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Gardening for community and personal welfare

A NEWLY inspired suggestion for the development of a truly neighborhood organization of benefit to an entire community in an astonishing number of ways.

It all started with a Library established by the Junior League in a small community a few miles back of Greenwich, in a building known as The North Mianus Recreation Center, owned by the town. Among its two hundred members were a number of boys and young men of the neighborhood, between sixteen and thirty years of age, whose lives at the time seemed to need direction along career lines. A regular worker in the Library had the thought of guiding their reading into constructive vocational channels and toward their natural bent-gardening, which proved to be an inspiration and the start of an extremely exciting project. A few books on gardening were sufficient to form a nucleus around which to build an educational program. The next step was identifying within the group of boys, a natural leader of nineteen, with high school and trade school background, whose interest along gardening lines was keen and sincere, and asking him to select other boys of the group who might be counted upon for substantial, continuing interest in gardening, sufficient to warrant forming a garden club.

The group met and in orderly fashion selected a complete corps of officers, including executive, vice president, recording and corresponding secretary, treasurer, librarian, publicity officer, and four delegates, including two representatives from the boys' group and two from the Junior League membership. It was called the North Mianus Garden Club with Mrs. Ernest Moncrieff as chairman. A constitution was drawn up and accepted, including within its classes following objects:

1. To be a self-supporting organization built on fundamentals aimed toward building character.
2. To coordinate the interests of those desiring better and more ornamental gardens.
3. To simulate interest in cooperative gardening, giving all members a common interest.
4. To aid in the protection of wild flowers and birds (a provision coinciding with the conservation laws under the Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut).
5. To study the fine art of gardening in all its aspects.
6. To form into a mutual Employment Department under the president, and supervise the Connecticut State College, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, for home and community service (which gives the club a percentage of the wages of those employed to cover part of dues.)
7. To locate all points of historical interest in the community.
8. To develop various projects.

At the very first meeting justification of the endeavor was discovered, for it was very plain that innate appreciation, combined with natural skill in handling the pick and shovel, could attain tremendous results. By encouraging the boys with intelligent direction, it proved possible for them to develop into experts, skilled gardeners.

Less possible, but using the same naturalness, suitability and lasting qualities.

It is truly surprising to realize the almost limitless possibilities in interests and topics and endeavors that have come logically into the scope of this Garden Club.

A competition in the arranging of winter bouquets was one thing that came about naturally as the result of a visit to the estate of a Mr. and Mrs. Smith, where ground cover was inspired from the standpoint of making the best possible use of natural surroundings, adapted and somewhat adjusted according to principles of landscape architecture. The boys were inspired to use the same natural materials in arranging their own small " estates," in this case winter bouquets, which were judged according to variety of material, naturalness, suitability and lasting qualities.

A prize, out of the proceeds of sale of these bouquets, was awarded the winner.

A STUDY of bulbs developed as the boys indicated this as one thing very much wanted, and to top this a nurseryman gave a practical talk and demonstration which were of inestimable value to the club members.

The making of Christmas greens for sale was another logical undertaking, and one carried out on a most businesslike basis. To begin with, the club had experts demonstrate how to construct various types of Christmas wreaths and to point out the various wanted sizes. Secondly, by way of collecting material, the Club, rooted on thrift, discovered that a highway was being cleared by the state and the white pines burned; these were salvaged and used to great advantage. Also, it was learned that the spraying of branches from the spruces along its borders and a certain cut-off about to be built, trees were being cleared, so the members helped in the cutting and were repaid by becoming owners of the hemlocks. In a third instance, a waterway required the trimming of branches from the spruces along its borders and a certain cut-off, branches served well for the arrangement of various combinations of greens. As a result of all this, orders were taken, and final deliveries of wreaths made at top speed. The boys received a percentage of the proceeds, and the balance created a revolving investment capital for further projects.

The manufacture of decorative birds for the garden is still another taking with the Club. The chairman wrote general instructions on paper, active member group handled the entirely by themselves, each boy taking at the jigsaw, sandpapering, filing, until the article was finished—a sample of definite vocational education incidentally.

ANOTHER intensely absorbing a the Club was determined by themselves. It was planned to have lectures by a well-known Landscape architect on the subject of estate plan design. The thesis was soon changed, boys had a ready understanding of natural information about trees, shrubs, flowers, and wanted practical information to help them obtain better jobs or to advertise own gardening problems with greater gence. So, to begin with, the lecturing on such subjects as "Hotbeds and Cold Frames," "Their Construction and Use." Projects brought certain interests and topics and endeavors that have come logically into the scope of this Garden Club.

The building of an out-of-doors was another endeavor with multiplicity for not only did it afford instructing laying up of out-of-door stone work has provided a place where the picnics and roasts and now is a social activity.

The Club has now concluded the element of a water system, installed the courtesy of the Federated Garden Clubs of Greenwich building, and also water for garden with a pool which eventually contain many rare plants.

The various ramifications of the gardening in general is offering an insight into the nature of unknown talents boys themselves. One has taken to architectural sketches of buildings. An infinite index of his major interest. Or more concerned in the horticultural gardening, or in the handcrafts, den ornamental and immediately landscape recreation grounds.

All of this is only a start. There is to the possibilities of benefit to the boys themselves and to the entire community. A North Mianus Garden Club Junior has been held in many of the Federated Garden Clubs of Connecticut. Also a prize in the Connecticut Tercentenary Fairfield County competition for land their recreational grounds. The Club firmly established, hopes to welcome club at various meetings held in the lar clubrooms. Moreover, these are from time to time in cooperation with the Social Service Department as a center. The whole community is a gardening endeavor, and will proceed.
experiments on actual
show value of antiseptic
ment in controlling colds
or any member of your fam-
troubled with colds read the
ring carefully. It suggests a
ly that may help you as it has
d others.
the winters of 1930-31, 1931-32,
1934, medical supervisors se-
l large numbers of people and
ed them into two groups. One
gurgled with Listerine. The
roup did not. At the end of
winter, the number of colds con-
ed by each group was compared.

tical experiments on actual
show value of antiseptic
ment in controlling colds

is the answer: Germs associated with
colds and sore throat are killed by
millions when Listerine is used as a
gargle. Nature is given a helping
hand in resisting germ invasion.

Think of what the last cold you had
cost you, in discomfort, incompati-
ence, and dollars and cents; then ask
yourself if the twice-a-day Listerine
treatment isn’t worth trying. Lambert
Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mis-
souri.

Tests show
LISTERINE USERS
catch fewer colds
than
NON-USERS

This comfort-
ing result was
noted:
Fewer Colds and
Sore Throat

In a majority of the tests those who
gurgled Listerine twice a day or
often caught fewer colds than non-
gurglers.

When Listerine users did catch
cold, their colds were milder in char-
acter and of shorter duration than
colds of non-users. And note this:
Users of Listerine had fewer cases of
sore throats.

Listerine kills germs in throat
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COUGH DROP
ends throat tickle
relieves irritation
checks coughs

LISTERINE
SODIUM CHLORIDE

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THE WEST TERRACE WITH ROSE-PINK HYDRANGEAS IN WHITE TUBS
THE WALL, AND PINK BEGONIAS AROUND THE TRUNK OF THE ELM
California bungalow brought up to date

At an old house out of cheerless c Nimtry and lift it to the front rank is more of an achievement, cer- tain to start afresh with every feature signed at the beginning. And so it this bungalow in Pa'dena, Cali- originally bare and uninspired, it was up” by the addition of decorative become a home of charm and signifi- the foundation was exceedingly mod- e years ago and added on to here at different times, the house spreads over the ground with complete ease of pretense, untrammeled by a of symmetry or conventional de- represent success is due to a combina- his simple modesty plus the added n of thoughtful details. This is the house which can only grow out of real love of the owners, supple- by an intelligent choice of profes- Persistence.

In front a wide terrace was added, units in white wooden boxes, wooden painted a sunny yellow, flowers in yellow pots, and an interesting over the large rounded window of ing room. Vines, flowers at the edge terrace, and sympathetic planting add to the pleasure of the effect. The wis- e clothing the corner of the roof dining room windows, the delicate

THE FRONT TERRACE WITH ITS SMOOTH FLOORING OF FLAGSTONES AND GRASS, PLANTS IN WHITE BOXES AND WHITE OR YELLOW POTS, AND BENCHES PAINTED YELLOW. HOW IMPORTANT THE PLANTING IS MAY BE SEEN BY COMPARING THE PICTURE ABOVE WITH THE VIEW TAKEN BEFORE
THE FLAGGED AREA, WITH A DOOR AND SIMPLE WHITE IRON RAILING FROM THE WEST BEDROOM, MAKES A SECOND LIVING TERRACE, HALF IN SUN AND HALF SHADE. PLANTS IN POTS ALONG THE WALL COPING.

row of snapdragons along the terrace edge, the highing to accent the corners of the retaining wall, and softness to the structure.

At the rear, which faces south, a covered terrace in the Southern Colonial tradition fills a space between two projecting wings. The white trace iron supports and railing gives delicacy and sophistication to the house. Extending immediately from the southeast corner of the house, a rectangular lily pool, this...
COOL WHITE WALLS AND CEILING, WHITE VENETIAN BLINDS AND DELICATE CAST IRON SCROLLS, GREEN CHAIR COVERS AND LUXURIOUS VINES GIVE THIS PROTECTED LIVING TERRACE COMFORT AND DECORATION AT ALL SEASONS.

treatment of water giving particular cause too often we see water kept fear-distance from the house. All danger of is eliminated by keeping insect-eating the water. In the rear of the house the old palms contrast with the low lines line.

west side of the building is a series of dressing rooms, etc., projecting in irregu-umfortable fashion one beyond another.

and steps on the south side (opposite), n in the Southern Colonial spirit, morning sitting room. The great value tion is plainly shown by comparing the pictured before the alterations were the west a bedroom door opens on ragged terrace where yellow painted id yellow pots of nasturtiums on wall ain add cheer.

hounds include a small English garden whitewashed brick, with lead figures and

PLACE BETWEEN THE TWO WINGS IS CHARMINGLY FILLED IVY POOL, WITH BRICK WALKS ON EACH SIDE. THE IVY ON IRON GRILLES AND THE VENETIAN BLINDS IS KEPT INDER CONTROL. POTS OF PETUNIAS, ROCK PLANTS AND S KEEP THE LOW LEVEL REQUIRED IN THE CENTER SECTION
A little flower bed

and something doing all through the sea

With only a very small bed you can plant perennials which opens up to give at least some little bloom all through the year. There will be a lull in mid-summer but then gayety can be had by a few annuals which come and go in the season. But this can be a drawback. Annuals have to be planted every year; whereas, the perennials, once planted, many of them increase in production as the years come and go. A few things like such generous growers that after three years it is necessary to arrange and take out the surplus. The point is, that if you have a little bit of garden to devote to a flower bed you can have something doing all through the year.

At this time, we are not considering the spring bulbs. Any event, should be thought of as adjuncts to the other plants. Moreover, they were planted in the fall and what we are about now is what you can accomplish in your garden a winter time passes, and you can begin to plant again. During this winter [illegible] time to think over things and make your plans. As a suggestive aid, a selection covering the year's bloom has been arranged, shown in the accompanying scheme. A suggestion, merely, because it tells you what to do, whereas, you had better take the opportunity to make the selections to fit your fancy and substitute your own choice, there, for some plant that you had better than the one suggested in the accompanying scheme.

The perennials have been called the backbone of the flower border because they are, more or less, perennials. Usually more than less, as a matter of fact, with a minimum of attention. A bed planted with such things is a fine for a number of years without care and satisfaction. Do not consider that any planting is unalterable and complete, and whatever you may plan to plant in the coming spring, member to set the plants apart enough apart to allow for growth; also, to permit additions from time to time. Naturally, the taller plants, generally, will be placed to the rear, and the very low growing ones in the front of the bed.

Now, these herbaceous plants may just as well be set in the following arrangement:

PERENNIALS HAVE BEEN CALLED THE BACKBONE OF THE FLOWER BORDER BECAUSE THEY REQUIRE A MINIMUM OF ATTENTION

E. BADE

THE PRIMROSE IS THE EMBLEM OF EARLY SPRING DAYS. THE PEACHLEAF BELLOFLOWER, AND VARI-COLORED CARRY THROUGH THE OLD SUMMER GAYETY. THE DAIMTY DAISY-LIKE BLUE FLAX USHERS IN THE EARLY SUMMER
Where spring bulbs were the fall and, to a large degree, you can disregard the placing of earlier bulbs because they set through the ground to their bloom before the perennials thoroughly going.

In the selection of plants to the bed, the important consideration is the location of the bed itself. In the great majority, the very majority of the popular flower perennials of our gardens are low and will do their best exposed to the full glare of the sun. Other precautions being, see, that there is adequate food in the soil and water at all times to counteract excessive drought.

The same time, there are quite a number of perennial that will thrive fairly well in partial shade and a few in deep shade, and among the more tolerant of that type are the forms of Astilbe (it used to be the florist's spirea) which grow splendidly in slightly exposed places, provided always, has plenty of water. These Astilbes are, many of them, dusky colored—in shades of cream, and bright rosy crim. welcome variants from the pure white.

Selecting perennials, you can give your fancy the possible range—tall, short, wide spreading, slender—almost any type of plant is available; the selection merely resolves itself to a question of you really want. And, in this connection, don't skimp the foliage character—the sword-like upright of the Iris; the fern-like cut of the Astilbe leaf; the flat leaf of the Pansy, etc.

All of the perennial plants, especially the tall growers, will be more pleasing in the garden if planted with some background of a hedge or border of shrubs or taller trees; and many of the plants that belong by to rock gardens may be planted with equal advantage in small masses in the general mixed border.

In any kind of planting, the best effect will be obtained by using a fairly broad bed—never less than four feet wide, in groups or colonies of several individuals of one kind; rather than indiscriminate mixing.

For edgings use Boxwood or perhaps some annual as Little Gem Sweet Alyssum.
Once a gardener always a gardener
"...and cure is none" — Agamemnon

NORMA KNIGHT JONES

You do not need a pack of cards or a roulette table to become a gambler. To gamble means to risk something of value on a chance, and gambling as a steady occupation is a doubtful performance. But every year I become a gambler of the deepest dye for I always take a chance on a garden. The ancients exalted Chance as a divinity, they made sacrifices to her and tried cunningly to catch her napping, but she was always alert to thwart them. Every year I, too, with a seed and a plot of ground plunge into the most exciting gamble in the world; I too try to assuage the goddess of Chance. Nothing stops me; no priggish failure to achieve the desired perfection of result daunts my3 soaring spirit. Though the old vicious goddess of Chance has for two years sent drought and drooping buds, I go back to my planting. Like the most optimistic of gamblers who always expects to break the bank, I always expect to have the perfect garden. Life is largely expectation in any line, and no amount of drought seems to discourage the grand old hope of the gardener. Once a gardener, always a gardener. There is something in the very sacred art of dropping a mysterious and tiny seed into the ground that gets into my blood, and refuses to be cured. It is a fever that renders one impervious to the whims of fate. Every expectation expands into new hope, every end is a new beginning. Given a plot of ground and a few seeds and the rabid gardener may achieve that happy insensibility that is one of the first requisites in the fine art of living. Mountains may walk in Italy, Hitler may deliver another ultimatum, balloons may pierce the stratosphere; it does not greatly matter, I have taken a chance on a garden.

I do believe that any man or woman who has gone pleasantly mad over gardening is reasonably safe from all temptations of a worldly sort. In fact, I once heard a very wise old man giving advice to a youth about to wed. "My son," said the wise man, "Marry a woman who likes to garden and give her a garden to work, she will then be free from the usual female folly." Unfortunately the youth did not heed the advice, as youths often do not, but he married a flaxen-haired lass who did not know a Lupin from a Daisy and cared nothing about learning. The youth lived to regret it.

Whoever gives himself faithfully and without reservations to a garden will not even note the temptations of the world, he will not have time. We get out of life what we put into it, so says the law, but a garden returns the measure pushed down and running over. Nothing gives so much in itself as a garden, it is enchantment and excitement, rolled into one lovely experience. More material honors weigh lightly against a perfect Dahlia that I myself have brought to a perfection of form and color. There is a certain brilliant artist in the east who merely grunts when you praise his exquisite handling of lights and shadows but he actually purrs if you wax eloquent over his Delphiniums. Even a mistake in a garden sometimes returns surprising beauty. I once dropped a Dahlia bulb in a clinder path and to my happy astonishment, a huge mauve blossom was the result.

The true gardener starts with the seed. Buying a half-grown plant from a florist is like adopting a half-grown child, you have none of the happy thrill of getting it started in life. The real gardener never begins at this half-way point. In fact, he gets the thrill of his life growing his own seed; it is something like being in on the cosmic plane—it is creation.

You may catch the garden fever in many different ways; its germ, like that of many fevers, is elusive. You may buy a house with a yard, you may replant an old farmhouse and see the challenge of the virgin landscape, or you may see a garden that is a thing of beauty, or some friend may purposely infect you by sending your name to a nursery. And if about the middle of January you receive a remarkable volume called a "seed catalogue," you had better beware! There is no more fascinating occupation than sifting before a roaring wood fire, snow beating its soft white wings against the window, and reading a seed catalogue. Then is when the fever begins to burn in your veins, the whole thing looks so simple! Just the idea, a small plot of ground and a seed; it does seem simple but I warn you, you have to work with all the frenzied industry of the bee and all the subtlety of a general to achieve results like the pictures. Once you begin to make lists and get out your checkbook, there is no hope for a new evening dress for you!

Even the bypaths of seed catalogues are fascinating. I spend my winter evenings on the farm with those insidious things, the seed catalogues, and I became keenly interested in Gourds. Their strange shapes, their decorative possibilities fascinated me but I read farther and to my sheer amazement I found I could grow my own dishrags. There is a Gourd that is open mesh on the inside and when I spoke of it to a traveled friend, I found that they were very old. In Russia the solemn faced Soviet women wore them for hats—sort of an open mesh beret. Artists use them to wipe their paint brushes, thrifty French women use them for their sponges. There seemed to be no end of their utility. I took a chance on the Gourd only raised three sad looking ones. For the drought was the reason, they are the necessary companion, the dish washer.

At any rate, the chain of ideas and facts was worth my time. There is no hint to the bypaths of a catalogue. I even use for a charming and unique word by old Horace Walpole, a man of invention. The word is "serendipity" and I start off on one track with one idea and somewhere else with lots of ideas. It is lightful word, though no one has time to think what he has learned!

Since it is true that the more ideas we have, the more we develop, so the ideas engendered by seed catalogues merely the answers to the law of nature growth. When we have checked our sent our checks, there is a period of imaginative fancy. How shall we make garden, where, and when? Then we have to observe other gardeners and see how turn the trick.

There are three ways to make a go of it. First there is the grand plan. This consists of dismissing the garden as a purely decorative accessory to a charming life. In garden you may walk in a froth of white with a modern flower basket. Even a modern gardener with a modern garden is like a modern gentleman who carries no personal sense of achievement. Gardening in the grand manner is like the grand manner, superficial and fritial but it is decorative.

I read the other day the most amusing story of gardening in the most modern manner, swift, artificial, and impressive nurseryman was delighted one day with woman's voice, suave and dignified.

[Please turn to page 12]
The importance of economy in small house design

R. W. SEXTON

ECONOMY is such an important factor in the design of a small house that architect finds it necessary, due to the limits on the cost of such a house, to depend almost entirely on good lines and using proportions to attain an interesting composition. Additional interest may be imparted, however, without increasing the cost, by a judicious combination of structural materials or even by the use of color as a means of ornamentation. The house of Mr. C. F. Ransford, at White Plains, N. Y., which Theodore Hards, architect, designed recently, is sited on a level piece of land and, although the emphasis on horizontal lines in the design serves to effect a closer relationship between the house and its site, roof lines are sufficiently broken to form an interesting mass. The walls of the first floor are of rough stone, the texture of which contrasts strikingly with the horizontal movement of the clapboards above, further accentuating the horizontal movement of the composition. But stone and wood have been painted white to effect unity

Colonial adapted to White Plains, N. Y.

The importance of economy in small house design
Mr. Htty Henderson, Interior Dist. throughout. The shutters are painted a gray, while the front door, the lamppost, window boxes and the rain barrel have been treated in red, relieving monotony and introducing a note of cordiality and informality.

The plan of the house, too, is based largely on economy. The rooms are not large but proportioned to give an effect of spaciousness while every inch of floor space has been put to practical use. The kitchen is particularly well planned—a successful adaptation of the called “U” plan. All working appliances, including the sink, the stove, and the various cabinets with shelves, cupboards, and counters, have been placed to form a “U” so that meals may be prepared, served, and put away with a minimum of effort and a great saving of steps. The cabinet at one side, of table height, acts as a partition to form a breakfast alcove with the opportunity of using the top of the cabinet as a serving table.

In the two outside walls of this alcove, the window space has been made large, making the room especially bright and cheerful for the noon meal of the day.

The kitchen is equipped with a gas range, monel metal sink, electric refrigerator, and inlets of baked enamel with special composition linoleum sink top and counters and snapboards, trimmed with satin finish stainless steel metal edges. The cabinets include drawers, cupboards, towel driers, delivery compartments, planning desk, telephone space, broom closet, serving counter, etc. The kitchen range is a Universal model flush top type and includes a drawer broiler, self lighting aluminum burner with heat control, two service drawers, porcelain butter reflector tray, porcelain lined oven, and lin...
DOUBLK DECKER BED WITH THE FEELING OF THE SEA SUGGESTED IN SHIP MOTIFS IS THE ANSWER TO MANY A BOY’S DREAM OF A ROOM OF HIS OWN.
The house is of frame construction throughout, on a concrete foundation, with double floors throughout and stone and brick chimneys. Exterior walls of the first story are finished with dressed stone with 12"-cedar clapboards above, while the roof is of edge-grained cedar shingles. All exterior walls and the ceiling of the second floor are packed with water-proofed rock wool in bats to prevent loss of heat in winter and to retain the cool air in summer. Metal weather stripping is applied to all door and window openings to further this idea. The windows are of the double-hung type. All interior walls and ceilings are plastered and in most of the rooms the walls are hung with wallpaper. The hall walls are treated with feather-edged vertical panels with elliptical arches, while the stair is Early American in design with closed string and delicately turned balusters and newels and a silk rope hand guide. The fireplace wall of the living room is entirely paneled in pine, while the dining room features two shell top corner china cupboards, a dado rail, window valances, and cornice.

Theodore Richards
Architect

Even in the selection and arrangement of furniture thought has been given to economy of space as shown by the position of the dressing table in front of a wide window in the room. All wallpaper has been used throughout the house. All photographs © Harold Haliday Coos.
here's a baker's dozen!  

THIS IS THE SEASON OF GOOD RESOLUTIONS, MANY OF WHICH WILL BE CONNECTED WITH TIME, SO LET US CONSIDER CLOCKS AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS NEW YEAR

Sketches by
Miriam Bartlett

NORMA KASTL

In the New Year at twelve is a dignified clock of Chippendale design, made of burl walnut and the top ornament—a Chinese fret motif—is repeated in stenciled color on the silvered dial. It strikes hours and the half hours and you may have it either with an eight-day movement electrically equipped. It is a handsome striking clock and just the style that one makes to the mantelpiece of a room furnished in 18th century English pieces.

In extreme contrast to this traditional type in the New Year at twelve is a dignified clock of Chippendale design, made of burl walnut and the top ornament—a Chinese fret motif—is repeated in stenciled color on the silvered dial. It strikes hours and the half hours and you may have it either with an eight-day movement electrically equipped. It is a handsome striking clock and just the style that one makes to the mantelpiece of a room furnished in 18th century English pieces.

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Western plants for eastern rock gardens

Brodiaea bicolor a showy relative of the onion family without its overpowering odor. The small bulbs are hardy, but must be planted five or six inches deep in well-drained soil. The umbels of big blue and white flowers have almost everlasting qualities, valuable as cut flowers.

Calochortus parryi blooms as a pale lavender silken bowl filled to over-flowing with hair; appropriately named Calf's-ears. A hardy, easily grown bulb. Improves in culture producing many flowers from a single bulb. Requires drainage; must be protected in

Dierendra oregana, the latest addition to the family of native Bleeding-hearts. Silver plated leaves and good heads of creamy-white flowers, the tips touched with purple. In its native home in the Siskiyous it grows on dry, open hillsides, usually at the base of some huge boulder. In the garden, good-natured for mountaineers, in almost any good garden soil.

Hesperichium fumile, one of the most appealing of all dwarf flowers. Wide star shaped white or tinted with pastel shades of pink and lavender and open close to the ground, stubby root crowns easily destroyed by digging. Should be planted in gravelly soil which may remain undisturbed. Because of size, colonies should be used rather than single

Phlox adiurgens, queen of the western Phlox, most easily grown of all. Requires sharp drainage, as do all of its relatives. Will do well in many gardens if this is provided in a semi-shaded spot. The pink and white coloration, the two shading into each other are lovely.

Polemonium pulcherrimum, a high mountain denizen of the timberline chinks takes to garden conditions. Abundant blossoms of pale blue with centers of soft yellow, very attractive. Thrives in good garden soil but graceful for a little noon-day shade in hot ex
Planning garden club programs

FRANCES HANNAY

WELL attended garden club meetings are usually the result of well-planned and interesting programs. Next to the president, the program chairman fills the most important position in the club. The chairman and her committee share the responsibility of outlining the courses which will supply the seasonable needs of the members. The variety of subjects is limitless and may range from seed germination to garden design. The chairman should carefully consider the choice of subjects in relation to the type of gardening the members follow. The capable chairman will always have some program material in reserve, as even the best laid plans are not infallible. Often a member of another club, who has recently given a talk or a paper and who has her subject fresh in her mind, will substitute on a program.

Garden clubs, as a general rule, cannot spend much if anything for speakers, but advanced gardeners, nurserymen, tree surgeons, and landscape architects are usually generous in addressing clubs on their specialties. Many clubs enjoy illustrated lectures and, with a little planning, can secure slides accompanied by a printed lecture, for a small rental or express charges. Exhibits always add interest to a program, and some clubs make it a rule that each member, who has anything new or outstanding in her garden, must bring it to share with the other members. Frequently meetings can be given over to demonstrations of flower arrangements, showing the right and wrong way to arrange the same flowers. Flower arrangement of a general nature, is usually a happy choice for program material at a meeting preceding the club’s flower show.

The ideal programs for the year, in order to be well-rounded, should include the following subjects: practical instructions for raising flowers, how to arrange flowers to secure artistic effects, and horticultural information in regard to conservation and civic activities. Members should be urged to make talks or write papers on certain subjects, and a round table discussion with questions from the members is invaluable. This is a particularly good opportunity to give members help with their garden problems, usually at the time they need it most. Many clubs answer the roll-call with various items of gardening information. For example, in one club, the members when responding, tell what is blooming in their gardens at that time, in another club, members give the name of a new bulb, plant, or shrub which they are trying for the first time. Every club has one or two adventurous gardeners who constantly try new things, and the wise chairman gives their experiments a little publicity, as it encourages them and may inspire others.

Program material for talks and papers

Soil preparation
Rock gardens and pools (including planting)
Seed boxes and flats (might include coldframes and hotbeds)
Hardy lilies that will naturalize
How to lengthen the life of cut flowers
Fertilizers and mulches
Garden pests and their remedies
Native trees and shrubs, their care and planting
Planting for continuous bloom
What to prune and what to spray
Planting in the shade
Color in the garden through berries and foliage
Compost: how to make a compost pile
Care of house plants
Study of judging points for flower shows
Monthly program material:
JANUARY—
Terrariums and dish gardens
Care of house plants
Types of soil and their requirements
Review of the new garden books
Methods of making and renovating lawns
FEBRUARY—
What is new in the catalogs
Necessity and methods of spring pruning
Study of commercial fertilizers
Review of garden magazines
What and when to spray in the garden
MARCH—
Spring division of perennials
Planting for fragrance
Pools and water gardening
Dahlia culture
Annuals to plant in the cutting garden
APRIL—
Planting for continuous bloom
Highway beautification
Chrysanthemums, varieties and culture
Plant diseases and their care
Summer flowering bulbs
MAY—
Insect pest control
Old-fashioned garden flowers
Study of flower show judging points
Principles of flower arrangement
Garden pilgrimage
JUNE—
New varieties of Roses
The garden as an outdoor living room
Planting for the shady garden
Suggested planting for porch and window boxes
Summer care of the garden
JULY—
Civic planting
The use of summer mulches
Drought-resisting plants
The summer care of trees and lawns
Vines
AUGUST—
Perennials to be grown from seed for next year’s garden
Summer care of Roses

[Please turn to page 73]
Perhaps it has already occurred to you that something very definite has happened in these fields in design. Not only are you finding it far easier to make good but also you are finding greater beauty at lower prices than you ever did before. That "something" that you have covered is associated with the movement in home furnishings that America has ever known, and said that no other field reflects it more clearly and decidedly than these.

Today's decorative fabrics and retail stores are thrilling places, real news in the making. The SRI of the new wallpapers. A new spirit is at work, a creative spirit such as has never been known before. It is bringing in its wake a new era. You will recall that only as short a time ago as the late 1920s the drapery department consisted of certain fabrics, definitely of a type. There were, for instance, traditional damasks, copies in various yarns of old Italian and French museum pieces. There were cretonnes, also reiterations of the same. There were the reps, monk's weaves, velvets, and so on, all definitely limited to these fabrics and in color as well, were scarcely known, except to the decorator.

Wallpaper was in the doldrums. We had passed the stage of imitations, and the tastes of the '20s dictated painted walls as a substitute for wallpaper. The common man could not afford the triteness of things. People had begun to think more about their homes and what went into them. The home became the center of life. They wanted color, good taste, more charm.

A handful of fabric manufacturers, and one wallpaper firm, experiment. After a few tests they found to be true what they had thought: smart fabrics and wallpapers at popular prices were wanted. One manufacturer spent a large fortune in making this experiment
esign for American homes

fabric and wallpaper design

familiar with the new design movement now taking place in American homes. This is a thrilling era in history, and one which every American should watch closely and applaud. The first an design and designers have come into their own. It is a thrilling era in history, and one which every American should watch closely and applaud.

The result was the finest styling spirit that wallapers at popular prices had ever seen. A new group of pioneers in decorative prints thus led the way. The aspirations of the past were falling more and more into disrepute; styled products were accepted first and eagerly. The day of the design in printed things for the home dawned, for it was soon discovered that they had an important part to play, and that design could not-and would affair that it has been.

This new concept of style and beauty in printed fabrics and wallpapers has meant to the American home. Today it is possible to buy, at popular prices. You will soon see. A look over the new printed fabrics and wallpapers, you will soon see that they have certain characteristics in common. These arc: a simplicity of form in which the elimination of the unnecessary is the foundation; a new technique in design which gives flat surfaces to and beautifully conceived color harmonies. As you study them, you will realize that while many of the designs are atognizable as by their inspiration, that they have a new appearance, richer, more charming, and exhilarating. You will realize too that slavish copying from European forms has ended. A pattern may be from an Early American, Georgian, or Louis XVI source, but it has been reinterpreted in a new sophisticated way.

A design theme dating from the most ancient art, are seen today in a clean-cut simple way by their designers. A pattern may be from an Early American, Georgian, or Louis XVI source, but it has been reinterpreted in a new sophisticated way.

For instance, garden favorites, enlarged many times their natural size so that they take on a look of tropical plants, and with it a new decorative impressive-ant-sized leaves are another favorite modern theme. A later trend, and one only now beginning, is a wave of primitive designs. We see more and more the naïve outlines of birds and flowers, their primitive origins, reinterpreted in a new sophisticated way that is charming. You will notice too in studying the new decorative prints that both fabrics and wallpapers achieve a completeness of impression and simplicity that we had before through the use of two, three, and...
Fabrics on these pages:

(10) The familiar sweet pea enlarged many times its size giving it a dramatic note suitable both for traditional and modern interiors. In gray and white flowers, green foliage on black. Designed by Scott Wilson for Titus Blatter & Co.


(13) The scope and variety of today’s fabric designs is suggested in this chenille background, designed by Will Fuston, for the game show From Waverly Fabrics. Brown and white checks with green and henna chenille make an effective and smart color combination to build around.

(14) A Neo Classico damask has a circular scalloped motif comprising varied size stars. By Ann Siler of Orlonka Mills.


Shown on page 20:

1. A simple floral treatment designed to lie flat on the wall; its gray background is a series of hair-line stripes in warm and cool colors leading the eye to a room. Flowers in lemon yellows and brown. Design by Isabel Croce for Imperial Fabrics.

2. At first glance this wallpaper has a decidedly Victorian air, but more careful notice will reveal the motif is made up of the plant life of tropical water. A chinoiserie version in which the ground is white and brown. Design by John Little for Kun-Kon-Ko-Ma Wallco Co.

3. Chinese figurines drawn and printed in the modern manner; shadows eliminated, the whole design executed on several tones of one color. That shown is in Chinese red and pink on green ground. Smart both in the Georgian and in the modern room. Designed by John Little for Imperial Fabrics.

4. An interesting example of a new handling of a floral design, this wallpaper designed by John Little for Richard E. Tilshead. On the wall it suggests a water color by means of broad brush strokes. It shows two new "flat" techniques. It combines bright blue, black, and gray on white ground.


6. "Picnic," a charming arrangement of humble kitchen objects, which on the wall suggests a crayon drawing. A new version of a wall treatment for the kitchen: the table joining dinette. It was designed by John Little for Imperial Fabrics.

Top of page 21:


8. A delightfully simple paper for the Colonial or maple room. By James Komiloff for Baker Smith & Page, Inc. The simple suggestion of the classic swag motif is interpreted in today’s manner, yet it retains its classic dignity and is very adaptable to powder rooms and white.

9. Of course you recognize at once that this is a new interpretation of the old slide idea. In this, American themes are used instead, in a simple two-color execution, green on white. Design by Scott Wilson for Richard E. Tilshead.

at the most five colors in one pattern. These have been as beautifully worked out as fine piano chords. You will find this use of fewer colors in one pattern easier to work with in planning room schemes. The dominant color sets the key; the minor notes are developed in upholstery fabrics and in your decorative accessories. They help to take all the mystery from the words “interior decoration.”

With this great movement in decorative design has come a palette of clear jewel colors never before seen in any but the most exclusive fabrics. No sooner is a color tone introduced as a prestige note in higher priced fabrics than it appears in inexpensive papers and fabrics. The choice is almost unlimited; the possibility of working out individual color schemes as varied as there are tastes in America. Especially smart now are the clear gray tones, such as platinum or silver; emerald green, aquamarine, and turquoise, instead of the reseda green of a few years back; blues are in a high place of fashion, and may be had in tones ranging from clear delphinium and chalk blues to deep, clear marine tones; shell and dusty pinks have taken the place of peach; clear yellows of brown golds; lime, coral, raspberry, plum—endless, you see, in variety, but all clear in tone, even the dusty tones which are new.

The day has dawned when each room in the house sets its own purpose through its decoration. Fabrics and wallpaper are of utmost importance in this role. A boy’s room now is definitely a boy’s room, if the background, the walls, and the fabrics make it so. A playroom is known at once by these means. A clump of berries, a cotton ball, a piece of candy, a scene from the words “interior decoration.”

"Feathers and Tassels," a modern version of an old favorite classical theme, designed for smart powder rooms. Greens on white, James Komiloff for Thomas Strahan Co.

(8) A delightfully simple paper for the Colonial or maple room. By James Komiloff for Baker Smith & Page, Inc. The simple suggestion of the classic swag motif is interpreted in today’s manner, yet it retains its classic dignity and is very adaptable to powder rooms and white.

(9) Of course you recognize at once that this is a new interpretation of the old slide idea. In this, American themes are used instead, in a simple two-color execution, green on white. Design by Scott Wilson for Richard E. Tilshead.
Mr. Little was born of a pioneer family in Alabama. He received his art training in his homeland, Russia. He has been in the arts and crafts, having always been in a Breeder of livestock, but a trip to Niagara Falls is his career. He enrolled in the Buffalo Academy of Fine Art, eventually finding himself studying classic art and wallpapers as a hobby, but earning his living in textile work. In 1928 he launched his own studio, now at the top of New York's skyscrapers, with a partner, John Wynan architect. The work from this studio has made an impression on the decorative prints field.

Mr. Little uses a traditional design, he gives it a new richness distinctly creative. He is a pioneer in the flat technique, which he calls "Muralesque." In it he uses two tones of one color for shading or depth, rather than etched tones. The result is distinctly modern. He supplanted pencil and paper, instead he records his impressions in paper by means of paint and paint brush.

Little's folio of designs is an interesting maze of such designs. He is inspired by everything he sees or hears—sports scenes, kitchen cupboards, Wagner's Die, ballet dancers, avenues of flags—everything is transformed into paper or fabric with a freshness, a freshness distinctly his own.

Reeves' contribution to the fabric field has been singular. Her work will undoubtedly be woven into a textile design history. Her latest distinction was to be Guatemala by the Carnegie Institution as a research primitive American design. She returned with a wealth of such designs. Eight of her designs are now housed in the permanent textile collection of the Victoria and Albert Museum of London—a significant tribute, indeed. It is distinctly his own.
Of great interest is a stone architrave inspired by Tudor days. The iron grate with fire dogs attached is in keeping with the period. Hand-forged tongs and poker are laid across the stone hearth in the English manner. The good-looking Tudor plaster shield which hangs above is from Jacobson and Co. Mantel and accessories from William H. Jackson Co.

A homey early American grouping features a mellow mantel with a clipper ship plaque. Colonial polished andirons are supported by a brass jamb hook in the mantel and fireplace accessories from William H. Jackson. Miniature tea set and silhouettes, Westport Antique.

Left top, a charmingly simple colonial mantelpiece from Henry Miles & Sons, with brass fitments. There are any number of interesting ways of treating the over-mantel: a fine old portrait, flanked by old-fashioned prism drop lamps; a sporting print, accompanied by little porcelain huntsman figurines; an old map, with antique compasses either side; a fine colonial clock with groups of small prints to set it off, or a pair of hurricane candlesticks. Added elegance and delicacy for the Louis XVI mantel below it, also a Miles model, would come from a lovely bronze bust, with elaborate gilt candlesticks of the period; or a print, with porcelain ladies to grace it.
THE OVAL GILT MIRROR (OVINGTON'S) HANGS LIKE A LOCKET ABOVE THIS FRENCH MANTEL OF PAVONAZZO MARBLE FROM WILLIAM H. JACKSON Co. THE CRYSTAL CANDLABRAS (OVINGTON'S) WILL Glisten and sparkle charmingly in the firelight from the coal burning grate. Fire tools (William H. Jackson) are made of stainless steel with French gold handles.

Handsome effect is achieved when you use a Directoire Mantel with hearth, facings, and columns of light Pavonazzo marble. Andirons and fire set of regal gold (William H. Jackson). The romantic clouded crystal lovely Grecian shapes are lighted from within bulbs; very effective. They come from Pitt Petri.

Right: Exquisite proportions in a finely reeded Adam white wood with black marble facings, shining brass tools, and three-fold screen (William H. Jackson). The same which hangs above the mantelpiece in gay reds, yellows, comes from Ovington's. Just right are the old brass candlesticks from the Pross antique shop.

Photographs
by
F. M. Demarest
The garden now goes modern when hotbed heating is accomplished by electric cable. Here's the complete outfit, product of the General Electric Company, adequate for a two-sash frame, 6 x 6 ft. for ordinary current.

NEW ROSE "SAN DIEGO" WHICH WON FIRST PRIZE AND AWARD OF $250 AT SAN DIEGO NATIONAL ROSE SHOW; EXHIBITED BY F. S. HEATTT, A STRONG GROWING HYBRID TEA, A DEEP ORANGE-YELLOW; COLOR CROSS OF SHOT SILK AND MRS. C. W. EDWARDS FOR A TWO-SASH FRAME.

Winter is by no means a dead season if you really love your garden and remember it has been beautifully said that "God gave us memory so that we might have our roses in December." There is an absence of brilliant color in the flower beds because the annual showy flowers of summer are gone and, to a large extent, the tops of the herbaceous perennials which survive above the ground cannot be said to "adorn" the border. But, winter gardening by the fireside is not without its thrills. It is the time to make a mental survey of the year that is gone and, now, while your successes and your failures (particularly the latter) are fresh in your mind, to make a memorandum of some plant to be moved into a better position. Although you do not care to go out and accomplish much outdoor work at this time, make a written note and keep it handy in your working calendar for attention in the early spring. Look through back numbers of the magazine and refresh your memory on whatever may have caught your attention in the season of its occurrence and make your plans for the coming spring. Refresh your memory by reading. Make notes about what you want to do and, even more particularly, what you do not want to do this coming year.

Now, there is a good deal of inspiration to be had from the plant dealers' catalogs. Oh, yes, we know the old story about the seedsmen's catalogs being outstanding works of fiction; but that is a stale joke of the past era. The modern catalog is a compendium of information and inspiration. A good deal of work goes into the seedsmen's and nurserymen's catalogs and it is worth your while to study them carefully—not just take them as haphazard announcements.

Wind in winter is more devastating than wind in summer because the mass of foliage that the deciduous trees and shrubs carry in the summer time is actually a shield and windbreak. Planting a hedge around the garden or a border planting of shrubbery is good common sense practice and not just a matter of architectural design. Even the bare twigs in winter temper the strength of the winds and if there are spots in your garden where the wind whistles vigorously in winter, perhaps you might look there for the reason why some of the hardy plants that you have set out from time to time will not survive your conditions. Now is a good time to check up on that! You may not be able to plant a hedge now but you can put up some kind of shed—a screen of wood, or a frame with some kind of protecting material, that will temper the wind on the exposed side, and place your or early delivery of hedge plants, are particularly sensitive to winter. A Hemlock in your garden, into winter with plenty of leaves. Springtime came was almost dead almost pure gold. It was just wind whistling around the edges of the yard where you least expected it by an adjoining building. The fire was a Hemlock in such a condition will be off in short order; whereas, a plant standing in the open lawn its foliage perfectly well and it is a question of moisture in the soil. The jury is then largely mechanical plant may be protected from loose wrap or screen of cheesecloth can be removed in the spring as weather has warmed up. Even those closely adpressed leaves, Hesper, and Arborvitae, will not survive your conditions. Now is a good time to check up. Perhaps you have cleaned the garden, for earlier neatness and perhaps left a lot of them and, so, there is a problem. The garden, being the arthritic that it is, with plants brought from different parts of the world and differing soils and situations, and grown together in one community do not follow nature exactly and "just be" in nature's own manner. That is necessary, if only for the mingling of possible hiding places and perhaps some diseases that are invading the garden last year. Of course, did a partial fall clean-up! Now, the work. Where anything has been undone, clear up and put in order.

"What?" we hear. "Water every winter?" Yes, indeed, strange as it may seem, it is often very necessary. So is the Rhododendron, for the evergreen plants need moisture in the soil to supply their needs. The leaves of the Rhododendron, for the evergreen plants need moisture in the soil to supply their needs. The leaves of the Rhododendron, for the evergreen plants need moisture in the soil to supply their needs. The leaves of the Rhododendron, for the evergreen plants need moisture in the soil to supply their needs.
and usually recovers but you can help nature a lot by carefully removing the snow from the branches. Do this before a quick thaw which is likely to be followed by a sudden freeze, for then, you have an ice-weight to contend with and that is something different. You cannot knock off ice like you can the snow. Some trees are not so pliable and wide stretching, unbalanced branches simply snap under the load.

Don't garden by the clock, but by reason. Yes, indeed, strange it may seem after you have been told that bulb planting must be done in October and November to hear the suggestion to plant in midwinter. But many bulbs—Tulips and Daffodils even!—may in an emergency be planted even in late winter when the ground is frozen, by the simple expedient of building a bonfire on the selected spot and planting in the thawed-out ground. Not as good as earlier planting, to be sure, but better than not planting at all. Or make a hole with a crowbar, but put a little pad of sand under the bulb to facilitate drainage and thus keep it dry.

Really, there is no economy in saving a lot of seeds for next year. Better by far know that your season's supply of seeds is fresh. If you have got anything left over from last year, throw it away. Some of it may be all right but it isn't worth the risk. "How" seed is kept over is important. Eggplant and tomato you can handle almost any way and they will live on for three years without any appreciable loss of vigor but cabbages, cauliflower, lettuce, onion, and pepper require special handling in storage in an ice-box if they are to be kept alive. Let the seedsmen do all that and have his worries. It is better for you to buy fresh seed every year. Seeds cost very little, anyhow. It is even more important to get fresh flower seed and be more certain of results.
A snug northwestern home in Seattle, Wash.

STANDING HIGH ON A WOODED SLOPE, OVERLOOKING THE BLUE WATERS OF SOUND, IS A LITTLE HOUSE WHOSE WHITE WALLS REPEAT THE SNOWY CAPS OF SEVERAL MOUNTAIN PEAKS WHICH ARE WITHIN VIEW, WHOSE GREEN-BLUE AND SHI"TERS ECHTHE COLOR OF THE BROAD SOUND SPREAD OUT BELOW IT. THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. P. K. NICHOLS, SEATTLE, WASH. DETAILS, SEE PA...
Hardware for a hobby

HINGES and locks are mysterious and uninteresting to the average person until a frenzied moment in housebuilding when a hardware schedule is thrust before his eyes and he is asked to decide whether the interminable list of numbers and sizes represents what he desires in his house. Immediately they become all too interesting, but, as that critical time is generally reached toward the end of the long list of details to be made, the owner, somewhat fatigued, frequently chooses without sufficient consideration; and, oppressed by extras, economizes too heavily. The result, too often, gives poor material and poor design. It is important that a door should lock easily not only this year but five years from now, and also that the appearance of the hardware should give an interesting detail and not an ugly note to the exterior or interior of the house. A general advance knowledge of the subject of hardware, of the functions of some of its items, and of its cost will help one to purchase this material intelligently.

How much should the hardware for a house cost? Roughly speaking it is safe to figure one and one half per cent of the total cost of the house as a minimum. This, of course, varies with the details of the house and with how much special or hand wrought material the owner wishes to have. For instance, the type of window decided upon will have a great deal to do with the total hardware bill. Steel casements supply their own hardware, double hung require very little, and wooden casements and sash doors are the most expensive to equip. Special conditions, such as sliding doors, likewise increase the bill. As an example of price it would be difficult to equip most $8,000 houses with satis-
plating has begun to wear subtly give a room a down-at-the-heel appearance even when one is not conscious of the reason. At this point one might say that poor installation is often the cause of improper functioning. Frequently the carpenter should receive blame meted out to the hardware man.

The “finishing hardware” contained in the average hardware schedule and furnished on a contract basis includes all items for doors and windows on both the interior and exterior.

To hang a door so that it will not sag and equip it so that it will open only when and to those desired, may be done by a variety of combinations of different hardware items.

The first requirement is hinges. Exterior doors should have three butts to avoid warping, because of exposure to the weather. These should be solid brass or cadmium plated or galvanized with pins, particularly if the doors open interior doors, unless they are of uniform height or width, need only two hinges. The atmosphere of an old house is distin- 

hinctly likely to make the wood swell or shrink, so that one may select old-fashioned hinges such as straps or HL’s.

Cylinder locks, such as are manufactured by Corbin, Reading, Yale & Towne, Russel & Erwin, Sargeant, and others, are not designed for thorough protection. For the best persistent operation do not select the cheaper. It makes for great conveniences to have the key to the front door as master key to all outer doors which have their individual keys, or all other doors can be keyed alike. This arrangement can be made at no extra cost.

Bit-key locks should be of the one-tumbler, not the one-tumbler, variety. For the first place, the former is a strong construction and in the second place, for the one-tumbler locks can be bought by anyone at the ten cent stores. Bit locks also can be master keys by the manufacturer at a slight extra cost. The purchaser should select locks of this variety which have a solid cast front, plated steel, and which have a solid cast front. For interior use mortise latch sets, locks or mortise latches should be used according to the necessity of locking the door.

To provide exit for one’s small children or invaders from the outside, this door should be equipped with a thumb knob on the interior of the spindle.

On bathroom doors it is advisable to provide a means of unlocking small children or invaders from the outside. This door should be equipped with a thumb turn inside and an escutcheon on the outside through which an emergency key may be used. They are frequently desirable. They will not lock a door, but often is merely necessary for a door to close and an unused projecting from the face of the door is unsightly and frequently is lost.

For closets, locks or mortise latches should be used according to the necessity of locking the door. To provide exit for one’s small children or invaders from the outside, this door should be equipped with a thumb knob on the interior of the spindle.

On bathroom doors it is advisable to provide a means of unlocking small children or invaders from the outside. This door should be equipped with a thumb turn inside and an escutcheon on the outside through which an emergency key may be used. They are frequently desirable. They will not lock a door, but often is merely necessary for a door to close and an unused projecting from the face of the door is unsightly and frequently is lost.

Knobs on which factory hardware under $125. A small house has smaller closets and rooms but almost as many of them as a larger house, therefore almost as many doors, which demonstrates that a minimum hardware bill does not decrease in quite the same ratio as house size. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that it is false economy to pare one’s hardware budget too heavily. Locks or bolts which do not lock or with which one must struggle in a hurried moment are an irritation as well as failures in their purpose of giving protection. Knobs on which...
good set for bedroom doors as well. is in infinite variety of stock knobs tech to select according to period design as pocketbook. A knob should permit snap it firmly. The importance of this apparent when one tries to open a h a very thin wafer-like knob. A few are made and they are most attractive raviting in use. For trimness, select, ie, knobs which have concealed screws rose" which lies against the door and the shank of the knob. Pressed glass old knobs are very inexpensive and satis except for the danger of breakage, s they do not lend a door the char- st metal ones do.

A double acting door which one usually finds between kitchen and dining room may be controlled by different devices. The most usual and inexpensive is the floor spring hinge with an in visible top pivot. This should be ball bearing and have an align-

by a knob or ring handle. Judge them by their design and convenience of handling.

Box locks of brass or black finished iron, which are more sophisticated than thumb or plate latches, also give the atmosphere of an earlier period. They are installed on the cross rail of a door which must be of a suitable height for easy operation.

A double acting door which one usually finds between kitchen and dining room may be controlled by different devices. The most usual and inexpensive is the floor spring hinge with an invisible top pivot. This should be ball bearing and have an align-

"H" AND "HL" HINGES, A LATCH, SHUTTER HOLD BACK, AND A BLIND HINGE, SUCH AS WERE MADE BY COLONIAL BLACKSMITHS. STANLEY HARDWARE. AT RIGHT, ONE STYLE OF OLD ENGLISH RING HANDLE

A DOORWAY SHOWING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FRENCH HARDWARE; TOP, AN EARLY AMERICAN PLATE LATCH, AND LAST, AN OLD FRENCH BOLT
DURING the last decade of the eighteenth century New York was enjoying prosperity and developing her first millionaires. John Jacob Astor had become rich in the fur trade and his daughter, Mrs. Langdon, was buying furniture from the fashionable cabinetmaker, Duncan Phyfe.

What manner of man was this craftsman who was being patronized by the kin of the rich Mr. Astor and her friends? He was not a native American but a Scotsman who had come first to Albany, New York, with his parents and several brothers and sisters in 1784. The family name had then been spelled Fife in the original old Scotch manner.

Duncan, the second son of the Fife family, was but sixteen when he came to America. He must have been apprenticed to some cabinet- or coach-maker in Albany because he was obviously too young to have learned his trade in Scotland.

Some time during the next ten years the young Duncan Fife went to New York City. We learn from the city directory of 1794 that, "Phyfe, Duncan" was a cabinetmaker at 3 Broad Street. He had acquired a business and a new way to spell his name in ten years. With his new shop and name this ambitious youth was well on his way to fame.

In 1807 Phyfe moved to 34 and 35 Fifth Street near Broadway, the most fashionable district for fine shops in New York. Later he bought number 33, thus he had three buildings in a row for his shop, stores, and warehouse. In 1817 Park row was renamed Fulton Street in honor of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, who had recently died. Phyfe's address then became 168-172 Fulton Street. He had his fine Georgian buildings, with the spread American eagle, Duncan Phyfe supplied those who could afford fine furniture until his retirement in 1846.

Duncan Phyfe's rise to fame was rapid. In a few years he had become New York's leading designer and maker of furniture. His name was known in the South, Philadelphia, in fact everywhere that good cabinetmaking was appreciated and needed. Sometimes he received orders to furnish a whole house and many of the young couples married during the early nineteenth century went to Phyfe.
titure selection for their new home. This furniture was expensive for that
A bill in existence shows that he charged twenty-two dollars for an
ahogany chair, one hundred and twenty-two dollars for a pair of card tables, a hundred and twenty-two dollars for a sofa. The most expensive piece in the bill was a "Piere" table at hundred and sixty-five dollars. This was a very fine piece. These prices may not seem large now but the cost of living was simpler then it is even among the rich. Wages and costs were lower so Phyfe had no reason to get fabulous prices for his work.
Phyfe's work may be divided into periods. The period between 1795 and 1820 was by far the best. During these years he was influenced by the work of Sheraton and Hepplewhite in subtle touches of French designs. Though most of his furniture shows the influence, Phyfe's work was distinctly his own and no cabinetmaker at this time was able to surpass him for any pieces. The early work employed delicate carving of the acanthus leaves, wheat ears, and swags. He also used the lyre with strings of brass and abalone for tables, chairs, and sofas. This motif was one that Phyfe developed to a high degree. He also used mahogany from Cuba and Santo Domingo and it is said that he paid as much as a thousand dollars for one log. He supervised the cutting of his veneers and used Peter Cooper's best glue. It must have been exceptional glue because Phyfe's veneers have stood the years with little need of repair. Phyfe depended on his fine mahogany for his effect, seldom using contrasting woods except in small panels. He made mostly chairs, tables, sofas, and small pieces and seldom made the larger pieces except sideboards. At least these pieces are more rare, proving that he made fewer of them. In the later years, when Phyfe was fighting against the changing styles, he used his veneerings.

[Please turn to page 61]
Goat-getting garages

E. T. KEYSER

At the termination of my first years of car ownership, as the carefree occupant of space in a well-managed public garage, what I did not know about the requisites of one's own car stable would have filled a set of encyclopedias. What I discovered as a suburban dweller, with a gasoline consuming attachment which demanded proper housing, may interest and profit the apartment dweller with a yearning for country life, plus a lack of knowledge of what may be handed him by thoughtless builders and optimistic real estate dealers. So, here goes.

My first adventure was with a corrugated iron affair that was several degrees colder than an electric refrigerator in winter and resembled the stoke hold of a liner in summer. Its flat concrete floor was innocent of a drain and the only water supply was from a house sill cock, which necessitated wrestling with a hundred feet of hose, when giving the car a much needed facial treatment.

My next quarters were in an architectural dream of stone and stucco, one and a half stories high, with seventeen windows, a lath work bench across the entire rear, and hind and above the bench, a series of shelves with glass doors, which kept all accessories dust free. The supply pipe to the large sink was fitted with an extra tap, to which the hose might be permanently attached and the double doors swung inward, obviating the joyless manipulation of a snow shovel, which had added to my cold weather woes in the previously occupied tin car castle.

It was an architectural dream in warm weather, but a nightmare when Jack Frost made his arrival, because the great length made necessary by the in-swinging doors at the extreme height to the timbered roof, together with the heat radiating area of the aforementioned seventeen windows renders it impossible for the oversized radiator heat both the edifice and the house simultaneously. The house being given the preference, the water was shut off and the car was given an extra shot of alcohol.

Next on the list, was an attached garage beneath a sunporch. It was much smaller than the previous palatial quarters and had but one window. But it was warm in winter and cool in summer. Its one structural drawback, discovered upon first attempting to wash the car, was that the drain led to an individual cesspool, of lamentably limited capacity, with the result that it was no trick at all to transform the garage into a washpool. The driveway led at right angles to the community lane. A protruding porch and a beautiful tree, flanking opposite sides of the driveway, rendered a little navigating necessary, if a neighbor's lawn was to remain in tact. Giving the car its bath in the driveway and a little careful manipulation of the steering wheel met these difficulties more than

The two wide concrete pillars on either side of the entrance make it impractical to use this garage to full capacity—three cars. Top left: The slope of the side walls of this driveway have been carefully considered as a protection to fenders passing in and out.

34
half way, as long as the family chariot was an affair with a wheelbase of moderate length. But, when a larger car was acquired, getting in and out, without denting a fender or being obliged to apologize for wheel ruts, became too wearing on the nerves and a neighbor's garage was rented.

By this time, I fancied that I was well posted on all the varieties of innate cussedness that any garage could possibly claim. The latest housing possessed light, heat, and an entirely unobstructed entrance. That the drain was direct to a sewer, I proved before leasing, by the practical test of endeavoring unsuccessfully to flood the premises. What I did not discover until later was that the only access to the furnace room was through the garage and that, to insure that ash cans should not be dented by coming in contact with my fenders, it was advisable to park against the far wall. This safety-first procedure had its drawbacks as any work on the wall side of the car necessitated first running out on the driveway and returning to the center of floor, an inconvenient proceeding to say the least in wet or cold weather.

[Please turn to page 54]
Gardens in glass are veritable little greenhouses in a cer-
insomuch as they shelter within actual living plants that are
from the trying vicissitudes of changing air conditions, yet with a
of light. In various forms they have achieved considerable pop-
late. The terrarium has seemingly come to stay. That after all,
a glass box with earth contained in the bottom in which plan-
and the top usually sealed, or with very little ventilation. The
however, can be removed.

The practical point underlying all these various aMistructio-
the moisture contained inside never escapes but circulates with
world of its own—a world of glass circumscribed by the wall
structure—so near yet so remote from its surroundings.

A popular variant is the bottle, open at the top, and it looks a
indeed. Here is an honest-to-goodness bottle with plants flourish-
There is no trick joint in the container, it is frankly just what
to be—a bottle with plants growing in it. The trick, such as it is,
ing the plant bottle is in getting the plants inside. It is done, of
means of a tweezer and a pliable wrist.

Naturally, for such a purpose, preference will be given to pi
call for shelter. The look is then more exotic—more intriguing
soil is first put in—sand mold mixed with garder
mold mixed with garder
gravel with fern earth
from the florist.

You can get any
tweeny or tongs from th
ellite supply house, or you
rive your own from bent for your own
emergency of planting. A
wire can be fixed a rigid wires so that the
be widened or narrow
poon may be wired a
stick in order to make do
for plant roots. Forks, wired, or the long Chin
scratchers’ may be adap
department stores which
miniature conservatories
these things on hand
some florists and seedles
wise carry them.

Bottle necks are open
glass is thick and a
rather dusky. Bottle cu
help to defeat garde
they may encourage ove
It is best to put the
place when quite small
let the glass vessel cool
or three weeks—better,
br before it is brought in
quarters. Too many pers
their gardens perfect wi
first obtain them, so in
weeks a hodge-podge re
less much trimming and
is done. Beloved but not
when left alone.

Selaginella uncinata, a
ish trailing species, is i
with the Ficus as to tem
moisture, air-circulation
They all become crotchet
conners, when the gla
polished within as well
out, when the sun shriv
furnace sends the ther
above healthfulness for
who own the bottle-ca
veined Fittonia (Mosai

Arranged by Mar-
shall Field & Co.,
photographed
especially for The
American Home by
Jessie Tarbox Bull

A world of their own
What pictures shall I select for the playroom?" is a question thoughtful parents ask, realizing that a wise choice of children's pictures is of even greater importance than wallpaper or cretonnes. The pictures seen mold his taste just as the thoughts he thinks, the books he reads and the games he plays. Simple, pictures, pictures filled with life and dramatic appeal, pictures which take the child beyond the narrow confines of his small world into the glamorous and far away lands. Foreign book firms and art dealers in our large cities now specialize in a choice assortment of moderately priced prints which accurately portray European child customs, festivals, and dress. These pictures, to a great extent, are reproductions of paintings by well-known contemporary artists. As such, they combine aesthetic quality with the narrative interest so essential to juvenile enjoyment. Perhaps the reason for this wealth of material is that many of Europe's best painters, fearing to lose the beauty of the past in the rising tide of modernism, have lavished untiring effort in preserving on canvas much of the old folk life of their respective countries. In quite another class of pictures, but equally instructive to the American child, are the drawings of and by children of other lands.

In Poland, particularly, many peasant subjects have originated, which charm the eye with their quiet and variety. Playroom walls are never dull with G. Pillati's frescoes or Marja Werten's paintings to make them glow with the fire of Tatra Mountain dances and sing to the strains of the village fiddler's music. Rainy days hold no dreariness for possessors of prints which suggest unlimited possibilities for enjoyment.

DOROTHY GLADYS SPICER
possibilities for games of "let's pretend,"
fascinating experiments in pencil and
crayon by the children themselves.

G. Pillati, one of the most prolific of
Polish painters, has executed a series of
pairs of friezes from as many different pr-
Each subject is done with ethnogra-
phy as well as with the brilliant color
quaint naivé so characteristic of Polish
life. And, what is more important to the
age child, each frieze tells within its in-
border a complete story of work or pl-
land where small boys and girls dress in
elders and participate in all sorts of gi-
activities that are picturesque in the extreme.

The Pillati frieze reproduced here is of
the set. This picture gives us a glimpse
farm life in Kielce, a province of s.
Poland, which is noted for its beautiful
details of embroidery and appliqué. The
farm lad, a miniature of grandfather in
coat and high cap, helps the old peo-
rabbits and ducks while big sister flies
erectly with a gay young suitor. The
wears a handsome embroidered cloak,
cape-like over his shoulders. The jaun-
cock feather in his cap marks him as an
bachelor. Tall yellow sunflowers wise
their golden heads and countless bees c
dly hum in and out of their hives. One
quite new while the other, hollowed out
old tree trunk, must date back to grand
youth. A quiet, peaceful scene this, which
peals to a child's love of primitive col-
and cheerful "life on a farm," a gay and cheerful "life on a farm."

The Pillati friezes cover such a wide ra-
subjects that they are liked by almost
type of child. Dances, processions, w
weddings, gatherings at the village well
are some of the phases of peasant life.
A good many weeks short of a year ago, we were given a lot. An accolade, we considered it, a tribute and recognition of our sense of responsibility and purpose, a challenge to our ingenuity and good sense. Now we've lived in the house we built on that lot for six months—and none are more astonished than we that it is here! It is a fairy tale of the marvellous cleverness of business methods that made its financing possible, of the magic of the builders' craftsmanship, of the wisdom of the old king, our father, who made us work, plan, connive, and struggle to achieve the right to our own land and home in a fantastically short time under the most uncertain financial conditions.

Having accepted the lot and its attendant provision to build, we spent the remainder of the evening—and far into the morning, for that matter—figuring on little bits of paper. We decided our house ought to cost just this: 20% of our present yearly income, then allotted to rent, multiplied by ten—the number of years we allowed ourselves to pay off our indebtedness. This, we hopefully assured ourselves, must include carrying charges and taxes. And we figured on no increased earnings nor hoped for better times: what we could not carry today, we had no right to put upon tomorrow. No house can be a pleasure when it is a burden to carry!

The result was very impressive, but that was before we had ridden around and around and around, climbed up porches and peered into windows or interviewed those sentiment, shrewd gentlemen who like to show new houses to young couples! Nevertheless, the total looked modest enough alongside of our reckoning of the sum of paid rent bills which we would have at the end of ten years. To make the rent bills a little more treasonable and extravagant, we added two moving charges; rare is the couple in this day and age who does not move at least twice during ten years of apartment house living! By the end of our business session, we had completely sold ourselves on the idea of the economic necessity of building a house!

The next step, of course, was to decide our type. Cape Cod cottage? We looked at the grand piano, our pride and joy! Hardly. Normandy peasant, Tudor? There was maple furniture in the master bedroom. Colonial farmhouse? The living room, with its three antique oils by Asher Brown Durand, deep wine-colored divan and wing-chair, the faintly modern, extraordinary comfortable arm-chair and exquisite pie-crust table did not suggest a farmhouse. The dominant note throughout our whole home, we agreed, was
not too Early American. So we would have the more formal, truly American Colonial house, half stone, half shingles. Then, too, there was the neighborhood to consider; good, solid, unimaginative houses of the smug, turn-of-the-century tradition with wide gracious porches, occasional cupolas, and several odd feet, here and there, of unnecessary iron grilling, to say nothing of no less than three weather-cocks perched unplowed above a reasonably well-traflicked street. Furthermore, our lot was a flat, adequately shaded strip, fifty-five by one hundred and five with a jungle of underbrush to the corner on one side and a small, neatly nondescript home on the other.

We finally went to sleep quarreling amicably over the position (if the study, whether or not it should be on the first or second floor, pine-paneled or papered. I knew pine-panealing would be too expensive but was immensely pleased to be told in masterly tones that it was just like papering—these days!

Curiously enough, a tea-party the next Sunday presented us with our architect, a gentleman chosen on the spot for his clever sketching, sympathetic understanding of our desires, and optimism over building costs. We had been advised to look over the designs of houses within our price class already built, select the one best fitting our ideas and revise it to suit. But the smallness of the rooms appalled us! How could one possibly live with a concert grand piano in a 20x14' living room and have space left over to put up a bridge table? How could we ever fit our bedroom furniture into a 13'-bedroom? And what about these bathrooms wherein if one powdered at all nonchalantly the toothpaste was seasoned with lavender? Imagine our relief when our new-found architect told us such things were not only unnecessary but stupid to contemplate! We returned to fashioned and exceedingly unusual with its 33-foot living room honest fireplace, comforted and. We drew a sketch of our ideas forgetting the breakfast nooks, the chutes, the center halls—a good, for simple plan with seven large rooms, entrance, living room running the the house, square dining room, kitchen lavatory on the first floor. A master room, the size of the living room, connecting bath, a small hall, two rooms separated by a second bath, second floor. Simple maid’s quarters, spacious attic on the third. A ga tched, of course, and a playroom basement. In the morning, I drove to the architect’s office. He was con tent—but we were far, far too. Why, of course there could be a pine-paneled and with a fireplace. The elevation could be ready for in a couple of days.

It was—and something to see! It looked quite real, so adorable and so adequately palatial, so beautiful incorporating our own sketch with in...
The cook’s family album

Breakfast is too often a stereotyped meal. In England they seem to take it more seriously, at least they do things about it. One breakfast recipe, sautéed kidneys, is marked in a bold hand in my cook book "delicious," and that’s not exaggeration.—MARNI DAVIS WOOD

Recipe printed on back of each photograph
Cook oysters in the 2 tablespoonfuls butter until edges are curled and oysters are plump. Remove from butter and keep in a warm place. Add the flour to butter in which oysters have been cooked. Blend thoroughly and add milk gradually. Cook together for about 10 minutes. Add oysters to this cream sauce. Cut all the crust off the bread. Then cut a thick slice off the top and pull out the center, leaving a box about 1/2 inch thick.

Melt the 4 tablespoonfuls butter with the sliced garlic. Brush a cookie sheet lightly with this butter. Spread sides and top of bread box with this garlic butter. Pour the creamed oysters into the box, set on the top and secure with toothpicks. Put in a hot (450°F.) oven until thoroughly heated and golden brown.

To serve, slice with a very sharp knife. If preferred, individual boxes may be made instead of one large one.

Tested by The American Home

Oysters Mornay

If it is possible to get enormous oysters on the half shell—Saddle Rock, for example—do, and allow at least four per person. Otherwise fill individual casseroles or baking shells with a single layer of oysters and cover with the Mornay sauce.

Put butter in pan with garlic and bay leaf, and remove them as soon as the butter is melted. Add flour and salt, and blend well. Then add milk, wine, and cheese, and bring to a good boil. Remove from fire and add egg yolks. Beat well. Pour over oysters and set under broiler or in a very hot oven until sauce blisters.

Tested by The American Home

Breakfast Bread

Mix sift flour, baking powder, sugar, and salt together. Beat egg yolks with milk and add to flour mixture. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a square tin and sprinkle thickly with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a hot (400°F.) oven for 25 minutes.

Tested by The American Home

Sautéed Kidneys

Lamb’s kidneys—Cut kidneys into filets and soak in salt water for 1 hour. Remove from water, dry and dip in to following mixture:

1 teaspoonful mustard
1 tablespoonful melted butter
1/2 teaspoonful salt
Dash of cayenne pepper

Cook thoroughly with the above mixture and roll in fine bread crumbs. Sauté in butter (in which onions have been browned) for 10 minutes. Squeeze a little lemon juice on each fillet and serve with bacon curls.

Tested by The American Home

Federal Cake

Cream butter and sugar until light, add nutmeg and brandy, then the yolks of eggs (beaten light), then the cream and soda. Fold in the egg whites, beaten stiff, and lastly fold in the chopped and floured raisins. Pour into buttered bread tins and bake in a moderate (350°F.) oven for 1 1/2 hours.

Tested by The American Home

Very Superior

Pancakes

Mix dry ingredients thoroughly. Add egg, milk, butter, and beat very hard. Begin baking at once on a hot griddle. You can bake quite a lot of these and put them in a hot casserole till called for and they won’t get soggy.

Tested by The American Home
Luncheon dishes aplenty

Starting with the holiday season and lasting throughout the mid-winter months the festive social life in most communities strikes a definite "high." And the modern hostess finds that a light luncheon helps to simplify her club entertaining.—Elsa Mangold

Recipe printed on back of each photograph

- creamed oysters on toast
- shrimp casserole with poached egg
- pastry snacks
- creamed chicken and mushroom omelet

Recipe printed on back of each photograph

Recipe printed on back of each photograph
Luncheon dishes aplenty

Perhaps no other meal of the day tempts the cook’s imagination as does luncheon—here she has a free rein—and with shell fish to draw on during the winter months—the possibilities are unlimited. These six recipes were originated in the American Home kitchen by Elsa Mangold

Photograph printed on back of each recipe

- **shrimp casseroles with poached egg**

  - Shrimp and vermilion, or any other shellfish, and called the sea help to make the meal extra-special. This is true of these casseroles in which the eggs are poached.In the 3/4 cup milk water, cook for 10 minutes. Place the eggs on a half-hour and add pepper to taste. Serve immediately.

- **creamed chicken and mushroom omelet**

  - Poach two red tomatoes, and serve them garnished with mushrooms in the 3/4 cup milk water. Cook the eggs in the 3/4 cup milk water and serve them garnished with mushrooms in the 3/4 cup milk water. Serve immediately.

- **pastry snacks**

  - Melt butter and add garlic and parsley to taste. Add cream, milk, and pepper to taste. Cook until mixture is smooth and add a little cream. Serve immediately.

- **creamed oysters on toast**

  - Melt butter and add oysters to plate. Cook until mixture is smooth and add a little cream. Serve immediately.

- **creamed tuna**

  - Melt butter in saucenape, add milk and stir until smooth. Add salt and pepper to taste. Serve on toast.

- **bread pudding**

  - Butter bread lightly. Place a layer of bread in a rectangular pan and add a layer of sugar, sippet, and then another layer of bread. Repeat this procedure until the pan is full. Bake in a moderate oven. Remove top of pate and serve immediately.
The time is mealtime. The place is immaterial and the principal character is in search of a good dinner.

It is a setting fraught with palate-stirring interest. The soup is by the House of Heinz, makers of the famous 57 Varieties.

There is drama and romance; there is real epicurean thrill in that first encounter. Intrigued by just such smooth savor as one finds—shall I say—in Heinz cream of mushroom soup, many a person has formed an attachment that has proved more heart-warming than friendship, more satisfying than adventure and far more permanent than romance.

Probably there are few things in life so satisfying as a fine soup, a soup made as the Heinz Delectable Twenty are all made—according to the principles set down by that swashbuckling gourmet Dumas père who said that the slow hours of gentle simmering "makes a soup smile."

Not even the great Dumas himself could have concocted soups for his fellow-littérateurs with more tender watchfulness, or more studied subtlety than they are blended and cooked from treasured home recipes by the master chefs of the House of Heinz—who respectfully submit for your delight twenty excellent soups.

Each one of the Heinz soups is a special creation—quite unlike ordinary "canned" soups. Each is fully prepared ready for the table—not condensed. You need add no water and as for milk or cream—well, the cream used in Heinz soups is "so thick a spoon stands up in it"—as Pennsylvania Dutch farmers say.

Among them are Heinz cream of mushroom soup—made of choice, tender mushrooms pan-browned in yellow butter and combined with heavy cream; Heinz amber-colored consommé Madrilène, a formal soup done with distinction, and Heinz magnificent mock turtle soup made in the aristocratic Kentucky tradition—of several kinds of meat, chopped eggs and aromatic herbs, and "laced" with fine sherry.

A dramatic presentation by
Josephine Gibson
Piano Styles are Changing thanks to the Smart New MUSETTE

Today, in the leading stores... and in the smartest homes... you will find a piano which is so distinctive, so beautiful, so completely new in appearance and performance and so reasonable in price that it is the cynosure of all eyes.

Small, compact and finely proportioned, The MUSETTE embodies a new and improved method of soundboard construction and suspension (patents pending) which gives this big-little piano a tone of surprising purity, richness and power.

Available, as you will see by the illustrations, in charming modern adaptations of authentic Period styles... and different woods. Custom made Period Models to match any decorative style, are built to order.

Though The MUSETTE is only 23 1/2" deep and 47 3/4" wide—taking up less floor space than a 2' 6" x 3' rug—it has a standard 88-note keyboard. Above you see the graceful SHERATON model in Walnut. Also available in Mahogany.

The MUSETTE • the piano of tommorow

Piano Styles are Changing

fascinate with their wealth of al­

The scene recalls the delightful

Also on page 38 is a

Below the picture is an

The American Home, JANUARY,
Now, for the first time, you can know exactly what you are getting in a sheet before you buy it. Quality... weight... strength... the amount of service it will give... all the things you want to know are right on the label. And given in everyday language that you can easily understand, in a way recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Home Economics. No longer do you have to depend on the "look"... the "feel" of a sheet to judge quality. Those old-fashioned guesswork methods were uncertain... costly. Chatham gives you a sure, scientific way that will protect you against disappointment—by letting "Specification" Sheets and Pillow-cases speak for themselves! See the dealer in your City carrying Chatham Sheets. Chatham Mfg. Co., 57 Worth St., New York.

Chatham "Specification" Sheets and Pillow-cases come in two grades... two to the package. Wrapped in Cellophane... spotlessly clean... ready for use without laundering. From the makers of Chatham Blankets...
Gingerbread 
always scores 
with the men

It's only real plantation molasses that gives the taste they go for

If you want your gingerbread to be the prize-winning kind, there's one thing to remember—*it* is the molasses that makes all the difference.

Just ginger and spices alone won't turn the trick—it's pouring in real plantation molasses that gives gingerbread its delightful old-time flavor and fine texture.

And have you discovered what that same plantation molasses flavor does for Baked Beans? Three table-spoonfuls to the can before heating makes them utterly delicious!

**Great-Grandmother's Gingerbread Recipe (Over 100 years old)**

1/2 cup sugar, 1/4 cup of butter and lard mixed, 1 egg, 1 cup Bier Rabbit Molasses, 2 1/2 cups sifted flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1/2 teaspoon cloves, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup hot water.

Cream shortening and sugar. Add beaten egg, molasses, then dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Beat together until smooth. The batter is soft, but it makes a fine cake. Bake in greased shallow pan 40 to 45 minutes in moderate oven (350° F.). Makes 12 portions. Good old-fashioned gingerbread.

**FREE Recipe Book**

Bier Rabbit

Real Plantation Molasses

*Dock & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Dept. AH22, New Orleans, La.*

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ment. One of the most beautiful of Anna Steenbreg's festival scenes, on page 37, shows the village children honoring their midsummer queen. Flowers are strewn in their path. The music of fiddle and drum and childlike lute herald the young queen's triumphal approach. The tender birch forest in the background provides a fitting setting for the age old festival of joy and youth, which takes place each year on June twenty-fourth, the day of St. John.

The educational value to the American child of the Steenbreg and Pillatis and other pictures we have described cannot be easily over estimated. To the few prints already mentioned may be added many from Hungary, Italy, France, and other countries, which are of equal beauty and authenticity. When pictures such as these are supplemented by a picture map of the world, or an atlas (if the children are old enough to understand it), they teach enough of the folk customs, legends, and life in other countries to be a valuable introduction to a later course on international relations. A child will outgrow his Mother Goose pictures when he passes beyond the nursery doors. He never will become too old, however, to enjoy the color and beauty of simple things, if his playroom walls are adorned with good prints of European folk festivals and peasant life. From six to sixty these pictures give delight. And from six to sixty they teach the same lesson of peace and good will to our fellow men.

**Hardware for a hobby**

(Continued from page 31)

A PERIOD AND A MODERN CONCEPTION - OF FRONT DOOR LATCH AND KEY PLATE, MADE BY RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

Iron ones must have been cadmium plated before the finish was applied, otherwise they will rust badly if the sash is left open in the rain. A handle chosen for a forty-five degree angle will avoid the many skinned knuckles which go with closing horizontal handles. Bolts must be of suitable length for easy operation. The surface type are the easiest to manipulate. These are now made with concealed guides which are worth a slight extra cost because the surface of the bolt will not be worn by friction. They are likely to stand out in the rain and the material should be selected accordingly.

Casement adjusters are of many kinds. Those mounted on the sill are manually operated. They work by notches or thumb screws and are very convenient and positive in action. The friction type which is preferably mounted at the top of the sash leaving the sill free is also desirable. Some have a patented feature requiring no adjustment; on others it is made by a screwdriver. A friction adjuster with a fiber sleeve may be thrown out of regulation by climatic changes as well as inexperienced people thereby allowing the wind to catch the sash and open them.

Cleaning hinges are for a single sash which can be had in any variety, and leave a 4" space at the top when the sash is opened similar to all steel casement hinges.

Shutter hardware is a decorative feature of the Stock sets come in many which include catches as for either brick or frame condition.

The efficient modern kitchen cupboard is fully equipped for sliding cupboards, too, and is a catch which will make it possible to open each door by pulling the knob.

Screen door hardware supplied by the manufacturers.

Garage doors frequently wear the outside variety. The from the manufacturers the hardware problem can be solved. However, it is a bit to institute a cylinder of one type as on the house so that the master key can be thick. Thick or heavy batten doors are mounted with three hinges. They may be butt strap hinges, or "T" hinges. Thin batten doors may have they are adequately long side "T" hinges. A short hinge in the middle will give strength. Butts cannot be there are many instances of reproductions of strap hinges had. In addition garage should each have an over holder. The inactive leaf have a chain bolt at the top foot bolt at the bottom, 6 active leaf a special garag its lock which is made to allow for sagging and to be by a thumb latch may be there are the enormous stock of material to be had sional unusual details of con tions makes it necessary for manuf to supply especial fabricated items to fit the tions.

Every building material is desirable extra. Hardware and all the others. There are a few standing items to be recommen Casement operators are very able. There are several goo gies. The geared type works by a crank and with an auto top closer, as manufacture The Casement Hardware com pany, eliminates the movement screens each time the wind is be operated. Both operator closer can be completely com by a slight change in the conse of the frame and sash. Casement fasteners which operate through the screen may also used with operators. At a price extra cost one may have glass door holders with a shock absorber spring which is preferable for the simple variety. A kee bolt manufactured by the Sta works, used on the garage d
Don't hesitate... choose the lamps that stay brighter longer. You’ll know them by this mark ......

General Electric's research and development has resulted in lamps of greatly improved efficiency and lower price. Edison MAZDA lamps now cost as little as 15¢ — only 20¢ for the popular 100-watt size. For good light at low cost—for sight-saving light—always ask for these good lamps by name.

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

They stay brighter longer
THE PLUS VALUES OF GENUINE MASONITE INSULATION Cost
NO MORE

INSULATION in the modern home is as vital as the "chinking" in yesterday's log cabin. It provides a warmer house in winter ... a cooler house in summer ... a quieter house all year ... and the recognized economies of smaller heating plants and lower fuel consumption.

Today, Masonite offers two modern insulating materials—Genuine Masonite STRUCTURAL INSULATION and Genuine Masonite INSULATING LATH. It costs practically no more to have them in your home than to be without them ... and, in addition, they have these two valuable PLUS features:

STRENGTH—These materials are manufactured from wood ... made into sturdy boards without glue or artificial binder. Moisture-resisting, will not crack nor split. Masonite INSULATION can be built into the wall in place of sheathing. Masonite INSULATING LATH is a perfect base for plaster.

BEAUTY—Genuine Masonite INSULATION is ideal for inside walls and ceilings. It is a beautiful warm-brown color which blends with practically any scheme. Easy to install. No additional covering is necessary. But it can be painted or papered, if desired.

Any one considering new building or remodeling should know about Genuine Masonite INSULATION. Mail the coupon below for free sample and literature.

GENUINE MASONITE STRUCTURAL INSULATION

MASONITE INSULATING LATH
MASONITE QUARTERBOARD
MASONITE TEMPERED PREGOOD
MASONITE TEMPERE

For Sale by Leading Lumber Dealers Everywhere.

MASONITE CORPORATION, Dept. AH-1 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me a free sample and more information about Genuine Masonite INSULATION.

Name

Address

City State

Clock yourself correctly

[Continued from page 17]

May adorn a mantelpiece of good-sized proportions.

Seven o'clock is indicated by the retention of the standard old brown china knobs, spotted with paint, in a simple little rented house. In shop or store, the tenant changed them to the plainest, cheapest, small brass knobs he could purchase and was amazed to find that the little hallway in which there were several doors immediately acquired great dignity and finish.

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[Continued from page 17]

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**Clock yourself correctly**

[Continued from page 17]

May adorn a mantelpiece of good-sized proportions.
OLD KITCHEN MODERNIZED

WITH A

F.H.A.

LOAN AND

MONEL METAL!

1) KITCHEN MODERNIZED

MONEL

IXm

! 

That's the new price on the Monel Metal "Smartline" sink shown in this photograph. Price includes the steel base cabinet, eight-inch splashboard and curb cup—everything but the faucet. Some sinks and cabinets, with in-built or half-backsplash (without faucet) only $99.50.

NY people let themselves be overawed by the striking beauty of Monel Metal. They to the conclusion that this equipment is high in price. But they're wrong—dead! At present low levels, you pay no pre for Monel Metal.

That new Magic Chef range, for example, American Stove Co., its manufacturer, you your choice of two different tops, there's no extra charge for the one made nel Metal.

Take that handsome sink illustrated above, ward cabinet model, five feet long, with drainboard and steel base cabinet. And ice, without faucet, is now only $105.50. Our dealer will be able to quote you similar figures on every one of our 57 models, which include sinks of many sizes and types. All prices have recently been revised downward.

Easy to Pay

As you know, getting money for home-modernization under the F. H. A. is the easiest thing in the world today. No red tape. No down payment. And all the time you need to pay—five years, if necessary.

So plan now to have just the kitchen you've always longed for. Modern and efficient in every respect. Cheerful, bright and stimulating. A kitchen you'll enjoy working in. A kitchen to be proud of.

A Wise Investment

Long after the F. H. A. loan has been paid back, the Monel Metal equipment will still be looking like new—will still be easy to clean. These working surfaces are solid metal through and through. They never rust. They cannot be chipped or cracked. Years of hard service only add to their lustre.

Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to get rid of shabby, old-style equipment. Never before has it been so easy and inexpensive to modernize with Monel Metal. Write our sink distributors, Whitehead Metal Products Co. of New York, Inc., 304 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y., or their branches in principal cities.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC

New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN HOME, JANUARY, 1936
Ham and Cornbread Shortcake

Royal Surprise Recipe for January

Here's something new for your dinner table today! It's easy, delicious, and makes an inexpensive main dish. This Royal Baking Powder recipe has never been published before. It has been carefully tested and men go for it in a big way!

Ham and Cornbread Shortcake

1/2 cup flour
1/4 cup corn meal
4 tablespoons Royal Baking Powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup milk

Creamed Ham

2 tablespoons butter
1/4 teaspoon onion juice
4 tablespoons flour
1/2 cup milk


Be sure to make it with Royal Baking Powder, if you want cornbread of fluffy lightness and delicious flavor. Royal is made with Cream of Tartar, a pure fruit product from luscious ripe grapes. It gives a finer flavor and more even texture to everything you bake!

Science Made Easy

Latest scientific facts—everyone wants to know—made crystal clear and easy to understand in Popular Mechanics. Every month this big 200-page magazine is crammed full of fascinating pictures and accounts of astounding scientific discoveries, new achievements in aviation, engineering, electricity, chemistry, physics, radio. Special departments for home craftsmen and practical shop men—easy to follow plans. Don't miss this month's issues—it contains a thrilling and entertaining record of the world's newest wonders—25¢ at all newsstands.

Karo syrup now comes in powdered form. Mothers who use Karo in their baby formulas will find this new powdered Karo a time-saving product.

May we suggest this very tasty sandwich for a cold day? Spread bread with Smithfield Deviled Ham. Put a layer of sliced tomatoes on this and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cover with slices of soft cheese. Pour about spoonful onion juice of sandwich and broil until melted.

By the way, I should correct a misstatement last month's column. In article about some new bean curds on the market I referred to them as "Maryland Bean curds," whereas the original "Merritt's Beaten Biscuits"...
A luscious Down-East feast made ready in minutes, to delight the heart of a man

Manly Menus

By Josephine Gibson

If there is a better and tastier meal for a man than a portly and commodious crock of Boston baked beans, fresh cucumber pickle, hot brown bread—chock-full of plump raisins, cole-slaw perhaps, and apple pie with pungent yellow cheese—I'd like to hear about it.

The beans must be baked just so, by those who understand the Saturday night baked-bean tradition of Boston. They must appear whole and firm, brown and shining like autumn chestnuts. There must be pork—sweet, translucent blocks of it—and a rich and mellow sauce commingled with some savoury spicing.

Such beans as these I have eaten years ago in an old Cape Cod kitchen, beans watchfully baked with day-long patience from a recipe handed down through many generations.

Today I have experienced that same thrill again in eating Heinz Boston-style baked beans! The same gusto is in them—the good, brown richness—and yet the old family bean pot was filled just half an hour before supper time from tins that bore the label of the famous 57 varieties—Heinz oven-baked beans with pork and molasses, Boston-style. It's the tin with the yellow label.

Face to face with this hearty feast, a man is glad to be alive and eating!

Merely ask your grocer for Heinz Boston-style beans. Heat them in a bean crock or casserole or in individual bean pots. Strip the top with slices of bacon if you wish and set the beans in the oven to get crusty around the edges—men are fond of that baked-brown taste. Then serve them sizzling hot with Heinz fresh cucumber pickle—the kind grandmother used to make.

But a real New England baked bean supper tonight. Confess if you like that the eight-hour baking was done for you in the Heinz Home Kitchens and that these beans were ready to serve in a matter of minutes. I say, confess if you wish—nobody would guess. No explanation is needed, Heinz Boston-style oven-baked beans— are the real thing.

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There is no basement under the house. A joint laundry and furnace room opens directly off the kitchen. Furnishing the fully automatic oil-burning, air-conditioning furnace as well as all laundry equipment. Direct access to the garage, which is attached to the house, is gained through this room, as well as to the garden and clothes-drying space.

**BEDROOMS AND BATH**

Two quaint bedrooms, their woodwork painted an oyster white and their walls papered, are furnished with early American pieces and braided rugs. Closet doors are lined with red fabric. A dressing cabinet is installed at one end of the bathroom and forms part of the window. Walls in the bathroom are ivory with a marine blue trim, and the floor is covered with a dark blue linoleum.

A cedar-lined stairway leads up from the laundry room to the unfinished second floor, which is only a half story but is sufficient, one finds, for two additional rooms at some future time.

Nothing of good construction or good materials was sacrificed in this house to keep the cost low but, rather, the intelligent selection of materials, the use of equipment at the builder's command, and good organization of the operation were the greatest factors in producing this complete, modern, and liveable house.

**Goat-getting garages**

I might be a trifle more reticent regarding my initial abyssal ignorance regarding vegetation, with due deference. Cold air is drawn from the floor into this heating chamber—warmed—then returned to the room. By providing living comfort during cool spring and fall weather it cuts weeks off the furnace heating season and dollars off your fuel bills. In mild climates and for summer homes and camps, it is the only heating equipment required.

The Heatilator does not limit mantel design or the type of masonry used. A complete unit from floor to flue, it greatly simplifies construction—saves materials and labor. Heatilators are stocked in principal cities for quick delivery. Writes one enthusiastic Heatilator owner

"We are very much pleased with our Heatilator. Our home is in a small town and was built by local labor. Most fireplaces in town are not used as they smoke, or at least do not give out heat. We have had ours two years and depend upon it for heat in the spring and fall. It has saved us six weeks furnace fire as well as given us the pleasure of a perfectly working open fire."

A smokeless fireplace—fuel saved in spring and fall—the extra comfort of circulating heat—this is the testimony of thousands of homes.

**Circulates Heat WILL NOT SMOKE**

Here is a fireplace that circulates heat to every corner of the room and to adjoining rooms. The Heatilator is a steel heating chamber hidden in the fireplace—a correctly designed form for the masonry that insures smokeless operation. Cold air is drawn from the floor into this heating chamber—warmed—then returned to the room. By providing living comfort during cool spring and fall weather it cuts weeks off the furnace heating season and dollars off your fuel bills. In mild climates and for summer homes and camps, it is the only heating equipment required.

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Heatilator Company
431 E. Brighton Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y.

**Heating appliance that circulates heat—fuel saved in spring and fall—the extra comfort of circulating heat—this is the testimony of thousands of homes.**

Goat-getting garages

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Heatilator Company
431 E. Brighton Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y.
YOU will identify it instantly—and everywhere—as the new Style Leader for 1936 . . . Its freshly streamlined beauty, its symmetrical grace of line and contour, proclaim that it couldn't be anything else than Oldsmobile . . . Its style is the style originated by Oldsmobile, and now developed to a new degree of smartness and distinction . . . with every modern fine-car feature, too . . . The extra safety of protective steel all around you, over head, and under foot in the solid-steel "Turret-Top" Body by Fisher . . . Safety Glass as standard equipment all around . . . Big, powerful Super-Hydraulic Brakes . . . Knee-Action Wheels . . . and to top it all, new low prices for "The Big New Car That Has Everything!"

$665

1936 OLDSMOBILE
"The Big New Car that has Everything"...ALL AT A NEW LOW PRICE
driven rotary cup type burner, designed for high efficiency and low fuel cost, including all specialties and a 275-gallon oil tank. A master for the landscaping, a large tree in the front of the lot, has been retained, while fruit trees have been planted at the left to form a vista from the street leading to a sunken garden.

Our big little house

[Continued from page 40]

perfection of draftsmanship. We leaped to the next step.

The interested executive of a local building and loan association who had known us both from childhood, carefully scrutinized the drawing. He made no promise but commented shrewdly: "If you can get that place built for your price, we ought to be able to let you have the money."

There are, these days, three ways to finance a house. The United States Government, under the Federal Housing Act, guarantees a bank loan of 80% of the appraised value of the house and lot. The 5% annual interest, local taxes, amortization, and fire insurance are all included in the monthly payment on a mortgage that can run for twenty years. Building and Loan Associations lend money on real estate with the expectation of having the indebtedness cleared at the end of an eleven- or twelve-year period, dependent upon the size of the loan, the rate of monthly payments, and whether or not you have the loan repaid at the end of half its time. A straight mortgage obligates no payment except that of interest; in ten to twenty years time you can be no nearer owning your home than you were at the beginning, unless you have sternly disciplined yourself. The first method was not available to us at the time we decided to build, but we did take out a building and loan mortgage. But that was after many things had happened to our morale!

After seeing the first draft plans, we disappeared for several days under stacks upon stacks of magazines. Even the most irrelevant advertisement, if they showed an interior or exterior, a doorway or linen closet, became the victim of our scissors. The one or two conferences with our architect were held at a high pitch of excitement and enthusiasm. Then the blueprints, with their wealth of detail (mostly un-cipherable to me) came back undeniably perfect. The generous living room, 18x26', with its gracious bay window facing south, the cornered fireplace so cleverly placed as to give the 9x12' pine-paneled study a hearth of its own. The square dining room with another bay, the spacious kitchen. A master for the landscaping, a large tree in the front of the lot, has been retained, while fruit trees have been planted at the left to form a vista from the street leading to a sunken garden.

He made a contract with us; he would do it. One morning, we rose from despair, reared high and it would be done.

Then—we began to do some thought and work on our money. We knew the procedure was to have to build by a general contractor who would deliver to us a completely finished house. We knew the two nearest our price was not hard to get the job. We went to each of them separately. Their experience with the story; we could have had two or three, but it didn't mean a thing cost us: they five hundred the estimate was costing us. By titling two feet all around our lot, putting the bay center, fixing the floor to ceiling, cutting the thick bath, papering the added instead of tiling, changing material of our roof, shaving an inch here; paring there—it was done.

Feeling slightly as though we were dancing around our money, we called in the architect announced our decision to re-drawn plans for a price from (Naturally, his enthusiasm wearing a little thin.) The first year, successful builder quietly to himself; the eagerness to build, the sudden literality camped on our door.

We entertained him evening the plans. He looked pitiful. We were not only the builders with the new plan, but the first to want the house. We were noisily and diplomatically going to live in a little shack. We were noisily and diplomatically going to live in a little shack. We were noisily and diplomatically going to live in a little shack.

When we presented the builders with the new plans, they had no choice of our own but to accept the new plan. (We knew it was our only choice.) We were noisily and diplomatically going to live in a little shack. We were noisily and diplomatically going to live in a little shack. We were noisily and diplomatically going to live in a little shack.

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The living room again a mess of cigarette ashes, torn paper, pencils, crumpled blueprints. We cut the recreation room out—not even proposing it. We chipped off the entire wing that contained the entrance hall, study, dressing room. We investigated asbestos shingle roofs, denied ourselves tile in one bathroom and eliminated the exquisite paneling in the dining room. The architect went home, looking like a belligerent little Pomeranian, swearing to do or die!

He did neither. But we had made a contract with him to design for us a house that would cost a maximum of $8500. That meant including refrigerator, heating equipment, air conditioning, all that tech, shade, a range and a very modest amount of landscaping.

The American Home, January,
SHOPP'®
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ANUAP"°
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IFER THE BES
»It/ Tnu/f
THREE SHEETS—THREE LEADERS—
FIRST CHOICE IN ITS FIELD —
EACH FIRST CHOICE IN ITS FIELD
EQUAL CANNON TOWELS IN VALUE

THREE SHEETS—THREE LEADERS—
EACH FIRST CHOICE IN ITS FIELD
EQUAL CANNON TOWELS IN VALUE

How can Cannon produce the three leading sheets? ... Because no other concern has such
facilities, such equipment, such experience in
buying and working cotton. Cannon Mills are
the makers of Cannon towels and the world's
largest producers of household textiles. Vol-
ume means value. Leadership brings responsi-
bility. ... Now read the plain, simple facts
about Cannon's three first-choice sheets—
No. 1—CANNON MUSLIN
AT ABOUT $1.20 EACH
Stronger ... By all odds the best low-cost,
long-service sheet. Even in weave, white in
color, soft and extra-strong. First choice in
its price class. Now wrapped in Cellophane,
to save you the cost of a first laundering.
No. 2—CANNON UTILITY PERCALE
AT ABOUT $1.75
Softer ... A new percale sheet, original with
Cannon — combining comfort and economy.
Stays fresh longer. Wonderfully soft, smooth.
Made of selected cotton in a firmer and closer
weave, with 25% more threads to the inch than
top-grade muslin. Yet much lighter in weight,
easier to handle and less costly to launder.
Sold in the new Utility-Pack—nest, clean and
convenient. ... All this at little more than the
cost of a good muslin sheet!
No. 3—CANNON FINE PERCALE
AT ABOUT $2.50
Smother ... Today's top quality in fine per-
cale sheets—the last word in bedtime luxury
— costing almost a third less than the price
you probably have been paying! Smoother and
firmer and fast ... Exquisitely hemstitched
(and monogrammed to order by your store at
small extra cost).

The Cannon label is your assurance of better
quality at the same price, or equal quality for
less money. ... Cannon Mills, Inc., New York City,
They’re packed full of fascinating home plans, ideas and built-in features... just the sort of building home plans, ideas and built-in features... just the sort of building... in materials, was less likely to encounter delays at the mills or shops where special work was prepared. Naturally, all these factors had decided bearing on his bid.

The next problem was to get the money. Our plans had been carefully inspected by the committee members of the Federal home loan association to which we had applied. The night we learned we were to have the loan, we went on a private spree—dinner out in the country and the movies. We felt as though we rolled in money!

Speaking of the inspection of the plans reminds us of the nerve-racking, hair-splitting care with which our local building department chaperones the erection of new homes! We have the most stringent building code within the New York metropolitan area, I'm sure. We discovered quite early in our venture, for instance, that we could not have an attached garage. The fire-prevention rules were so rigid, its construction would have cost a thousand dollars more than we allotted to it!

For the obscure reason that we were young people and therefore hard on floors—the socratic syllogism being thus, I suppose: "Young people give parties. Parties are hard on floors. Therefore young people are required to substitute ordinary 2x10 underpinning and use 3x10's throughout the entire first floor!" Needless to say, any one can come in and drive a truck around and there wouldn't be a creek! It was necessary to build three-foot firebreaks into the walls of every floor. The construction of our coal bin was watched like a teething child. Finally, to mollify the aged inspector, I had to give my personal word that never, never, never would we put more than eight tons in it at a time! The beauty of our recreation room (still to be proposed) is forever ruined by a hideous door, neatly but inartistically fitted with metal sheeting completely hides it. However, perhaps we may... drew our attention to the worst of insulation. Hence our tra... and now the house was keted in a four-inch core of asbestos wool, an import in our remarkably modest costs and our hope for to come.

Ground was broken to day of July. We thought to break something into our hard lot, so there might be afraid of taking up space moaned aloud when the outline of the house sized that it would be huge overhead a size by those sharp... Where? oh, where! were to put that piano? We were afraid of all sides and all ours starting. We ate in glum silence.

"I always felt the floor was up—atti norded in quickly, two building wood planks were loaded in! The roof! little flag fluttered from it. We couldn't see it. It was one workman, feeling quite a Meanwhile the head carpenter came "Pete" and the "Joe." The master plump. Deaf. It is difficult for any resea what that means; not only very hard of hear exceedingly obstinate an temptuous of women. My to the height of the kitchen lavatory basin, and the scandalous imitation square, neo-angle tub we pletely repugnant to him.

Have you ever thought of creatures of habit we are? Bathrooms... as an savor for the fangled contraption, so ade and delightfully convenient advantages of a stall show a Roman bath looked highly... realizable. He's had more. Buy MOP-IT-ON at dept., paint, R. D. or other direct and Peggy move.

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THE THIBAUT & WALKER CO.
46th Road Long Island City, N. Y.

[Please turn to page 62]
Afternoon tea

VILLETTE HODGE

Afternoon tea was, when you thought of it, you automatically thought of tea; however, I assure you that it is not. You may find that some of your guests do not drink tea, and if this happens, you will be very glad that you provided coffee.

Coffee is served—one at each end of the table, with two friends of the hostess pouring for her. You should be very careful to have your tea fresh and hot. Also remember to have reserves in the kitchen as you will be amazed at the amount of tea which will be consumed. And just a word about serving coffee—coffee may seem out of place to you at a so-called tea; however, I assure you that it is not. You may find that some of your guests do not drink tea and, if this happens, you will be very glad that you provided coffee.

The plates and sandwiches, cookies and tiny cakes are placed on the table, as are the napkins, spoons, cups and saucers. Each guest passes around the table, as at a buffet supper, and is served and then goes into the living room between the side lines of the plot and graduating down with azaleas and other flowering plants.

The complete garden layout is of a size and type that the home owner who enjoys doing some of his own gardening can easily care for, with the help of a gardener. The greenhouse was designed after plans sent Miss Anderson by Lord E Burnham Co. It measures 18 x 25 feet and is of the ornamental curved cave type that is popular for small estates. Hotbeds and frames provide extra growing space under glass for seedling the greenhouse and gardens with seedlings, and for storing plants throughout the winter.

The greenhouse was, when you thought of it, you automatically thought of tea; however, I assure you that it is not. You may find that some of your guests do not drink tea, and if this happens, you will be very glad that you provided coffee.

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or other rooms which are being used. I won't go into any more details as you probably are more interested in the less stilted type of afternoon tea. If you are anything like we are, you will love the homey kind of afternoon tea when you have gathered together a few congenial friends. Our own friends are so many and various that we do not wish them on each other if they are not congenial; we invite them at different times and everyone has a more enjoyable time.

To come back to the tea itself—now that you have the proper audience you must also have the proper setting. Your tea set may be of al fresco any material you wish, ranging from egg shell china to heavy earthenware. Your furniture, your home, your taste, and, last but not least, your purse will decide this for you. The more informal tea is usually served in the living room. Your first requisite is a table large enough to hold the tea tray and accessories. This table should be covered with the cloth you have planned to use.

On the tray you should have, of course, the teapot, an extra pitcher of boiling water, sugar, cream, and a dish of sliced lemon. A pleasing touch is to stick a clove in each slice. Sometimes, slices of orange are also used. A plate of tiny sandwiches or cup cakes, as well as a dish of bonbons or mints, is often served with the tea.

Afternoon tea is so distinctly a time when things are informal that, if you have a maid, she withdraws after she has brought the things in from the kitchen.

Here is a recipe for something quite different to serve at an afternoon tea. It is a Bohemian recipe and is for a kind of cookie which is called Lisky. It is pronounced “Leeskée” which, in Bohemian means leaflet. The word Bohemian brings several things to our mind. Our first thought somehow gets all square. Make two small slashes and atmosphere. After that we realize that there is a sturdy race of people who really come from Bohemia, that country which the encyclopedia tells us is a “former Kingdom of Europe, and, until 1918, a crownland and titular kingdom of Austria; now a part of Czechoslovakia.”

**LISKIES**

- 1 egg
- 1 pinch salt
- 1 teaspoonful sugar
- 1 teaspoonful cream flour

Beat all together. Beat in flour until you cannot beat it any longer. Then work in more flour with your hands until you can roll. Separate dough into three pieces and roll each piece as thin as possible. Cut into two inch squares. Make two small slashes with a knife in each square. Fry in deep fat until a light brown color (as you would do for tea). Let drain and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

When you make tea for a tea be sure that it is very dainty and appealing. Nut bread is an old-fashioned bread to use with a cream and olive filling. This recipe gives delicious nut bread.

**NUT BREAD**

2 cupfuls graham flour
2 cupfuls wheat flour
1 egg
1 cupful chopped nuts
1/2 cupful sugar
2 cupfuls sweet milk
1 teaspoonful salt
4 teaspoonfuls baking powder

Mix all ingredients and let stand for about forty minutes. Bake in slow ovens about forty minutes. If substitute raisins for the nuts you wish to make raisin bread.

No tea is complete with the tea cakes. We are giving you a recipe for malt cakes and leave the iced cakes as there are so many ways and different icings that you can use.

**TEA Cakes**

1 1/2 cupfuls flour
1 cupful sugar
1 egg
1 cupful baking powder
1/2 teaspoonful salt
1/2 cupful milk
1 cupful melted butter

Beat together egg, butter, and milk for about five minutes. Dry ingredients. Bake in small shapes for about forty minutes. Bake in slow ovens for about forty minutes. Bake in slow ovens for about forty minutes.

Our last recipe is for Dole Bars and you will find this can be used on many occasions.

**DATE NUT BARS**

1 cupful flour
1 cupful baking powder
5 eggs
1 cupful granulated sugar
1 teaspoonful salt
1/2 cupful sliced walnuts

Sift sugar once before using. Add baking powder and salt and dates and walnuts and beat the yolks, placing the whites in a bowl and the yolks in a bowl. Rub dates (cherry and dates in flour so as not to grate them) and beat the yolks together until quite dry. Also whip the whites stiff. Beat the yolks and whites together until stiff, and tie in a pipe. Bake in tin pans, or cut into diamond squares.
Do not call every piece of furniture with a lyre or acanthus carving the work of Duncan Phyfe. There are hundreds of pieces of good furniture in the Phyfe style in existence today that are worthy but they probably were by some other maker. Learn Phyfe’s characteristics and unless you know that a piece was really made by him call it "Phyfe Style" and not "Duncan Phyfe.

American design
for American homes

has been available commercially. She is a combination of aesthetic and artist who was born in Redlands, California, and received her art training in San Francisco, New York, and Paris. She is the mother of three children and lives in a settlement of other California artists and writers “up the Hudson.”

Three years ago Scott Wilson had not the remotest idea of entering the design field actively. It happened quite by accident, when a series of sketches for wall hangings for the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which he submitted almost overnight, were accepted. He had always dabbled in the arts as a hobby.

Mr. Wilson spent his childhood in the Orient, and it is probably because of this reason that his work is so marked by a flow of line and simplicity suggesting Oriental art. He was the first to use magnified flower studies in textile design, he believes. His design theory is simply that of simplification and modernization of natural forms. He projects his enormous interest in color into all of his work. His hobbies are the theatre, and the making of small tableaux and crèches of vegetables in a clever and colorful posing in human and other forms.

It’s a good idea to fill halved orange shells (those left from breakfast orange juice) with cranberry jelly, let it stiffen and arrange the colorful crescents about the royal turkey (or chicken). Mrs. James Leuchars, San Francisco, Cal.

To Prepare Oranges
Pour boiling water on oranges and let stand five minutes. This will make the white lining come off. The orange juice will shrink slightly.

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EAGLE BRAND CHOCOLATE PIE

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
1½ cups (330g) Eagle Brand
Sweetened Condensed Milk
1 cup water
Baked pie shell (6-inch)

Melt chocolate in double boiler. Add Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk, stirring over boiling water five minutes until mixture thickens. Add water, stir until thoroughly blended. Pour into baked pie shell. Garnish with whipped cream if desired. Chill.

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61
Our big little house
[Continued from page 58]

we still turn them on and off with a certain sense of adventure.

Naturally, the house was visited officially twice daily—before the 8:30 into New York in the morning and en route home from the station in the evening. Frans had the most impressive schedule and stuck to it—rain or shine. One evening we were climbing up precipitous ladders and the next we walked up the stairs. Everything was brought to the job milled and ready to fit into place. A truckload of window frames, a wagon piled high with witch-cross doors. The kitchen, cupboards one morning, neatly shelved and doored the next.

The first coat of brown plaster was on and a load of door jambs, window sills, and mouldings were in the driveway when I suddenly discovered there was no pantry in the kitchen! Surely, no urchin, an irritable, somewhat frantic survey of the now greatly maligned plans revealed nothing. In the shrinkage of the house, the pantry and its little window had disappeared, though it still showed on the real-estate plan! A likely spot was chosen immediately and the pantry chinked in. Fortunately, in the end it didn’t make any difference and it is so conveniently installed in the corner, the door opening at an angle, that it made no difference and it is so

IT was strange we hadn’t caught the mistake before. Because the night the final plans were accepted, we had cut out to scale every stick of furniture we owned and placed it in its proposed location in the new house. It is interesting that we haven’t changed a thing. This helped to visualize a little the appearance of the rooms as to size and general working space. It was comforting to know the guest room would take its furniture when at first it appeared as though our puppy would have to wag his tail up and down instead of sideways when he entered.

Came the day when Frans told us we’d better be thinking about our hardware, paper, lighting fixtures, furniture range, and such—just as though we had a new idea to us! But we were deep in the discussion of oil versus coal, some what befogged by earnest young salesmen who presented arguments for both. Indeed threatened with the necessity of hiring both a secretary and a porter for the apartment, letter of literature on from awnings to zinnias, friends gave up telephoning; disgust, either they got no signal or I had to admit entertaining another interest. But we decided on coal. It was almost like admitting we enjoyed wearing red flannel driving in a buggy behind a gray mare. But figures, we are going for what the chairman sent, don’t lie. The install an oil-burning unit, plus of operation together with threat of further taxation fuel, was not to our that was in the house. It makes—and nothing went wrong this house but the best made its respective type—represents one per cent of the cost. We decided on a magazine-feed boiler which for buckwheat coal. The was to be filled once a day ashes, burned to a fine powder every other day, the coal, we estimated, was about a hundred dollars. We wrote a check for our “extra” and put in a Minnie House furnace. More trouble than oil, we what but our financial health bearing on our nervous system

We debated no longer the essential however, when others ays into the market place imminent. We made an initial survey of hardware stor ing-fixtures shops, and was showrooms. The same colors we had been so starting in the ning of the house again our rescue. You would have thought we had discussed the possibility of DoorKnock locks fascinated me. I thought of them before, they grew naturally on the I suppose. The lightning showrooms made me dizzy was glad we had eaten lunch, except for the room, so that our choices were forced down a bit. But the paper escapade was sheer fun. We kept to the latest designs—washed paper and the colors, as our trim throughout entire house was to be a fluffy. The first floor room papered alike in design but a difference in color was the singing room. The kitchen and joining lavatory were papered a smart stripe to blend with green and ivory of the linen and the many colors we saw “our” blue for the master bedroom. But when it came to the guest room and the third bed which we had decided to into a study, we gave ver
nonsensical strain, somehow apparent in our mind and chose a penguin-for the north bedroom, the
we selected a background yellow across which rather
, snobbish-looking perched at regular intervals.
the present guest room is a delicate peach with a
design, its own decor-a-cool green brought from
our first home. Thor-
ated, we took over the room.
I had enjoyed a dark brown, our only extra piece of fur-
stuffing brownish studio
shifty and most comfort-
ning to provide twin beds
repaired my rickety but
broaded in ivory (an-
voices and little pieces of
as a whirlwind-y, exciting
and carelessly turned fau-
drip from carelessly turned fau-
abeled, we took one of our
II C present guest room is
r the north bedroom, the
deed study that might
haimlessly taking advan-
contact with a large
eg to a little neglected item
ction and choice) yards, and little pieces of
and being fitted and nailed
nd. But we were im-
show off our purchases.
repressed energies were
sely an explosion of

to a little neglected item
the depths of foundations
ed by the well-known city
he drop to the ground from
int and back porches and
ch doors in the dining
ible and homelike. I've learned
that garbage doesn't always go
on down a chute, that water mustn't
drip from carelessly turned fau-
cets, that you mustn't leave the
key in the front door as there is
no hall man to guard against in-
truders. I've learned to resent chil-
ren walking over soft, newly
seeded lawn; I'm remembering to
drip from carelessly turned fau-
drip from carelessly turned fau-
nt and insects can
insect-proof. (Ver-
no moisture. (Nor-
fection) for more complete descriptive
pon below (no slightest obligo-
formed, reinforced plaster base. Reynolds Liquid Metallotion . Q

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If a bottle must be maintained despite insufficient light, too much heat, and erratic moisture, some tropical plant such as Sanseveria can be selected, but no rejoicing need be expected then from anyone but the glass admirer.

MAKE NEW ACQUAINTANCES

When it comes to the choice of plants to use, there is the opportunity to make a whole lot of new acquaintances. Your bottle is in very fact a miniature greenhouse; so, why not select greenhouse plants—more or less tropical and, of course, evergreen. Ficus pumila, the little Climbing Fig, or the larger-leaved Ficus pumila variegata, not a Vinca however, much as it may remind the untutored of that common vine, will grow and put forth rootlets at each joint. These roots clinging to the glass itself and are sturdy as well as artistic unless the bottle-case has been placed in front of a heavily-draped window or in the direct sunshine. Artificial light may be satisfactory if temperature conditions are reasonable.

Feltonia davalliana has tones of bronze and sea green and an equable disposition. These small-leaved forms of English Ivy (Hedera helix), or even the large-leaved, are deep green for deep shadows. Selaginella caulescent and Selaginella emiliana are two of the more delicate bushy members of the club moss tribe which practically insist on the protection of a glass case.

Once a gardener, always a gardener.

[Continued from page 12]

over the phone, ordering forty Maples to be delivered at once. The pleased nurseryman hurried the order, arrived at the given ad­dress. But he was stunned to hear the suave lady say, "I only wanted to rent them for a party." She calmly looked over the trees, then said critically, "I believe they are too large, perhaps you had better take them back and send me a row of potted hedge and a few potted flowers that we can sink into the ground for color." All of which the disgruntled man did; outwardly he was quite content but inwardly he was boiling with contempt for the whims of women. Even his large check did not wholly content him, it seemed to him like tainted money, as he was a real gardener who created from love.

Perhaps this business of renting a garden will grow into a legitimate thing but no true gar

American Home, January, 1936

65
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Page 66

THE AMERICAN HOME, JANUARY, 1923
garden is more than amply rich in beauty and persiflage. We work with the ambition that a play- 
puts into his plays. There is a garden too. The set, act, preparation; the crisis, the complete then the third act, the off and the righting of ems. It is a stirring drama you yourself create. 
real gardener ideas are that one is definite reason good tour by wide garden clubs. Then you only how much better is an idea but also how norse. A garden is a stimuli- still well as a reformer. But anal analysis, a man's gar- nhe index to his charac- makes out of his garden, ailing gesture of his heart, es quite unconsciously. kw how our own nature es tricks us, so may our a friend who is at heart s of hearty passions. She a white garden, pale, refined. She only dropped beds of more brilliant hue. ine flowers withered and d each brilliantly hued rope heartily. Her garden revealed a thing of heady ed perfume. She told me t, that she had hoped to nature but it had slipped gardens are great exposers mality, in spite of us and us. do you want of your Do you want a show Do you want an ob. just like any other gar- you want a colorful out- ing room? Do you want in memory of old days? ever you make of your gar a certain revelation of f you are more than middle ad have a definite nostalg- the iron stag and Victoria, garden will be trim, exact, little smug. If you are dashing, believing in modern signs and symbols, garden will likely show the unrhythmed forms of the If you are the Marie An- type you will have little if this and that, and all very live. If you are calm, and serene, your garden elect these charming qual- Whatever you secretly for comes out in your gar- is your creation and you as you think. 
L. 5:28 
First, order, then taste, then fit- ness. A garden must know the law of order, neatness, precision, and sequence. No matter how much your family rebels and your back protests, order is the first law, not only of heaven but a garden. Everything in nature moves in a methodical and har- monious manner; nothing hap- pens, everything proceeds in accordance with law and order. We do well to observe this eternal order of Nature and work with it. 
A garden ought to be in good taste, just as we admire our friends who show good taste. Na- ture is the model here as always, we must remember that "the artist, or man of genius, merely raises the veil and reveals Nature to us." And nowhere is the artist more at home than in a garden. I know one garden where there is a wide row of flaunting pink hocks, beautiful in themselves but by their side is crouched a trem- bling fragile Columbine, lost to its own beauty. I always feel so sorry for it. It always seemed to me like a woman wearing a delicate filagree bracelet with a tweed suit. There is a place for everything, even in a garden. 
Fitness should also be observed in the happy garden. Rock gardens stuck with curious and forbid- ding stones should not rise like a dead porcupine from a flat and tranquil lawn. More people have gone wrong over rock gardens than any other garden design. 
Fitness is the keynote of har- mony and a garden needs har- mony. Not long ago I saw a grotto, which is a subterranean mony. Not long ago I saw a grotto, which is a subterranean mony and a garden needs har- mony. But whatever a garden means to any American home—there is some- thing in memory of old days? —and they add a colorful touch to any American home.
Garden facts and fancies

Books, books, and still more books, pour from the presses. Each one designed to stimulate, encourage or enlighten the gardener. Some subjects are building into a rich little library of their own and others have been woefully neglected. The most significant omission has been that of a handy little working manual for the amateur who would continue work indoors in winter and surely gardening in the greenhouse by Ann Dorrance (Doubleday, Doran) is one of those contributions to which the platitudinous "filling a well-known want" can most properly be applied. Miss Dorrance contributed an article on what goes on in her greenhouse to The American Home a few months ago and, now, a more thoroughly rounded out "year of operation for the small garden under glass" is offered in this text of 130 pages.

Besides being factually correct, it is inspiringly written and really is "taken by the hand" and given a skillful insight into the nuances as well as the charm of the greenhouse.

That fading Poinsettia

Yes, it can be carried over for another year! When your Christmas Poinsettia has finished blooming put it in a chilly place where there are no frosts—attic, cellar, garage maybe. Water it on Lincoln's birthday and Easter. Then repot it in May in a much bigger pot for it is going places! Use plenty of good rich soil and a piece of charcoal. Prune the branches back to four inches, and剪it; pot and all, in a sunny out of the way corner of the garden and forget it. Bring it in the house in September when the windows are still open a lot so it may become acclimated to indoor atmosphere gradually. Keep it in a sunny window out of drafts and water it copiously and spray the leaves with a little ten-cent store rubber squitter full of clear water every four or five days. Do all this and Christmas next year will find your home again full of the vivid trapped atmosphere created by these gay plants!—Jean Hersey.

What do moles eat?

This is an open question whenever gardeners get together, and hopelessly are the biologists' assurances that insects are their only food. Gardeners blame moles for many bulb losses. It appears that there are moles and moles! Mr. C. V. Conley of Conley's Chrysanthemum Farm, Eugene, Oregon writes:

"We were very much interested in the article in The American Home for November, page 544. It checked our experience regarding the moles eating tulip bulbs completely that we were astonished to read your statement that moles do not 'eat' tulip bulbs. The Townsend mole of the Pacific Coast (Scapanus townsendii) is very fond of tulip bulbs. We have no evidence on the common mole of the eastern states (Scalopus aquaticus), the starnosed mole, (Condylura cristata), or the Brewer mole (Parascalops breweri). From the fact that we have never complaints from Eastern customers of their tulip bulbs disappearing we are inclined to think that these three moles do not eat tulip bulbs very often.

"The evidence that Scapanus townsendii does eat tulip bulbs is conclusive and is agreed to by workmen in this state of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Tulip bulb growers here often find it the major obstacle to commercial tulip production.

"We have examined the stomach contents of many moles caught in our tulip plantings and found that the contents consisted almost exclusively of pieces of tulip bulbs about the size of grains of rice, and a very few worms. When the mole is caught the loss at that point stops unless another mole comes in. Many moles use the same runway and it is not unusual to catch six to a dozen from the same spot. This Townsend mole is the largest mole in this country and it is astonishing the number of tulip bulbs one will eat. If a mole eats its own weight in tulip bulbs it would figure out to be quite a few bulbs.

"The work of the Townsend mole in eating tulip bulbs is so different from field mouse work that there is little danger of the two. The mouse out of the center of the bulb leaves the definite mouse teeth grooves uneaten. The same way, possibly with tears the bulb into small pieces and these pieces are mixed with the soil when they fill up the runway as a row.

"We find that the moles have the bulbs at any time of the growing season. We have no trouble during the spring from blooming time on, which due to more favorable and soil conditions then. We have been writing the story and hope to show any preference for W. C. With Crocus bulbs it is the soil matter. The ordinary flowering varieties are not disturbed by moles although eaten! One W. Zim found that W. C. with planting of imperati and the moles took them a year we had a nice bed of supposedly all ready to dig."

"The Townsend mole (S. townsendii) does eat tulip few other flowering bulb sprouting peas and corn; questionably the bulb of is eating, etc.

"We have taken in hand to names and distribution Farmers' Bulletin No. American Moles.

"There is no intention dogmatising on this matter. We surprised to find an error American Home, a magazine consider unusually depend its horticultural information.

Roots to order

Making roots grow none grew before lastest achievement of the Thompson Institute for Perpetual Plants. Mr. Zima has found that there are chemical compounds that called "growth substance has found about a score that are complicated by compounds. They stimulate cells of any part of the plant busy in making root. One strange looking plant Tomato that had been dead and one of the preparatories that had been rubbed on the cut and, less than a week later, to emit roots; so, there strange spectacle of a plant roots at both ends. So far, hard woodings have responded, so we cannot how to make an Apple to suchlikes things root from cut it may come.

The point of interest is how the plants that rootation can be stimulated by certain chemical compounds practical application of this covery has yet to be de.

68
Notes on Seeds for 1936

I must plant Sutton's semi-dwarf Nasturtiums.
Be sure to include new sweet scented golden
Gleams. Marjorie had them last year.

Get all Sutton seeds direct from Wayside
Gardens. Tell Jack about it.

Bag all flower seeds and Gladiolus
from Wayside Catalog. Send for it in January.

Order 12 new pink Phlox Columbia—6 for
our garden—6 to send Aunt Mathilda.
Note patent label No. 118 to know it is the
true one.

Order bag of Wayside's own specially
prepared Plant Food. Won't burn. Feeds
roots for long time.

For our new hedge order Wayside's new
semi-ever-green Barberry Mentorensis.
Patent label No. 99.

Sutton and Wayside Seeds

right from our own Wayside
Garden acres. Among them are
new Delphiniums, wonderful
Anemones, several particularly
fine Forget-me-nots and Canterbury
Bells, and numerous other new
things never before offered.

Phlox Columbia is Wayside's
lovely pink petaloid, profuse
blooming new Phlox, which
created such a stir
last season. The pink is
clear and brilliant.
Blooms early and
continues right up
to frost.

Send for the splen-
did catalog of Sutton
and Wayside Seeds.
Contains many
pages in full color.
Descriptions can be
depended on.

In our new Seed
Catalog are also a
fine assortment of
our own hardy plant
seeds, gathered

Wayside Gardens

12 Mentor Ave., Mentor, Ohio

The Newest Things in

Wayside Catalog. Send for it in January.

Saskatchewan's new Delphiniums, wondrful
fine Foxgloves and Canterbury
things never before offered.

Bells, and numrnerous other new

lovely pink petals; profuse
blooming new Phlox, which
created such a stir
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Catalog are also a
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our own hardy plant
seeds, gathered

Wayside Gardens

12 Mentor Ave., Mentor, Ohio

The Newest Things in

Wayside Catalog. Send for it in January.
A little flower bed

[Continued from page 11]

of individuals. You can mix your masses but don’t mix the individuals too much. After all, the object in growing plants in the garden is to get the color of the flowers and this is more effective when it is in reasonably large masses. If, when your planting of the clumps in the masses in this manner is completed, there appear any vacancies or open areas in the beds, they can easily be taken care of by setting out late blooming plants, even from pots, in the summer. Plants that are set out from pots will take hold and grow better than plants that have been dug up loosely from some other place for transplanting. The potted plants may cost a little more but they are worth the difference in price. On the other hand, what the dealers call “field clumps,” which are established plants dug up from the rows in the nursery, are much bigger than what you get in pots and would give a far superior effect in your garden much more quickly.

Make a note of this fact in your planting plan and so that in June you may add Larkspur, Aster, Phlox, and other later summer bloomers. The earlier flower to bloom, often beginning in late fall and carrying right through to early spring, is the Christmas Rose (Helborus niger). The flowers of these plants defy frost and snow and often push up their blossoms through a thin ice. They like half-shade, however. A sort of semi-woodland effect is best or, tucked away in the shelter of some ornamental shrub; but it is a plant to set for the future. It doesn’t like disturbance and, as a matter of fact, is preferably planted in August when it is dormant; but can be set out of pots through the winter or early spring.

The Primrose is a really outstanding flower of spring. It, also, however, is grateful for a slight—very slight, shelter. It grows beautifully under the partial shade of an old Apple tree, for instance. The true English Primrose (Primula acaulis) blooms from March to May and its pleasing soft yellow tints are sufficiently appreciated.

Fourteen Hundred Gold Medals, etc., can’t be wrong.

Almost every year, for many years past, at the great Royal Horticultural Show at Chelsea, England, and at other leading floral exhibitions—the winning displays have been those grown from Sutton’s Seed Catalogue.

You can lift your garden out of the common by planting "England’s Best."

8 for Sutton’s 1936 Amateur’s Guide in Horticulture and General Garden Seed Catalogue, and generous packets of these charming favorites. The catalog alone is 50c, 30p. SUTTON, Sutton’s Chelsea Hybrids, The faun 9724, 8 resembles, beloved and colorful, but the hybrid. FLOWNED HYBRIDS. A magnificent range of column violet. The smart, Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffaloes; Buffer.
The perennial New England and New York Asters of the countryside have given rise in cultivation to a multitude of varieties in all shades of blue and rose-crimson. And, here again, you must select the varieties whose color descriptions will please you most. Plant them in the spring and they will flower in early fall before the Chrysanthemums come. The earliest is the Italian (Aster Amellus) which is often in bloom in July.

With August comes the Sneezeweed and in your garden you can select many improvements in yellow, in ruddy rust, and in dwarf forms.

Yellow is a dominant color in the early flowers of spring, and again as fall approaches. Even the Goldenrod of the roadside may be worth putting into the garden for its brilliant color form, and, in good soil, will do wonders. No other flower, no matter how large, has more open flowers of white or pink, according to the variety chosen. It likes moisture in the soil and usually needs some winter protection; but is good for spring planting and will particularly give its bloom in fall. Somewhat like it, but smaller in flower yet more profuse in bloom, is the Huphe Anemone; flowering from late summer almost to frost.

Hardy Chrysanthemums are often a misnomer as far as the hardiness is concerned. Yet, they really are the best permanent flower-bed plants for late summer. The earliest pompon, the small flowered hardy Chrysanthemum of the old farmyard, begins to bloom and a brilliancy of color effective than the Japanese Anemone —a bold, upright growing plant, three feet or more high, with large open flowers of white or pink, according to the variety chosen. It likes moisture in the soil and usually needs some winter protection; but is good for spring planting and will particularly give its bloom in fall. Somewhat like it, but smaller in flower yet more profuse in bloom, is the Huphe Anemone; flowering from late summer almost to frost.

It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh crisp vegetables throughout the summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.

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Send me your 1936 Catalogue as advertised

Name ........................................
Address ......................................
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State .......................................... 35

PETER HENDERSON & Co.
35 Cortlandt Street
New York City

Strawberries

PAY

51 Years' experience behind our 1936 Berry Book. It will help you. It describes Fairfax, Dornett, Catskill, etc. New and Better Varieties and tells How To Grow Them. Valuable both to the Experienced and Beginners. Your copy is ready. Write today.

The W. F. ALLEN CO.
56 Market St, Salisbury, Md.
Burpee's Seed Catalog

All the food, flowers, and vegetables you would like to grow in your garden—send or bring in Burpee Seed Catalog for 1938. This valuable book covers every flower, vegetable, and herb old and new. It contains all the most popular seeds and all the most useful seeds known to any gardener can have. Write today.

Burpee's Petunias

Large-Flowered Bedding

All best colors mixed, including the new hybridizing Petunia variety All-American Gold Medal Winner, and other new colors. Special mixture. All colors. (Petunia seed, shown, plkt. 526). Write for seed catalog.


240 Flowers in Nature

VAUGHAN'S

Yarborough's "Illustrated List of Varieties" describes 675 flowers and how to grow them. Modeled after the famous 230-page illustrated catalog of the Macaulay Flower Company, this book tells the beginner and the advanced student how to grow the flowers nature intended. Now in its 16th edition.

QUALITY VEGETABLE

Contains instructions for starting and cultivating vegetables. Scarce and hard to find elsewhere, this book gives the beginner and advanced student the information needed to start and grow his vegetable garden. Now in its 16th edition.

QUALITY VEGETABLE

West Hill Nurseries

Grape Vine Specialties, FREDONIA, N. Y.

Over 100 varieties of Grapes, including wonderful new introductions for the table: Frieda, Golden Roof, Oro, Cleopatra, Sherinian, Speizer, Kieffer, and other varieties. Also, fruiting and ornamental trees, shrubs, hardy flowering perennials, etc. A new catalogue just issued.

OUR 1938 YEAR CATALOG FREE

3 LOVELY GENUINE KANDLER'S GIANT FRITTILLARIES

All different—bark to bark. Beautiful! Illustrations of each. Limited supply. Write for 1938 Catalog of Kandler's best flowers and vegetables for the table. 100 free catalogue.


FREE NEW CATALOG

240 Flowers in Nature

BAILEY'S "Illustrated List of Varieties" describes 675 flowers and how to grow them. Modeled after the famous 230-page illustrated catalog of the Macaulay Flower Company, this book tells the beginner and the advanced student how to grow the flowers nature intended. Now in its 16th edition.

QUALITY VEGETABLE

Contains instructions for starting and cultivating vegetables. Scarce and hard to find elsewhere, this book gives the beginner and advanced student the information needed to start and grow his vegetable garden. Now in its 16th edition.

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All different—bark to bark. Beautiful! Illustrations of each. Limited supply. Write for 1938 Catalog of Kandler's best flowers and vegetables for the table. 100 free catalogue.

ably until the soil is sufficiently dried out after the winter thaws so as to be handled or worked without making it into "mud pies." Better wait until the soil will not cake than plant too early because roots put into a wet, heavy, caky soil that hardens something like a modified brick, never can get growing properly.

One other detail. When you do plant, see that the plant is set in firmly—"firm the soil about the plant." That instruction means a lot. It means that the plant is held properly in position, that the roots are in proper contact with the soil, and that they can begin to feed at once. Also, it means that there is no water basin about the roots of the plants where moisture can collect and stagnate.

Buy plants from established specialists for quick results in early spring. If you are of a more leisurely type of mind and want to enjoy the fun of raising your own plants from seed, you can do that by sowing the seed in a hotbed early in the season and transplanting, still in some sheltered place, the young seedlings as they grow; later, putting them into their designated place.

Yes indeed, you can have a lot of fun and continually increasing harvest of satisfaction from perennial plants which you can set out this spring and which will grow in value and increase in size so that each succeeding year may be better than the one before.

Planning garden club programs

[Continued from page 19]

Study of color combinations of bulbs
How to make a compost pile
Shrubs that bloom in the autumn garden

SEPTEMBER
New varieties of Iris
Full division of perennials
Various types of Daffodils
Lilies and their companion planting
Herbs for the garden

OCTOBER
Winter storage of bulbs and tubers
New varieties of Tulips
Winter protection for the garden
Foundation planting

NOVEMBER
Forcing bulbs for indoor bloom
Flowering trees and shrubs
Rock gardens
Color in the winter garden

DECEMBER
Methods of preserving cut flowers
Conservation of native plant material
State flowers
Cactus, varieties and culture
Garden design

TIGRIDIA or Tiger Flower

Very Rare, Very Unusual, Yet Very Old
One of the oldest native American flowers—having been traced back to the time of the Aztecs who treasured it because the bulbs are delicious to eat. Tigridia is as easy to grow as Gladioli and stands about the same height. In colors from brightest yellow to deepest scarlet, it starts early and blooms continuously for three months. Although the blossom is lily-like and 6 to 8 inches across, Tigridia belongs to the same family as Gladiolus and should be planted and grown by the same method.

Special Offer
To introduce this gorgeous, stately flower to your garden, we will send you 12 bulbs for $1.00.

The new Harris catalogue describes and illustrates not only the choicest varieties of flowers, including many of the new "All-American" selections, but also tells you about the new improved strains of Vegetables.

We have developed plants on Morton Farm where seeds have been grown for over three generations. It will pay you to send for the catalogue today and buy your seeds direct at Growers' prices.

JOSEPH HARRIS Co., Inc.
R. F. D. 11
Coldwater, N. Y.

HARRIS SEEDS
976 CATALOGUE now ready

CONDON'S GIANT ROCKFORD TOMATO


CONDON'S SEEDS OF SEEDSMEN
BOX 11
Rockford, Illinois

GALLOWAY FERRY
JARS—Sharply and colorful, have a fascinating interest. Send 10c in stamps for brochure of Bird Bait, Sun Dials, Vases, Benches, etc.

3214 Walnut Street

MODERNIZE WITH FENCE

Protect your home, lawn and garden with a really modern fence of neat and sturdy steel. Suggestions for growing a fence garden are contained in our free beautifully illustrated lawn fence book. Send for it today. Address PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY, 733 Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.
To New Members of the Literary Guild

In this handsome new volume Mrs. Lockwood first tells the history of decorative sources, illustrating the typical features of each period. Then she shows how type of house and furnishings—the Jacobean, the Georgian, the French Colonial, the Modern, and so on—may serve as a model for your own homes of interesting ideas and practical information for those who want to solve decorating problems, large or small, with accuracy and discrimination.

A Few of the Subjects Covered

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE
FRENCH RENAISSANCE
LOUIS XIV
LOUIS XV
LOUIS XVI
DIRECTOIRE
EMPIRE
ENGLISH RENAISSANCE
JACOBEAN
WILLIAM and MARY
QUEEN ANNE
GEORGIAN
CHIPPENDALE
ADAM
HEPPLEWHITE
SHERATON
PILGRIM PERIOD
NEW ENGLAND PERIOD
SOUTHERN COLONIAL PERIOD
DUTCH PERIOD
QUAKER INFLUENCE
NEW ENGLAND MANSION
MANORS, COTTAGES
THE HOUSE TODAY

and many others. Though the retail price of the valuable book is $8.50, it will be sent to you if you accept our offer of free membership in the Literary Guild.

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Outstanding of all advantages of Guild membership, particularly at this time, is the saving in cost of books. Guild savings are not merely fractional savings. When you can get a $3.00, $4.00 or $5.00 book for only $2.00, you can see at once that your book bills can be cut in half, and that you can afford to buy more books you wish to read this way than under any other plan.

SUBSCRIBE NOW • Send No Money

The special features of Guild membership guarantee you greater economy, convenience, and satisfaction than any other method of book buying. Remember: members buy only the books they want and they may accept as few as four books a year. The Guild service starts as soon as you send the coupon. Our present special offer gives you a copy of DECORATION. PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE absolutely free. This book will come to you at once, together with full information about the Guild service and special savings, and the Guild's sensational new Free Bonus Book plan.

FREE—DECORATION. PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE
THE LITERARY GUILD OF AMERICA, Dept. 1-AH
244 Madison Avenue, New York

Mail this coupon today without charge, as a member of the Literary Guild of America.

I am to receive free each month the Guild Magazine "WINGS" and all other membership privileges for one year. It is understood that if I wish I may purchase as few as four books through the Literary Guild within a year—either Guild selections or any other books of my choice—and you guarantee to protect me against any increase in price of books selected by me during the year.

In consideration of this agreement you will send me at once, FREE, a copy of DECORATION. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

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FREE BONUS BOOKS DISTRIBUTED TWICE A YEAR TO GUILD MEMBERS

This popular new plan gives thousands of members an additional NEW book every six months, ABSOLUTELY FREE.

MONTHLY LITERARY MAGAZINE "WINGS" FREE

During the year you will receive without charge 12 issues of "WINGS," a sparkling illustrated little journal with new books and authors. In this magazine descriptions are given of the Guild's current book selections and recommendations. It is a guide to the best reading and is invaluable to everyone who wants to keep up-to-date on the new books.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

THE AMERICAN HOME, JANUARY
When, a little more than a year ago, the Editor of The American Home proposed printing the recipes so that they could be easily filed, she also devised the Menu Maker—an all-steel cabinet in four colors as illustrated which we offer our readers, complete with a card index and a supply of Cellophane envelopes.

The Menu Maker is large enough to hold all your recipes. The Cellophane envelopes permit you to file your recipes with the picture side out and the recipe itself visible on the reverse side, and fit the American Home recipes without extra cutting, allowing of leeway in case you want to replace the recipe. The envelopes are, of course, washable. The index consists of the classification of all foods as well as for each day of the week, and the use of the American Home Menu Maker permits you to plan your meals for a week in advance with all recipes filed for quick reference.

In short, the Menu Maker is a sensible, workable recipe file that only a practical housewife could have designed from actual experience, and in offering it to our readers we believe it to be the first practical recipe idea ever offered by a magazine.

30,000 SATISFIED USERS

30,000 American Home readers have adopted the American Home Menu Maker and are using it to file the recipes which appear monthly in The American Home. We offer you the Menu Maker in your choice of colors, the complete index, and 50 Cellophane envelopes for only $1.00. If you live west of the Mississippi, please add 25c to cover additional postage.

Postpaid only $1.00 Complete

add 25c west of Mississippi

PLEASE USE THIS COUPON

E. AMERICAN HOME, 251 Fourth Ave., New York City

enclosing $1.00 for the complete Menu Maker in Blue, Black, Yellow, Green (pick color), this to include 50 Cellophane envelopes, indices, etc.

State

Add 25¢ if west of the Mississippi, in Canada or U. S. Possessions. Ask 1-36

78 Recipes and Envelopes

For new readers and those who have not been filing the American Home recipes, the Editor recently went through all recipes published in The American Home and selected those she thought worthy of a permanent place in our Menu Maker. In addition she has supplied us with personal favorites from many years' culling and sampling.

We now offer the Editor's Favorite Recipes—78 of them—and Cellophane envelopes to hold them, postpaid for only 50¢. If you have the Menu Maker and want these Favorite Recipes, send only 50¢ in stamps, and if you are ordering the Menu Maker, add 50¢ and get the complete service.
Burpee’s Zinnias
Giant Dahlia Flowered

Flowers are immense, measuring 5 inches and more across and about 2 inches in depth. From a wonderful range of colors we have selected the best 4 for this sensational offer.

4 BEST COLORS—Scarlet, Yellow, Lavender, Rose
1 Full Size Pkt. of Each (Value 60c) for only 10c Postpaid

This offer is too good to miss. We want all our friends, old and new, to benefit by it, and enjoy the bright color and profusion of lovely blooms which these Zinnias will give all summer long. Fill in the coupon today or write a letter. This same offer is made in Burpee’s new Seed Catalog for 1929.

Burpee’s Seeds Are Guaranteed
We guarantee the safe arrival of your order and the vitality and purity of our seeds to the full amount of the purchase price. You can have your money back any time within the year if you are not satisfied with results.

Burpee’s Complete Zinnia Garden: 20 Full-size Pkts. (Value $2.90) for only $1.00 postpaid

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., 513 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia.

MAIL THIS COUPON or Write a Letter

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., 513 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia.
Send me postpaid the items checked below:
☐ 4 Pkts. Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias, 10c.
☐ Burpee’s Complete Zinnia Garden, 20 Pkts., $1.00.
☐ Burpee’s Seed Catalog FREE.

Amount Enclosed $........................................

Name...........................................................
R.D. or St....................................................
City..........................................................
State......................................................

Burpee’s Zinnias
Giant Dahlia Flowered

4 Pkts 10¢
4 Best Colors.

TO MAKE NEW FRIENDS FOR BURPEE’S SEEDS

and to prove to you that Burpee’s Seeds are the best that grow, we are offering this wonderful introductory bargain. These are Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias, the largest and most beautiful of all Zinnias. In size, form, and graceful arrangement of petals they closely resemble big decorative Dahlias.

Flowers are immense, measuring 5 inches and more across and about 2 inches in depth. From a wonderful range of colors we have selected the best 4 for this sensational offer.

4 BEST COLORS—Scarlet, Yellow, Lavender, Rose
1 Full Size Pkt. of Each (Value 60c) for only 10c Postpaid

This offer is too good to miss. We want all our friends, old and new, to benefit by it, and enjoy the brilliant color and profusion of lovely blooms which these Zinnias will give all summer long. Fill in the coupon today or write a letter. This same offer is made in Burpee’s new Seed Catalog for 1929.

Burpee’s Seeds Are Guaranteed
We guarantee the safe arrival of your order and the vitality and purity of our seeds to the full amount of the purchase price. You can have your money back any time within the year if you are not satisfied with results.

Burpee’s Complete Zinnia Garden: 20 Full-size Pkts. (Value $2.90) for only $1.00 postpaid

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., 513 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia.