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PLYMOUTH BUILDST GREAT CARS

American Home, February, 1936
February, 1956

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FEBRUARY, 1956

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E X H I B I T  O F  M R .  H U G H  D I L L M A N  a t  t h e  P a l m  
Beach Flower Show. Mt. Laurel Belknap, Architect

Charlotte L. Eaton, Associate Editor

Left: Home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zecbar, Westerville, Ohio. Center: Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Earl Petty, Browns Mills in the Pines, N. J. Right: Home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gallant, Inglewood, Cal.

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Listerine's success in reducing the number of colds is due to germ-killing action in mouth and throat.

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Listerine at the first sign of Cold or Sore Throat

American Home, February, 1936
RICH IN BEAUTY, SECURE IN STRENGTH AND SATISFYING IN ECONOMY ARE THE HOMES BUILT WITH 

Concrete

A concrete home grows steadily in your affections. It offers the beauty, comfort and livability that make it a deeply satisfying possession. It safeguards your family from the hazard of fire; it weather the attacks of time, storm, decay and termites; possesses, to a superlative degree, the practical advantages of low first cost, freedom from repairs and high resale value.

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Dept. A 2-5, 33 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The American Home, February,
To those accustomed to the smarter things of life, Oldsmobile styling means true distinction. They recognize in Oldsmobile's graceful sweep of line and beauty of contour the pure, good taste that marks the fashion leader. They appreciate in its roomy, trimly tailored interiors the luxury and convenience so appropriate to gracious living. And they accept Oldsmobile's full complement of fine-car features—Knee-Action Wheels and Oversize Tires for comfort, Center-Control Steering and All-Silent Shifting for driving ease, Super-Hydraulic Brakes, "Turret-Top" Bodies and Safety Glass for security—as absolute necessities of true motoring enjoyment. For the smartest and finest in personal transportation—at a modest price—consider the big new Oldsmobile Six or Eight... "The Car That Has Everything!"

"The Car that has Everything"

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"The Car that has Everything"
This modern kitchen was designed by Lurelle Guild, prominent interior decorator. Against the right hand wall is the newest Magic made by the American Stove Company, Cleveland, O. The top is Monel Metal. In the rear, a Monel Metal "Smartline" sink with steel "Smartline" Table brilliantly topped off with Monel Metal is one of many attractive models manufactured by Mutschler Bros. Co., N.

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**...What a thrill — to discover that Monel Metal equipment costs so much less than you thought**

And what a joyful feeling — when you realize that you can actually afford to make your kitchen modern — with the most beautiful equipment ever designed.

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Finally, we should like to point out that Monel Metal-topped tables cost very little more (often cost less) than old-fashioned models. In fact, they start at $10.00.

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The Whitehead Metal Products Co. of New Inc., 304 Hudson St., New York, N.

*This price applies only to deliveries made east of the

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**Monel Metal**

**The American Home**, Feb
The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company presents

MAGIC WAYS TO MODERNIZE WITH

Paint and Glass

It's amazing what a transformation the use of glass and paint can make in your home! A mirror here and there ... newly painted walls and ceilings ... furniture touched up gaily with gleaming enamel ... you wouldn't believe how successfully these simple things can give new life, loneliness and color to rooms which have become unattractive to you through age or familiarity.

Our Studio of Creative Design has prepared a book crammed with practical suggestions for home improvement, equally valuable whether you rent, own or plan to build a home. It's called "Designs for Living" ... and it tells you many things about home decoration ... how to make kitchens carefree, small rooms larger, how to plan a remodeling job and what colors to use inside and out. It contains scores of valuable hints, many of them quite inexpensive to follow ... and it's absolutely free. Send the coupon ... now ... for your copy.

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Listen to the colorful music of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra.
Watch your local newspapers for announcement of first program in February.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

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Please send me, without obligation, your new book "Designs for Living" prepared by your Studio of Creative Design.

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PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

WALLHIDE PAINT - WATERSPAR ENAMEL and VARNISH - SUN-PROOF PAINT - FLORHIDE - GOLD STRIPE PAINT BRUSHES - CARRARA STRUCTURAL GLASS - DUPLATE SAFETY GLASS
Colonial has again become the decoration news of the day, influenced by the Williamsburg restoration, Mt. Vernon, and Monticello. The sitting room, opposite, by McCutcheon's, is done in colors taken from Raleigh Tavern. The dining room below and the living room on this page, Mt. Vernon adaptations by Lord & Taylor.

The real Colonial style that we can call our own began development about 1727—the Middle Georgian Period in England. We originated styles from that time on to the end of the 18th century that are quite our own. The South, Louisiana in particular, was influenced by the French styles, whereas New York and the Middle States were influenced by the Dutch. New England borrowed from all the periods. There were numerous and expert cabinetmakers from 1700 to 1776 and their products were eagerly bought up by prosperous settlers. Generally oak, elm, walnut, maple, pine, and ash were the woods most favored. Mahogany was a favorite finish or stain over these native woods.

We find America in 1700 was very fashion-conscious and decorative styles appeared here almost at the same time as in England and on the Continent. Society centered around representatives of the crown and there were many handsomely decorated houses with superb architecture and gracious proportions.

In Maryland and Virginia lived the aristocrats, the landed gentry, who supported themselves in generous style from their agricultural bounty. Here it was that a taste for all things English flourished most prolifically. Hence, the furniture styles followed closely Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Chippendale and Adam, and later the Regency of Thomas Hope. Isaac Ware writes, "The decoration of an American room is of three kinds; first, where it is coated with a plastic material shaped into ornamental details; second, covered by wainscot; and third, where hung with silks, tapestries or paper."

Two of these ways of decoration were found in England—the wainscotting being typically American. Wallpaper of excellent design appeared in rolls the same time in America as in England, about 1790. But before that, as early as 1754, wallpaper was sold to the wealthy (being the class able to afford it) in panels.

The colonists brought over chests, which they first used as seats. Later they were raised from the floor on trestles, and still later on chests of drawers, as chairs were made—hence, the chest-on-chest for which Connecticut was famous. The Hadley type with drawers was much copied in later years.

The merchants of Holland brought Chinese furniture and from it the lacquering of chests and other pieces came into fashion.

The beautiful architecture of our Colonial houses was modeled upon that of Inigo Jones. Many mantels, doors, cornices, dadoes, and other detail show great originality of design, introducing such native and amusing details as the tobacco leaf, the oak leaf, the acorn, the cornstalk, the eagle, the stars and stripes, the Indian, and wheat details of which the designer Inigo Jones knew but little. The Southern states loved the grand manner of Palladio, and today you see those old plantations still
magnificent even in their decay. They have an air of grandeur but rarely achieved today. The Northern states favored, because of the climate, smaller rooms, lower ceilings, and thicker walls with smaller windows, as protection against winter. Great fireplaces in which whole oxen could be roasted were not an uncommon sight.

In 1738 the discoveries made in Pompeii and Herculaneum greatly impressed the colonists. Classic pillars of chaste detail and proportions upheld porches on almost every home. Pillars appeared on sideboards and bureaus. This classic revival expressed itself in England as the George III Period, or the English Regency. Duncan Phyfe, perhaps our best known American cabinetmaker, created many pieces after pure Regency lines.

Much Colonial furniture is both amusing and colorful, showing peasant characteristics, such as the Dutch dower chests from Pennsylvania gay with stiff floral bouquets, and the strange and quaint furniture made by the Hessians who settled in Pennsylvania after the Revolution.

We should all be proud indeed that George Washington, in addition to being an excellent president, was a man of extraordinary good taste in furniture and decoration. Some of the furniture to be seen in Mt. Vernon he imported from England, and the rest is composed of fine Sheraton, Chippendale, and Hepplewhite designs by American cabinetmakers. He was immensely proud of the rich silk hangings, the Aubusson rug the King of France gave him, and the other fine furnishings that made Mt. Vernon a veritable palace.

Thomas Jefferson also loved fine furniture. He favored, like Washington, the later more elegant English types. Monticello, which he designed himself, is one of the most interesting of our historic houses, and certainly one of the most unusual in plan.

The plans for the new American-Colonial House at Lord & Taylor's began with the question, "What furniture style does the majority of people like best?" From almost everyone came the answer—"American-Colonial." And so, they evolved six rooms patterned after such superb examples of fine architecture and decoration as Mt. Vernon, Monticello, and the rooms of the American Wing of the Metropolitan. The recent completion of the Williamsburg, West Virginia, buildings, with the original wall colors and the identical plans and architecture of the originals, had as well a strong influence on this new Colonial revival.

The classic design of the entrance door came from an old house in North Woburn, Massachusetts. The living room borrows from seven sources, the cornice is the same design as that in the Gadby Tavern ballroom at the Metropolitan, the mantel is similar to one in the parlor at Mt. Vernon. The floor is of white maple planks, almost natural in color and richly waxed. The photograph shows a Sheraton sofa in soft blue green striped satin, an original antique in fine condition. Opposite is a handsome wing chair in Chinese pattern chintz, a drum table of a rare Duncan Phyfe design, and an American Hepplewhite chair ivory damask. The crystal candleabra on the mantel is a glittering reminder of Colonial days. The eagle bull-eye mirror completes the effect. The draperies are of rose damask with a classic wreath design. The richly ornamented poles from which they hang are copied from originals in the Charleston, West Virginia Museum, that were imported by a wealthy cotton planter from France. The walls are painted a light blue green, very similar to the mantel color of the Gadby Tavern room. The panel dado, the mantel, the door trim, and cornice are cream-white.

On the walls of the dining room are huge wallpaper panels of a set designed by the French artist Dufour, and aptly named "Scene America." The coloring is rich and varied, showing Natural Bridge, Westpoint Parade, the Port of Albany, and richly dressed Negro and Indians as Dufour imagined them. The hurricane lighting fixture is copied from one in a Southern plantation house. The gold damask drapes are of an authentic treatment of about 1820. The buffet is copied from an original at Mt. Vernon; likewise the chair and serving table. The table is Duncan Phyfe.

The master bedroom in the American Colonial House at Lord & Taylor's. Wallpaper, light gray diamond pattern; draperies, soft green and rust chintz with white chintz valance; four-poster bed with dotted swiss canopy and candlewick spread, a copy of Washington's blue leather wing chair; and short Hepplewhite sofa. Green glass vases lend color to mantel.
How fortunate you are to have such a delightful rocky stream." Such is the comment of visitors when shown this garden. When it is explained that everything artificial it is sometimes difficult to ace them. The word artificial needs some retation. The rocks are real rocks, the sunlight on the moving water and the foliage of the overhanging trees are natural as in "a sequestered glade where a rain streamlet has its birth." But except the trees everything has been created; the rock has been transported from a distance and even the water flows from a man-made pipe!

There are two types of rock garden. The type is one in which it is desired to grow plants, and therefore must have an abundance of sunshine. The natural habitat of plants is on the lower slopes of the mountains above the tree line. It is impossible to grow such plants successfully under the shade of trees. The other type of rock garden resembles a series of outcrops of rockland glade. There are hundreds of plants which flourish in such a situation. Among the native American flowers are many which prefer a semi-shaded position and, if permitted, a collection of ferns may be added. An explanation of what was done is place will be the best instruction for anyone who goes and does something like it.

At this site the trees were naturally a most important consideration and necessitated the elimination of the second type of rock garden. The trees were removed but some of their limbs were cut off so as to allow a more sunlight to filter through. In both types the shady type of rock garden the combination of water with the rocks adds considerably to the appearance but it is particularly desirable in the shady type. In this particular case the situation and slope of the land made the addition of water almost necessary. In fact, one of the reasons for the construction of the garden was that some old dead ties which supported the banks of a ditch had rotted and the banks were falling. It was decided to remove the old ties and support the banks by means of stones. From the idea of the rock garden grew the ditch was made many years ago to care of the overflow from an old spring. The overflow however was a mere trickle, hardly enough to keep the bottom of the old ditch wet. Fortunately another supply was available. A one and one quarter inch iron pipe was laid to the tip end of the ditch and stones laid in such a manner that the water issuing from the iron pipe had the appearance of a natural spring. Immediately afterwards the water was made to flow over a series of rocks in the form of a small waterfall. But even with this addition to the supply the amount of water would be insufficient unless it was conserved; and this was done by making a series of dams, thus making small pools of water. At each dam,
stones were laid to give the appearance of a waterfall. The position of each dam was determined by the size of the pool required behind it. For this purpose a line level was used. A useful instrument consists of a spirit level used with an ordinary line. It can be obtained for fifty cents at any hardware store.

Concrete is the best material with which to construct the dams and it is also the easiest to work with. At each dam a trench nine inches wide and ten feet deep was dug in the bank at each side, extending two feet into the bank at each side, a depth of eighteen inches below the bottom of the stream. As there was a good deal of clay in the soil this was sufficient to keep back water. Had the soil been more porous it would have been necessary to go even deeper and wider.

Rough boarding was used for the form. It was held in position by stakes three inches by six inches, sharpened and driven into the ground to a depth of fifteen inches. Across the top of the two sets of boards we make the form, pieces of wood two inches by one inch were nailed, about twelve inches apart, to keep the top of the form at the right width and to prevent spreading. Where the trench was dug in the banks of the ditch no form was necessary, the concrete being dumped into the trench.

At the top waterfall which is nearly five feet high, rough concrete steps were formed as a foundation for the rockwork. The steps were of unequal height and width. What a builder would call a “riser” varied from six inches to eighteen inches, and in the same way the “tread” varied from twelve inches to two feet. A larger waterfall adds interest to form a little pool half way up the waterfall. This is easily accomplished if one of the treads is made three or four feet wide and a pool built on this wide step.

When the concrete work was completed, actual rockwork was put in. As an even slope on the side of a roof is not the best shape for a picturesque rock garden, a certain amount of grade to the banks was necessary to vary the slope and add variety. To protect the banks the whole length of the stream on both sides was lined with rocks. This was done in such a manner that a wall effect was avoided. Every portion of the concrete work for the dams was completely hidden though cement was used to make every stone the little waterfall secure, this cement was out of sight as much as possible and when exposed was scratched with a stick to camouflage it. The security of the stones is an important point, otherwise children when playing might dislodge them and cause an accident.

If possible use large rocks, for a large rock which takes two men to handle looks quite small when in its final position. It is almost impossible to have rocks too large and it is often easier to get an interesting effect with half a dozen large stones.
The word "mural" suggests to most people either the wall spaces of Rockefeller Center or the wealth of Vanderbilt. The impression that pictorial wall decoration is suitable only for vast halls of baronial splendor, amid an atmosphere of marble pillars and pipe organs, and that such decoration involves the outlay of staggering sums, has without doubt robbed many people in moderate circumstances of an extremely interesting phase of home decoration.

In the first place one must disabuse his mind of the idea that a mural must always portray a group of light-clothed figures with a far-away look in their eyes, holding up horns of plenty, baskets of assorted garden-ass, or edgy looking gears. The home mural can include practically every object of contemporary life, and should, as a matter of fact, in its subject matter express something of the tastes, interests, and background of the owner. A garden lover would be interested in some sort of floral decoration, or perhaps a representation of a well-loved corner of his garden. The sportsman might be best satisfied with a photo mural of his own star boat winning a spirited race, or of the landing of a record trout from his favorite pool. The traveler would be able to look up from his morning coffee and see across the room, re-created, his first unforgettable view of Capri or Lake Louise.

The subject possibilities are as endless as the tastes of the individual, and almost everything has some pictorial possibilities. The first important question, "What," having been answered, the next to suggest itself is "Where?" The mural does not have to be limited to the large spaces of a "great hall;" it can be made to fit into all sorts of unexpected corners. The illustrations show some interesting uses pictorial decoration of walls can be put to.

The sketch at the top shows a pergola built into an angle of two blank walls, perhaps in a city back yard. The walls, if of brick, may be plastered smooth to the height of the pergola top and then decorated in glowing colors. Sketch in circle shows two enthusiastic amateurs at work. Having chosen a watercolor of a scene dear to their honeymoon memories they have squared it off with light chalk marks which can later be rubbed off without damaging the picture. The wall space to be decorated is then also ruled into squares—the same number as in the picture but of course proportionately larger. It is then comparatively easy to copy the sketch square by square; this is the method used by billboard painters who reproduce easily small sketches on the enormous advertising billboards. The home owner with a little skill in painting could easily do his own mural; its very lack of finish would impart a freshness and spirit reminiscent of the folk art now so popular. If, however, the sight of crayon or paint brush brings on a feeling of complete helplessness known to the trade as "Can't-draw-a-straight-lineitis" there is a life saving suggestion brought out by the depression. All over the country PWA art commissions have been employing artists in need, and very good artists, too, to paint murals for various public buildings of our cities and villages. These skilled men have been glad to tide them-
selves over the depression for something under forty dollars a week and materials. It should therefore be possible to get in touch with a painter through the relief organizations who could do a fine decoration for a little more than the cost of a good scenic wallpaper.

The next sketch shows a cool outdoor country dining terrace brought into a city apartment. The walls consist of a series of white painted shutters reaching from floor to ceiling with an opening left in the center of one wall for the mural. The built out shutters enable one to treat this space as a shadow box with indirect lighting at the top and sides. The owner of this room, who couldn't bear to leave her Connecticut summer home garden behind decided to bring it with her to town, which she did by projecting a good photograph of a favorite garden corner, by means of a post card projector, on the white wall and tracing the outlines, afterward filling them in with color. Another method would be to have a photo mural enlargement made of the photograph, printed in sepia, or soft gray, and mounted on the wall. These can be made by any of the numerous photo mural companies listed in the telephone book.

Another outside use for murals is embodied in the decorated window frame, a suggestion borrowed from Bavaria, where every farm house wall is an art gallery, above each window a religious scene or perhaps an incident from a well-known fairy tale. As a background for a tea-terrace, such a window as this, with the subject of the decoration suggested by some activity of the owner would be unique.

The bane of the decorator, both professional and amateur, is the long, narrow hall. What anguish has been suffered over what to do with those endless stretches of wall, to dissipate that Holland tunnel feeling. In the next sketch is shown one solution of the problem. First, a rail is built out from the wall, six inches wide, and pan-eled solidly to the floor. A false beam of the same width runs along the ceiling line, upheld by slender pillars at intervals, as shown in the sketch. Concealed in the false beam are indirect lights which illuminate the mural. Along the rail, on painted tin trays is a row of potted flowers and plants, artificial, if there is no sunlight in the hall. The owner of this hall decided to use a particularly

[Please turn to page 49]

What to do with those endless stretches of wall in the long, narrow hall is answered above. Scenic effects, broken up with pillars, an illuminated with indirect lightin

A games room with a fairy flavor. Inspired by your favorite illustrate book you can by one of several methods produce a similar scene
This picture, looking so dismal now, is in marked contrast with today's story. Let's now take a walk through the furniture department of any store that you respect. You will find the trends and progress clearly defined. First of all, you will notice that the furniture falls into two great classifications: the traditional types, which are reproductions of fine old pieces, often modified and simplified to suit our tastes today; and good simple modern.

How did this big surge toward fine design in furniture come about so quickly? Ordinarily such progress, and the quick acceptance which has marked it, would take years. It is always interesting to look behind the scenes to discover the reasons for things.

In the '20s, when all America was flush with golden dreams, people were prosperous. We had no time for cultural stocks of good reproductions, the lack of uniform, fine finishes, the difficulty in making selections to form room ensembles, or complete room schemes.

There is an interesting trade story bearing out this point. A Fifth Avenue store of fine reputation, tired of hearing such complaints, worked out a series of reproduction pieces in Early American maple with a Southern furniture manufacturer. It was considered almost in the light of a gamble. Would the public really appreciate them? Such a venture costs thousands of dollars. However, the venture proved an immediate success.

This was in 1930. In a year every representative store in America had its Early American section. Other manufacturers had adopted the plan. Hundreds of model rooms blossomed out in it. For the first time, the American of average means and even on a very limited budget, was able to buy furniture of fine old authentic lines, in good, coordinated finishes, piece by piece if necessary like open-stock china patterns.

This immediate acceptance on the part of the public of these well-designed pieces encouraged other manufacturers to look over other historic periods for possible development. They looked about for men, who were not merely furniture draftsmen, but whose experience had made them keen market analysts; a combination of esthete, architect, artist, and business man. So the day of the individual designer in the furniture field dawned. Today such names as Donald Deskey, Gilbert Rohde, Wolfgang Hoffman, Russel Wright, and Herman De Vries are...
intimately linked with furniture appearing over the country at the present time. All of this has taken place, roughly speaking, in the space of five years! Today it is possible to be a “fan” of any furniture an appreciate it. Besides the virile, amiable Early American group, to which the designer has contributed even a great deal of piquancy of his own, in many instances is a newer group the designs for which have been taken from such native peoples as the Scandinavians, the Pennsylvania Dutch, or the California Missionaries—colorful pieces, often with decorations or bits of fine carving having far back as the Viking days—works with fabrics and antiqued leathers in keeping with their type. Whole room schemes built of these, or pieces used in combination with the Early American types. A family in one block can use these styles, each achieve remarkable individuality.

A second important type is the group. While it seems only yesterday that the “modernistic” period existed, that strange, skyscraper bookcases, and exotic furniture forms, the black and silver, are now a long way from it. Modern furniture design ranks as a period in its own right, while this closely linked with European forms. And the designers here too have left their stamp that American Modern might well be...
and our own. Even the most sincere tradit-
dists are swinging over to this new type
modern, it is frank, direct, and simple, and
last two or three years has developed
and grace. Simple woods are being used:
t-colored maple, sycamore, ash, walnut,
aak; woods indigenous to our own
Enamed surfaces have been added,
ble with the wood pieces to give further
in room schemes. There is a sophisti-
modern for more formal living, and more
vincial modern is entering the
planned for small, suburban houses, but
ly charming in city apartments where a
al spirit is desired. The upholstered
to have something of their own to say.
ff simple, clean-cut lines, as tailored as a
street suit, as chaste as a piece of sculp-
have without a doubt influenced the
g of all upholstered pieces of good form
t today. This one contribution alone is
oteworthy.
parification of furniture forms, which
cedly an influence of modern design, and
h you are seeing even in Early American
ture, has affected all the other popular
Two years ago "classic modern" was
duced. The forms here were derived from
classic periods which developed in 19th
ury France and England. Modern designers
ed these designs of all extra ornament.
eful lines held sway but it was too "stil-
for most tastes and did not last. More-
y, you are beginning to see the great
sh periods of the 18th century affected by
lification of form. The heavy carved
iture of Tudor England, Spain, and Italy
is being reduced to more chaste, less bulky
s. Poorly-wrought machine carving which
isted in these forms with great abun-
e being done away with. It is not honest
gh for our tastes today.
ith this sweeping trend toward simplifica-
of all furniture forms has come a need
sibility of design and scaling to modern needs
ishes this smart grouping in walnut and enamel
ation. Note the efficient storage spaces provided,
red by two important young designers for Amodec:

Again, the provincial feeling has crept into modern design, as is seen in this new bedroom group of solid
maple. Note the identical dimensions of the drawers and the interesting pulls. By Russell Wright for Conant Ball

Furniture that is adjustable to individual needs is a guiding star of modern designers. Above, the bookcase-chest
combination consists of four units which can be arranged
a half dozen different forms to suit various room needs.
The table converts into one of car. It was designed
by Gilbert Rohde for Herman Miller Furniture Co.

for more color, interesting fabrics, greater co-
odination in our room schemes. Unessential
hangovers from the past are being discarded
America is on the verge of having more
charming homes than it has ever known in
its entire history.
There is no mystery today in the term "in-
terior decoration" because the public is begin-
ing to understand the different furniture forms

(Please turn to page 59)
The main room was truly designed for living—with a large native stone fireplace, double-deck bed and other comfortable and colorful furnishings, and a corner adequately equipped for kitchen needs yet not conspicuous.
The Scandinavian retreat of Katherine Jensen, near Moscow, Idaho

Their enthusiasm was all that was needed to start negotiations for ownership. It happened that a year previous to this visit I had spent several months in the Scandinavian countries and had been particularly impressed with Swedish art and architecture. It was soon decided that the place would lend itself admirably to this type of construction. Seven advanced students in art in the Home Economics Department of the University of Idaho and their instructor went into a huddle. They came out with the proposition that the project of plans for remodeling and furnishing be made their responsibility. The problems under consideration were many: more light must be admitted to the now dark and gloomy interior; the floor and ceiling must be replaced, preferably with knotty native pine; the back porch must be re-designed for a dining and sunroom; there must be sleeping accommodations for at least half a dozen people; and a kitchen improvised. The cost of remodeling had to be limited to about five hundred dollars. With these stipulations in mind the university group went to work.

One girl searched every available source for ideas for Swedish bunks which it had been decided were to be included. Her idea was to have comfortable double beds, both upper and lower deck. The child of her imagination was ideally executed. Not only did she design the beds in true Scandinavian form, but she included two commodious drawers next to the floor for storing bedding, and left enough space for the building of a fine, spacious clothes closet.

Another girl designed the barn doors which when open half way permit the breeze from the canyon to flow freely through the house. When closed, additional

Quite in contrast to the barren looking interior with nondescript furnishings are the views of the interior with their Swedish motifs.
light is admitted through their small window panes. The hand-wrought hinges and other accessories were also included in her project. They were made by the local blacksmith. Several girls assembled Swedish textiles and worked out a border design for the windows. The same design was applied and painted in a border around the room above the logs. The colors were the characteristic peasant ones—blue, yellow, green, and red. The native stone used in the fireplace was also typical of this foreign influence. The fireplace was designed not only to add cheer, but to heat the place comfortably. This was accomplished by means of a Heatilator. No hot water tank was necessary for the large iron kettle which steams on the hearth is never without hot water when the four-foot logs are crackling in the fireplace.

When one steps into the living room one is not conscious of the kitchen, although there really is one. The working space was cleverly planned so that a large table, when not in use, serves as a door for the cupboards. In front of the gasoline stove is placed a large screen, attractively decorated in peasant designs. Behind its panels also the change of wearing apparel frequently takes place.

One girl's problem was to rejuvenate furniture and furnishings. The dining room chairs and table used in the sunroom were painted a yellow green, set off with stripes of blue, orange, green, and red. Gay colored striped awning material was used for upholstering and the window curtains and bedsprads were made of tomato red monk's cloth. A regular imported homespun was made into draw curtains for the bunks. Additional sleeping space was cleverly provided by the girl who designed twin beds and covered them with tailored monk's cloth spreads. The sets of cushions were done in quadruplets. A shower of braided and rag rugs added the finishing touches, although one must not forget the imported bed warmer, the Swedish nut cracker, the cricket on the hearth, the Swedish kettle used for kindling wood, and the dishes of vari-colored bettle ware. When night falls, candle light in abundance makes one conscious of the characteristic soft glow so different from the glaring light of the electric lamp. The Victrola, half of which has been made into a dressing table, has found a home at last.

What used to be called the "lean to" developed into one of the most inviting additions to the cabin. The old floor was replaced by large squares of soft red tile with a cellar concealed under one of them. The room was latticed and screened. Adjustable glass windows were made so that they will slip out of sight in the day time and keep out the breezes and rain in stormy weather. One of the joys is the drainage system, with a tiny little sink unobtrusively placed in a corner near a table. This table serves as a buffet and also conceals two large reservoirs from which the water can be drawn from concealed faucets and also conceals a large tin container for supplies. The little sun shiney annex is an all-purpose with even a day bed for napping, and her afternoon coffee can be enjoyed in true Scandinavian style.

A summer home without an out-of-door place would be an aggravation. The fire designed for this purpose was constructed from the fire box of an old furnace and bricked to a convenient height for cooking. A heavy grill accommodates steaks, frying coffee pot, and what not. Before the dusk announced, guests can usually be found through the woods, stretching out on the jewel reclining in the hammock or glider, or perched on one of the many rustic seats in the shade. After dinner a pilgrimage follows to the spring well, which has been enclosed in a stone shed. A part of the shed serves as a bath where the shower, which was a discarded dishwasher spray, operates perfectly and water is allowed to escape through a concealed drain with the drainage system.

As one is about to take his leave by way of the stone bordered walks and over the stone bridge, he looks back and is conscious of attractions unobserved heretofore—the quaint charm of the robin's egg blue shutters and the name Ingeborg Lodge, hanging on the front door of our little Swedish cabin.
Don't spoil YOUR SUMMER HOME with left-overs!

McDONNELL

been an interested reader of The American Home for some time and
visited there, and thought you or readers might be interested in
photographs of log cabins I have
constructed on the shore of Lake
Ida, in Glacier National Park.

It's long been my belief that the
log cabin or summer home is often
in the furnishings, through some
false economy in utilizing left-overs.
I, therefore, departed from this
and used only such furniture,
fixtures, and equipment as is appro-
ond entirely suitable for a log cabin
furnishings. Large plate-glass
is to frame a beautiful view and

picture far more beautiful than
g one could buy and hang on a
interiors of knotty cedar, a native
stead of knotty pine—these things
ude the simple but comfortable and
ize interiors that you see here.

Our readers may remember that last year we crusaded against using discards in otherwise beautiful, simple log cabin and summer homes. It gives us great satisfaction to be able to give this proof of how lovely a log cabin can be when not cluttered up with left-overs and discards!
Old Norwegian Farmhouses
as models for American mountain or lake camps

SIGRID TANG

Among the Scandinavian countries Norway is the one which has the wildest and most beautiful mountain scenery. Its old peasant farms can furnish many an inspiration for American camps, both as to architecture and interior furnishings.

Because of the physical conditions of the country the farms are often lying rather apart of each other, each forming a world of its own. In former days a single farm was nearly like a small village, there being sometimes thirty to forty houses on it, and each house had its special function.

One was used only for summertime, another only for winter, a third particularly for festival occasions, and so on. The living-houses were usually gathered round one square yard and the out-buildings around another. Placing the houses like this, makes it easier to get from house to house, and these courtyards were often planted with trees to shelter the buildings from the weather. And often a walk of trees also lead from the highway up to the farm.

There were passages with richly carved posts added laterally to the house. In front of the doors were small porches, and one of the buildings used to have a bell-tower, where the bell was rung for the meals. And after the people began to be christened, we find that the biggest farms sometimes had a private chapel. An important building also was the bathhouse with the large stone-built oven, which after being heated intensely, was splashed with water, in order to produce plenty of steam. Her people used to take a bath, lying on shelves along the whipping each other birch rods, and after jumping into the snow water to harden themselves. This custom is about to come back.

Most of the Norwegian houses in the country are log-houses that begin natural building methods in our country where areas are covered with woods. The old houses built mostly of very round logs which had dried for a long time in the sun and the open air, and that is why many of them have been so well preserved through the ages.

The houses of old were long and low, nicely placed on the ground; the people did not know the use of dynamite. Those houses unpainted, and having become weathered, fitted admirably to the surroundings, their turf-covered roofs. Of one story, the only one to three rooms each. Later on,
grew bigger and taller, people thinking practical to gather as much as possible one and the same roof. But then, of were fewer buildings on the farms. Old Norwegian peasant’s houses, still served, date as far back as 1300. These however, have an unbroken tradition of 600 years behind them. They show a real and solid building culture, and this on has developed naturally through centuries. These people did not only build themselves, but also for the generations to had a sensitive feeling for shape of. At right is shown a big cabin cupboard with painted carvings from Norway, 1785. Below: An old Norwegian peasant bureau with artistic painting done in gay colors by the well-known peasant-artist Per Olnes.

At the most remote parts of our country, old way of house building was almost on disappearing. Not until lately have architects been trying to get back to the and practical way in which their ancestors to build their homes. But now our architects are also very much interested in peasant’s style of ours, using it often old building country houses or summer cabins people—of course in a somewhat mod- way. They think those old houses to be quietly fitted and quite up-to-date in practical simplicity.

Try to tell a little more about the con- of these old houses and their mode of decoration, if perhaps some Americans who are interested in adapting them for cottages or lake camps, y times the houses of the common peasant—those of the chief—and even of the king—were all alike, differing only in size, costliness of furniture and furnishings, even the king and nobility of Norway days were peasants—the population only of peasants—that is freeholders.

Oldest living houses were called restover (stor, and the largest room—ballen— open fireplace in the center of the they had no windows at all, only an open roof with a movable shutter for the escape and the daylight to come in. Houses were one story, and had generally room, the entire width of the building smaller ones at one end of the house. Terraced floors, and the thresholds as
a rule were high and the doorways very
that it was rather difficult to step in
likely in order to prevent enemies from a
suddenly into the house. There were quite small openings in the walls, from
to watch enemies.

Near to the fireplace was placed the
long and massive table, while the
entrance door was the High Seat for the
of the house. In those days the women
could partake of the meals together with the
in one corner of the large hall there was
bed, and in the two side rooms were beds.
On festival occasions—as for instance a
heathen jol at Christmas time—the bed was
removed from the big room, the table
longer and the walls covered with colonial textile hangings, and cushions
all the seats. In their spare time the
used to weave the most artistic textile
They did it in freehand and from imagi
only, taking the pictorial patterns from
reminiscences of the saga—and later on
the Bible.

In some places of the country they
scoured only the lower parts of the soot
with sand, while higher up on the walls
the custom to paint ornaments with a
of pulverized chalk and water, which pro
a rather interesting effect against the
shining tiers of beams.

On the long table were placed silver-
and beautifully carved wooden wassail bowls and richly
mented candlesticks of wrought iron or
work, and that sort of thing.

There was a wide opening between the
and the two smaller rooms at the end
house to let in the light and warmth. And
these rooms was a half-loft with a
ladder leading up to it, where the young
used to sleep. This half-loft is a favorite
in our cottages of today.

In later centuries the peasants in some
of our country used to build a whole room on the top of the house instead of this half-
with a staircase on the outside leading outer corridor upstairs, with a door
room. This was the so-called "lady's
where the young daughters of the house
to sleep. Only a few buildings of this kin
been preserved through time. They are
"ramloft" buildings and form the transit
two-story houses, which little by lit
came the usual type in the country through
17th and 18th centuries.

Some of these houses had open, outsid
sages with posts in both stories, while
had no passages at all. The houses com
being built after the old scheme with one
room and two smaller ones in each stor
now of course the big room also must get
ceiling instead of the former sloping, lo
All the furniture was made by the peasants themselves, and especially from the last part of the 17th century to the middle of the 19th it used to be richly carved and painted with beautiful colored flower decorations—and so were often the walls and the ceiling too. This was done by special rural artists, the Norwegian peasants being from the earliest times gifted with great artistic powers and a keen feeling for colors. We are trying to copy these old decorations in our modern cottages, but we are not always so fortunate in our results.

The hearth of the big hall was the gathering-place of the family and the servants in the long evenings of fall and winter. Here was the cooking place, and here they worked at all sorts of domestic industry. Later on, when building and the art of interior decoration among the peasants was greatly influenced by the towns, the furniture no longer formed a part of the walls. Everything was arranged in a freer way, and they got a special kitchen into which all the furniture of the old sitting room little by little has been banished—such as the flower-painted cupboards, the plate-racks, the many old decorated things of wood, pewter, iron, brass, and copper. The large country kitchen is now very often the gathering place, where family and servants dine together in...
A CABIN IN THE WEST
The all-year cabin of Mr. C. M. Austin, near Bremerton, Wash.

A cabin in the West today is a far cry from the cabin of the early pioneers and the contrast is made clear without reliance on memory. Many of the old cabins are still standing, the crudest of crude shelters, and while few of the builders of today can, or do, put into the newer dwellings in the woods all the improvements and conveniences that are available, occasionally there is one that combines the charm of the rustic house in a rustic setting with many of the things that contribute to ease of living.

Such a house has just been built near Bremerton, Washington, in the Puget Sound country. The site chosen was on cut-over timberland. Those who have seen sections where the lumberman has been, need not be told that the ground was thick with deep-rooted stumps of giant trees that, interspersed with the second growth timber, stood charred and quite ragged, while underfoot was a tangled mat of brush and down timber, left behind as waste by the hurrying lumberjacks. Stumping and clearing the ground entailed much labor and the use of many boxes of dynamite; grading and landscaping the site took more labor and skill to achieve the setting for the all-year-around log cabin that had been quite clearly conceived.

The plans called for, first, a generous sized living room, where was to be found a broad hearth and a deep fireplace. Next, two or three bedrooms, a bath, an electrically equipped kitchen, and above all plenty of stow space and as many conveniences as possible. How that was won is best shown by the accompanying pictures of the exterior and interior, taken the day the cabin was first occupied.

The living room, 16 x 28 feet, is panelled knotted hemlock. The overhead beams, Douglas fir, are left exposed and the floor laid with fir planks of varying width, hit miss. Surrounding the fireplace are boards, many of them. Those directly in the fireplace give room for books; those to either side, twenty-four inches deep, for smaller things. Their hinges are H-shaped; they, as well as door hinges and latches, are hand wrought on the iron foundry. In both the kitchen and on the service porch are more cupboards and shelves and of course an electric stove, a kitchen sink, laundry tub, and plenty of outlets for electric cooking gadgets.

The second floor extends only over the living room but even so, space was found for a bedroom, 13 x 16 feet, a sewing room, 10 feet, and a full-sized linen closet. The knotted hemlock paneling used throughout the floor was replaced upstairs with knotted fir. Both are native woods and both have developed a soft and clear finish after being treated with two coats of boiled linseed oil and then rubbed with wax.

A basement was built under one third of the house, to give room for a hot water furnace, burning coal or wood, a small hot water heater for use in summer and storage for a winter's supply of firewood.
building of a summer cabin is generally regarded as an exciting adventure. That it is an elementary exercise in architecture does not mean that the novelty of the project obscures the mental problems of design which are so involved in the erection of even the least expensive of summer shelters. We were already aware that we owned a little heavily wooded island some two hundred feet from the northern shore of a small lake in the foothills of the White Mountains. We had also purchased a small piece of land on this northern shore, directly back of the island, and a right of way through the woods to the main road, thus giving access from the road to the shore. A little study, however, revealed that our island—long, narrow, and shaped somewhat like an hourglass—had at the front, or southern end, an ideal location for a cabin. We also learned how pleasantly a path could be laid out from this site to the back of the island, where a footbridge could easily be built over marsh and water to our small bit of property on the mainland. It was at this point, too, that our slightly estatic admiration of lovely views of lake and mountains was subordinated to the more practical

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SHADY BOREEN

—a little bit of Ireland beside a Louisiana lake

DORRIS VALLETTE HANDS

Once upon a time, as all good stories go, a little girl sat at her Irish grandmother’s knee and listened with round eyed wonder to the tales of a “bonnie cot” in Erin that nestled on a shady bluff overlooking the blue waters of Listervarden. Now this little girl was quite sure that nothing in the whole world could ever be more beautiful than Shady Boreen of which she had heard so much.

“Boreen” is the Irish pet name for home. She made up her mind then and there that some day she too would have a Shady Boreen all her own. Ma-Da, made goose quivers run up and down her back when she told of Fin Maghule, the Irish giant, and of the old drunk (usquabae) of her village, for the Irish are great story tellers; but the little girl, born in the red clay hills of North Louisiana, treasured only her word pictures of Shady Boreen.

Today, that same little girl, a grandmother herself, of the young and sprightly type, will tell you that she heartily agrees with Omar, the tentmaker, that “Heaven is the vision of fulfilled desire.” She has her Shady Boreen; it is the vision of her heart’s desire, carried through childhood and youth, created by herself in the maturity of her womanhood to be the joy and comfort of her ripening age.

True, it is cuddled on a Louisiana bluff that hangs over picturesque Cross Lake, but the waters of Listervarden could have been no bluer and the breezes of Ireland could have soughed no sweeter through virgin pines, nor could anything in the old country have been more beautiful than this new Shady Boreen fashioned out of a dream.

Now when one sets about earnestly to make visions come true, as did Mrs. William A. Mabry, material must be used of a far different character from the stuff that dreams are made of. Mrs. Mabry brought all of her practical common sense to bear up situation at hand.

First she persuaded her husband, a noted lawyer and extensive landowner North Louisiana territory, to deed her three acres of virgin soil fronting the side of Cross Lake, from where the Shreveport gets its water supply. There a number of fishing shacks dotted the lake and Mr. Mabry pleasantly convinced that just a crude log cabin built upon this lovely spot would furnish him delightful recreation after day in court. A mere twenty minutes from his handsome city home and he find perfect relaxation in a fisherman’s daze, all his own.

So much for the first step in Mrs. Mabry’s plan. Now for the second—the abundance of energy with which this woman of ideas dowed came into play.

Supervising a couple of Negro laborers, ground was forced to yield enough native soil for the foundations and the real Shady Boreen—its broad open fireplace chimney. Then Mrs. Mabry scouted the yards. She selected every pine board that went into the making of her walls and with a desired rustic effect that would be eternally everlasting, she chose magnolia veneer for the pine.

Magnolia bark is well known to Louisianians for hardly a home garden is complete without several giant trees of this species. Its glossy, evergreen leaves and exquisite...
I BUILD
LOG CABIN

CHILSON D. ALDRICH

My life I had wanted one but I thought I could not afford the time to study
inciwes and build one, and I couldn't have a regular architect (even if it
myself) ruin a lot of logs in an attempt
in one. Anyway few of the log men who
ow to wield an axe can read plans and
know an elevation from a cross sec-
you showed it to them.

been around the North Woods enough
ctions to realize that when you wanted
bin you went out and caught your logs
somebody's "back forty." Then you got
somebody who hated the fellow who
the back forty to help you. You told
when you got the money you would
m for it or give him a lift when he
to build a cabin. I knew how it was
right and I decided to do it that way.

The only slip-up in the plan was
happened to get hold of the man who
th timber I needed and he suggested that
or the logs. He said he would lay them
job for me at a goodly price per log.
nade it harder but he was a big Scand-
and pretended not to understand me
old him it was too much so I agreed
him for the logs.

—cash on delivery to get it over with—
decided to spread it around the country-
at I had stolen the logs from him. All
ishes believe to this day that this is the
he that told the truth. Anyhow, I got
s handy to the job and I found another
to help me build.

hroughout the boundary country—which
to us of Minnesota the waterway be-
England and America that makes the
state—I had taken note of plenty of
built by settlers. Most of them had left
rk on the logs and it had come off in
as if it had the mange. So I decided to
variegated logs and that was to draw-
the logs as I worked them into the build-
found that this made such a nice,
looking job that I have draw-shaved
ever since in the same way. Even when
skidded up off the ground, they become too
dirty to oil. Another trick that I learned then
was that winter-cut logs are less likely to be
sap soaked and less apt to check or open up in
cracks later on.

Logs are going to check somewhat as they
dry, but they don't keep it up indefinitely. So if
you can let your logs stand a few months on the
skids with bark either scored or clean peeled,
much of the checking will be over with by the
time you are ready to build. You can then con-
ceal the checked part of the surface, probably,
when you place the logs in the building.

While I was making remarks about my dis-
cover of the mildew, my settler friend
mooched off to select a site. He picked a neat
level spot in a clearing that had been a log
landing in the good old days. It was a swell
site in just enough of a depression to make a
natural drain. He couldn't understand why I
turned it down and chose a slight knoll. His
argument was that it's harder to tote a pail of
water up hill. His argument was that I'd rather
get water that way until the law of gravity was
repealed and then it wouldn't matter anyhow.

Another set-to occurred when I refused to
place the cabin according to the points of the
compass. Every log cabin settler squares his
building by the compass. Maybe because he
wants to plant a windbreak straight across the
north side. Anyhow I staked my cabin out ac-
cording to the views I wanted which Ole
thought was "creezy-like" and said so frankly.

[Please turn to page 64]
The new things of last season, like a star back in football, were showy and sensational; while the originations of 1936 are comparatively small. The lineman, who comes in for very little attention, does most of the hard work.

Most important of the improvements from the viewpoint of the home gardener is the work done on the Gleam type Nasturtium. Whoa! Those were put out last year, you say! Unfortunately, however, they were released just in time for the heat of competition, and neither the Gleam nor the Scarlet Gleam came completely up to expectations. Both these and the new Orange Gleam are now satisfactorily close to perfection, however.

Whoa! Those were put out last year, you say! Unfortunately, however, they were released just in time for the heat of competition, and neither the Gleam nor the Scarlet Gleam came completely up to expectations. Both these and the new Orange Gleam are now satisfactorily close to perfection, however.

The latter is a golden orange, shading to light salmon in the center, and is considered by the introducers to be even better than Scarlet Gleam. Moon and Salmon Gleam, both fine in color, are rather small flowered, and as producing a peculiarly distinctive flower, should find a place in every greenhouse. A survey of the season's novelties made especially for The American Home by an observer on the seed farms.

Top: Petunia Miniature Rose Gem; next Columbine Waller-Franklin strain; then Petunia Flaming Velvet Red; right, Burpee's Super Double Nasturtiums
The new seed lists

that are only semi-double. Without having seen them growing, it
is possible to guess about the quality of those named Salmon Cerise,
low, and Mahogany. The last of the three is undoubtedly very fine.
Blossoms of this one in 1934, the coloring is so rich that the variety would
be even if a percentage of the blossoms were only partly double.

Looking of the Double Nasturtiums, one must consider the new Globe
blossoms of this type are the same as those of the Gleams, but the habit of
differs. The Globe Nasturtiums are completely dwarf growing,
single type is semi-trailing. The globe type is particularly fine for

gardens (if you are not a purist in alpinism) or where solid bloom
is desired.

Globe, similar in color to the first double, Golden Gleam, is very
an acquisition. It was produced in England, and was first sold last
not been available generally in the United States until this year,
the Globe Hybrids, sometimes called Gem Mixture, are the dwarfer
s of the Gleam Hybrids. The color range of the two is identical.

Hybrids are reported with a small percentage of blossoms coming
double, but a display at the San Diego Fair was very fine and at-

Left: Delphinium, a specimen
from Vetterle & Reinch "Pa-
cific" strain and, above, Im-
proved Swiss Giant Pansies

[Please turn to page 78]
FIELDSTONE in New Jersey

NEWTON W. SHEPPARD, ARCHITECT

The home of
Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Bott
Somerville, N. J.

Perched high on a hill overlooking rolling lands is a house that in its now nearly tw of existence is fast becoming a very real part landscape. Its owners looked long and cared for they acquired the land, a high plateau ow ing friendly valleys, with views in every di

Next they selected an architect with a symp understanding of that particular type of side, and a knowledge of architecture tradit that part of the state. Thirdly, they analyze own desires and requirements in a home very fully, and went ahead. The result is the well-d fieldstone house in the photographs.

The fieldstone was brought from Warren in near-by Pennsylvania, a material part suitable to the landscape. In a degree it deter the style of house, modified Colonial. To from standing too high or an already high h architect planned a long sloping roof with w windows, an attached garage wing a step in hving the house down to the ground, and fit green planting around the flagged terrace to the ground up. Thus the house nestles quietly a real part of the scene.

The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Bott mined to have all possible "modern improve in their new house. Therefore they ordered burning heating system, air conditioning, e electric kitchen. Also, they spent a great though on the conveniences in living they had
Submitted these to the architect, and the result is a remarkably complete, livable home. The house is built on a central hall plan. This hall, running straight through the house, has a Colonial entrance at either end, so that one enters from the driveway at the back or from the terrace in front. On one side of the hall is the large living room with a fireplace and large windows for unobstructed views in three directions. On the other side, near the most-used entrance door is a lavatory and a combination passageway to the kitchen and hall closet, big enough to hold overcoats and raincoats and galoshes and all the out-of-door clothing one needs in the country. Beyond is the pleasant dining room, with another picture window looking out over the valley.

The kitchen is an example of extremely intelligent planning. Cupboards are placed where they are most convenient, and there are plenty of them; here are corner shelves for electrical appliances like toasters, percolators, and waffle irons, usually hard to place out of the way; and a large built-in bin for vegetables.

The second floor is equally well planned. The master bedroom has two large closets, and in addition, a third, cedar-lined, for extra blankets used in that room. In another part of the house is a large cedar-lined closet for general storage.

The basement extends under the entire house, and every bit of it is planned for use. There is a large lounge room, with fireplace, in addition to the utility rooms. These include the furnace room, pump room, a laundry, and a large wire-enclosed closet, with hanging shelves, for preserves.
A basement window for a hotbed

The fact is you just cannot be really "on the spot" with starting your garden in spring without some sort of a hotbed where seeds can be germinated a few weeks before the outdoors warms up sufficiently. By starting seeds "in heat" in February you will be ready. A hotbed is in the last analysis a bottomless box with glass top with which heat is introduced, as by fermenting manure or the more convenient electric cable. But often the actual cellar heat of the dwelling can be used in a very practical way.

Such a hotbed can be built in almost every type of house that has two, three, or more courses of concrete blocks or stone above the grade of the house. It is inexpensive and simple to build, becomes a permanent part of the basement and house and does not detract from the appearance of the exterior.

It should be located on the side of the house that gets the most sun during the day and built and framed around the basement window to allow for circulation of warm air from the basement to the hotbed. It is very easy to clean and it is easy also to arrange plants from the basement proper making a very useful hotbed for one who enjoys growing seedlings into tiny plants or the plants in the home that from time to time need more sunlight than they ordinarily receive in rooms sheltered from the sun.

Inside dimensions of the hotbed are 3 feet 8 inches long and 2 feet 4 inches wide. The box part of the hotbed is enclosed with a 4-inch thick wall of concrete poured into a form, mixed with 1 part cement, 2 of sand, and 4 of gravel. The wall should be about 4 inches high above grade.

Locate a short length of 1-inch pipe for drainage in the center of the concrete floor of the hotbed. This floor, by the way, being made of the same mixture as is used in the 4-inch wall. Of course, the gravel or cinders must be filled into the void first under the floor and carried well below frost line. The floor should be thoroughly soaked and tamped.

Provide 2 quarter-inch bent rods about 8 inches long in each side of wall which should be drilled into the stone or concrete block and wedged and cemented in order to hold the base rigidly to the wall. About 6 quarter-inch rods 8 inches long should be set into the top of the wall to receive the wood sill that supports the glass frames for the hotbed.

If you are handy at woodworking you can make the sash for the hotbed but if you question your ability in this it will be better to have them made at a woodworking shop at very little expense. Make sure that the side sash are accurately scribed to the irregularity of the wall and filled with oakum to prevent the cold weather coming in.

Score the top sash so that a piece of copper or tin can be used to flash it and make it water tight and the flashing to be set under the siding as shown in the cross section. Thoroughly putty and paint the wood sash inside and out.

If the basement window can be taken out permanently and if additional house protection is desired a heavy wire frame window can be set into the opening where the basement sash was located. The wire frame to be opened only when access to the hotbed is wanted. This frame then will not interfere with the warm basement air circulating into the hotbed.
Handy Man
around the house

AVENER

had the great good fortune to find an old house in the country that had never been tampered with. It was as it had been built a hundred years or more, unaffected, straight forward. The home of farmers, it told the tale of a hard struggle for existence from the acres surrounding it. There had been money for improvements. It was bare of ornament and rich in rude, primitive charm.

The contractor, "we have to do almost everything. None of the doors match—rip them out! The floors are different heights—tear them all off! The sills and put new Colonial type baseboards and some ceiling molding and a regular banister!"

"Oh, aghast. Betray our little house into a "modern"? "We shall think it over," we politely told the contractor who was estimating on the job.

into our lives and our house came Fred Hogencamp, man around the house. He came to cut the grass. It was a high wind blown all night and I had heard noises.

said Fred, "would be Till Hendricks spookin' the telephone. and house tied to the telephone, and so to house it he built a cabinet spacious enough to hold the directories too.

The maple dresser below is his original design

about. Tell you what, if you change the doors around she won't bother you no more. Haunts can't haunt when you change the doors about on 'em— they get lost."

When I returned (after the receipt of a postal saying "Come on home. Doors all switched," there on every door, to replace the ugly brown china door knobs, were hand-made wooden latches, carved from rock maple brought down from our mountain wood lot. Those latches made Fred our man and our delight in them made us Fred's people, and thus we have been for sixteen years.

The dining room is a long narrow room, so Fred built us a long table that seats ten comfortably. The top (ordered from the lumber company) is of cypress, a light colored wood that blandly takes its constant soap and water scrubbing. The trestle is pine from the mountain, mortised and wooden-pegged together. The corner cupboard was also built by Fred and is a clever piece of work as it is just crude enough to "tie" with the door.

The maple dresser is an original of Fred's. He found the wide pine boards beneath layers of wallpaper lining a clothes closet. It seemed criminal to leave them there, unheralded, unsung. So out they
All the ugly brown china door knobs were replaced by hand-made wooden latches, carved from rock maple. The hand-made stair rail spindles were copied from the ladder-back chair below, left

The long table which seats ten comfortably especially designed for our long, narrow din room. The corner cupboard, too, is hand-m
The nine Willards

who made clocks

MILICENT STOW

About the middle of the eighteenth century a farmer named Benjamin Willard and his wife lived in Grafton, Massachusetts. To this family were born twelve children between the years of 1739 and 1766. Of the sons became clockmakers: Benjamin, born in 1740; Simon, born in 1753; Ephraim, born in 1755; and Aaron, born in 1757. Obviously the best known members of this famous family were Benjamin and Aaron. Benjamin, the oldest of the clockmakers, was a wanderer and little known of his life. His clocks bear his name and place of manufacture. Grafton, Lexington, and Roxbury. He died in Baltimore in 1803, apparently did not make clocks in that city. As far as known, Benjamin Willard specialized in tall case clocks only.

Simon Willard showed his genius for clockmaking at an early age. He was apprenticed to a clockmaker named Morris at twelve years, and thirteen had made a tall case striking clock wholly by hand.

Simon Willard remained in Grafton until some time before 1780 when he moved to Roxbury. He married Annah Willard in 1776 and his wife and small son died in 1777 during an epidemic that prevailed in Grafton, Massachusetts, at that time.

When Simon Willard went to Roxbury he opened a shop in Washington Street that he occupied until his retirement in 1839, a period of over fifty years. Simon married again in 1788 and lived, worked, and raised a family of eleven children in his combination shop and home in Washington Street.

Simon Willard had not lived long in Roxbury when his inventive mind asserted itself. In 1784 he received the exclusive privilege of making and selling clock jacks by act of the General Court of Massachusetts. This privilege was approved by John Hancock and extended for five years. A clock jack was a utensil for turning roasting meat hung on a peg or hook in front of an open fire. The meat was hung on a hook at the end of a chain and the machinery was wound up and the meat was cooked while it rotated slowly. Until Simon Willard made his clock jacks those in use had been imported from England and were usually heavy and cumbersome. Willard improved the English model by making it lighter and more compact and the works that ran it were much like those used in a watch. He also enclosed his jack in a fine brass case. Apparently Simon Willard did not make many of his clock jacks because few are known to exist and at that time somebody invented the tin kitchen to use before the fire and this proved more convenient for fireplace cooking.

While living in Grafton, Simon Willard made shelf clocks but when he began his business in Roxbury he made tall case, church, or turret clocks only.

Simon Willard specialized in tall case clocks only.

In 1801 Simon Willard invented a clock, or timepiece as he called it, that was a great improvement over all types of clocks then in use. It is the clock that we now know as the banjo clock. Probably Willard never even heard it called by that name.
His patent for this popular clock was granted in 1802 and, because he never protected himself against infringements, nearly every clockmaker of his day and ever since copied his design in appearance at least.

The Willard Patent Timepiece, or banjo clock, became popular at once. It could be fastened to the wall and was not damaged as easily as a shelf clock that was often knocked off the mantel. It was good to look at, the construction was simple, and it was a perfect timekeeper. In fact this type of clock has never been improved upon since Simon Willard first made it.

While in Washington in 1801 to show how to run a clock that he made for the United States Senate, Simon Willard met Thomas Jefferson and they became friends. The Senate clock was burned when the British destroyed the Capitol in 1814. Thomas Jefferson ordered a clock from Willard for the turret of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. Jefferson drew the plans and specifications for the clock and Willard said that they were so complete that when he put the clock in place everything fitted to a sixteenth of an inch. One of Simon Willard’s most prized possessions was a silver mounted cane given to him by Thomas Jefferson.

For many years Simon Willard had complete charge of the clocks of Harvard College. He presented two fine clocks to the college that are in use today. He also made many of the steeple clocks for New England churches.

Like many a genius, Simon Willard died a poor man. He retired from business in 1839 with only five hundred dollars to show for his years of honest work. If he had demanded royalty from those who copied his work he would have been a rich man. Perhaps if he had settled in Boston instead of Roxbury he would have made more money but he did not want to pay high rent and preferred to live and work in a simple way.

Simon Willard was proud of his work and the reputation that he made for himself. Perhaps his achievements were not appreciated in his time as they are today. Everyone who knows his clocks recognizes the expert craftsmanship that went into them and anyone fortunate enough to own one of Simon Willard’s clocks has reason to be proud of it.

At eighty Simon Willard was able to read without glasses and his hearing was unimpaired. He lived until he was ninety-five years old, quietly dying while he slept.

Simon Willard made three kinds of timepieces or banjo clocks. The simplest style was made of mahogany, with a brass bezel and brass side arms, but without painted glasses, bracket, or base piece. Sometimes the mahogany case was delicately inlaid. The second type had a mahogany case, with brass bezel and side arms, with painted glasses but without base piece. This was the most popular style. The third design was the most elaborate and was called the “Presentation Timepiece.” This style was made of mahogany, enameled white, with a gilt beading and polished brass bezel and side arms. The glass doors were finely painted. The top ornaments of his banjo clocks were usually acorns or balls. Only the elaborate presentation model had an eagle. Presentation models were used as gifts and nearly every bride Willard’s time had one of the clocks in her new home. Cost eighty dollars, they were a luxury. We wonder what Willard and some of his clients would think if they knew what some

Top left: Banjo clock made by Aaron Willard, Jr.; next, banjo clock made by Simon Willard. Bottom left: Clock made by Aaron Willard, courtesy C. W. Lyon, Inc.; next Simon Willard clock; Above: Case clock by Aaron Willard, C. W. Lyon, Inc.
PARENTS
make boy problems

How many of these time-worn fetishes do you use on your own son when he wants information? Do you say, "You wouldn't understand that if I told you." Do you truly think "There's nothing bothering my boy," or that "Experience is the best teacher?" Read what Mr. Rogers, who has devoted thirty years to boy building, has to say about the effect of these fetishes on boys.

ERNEST ANDREW ROGERS with FRANK J. TAYLOR

I think you are a parent with a boy problem. I said. "Your son thinks he is a parent problem. Now, which is it?" mother to whom I put that proposition dismissed. A boy with a parent problem? now, she had never thought of it in that either did I, until I got inside the minds of a good many hundreds boys who have temporary problems to their parents. I would go so far as to say that boys are parent-made. I am talking not of problem boys, but of problems. There is a world of difference. Very, very glily nowadays of problem boys. I say, there are very few of them. But there are of normal boys who have for one or another become problems for the home.

Parents begin to worry and wonder in the world has come over William all sudden? Or they shrug their shoulders and resign as if to suggest that every youngster had to go through the boy phase every so often. He doesn't have that, unless he is a boy with a parent problem. He may have parents who don't know that. They don't know what is going on in his mind. They may have a father and mother who just assume for granted. His parents may be too apted to bother about him when he is ganging thin cakes of ice from infancy to adolescence and beyond. They may be easier to indulge than correct him. Or, yet, his mother may be the kind who before company, "Roger, for heaven sake picking your pen-knife into the sofa!" turning to the visitors continue in his ice. "That boy! Always up to some devil- What do you think he did yesterday?"

On with a recital of Roger's mis-deeds. Obvious amusement of the guests and gratification of Roger, who naturally to himself one better for the next story. Rule, however, as long as a boy is growing in a normal manner he is left by his own devices until he gets into kind of trouble. Then he is a problem. Then it is too late to counteract bad habits. I have learned, from tracing back innumerable boy problems, that most of them incubate from comparatively insignificant happenings in childhood. They are little things that might occur in any boy's life, as he emerges from babyhood into that vast, untired country which is between him and manhood. Practically every boy problem I have encountered could have been avoided had the boy not been afflicted with a parent problem at a crucial moment. It is a hideous phenomena indeed that a small fear, or a bit of misinformation can ferment and seethe and grow in a boy's mind to such grotesque proportions that it blockades his normal train of thought. He worries over this until he becomes abnormal. Then he is a problem to be studied carefully.

There are almost countless sources of these blockades, of course, but in normal boys the majority of difficulties can be traced back to a few time-worn fetishes of parents. I am going to cite several. Any open-minded mother or father, I am sure, will find a family skeleton among them.

"There's nothing bothering my boy," a mother told me not long ago. But Bill and I soon got well enough acquainted so that he opened up to me. This boy, "not bothered by anything," was like a steam engine with the safety valve fastened down. He was so filled with fears, perplexing notions, and curiosities that he was ready to blow up any time.

Why didn't you talk things over with your dad?" I asked him. Bill said he couldn't. He was afraid to ask about things that were taboo in the family conversation. He didn't know anyone else to talk to so he had kept his secret perplexities bottled up inside. He brooded over them until they monopolized his mental processes. The only outward manifestation of Bill's problem was the fact that he was backward in class. He couldn't concentrate—never got his lessons. No wonder! There wasn't any room in Bill's mind for lessons. It was crammed with fears and jumbled notions about things. Yet his mother declared indifferently that there was nothing bothering her boy! Secret blockades are caused in many ways. The most prevalent is fear, particularly fear of punishment which makes a boy deceptive. Another is curiosity about sex or life. Little tikes eight years old get to wondering about these matters. They pick up misinformation, or half-truths, and become absorbed with morbid curiosities that drive them to do queer things.

The idea of inferiority is another common cause of hidden troubles. Likewise physical handicaps such as stuttering, left-handedness, or lameness may be a source of confusion.

Why look for troubles? a father asked me. "They'll come soon enough." That's a typical parent attitude. The answer is, look for them so that you can head them off before they become serious. If you wait until a boy goes berserk in some way you have a real problem on your hands and your boy may have wasted months or even years in a blind alley.

I remember one boy whose obsessions broke out inexplicably in a cruel, destructive streak. He used to break windows for no apparent reason and throw rocks at pets. I gained his confidence and ferreted out the cause. It grew out of an idea that his father disliked him. His dad, it developed, had been unduly harsh with him on several occasions, and the boy had brooded over it until he longed to "get even with the world." That urge led him to perpetrate cruel and destructive acts. Actually, the father was fond of his son. By working on them both I brought about a mutual understanding and the boy's urge to destroy property and punish dumb animals disappeared. But he had lost months of mental progress stewing over imaginary wrongs.

How few parents can open the door to their boys' confidence? There are generally three reasons for this. It may be a sincere desire not to intrude into a youngster's privacy—not to delve into his innermost thoughts. Or it may be that the boy and his parents are incompatible.

(please turn to page 47)
**Notes**

**Coal Ashes**: Make good drainage material for flats, seed beds, coldframes, hotbeds, and flower pots.

**Sterilize Soil** by heating in oven before using.

**Seedlings** will grow straight if a piece of white cardboard is placed behind the plants so the light from the window will be reflected.

**Damping Off** can be controlled by slowly pouring 1½ pints or lbs. formaldehyde over 8½ lbs. of finely ground charcoal. Mix thoroughly. Use ½ lb. dust to 1 bushel of soil, and water immediately.

**Ants**: Make small holes in infected area 10” deep and 7” apart. Into each hole put 1 tablespoonful of sand and 7” apart. Into each hole put 1 tablespoonful of sand and 7” apart.

**Place a shovelful of rotted cow manure under each seedling.** Soon as tendrils appear.

**Give vines a trellis or strong twine to climb on as they grow taller, stake to protect from winds.**

**Add garden loam enriched with two ounce of a plant food to every yard of trench.** Soak seed over night in warm water. Planter box in shade a few days. Keep temperature cool. When plants are large enough, transplant to a sunny location in sandy soil plus well-rotted cow manure. Dust with sulphur, for rust.

**Calendulas, Zinnias, Larkspurs, Salpiglossis, Ageratum, Browallia, Asters, Cornflowers, Cosmos Cynoglossum, Strawflowers, Scarlet Flax, Sweet Alyssum, Annual Phlox, Scabiosa, Blue Lace Flower, Verbena, can be started by this method.**

**Poppies can be started this way.**

**Seven Week Stocks can be started this way.**

**Choice Petunias can be started this way.**

**Favorite Flats**: Tithonia, Balsam, Pansies, Snapdragons, Violas, Schoolroom Sweet Peas, Cornflowers, Bachelor Buttons, bachelor Button.

**Outdoor Seed Bed**: Sow March 1st in rows 2” apart and cover ½” with soil in coldframe. Keep moist until seedlings appear. Transplant to garden spot after all danger of frost is past.

**Calendar of Annuals**:
- **April 1**: Sweet Peas
- **April 10**: Carolina Phlox, Dark Blue Flowers
- **April 15**: Bachelor Buttons
- **April 20**: Balsam, Zinnias
- **April 25**: Baby’s Breath, Scabiosa, Bachelor Buttons
- **May 1**: Cosmos, Cornflowers
- **May 10**: Bachelor Buttons
- **May 15**: Bachelor Buttons
- **May 20**: Bachelor Buttons
- **May 25**: Bachelor Buttons
- **June 1**: Bachelor Buttons
- **June 10**: Bachelor Buttons
- **June 15**: Bachelor Buttons
- **June 20**: Bachelor Buttons
- **June 25**: Bachelor Buttons
- **July 1**: Bachelor Buttons
- **July 10**: Bachelor Buttons
- **July 15**: Bachelor Buttons
- **July 20**: Bachelor Buttons
- **July 25**: Bachelor Buttons
- **August 1**: Bachelor Buttons
- **August 10**: Bachelor Buttons
- **August 15**: Bachelor Buttons
- **August 20**: Bachelor Buttons
- **August 25**: Bachelor Buttons
- **September 1**: Bachelor Buttons
- **September 10**: Bachelor Buttons
- **September 15**: Bachelor Buttons
- **September 20**: Bachelor Buttons
- **September 25**: Bachelor Buttons
- **October 1**: Bachelor Buttons
- **October 10**: Bachelor Buttons
- **October 15**: Bachelor Buttons
- **October 20**: Bachelor Buttons
- **October 25**: Bachelor Buttons

**Unusual Annuals**: Arctotis speciosa (Giant many colored daisies); Hibiscus trionum (Trailing Hollyhock); Nicandra physioides (Sky blue flowers, white throat); Nolana (mixed, flower from Chili in many shades of blue); Gomphrena rosea (Pink Evening Primrose).
Blue Poppy of Tibet

1 pk. Meconopsis baileyii
1 seed box
⅓ pail sand
3" flower pots

Mix sand and leaf mold and fill seed box. In December, press into the surface of soil. Cover with pane of glass. Place in shade. When plants appear, remove glass. When 2nd leaf appears, transplant to 3" flower pots filled with acid loam, leaf mold and 2 tablespoonsfuls of sharp sand. Imbed the flower pots in wet sphagnum moss in a shaded window. Plant outdoors in May in acid leaf mold in a sheltered cool location with perfect drainage. (Not likely to thrive in the East.)

Columbine

1 pk. Aquilegia chrysantha
1 flat
⅔ pail peat moss
⅓ pail garden loam

Mix soil and peat moss. Fill flat and level. Water thoroughly. Sow seed Aug. 1st and broadcast it over entire surface. Sift ⅓" covering of peat moss and soil over seed. Place in shade until seed germinates.

Genista sino-ornata

1 pk. seed
⅔ pail peat moss
⅓ pail leaf mold
⅓ pail sand

Mix peat moss, leaf mold and sand in sunny, moist spot where soil is acid. Press seed into leveled surface and water with a fine spray. Never allow the soil to dry out. Sow in June.

Delphinium, Gaillardia, Aconitum, Anemone, Phlox, Geum, Starrys Campion, Wallflowers, Shasta Daisy, Coreopsis, Grass Pinks, Globe Thistle, Perennial Flax, Oswego Tea, Cauca-sian Scabiosa, can be raised this way.

Trailing Arbutus can be raised this way. Mulch deeply with pine needles.

Primroses can be raised this way (Hardy).

This goes for other Himalayan Poppies too.

Erythroniums

1 pk. mixed seed
1 flat
3/4 pail leaf mold
⅓ pail sand

Mix soil and fill flat. Leveling top. Sow seed in rows 2" apart, covering ⅔" with finely sifted sand and peat moss. Place flat in an open spot and leave a year before disturbing.

Trollius ledebourii

1 pk. Golden Queen
1 pan warm water
1 flat
1 pail leaf mold
1 4" flower pot sand
Pulverized sphagnum moss
1 piece of burlap

Soak seed in warm water for 24 hrs. Mix leaf mold and sand and fill flat. Level and water. Sow seeds in rows 2" apart and barely cover with pulverized sphagnum moss. Cover flat with damp burlap, and keep moist. When plants appear, remove burlap and prick off in flats. Place in cold-frame all summer and transplant to permanent position in fall.

Silene compacta

1 pk. seed

Sow seed in drills 2" apart in outdoor seed bed in June. When seedlings are 2" high transplant to prepared garden bed and shade for several days. Mulch lightly the 1st fall. Sow new seed every year for continual supply of bloom.

Bells can be raised this way (Hardy). Mulch deeply with pine needles.

This goes for other Himalayan Poppies too.

Yellows Foxglove

1 pk. Digitalis ambigua
1 seed box
1 pane glass
⅓ pail leaf mold
1 4" flower pot sand

Mix sand and leaf mold and fill seed box. Level and water. Press seed into surface of soil and cover with pane of glass. Leave in shaded place. Sow seed in early March or August. When 2nd leaf appears, prick off into flats and place in cold-frame.

Chimney Bellflower

1 pk. Campanula pyramidalis
1 seed box
1 pane glass
Sphagnum moss
1 pail leaf mold
1 4" pot sand

Fill seed box ⅔ full of wet sphagnum moss. Add leaf mold. Level and water. Mix seed with one teaspoonful of sand and press into surface of soil. Cover with pane of glass and place in shaded positions. When plants appear remove glass and prick off 2" apart in flats and keep in semi-shade. Sow seed early March or late July. Give a northern exposure.

Silene compacta

1 pk. seed

Sow seed in drills 2" apart in outdoor seed bed in June. When seedlings are 2" high transplant to prepared garden bed and shade for several days. Mulch lightly the 1st fall. If masses of color are wanted, collect small plants that have grown up under and around the old plants, and set out in new positions.

Hollyhocks

1 pk. mixed seed

Plant seed in June in outdoor seed bed in rows 3" apart. When 2" high remove to permanent bed. Place cut-worm bait near new seedlings and when plants are 1" or more tall, dust with sulphur for rust.

Pansies

1 pk. Giant Strain
4 pails rotted cow manure
4 pails leaf mold
1 pail peat moss
⅓ pail sand

Plant seed in rows 2" apart in hotbed in early February. After danger of frost is past remove to a prepared bed on east side of house. Mix out 6"-8" of earth and fill with soil mixture in proportions given above. Allow bed to settle. Then transplant seedlings 10" apart. Provide with shade for a few days after transplanting.

Honesty

1 pk. seed
1 flat

Fill flat with good garden loam and peat moss (half and half) and sow seed in drills 2" apart. Place in coldframe until plants are large enough to transplant to garden. Mulch lightly the 1st fall. Sow new seed every year for continual supply of bloom.

Other flowers treated as Biennials are: English Daisy, Canterbury Bells, Sweet William, Horned Poppy, French Honeysuckle, Morning Campion, Tufted Pansies.
LORE and LEGEND of spices

GRACE MYLES MAN

In the beginning spices were not used as condiments or preservatives, but as drugs from which medicines might be prepared. The trade was actually the drug trade. We can realize how important it was played by spices in empire building when we learn that in order to get the drugs or spices used so extensively in European mediaeval times it was necessary to maintain commerce with every part of the world. The search for a short route to India in an endeavor to reach the spice ports more quickly, led to the discovery of America. History of battles and medieval times and of greed of nations, all were due to spices.

GINGER was the earliest Oriental spice known to Europe. The name “ginger” is derived from the Sanskrit. Zingeber. Marco Polo was the first traveler to have a glimpse of the growing ginger plant and the fact is duly noted in his Journal of 1280 A.D. Ginger has never been met with in its wild state and has been cultivated as long as it has been known to man. It is most frequently mentioned in the Talmud and other ancient books, being generally referred to as a medicine. Ginger has three first cousins—tumeric, zedoary, and galangal. Tumeric possesses the properties of a spice and a dye. It was valued by the Romans for its coloring properties as early as 77 A.D. Marco Polo mentions it in 1280 but confines it with saffron, perhaps because they were used interchangeably. Zedoary is a forgotten spice. Galangal is still used in Russia as a medicine and as a flavoring in a liquor known as nowhere, but it is unknown elsewhere.

NUTMEG AND MACE may be said to be comparatively unknown because they do not appear to have been known in Europe until the Twelfth Century A.D. They are first mentioned about 1195 when nutmeg was used to fumigate the streets. The spice was very expensive and burned in piles at the intersections. It was a good idea when defect of sanitation was lacking. Later on many pharmacists recommended nutmeg as a cure for insomnia and this may be related to the fact that modern chemists have discovered mace to contain a substance called myristic. Nutmegs were strewn about the streets in London when Beau Brummel trod the strand. "Take a small, thin skinned orange and cover it as closely as possible with whole dried cloves. When the cloves are all stuck firmly, roll the ball in powdered orris root (get this in any drug store), and burn in bottom of closets. 'Take a small, thin skinned orange and cover it as closely as possible with whole dried cloves. When the cloves are all stuck firmly, roll the ball in powdered orris root (get this in any drug store), and burn in closets.

ALLSPICE OR PIMENTO is of the same genus as the cassia tree. It was imported into Europe about the year 1601 from the Indies and was first used as a substitute for cardamom.

CINNAMON. That used in United States is in reality cassia, the difference is so slight that we consider them as one. This spice was popular with the Biblical ladies. It was the spice used in fumigating the streets. The spice was very costly and was used as a substitute for pepper. It was a good idea when defect of sanitation was lacking. Later on many pharmacists recommended nutmeg as a cure for insomnia and this may be related to it. It is a good prophylactic and was used as such by the ancients. The most housewife uses cinnamon on toast in applesauce as a general rule pays no further attention to it.
Sauce and spice

After browsing through innumerable cook books, old and new, I have come to the conclusion that spice has never been elevated to its proper place in the American kitchen. True—recipes timidly call for a dash of this or a bit of that, but never does a dish rest solely on the merits of its proper seasoning.—GRACE MYLES MANNEY
- savory wild rice

**Melt** fat, add onion and pepper and cook until tender. Add the rice and seasonings, and stir until all the fat is absorbed by rice. Melt the cheese in the white sauce and serve poured over the rice.

**Special white sauce**
Sauté a pounded shallot in 1 tablespoonful melted butter, remove, and add 2 tablespoonfuls flour. Blend well and add ½ cupful rich milk or cream. Stir, add salt and pepper, a pinch of mace and a little curry powder, never more than ½ teaspoonful. Cook for 15 minutes and before serving add a little cream. For variation use grated cheese, nutmeg, mustard, chopped parsley, lemon juice or any other favorite ingredient in place of curry powder. This sauce is also good with boiled mushrooms, chicken, roast veal, and fish.

 Tested by The American Home

- creamed beans

**But** beans until tender, drain and add butter. Mix together milk, egg, cheese, and allspice. Add lemon juice and allow sauce to simmer for 15 minutes. Pour over beans and serve very hot.

 Tested by The American Home

- veal and ham pie

**Cut** veal into small cubes, cover with water; simmer until tender or remove meat from liquid and put in cool place until needed. Season broth with salt, pepper, bay leaves, summer savory; let simmer for an hour longer, leaving lamb bones in the liquid. Strain, cool, and add gelatin which has been soaked in cold water. Cook ham in boiling water for 10 minutes. Make forcemeat balls by mixing together the bread crumbs and all remaining spices. Rub into this the lemon juice, lemon rind, butter, egg yolks. Stir until well blended—form into balls about the size of marbles, using a tablespoonful of the mixture for each ball. Butter a deep baking dish and arrange meat in layers, filling up any crevice with forcemeat balls. When all is increase-

 Tested by The American Home

- epicure’s meat loaf

**Cut** bacon into cubes and sauté until crisp. Add bread crumbs and stir until well mixed. Add hot water, stir, turn into mixing bowl and add steak, egg (slightly beaten) and the spices. Mix well and shape into a loaf. Bake in a hot (375° F.) oven for 1 hour. When done add flour to the gravy in the pan and serve with the loaf. This mixture may also be made into cakes, sautéed, and served with gravy made from juices in the pan.

 Tested by The American Home

- utility seasoning

**Peel** the cloves of garlic, being very careful not to bruise or cut them. Heat the oil and garlic. Chop the pepper very fine and add with salt and cloves to the oil. Cook over a low flame until the garlic is a golden brown then strain through a very fine sieve. This mixture can be added to any sauce or gravy to give it an extra special flavor. It is particularly good in the cream gravy used with fricasse of chicken.

 Tested by The American Home

- riz bouilli

**Wash** rice; add bacon, cheese, and saffron to 1 quart boiling water and boil for 5 minutes. Add rice and when thoroughly cooked, remove bacon, and serve with butter.
The cook's family album

There are, after all, one or two advantages in winter—one is ice-skating or skiing and the other is the absolutely perfect weather for baked beans.—MARNI DAVIS WOOD

Recipe printed on back of each photograph

- Spanish bean pot
- Cornbread
- Marie's apple sauce
- Vegetable chowder

Recipe printed on back of each photograph
**Marie's apple sauce**

Peel, quarter, and core enough apples to fill a flat casserole. Make a syrup by boiling the 1 cupful sugar and ½ cupful water together for 5 minutes. Pour over the apples, and bake 45 minutes in a moderate (350° F.) oven, or until apples are tender. Sprinkle with extra sugar and grate lemon rind, and put under broiler or in a very hot oven (475° F.) until sugar and edges of apples are faintly scorched.

Tested by The American Home

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**corn bread**

Cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg and blend well. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add to first mixture alternately with milk. Bake in a hot (425° F.) oven for 20-25 minutes.

Tested by The American Home

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**Bermuda cheese straws**

Roll out the pie dough, very, very thin. Spread with butter and sprinkle with cheese. Fold in thirds and roll out very thin again. Spread with butter and sprinkle cheese. Repeat, and this time sprinkle thoroughly with cayenne pepper. Don't be stingy with the cayenne, this is a tropical treat. Fold again in thirds, roll out, cut in thin strips, twist and lay on cookie sheet. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) until faintly brown.

Pie crust

Soft butter
Grated cheese
Cayenne pepper

---

**vegetable chowder**

Pour vegetable very fine or put through coarse meat grinder. Brown slightly in olive oil and bacon fat. Add ½ cupful water, cover skillet closely, and steam over a low flame for half an hour, or until vegetables are tender. Add rest of the water, and a bone from almost any kind of meat, or 2 bouillon cubes. Boil hard for 10 minutes and serve with corn bread. Only a few of each of the above vegetables are needed, though almost any vegetable will do.

Tested by The American Home

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**Spanish beanpot**

Put beans in beanpot (pottery preferred). Mix together all other ingredients except bacon, onion, coffee, and Brady. Pour over beans, stir, and bake 1 hour in a slow (275° F.) oven. Then cover top with the onion, and on top of that the bacon. Bake for 15 minutes longer in a hot (400° F.) oven. Then add the coffee and bake a few minutes more until the bacon is crisp. Add the brandy and leave in the hot oven until brandy is thoroughly heated. Serve piping hot.

Tested by The American Home

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**vegetables au gratin**

Oil a casserole and line with cooked spinach. Add a layer of cooked rice, then a layer of string beans, and a few slices of tomato or onion. Cover with plenty of thin cheese sauce and brown in a hot (400° F.) oven or under the broiler. Serve with Canadian bacon.

Spinach
Rice
String Beans
Tomato
Onion
Thin cheese sauce

Thin cheese sauce

1 tablespoonful butter
1 cupful milk
1 tablespoonful flour
3/4 cupful soft cheese, cut up

Melt butter in top of double boiler, add flour and blend well. Add milk gradually, stirring constantly. Add cut cheese and cook until cheese melts and blends with the sauce. Season to taste with pepper and salt.

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COW-PUNCHERS started this famous old American custom back in the 80's. They drank the thirst-quenching juice of "canned tomatoes" direct from the tin. Today, cultured Heinz Tomato Juice replaces the coarser beverage of pioneer days. Everywhere its fine "August flavor" ranks it first as a mealtime pick-me-up or an "in-between" refresher.

Consider the things Heinz does to help the tomato hold popular sway. We cross-breed finest seeds to beget tomatoes finer still. We raise the plants tenderly in greenhouses, then transplant them to sunny fields. When the tomatoes are ripe, to catch their fresh goodness, they are picked, washed, pressed and the juice sealed in tins and bottles, all within a few hours!

Here then is pure, fresh-tomato goodness, luscious and wholesome, imprisoned for you a few hours from the growing plant. Drink Heinz Tomato Juice freely, morning, noon and night. Your grocer has it on his shelves.
That's just the way juice-lovers everywhere feel about Del Monte Pineapple Juice. And why not? One sip—and you'll have a new idea of how a pineapple juice should taste!

Natural juice, of course. Just pure, unsweetened pineapple juice. But talk about flavor! This juice has it. All the fresh, refreshing goodness of pineapples right from the field.

Need we say more? Just think of all the other Del Monte Products you've tried—and liked! Didn't you always find you were getting something really extra in flavor? A food or drink that was instantly “tops” with you and your family.

Well, Del Monte Pineapple Juice will confirm your good judgment all over again.

Why not see your grocer today? Ask him about Del Monte Pineapple Juice. He should have plenty now. And keep plenty on hand yourself! For mark our words, the family is going to want it—and want it often!

It's Del Monte PINEAPPLE JUICE
They wanted to ask someone about it, but were afraid to approach either their father or mother. They had been made to feel this was something to lie low about, to discuss only in whispers out of adult earshot. I persuaded them to talk to their father. He was dumb-founded.

"Listen here," he said to them. "You're too young to understand these things. If I catch you boys talking like that any more I'll whip you."

It seems incredible, doesn't it? But I have known not only one parent, but hundreds of them to take that attitude with small boys. Threaten to whip them for demanding an answer to the most fundamental question in the world! They not only add to the child's morbid curiosity but they close the door tightly against further confidences.

I would never force sex information on a boy if he were not interested. But I would never assume that he was disinterested just because he did not ask questions. I would want to know what was going on in his mind. Boys are naturally secretive creatures. There is still much of the primitive in a boy, barely covered by the veneer of civilization. His forebears came of age when they were but fourteen. Many a modern youth feels primitive urges stirring in him by that time. Help him to keep them under control by letting him know, long before they raise their head, what it all is about.

It takes much fortitude, common sense and a lively sense of humor to see a boy through his first "girl craze." As a rule about all you can do at this time is to offer a stand-by service in case he needs it.

"I keep my eyes open and my mouth closed during this ordeal," one mother said to me.

A wise woman she was, too. For the temptation is to josh a lad until he becomes surly or drawn into a shell. Like a rash, this girl fever has got to come out and with only a normal amount of fussing the patient is pretty sure to recover.

On the other hand there are mothers who feel it their duty to push a boy into social contacts with girls to develop certain graces. This is bad business. Social instincts ripen in boys at different ages. The time for a chap "to get used to girls" is when he begins to feel a natural interest in them. Then he seeks their company of his own accord. Forcing him to "go out with girls" before he is ready may arouse primitive instincts prematurely, before he has the mental balance to handle them. Generally speaking, the longer you can delay the social instinct, without using unnatural means to submerge it, the better it is for him.

"A good whipping will change his mind." I have heard stern parents say of the obstinate boy.

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Johnson's Baby Soap, Baby Cream and Baby Oil, too.

No gritty particles and no orris-root...Try Johnson's Baby Powder...the best caretaker for babies' tender skins! My silky smoothness wards off chafes and rashes—for I'm made of finest Italian talc. No gritty particles and no orris-root...Try Johnson's Baby Soap, Baby Cream and Baby Oil, too.
I won't stay in this house another minute! The big brute-complaining that his shirts are full of tattle-tale gray... after I've simply slaved over them.

WHAT A LOT I'VE LEARNED IN TWO SHORT WEEKS! LOOK AT HIM TODAY... ALL KISSES AND SMILES BECAUSE HIS SHIRTS ARE SO NICE AND WHITE. MOTHER WAS RIGHT. THERE'S NOTHING LIKE FELS-NAPTHA SOAP FOR GETTING RID OF TATTLE-TALE GRAY THAT SHOWS CLOTHES AREN'T REALLY CLEAN.

Fels-Naptha Soap holds two marvelous dirt-looseners—richer, golden soap with lots of naptha added to it! When these two cleaners tackle the wash, even deep-down dirt hustles out.

Fels-Naptha is safer, too. Grand for silk undies and stockings. And it's easier on hands—because there's soothing glycerine in every golden bar. Get some today at your grocer's.

Banish "Tattle-Tale Gray"

with FELS-NAPTHA SOAP!

The idea that you can change character habits by whipping a boy is preposterous. You may make a boy conform to your wishes for the sake of avoiding further punishment. Or you may force him to buckle down to you. But the whipping in itself will not change his mind nor remold his habits.

The dangers of whipping are these. You may make the boy more deceptively. He becomes clever at avoiding detection. If he feels he was punished unfairly it will rankle and grow into an obsession like that of the boy who became cruel and destructive. You may break his will completely with too severe punishment, and make a coward of him. You may lose his confidence forever.

Understand I do not say a boy should never be whipped, because there are situations which call for an immediate demonstration of authority. But always talk with him before and after punishment—before, to make him see that it is the last resort; afterwards, to let him know you are still his friend.

Changing a boy's mind is a matter of substituting one idea for another, or replacing a bad idea with a good one.

One of the most troublesome boys I had was forever getting into mischief because time hung heavily on his hands. I succeeded in interesting him in rock collecting. We took long hikes together, looking for rocks. Thus I absorbed all of his spare time—and, I confess, a lot of mine, too. But we got to be great buddies, able to talk over anything, and his problems vanished.

"He'll outgrow that habit in time," is the very opposite of the foregoing fetish. It is such an easy way out when parents are either too busy or too lazy to help build or remodel his habits. It is likewise the attitude of the too lenient, tender-hearted parent.

If mothers and fathers realized how early in life habits become fixed they would not leave it to chance. It amounts to leaving your boy's future to chance, for, as I say over and over again, a boy's character, in the final analysis, is only the sum total of his habits, good and bad. Scientists tell us that no impression made upon the brain tissue is ever completely wiped out. Bad tendencies can be eradicated only when your boy is young and his habits have not become fixed.

As he grows up the average boy learns at school and from association that selfishness, deception, poor sportsmanship, and certain other anti-social traits are not okay. Some boys never learn that, hence our annual crop of young criminals. But a normal boy in a good environment will outgrow his primitive instincts to that extent.

What he will not outgrow, without definite corrective steps, are the purely personal habits. Lazi-ness, for example. Let come firmly fixed in you, you will have decreased achievement as fifty per cent. All his pay in terms of earning, hopes, and accomplishments realized. Hundreds of of men who were deformed throughout the years by mannerisms and traits which have been corrected in by a few weeks of forming.

"Experience is a good teacher," another adage that popular fallacy in boy is first cousin to the fetishes fathers that they should "try everything on him alone; he won't go."

Experience is a good only when you distinguely between constructively structuring adventures. It is sort of teacher when latent desires that should under control—a taste or drugs, or premature perception.

Too many fathers c-medieval idea that a boy out and have his fling. I Chinese mother who u-smalldox infection into eyes so as to get the mail.

We consider that a precious, uncivilized past things we do to our own the best of intentions in are quite as uncivilized courage experiences in which which often leave more scars than pock-marks.

Give a boy construct-ences galore. Let him ma-make things. Let him earn money. Let him fish. Let him organize camp papers, or try his hand at constructive enterprise, him from the gross or experiences which will poison in his system, w-physically, mentally, o-"But I want my boy-" explained a mot-son objected to the disci-pose as a means of dev-e character. So did I. Yet, be happy all the time. Life is not like that. It fortunate belief among mo-ents that children mus-happy at any price. M-case themselves on the gl-tility, mentally, o-"But I want my boy-"

In an effort to achie-v sons are made into p-sons. Everything pleasant and easy any-into games. Everything intolerable and difficult, into hard work.

When practising the comes a nuisance, becau-sbers with play, the is stopped. And what is. By the time he reaches h-and has to face the real. the boy who has never be-to do the difficult or unpl
"I wish I could show you these
Masland
BEDROOM RUGS myself!"

(A personal statement by Mr. Frank E. Masland, Chairman of the Board of C. H. Masland & Sons, Inc., of Carlisle, Pa., makers of the famous Argonne—who are now celebrating their 50th anniversary.)

"At times all manufacturers seem to have blind spots. Certainly those of us who make rugs have been bedroom-blind during most of the 50 years our company has been in business. Our treasurer tells me that you folks have bought over 3,000,000 rugs from us during these 50 years...but that most all of them were downstairs rugs!

"The fact that you wanted rugs in special colors and designs to go with your bedspreads and bedroom chintzes and wallpapers only dawned on us a little over a year ago. You can get them at plenty of stores now, and I'm happy because they are bringing real satisfaction to thousands of people who used to have to put up with makeshifts.

"I wish I could show you these Bedroom Rugs myself—I'm proud of them! They are soft and quiet and warm because they are made of new real wool. They'll wear like iron because every tuft is anchored with our 'Pile-lock' method so it can't pull out. They won't slide because they have our skid-proof Layflex back. And the corners won't curl because we've found a new way to make them lie flat. Best of all perhaps is the price. Even the largest size of the best quality costs less than $40."

At left are three Masland Bedroom Rugs, top: MOSSGRAIN, Pattern No. 28C; middle: TEXTURA, Pattern No. 16A; bottom: THRIFT-ART, Pattern No. 22 P2.

W. & J. Sloane Selling Agents, Inc.
377 Fifth Avenue, New York
I'd like to know more about Masland Bedroom Rugs. Please send me, without charge, the Masland 50th Anniversary folder with color illustrations.

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"For a long time I have been familiar with the outstanding features of Imperial Washable Wallpapers. In my opinion they have put Imperial far ahead of even the producers abroad, whose papers were for so many years considered superior to those produced in this country."

With Imperial leading the way, small wonder that wallpaper is quickly come back into fashion. No matter how your taste may run, you can gratify it with a fascinating paper—a smartly Victorian paper, perhaps, or a gay, authentic Colonial treasure, or something completely contemporary . . . vivid or subtle, as you will. Imperial Washable Wallpapers are as varied and beautiful as the foremost design authorities can make them . . . Baron and Baroness von Schenck, C. Cornell, Paul MacAlister and a dozen others. Every paper is guaranteed washable and fast to light. The silver label on all Imperial Washable Wallpapers is your guarantee and your protection.

JEAN McLAIN will be glad to help you make your rooms more interesting and colorful. Her services are free. Write her all the information you can. She will send you personal suggestions, actual samples of wallpaper, and tell you the convenient place to buy genuine Imperial Washable Wallpapers.

Lurette Guild has designed everything from lamps to trays, but few who know him as one of the outstanding designers of the country know that he is also an authority on Early American antiques and has a perfect house in Connecticut, filled with matchless American antiques. He pays outstanding artists, decorators and fashion leaders in praise of the new Imperial designs.
rally a thoroughly untrained unhappy individual. He has everything a dotsing parent provide, with little to look d to in later days. He has denied natural capacity for thrills, urging your boy for the pur- of keeping him perpetually is often nothing but selfish ence on the part of a parent, particularly, try to be natural devotion out of it by giving him everything his desires—everything, that is, a boy's natural birthright— tenance, and the privilege of 

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father took my brother for a walk

to the cross-jack. but in reality

across a long railroad trestle, but

refused point-blank to take me. I

felt sure he disliked me and fa-

vored my brother. I brooded over 

that discrimination for weeks and

it was not until later years that I

got up the courage to ask him

about it. He explained that he had

left me behind because he could

have taken care of only one child

if a train had come along while

they were crossing the trestle. He

chose my brother because I was so

nervous and excitable that he

feared the experience would be bad

for me. That's all there was to it.

Yet think of the agony I would

have been spared if he had only

explained at the time. But it never

occurred to him that an explana-

tion was necessary.

So, with the best of intentions, 

we go on blindly, complicating the

lives of our youngsters. With a

quarter of a century head-start, 

roughly speaking, parents ought to

have the advantage over their chil-

dren. Yet you would be surprised,

perhaps, at the number of boys

who have taken me into their con-

fidence and confessed, in private,

that they were being troubled with

parent-problems!

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**Make your own background!**

(Continued from page 14)

**How a Man of 40 Can Retire in 15 Years**

It makes no difference if your care-

fully laid plans for saving have been

upset during the past few years. It

makes no difference if you are worth half as much today as you

were then. Now, by following a simple, definite Retirement Income

Plan, you can arrange to quit work 

forever fifteen years from today with a monthly income guaranteed to you

for life.

Suppose you decide that you want to be able to retire on $200 a month

beginning at age 55. Here is what you can get:

1. A check for $200 a month when you reach 55 and a check for $200 every month thereafter as long as you live.

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

3. A monthly disability income for yourself if, before age 55, total disa-

bility stops your earning power for 6 months or more.

This Retirement Income Plan is guaranteed by the Phoenix Mutual, a

company with over half a billion dol-

lars of insurance in force and a record of more than 75 years of public service.

If you want to retire some day, and are willing to lay aside a portion of your income every month, you can have freedom from money worries. You can have all

the joys of recreation or travel when the time comes at which every man

wants them most.

The Plan is not limited to men. Sim-

ilar plans are available to women. It is not limited to persons of 40. You may be older or younger. The income is not fixed to $200 a month. It can be more or less. And you can retire at any of the following ages that you want: 55, 60, 65, or 70.

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

Write your date of birth in the coupon below and mail it today. You will receive, without cost or obligation, a copy of the interesting illustrated booklet shown at the left. It tells all about the Plan. Send for your copy now. The coupon is to your con-

venience.

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**PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFe INSURANCE COMPANY**

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Established in 1861

Date of Birth.

Address.

[PHOTO]
CHICKEN WITH SWEDISH POTATO BISCUITS

**Royal's Surprise Recipe for February**

It's a brand-new way to make Royal Baking Powder biscuits—with sweet potatoes. They're mixed in a jiffy. Serve them with tender chicken in golden gravy and you have a flavor combination that's an unusual treat.

### Chicken Fricassee with Sweet Potato Biscuits

1 1/2 lbs. meat
1 1/2 cups boiling water
2 tablespoons flour
1 onion, sliced
1/2 cup cold water
Cook flesh whole in boiling water with sliced onion until tender. Add salt when half done. Take flesh from broth; remove skins; take out bones, leaving chicken in fairly large pieces. Tenderize chicken with flour rubbed over a smooth paste with cold water, flaring to a boil; add chicken and bits. Serve with Sweet Potato Biscuits laid on top of gravy. Serves 6.

### Sweet Potato Biscuits

3/4 cup mashed sweet potato
4 tablespoons Royal Baking Powder
4 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon sugar
melted butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
Mix sweet potato, milk and butter. Add remaining ingredients, sifted together, to make soft dough. Turn out on floured board; toss lightly until outside looks smooth. Roll out 1/2 inch thick; cut with floured biscuit cutter. Place on greased pan. Bake in hot oven at 450° F. about 15 minutes.

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**LEARN TO RE-SEAT YOUR CHAIRS**

If you have a chair, good or bad, that needs help to look years younger, here is a method of remaking the chair seat. You'll be amazed at the result.

**INSTRUCTION BOOK ONLY 10c**

Send 10c today for our illustrated instruction book and price list explaining how to do best weaving. The H. H. PERKINS CO. 277 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

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**Plastic Wood fills cracks in Baseboard, Floor**

Now...It's no work at all to repair quickly—broken furniture, cracks, nicks and holes in wood, loose casters, loose drawer pulls, etc.—with Plastic Wood—that handles and shapes like putty and quickly hardens into wood. You can paint it, carve it—drive nails and screws into it. It adheres to wood, metal, plastic. Try Plastic Wood—you'll say it's wonderful—paint, hardware stores sell 25c tubes, and 35c cans.

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**Chicken with Sweet Potato Biscuits**

**Be sure to use Royal Baking Powder if you want flaky, tender, sweet-flavored biscuits. Royal is made with Cream of Tartar, a pure fruit product from luscious ripe grapes. You can taste the difference when you bake with Royal.**

---

**George Washington luncheon-brid**

**BEATRICE CLARK CAMPBELL**

**WHETHER you lean toward the cherry tree, hatchet, and procrastination, of George or the dignity, charm, and grace of living associated with Martha Washington, you'll find the Mount Vernon, Washington's birthday offers the hostess a myriad of ideas for entertaining. Why not give that luncheon-bridge you have been putting off? Did I hear you groan and murmur something about having no maid? Just check off the many mechanical aids you have in your own home that to Martha Washington would have seemed fantastic! Are you convinced now that you're a very fortunate person? Very well here we go!**

**Invitations:** Why not be modern and use your telephone for the invitations. This simplifies matters and you are certain of your guests. You'll rather send invitations? Very well, cut hatchets from red and brown drawing paper, write the invitation on the back and send in envelopes made of the red.

**Table:** Attractive tallies may be made at home. Copies of framed miniatures are easily made, using tiny jar rubbers painted black as the frame, pasting Cellophane on the back to resemble the glass, next comes a circle of white upon which a tiny silhouette of George or Martha Washington has been done in black. The score is kept on the back and also serve as favors.

**Prizes:** A pair of candlesticks, hand dipped candles, silhouettes of the Washington's, pictures of Mount Vernon or any of the numerous Washington pictures would make suitable prizes when wrapped in white and tied with tri-colored ribbon with artificial cherries jauntily perched in the center.

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**Table Decorations:** Red, white, and blue form the keynote of the table. Nothing could be lovelier than white damask, or lace with its hint of mahogany beneath. Red and white carnations in a gleaming silver bowl or one of transparent blue, bouquiere place cards of red and blue form the key note of the place cards. The score is kept on the back and also serve as favors.

**Polka Dot Cakes:** Frost cupcakes with white icing, ar polka dots of red candies.

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**Secret Success:** Need the warning of congenial person repeated? Planning and list your greatest allies in the business of successful parties. Your menu, decorations, table, prizes, and marketing far in advance. Shop for all the non-appeals several days at least to your party. List the menu, try it. Hold your pantry or near what you do the serving, the list the menu, the list the menu, the list the menu.

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**Plastic Wood**

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**The American Home, February, 15**
“THE BEST KITCHEN HELPER I’VE EVER HAD!”

Now used in over 2,000,000 American homes

These new paper kitchen towels are real work-savers. Hands to dry...pots and pans to wipe...a kitchen table to clean off—just tear a clean, dry ScottTowel off the neat white roll. Use it. Then—throw it away! There’s nothing to wash or rinse. So quick, clean, convenient!

Made of “thirsty fibre”—an exclusive Scott Paper Company development—ScottTowels are twice as absorbent as ordinary paper towels. Extra-strong, too—they really dry. And they’re very inexpensive to use. 2 big rolls cost but 25¢—150 towels on each—that’s actually only a penny a dozen!

You’ll find ScottTowels on sale at grocery, drug and department stores. Or write to Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pennsylvania.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY, CHESTER, PA.

If your dealer does not sell ScottTowels, send us 50¢ (money or stamps) and you will receive postage paid—

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

Check color of towel fixture desired: □ ivory □ pale green

Name__________________________

Address__________________________

Dealer’s Name__________________________

and Address__________________________
Cabin fireplaces that really do "work"

BERT POPOWSKI

"Let's come out for Thanksgiving and see how it works," suggested Billy as he hauled away at the pulley rope which hoisted the last bucketful of mortar. I patted the last stone into place, slid down the roof, and threw the trowel into the creek.

"Fine," I agreed.

So, when Thanksgiving Day neared, we packed the car with plenty of blankets and "grub" and set out for the Hills cabin. We weren't dubious—oh no; the plentiful supply of blankets and nourishment was only in case we got caught by an early snowstorm and had to stay longer than the three days we had allowed ourselves.

Two years of planning had finally materialized into a log cabin—with fireplace. Warned by various owners of "civilized" fireplaces that the contraptions never worked, I had spent considerable time inspecting various commercial fireplace units. Since they were sold under a guarantee of satisfaction I felt reasonably certain that I could depend on their measurements being correct.

The first requirement I set for my fireplace was that it work: none of this pantomime suitable for accompanies to that popular song "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes" for me. Next, I wanted it to produce more than the radiant heat coming from the fire itself. The final requirement was that the excess heat could be controlled at will, especially during those days when a fire was ornamental and not a necessity.

Ordinarily, the heat of any open fire goes right out in all directions (radiant heat the scientists call it) exactly like light. And, like light, it loses intensity inversely as the square of the distance it traverses. That means that if you get a certain amount of heat on a given area one foot away from the blaze, that same area would receive only one sixteenth as much heat if held four feet away from the fire.

The result is an occurrence well illustrated by the old sourdough who lathered only one side of his face at a time when indulging in his monthly shave. His explanation was that before he got around to the side away from the fire his lather would be frozen solid. Well, maybe that's a trifle far-fetched, but it illustrates my point.

Correct proportion is the note of fireplace construction. Give a fire too much draft and not enough flue capacity and it smokes verse the order and you have that burns fiercely, to the depletion of fuel and consequent deflation of pocketbook.

I found that a ratio of 8' in firebox opening to flue right. The vagaries of weather which prevent perfect performance, can be further nullified by the installation of a baffle.

Since flue lining cannot be bought in every size, it is best to learn the various commercial
COMPLETE new style trend in rugs and carpets, which makes a new floor cover-
necessary as a new car... new textures, which accomplish unbelievably beau-
tifics through knobby surfaces, cut and pile, the play of light and shade, duo-
... and a new service which is the most con-
ical home decorating idea since Eve set
housekeeping... Bigelow's Folio of
Recipes!

"How to Improve the Room that Looks Bare" (Room Problem
No. 5). The greatest improvement came from a new rug—Bigelow
Sanforstan #7143, a lovely, rich, large-scale Victorian pattern.

Bigelow's low-priced Harris Texture-Weave set the
decorative scheme for "A Second-Year Living Room
for Young Marrieds," (Room Problem No. 8).

Over 50 room recipes to solve 18 room problems! All
based on spending only a little money! Free in rug
departments or send 10c to Bigelow-Sanford Carpet
Co., Dept. 2A, 140 Madison Avenue, New York.

And at the bottom of-

all as usual are Bigelow Weavers
and work back from one of them to get the correct size for the firebox opening. If the size of firebox opening produced by your first figures does not please you, you can tear them up, select the next size of flue, and work out another.

I chose a flue size of 8½ by 13 inches and worked back until I had a firebox opening 24 inches high by 37 inches wide. This size, I felt, would make use of firewood of goodly size and yet be small enough so a small kindling fire wouldn't be lost within its maw. Since the average length of my fuel would be about 24 inches, I made the back of the firebox enough larger (30 inches) so the occasional larger piece of wood would not be an embarrassment. Then, too, it is so convenient to have the firebox large enough so a fire can be pushed against the back wall and banked there whenever necessary.

The depth of the firebox was sufficient to prevent any slight shifting of the fuel from endangering the cabin floor. Of course andirons hold most of it, but an occasional ember can so easily break away and roll into the room. How disastrous such an occurrence proves may well be determined by the additional two or three inches of depth that is built into the firebox.

Each side wall of the fireplace was formed almost entirely of a single piece of sheetiron, fitted into flanges of the same material to allow for expansion of the metal under heat. The flat area immediately behind this sheetiron was boxed in with field rock and tar to form a hot-air chimney, one end of which terminated cold air intake at floor level, the other emptied into the some six feet higher.

Each hot air duct was made by the use of a home-made form boxes, around which forced concrete was poured. This had set solidly, the form knocked out, reassembled, a duct on the other side of the place built up to an equal width.

The inside of each length was painted, as finished, with a proof paint to seal it against humidity changes and the cold air intake was finally left open but after a few pack rats had made for its protection during absence I changed it. A confine, with a blacksmith resulted in a closely woven grill of light rods welded onto a frame.

There will be no expensive maintenance bills for cracked plaster when walls of your home are built with Johns-Manville Steeltex.

FREE
Johns-Manville Book on Home Construction
Name:
Address:
City State

screws in this frame allow to be put in and remove convenience in retrieving even which small members of the fly drop in.

The hot air outlet was with a damper attachment so when a fire exceeded the decidiately behind this sheetiron.
THIS BOOK tells you the 40 things you should know before building

FREE!

To have the truly up-to-date, better built house possible today ... to get the most for your money ... you should know all the vital things described and pictured in this fascinating "40 Points" book!

It's wonderful to know your house is built by the latest methods and of the best materials. Charming J-M Asbestos Cedargrain Shingles (as above) with texture of weathered wood—and a roof of J-M Asbestos Shingles, help make FIREPROOF, WEATHERPROOF, WEARPROOF.

YES, indeed, if you want to get the best house for the money, you want this book, NOW!

Johns-Manville Building Materials

American Home, February, 1936
Rust-free Water from pipes of Copper or Brass

THOUSANDS upon thousands of homeowners are enjoying rust-free, trouble-free service provided by water pipe of durable Brass or Copper. And so can you... at a cost far less than you would imagine!

This interesting free booklet, "Copper, Brass or Rustable Pipe," tells you more than one of rustable pipe. (Both are rustless), whether Brass pipe or Copper tube is first lighted. The explanation of this performance is given in the following paragraphs.

Circulates Heat to All Parts of the Room

The Heatilator Fireplace takes the heat ordinarily wasted up the chimney and circulates it to every corner of the room and to adjoining rooms. The Heatilator is a steel heating chamber hidden in the fireplace. 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, the Heatilator 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.

Will Not Smoke

The Heatilator is a correctly proportioned metal box around which the masonry comes out to 26 firebox inches long, wide and high, making it possible in order that little edging of the smoke stream shall not!

The foundation and firebox of any fireplace must be built of fire-resisting material. The standard material for this purpose is firebrick, and the binding material is fireclay. By doing a little close figuring I was able to make the base of my firebox come out to 26 firebricks. Incidentally, firebrick varies in size from ordinary brick, being 9 inches long, 4 1/2 wide and 2 3/8 inches thick.

The sheet metal plates were stocked in principal cities for quick delivery. Write for details. State if building new fireplace or rebuilding old.

Any geologist will tell you that igneous rocks (rocks formed in an original molten state) are the best heat-resisting rocks that are to be exposed to fire heat. If they are being left in a brisk wind without cracking or peeling they will serve to face the heat. Petrifed wood is another excellent material to use, but cabin builder who does not either of these at his disposal use sheet metal.

With firebrick, it is not necessary to have geologic experience. Fire test is recommended for selecting rocks that are to be exposed to fire heat. If they are being left in a brisk wind without cracking or peeling they will serve to face the heat. Petrified wood is another excellent material to use, but cabin builder who does not either of these at his disposal use sheet metal.

The interior of the fireplace should be kept smooth and able in order that little edging of the smoke stream shall not track its way out. Special care should also be given to the framing of the neck of the fireplace which tapers gradually to the actual flue size.

The fire is set directly over the end of the neck and is sealed with fireclay of a stiffler consistency than that used in the box. This stiff mixture of fire is also used in leveling up and sealing the individual pieces.
linings. Care in this respect prevents cracks in the finished masonry at the points where flue lining joints occur.

Proper draft requires that no angle in the flue should be sharper than 60 degrees, if any angle is to be used. A flue that rises perpendicular above the fireplace is, of course, preferable.

Although every cabin I had seen had its chimney stack on the outside of the building, I chose to put mine inside the log wall. The reason was obvious. In cold weather the warm stones, padded with a layer of heavy blanketting, make the world’s coziest fireplace seat. Then, too, the amount of heat that is lost to the outside air is not considerable, when the stack is built outside. My air heating flues could have been arranged equally well in either case.

Where the chimney stack rose through the roof I used galvanized tin flashing to help shed the water from around the masonry. If left in direct contact with masonry, wood roots rapidly. I placed the piece below the chimney stack first to give runoff water the best chance to make its way down the roof.

The two pieces running down the slope of the roof were put on next, being bent to follow the contour of the shingles. The piece at the top of the masonry was put on last and all were nailed down with shingle nails. All pieces were large enough to protrude at least six inches outside the finished mason­ry. The use of sheet copper for flashing, fastened with copper nails, is recommended where price is no object.

In order that currents of air, deflected by the roof slope, shall not cause the fireplace to smoke, the flue should be extended two feet or more above any roof ridge on the building. Many a home­owner, bothered by the continual back-firing of his fireplace, could correct his trouble by extending his chimney stack. As a further precaution, the last four to six inches of mortar should be shaped in a curve to deflect air currents upward and create better draft.

While standing in the doorway of the cabin one black, rainy night, I saw the sky torn by deadly fire. As a lightning bolt struck a huge pine less than a hundred yards away. The next morning I looked at the tree and found it split from the root down to the ground, but the answer to my search. Permis­sion to cut down the huge trunk was obvious. In cold weather I placed my air heating flues could have been arranged equally well in either case.

Imagine this Crane bathroom in your home—bright, clean as a china dish, convenient and modern! Note how the water closet design has been refined to eliminate any unsightly flush connection! The lavatory, bath, shower—all have advantages you will appreciate. And they are all available at such a modest cost! Three years to pay, too, if you like under the Crane Finance Plan, at government rates. No money down! A $410 bathroom would cost only $13.09 a month! 

Quality In Every Hidden Fitting

And in addition to this sparkling beauty and delightful convenience, you have the comfort and security that underneath it all is Crane quality—every pipe, valve and fitting. The "working parts" in plumbing are vital. Be sure they are as fine and dependable as the fixtures.

There's no reason, now, for delaying the modernization of your bathroom. Call in your architect or a licensed plumbing and heating contractor to help you plan it. The contractor will give you complete estimates and make all financial arrangements.

With modernization made so easy, you can have, too, that downstairs guest lavatory you've always wanted, or a new Crane kitchen cabinet sink, or a new Crane heating system that reduces the cost of heating your home. All available on the Crane Finance Plan, at government rates.

To Help You Plan

If you are interested in a new bathroom, kitchen or heating system, we'll be glad to send you interesting, illustrated literature which will greatly help you in your planning. To get the literature best suited to your requirements, please check the coupon below and mail today.

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This Crane bathroom includes a Corunite ceramic china lavatory, Maywoodia short, and Cornett bath with Rebroshan shower.

This can be your Crane Bathroom!

It cost its owner only $410 complete

T HIS Crane bathroom in the home of Edwin F. McNichols, 5605 South Sangamon St., Chicago, replaced a room that was old-fashioned, inconvenient.

For only $410 complete, new rubber tile was put in, a new rubber tile floor was laid, and handsome Crane fixtures were installed. This cost included all plumbing work, carpentry, decorating, and the accessories—shower curtain, soap dishes, towel bars, medicine cabinet, and even the Venetian blind! It's a bathroom as appropriate for the new home as for the one being modernized.

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Name: ____________________________
Address: __________________________
City: ____________________________ State: ____________________________
When I first tried to plane this long slab I found that it was insufficiently seasoned and after repeatedly gumming up the plane with the resinous wood I gave up. The log was roughly fitted in place, however, and two long shingles were left jutting out of the masonry above it to help hold it in place.

When we made our Thanksgiving excursion, a half day was devoted to planing the log, now thoroughly seasoned, and fitting it in place. Several spikes were driven into its mortar edge, and with the help of several strands of reinforcing were left protruding from the original masonry, and a small batch of fresh concrete poured in place behind it the mantel was securely anchored.

The front edge and top were planed, sanded, and finished with linseed oil and varnish to give full display to the curlicues of grain about the several knots in the wood.

A study of this tree was a study in electrical conduction. Since it was the largest tree in the group, the lightning was attracted by its rainwet top. Some twenty feet down a woodpecker had once built himself a home and repeated rains had rotted the heart of the tree for the next fifteen feet, where it became sound again.

The lightning bolt followed the water trail down the trunk, into the woodpecker hole and down fifteen feet of mostly rotten heartwood. Here it was blocked, but its tremendous voltage blasted the tree trunk wide open, exposing six-foot pieces of bark.

A final word of caution before you tackle your own fireplace. Allow at least two weeks for the masonry to dry out before subjecting it to fire heat. If it is not thoroughly seasoned you may find cracks developing where you might have expected them and in the case of this type of fireplace those cracks may lead smoke into your air-circulating ducts and thus into your room. After I was six feet above the hearth I built a small punkwood fire in the fireplace each day to help season the masonry. The lining flue had been erected, wired fast, and sealed fast in its joints before this, and the lately rising smoke from its top encouraged me to work with leisurely care in completing my chimney stack.

The thick smoke arising from such a fire is a splendid indicator as to how well the fireplace draws. I was especially interested in seeing how much more uniformly it rose after so slight a change as the addition of the curved surface at the very top of the masonry. Truly, "It pays to prove the use of the little things that repays one for the care expended in their making."

The nine Willards who made clocks
[Continued from page 381]
Moths breed in hidden places

Now... every OZITE Rug Cushion carries an Insured Guaranty against MOTH DAMAGE to the cushion!

American design for American homes (Continued from page 17)

is still in use in the Harvard Observatory. Simon, Jr., died in 1874.

Benjamin F. Willard, the second son of Simon Willard, also learned his trade from his father. He never went into business for himself but worked for his father or other clockmakers. He also made a fine astronomical clock that won a gold medal. He invented and patented a revolving light for lighthouses, and one of these was in use at Boston Light for many years. He died in 1847.

Aaron Willard, Jr., was born in 1783 and learned his trade from his father, Aaron. He made clocks by himself and carried on his father's work when he retired. Aaron, Jr., retired from business in 1850.

The two other clockmakers by the name of Willard were only distantly connected with the other craftsmen. They all had the same ancestor, Major Simon Willard, who founded Concord, Mass., and fought in King Philip's War. These two brothers, Philander J. and Alexander T. Willard, made clocks in Ashburnham and Ashby, Mass. They used the same shop but each put his name on his own work. Their clocks were never unusual but they compared favorably with the clocks of many of the Connecticut and Massachusetts makers of their time.

Many people believe that all banjo clocks were made by Simon Willard. Unfortunately this is not true. Even when the phrase, "S. Willard's Patent" appears on a clock it does not prove that it is the work of Simon himself. Although he patented his design, it was copied by many contemporary clockmakers. There were many good copies, it is true, but there were also some very poor ones. If you have a clock that you believe was made by Simon Willard and it has no mark consult some clock expert before you accept it as an original. Simon and Aaron Willard made fine clocks and their work is as distinctive to one who knows the workmanship as brass and gold.

American design for American homes (Continued from page 17)
FOLKS far older than little Mary often say much the same thing. For telephoning is almost like a visit face-to-face. There's no more personal, satisfying way to keep friendships alive and family circles unbroken by distance.

Try it when somebody's traveling, away at school, or ill and lonely . . . when there are babies, birthdays, or anniversaries. It costs so little. After 7 P. M., 3-minute, station-to-station calls* to most points in the U.S. and Canada costs about 35c for 1.50 miles.

\*Where you will talk with any one who answers, rather than with a specified person.
& Taylor, her first real business experience. She is usually given credit for having been an important influence in the launching of Early American furniture in its present commercial form. She is also one of the first, if not the first, to adapt the "classic modern" style, a decorator's favorite, to commercial uses. For the last few years she has been acting as design-stylist for the Statton Furniture Co.

Gilbert Rohde, of New York, is one of the few native New Yorkers in the furniture design field. As a young man, which he still is, he studied painting at the Art Students' League, New York; but he soon convinced himself that there were enough painters in the world. Having an engineering turn of mind, he found himself in advertising illustration work, which eventually led him into the field of furniture design seven years ago. He is also considered one of the pioneers in American modern design. His name is now linked with the furniture produced by Herman Miller and Kroehler Mfg. Co. He has also designed metal, reed, and rattan furniture, piano cases, wallpaper, baby carriages, lamps, and rugs.

Russell Wright, of Ohio, has the distinction of having been born a descendant of two signers of the Declaration of Independence. His actual birthplace was Lebanon, Ohio. At Princeton University he became active in the theatre in stage design, and spent his summers with little theatres at resorts in the vicinity of New York. His work here attracted the notice of Norman Bel Geddes, who made him his assistant in the Paris production of Cocteau's Château d'Arc.

When he returned to New York, he worked in the Theatre Guild, starting his own workshop for the making of stage props. From this beginning he found himself doing special jobs for decorators. This led him from his present work as an individual designer. His work in aluminum buffet supper utility pieces has been so meritorious that it has been shown in several art museums. He is now devoting much of his time to furniture design. The entire aspect of the home interests Mr. Wright. He believes America is on the road toward making the whole house a definite contribution to living, just as it has influenced the world with its skyscrapers and bathroom and kitchen design and engineering.

In July he introduced at the Grand Rapids furniture market a large group of assembla furniture pieces in modern design, strongly touched by a provincial feeling. This was done for Conant Ball Mfg. Co. Besides his work in furniture and metals, he has designed rugs, lamps, decorative accessories, and fabrics.

A REMARKABLE wood-textured Asbestos-Cement Shingle for the sidewalls of old homes or new has been developed by Ruberoid. The name is Eternit Timbertex. This amazing building product has all the charm of the choicest cypress texture, but is rot-proof, fire-proof, termite-defying, and never requires paint or stain to prolong its life.

The natural wood beauty of Eternit Timbertex Shingle is further enhanced by the soft, rich colors of silver gray, cypress brown, and silver green. These colors are not merely on the surface. They are built in—an integral part of the material. You never have to paint or stain Timbertex Shingles to prolong their life. Neither fire, rot, nor termites can destroy them. They free you from periodic upkeep expense.

When these shingling shingles are applied over weather-worn walls, you have another money-saving advantage. The dead air space between provides effective insulation, reducing fuel costs, providing new comfort for your family.

Eternit Timbertex Shingles are moderately priced. Their surprisingly low first cost is still further reduced yearly by the savings you make in upkeep expense, fuel economy, etc. For modernizing work, the Ruberoid Easy Payment Plan provides low government rates, with no down payment and as long as three years to pay. Investigate. Mail the coupon.
blooms are a delight to every Southerner's eye and heart, but few know that the aromatic bark has numbers of propensities and adaptabilities of its own. Mrs. Mabry found that she could procure any quantity of it for almost the price of hauling, that it would split perfectly into long easily handled strips, and that these strips laid over the pine would show elusive blues and golds in coloring caught by either the rising or setting sun's rays that would further enchant the outer walls of her dream cot.

Thus each day she supervised its creation. The abundance of native rock was used to entrench her cliff further, to protect it from the whims of the lake which had shown what it could do in a sportive, destructive mood. Picked stones were spread for a lily pool, shaped like a split shamrock leaf; others for irregular foot paths and the friendly barbecue pit near the water's edge. The thick growth of slender virgin pines and spreading oaks left intact. Every axe stroke necessary to clear the space for the cabin (as Mr. Mabry called it) seemed to nick into Mrs. Mabry's heart. She knew that this would never be just a building camp; it would be home, though wisely she kept that part of it to herself.

Four rooms, a broad south east porch, and a comfortable ground floor basement, were soon ready for occupancy. The full length of the living room faced the lake and all the other rooms had their own particular view of the changeful shimmering waters. Upon the broad screened south porch, which Mrs. Mabry ingeniously devised a number of beds that, by pulley arrangement, swing back against the wall when not in use and are protected with dark green waterproof curtains. Thus the inevitable guests that find their way to every attractive country place were provided for by this hospitable and designing woman.

Mr. Mabry attended to the building of his wharf and canoe shelter. Each day found his heart becoming more wrapped up in the charm of Shady Boreen. Each week found that splendid building of his wharf and canoe shelter. Each day found his heart becoming more wrapped up in the charm of Shady Boreen. Each week found that splendid building of his wharf and canoe shelter. Each day found his heart becoming more wrapped up in the charm of Shady Boreen. Each week found that splendid building of his wharf and canoe shelter. Each day found his heart becoming more wrapped up in the charm of Shady Boreen.

Mrs. Mabry attended to the building of his wharf and canoe shelter. Each day found his heart becoming more wrapped up in the charm of Shady Boreen.

Shady Boreen
[Continued from page 28]

Let the water DRY your dishes, too!

- Did it ever occur to you that if dishes were washed perfectly clean, they ought to dry clean and shining without wiping? Well, they will . . . if you have clean, soft water!

That dingy film you see on unwiped dishes is due to mineral salts in the water... and to the sticky, insoluble curds which these salts form in reaction with soap.

You can't get anything really clean with hard water, no matter how hard you scrub. But conditioned water, which is hard water with the harmful minerals actually removed . . . not merely neutralized with chemicals . . . leaves everything sparkling-clean, uses less soap and takes far less effort. Dirt, bad taste and odor can also be removed from water by Permutit Water Conditioning Equipment.

Conditioned water is marvelous for bathing and shampooing. It is one of the greatest luxuries you can enjoy . . . and one of the least expensive because a Permutit Water Conditioning installation pays for itself in the many savings it effects.

Write now for the whole story. It's in the free booklet, "The Magic of Wonder-SofT Water."

Permutit Water Conditioning EQUIPMENT

Made by THE PERMUTIT COMPANY
Room No. 205
330 West 42nd Street, New York
Authorized dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

One blustery fall evening cherry flames were licking pine logs in the huge open fireplace and a delightful Woody's smote everything. Mrs. Mabry sat rocking and plating. She was a native of the old Essex rocking chair brigade. He smoked comfortably and platted the motto his wife graven over the stone mull.

"Grow old along with me," she had said, "though the idea in all its quirk would never have occurred to you. That Gerhardt's Fog' looks well by the sash.-seems to reflect it back. I don't mean those English windows. The old Essex dresser fits me perfectly. We'll scatte sale of us on the moor and bring our things out, and gather about the fireplace, and bring our things out. It's his own house. I think we'll be quite comfortable.

Thus Shady Boreen grew a mile in the year, and the rather an idea here and there. It keeps on growing in size, but in individual charm.

Its wooden door knob shield with a tiny tassel at bears these words—

"Knock on thyse portal and Come in and share our charm."

"Give cheer—that is what must do," says Mabry. "It doesn't matter that Ma-Da's rugs are made of a woolen Irish weave, while are wool from Persian loom that an old well gave us bucketfuls for her little hole in Ireland, while mine in Am smoothened with modern pf. The old sash floats in smooth metal slides. Rattling and sticking are unknown in Silentele Windows.

And Silentele is pre-fit at the factory; every part is machined and fitted just as are the parts of an automobile. This means lower installation costs and freedom from future repair bills.

Curtis has some mighty interesting facts for you if you are building a new home or remodeling your present house. The coupon below will bring you complete information.

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The American Home, February
The family sitting room walls are papered in a design reproduced from an original found in a 1760 Connecticut house. The mantel is typically Northern Colonial. The desk is a small copy of Washington’s. There are no draperies, only ruffled curtains and a rococo cornice. The burgundy rug, maple floor, and pleasant furniture lend comfort and charm.

The master bedroom was designed for rest and quiet. The wallpaper is a light gray diamond design, the draperies of soft green and rust chintz, with a draped white chintz valance edged with Colonial net-tassel fringe. The mantel is designed after one in the Metropolitan. The four-poster bed with draped swiss canopy and candlewick spread is a copy of Washington’s—also the interesting dressing table. A fine blue leather wing chair and a short Hepplewhite sofa in linen depicting scenes from Washington’s life form an attractive fireplace group. The brilliant green Bohemian glass vases and the American oil painting lend color to the mantel.

The guest bedroom has mauve and white striped wallpaper and mauve and butter yellow hydrangea chintz drapes—a large mauve, green, and pink hooked rug, and typical mahogany furniture.

McCUTCHEON’S shows five rooms in which the wall colors are taken from painted interior work and walls of the restored buildings at Williamsburg, Virginia. These colors are significant from two points of view. First because they express the decorative mood of the moment and are excellent examples of the types of colors which are in high fashion this season. Second because the colors have an historical significance and carry with them associations with the amazing restoration of Colonial Williamsburg.

A representative of McCUTCHEON’s visited Williamsburg and was strongly impressed with the fact that the colors which had been restored in the interiors presented an amazing library of interior decorative colors, a number of which have a special significance today. As a whole the colors used in Williamsburg are much stronger, more vital colors than those used at the present time. Many of them are much too harsh for our use where so much color subtlety is desired. But interestingly enough a number of the colors with their inherent vitality express the decorative feeling of 1935 in a very interesting manner.

McCUTCHEON’s sent representa-
Yes, actually throwing away nourishing nutrients down the sink... What a pity. For not only are valuable health-building juices lost, but the true flavor of the cauliflower as well.

There is really no excuse for such a waste. There’s a way to save the valuable juices. It’s by the Patapar method of cooking. Women all over the country are catching on to this new idea.

See what happens when you use Patapar

When you cook cauliflower or other vegetables in Patapar, the juices are actually kept in the cauliflower and make it richer, more nourishing, and extremely delicious. So, if you want your vegetables to keep their real true flavor and full nourishment, cook them in Patapar. You’ll notice the difference the first time you try it.

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Men fall for it every time — Old-fashioned Molasses Gingerbread

Only real plantation molasses gives the taste they praise

Mony a wife has won high praise with the simplest dishes, perfectly prepared. For instance, plump pears, deliciously stewed, served with lascivious moist gingerbread.

But remember—when your gingerbread makes its bid for masculine favor—it’s only real plantation molasses that gives that rich old-fashioned taste they praise.

Ginger and spices alone won’t do it. To get that fine full-bodied flavor, make your next batch with Brer Rabbit Molasses. It’s made from carefully selected grades of freshly crushed Louisiana sugar cane.

Gingerbread makes a satisfying dessert. You’ll be proud of yours if you follow the wonderful old recipe below!

...And did you ever try molasses in Baked Beans? Just add three tablespoons to the can before heating. That’s another treat that will bring you praises.

Great-Grammother’s Gingerbread Recipe (Over 100 years old)

Cream together 1/2 cup of butter and hard molasses, 1/3 cup sugar. Add one well-beaten egg, 1 cup Brer Rabbit Molasses. Sift together 2 cups flour, 1/2 tsp. soda, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1/2 tsp. ginger, 1/2 tsp. cloves, 1/2 tsp. salt. Combine with mixture, add cup of milk. Bake in greased molder. Bake in greased shallow pan 45 to 60 minutes in moderate oven (350° F.). Makes 15 portions.

Baker Rabbit
Real Plantation Molasses

FREE Recipe Book

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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.

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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.

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position. One of the cabins on my place up on Shue Shore of Superior, for it is perched on boulders on of a cliff, with the porch jutting a gorge. It looks as if blow away in a high wind stop to consider the ten windows and doors were to be. Then we nailed on a board for a straight edge at the exact line of the opening and saw it down ready for the frame.

Another thing that I learned from Ole about log cabins was the way to build the gable end. I had wondered often what to do about it after you got up over the plate logs. Ole went ahead with the gable and laid up the logs just as we had been doing—spiking them together, with braces to hold them in place, until we could get the purlins and ridge of the roof in. Then he drew a line down with his chalk to mark the roof angle from peak to plate log and with the adze hewed to this line. Then the ridge—our straightest and strongest and best looking stick—and the purlins parallel to it, were set into this gable end; hollowed into it, in fact. Ole felt I was overlooking a bet in not having "tew-buh-fors" instead of small trees about a third of the size of the wall logs, for my rafters, when I could just as easily have ordered them along with the floor and roof lumber.

I had to admit to Ole that I had never built a fireplace before, though I had designed plenty of them well enough for a clever mason to carry out in further detail. But building one was different—especially building one in the woods where conditions are more difficult than those in town. It suited Ole all right because he said all fireplaces smoked, but I knew better. I had put the damper too low down, too near the top of the opening, so that the smoke had no chance to curl over against the front wall after it had hit the angle of the drawn-in rear wall. Instead, it puffed right out into the room.

"A fireback," Ole said, "is needed to get the heat further out into the room. I corrected it with a copper hood that a lot of people admire. I don't because I know that it is there to cover up a mistake. But I've never built a fireplace since that smoked. Then another bad break was that I made the flue too small. Under city conditions it might have been large enough but it is a lot better to have your flue too large than too small in a cabin, I've discovered. You can shut it down with the damper—but if it is too small or your chimney is not high enough, it's your hard luck.

Ole showed me several tricks about tying the logs into the fireplace. That is, letting them extend right into the masonry, building the fireplace as the logs go up. Then I brought to life for him an old country idea that he hadn't seen tried over here—building the opening of the fireplace up from the floor a foot or more, throwing the heat further out into the room. Besides, it makes it a lot easier to grill our steaks without breaking our backs.

The way to hollow the rafters into the plate logs was one Ole put...
over on me and I showed him a trick or two about letting the roofing get its stretch in the sun before being cemented and nailed down to the roof boards. He knew nothing about the swinging casement windows that I insisted upon and I didn’t know how to go about making a nail-studded plank door that wouldn’t warp. So together we made a good “dure and wind¬ dow” team.

My insistence on a skylight, however, nearly lost me my settler as a friend. He felt qualms about tying up with a madman. Having a good roof and then leaving a hole in it to “lat dem window oop ‘n doon” was nothing short of insane. “Dem rain would coom whoopin’ in”—for it would be impossible to make the skylight weather-tight. Cabins were meant to be dark and smoky. But he changed his mind after he saw it work, letting in plenty of light but no rain and clearing the air of smoke. Now he thinks it was his idea originally and puts skylights in all of the cabins he helps to build. “It mek dem lifty,” he points out.

He was a white on bunks—after I had persuaded him that they should be made long enough so that your knees wouldn’t crowd your chin. In fact, having tried to sleep in other he-male cabins I made up my mind that I would have comfortable beds. So I bought the best springs I could find and had Ole build bunks around them while I figured out fastenings for their removable shutters of boards that would let me zip them on when I left and off when I came back without loss of time. Together we hewed out a table and benches right there on the job and with a couple of stools we were about finished.

Since then I have designed and built a lot of log homes and camps of varying degrees of sophistication. But that first job I still spend as much time as I can sneak away, taught me nearly all the right essentials of a he-male comfortable log cabin.

Lore and legend of spice

GARLIC is a spice in the strict meaning of the word. The garlic plant has been cultivated for so long that its true origin has never been determined. Legend says that it grew wild on the steppes of Siberia and was there cultivated for the first time by some thoughtless tribe of Nomads. Garlic was abundantly consumed by the early Greeks and Romans and the habit has stayed with their descendants. Modern science has found garlic to contain vitamins B, C, and D but as yet has been unable to find a deodorizing method for it. Used in small quantities it is undly an addition to many dis be carefully. Like dynamite very potent stuff.

MUSTARD, like peppercorns, ancient spice. It is mentioned in the Bible as an illustration something quite small which contains tremendous possibilities. It is said to find it used later by Hippocrates and the compounding of his medicine under the name of “mustard.” Highly esteemed by the ancients as a food which they believed to be an aid for scorpion bites. As no one seemed to survive a scorpion long enough for the remedy applied, I am unable whether or not it works.

FENNEL is an almost to but very interesting spice. It is easy to use in this country, in it is sometimes served as a salad as we would serve spinach. I tasted this dish my only cooked may be put in the form of Jim’s doleful query—“Is people?” In America, our and rockbound forefathers were without their humor, moments, used fennel to reliev¬ tuation of an overlong Thus they crunched the hulls of their teeth and called it “seed.” As late as 1855 mildly, decked in all her book finery, tripping to the surgery and demanding a strew of fennel with which to pep her dainty person. Fennel dropped out of general use, think it unnecessary to revi

ANGELICA, CALA¬ ORRIS ROOT, HORSERADISH are a spices. With the exception of horseradish they are no used as condiments being main, too starchy. Angelica is used with peppermustard as one of the spices. The name is derived from the Greek, coris—the name bug which had a peculiar habit. Coriander is said to be one of the spices. It is a highly esteemed by the ancient. As yet, Italian, the modern, or utilization in the old testament and for appearance this might very be believed. It is still used savely as a spice and some as a vegetable, its leaves eaten in salads. Coriander is said to be a good spice with which to pep her dainty person. Fennel dropped out of general use. To think it unnecessary to revi

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A thermometer must be accurate. It must be reliable. For it measures the temperature inside the oven. Where cooking takes place. How hot is it? How hot is it? How hot is it?

Guaranteed accuracy. Made in U.S.A.

GUARANTEED ACCURATE
**HERBS**

Now that a few of the spices have had their stories told, let's say a few things about the herb family in which many of the spices are oftentimes included. Almost all the herbs have interesting legends connected with them and are dedicated for some unknown reason to the planets or gods.

**SAGE**

One of the commonest herbs, has always had a great reputation as a medicine and its name came originally from the Latin—salvo, to save or heal. It is the plant governed by Mars.

**MAJORAM**

A native of Greece and its name derives from the old Greek word origenum—"joy of the mountains"! It is pleasantly aromatic and is closely related to the mint family. Old books show it to have been used for a wide variety of things, including liniment, toothache, nervousness, and baldness.

**PARSLEY**

Is governed by Venus. Now among the most common of herbs, it was once used in wreaths to crown the victors of the Nemean games. Parsley was connected with witchcraft throughout the ages and was frequently found strewn on newly made graves to quiet uneasy souls. Not a very pleasant thought—is it?

**SAVORY**

Belongs to the satyrs. It was introduced into Britain by the Romans and was long used as a cure for colic.

**THYME**

Was used by the Romans as an incense and is a member of the mint family. Old folk tales say that thyme was used to make the bed in the stable at Bethlehem and because of this it is blessed and has many magic properties.

**CARAWAY**

Is an eastern herb, its name coming from the Arabic, harasaye. Try mixing a bit of sugar with powdered caraway and sprinkling it on buttered bread. As an accompaniment to gorgonzola cheese it has no equal.

**ANISE**

Was used by the ancients to promote appetite. Suspended above the bed it was believed to ward off bad dreams and held in the hand it cured epileptic seizures. Have you ever seen star anise? It is the French badiane and resembles true anise in both odor and flavor. Have you ever seen star anise? It is the French badiane and resembles true anise in both odor and flavor.
convenience. Downtime is the aristocrat of honor. Under the name of a bay and other leafy things, bay leaves were used to crown the victorious leaders of Rome. Now descended from their high estate, the housewife uses them to flavor soup.

You should find it interesting to experiment with your favorite dishes by adding various spices to them and seeing what happens but until you get around to it why not try a few of my spice favorites?

Settlers' cabin

(Continued from page 27)

Considerations of water supply, drainage, and exposures to sunshine and winds.

In the same way, our second classification, which we termed historic, gave us many reasons for the fascination of the surrounding country. We had long been familiar with the charm of this partially tamed region, thinking it ideal for camp life. Now we suddenly realized the implications which it conveyed of frontier existence. The rugged mountains, the thick woods verging into quiet inter vals, the widely separated farmhouses, all suggested pioneer life. There has actually been little change since the section was first settled. The houses, largely untouched by modern improvements, are often occupied by descendants of the original builders, people whose ingrained passion for hunting, fishing, and out-of-doors activity has come down to them from the vital necessities of every-day living. This dwelling period is long ago. Even our island, never before inhabited, suggested with its great pines and tangled undergrowth, the forest primeval. Thus we began to think again of the fascination of the surrounding country, to the creation of a design so suggestive of an early farming home, small, compact, low to the ground —which in plan and detail is in harmony with those prime essentials useful to our simple camp. Each difficulty was met and ar 27.

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in the informal outdoor life. Joy in the summer, all year care-creating things must be nated. Our home must be comfortable, easy to open and close, and yet tailored, dripping with leaves, have a minimum of moving parts to keep in order. A thing seemed vital in plan cabin which must be as economic as possible in space and in a family of three who, par-}
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American Home, February, 1936

think, engendered from the mo­
ment one motors down the main
road and comes to an opening in
an old stone wall. This opening is
in no sense a gateway but merely
the entrance to what seems to be
an ancient wood road down which
one drives over a carpet of pine
needles to a clearing an eighth of
a mile away. Here the visitor
leaves his motor and proceeds
along a short forest trail to a nar­
row foot bridge, weathered a silver
gray. Crossing this bridge and
thus gaining access to the island,
one finds another trail threading
its way between pines and birches.
This trail wanders the length of
the island until, by following it,
one comes to the cabin itself,
slugg­
low beneath the great trees:
quiet and peaceful in sunshine and
shadow with the waters of the lake
sparkling through countless vistas
in the low undergrowth.

Then, as one's attention becomes
more completely focussed on the
cabin, there arises the feeling that
it has stood there a long, long time.
Its low, rugged lines hint of the
rambling pioneer dwelling. Its
coloring, following that of Nature,
is soft and blends in completely with
the surroundings. The walls and
trim are stained bark gray, while
the roof and shutters are painted
the subdued red brown of the pine
needles which have blown to the
ground near by. The deep grooves
between each board of the novelty
sidings somehow suggest old clap­
boards. The galvanized iron dou­
ble drain roofing, so necessary a
protection against sparks and the
weight of winter snows, seems very
natural. Even the concrete chim­
neys, properly roughed with wet
bricks before it was completely
hard, reminds one of the plaster
covered chimneys still to be seen
in some very old houses. In fact,
the careful selection and treatment
of these modern materials seems
almost to have enhanced the sense
of timeless growth in this weathered
cabin in the woods.

Similarly, the interior of the
cabin gives forth that sense of
plain, unhurried living so associ­
ated with the habitations of our
forebears. The big living room
with its seventeenth century fire­
place is reminiscent of the large
kitchens of an earlier day. rooms in
the low undergrowth.

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Convenient shelves are built right into the head of the
Studio—Cedar Chest Bed. Two roomy, solid-­cedar, dust-proof
drawers are fitted into the foot. You'll love its compact utility
and attractive appearance. Your choice of authentic styles—
The "Viking" is shown above. This beautiful bed is of solid
maple, made in both full and twin sizes, with vanities, chests,
dressers and other pieces to match. Write NOW for descrip­
tive folder—and name of dealer nearest you.
The Mark, of Klerner Craftsmanship

PETER KLENER FURNITURE CO.
Established 1873
1822 MAIN STREET, NEW ALBANY, INDIANA

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More than a Bed... Bookshelf and Cedar Chest, too!

RAG content writing paper is quality—writing paper. American Stationery
is made of rag content paper.
It is lovely in texture, firm and crisp. It
will not "bleed" or "splatter."
If you've never tried the "450" Package,
you've missed something. The price is
low. The quantity is enormous. And each
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For 20 Years the Standard Printed Note Paper

300 Note Sheets
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stained antique maple, the blue willow ware on the kitchen shelf is an inexpensive reproduction of an old pattern. So, as one goes from room to room, noting the sparsity of furnishings, the gray stained walls and ceilings, the bright squash colored kitchen, the old-fashioned blue and modern bathroom, there is little that is false to the notion of what an old settler might have done.

But, to borrow a phrase from our country neighbors, a "notion" person will see a new meaning in the features of plan and design which achieve those purposes of economy and ease of living which we had in mind. For instance, despite its sprawling appearance, the plan is very compact. The living room, kitchen, and bath are built around the chimney, thus saving in construction and plumbing costs. In the same way, instead of spending money on porches, the kitchen and two of the bedrooms are so designed that virtually one wall of each room is filled with large sliding windows hung on weights and dropping into slots especially built for them. Consequently each room is in effect a porch in fair weather. Again, the kitchen is very accessible to the living room but quite separate from the bedrooms, the latter having been divided into two rooms. As each room is in effect a porch, it is built in small sizes at one end of the main portion of the house, while the family bedrooms with bath are in another wing at the opposite end of the house.

Also from the standpoint of care the house is an easy one to manage. There are no motors to install them fast enough. In addition to the stove, I have an iron fireman in a duplex and in my business building, and I am an enthusiastic booster."

An Iron Fireman for you

Why not? It will give you luxurious automatic coal heat and save money at the same time. Burns the smaller, cheaper sizes of coal. Maintains steady, even heat, regardless of weather. Clean and quiet in operation. Built to give years of satisfactory service. Quickly installed in a warm air furnace, hot water, steam, or vapor-vacuum boiler. Easy to pay for on a convenient monthly plan.

Write for literature and free fuel survey. Iron Fireman Mfg. Co., Portland, Oregon; Cleveland; Toronto; Toronto. Dealers everywhere.

"Iron Fireman...most practical home heating method ever developed..." says G. L. Tubbs, Pontiac, Mich.

---

Mr. Tubbs will tell you that you can have the pleasure of automatic home heat at remarkably low cost, simply by installing an Iron Fireman Automatic Coal Burner in your present furnace or boiler.

Iron Fireman replaced an oil burner at the Tubbs home. Annual fuel cost dropped from $310 to $120. Home temperatures were more uniform. The cost of heating hot water was cut two-thirds.

"I think Iron Fireman is without doubt the most practical method of heating ever developed," says Mr. Tubbs, "if more people knew just what an Iron Fireman would do for them you wouldn't be able to install them fast enough. In addition to my home installation, I have an Iron Fireman in a duplex and in my business building, and I am an enthusiastic booster."

---

Carey Cork-Insulated Shingles

The famous patented shingle that is built with long-lasting weather surface of slate and insulating under-surface of cork. Insures a warmer home in winter, cooler in summer. Saves fuel. Send for free sample.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Dependable Products Since 1873
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio
Robert L. Stevenson, President, Mass., Architect, writes: "The Carey Cork Insulated Shingles, used on my residence sixty years ago have proven to be a most excellent material. Colors remain true and unfaded. Proof of the value of the insulation of these shingles is shown by the fact that it was always during a snow storm the roof would retain the snow for a longer time than surrounding homes with ordinary shingles."

THE PHILIP CAREY CO.
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dept. S. Gentlemen—Tell me all about this shingle and send sample.

Address

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

Makes your Sewing Machine
Run Easier

A few drops, and what a difference! 3-in-One keeps parts cleaner, well-oiled, free of rust. It's three fine oils in one. Always use 3-in-One and save yourself trouble!

3-IN-ONE OIL
In Handy Spout Cans and Bottles

---

Old Norwegian farmhouses

(Continued from page 25)
keys. Often they have outside galleries upstairs, and sometimes horns of reinder or skulls of bears are hanging above the front door, where the date of the building is also to be seen. The most peculiar and picturesque stabbors are to be found in Guðbrandsdal, Hálingsdal, and Setesdal.

At the bottom of the house the farmer has all sorts of food supplies, and upstairs is a sort of treasure-house, packed with beautiful and painted chests full of all sorts of marriage outfits, the bridal coronet of silver and other silver works, the national dresses, etc. On the walls and from the ceiling hang lots of beautiful home-made textile fabrics for beds, walls, and floors, and on tables are lying nicely decorated household furnitures for festival occasions. In one of the rooms upstairs there used to be a bed for guests in summertime. And here the guest is supposed to admire the prosperity of the house.

In later years the state and private people have tried to gather and preserve the old things and buildings still left, and a great many of them are now brought together in big areas in different parts of the country. The biggest and most noted of these museums are The National Museum of Bygdon, in Oslo, and The Collections of Mr. Sandvig at Lillehammer. Every year thousands of tourists with great interest are studying these reproductions of old Norwegian peasant’s farms, and a great many architects are finding ideas for their camps here.

A cabin in the west
(Continued from page 26)

Water was brought from a suburban main one half mile away, and a septic tank takes care of the waste. In furnishing the house, an effort was made to select simple materials in keeping with the cabin and its surroundings. For that reason as well as for reasons of economy, all of the furniture was made from some hickory split bottom chairs, are of native maple made locally on "cottage furniture" lines. In the living room rag rugs, made up in a variety of colors, are also a local product. The hangings are of heavy cotton plaid homespun, with yellows, greens, and reds predominating.

Lined and hung on wrought iron frames are the national dresses, etc. On the walls hang beautiful pictures and prints of the summer sights and picturesque scenes at At the bottom of the house the farmer has all sorts of food supplies, and upstairs is a sort of treasure-house, packed with beautiful and painted chests full of all sorts of marriage outfits, the bridal coronet of silver and other silver works, the national dresses, etc. On the walls and from the ceiling hang lots of beautiful home-made textile fabrics for beds, walls, and floors, and on tables are lying nicely decorated household furnitures for festival occasions. In one of the rooms upstairs there used to be a bed for guests in summertime. And here the guest is supposed to admire the prosperity of the house.

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A cabin in the west
(Continued from page 26)
and does four important things. That's common sense. A cold, moreover, mere palliatives. A cold, being an internal infection, calls for a cold treatment and not for a cure-all.

Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine is what you want for a cold. First of all, it is expressly a cold tablet and not a preparation good for half a dozen other things as well. Secondly, it is internal medication and does four important things.

**Fourfold Effect**

First, it opens the bowels. Second, it checks the infection in the system. Third, it relieves the headache and fever. Fourth, it tones the system and helps fortify against further attack.

All drug stores sell Grove's Bromo Quinine—and the few pennies' cost may save you a lot in worry, suspense and expense. Ask firmly for Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine and accept no substitute.

The two downstairs bedrooms, one a yellow room and the other a green room, their colors from the small pattern calico used in the draw curtains at the windows and in the ruffled and corded bedspreads. Matching solid color is used for the linings of the curtains and bedspreads and in the cordings of the latter. Harmonizing lamps and neutral tone rug rags complete the furnishings.

Of course there are many ways of putting a log house together. In building this cabin, new logs, found on the place, were laid on a rubble stone foundation. The ends are notched and the lower side of each log is channeled and grooved so as to fit snugly and smoothly on the log beneath. Chinking is not used and tightness is obtained by good joiner work plus calking between the logs with oakum. Incidentally the oakum serves to add protection from the discouraging entry of the bugs of all kinds that inhabit the woods.

This type of construction proved to be slow and hence costly. Consequently when the log garage was built near the dwelling, a simpler and cheaper plan was followed. Here the fir logs were notched and fitted at the ends so as to rest as close together as possible. Before being placed in position a deep score was cut in the top and bottom of each log to control checking. When the walls were up the chinking was applied, a mixture of hard wall plaster, sand, and cement. It sets like rock and gives firmness and security to the building. In both buildings, long iron drift pins bind each adjoining log together. The finished garage with the sharp lines of white chinking between the logs gives so pleasing an effect, equally as satisfactory as that of the house, that the type of construction used in the garage is preferred in view of its lower cost.

The roofs are covered with cedar shakes thirty inches long and five to eight inches in width. These hand-made shingles are nailed to two by fours, which rest on a composition roofing paper laid on ship-lap, which in turn is nailed to the log rafters. The eaves are very wide, to shelter the walls from all but hard, driving rains.

It will be noted that all logs used have been peeled. This was done for neatness and equally as much as a precaution against borers and other small agents of destruction that nest under old bark. As a further safeguard against damage from the added presence of paracide benzine and kerosene was applied with a spray gun. Two coats of boiled linseed oil and one coat of spar varnish were then given as a protection.

With the cabin thus built and equipped, landscaping efforts have been directed towards preserving the natural beauty of the setting in the woods.

**Roses in the South**

**ED. FIELD**

POPULAR fallacies con the difficulties and expenses of growing roses robbed the Southland of glory that should be hers to most extensive cultivation.

In those parts of the South whose weather is unknown, it is natural for a Rose to grow and its beauty for all those who stop and admire.

One of the greatest barriers to rose culture in Dixie has been the belief that a few books are written by South for the South. The average flower guide tends to be too nautical and too weighty for the average garden which is a fact rarely encountered in books that enjoy ideal climate.

Of course there are many ways of putting a log house together. In building this cabin, new logs, found on the place, were laid on a rubble stone foundation. The ends are notched and the lower side of each log is channeled and grooved so as to fit snugly and smoothly on the log beneath. Chinking is not used and tightness is obtained by good joiner work plus calking between the logs with oakum. Incidentally the oakum serves to add protection from the discouraging entry of the bugs of all kinds that inhabit the woods.

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With the cabin thus built and equipped, landscaping efforts have been directed towards preserving the natural beauty of the setting in the woods.

**BID THAT COLD BE GONE!**

Oust it Promptly with This Fourfold Treatment!

BEWARE of a cold—even a slight cold—and any cold! A cold can quickly take a serious turn.

What you want to do is treat it promptly and thoroughly. Don't be satisfied with mere palliatives. A cold, being an internal infection, calls for a cold treatment and not for a cure-all.

Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine is what you want for a cold. First of all, it is expressly a cold tablet and not a preparation good for half a dozen other things as well. Secondly, it is internal medication and does four important things.

**Fourfold Effect**

First, it opens the bowels. Second, it checks the infection in the system. Third, it relieves the headache and fever. Fourth, it tones the system and helps fortify against further attack.

All drug stores sell Grove's Bromo Quinine—and the few pennies' cost may save you a lot in worry, suspense and expense. Ask firmly for Grove's Laxative Bromo Quinine and accept no substitute.

A COLD IS AN INTERNAL INFECTION AND REQUIRES INTERNAL TREATMENT

GROVE'S LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE

A COLD IS AN INTERNAL INFECTION AND REQUIRES INTERNAL TREATMENT

GROVE'S LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE

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Too many people face the arrangement of a funeral with no idea of what to do. We have published "What To Do" as a guide to follow in time of need.

Already more than 700,000 families have asked for and received this information. It answers authoritatively all the questions you are likely to ask at time of bereavement—how to choose a funeral director . . . what a funeral costs and why . . . what sort of casket is best, and so forth.

You should have a copy of this book for so place with your other important papers. Doctors, lawyers, clergyman say "It is the best book ever published on this subject." Send for one or more copies today. No obligation.


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Name .............................

Address ..........................

City ...............................
well-rotted stable manure. In the event of heavy clay soil, the procedure should be reversed with a lighter soil placed over six inches of pea-size cinders to provide drainage. More elaborate beds are necessary for low, soggy areas. Here it is necessary to remove the soil to some depth, laying a bed of cinders for drainage with an outer vent if possible. The soil to be placed over the cinders does not necessarily have to be rich, it can be made so by the liberal use of stable manure.

The author had best consult the nearest neighbor who had enjoyed success with roses before planting, for conditions are never alike at any two points far removed. The confirmed rose-grower is always willing to offer advice and sometimes is eager to furnish a start for the beginner.

Actual planting is very simple. The hole should be half filled with the soil mixture to be used and water poured in. When the dirt settles the rose should be adjusted in the hole, with the roots spread, so that the bud is just below the level of the ground. Dirt is then placed over the roots and settled with water until firmly fixed. Pressure is necessary to assure elimination of air pockets. Dry earth should be dusted over the wet soil to prevent cracking.

Roses may be planted at almost any time in the South, but the period between November first and April first offers the best results. The plants need no protection from Jack Frost in the true South if drainage is sufficient to keep water from standing around the roots, and the ground is always tillable except after heavy rainfall. Transplanting in mid-summer is possible during a lull between periods of excessive heat if shade and liberal moisture are provided.

Choice of varieties offers no difficulty. If the beginner who wants rose flowers without too much trouble, the Radiances and the so-called locally White American Beauty offer foolproof plants that will provide red, pink, and white blooms in profusion. [The real name of the fine white rose is Frau Karl Druschki, but down South only professional florists call it that way.] These roses bloom all summer long in the South, although the White American Beauty is known to most rosarians as a Hybrid Perpetual that blooms profusely in the spring and again lightly in the fall. In the South this rose blooms profusely on short stems in the spring, continues all summer, and then after a brief pause, bursts into its true glory in the fall, sometimes on stems that reach six feet in length.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, white.
Sunburst and Lady Hillingdon, yellow.
Etoile de Holland and R. G. Hill, red.
Yellow; Etoile de Holland and Luxembourg.

[Please turn to page 80]
Climate and weather are two uncertain factors that are likely to appease or worry the gardener without apparent rhyme or reason. Two or three winters ago the Northern Atlantic region was devastated by unprecedented cold and the toll taken of ornamental plants in many gardens, almost all in fact, was beyond the experience and outside the memory of the very oldest inhabitant. Plants that had gained a record of hardness for well over a hundred years gave lie to the record and gave the gardener plenty to talk about.

This current season, up to the time of writing in December, the East has been marked by extraordinary mildness of weather and tender plants kept blooming and growing almost up to Thanksgiving Day. Perhaps another record in the other extreme! Simultaneously, the Pacific Coast was experiencing unprecedented cold and in that region of the perfect climate for the gardener, startling things happened: Chrysanthemums this fall were killed before they could open a bloom; grapes were frozen on the vines, and even the apples on the trees suffered alike.

Fall and early winter is a variable quantity with the gardener everywhere. These very vagaries of climate are, after all, the great allure and incentive of interest for the observing gardener who is ever the living embodiment of constant aspiring hope. The thing that happened last year is in fact not likely to happen again next year, and maybe not again in your lifetime; which, after all, is really encouraging. As we celebrate Thanksgiving and East or West, North or South, the gardener will continue to set out the plants of his choice and sow the seeds of his fancy, bidding defiance to dramatic challenges of weather and climate with the very well founded belief that ninety-nine per cent of his chances will win.

Pruning grapes for fruit

Pruning is just a means to an end. With a grapevine the end is getting grapes; therefore, the pruning must be done accordingly with that objective, unless you want the shade only. Pruning can be done any time between the fall of the leaf and the swelling of the buds in spring, provided always, that it isn’t actually freezing at the time. Remember these points—the grapes are borne on the canes that were grown the previous year. "The fruit is borne near the base of the shoots of the current season and the shoots are borne on the wood of the previous year’s growth." That is how Professor Gladwin of the New York State Experiment Station expresses it.

Concord grapevine should yield about fifteen pounds of grapes. Prune so as to have a sufficient number of branches to carry that yield. Each shoot will bear two or three bunches, weighing from a quarter to a half pound; ergo, fifteen to thirty shoots of last year’s growth must be left and everything else pruned away. It is really quite simple.

All said and done, the grape is one of the best standbys for the home garden. It gives generous shade over trellises, it gives abundant fruit, and will grow almost anywhere. Remember also, that new grapes can be planted in the spring; but, if you do plant, get some of the newer, better varieties.

Air conditioning for house plants

The solution to the alluring house plant problem lies in the five and ten cent store in the shape of a little rubber ball with a spray nozzle on it. By spraying their tops every day—though not when the sun is on them or you burn the leaves—you create a much more moist atmosphere of grandmother’s kitchen in which all plants used to do so well!

This may not sound practical where floors and window sills will be ruined by water, and it is just one large nuisance to carry them around the house to the bathroom for their shower. But we have the answer to everything! Get some flat tin baking dishes, paint them to match your woodwork and fill them with water. Keep water in the dishes, and set the pots on the pebbles. Then you may spray your tops and all will be well. Besides this asset a perpetual evaporation will take place around the plants day and night which will create a great happiness among them! This system of moisture will prove quite the cure all to all ailing plants, and will be a positive inspiration to healthy ones. No telling what they will do in gratitude. And incidentally the family will benefit by the added moisture in the air too!

A little indoor forcing

Next warm day when you feel athletic go out into the garden with a shovel or an edger and see if you can pry up a little clump of Lilium's or pool, and how to plant. Wouldn't you like to have a pool of lovely Waterlilies this year?

Wouldn't you like to enjoy their exquisite colors and delicate fragrance all summer?

You can have them—all you need is a pool of water—or a tub—and a sunny place in the garden and the strong, robust tub that come from our pools.

Let us help you; let you know about the new Waterlily pictures in nature, and the strong, robust tub that come from our pools.
Notes on Plants for 1936

Plant Wayside's new Gladioli, here and there in the hardy border and among regular garden flowers. Evelyn Sangster did it last year. Effect was delightful.

Jack’s friend Bob Johnson says Wayside have a fine selection of kitchen herbs. Look them up in catalog and start a herb garden plot. Don't forget that new mint!

Get six plants Wayside new chemoiis yellow Gaillardia.

Must send order at once to Wayside. They handle Sutton's Seeds. May as well have the best while I am at it.

Remind Jack that Wayside have a new Phlox called Columbia. It was a beauty in Molly's garden last Summer. And tell him to order some of their specially prepared lawn and plant food.

Henrietta Benson says it is the secret of her winning the garden club prize last year.

For The Choicest New Things
Send for This Catalog

New white Delphiniums, new Eaters, new Dahlias, new Korean Chrysanthemums, new Gaillardias, new Gladiolus, new Roses—these are just a few of the new things.

No catalog published in America contains so many choice thoroughly tested new hardy flowering PHLOX COLUMBIA plants—it's certainly a banner year for Wayside's sworthwhile novelties.

In catalog are 16 full pages showing blooms in actual color, plucked directly from the flowers themselves. You know the plants you get will have blooms just as fine.

In the new Charts we offer, have first been thoroughly tested at Wayside Gardens.

But you will certainly be surprised at the moderate prices. That's easily explained in the fact that whatever we offer, is grown in large quantities so as to give you always the benefit of quantity production.

Send for this splendid new catalog of Hardy plants.

Why be content with all the old things, when you can, for the same expenditure, have Wayside tested new ones!

Wayside Gardens
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Distributors of Sutton's Seeds. Send for Catalog.

Harris HARDY CARNATION:
A new, improved strain of this famous family in more vivid colors, rivaling greenhouse carnations in size and fragrance. They bloom in early summer—produce 50 to 100 flowers on each plant—are easy to grow from seed.

Special Offer - 1 packet of Harris Hardy Carnations and 1 packet of Annual Pinks for only 1c in stamps.

The new Harris catalog 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 strain of

VEGETABLES
We have developed here on Michigan Farm where seeds have been grown for over three generations. It will pay you to send for the catalog today and buy your seeds direct at growers' prices.

Tigridia: Our January advertisements illustrated and described this rare, unusual flower and offered 12 bulbs for $1.00. Although we have the majority of all these bulbs, yet the supply is limited. To avoid disappointment, we recommend ordering now.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC., R. F. D. 12, Coldwater, N. Y.

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A much improved strain of this lovely summer blooming plant. Easy to grow as the Gladiolus. 10 bulbs for $1.00

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Often home gardeners are puzzled and annoyed by having their lawns infested with cut worms, grubs, termites and other pests—while certain lawns, perhaps, right next door, are free from these pests. In most cases the answer lies in the fertilizer they use. Such organic fertilizers as bone meal, manures and seaweed products naturally foster vermin. That’s one reason why so many thousands of home gardeners prefer VIGORO. An inorganic plant food, it does not encourage grubs and worms. Nor does it have an offensive odor—and it leaves the lawn a playground for your children to play.

But still more important: Vigoro is a complete plant food. It provides all eleven of the food elements growing things need from the soil, in just-right proportions. (By-product fertilizers supply only two or three.) 4 lbs. of Vigoro per 100 sq. ft. is a square meal for everything you grow.

USE THE COMPLETE PLANT FOOD VIGORO Supplies all eleven food elements needed from soil

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**2 LARGE RED RUSSIAN LILY BULBS**

Great clusters of large glowing fires red and lemon-yellow flowers. Very hardy. Sow in September. Best to grow. Order now. We’ll ship at planting time.

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HENRY A. REEGER

303 Deere Bldg.
Phila., Pa.

of the tiny white lilies mingling their charm with the delicate rosy Bleedinghearts.

Hastening the shrub bloom

Apple blossoms on the breakfast-table in February? Yes—and not only Apple blossoms! But go out now and cut a few sprays of Forsythia, Pussy Willow, Lilacs, and periwinkle to merge all these branches in the bath tub despite your husband’s protests. After a twenty-four hour soak arrange them in vases in sunny corners about the house. Spray the tops or put them under a gentle blast of the overhead evespary. They will last for days.

Soon long panicles of delicately scented Wisteria will drip from bouquets previously gray and dull. Apple blossoms will surround the brooding teas. Auras. Joyous blooming room will be more cozy because of soft sprays of Pussy Willow about. The scent of Lilacs will invade every room, and you will be held spellbound by a cluster of snow white pear blossoms—white as the snow outside. It is fun—this little pre-view of spring!

A new rose for Portland

Madame Caroline Testout has for many years been identified with Portland, Oregon, as the official flower of the Rose City. It has been a good Rose and planted along the sidewalks of Oregon it is numbered among the famous. However, many years it is significant, however, that Madame Caroline Testout is no longer considered good enough to continue as the emblem Rose of the city. This fact shows how real Rose protection has been. Arrows do living and Roses get better and better and as Roses, like other things, get better and better, we must be off with the old and on with the new. The tournament of the Rose City is with the Civic authorities are asking for a new Rose that can adequately carry on the tradition already established and there is offered $1,000,000 as an award for a Rose that will fill the requirements. Resistance to mildew and blackspot, and constant ample blooming are the prime requirements; so that it can be planted freely and will have a tendency to grow well even under neglect.

Beating the mealy bug

If your house plants are bothered by horrid tiny white fuzzy bugs that look like bits of cotton caught in the joints of their branches, put one half a teaspoon of nicotine sulphate in a quart of water. (Keep it on a high shelf away from cats and children—though it isn’t so very deadly when diluted this way.) Spray every day with this solution until the bugs disappear, then continue using fresh water (room temperature) every day and feed with nicotine once a week, or sooner if the bugs appear again.
Sowing time outdoors

Have you tried Orange Flare Cosmos? It really is the brightest gayest orange you can imagine. A fine healthy plant too. (Be careful not to pull the young plant before it blooms, for it looks not like Cosmos but like a weed.)

Linger a little over the Zinnia page in your catalogue. There are some grand new varieties. The picotee Zinnias come in shades of salmon, biscuit, and apricot and are tipped with harmonious contrasting colors—and not a magenta among them! If you want an attractive little ten-inch Zinnia that has alternating yellow and brown petals get Gypsy Girl. Victory (Achievement) also is a beauty. It comes in all the autumn oranges and russets and has quilled petals. The lovely colored Scabiosa flowered Zinnias resemble their name-sakes as a row of single petals surround their tufted centers. You can't have too many modern Zinnias! It's time now to sow indoors. The "ruffled" advances in Sweetpeas add a new luciousness to that lovely flower. Best to sow singly in pots indoors and transplant, but otherwise sow in rows in the open.

Naturalistic rock garden and waterfall

[Continued from page 12]

than a truck load of small ones. Except at the sides of the ditch where the water would tend to wash out the banks no attempt was made to make a continuous row of stones. Plenty of space was left for planting and in grouping the stones two or three can often be placed close together and then a good space left without any stones. Stones scattered over the surface at an equidistant spacing do not produce the best effect. All rocks should be firmly imbedded in the soil so that they will not be dislodged if stepped on for weeding or cultivating or washed down by the first heavy storm. The broadest face of the rock should be turned down and no stones turned on edge or stuck on end. Nothing looks more unnatural than a rock garden with a series of rocks imbedded in the ground with the points upward like a miniature Stonehenge. For although in nature one sometimes finds rocks in awkward-looking positions it is the quieter and more common example Nature's handwork. All rocks should be emulated. Stones in which the natural bed is kept more quiet and more common examples of this sort are best. Stones in water add a new luciousness to that lovely flower. Best to sow singly in pots indoors and transplant, but otherwise sow in rows in the open.

PETER HENDERSON
1936 CATALOGUE

EVERTHING FOR THE GARDEN is all that the name implies. Its dozens of color plates with hundreds of reproduced photographs make it the most attractive catalogue we have ever issued. In it you will find all of the old favorites together with the best of the new introductions of the year; all of them Henderson's Four-Way Tested Seeds. 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. Illustrated in color on the back cover is the much discussed "American Woman Collection"; the choice of a thousand garden loving women of the best twelve annuals of all time for a small garden. It is the complete garden book and to hundreds of thousands everywhere it is the first sign of coming spring—the key to the garden of your winter dreams.

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I mon. appleblossom, rose, light blue, pale violet, and mauve, each with cream or white eye, in mixture only.

The new Improved Swiss Giant Panies, if my judgment does not deceive me, will create a sensation. Certainly those in the trial gardens were a captivating sight. The fine rich coloring was remarkable, and the large blooms were not occasional, but consistent throughout the patch.

The new Super Giant Imperial type Stock is perhaps a shade more important than some of the remaining new offerings. It is full base branching, with 12-15 spikes to each plant, all equally long stemmed, which makes it very fine for cutting. The huge florets are very double, and 40-50 are open at once on each flower spike. The two varieties now available are Rose Charm, deep rose in color, and Rose Spray, lighter rose pink.

Originated in Continental Europe, but now generally available here, is a most striking Marigold, Harmony, low growing Dutch French double type, fine for border work. Harmony combines the coloring of Golden Ball and Robert Biest, the two most popular varieties of this type, the base color being the rich mahogany brown of Robert Biest and the center of the flower as orange as Golden Ball. The unique color combination makes Harmony a very stunning cut flower, and the fact that it is in the pompom or daisy type, allows very easy cuttings. The blooms are 2 1/2 inches across! White, pink, yellow, and scarlet. 25 seeds for 35c. One ounce $1.00. We will ship at the rate of $1.00 per ounce. We are also able to sell in half ounce and quarter ounce quantities. The small size would be preferable for those who wish to use it in flower borders or for cutting arrangements. However, the large quantity is the most economical way to buy.

From England, are two more fine novelties, Cornflower Jubilee Gem and Godetta Kveldon Glory. Not as yet to be sold generally in the United States this year, although available through English seedsmen and a few American firms. The Cornflower, which is dark, vivid blue in color, is unusually early in bloom, and its dwarf habit of growth allows it to grow very much as a dwarf Osteospermum. These plants bloom on tall spikes of flowers and are very fine for cutting. These plants are excellent for border work and are very effective in the garden. The Cornflower is a very hardy plant and is easy to grow in ordinary garden soil. The plants bloom in July and are very effective in the garden. The Cornflower is a very hardy plant and is easy to grow in ordinary garden soil. The plants bloom in July and are very effective in the garden. They are sold in packets of 25 seeds for 10c. One ounce $1.00.

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WHITE BRIARCLIFF (Plant Pat. No. 108) The first and only really pure white hybrid tea rose, with the finest form, since bride's roses have been grown. A supreme white rose. A vigorous bushy plant. Tremendous producer and ideal for cutting. You will be enchanted by its beauty.

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Department A26
NEWARK, NEW YORK STATE
BURPEE'S PETUNIAS

Large-Flowered Bedding or Balcony
ALL BEST COLORS MIXED
Full Size Packet postpaid for only 10¢

BURPEE'S PETUNIAS
The Best That Grow

Special Mixture—All Best Colors
Full Size Packet
Postpaid for only 10¢

This wonderful collection contains five of the finest Large-Flowered Bedding, or Balcony Petunias ever grown: Blue Wonder, a luminous mid-blue; Purple Prince, a deep blue-purple; Flaming Velvet (Gold Medal Winner, All America Selections, 1940), a magnificent mahogany-red; Balcony Rose, a soft, warm shade of rose; and Balcony White, velvety pure white. You get all five of these splendid separate varieties in this remarkable offer—

1 Full Size Packet of Each Color
5 Pkts. (Value 95¢) for 35¢

Here's the most sensational Petunia offer Burpee has ever made. A garden full of flowers for just 95¢—12 full-size pkts. for only $1.00. This collection includes every variety listed here.

BIG FRINGED PETUNIAS

Spindly fringed or frilled blossoms averaging 4 to 6 inches across.

5206 Salmon Beauty. Bright salmon with pale yellow throat. Pkt. 35c.

5221 Lady Gay. Pure white edged and mottled claret red. Pkt. 20c.

Here's the most sensational Petunia offer Burpee has ever made. A garden full of flowers for just 95¢—12 full-size pkts. for only $1.00. This collection includes every variety listed here.

DWARF BEDDING PETUNIAS

Ideal for mass plantings and for edging. The plants are extremely free blooming and very showy.

5221 Cockatoo. Deep violet-purple marked with white. Pkt. 20c.

5206 Cuckoo. Deep violet-purple marked with white. Pkt. 20c.

5226 Creme de la Creme. Ivory white. Pkt. 50c.

5225 White. Velvety. Pkt. 15c.


Special Collections Offer: 1 Pkt. of all twelve varieties listed (Value $2.80) postpaid for only $1.00.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO., 537 Burpee Building, Philadelphia