person who can maintain in a calm manner to this situation, I curtsy deeply and reverently! Fortunately, this sort of thing is the exception and I usually get on very well with my grand-duchess manner. Cocoa is doing nicely. He has learned to keep his choice bones in the kitchen and is trained not to touch Greyboy's dinner until he has finished his meal. Do you know how Judy is celebrating his eighth summer? Quite a middle-aged experience for a cat! By carefully letting Cocoa out at hourly intervals we have gotten him fairly well housebroken and by supplying him with an old shoe of his own we have taught him to some degree not to nip at passing ankles—except when Judy's shoestrings are flapping and then he simply cannot resist temptation! When he is a little bigger we shall break him to the lead and then I hope we shall have a pooh that we can be proud of! A few balmy days have put the gardening itch into my finger tips. How I wish we might go out for jack-in-the-pulpits as we used to in our younger days! Always affectionately.

Lib.

Revolt against the old "backyard"

[Continued from page 31]

the weatherman at any time. One thing bothered me extremely. I could not get away from the fact that the driveway passed through to the garage, going under the arbor, thus separating garden from terrace. What to do?

If I could not move the driveway or do away with it, I must make the best of what I had to work with. The answer was to lay the driveway with stone slabs, matching those around the pool. Morning and night, cars have to pass over the stone paving, but at no other time is it absolutely necessary, so that, people coming in are unaware that it is a driveway at all, for to all appearances it is just another terrace.

Here card tables and chairs take care of the overflow from the

The American Home, June, 1935
The most unpleasant job in the house becomes one of the easiest! Sani-Flush takes all the rubbing and scrubbing out of cleaning toilet bowls. Just sprinkle a bit of Sani-Flush in the bowl (directions on the can), flush the toilet, and the porcelain sparkles like new. Stains and incrustations disappear. Odors go.

Sani-Flush is made especially to clean toilets. It purifies the hidden trap that no amount of scrubbing can reach. Sani-Flush is handy and economical. It also cleans out automobile radiators (directions on the can). Sold by all grocery, drug, and hardware stores—25c. The Hygienic Products Company, Canton, Ohio.

Sani-Flush Cleans Toilet Bowls Without Scouring

The Parade of the Backyard Activities

Daniel R. Neal and Ruth E. Neal

Your backyard, which seems to be just a green spot of ground with vegetables and flowers in part, a garage and a driveway, can be used to wonderful advantage for the entire family, in this joy of living, if only a little thought and care are used in the planning of it.

Let us think of the backyard in terms of a circus, a three-ring circus with activities and interests for the very young, the adolescent, and the parents. Like a circus, one ring will be the main attraction for your youngest, while another ring will hold the attention of other members of the household, and you can pause in your interest and enjoy everything that is going on.

As the circus opens its show with a grand parade of all principals and properties of the show, you must have on hand those principals and properties of the show in the form of games and equipment. Each individual of the family will organize his activities according to the particular impulses of his age.

In the backyard more than anywhere else you will realize that your child's life is more than just a process of "growing up," that his play is more than using up his surplus energy. Every impulse he has towards doing is an impulse he has towards doing is a definite path experienced by every child; and these impulses stimulate a definite parade of activities; and the stage of development which the child has reached at any time determines the type of activities which lead the procession.

Adulthood will show the completed parade of the varied interests, with the activities that carry over from childhood, up in front, and the others stringing along according to their importance.

Activities so important to us as children are soon forgotten as the small. Put in a tank of Monel Metal. It can't rust. And it's 50 to 100 per cent stronger than the average tank even before rust starts to attack.

Ask your plumber about a Whitehead Monel Metal tank... or sink or other kitchen equipment, or write to the Whitehead Metal Products Co. of New York, Inc., 304 Hudson St., New York, N. Y., or any of their branches in the principal cities of the U. S.

The International Nickel Company, Inc.
73 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Guaranteed 20 Years

Whitehead Monel Metal

Water Tank (range boild) 50 to 100 per cent stronger than the ordinary tank, available in a complete range of sizes... a size for every family's needs. You can also obtain the "Whitehead" Gas Automatic Stooes Water Heaters, and leading makers of electric water heaters with Monel Metal Tanks. Monel Metal is absolutely rust-proof and resists corrosion from every water-borne source.

*In G. S. Pat. No. 195.

The American Home, June, 1935
Termites
Tunnel into the Finest Homes

If you want the true facts about termites and their costly damage, mail the coupon below. You will be amazed at the way these wood-eating insects cleverly tunnel into the finest homes, and without noise or sign eat away the inside of timbers. Ignoring the ravages of termites is costing home and building owners more than $50,000,000 a year. You may have to pay for part of this bill.

You cannot see—nor hear termites at work, and only an experienced inspector can discover the extent of their destruction. It is best to have your property inspected for termites—and if there is infestation, secure the service of a reliable and nationally recognized termite control organization.

Free Literature

E. L. BRUCE CO.

Please send me literature on the “Control of Termite Damage.”

You may inspect my property for Termites.

The Circus Grounds
Color, Sand, Blocks, and Mud

(Age 1 to 3)

Baby is attracted by bright color, he expresses a predominate love of motion, pulling, pushing, swinging, and rocking. He derives extreme pleasure in getting acquainted with the immediate world around him. He experiments with the material available, making mountains, valleys in even mud. A sand box is the most popular piece of equipment you can offer him at this time. And although other interest will replace this activity, it will stay up near the front of the parade until his tenth birthday.

Such playthings as rattles, spoons, spools, tin dishes, balls, bouncing balls, blocks, and wooden animals, you will find an important part of the child’s play.

A sand box for his creative interest, a swing and slide for his love of motion will make up the parade for this age.

NOW THE CIRCUS CLOWNS “Make Believe”

(Age 4 to 6)

Like the clowns the children of these ages are experiencing the initiatory period, and their imagination is very active. All that is required of parents is to supply new properties as the need for them arises.

Of wearing apparel you have wished many times to make use of will serve a good purpose, and fill many of the children’s hours with happiness, while they impersonate innumerable characters. Anything on wheels such as play cars, express wagons, scooters, and roller skates will supply a need for both girls and boys. Drums, ball bean bags, garden tools, paint cans, mossors, paste, sewing material, and other unorthodox material will be greatly appreciated.

Both the girls and boys will discard their baby swing for larger board swing or an inexpensive tire swing and see-saw.

The Wild West Show
“Big Injun”

(Age 7 to 10)

The “Big Injun” age is when interest awakens in competition and the child makes a beginning at playing games according to form and rule with other children. Games of climbing, hunting, and chasing seem to predominate.

Play equipment should consist of skates, cooking utensils, dolls, weaving materials, electric trains, construction sets, quoits, printing outfits, and similar material.

The gymnasiun will step to the head of the parade and right behind it active tag games, jumping rope, jackstones, hopscotch, and possibly mumblepeg.

Gymnasiun
A combination gymnasiun will give a number of added attractions, will be inexpensive, and will conserve space. Any part of the apparatus may be eliminated according to the space or discretion of the parents. The completed gymnasiun contains a trapeze, rings, swing, horizontal bar, and horizontal ladder. The trapeze has elements of danger and should be used with supervision.

The swing, rings, and trapeze will form the center piece of the gymnasiun. You will need two pieces of 4” x 6” x 14” for the uprights and one piece the same size for the crossbar. The uprights should be placed in the ground board and bar to three feet and braced with 2” x 4” pieces.

The crossbar on the uprights, mortar and bolt with 1½” x 6” carriage bolts. If the uprights are set in concrete it will be unnecessary.

Thirty-eight feet of bulldog chain is best to use, divided in the following lengths: two nine-feet lengths for the swing, two five-feet lengths for the trapeze and the same lengths for the rings. The swing seat will take a board 2” x 8” x 24” preferably hard wood. The trapeze will need a 1” pipe 24” in length, and two 1” rings (iron) 8” in diameter for the rings. One half eight inch eye bolts will make excellent hangers to attach the chains to the crossbar. Eye bolts of shorter lengths will do in attaching the swing board and bar to chains.

Horizontal bar: The horizontal bar may be added to either end
of the swings. Only one other upright will be needed as the upright of the swings will serve as the other upright. You will need one piece 4" x 6" x 9' for this upright. Place this piece four feet in the ground and five feet and six inches from the first upright. Bore an inch hole near the top of the uprights and use one-inch pipe six feet in length for the crossbar.

Horizontal ladder: On the other side of the swings the other upright may be utilized in erecting a horizontal ladder. Since the rounds of the ladder should be easy on the hands it would probably be better to purchase a ten-foot ladder, sixteen inches wide. Three uprights 2" x 4" x 9' will be needed to erect the ladder about five feet from the ground.

PLAYHOUSE

A playhouse is an attractive addition to the backyard paradise for both the boys and girls. It may serve as a playhouse for the girls or a clubhouse for the boys. The house can be made from furniture crates or wooden boxes. Tar paper will be easy to use and inexpensive for the walls as well as the roof. For lack of anything better a small space walled off in the garage will fill the needs of the children.

USES FOR THE DRIVEWAY

If your driveway is made of concrete, the children can use it for roller skating or riding their scooter or tricycles. Here the hopscotch and sidewalks games courts may be painted. There is lots of fun playing with old automobile tires, hurling them or rolling them toward each other rolling them up inclines, etc.

THE SIDE SHOWS

"The Show-offs"

(Age 11 to 14)

Up to this age there is very little difference between the sexes in their interest in activities. But now boys and girls part company for a while. There is more interest in team games and love to show off. Boys are inclined to move in herds, and girls in cliques instead of teams.

Interest in reading is strong at this age. Great interest is shown in pets and exploring. fishing, and handicraft.

Girls excel in basketball in modified form, tennis and playground ball, they also enjoy swimming, dancing, and hiking, while the interest of boys centers on football, baseball, volley ball, and similar games.

Probably up to now the use of your garage has been a place to house your car, but you will see that the garage is an important factor in the backyard parade.
Dollar Ideas

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.

FILE THE CONTENTS PAGE

Recently I wanted the directions for making curtains that were given in The American Home some time ago. As I have saved copies of the magazine for the last four years, it took quite a little time to find the directions I had in mind. It occurred to me then that it would be a good idea to clip the contents page each month and file it for ready reference. Mrs. F. R. Haurie, Claremont, N. H.

OIL CLOTH IN CLOTHES BASKET

I find that lining my clothes basket with oilcloth saves changing wet papers and tends to keep the moisture in the clothes when they are sprinkled to iron. Mrs. Paul E. Griffith, East Chicago, Indiana

TO REMOVE CAR GREASE FROM HOSIERY

If you have gotten car grease on hosiery or silk dress first rub plain lard or Vaseline on the grease. It must then be thoroughly rinsed either by being hung up to dry. For wet burlap and the rug will lose its shape. Lay the wet rug out flat to dry. When it is dry size the back with a fairly thick starch. When the sizing is dry the rug is ready for use. Bertha Newhoff, Versailles, Ky.

HANDIEST CLOTHESPIN BAG

It is made of any strong material over a wire clothes hanger. The material is cut to cover the hanger from the hook at top to about twenty inches below the cross wire at bottom of hanger. This is turned up as far as the wire; sew each side and through center to form two pockets, and you will have a bag that never sags and as it hangs over the clothesline it is always just where wanted. Mrs. W. M. Oswald, Flint, Mich.

RUGS THAT CURL UP

I've found a good way to keep my kitchen and bath rugs from curling up on the ends. After I wash them I dip the ends in weak starch. This gives more body to them and keeps them flat on the floor. Mrs. H. W. Buckner, Battle Creek, Mich.

STEADIER FROGS

If a little melted paraffin is poured in the bottom of a flower bowl and the frog pressed firmly into it, the frog will not slip around, and longer-stemmed, heavier flowers may be nicely arranged. Mary F. Doner, Seattle, Washington.

NEW USES FOR A 10c DISH DRAIN

Oblong wire dish drains from the "5 and 10" are one of my favorite housekeeping aids:

As a carrier for fruit jars, fruit, etc. to the basement.

As a toy basket.

Inverted over tender plants out of doors to protect against marauding cats and dogs.

To carry small washings to the line.

To gather flowers.

As a garden basket to carry trowel, gloves, seeds, bulbs, etc.

M. W. Rogers, Sacramento, California

THE VERSATILE WRINGER

Perhaps some of the owners of electric washing machines with roll wringers have not discovered that ironing day may be relieved greatly of its labors by putting those wringers to a novel use. In our home we make a practice of taking all our bath and hand towels from the line just before dipping in the tub or by having water thrown over it. It must not be hung up to dry, for wet burlaps and the rug will lose its shape. Lay the wet rug out flat to dry. When it is dry size the back with a fairly thick starch. When the sizing is dry the rug is ready for use. Bertha Newhoff, Versailles, Ky.
they are really dry. Sometimes, when they have become too dry, in warm weather, we sprinkle them a little. We fold each towel, lengthwise, twice. Then, screwing the rolls of the wringer tightly, we pass the towels through a couple of times, hanging them, then, on a rack to dry. For our family use we think they look well, and what we like best is that the freshness of the outdoor air is still in them. Florence R. Mutty, Bangor, Maine.

**Improved Rhubarb Pies**

An egg well beaten, added to rhubarb pies, will thicken the rhubarb pies, will thicken the family use we think the look in warm weather, we sprinkle they are really dry. Sometimes, rhubarb pies, will thicken the air is still in them.

**Musty Bottles**

To remove musty or stale odors from a vacuum bottle or any receptacle which has not recently been used, pour in a half cupful of vinegar and rinse well. Mrs. Roger Sprague, Glendale, California.

**Snap Fasteners on Pots and Pans**

Small holes in pans and kettles can be mended by placing an ordinary small snap-fastener through the hole and pressing tightly together with the use of a hammer. Mrs. C. D. Sittler, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Washing Oily Glasses**

During my practise as a registered nurse, I discovered, that to wash a medicine glass, that a dose of castor oil or other oily medicine has been in, without using a cloth or touching your hands to the oily mess, simply take an ice cube from the electric refrigerator or any small chip of ice, put it into the medicine glass and set it in the sink under the hot water faucet, turn on the warm water and let it run over the ice in glass until the ice is melted. Like magic, your glass will be cleaned of the oil. Mrs. J. S. Bussy, R. N., Margaretville, N. Y.

**Start Plants on the Window sill**

If you are one of those persons who never have luck with house plants trying giving them a start on the window sill above the sink. The humidity which rises from the sink is beneficial to them. Besides, it lends a cheery note of decoration to the kitchen. P. M. Gerwitz, Jr., Normandy, Mo.

**Bobbed Sweet Alyssum**

When in midsummer your Sweet Alyssum becomes struggling just "bob" it about one inch from the ground and you will have a beautiful compact "carpet of snow" until the frost comes. Zoë Fryberger, Watsaw, Ind.

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**A Kitchen Window Garden**

In gay enameled tin buckets, I grow chives, parsley, water-cress, and shallots in my kitchen window. They are as attractive looking as any foliage plant, and I always have a bit for flavoring or garnishing convenient. Mrs. J. G. Nelson, Courtland, Miss.

**Grilling Tests on Midget House Prove Valspar is Weather-Armored Paint**

**The Invisible Quart**

If you use Valspar Paint you get more coverage and far longer life—it's like an extra quart in every gallon—an "invisible quart" of long-run economy. Your house stays painted for years longer. That's why it is true economy to specify Valspar Weather-Armored Paint. It's economy, too, to engage a Master Painter. Valspar and a good painter are an unbeatable combination.
Dish gardening

Blossom Thomas

Dish gardening is a fascinating pastime that has been enjoyed in Japan for a comparatively short time. In Japan, it is considered one of the fine arts and many of their people are skilled in making them.

Usually the garden scene is inspired by the main feature to be used. Very often this is a miniature figure. It has to be considered as the keynote and everything else must be kept in proportion to it. One object out of proportion can make the whole scene absurd. This is an error, however, that most of us will make unless very careful. To find attractive miniature figures is sometimes quite a problem. One who is clever in using his hands may model and paint his own by the use of moldloath, a self hardening clay. Figures, in any case, should be used with discretion. Too many of them tend to detract rather than add interest to the scene.

The next most important thing to be considered is the container, which acts as the frame of the picture. It is safer to use something neutral in color and plain in design, then you are free to use any colors you wish in the garden. On the other hand, a very good effect may be obtained by using a brightly colored dish and repeating the color in the garden, either with figures or with plants. Never use a baking dish as a container, for no matter how it is painted or camouflaged, it will still look like nothing more than a baking pan.

The woods scene which you see illustrated here is made in a dull green pottery bowl. This is the most satisfactory color and shape of any that I have ever found. The pool in this dish is constructed of cement, made of two parts sand to one part cement and a little black coloring. The entire back side of this pool or stream is formed by a moss covered rock, held in place by the cement. The split rail fence is made of pieces of an old weathered ship. The huntsman is the main feature of interest in this scene and the little man's red coat adds just the touch of color that is needed.

The other garden we have illustrated here represents just the corner of a cottage garden. It is made in a little wooden chopping bowl painted white to match the picket fence.

Procedure: 1—Arrange all materials to be used and things to work with on a table. The necessary implements are: (a) A pair of small tweezers to be used in picking up and placing small plants; (b) Small sharp knife to cut moss; (c) Small scissors to clip plants and moss; (d) Very small hairpins to hold moss and plants firmly in place; (e) Wire to clip hairpins and wire to hold paraffin wax and spread over inside surface of bowl.

2—Paint bowl outside and let dry thoroughly.

3—Put few ashes or small pebbles in bottom of bowl for drainage and sprinkle with little sulphur to prevent molding.

4—Put layer of good garden soil on top of ashes, at least one inch thick.

5—Lawn: Flat growing moss makes a very nice lawn. Moss with longer nap may be used if clipped short and smooth to give effect of well kept lawn. Or seed of a very fine grass may be planted after the flower beds are laid off. As soon as it is firmly rooted, it may be clipped short. A spray should be used for watering.

6—Plant little fence at the back, front, or right angle. The fence is made of flat toothpicks, pointed at the top by clipping with scissors. To make it the desired height, the little palings may be cut off at the bottom. The top and bottom rails are made of swab sticks and the toothpick palings are fastened to them by means of a very fine wire which comes on spools. The gate is also welded to the fence so that it can be opened and shut. The fence, of course, is painted white too. It is held firmly in place by the use of hairpins stuck behind and between the rails.

7—Cut the shape of the flower beds with a little knife; scoop out the moss or grass and fill the beds with black soil.

8—Plant the beds, using red Lichens and little cup-shaped ones for flowers. Little sprigs of Sedum are used in this one for foliage. They will put out roots and the plants will need to be pinched off as they grow too tall.

9—Use little Redcedar seedlings behind the fence as trees, planting them firmly in the soil so they will live and grow. Use little bushy plants and long-napped Moss around the seedlings, anchoring them with hairpins to hug the top close to the fence and give a finished and neat appearance to the back of the garden arrangement.

10—The birdbath was modeled in clay, but a equally effective one may be made of a golf tee painted white.

11—Tiny little pieces of gray slate are used for the flagstones. A bit of the moss should be clipped out from under the stones so they can fit down in, giving the appearance of real stepping stones with grass growing between them. After this, the garden is finished. In order to keep it fresh

[Please turn to page 78]
Savory secrets from diplomatic tables

VI. Japanese secrets

Gretchen Smith

There is nothing more mysterious to the Occidental than the culinary methods, the strange, delectable dishes, and the housekeeping customs of the Orient. Every American at sometime, has enjoyed the wonderful, flaky rice with noodles and delightfully flavored sauces, the crispy, golden rice cakes and the fragrant, aromatic tea of Japanese or Chinese chefs, but the recipes for these dainties, as well as many of the ingredients used in their concoction, remain as a deep secret to the uninitiated as the ancient and honorable processes of making satsuma or lacquer.

No more valuable contribution was passed to this table of savory secrets than the recipes of a delightful little lady from far away Nippon. As the wife of a member of the Japanese Embassy staff, Mme. T— is in every sense a diplomat, having mastered the languages of the countries in whose capitals her husband serves his country, and through her linguistic knowledge, has done much to cement a friendly bond between her country and those countries which she visits.

Even to the foreigner who has lived in Japan, many of the domestic habits are unknown and all those little bits of information dear to the feminine heart, "what do they eat," "how do they do their marketing," etc., remain veiled in the mists of the unknown.

Glimpses into the everyday life of domestic Japan are offered in the words of young Mme. T—:

"In the ordinary Japanese homes, the cooking is usually done by a female servant assisted by the housewife. It is not always necessary to shop for the vegetables, meat, or fish, as order-takers come to the house regularly every morning.

"The fish man, with his fresh fish in flat wooden boxes hanging from both ends of a pole balanced on his right shoulder, is the first to call with his merry good morning. Next, comes the vegetable vendor, then the meat shop boy, and, after him, the small kogo (apprentice) from the shop that sells provisions like shoyu (Japanese wine) and sugar. Rice is served with this dish. The fame of these houses is sustained by the sauce, made from shoyu and other flavorings, which is served with the eels. The sauce is kept year after year and new ingredients added from day to day as required, and boiled over again and again.

"During the great earthquake of 1923, it is said that the proprietor of an eel shop fled, not from the soya bean and is said to have the same nutritious qualities as the egg.

"In Japan when we buy meat, chicken, and fish it is all prepared for cooking. The meat, if desired, will be sliced by hand into thin slices suitable for sukiyaki (the recipe for this popular dish is given among the recipes), bones of the chicken will be picked clean and the meat sliced into required length, and the fish will be prepared in any way we desire.

"The breakfast of an ordinary family consists of miso soup, eggs cooked in different ways, beans cooked in sugar, pickles, and rice.

"The lunch consists of a clear soup, fried fish or meat, some boiled vegetables, pickles, and rice.

"The dinner usually consists of five courses or more. These are placed on an individual tray and served at the same time. An ordinary menu would be as follows for about six persons:

Sauimono (clear soup)
Osashimi (sliced raw fish—boiled vegetables)
Fried or boiled fish or meat
Osanomono (salad)
Chabanmushi (thick soup)

Pickles

Rice

"There are, of course, a great many restaurants and tea houses serving rare dishes fit for any gourmand but I should like to tell of the houses which specialize in foods eaten every day by the ordinary citizen of Japan. All the shops will deliver these foods on short notice, piping hot. Perhaps that is why calling is not restricted to the hours between four and six. One may expect guests at any time in the morning and at meal time.

"Perhaps the most famous food specialty shops in Japan are the Unagiya, or eel shops, which specialize in serving slices of broiled eels dipped in sauce made of shoyu (Japanese wine) and sugar. Rice is served with this dish. The fame of these houses is sustained by the sauce, made from shoyu and other flavorings, which is served with the eels. The sauce is kept year after year and new ingredients added from day to day as required, and boiled over again and again.

"While the kitchen door, only to be called back again by the shrill whistle of the bean curd seller. The bean curd is made of the soya bean and is sold to have the same nutritious qualities as the egg.

"The fish man, with his fresh fish in flat wooden boxes hanging from both ends of a pole balanced on his right shoulder, is the first to call with his merry good morning. Next, comes the vegetable vendor, then the meat shop boy, and, after him, the small kogo (apprentice) from the shop that sells provisions like shoyu (soya bean sauce) sweet flavored wine for cooking, sugar, etc. We close the kitchen door, only to be called back again by the shrill whistle of the bean curd seller. The bean curd is made of the soya bean and is said to have the same nutritious qualities as the egg.
TALL TREE FERNS OF HAWAII

So graceful and lovely...cool and refreshing as a tall glass of

DOLE HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE JUICE

with money or jewels, but with
the basis of his sauce, which had
been in his family for sixty years.

Hearing Mme. T.—tell these
interesting items about the
strangely different dishes and din­
ing customs of her native land,
the American housewife is forced
to sigh with envy at the thought
of shops which may be called at
a moment’s notice and send over
a piping hot dinner for unex­
pected guests who may have
“dropped in” at the luncheon
hour.

Any traveler in Japan is fa­
miliar with the little square
wooden boxes, filled with the
flaky rice as prepared by Japanese
cooks, which may be purchased
at any railroad station for picnic
meals at any hour, for rice is to
the Japanese what potatoes are
to the Irishman or American.
Therefore it seems particularly
appropriate in whispering a few
of the culinary secrets from far
away Japan, to tell first how the
Japanese cooks prepare rice.

RICE

3 cupfuls of rice
4 cupfuls of water

Wash rice in cold water several
times until water is clear. Then
put in saucepan with a tightly
fitting lid and place on a high
flame. When the water begins to
boil, turn the flame down to
medium. In about five minutes,
turn flame still lower and let cook
for about ten minutes. Then turn
off flame and let pan remain on
stove for about twenty minutes
without removing the lid.

VINEGARED RICE

6 cupfuls rice
8 cupfuls water
3 cupfuls vinegar
3 cupful water
3 teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful sugar

Boil the rice according to direc­
tions given above. Empty the rice
into a flat container and while
fanning the hot rice, mix in the
seasoned vinegar.

SAUCE
(Served with seafood or noodles)

1 quart Japanese soup stock,
seasoned with saki or wine
2 teaspoonfuls ajinomoto
1 teaspoonful salt
1 tablespoonful shoyu sauce
1 tablespoonful sugar

The above ingredients are al­
lowed to simmer slowly together
and the sauce is served very hot.
Plain boiled noodles served in a
deep bowl over which is poured
this sauce, is one of the favorite
dishes served in the noodle shops,
which are among the food spe­
cialty shops of Japan.

DOLE HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE JUICE

I QUIT PAYING
BIG PRICES FOR
WINDOW SHADES

Now I Buy Only
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In equal order will convince you
that we cannot be undersold.

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mous tree ferns of Hawaii is a
rare experience. Perhaps some­
day it will be your privilege to
enjoy it. However, in the mean­
time you can revel in a truly
Hawaiian delight by drinking
DOLE Pineapple Juice. It is
vacuum-packed by the exclusive
DOLE Fast-Seal System; thus,
the original goodness of the pure
unsweetened juice of sun-ripe
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mins A, B, and C. The digestible
fruit sugars. The alkaline react­
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Order a week’s supply today
from your grocer. Then let the
family help themselves to this
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ket Street, San Francisco, Calif.

The American Home, June, 1935
Then, too, it is such a satisfaction to see in a tangible form what you have only visualized before. You will find this interesting as well as profitable.

After becoming engaged in dish gardening, you will be surprised at your ingenuity in designing scenes. The subconscious mind is always alert in observing small things that suggest original pictures for reproduction.

If you find it difficult to get materials from the woods, numbers of them may be found at nurseries which specialize in rock garden plants. For trees, of course, the real Japanese dwarf trees are best. They resemble large old oaks with spreading branches and tiny leaves. If these cannot be obtained, there are others that make good substitutes. For instance: Lonicera nitida Hypericums, small Azaleas, dwarf Rhododendrons, and one that is exactly like a tree is Erica compacta nana. All the small Sedums make satisfactory plants because each little piece puts out roots when pinched off and stuck in the ground. The nurseries, however, afford a wide selection of other plants suitable for miniature planting, such as: Mentha requienii (has a dense green foliage with tiny lavender flowers), Bells perennis (small white Daisy), Lithospermum prostratum (deep sky-blue flowers), and many others both with and without flowers. The number of plants used would depend on the size of the garden, but it would not be possible to use many in a very small garden, so the cost would not be great even though all the plants came from a nursery. However, it is such an interesting pastime and the finished product is so gratifying that the cost, whatever it is, seems trivial.

There is another value in making miniature gardens other than the pleasure that is derived from it. If you are thinking of starting a real garden, or of making a change in the one you already have, try working it out first in miniature. In this way you will know whether your plans will give the desired effect and also avoid making mistakes that might take weeks of hard work to rectify.

Dish gardening
(Continued from page 70)

and lovely, it should be placed in a spot where it will get some sunshine each day, and watered regularly. If this is done, it will live indefinitely and be a great source of pleasure.

Dish gardens make a very nice feature for flower shows. If they are cleverly made, they will always attract a great deal of attention and interest. One which I have put on exhibit was very similar to the one which I have just described. It was made on such a small scale that I attached reading glasses to the dish so that it might be examined more closely. The scene represented a geranium bed in the planting. The little white fence was used as a background, just as in this one. The beds were filled with sifted black dirt and were about half planted with red geraniums (red Lichens with little green foliage).

Sticking in the dirt beside the last plant was a tiny trowel. Beside the trowel was a geranium in a pot, the next to be planted. Out on the grass plot was a tiny wheelbarrow, holding three more pots of geraniums. The pots were made of tile colored pencil rubbers trimmed with a razor blade into the shape of flower pots.

At right is shown a corner of a cottage garden with little picket fence, bird bath, etc. Below is a dish showing figures of dog and horse and rider.
The bride becomes a wife

Beatrice Clark Campbell

How wonderful it would be if, by some feat of magic, when the sweet and happy bride was gaily swooped over her own threshold, she instantly became the most cheerful and competent of housewives! But alas! The transition from orange blossoms to orange juice is not always so easily accomplished. Unless given a guiding hand, the new bride is very likely to feel that the foibles and idiosyncrasies of the late boss are as naught compared to the intricacies of managing a home and concocting appetizing meals from the family larder, or that translating a page from Cicero is preferable to solving the jargon of the modern cookbook.

Much too often the young husband is dismayed to find that his cheerful companion of pre-marital days has suddenly turned dull, irritable, and intractable, exhausted by attempting too much in one day. The solution of this problem is the household schedule. Remember always that there is more to being a good wife than just being a good housekeeper! If your husband wanted only a good housekeeper, he'd have hired one, not married you! Arm yourself with a nice long sheet of paper, a good pencil, and a handy watch or clock. Are you ready, little bride? Here we go on your own particular schedule. List all the daily tasks such as washing the dishes, making the beds, and going over the rooms. For a few days keep your eye on the clock and jot down the amount of time required for each task. Check up on yourself and see if you can't shorten the time and still do the task thoroughly. Maybe you need to change the order to save steps or perhaps you can save time by having your equipment at more points in the house. Next do the same with the weekly cleaning such as the vacuuming and ironing, the silver, and the thorough cleaning of all the rooms. Now come to the most exciting part, the putting together of the plan. Set a definite time to be finished. Shall we say twelve o'clock? Fit your weekly tasks into your daily schedule so that they will be well distributed over the week. The rest is up to you. All I can say is this: Be sure to have a good eraser on your pencil, develop a grand sense of humor, lots of perseverance, and before you know it you'll have a time-saving, absolutely smooth-running household.

During your first weeks as a housewife, learn to be an amateur mechanic! Nothing is more pro-voking than blowing a fuse and neither knowing the location of the fuse box nor how to install new fuse. It’s as bad as running out of gas ten miles from a filling-station and on a little traveled road. Your equipment will serve you much more efficiently if you know how to oil and care for it correctly, and knowing how to change your fuses in a plug, sometimes be as balm to a ill-tempered spirit.

Now for the most fun of all for the new bride: meals and men making. Plan your menus several days or if possible for a week in advance. In so doing you can have greater variety and be much more economical. Plan to have food carry over from one menu to another, for example: a can of sliced pineapple can be put through its paces by appearing as a garnish for the meat course if broiled, the basis of a salad later in the week, and what remains could be chopped and added to a fruit cup for breakfast. Keep one of your favorite menus, then arrange them in your weekly units and before long you will have only to alternate your weeks.

For breakfast, set your table the night before with your gayest colors, arrange the bowl of fruit or flowers for the center-piece, and now that's off your mind. Are you having grapefruit? Very well, prepare it, sprinkle it liberally with sugar, and cover it with a "night-cap" of Cellophane or waxed paper and put to bed in the refrigerator. Oh, you're having fruit juice? Well, if it's of the canned or bottled variety be sure it's set to chill or if it's to be orange juice have the juicer and glasses set out ready for instant use when you greet your sunny kitchen in the morning. Cereals are usually of the packaged variety and even the most inexperienced of brides can hardly go wrong there. If you're a muffin family, mix the dry ingredients the night before and have your oven regulator all set, but if you lean toward crispy waffles, they may be completely mixed and stored in a covered pitcher or jar. Coffee can make or break an otherwise happy home so be sure to get a good brand, have it always fresh, and the water fairly leaping from its metal prison. If you’re at all timid about your ability as a coffee-maker you'd better try a drip-o-lator. For bacon, crisp and crispier, flatten it with the back of a broad knife and broil, or if you’re loyal to the frying pan be sure to start the bacon in a cold pan, pour off the fat frequently and have your oven regulator all set but...
New Warmth to Old Blankets

the poacher with four square sections tailor made for a slice of toast? Simply butter, break in the egg, set in the pan of boiling water, and there you are.

Dinner is the crowning event of the day and should be well-endowed with quiet, beauty, and charm. Be your own best guests at dinner and use your loveliest china and linen. Too many bridles hoard their nicest things for "company" and some day awake with a start to find that they are out of date and are a liability instead of an asset. Remember too that you probably won your husband under the flattering glow of candles and that no matter how low the budget they can still do magical things for you at your own table.

Now for the practical business at hand. Prepare as much of your dinner as possible in the morning. Desserts can very often be made, biscuits of prepared flour can be made ready for the oven, vegetables prepared, scalled dishes and à la kings cooked ready for a final heating and salad greens washed and set in the refrigerator to chill.

Menu terms

À la—According to the style of a standard vogue; à la française, in the French way.
À la Carte—Foods prepared to order—each dish priced separately.
À la King—Foods served in a white cream sauce which contains mushrooms, green peppers, and often pimentos.
À la Mode—Usually refers to ice cream served on top of pie, but may be other dishes served in a special way.
Ambrosia—Cold dessert of bananas, shredded coconut, and oranges.
American fried potatoes—Boiled, chopped fine, and sauteed brown on both sides.
Anchovy—Small fish of the hermit family.
Antipasto—Mixture made of tuna fish, mushrooms, and pimientos.
Aspic—Clear meat or poultry jelly.
Au Gratin—Sprinkled with cheese and baked brown.
Baked Alaska—Brick ice cream on sponge cake covered with meringue and quickly browned in the oven.
Bar Le Duc—Famous jam made of red currants.

EAGLE BRAND VANILLA ICE CREAM

3/4 cup Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
3/4 cup water
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup whipping cream

Blend Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk, water and vanilla thoroughly. Chill. Whip cream to custard-like consistency and fold into chilled mixture. Pour into freezing unit. After mixing, place in freezing unit. After mixture is about half frozen remove from refrigerator. Scrape mixture from ture out and replace in freezing unit until for serving. Serves six.

FREE! World's most amazing Cook Book! Revere ware picturesbook (60 photographs) showing astonishing new short cuts. 150 recipes, including Lemon Pie Filling without cooking! Foolproof Savannah Chocolate Frosting! Caramel Pudding that makes itself—2 ingredients! Magic Mayonnaise! Ice Cream (frozen and automatic)! Casaia Refrigerator Cake! Sauced Custard! Cookie! Address: The Borden Co., Dept. A-7, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
CRITICAL MOMENTS NO 3

"IF MARTIN HAD TAKEN ANOTHER 3 STEPS!"

Said
MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON
"Martin was waiting in the dark for me to bring our Eveready Flashlight. I shot its beam past him... and there, barely ten feet off, was a huge elephant!"

OSA JOHNSON
(Excerpt from actual letter)

AT TIMES LIKE THIS... YOU'RE GLAD THEY'RE FRESH

LOOK FOR THE "DATE-LINE"

Batteries tend to "go stale" if left over-long on dealers' shelves. And uniform, dependable, long-lived service only comes from FRESH batteries. The "Date-Line" on all Eveready Batteries guarantees FRESHNESS and UNIFORMITY...National Carbon Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

Quick Drying

PRATT & LAMBERT PAINT AND VARNISH

Here is a compact, practical potting and sorting table for the gardener. There are no legs to build and no joints or fittings to complicate the construction of the bench illustrated. A half dozen tools, a few boards, and the two barrels "join hands" in the final result, as you see.

This is the type of table which may be fitted into a corner of the small, one-car garage; in the cellar at the foot of the outside stairway. If there is room for one or more barrels there is ample space for this table.

First, secure the necessary number of barrels. While they are not as easy to obtain as in the past, inquiry at local stores will lead to the supply. The type of barrel does not matter as much as having them the same height. Dealers in electric refrigerators dispose of excellent shipping cases which will serve in place of the barrels. These cases are usually burned and as they are so well made demolition for firewood is not practical. Place the barrel or case in position against the wall and it serves as a support for the table top and also as a bin for chemical fertilizer, cement, peat moss, and a number of other dusty products which should be kept in closed quarters.

An ordinary barrel is the right height for the table so automatically determines this measurement. Next secure a number of boards. Tongue and groove make the best back board and top as it is cheap and tight. Measure the width and length of the top and back boards and determine the amount of lumber needed. These are joined together by cleats.

Lay the top board on the barrels and nail the back board to the wall, the lower edge of it meeting the table top. Six-inch strap hinges permanently join these two and still give access to the bins below. A hook and screw eye hold this top up if desired (see illustration).

The top of any work bench should be kept clear and ship shape. A shelf just above the table top takes care of miscellaneous tools and materials. Ordinary shelf brackets support this ten- or twelve-inch board.

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Total .................... 461,795

Subscribed to and sworn before me on this 30th day of January, 1935

(Theodore F. Gloisten)
Notary Public

W. H. EATON
Publisher
The back board will hold small tools as shown. These should be carefully arranged and then supported in place by large projecting nails. Hold the tool against the wall, trace around it with a black carpenter's pencil, and place the spikes in such a position as to hold the tools. The tracing will show you and others where the tool belongs.

A word about the garden schedule which may be tacked to the back board! Each amateur gardener develops his own technique and schedule of doing annual garden jobs. Different localities suggest varied time for spraying, fertilizing, lifting plants, etc. A large piece of white cardboard or the back of a show card will serve. Rule this in columns leaving a few extra for future ideas. Head the columns according to your needs and letter in the dates with a coarse black pencil; letter the bins below at the same time.

Beside the barrels is a basket which I have found most useful. These shallow baskets are sold for garden purposes. A box (four inches deep) with a handle nailed across its center will serve the same purpose.

I have assembled the half-dozen most useful tools, a few plant stakes, and markers. These are always kept in one end of the utility basket and this basket is always with me as I work about the garden. Many trips to the tool house have been saved and many small jobs done on the spur of the moment because the tool was handy. The basket also serves as a receptacle for weeds or flowers which may be collected as one works along the border.

You will find the little time required to carry out these plans well invested.

Colorado's yellow ladyslippers

Lerih G. McHugh

A ranch cabin situated 6,500 feet above sea level in the Rockies was the scene of a gay picnic party one day in June. The walk that followed the lunch was one long to be remembered. From the cabin we descended a steep hillside to a cold spring whose water formed the beginning of a stream which emptied, some miles away, into the mountain river.

We followed this stream with its gulches, beautifully green and abloom with many kinds of wild flowers. Then going higher into the mountain region, the peaks of Abies Procera we came upon a colony of the Yellow Ladyslippers (Cypripedium pubescens). The dappled sunshine coming through the Pines was reflected on the

THE AMERICAN HOME, JUNE, 1935
brilliant yellow of their moccasin-pouched blooms and shining broad green leaves. We gazed spellbound upon one of the few remaining patches of these Slippers, where formerly many were to be found. Ruthless bee gathering has practically exterminated these rare plants, except in protected ranches such as this.

AND FAIRY SLIPPERS

Not far away was also found some of the Fairy Slippers (Cypripedium), growing in the deep carpet of pine needles. Farther down the trail we again found clumps of the Yellow Lady-slipper, these growing in a more open meadow and along the stream. The cabin owner carefully dug up a few of these choice flowers and gave them to me. I took them to my town garden. 1,500 feet lower in altitude and prepared a new home for them in a protected place, with some shade and plenty of moisture. The bed was deeply spaded and made up of leaf mold, sand, good garden loam, with a quantity of pine needles added. Care was used not to set these plants too deep for, like the Peony, the Lady-slipper resents such treatment.

Their dainty blossoms have come each succeeding summer, while the plants have enlarged to good sized clumps.

In my wild flower beds I also have other Yellow Ladyslipper plants which originally came from Vermont and the Island of Mackinac, respectively. All have done surprisingly well in their new home, so different from their native habitat.

The plants are mulched with leaves and evergreen boughs during the winter and early spring. Division of the plants can be made in spring or fall.

The Yellow Ladyslipper may be used as a specimen plant in a protected situation in a rock garden, and supplied with adequate moisture and shade, or as clumps among other wildings. There seems no reason why these beautiful flowers should not be more extensively grown as they may now be obtained from many nurseries.

To find the little blossoms filed with rain or dew drops in the early morning, before the sun has found them, or to observe an angry bee trying to extricate himself from one of the "slippers," are sights quite worth while.

“Common sense for mothers”

by Mrs. John S. Reilly (Library Digest Books, Post, and Waggons)

Mrs. Reilly has written a thoroughly practical book on bringing up children from babyhood through adolescence. With a much needed sense of humor and a boy's common sense, she points out methods to improve both children and parents so that both can live together in harmony. She gives the mother the dominant position in the home, and rightly too. There is no reason why a child who has not had time to acquire good judgment should run the family, as is often done in one form or another. The "will to fight" sounds very belligerent but without strength of mind to say what she means and mean what she says, the mother may lose the battle before she starts. A tiny baby knows just what it can get away with, never doubt that, and if it is permitted to do so, will continue this unfortunate start until its own life is upset for years, and sometimes forever. This is hard on the child when discipline would straighten out the matter. Mrs. Reilly does not give up after habits are formed but believes they can be corrected at any time if enough thought is given to it and of course plenty of "stick-to-it-iveness." Perhaps it will give the mother a hard time for a month or two but it will prevent years of unhappiness and the final judgment of the child against her, for not getting the best training. Mrs. Reilly's ideas and methods show deep understanding and they evidently bring results, for she has seven children to prove them.—B. H.
**Garden facts and fancies**

If you would add to your garden library there is no lack of temptation in the new offerings of the publishers this season. There has been a considerable accumulation of books for the gardener on my desk though one might think that almost every phase of gardening has been covered. The growing interest has had its effect on the textbook or manual, yet the publishers are constantly adding to the output. This is a very significant tendency to supply a lower priced market which should really be a step in the right direction particularly where the objective audience is among garden amateurs who just garden for the fun of the thing and are not deep students of the different ramifications of science that bear upon the field or another opinion growing recreation.

The tendency to supply a lower priced market is noticeable in price reduction of books that have standard value and are accepted reference volumes and without particular competition such for instance as Bailey's Hortus and Rehder's Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs. New editions appear at about one half of what they were originally. The old volumes which originally issued a 100-page supplement to Hortus covering the five current years including 1930. Both these books are practical plant dictionaries for the studious gardener.

To begin with the more practical of the newer books, Mr. Putz, following up his first success has given us his Garden Notebooks (Garden Notes, Doubleday, Doran & Co.) which is simply a continuation of the magazine of the earlier volume. Some little practical chapter about something to be done in the garden or with some plant—one subject for each week of the first few volumes: now with the two volumes already out there are two chapters a week to be done and about which you are very definitely shown how by the graphic line drawings.

In a similar manner, from the same publisher, there comes House Plants: How to Care and Enjoy by Mrs. Marjorie Norrell Sulzer, who abandons the idea of trying to show how you may, more or less painfully, succeed with a great multitude of plants in the modern dwelling house conditions and picks thirty of the toughest and most resistant plants that almost anybody can grow anywhere with a minimum of trouble and, after all, why not simplify the problem by picking out the easy things? There is a convenient monthly calendar and concise discussion of plants in Wardian and glass gardens.

In the broader appeal to the outdoor garden, as a whole, Mrs. Louise Beebe Wilder steps in once again with What Happens in My Garden (Macmillan). Like her other recent books it is a gathering together of chapters on her experiences with particular groups and types of plants and written with the same subtle charm of word painting that characterizes this charming and yet thoroughly practical writer. Even though you do not want particularly to study the subject she treats, you will enjoy reading the language in which she expresses her thoughts and describes the progress of the plants in her garden. She begins her book by describing the irresistible urge to get through the gamut of the seasons. Naturally, Mrs. Wilder talks of bulbs and bulbs and the rock garden which occupies about half the pages. From the lesser things you are introduced to the little and the taller Irises, to the true blue flowers, the cream of rock garden Daisies, creeping plants for the rock garden. Silenes. Evening Primroses. Hollyhocks, the Shrub species of Rose. Thistles, Funkias, Mullleins, with a good measure of Honey-suckles, Clematis, and other shrubs. The book concludes feelingly with a wonder garden that she saw abroad, and that will at once strike a sympathetic chord in the minds of many gardeners, with whom color scheme is still a vital though not so acrimonious an issue as it once was.

**Messrs. Orloff and Raymore** who have collaborated together in several other practical books in which practice and design are artfully blended give us a new volume entitled Color and Succession of Bloom in the Flower Border (Doubleday, Doran) and the double-barreled appeal ought to capture the sympathetic interest of a multitude of inquirers who perenially ask for information on just those points—continuous bloom and color harmony. Orloff is responsible for the text that has achieved something really different in the presentation of the color argument. It is a book for the studious mind and packed full of information and thoughtful analysis, even though it may be somewhat involved in the style. The subject is so vast that confused but there is a fund of information for you if you want really to dig it out and the author's supplementary lists of plants which are always a sort of "royal road" to the amateur for those who don't want to do too much thinking out for themselves.

**Scribner's** gives us a new edition of Lady Martinet's Herbaceous Garden which discusses the herbaceous garden mostly from the viewpoint of color effectiveness, the varieties and the plants themselves being entirely incidental to the picture as a whole. An English book, it is not to be adopted "in toto".
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THE Book of Garden Magic by R. E. Biles (Garden Aid Co., Cincinnati) is a selection of chapters on various garden topics put together in a loose-leaf manner and gives selected references and excerpts from books, magazines, and other features in a comprehensive index and bibliography. It is a really quite rich fund of information about a multitude of routine details that the amateur dirt gardener usually manages to stub his toe over and here it is all gathered together in complete convenience and often with exceptionally good drawings.

The English publication "The Studio," Garden and Gardening is again before us. A wonderful collection of actual garden pictures. The feature this year is a selection of portraits of gardens from all countries—a few are done "en situ" and arc shown in full color.

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DO A BETTER JOB and SAVE MONEY

The American Home, June, 1935
Lacy lattice work  
[Continued from page 26]  

There are several kinds of wood that may be used for lattice construction. Pine, if it is painted before being nailed together, last well, but redwood is probably the easiest as it needs only a stain and even weathering beautifully when left unstained. Use galvanized nails or screws. Cypress is another enduring wood.  
The trellis should be fastened two or three inches away from the wall, so that vines can climb around it and so form a shadow on the wall, the latter adding much to its decorativeness.  

TRELLIS DESIGNS ILLUSTRATED  
ON PAGE 26  

1. Well-designed lattice work is a decoration in itself but is still more effective when used as a support for vines or as a background for plants. The outer rectangular framework of this one is made of ⅜ inch by 1 ½ inch strips while the inner portion of the design is made with ⅛ inch by 1 inch strips, the whole being stained with autumn brown.  

2. Although appearing complicated, the spider web trellis is really quite simple to make. The wheel-like framework is made of 1 inch by 2 inch strips, each “spoke” being of a different length, the longest 7 ¾ feet and the shortest 3 ¾ feet. The “web” is made of ½ inch by 1 inch strips, the whole being stained with autumn brown.  

3. The fan design is the easiest of all to make and, although old-fashioned, it has the advantage of being the best shelf for vines which remain small at the bottom while expanding at the top. Cut two 1 by 2 inch strips seven feet long and lay them edgewise, the lower ends almost touching, the upper ends diverging to a distance of two feet. Nail ⅛ by 1 ½ inch strips horizontally two inches apart. The vertical strips should be nailed on last close together and ly ¾ inches apart the horizontal way. The chief charm of this type of web-like design consists in its irregularity.  

4. Interesting variations may be worked out by combining different types of lattice wood designs. The supports in this one being of the “ladder” variety are connected with a fan-shaped section at the top. Four 1 by 2 inch pieces seven feet long are used for the ladders and the fan is of ½ by ½ inch slats. The vertical slats are placed over these almost touching at the lower edge and spreading 3 inches at the top.  

5. For breaking up large wall spaces, this simple trellis work worries. One was made in panels 3 by 8 feet, but may be made to fit any space. The foundation consists of two 1 by 2 inch strips 8 feet long, which should be laid edgewise horizontally on the floor. To these should be nailed ½ inch by 1 ½ inch upright strips 8 feet long also being spaced 5 inches apart. The horizontal strips should be nailed to the uprights, using the same spacing. The use of narrow strips in pairs 1 inch apart, gives a light airy appearance without losing strength.

Plant orchids in your garden  
[Continued from page 21]  

from Canada to Florida and west to the Rockies. It, too, is small, seldom exceeding sixteen inches. It is a common wild flower and may readily be found in swamps and along the banks of small streams where its brilliant pink flowers gladden the early days of July. The flower, usually solitary, attains a height of ten to sixteen inches. There are one to three leaves, the plant grows from fibrous roots, not a bulb. Plant these roots about two inches below the surface and in the sun.  

A GROSSETO LITTLE FLOWER  
The Grass-pink Orchid (Calopogon pulchellus) is another little bog orchid of purplish hue. The grotesque flower has a tapering lip which is thickly covered with hairs of yellow, white, and magenta. Several blooms are carried on a single stem, accompanied by a single grassy leaf. June to July is the flowering period that may vary a little throughout this plant’s range which is quite extensive—Canada to Florida and west to the Mississippi. The small bulb should be planted about three inches deep. It is an easy plant to grow, and each year the old bulb produces a new bulb to improve an unbroken line.  

If your garden, there is a moist shaded spot where the soil is rich of lustrous black you may grow successfully some of the Fringe-orchids. They are larger and more showy than the little
The yellow-green, nodding flower of the Ragged Fringe-orchid (Habenaria lacera) is a common sight in New England. It grows to twelve inches and blooms in June or July. Its lack of spectacular color is made up for in part by its ease of culture.

Of more imposing stature and coloring is the Large Purple Fringe-orchid (Habenaria fimbriata). The flowering stalks of this orchid grow from two feet high and the blooms are very fragrant. It is quite easy to establish anywhere in rich garden soil that is partially shaded. Habenaria fimbriata has a smaller sister, the small Purple Fringe-orchid, which is similar except that it blooms several weeks earlier, lacks the fragrance, and prefers deeper shade than does the Large Purple Fringe-orchid. The flowers are also somewhat deeper in color.

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For general garden use it is difficult to find a more valuable little Orchid than the Showy Orchis (Orchis spectabilis). Two delightful blooms of fragrant white and lavender perch atop Orchis (Orchis spectabilis). Two 3 Mill River Road

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The American Home, June, 1935
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sand—will stand shade. Equato-rium—18 in., both September and October—full sun. Fall annuals in white, violet, and blue:
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Sometimes Fuchsias, Heliotropes, or Geraniums are happily introduced into borders. One very attractive combination was planted around a large tree with the tall feathery pink Tamarisk for backing, and a massing of pink Snapdragon as the main planting. This was edged with Jersey Gem Viola, and accented with Fuchsia standards at intervals of eight feet. Another garden massed mixed Petunias in front of Tamarisk that was backed by coniferous evergreens. Japanese Anemones in both pink and white stood out against a background of young California Redwoods.

Fir, Yew, Cedar, Hemlock, or Arborvitae would all give much the same effect. Along the country lane that skirts the shore to my home, Japanese Anemones make an entirely different effect nodding over a white picket fence. My neighbor pins his faith on red Dahlias in every size, shape, form, and color; while Zinnias greet the fall for me, with here and there a tall Torch Lily, then massed Chrysanthemums of every type to carry on to swirlings snows against the green of Holly and Fir.

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