MEN GO FOR THIS 
NEW CHICKEN SALAD 
WITH **Real Mayonnaise**

- 4 cups diced chicken
- 3 cups diced celery
- 2 diced oranges
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- Watercress

Lightly toss together diced chicken, celery, oranges, seasonings and Real Mayonnaise. Arrange cabbage in salad bowl. Heap the chicken mixture in the center and top with additional Real Mayonnaise. Garnish with pimiento strips and watercress (as illustrated). Serves 8 to 10.

**Best Foods - Hellmann's**

**Real Mayonnaise**
New features make the G-E Oil Furnace cheaper to run...quiet...quick steaming

This new General Electric Oil Furnace is even more compact—more efficient.

Continued research and G-E engineering skill have squeezed both first cost and operating cost to new low levels.

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Air Conditioning Dept., Div. 101-312, Bloomfield, N. J.

Please send me literature on G-E □ Oil Furnace for radiator heat; □ Oil Winter Air Conditioner for warm air heat; □ Gas Furnace for radiator heat; □ Gas Winter Air Conditioner for warm air heat; □ Oil Burner unit; □ Summer Air Conditioning Equipment.

Name:
Address:

THE AMERICAN HOME, SEPTEMBER, 1939
Why doesn't Somebody Sell me these things?

I. S. Mattingly

TERTIATES are more popular among the local real estate boys and girls than I am, but I insist that it is strictly their fault and not mine. I want to buy a home and they won't sell me one. They insist that I make a "good investment." They insist that I should buy because owning a house is a better financial proposition than renting. They try to tell me that it is cheaper to own than to rent. That argument is strictly specious and all the speeches they make won't change my mind one iota.

I am fairly good at simple arithmetic. Even if I weren't, my landlord's bilious demeanor would be convincing evidence to the contrary. He bought the house I live in at a bargain through a complicated mortgage and foreclosure deal. In spite of his manipulations, the seventy-five dollars I pay him every month does not cover interest charges, much less taxes and the inevitable maintenance expense. Every time I ask for the simplest repairs, he howls like a banshee—which is quite a feat for a kindly old Hebrew gentleman. I don't blame him a bit, but I do blame some "person or persons unknown" for instigating and perpetuating this utterly appalling and prevalent viewpoint on home ownership.

My landlord's sufferings should be a warning to me. But they are not. I am still determined to own a home. But nobody will sell me one. No one will rationalize for me in terms of my own peculiar personal aspirations what I really want to buy when I buy a home. No one will insist persuasively that financial extravagance may very well be spiritual thrift.

Here is my situation. I have a wife and three children. I endure periodic spates of in-laws. So, basically, I need four bedrooms and the usual cooking, eating, and living facilities. That sounds simple enough. Such a set-up is available in my community in many nice neighborhoods at a reasonable range of prices.

But the above simple specifications do not by any means describe my needs. The children are of an age at which they are still and quiet only when in the grip of an exceptionally virulent malady. At times, I can understand why the Chinese drown female infants. So one of the things I need is a playroom—rumpus room where on inclement days my son and error can whistle dismally to his heart's content and fall over things promiscuously; where the girls can sing off-key, practice their tap dancing, and discuss endlessly subjects which I have absolutely no desire to comprehend.

The basement of our current house could be treated with wallboard very nicely, at a cost of a few hundred dollars. But I won't do it because I instinctively recoil from improving property which is not my own. Besides, I have a suspicion that my landlord would use the improvement as an excuse to raise the rent.

I do a lot of work at home. Hence I need a library. Not just some bookshelves on a connecting sunporch, but a workroom which no female would dare try to clean up or rearrange. Several of the houses we have looked at have nice spaces in the attic which could be fixed up at small cost. With such a set-up, I would be isolated from vacuum cleaners and tradesmen's calls and no one would be annoyed by my piling books in convenient spots on the floor and tripping over them, missing the wastepaper basket eight times out of ten, burning cigarette holes in the furniture, scattering ashes about, or doing any of the many things which make for genuine comfort and peace.

Here is another side of the story. Some fanciful but misguided soul built a tricky little picket fence along the driveway to our garage. It is a psychological rather than an actual hazard. I've been yearning for months to crash down that fence, but I don't dare. It is a thorn in my flesh, but I must let it fester. I can't destroy the fence. If I did, I can see my landlord paling. He would feel that its removal detracted from the beauty of the place. He may be right, but I still don't like it and I can't do anything about the matter except discuss the situation in those short but expressive and satisfying Anglo-Saxon monosyllables.

My annoyances are trivial compared with the suppressed desires which rage in my wife's heart's content. The electrical appliance people keep her in a sustained frenzy most of the time with their seductive gadgets. But she doesn't dare plunge into such a major expense although she has fully justified it in her own mind. She knows that we are likely to move any time. [Please turn to page 8]
Once percale sheets just screamed "Expensive!"

BUT ANY HOME CAN AFFORD THEM NOW!

DID YOU EVER think enviously, "Oh, the lucky rich!"—when you visited a friend whose beds were spread with satiny-smooth percale sheets? Remember the luxuriant sensation of slipping in between them... their fineness... their delightful freshness?

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Even folded, you can see their size. A convenient "size label" is sewed into the hem of each Cannon Percale Sheet. Just a glance tells you what sheet you want!

Yet... all this luxury for only $1.49! Yes—immaculate, packed, ready for use... these Cannon Percale Sheets sell in most stores for only around $1.49! See them... feel them, today! (Also available at slightly higher prices in six soft, clear colors: peach, azure, maize, pink, jade, dusty rose. Pillowcases to match.)

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NEWS! Cannon Hosiery! Pure silk... full-fashioned... sheer and lovely... better made to cut down "mystery runs." Ask about Cannon Hosiery at your favorite store.

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Decorating Is Fun!... a copy of DOROTHY DRAPER'S fascinating, practical, and completely new book on furnishing and decoration

IN THIS unique and utterly delightful book Dorothy Draper presents a totally new approach to decoration: a serious book written gaily—a gay book written with a real philosophy of living behind it—a practical book written by a woman who has made an outstanding business success. Starting as an amateur, Dorothy Draper is today a leader in the field of decoration and design. Her book shows in a most practical, definite way how easy it is to become your own decorator and to have fun doing it. She tells how one can make a captivating and comfortable home; how to use color cleverly; how to use color cleverly; how to use color cleverly.

Line drawings illustrate clearly the right and wrong ways of arranging furniture. Specific directions are given on how to buy shrewdly and how to balance a room and a slender budget at the same time. Photographs show actual details in specific decorative treatments and case histories illustrate the author's theories and prove their adaptability to everyday problems.

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In Which One of America's Foremost Decorators Shows You, Step by Step, How Easily You Can Beautify Your Home

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Table Set from the "101 and 102"-Style Without Money

Dinner for Eight Without a Dining Room

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Please enroll me as a member of the Literary Guild and send me a free copy of "Decorating Is Fun!" I am also to receive free each month the Guild magazine "WINGS" and all other membership privileges. I understand that I will purchase a minimum of four selections of my choice at only $2.00 each (regardless of the higher retail prices) within a year, and that I may purchase, if I wish, any other books in print at the established retail prices.

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Occupation

Canadian subscribers write direct to the Literary Guild of Canada, 191 Wanstead Street, Toronto, Canada.
us to answer such pointed questions as: Is a wife a profitable investment? Are children profitable investments? Is a dog a profitable investment? What are you talking about when you say "profitable"?

This evangelist will have to overcome the fact that for $75 a month we can get a very comfortable home in a very desirable neighborhood, with all the customary conveniences which we require. So if we are approached on an arithmetical basis, there will be no sale. In order to persuade us to buy, the seducer must keep away from the practical angle because we have learned long ago that practical things are often necessary but notoriously unsatisfying.

Here are some of the things we want to be sold: we want to be sold that our home will be a never-ending balm for our ego, and though commercial circumstances often force me into doing things which are unpleasant, at the end of the day or the end of the week, I can escape and resume my cherished position as the rooster who is king on his own dunghill. The English like to say that "a man's home is his castle." That isn't my idea at all. My idea is that every man's home is his opportunity to do just exactly as he pleases.

Why doesn't somebody sell me these things?

(Continued from page 4)

day and many of the things she wants most are permanent installations, such as an incredible kitchen sink, of which she is incurably smitten. The darn thing does practically everything under the sun but give milk.

The same is true of carpets, curtains and such items. What fits one house looks like Chaplin's pants in another. So we coast along, buying only when shame compels us, repairing old furniture which will soon be valuable as antiques, turning and mending old carpets which we have learned to loathe cordially, putting up with various and sundry irritations and that we have learned to loathe cordially, putting up with various and sundry irritations and spending our money elsewhere, because we do not dare spend it on our home.

And so we sit among the ruins, Cinderella-like, hoping some day the prince will come whose song will be the argument that the validity of an investment from an arithmetical standpoint has nothing whatsoever to do with its actual validity.

We are waiting eagerly for some passionate Savonarola to fix us with his hypnotic eye and force us to answer such pointed questions as: Is a wife a profitable investment? Are children profitable investments? Is a dog a profitable investment? What are you talking about when you say "profitable"?

Here are some of the things we want to be sold: we want to be sold that our home will be a never-ending balm for my ego—and though commercial circumstances often force me into doing things which are unpleasant, at the end of the day or the end of the week, I can escape and resume my cherished position as the rooster who is king on his own dunghill. The English like to say that "a man's home is his castle." That isn't my idea at all. My idea is that every man's home is his opportunity to do just exactly as he pleases.

Here's a texture so beautiful, so new, so exciting that it's creating an altogether different decor for baths and dressing rooms.

"Swirltex" is pure silk #Illusion permanently textured—not crack or peel. Colors are sparkling, radiant—"Swirltex" is a decorative cocktail that makes a conservative color scheme smart, new, distinctive.

Around five dollars at your favorite store—in this or several other textures. Matching window drapes to order.

KLEINERT'S
SHOWER CURTAINS
TORONTO • NEW YORK • LONDON

"Swirltex"—an exciting new texture for shower curtains and window drapes...
So I want to be assured that if I do not do anything in my house very well, I can change it without any good reason. That if I want to tear out a partition or build a pigeon roost or add another room, or give vent to some mad or impractical impulse, it is my own responsibility and nobody else's but mine. If I want to garden, I can have a garden. If I want to pave the back yard with beer bottles, I can do that, too—just as my fancy dictates.

We can't do any of these things in a rented house. We must consult the landlord. If the arrangement of the bedrooms is inconvenient, the landlord will immediately think of the next tenant and ignore our personal taste. You can't blame the landlord a bit, but it is certainly most annoying to us.

The house we are now living in has many defects. I would like to fix them. Some of those defects I could fix myself. Some I would have to hire done. There is a radiator in the bathroom which catches me every time I bend over. (Photo on request) There is a cold draft in the shower which is necessary to start us going. That man does not live by bread and boards alone. Some day, we hope some smart outfit will appreciate this viewpoint—that thousands of people like us want to buy but no one will supply that little "umph" which is necessary to start us going. The first one that does will undoubtedly put on a private building boom all its very own. Then, perhaps, somebody will sell me these things!

The gentle art of carving knows no finer woods than the Western Pines.*

It would be hard to even imagine more exquisite work than the carvings on this stately cornice and mantelpiece fashioned from Western Pines. Master carvers are in their element with these clear-grained, soft-textured woods. Whether waxed to a soft, dull glow, stained to a mellow old age, enameled and rubbed to an eggshell finish, their richness is beyond compare.

If you own your own home, or intend some day to build, write for a free copy of "Western Pine Camera Views," photographic case stories of the charming effects obtainable with the Western Pines. Western Pine Association, Dept. 115-F, Yeon Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Idaho White Pine* Ponderosa Pine* Sugar Pine*

THESE ARE THE WESTERN PINES

The American Home, September, 1939
IS YOUR DOG A "Jitterbug"?

Not a sign of nervous ailments, excess shedding, listlessness, or other common troubles among 250 dogs raised by Swift on an exclusive diet of Pard and water.

"Dogs need not be troubled by common ailments"—indicates 5-year canine study! Listlessness, loss of appetite, diarrhea, and other common ills, attributed by leading veterinarians to faulty feeding, never occurred among the 250 pedigree dogs raised exclusively on Pard in Swift's Research Kennels!

And, too, these thoroughbreds—representing 4 consecutive generations—have shown above-normal growth... unusually fine conformation to breed. Facts like these indicate the additional benefits your dog would get through a steady diet of Pard.

Veterinarians in growing numbers are recommending Pard for all breeds. For the sake of your dog's health and happiness—start him on Pard now!

Dr. W. J. W. K., of Illinois, says: "30 years of experience have convinced me that hit-or-miss feeding is the worst enemy of canine health. We have to contend with," Dr. MFK recommends Pard to correct and ward off many common ailments.

While every precaution is taken to insure accuracy, we cannot guarantee against the possibility of an occasional change or omission in the preparation of this index.
Want to put a real spark of enthusiasm into breakfast? Want to be a hero to your family? Sh-h-h! Kellogg's Rice Krispies are the answer!

In just two bites you'll realize how completely different they are... you'll know why they're such a sensational favorite in millions of homes.

Every spoonful, first to last, is so crunchy-crisp. Brimming over with the rich, fine flavor that only Kellogg's patented process can give. Rice Krispies are "oven-popped," you know, then toasted in a special way.

Make breakfast an "occasion" at your house. Order Kellogg's Rice Krispies now. They come to you with their crisp freshness protected by Kellogg's new and exclusive inner-wrap, which is completely "Waxtite" heat-sealed at both top and bottom.

"OVEN-POPPED" BY KELLOGG'S PATENTED PROCESSES!
Rice Krispies are absolutely unique in form. They'll float for hours in milk or cream. Product and process are protected by United States Letters Patent Nos. 1,925,267; 1,832,813.

Copr. 1939 by Kellogg Company

Sensational offer! Large, colorful nursery-rhyme pictures by Vernon Grant, artist who created the characters "Snap!" "Crackle!" and "Pop!" See back of Rice Krispies package.
Who’s to blame for foundation plantings like these—home owners, builders, or nurserymen?
What is the matter with foundation plantings in America? Why is it that, wherever you go—East, West, North, or South—you can find so much medioc­ity and so much atrocious misuse of plant materials around homes? Right in the most prominent of places, too, where it hides or offsets the attractive lines of a good house and accentuates the shortcomings of a poor one; where it literally flies in the face of everyone who approaches or even passes by!

The examples on the opposite page are characteristic of things seen this spring while driving some 5,500 miles through the far Western, East Central, and North Atlantic sections of the country; they can be duplicated almost anywhere that a community has grown up and new homes have been built within the last quarter century or so.

Perhaps you have never noticed how many families have to brave a forest gloom in reaching their front doors and then have to play peek-a-boo to get a view from their first floor windows. Probably many of them no longer realize it. For one can in time get used to anything. Let Robert Taylor wear a thick growth of bushy whiskers for a few years and even his most fervid fans would begin to take them for granted and forget the classic features behind them and the shock of the original desecration.

On the other hand, why don’t we find more lovely, individualistic foundation plantings like those pictured here, which prove how possible and practicable it is to give a house—any kind of house—a real setting that will make it more attractive and stimulating to live in, more inviting to look at, more distinctive and, incidentally, more valuable? Probably the blame can be split several ways. One basic reason may be what Frank Lloyd Wright, the iconoclastic architect, recently described over the radio as “America’s lack of indigenous culture”: our tendency to keep our eyes and attentions on the past and its traditions, to travel in ruts instead of on the crown of the highway. That (if it really exists) indicates a need for more independence of thought, more intelligent discrimina-

The GOOD
And
the BAD of it

E. L. B. SEYMOUR

Above, well chosen evergreen and deciduous shrubs; right, colorful herbaceous plants border the path.
Take Good Lawson Sofa

Greatest diplomat among upholstered furniture, the Lawson sofa is completely adaptable. Though equally at home in a large eighteenth century room or a small Early American and ruffled curtains type, it can be as dismal as yesterday's bread pudding unless thoughtful imagination is used with it. The magic is the upholstery or slip cover. At the top is one in muslin, as you might see it displayed in a furniture department, priced from seventy to a hundred and seventy dollars. The other six drawings are tracings to show what material, pattern, and surroundings will do.

For a tiny room, upholster your Lawson in a washable cotton, the same color as the walls, and use self welting to make it seem smaller and in better scale. Hang a row of unframed mirrors above it, for though it isn't all done with mirrors, they do increase your horizon. For an enormous room and a speck of furniture, your Lawson, laid away in a luxurious looking dark fabric like cotton velveteen, welted in fat moss fringe, is as filling as two.

A floral chintz slip cover will give your sofa a new face for an eighteenth century or Colonial room. The bold pattern with the sofa at right angles to the wall supplies a focal point to the room. If you can't afford to go modern all at once, your Lawson is a natural, upholstered in horizontal stripes of harmonizing colors. Combine it with one or two blond wood pieces, and your oh-what-will-we-do-with-it room has contemporary dash. Because it can relax completely if it has a cotton slip cover with pillows and a ruffled flounce, the Lawson is grand for a sunroom. For an eighteenth century room, the Lawson in bold contrasting striped cotton-backed satin does really more than its share towards a distinctive effect.
When John Adams wrote in 1779, "The family of Lee has more men of merit in it than any other family," he was thinking of the Stratford Lees, and more particularly of the five stalwart sons of Stratford under whose leadership Virginia was joined with Massachusetts and the Adamses in a patriotic coalition which was to win independence for the American colonies and bind them in a union that has stood for a hundred and fifty years. "The Lee-Adams Junto," scoffers called it. And certainly no other political combination in the history of America has so entirely engaged the attention of the country, or achieved the influence which was the portion of this first great alliance of two powerful commonwealths in the cause of American freedom.

For the Stratford Lees it meant the final flowering of the plans of the first Richard Lee, the "Emigrant" who had come to America in 1641 with but one ambition, to found his own line, and had forthwith established for it traditions of family pride and social and political leadership that persisted through six generations and produced some of the ablest statesmen America has known in her entire history.

Thomas Lee, the builder of Stratford and father of the five "Revolutionary Lees," was himself one of the ablest public men of his time. "President of Virginia" he had signed himself in presentations to the British Lords of Trade and might have added "President of America" without question being raised. For in those days America was Virginia in the minds of those whose only interest in her lay in the cargoes of
tobacco shipped regularly from Virginia landings. The ignorance that was expressed by Spenser when he dedicated "The Faerie Queene" to the "Empress Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England, France, and Ireland and of Virginia," died hard.

Thus President of Virginia or President of the Council of Virginia, was a title to command respect even in England. And in America it meant not only the political but the social and material leadership as well, of the most important colony of the continent. With the Stratford Lees it became almost an hereditary office. For a hundred years, from the time of the second Richard until the Council was abolished in 1776, there was no period when the family was not represented at its green baize table, scarcely a time when its head did not occupy the chair. And all the while younger sons acted for their state and country through membership in the Burgesses. The name of Lee swarms in the Williamsburg records. And among the
thus the first diplomatic representative of the American nation. The following year he was appointed a member under Franklin of the American Commission to Paris, and became one of the men most actively responsible for the continuous stream of money and services thus recorded, those of Thomas Lee stand forth as among the most forward-looking measures of their day. His interest in the development of the Northwest; his clear vision of the future of America and the part Virginia was destined to play in it; his love of the soil; and his work for the development of the resources of the Virginia Tidewater indicate a new national outlook responsible for many of the finer aspects of Virginia's "Golden Age."

Nor should we overlook the part played by his wife. Hannah Ludwell Lee has a record equalled by that of no other American woman as the mother of famous sons. During the period of 1757-1776, the most critical in the history of the American colonies, there were seven Lees in the government at Williamsburg, and of these, four were Hannah's sons. Two of them, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee, became with the Adamses of Massachusetts, the chief leaders of the cause for American independence, and both signed the Declaration. As a member of the first Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee had moved the Resolution for Independence which would have set the birthday of the nation on July 2 instead of 4, had not the eloquence of Jefferson focussed the attention of the country on the instrument issued two days later to explain "to a candid world" the reasons why the Resolution had been passed. Throughout the period Thomas Ludwell Lee worked faithfully with his brothers in the cause. And while these three played their chosen parts at home, two younger sons of Hannah Lee in London, William and Arthur Lee, kept their brothers in constant touch with happenings abroad and with the state of opinion in the British Government. John Adams said afterwards that the letters Arthur Lee wrote at this time had "constituted the most constant and certain intelligence which was received from any individual." In 1775 Arthur Lee was appointed the official London Representative of the Colonies, and was

The kitchen epitomizes the hospitality of bygone days with its cavernous fireplace and gleaming copper pots
How old is Early American glass? What is its history? These are the questions most often asked by recent and willing victims of the "glass bug's bite." To answer them briefly and serve as a basis for further study of the absorbing subject, this outline of the history of Early American glass has been written. Though the fine art of glassmaking was old when America was yet new, we find its development in our own country the most interesting phase.

In 1606, and again in 1608, ships sailed from England to America carrying members of the London Company who were to start our first glassworks in Jamestown in the spring of 1609. Little is known of this first attempt, but it is said that the London Company manufactured beads to trade with the Indians for pelts, food, and other articles. Some of these early beads are now in the Art Museum of Toledo, Ohio.

This colony is supposed to have perished in the massacre of 1622. At this time England passed laws forbidding the colonists to erect glass-houses or iron furnaces. Other countries passed laws forbidding their own glassmakers to leave.

In June 1684 Col. William Byrd, of Virginia, instructed his London agent to send out 400 feet of glass with lead and solder, to be used for windows. Toward the end of the 18th century the colonists passed a law of their own concerning glass. It was a law requiring at least one window in every cabin.

In connection with Early American glass we hear something now and then about Wistarberg glass. That less than thirty pieces of genuine Wistarberg glass have been authenticated is true. To be sure, other glassworks coming after this one employed the same workers, who made the same types of glass, but the actual Wistarberg pieces—beautiful, thin, blown glass, with superimposed decorations such as lily pads or threads of glass swirled fancifully on the outside of the pieces—are exceedingly rare.

Caspar Wistar, a Bavarian, arrived in Philadelphia in September, 1717, coming to America directly from a district where glassmaking was the principal industry. Although he had been a buttonmaker, in 1738 he purchased 100 acres of wooded land. This was followed by other purchases, bringing his hold-
Some of the most spectacular of today's chrysanthemums are those that grow "in reverse"—downward, not up. Called cascade chrysanthemums and generally grown as graceful, trailing plants, they develop streamers of blossoms four to nine feet in length and two to three feet in width, so abundantly flowered that they form real cascades of color. They look like exotic greenhouse products, but in reality they are simply a race of hardy chrysanthemums that takes kindly to training. A little tying, persistent pinching back of the lateral branches until the buds begin to form, and even the amateur can grow them and enjoy a variety of lovely effects.

Trailing chrysanthemums are not new in the sense that they have recently been discovered by botanists or created by hybridists. They have long been known and cultivated in the Orient, and certain species have become familiar coolhouse plants in this country and abroad. But recent improvements in the type, making it harder and more diversified in flower forms and colors, have given us a more spectacular plant for a leading role at chrysanthemum shows. And, what is more important, the new increased hardiness and simplified cultural methods have placed a new toy in the hands of the amateur gardener who wants something really different.

Cascades generally are grown in pots, baskets, or boxes, because, to give the best effects, the flowering plants should be suspended. However, they may also be espaliered against a fence or wall, or used on a hillside or as a ground cover—in each case with delightful results.

Cascades are started just as any other hardy chrysanthemum is started: either from seed sown as soon as obtainable, usually between December and March; from soft wood cuttings taken in early summer; or from semiripe wood cuttings taken during the late summer season.
slanting upward from the ground at a 45-degree angle. Place the plant so that the sun strikes all parts equally and as side shoots develop, pinch them back as already noted so as to develop bushy side growth. Every two or three weeks, drop the upper end of the wires or bamboo stakes a few inches nearer the ground. Every time a growing shoot raises its head toward the sun, tie it back. Thus, by the time the buds begin to show, the wires or stakes supporting the runners should be about horizontal, that is level with the edge of the pots.

At this point, if the pots have been standing on the ground, they must be elevated so that the ends of the runners may continue to be lowered further toward the earth, below the horizontal. When the buds are well formed, the wires or bamboo stakes should be removed so that the runners will hang by their own weight, and the entire plant turned to face the sun. Before long the flowers

Please turn to page 89

tings, which are three-inch shoots taken from the base of plants, usually in December and January; or from tip cuttings, three or four inches in length, taken from fresh growth in spring and early summer.

When the chrysanthemums are well rooted, plant them separately in two-and-one-half inch pots. When they are large enough to need re-potting (usually in about four weeks) place three of them in a nine- or ten-inch pot, or four of them in a twelve-inch pot. Then the real fun begins with the training of the cascade. The general idea is to let the main stem grow into a long runner which will be heavy with blossoms. Consequently, all side growths are pinched back when they have developed about three joints or nodes, and then kept pinched back until the buds begin to form.

When the plants are placed in the larger pots, it is time to attach stiff wires or bamboo stakes five to seven feet in length, one for each runner and each pointed north and
DOROTHY HERMAN

When we started building our home I was eager and impatient for it to be finished so that we could move in and get settled. It amuses me now to think how naive I was to believe that we should ever be settled, for I have a husband whose chief delight is to tear down and rebuild some part of the house. He calls this recreation; I have another name for it. The famous old Winchester place near San Jose, California, has nothing on this home, sweet home, of Mrs. Winchester, you will remember, believed that as long as she kept adding to her home she would not die, and construction thereon proceeded uninterruptedly for thirty-six years. However, I am sure this superstition is not the motivating force which makes my husband assume the role of perpetual motion. We have lived in our home for seventeen years and we still are not settled, and I am now thoroughly convinced that we never shall be.

Some husbands have stamp-collecting as a hobby; some fancy cooking and take great pride in concocting provocative dishes; others play golf or tennis; still others go fishing or hunting. But nothing so run-of-the-mill for my husband! His spare time is devoted to tearing out walls and changing stairways or adding a bay-window here and there. The only thing which has remained unchanged of our original house is the address, and any day I expect him to decide to move the house to some other, larger piece of ground. He has been complaining lately that there isn't any more room on the premises for further additions which he would like to make.

My friends console me by saying, "At least, you know where he is." I do, indeed. He is in my hair and under my feet and I am constantly falling over sawhorses, ladders, and other impedimenta. It isn't at all unusual for him to announce calmly between bites at the supper table that he thinks he will tear out the bookcases in the living room and replace them with a breakfront bookcase he intends to make. Or he will say, "Those three French doors in the dining room have no character."

The pictures on this and the following page have nothing whatsoever to do with Dorothy Herman's husband. It's merely that we too are campaigning for bigger and better home comforts and have assembled all these built-in ideas because a place to put things is a mania with us and we're hoping that Mr. Herman's energy and our ideas will get you started, too!
I think a bay-window with leaded glass panes and a leaded glass door will be much more pleasing." A short while ago he became annoyed with having to eat his breakfast from the kneading board in the kitchen which I pulled out and used in lieu of a breakfast nook. Almost immediately he began knocking out the east wall in the kitchen preparatory to building on a bay-window breakfast nook which has become the most cheerful spot in the house as well as a great convenience. He thinks no more of removing the side of the house, exposing the interior to the elements, than he would of opening or closing a door. Nothing is too much work if the result adds to the general comfort or attractiveness of the place. Several years ago I was thoughtless enough to contract a bad case of flu and had to go to bed. At this particular time our bedroom was in the throes of giving birth to a remodeled dressing-room-closet with my husband acting as midwife during the event. When the doctor arrived to take my temperature he had to make a wide detour to get to the bed because of the chaotic array of ham-
Blooms in Spite of Blizzards

W. L. FARMER

Winter is a disconsolate season for the flower lover. Each year as the devotee of floral beauty sees the early frosts change the laboriously achieved glories about his home into a scene of death and devastation, his emotions are indescribable. "Oh shucks!" he says, at first. Then, as he realizes how many dreary months will pass before a new garden will please him, his remarks are likely to become unprintable.

As a denizen of northern Illinois, I have experienced this annual menace to my eternal salvation. The only remedy or relief that I could think of was a greenhouse. But—"Was not the cost prohibitive? Had I a suitable location for one?" Time and again I scrutinized my home from all angles in search of possibilities. But, being in a neighborhood of large houses on narrow lots, I could find no site that seemed fitting. The proximity of adjacent houses prevented winter sunshine from reaching the lower rooms of my house, so I attempted to "carry over" bedding plants in an upstairs room. Then came my first experience with white flies which, seemingly immune to lethal sprays, thrived, multiplied, and soon devoured my treasures, as well as seedling annuals started in flats in early spring. The pests decided the issue. I must have a greenhouse. This is the story of how I got one.

My house faces east and as the back yard—mostly garden—has no trees, it gets the full benefit of the afternoon sunshine. The rear room of the basement is a laundry and from it two windows faced west across a narrow concrete area. My hopes revived as I decided to knock out the west wall of that window area, excavate to its depth, and extend its north and south walls westward as far as my cold frame. This plan provided space for a greenhouse seven feet, seven inches wide by thirteen feet, two inches long.

Wanting to avoid the laborious task of fashioning sash bars by hand, I wrote to a near-by greenhouse firm for a catalogue. The following day as, with T-square and drawing board, I struggled with a design of the contemplated improvement, the doorbell rang. The visitor extended the missive I had written his firm, and said: "I thought perhaps I could help you."

"I think you can. I'm trying to draft the building right now," I responded and led him to my desk. After scanning my crude architectural attempt and offer-

[Please turn to page 89]
Working your way Through College

It is not all that it's cracked up to be, what with the problem of clothes all the time and the furniture you are going to have to live with for four years. There is always the little matter of the budget, never very funny, unless you are ahead of the game. Which is a pretty fancy thought, for who ever heard of a college girl who wasn't broke! With an allowance that must cover clothes and furnishings for her room, it is usually the room that suffers badly.

These pieces can take a terrific beating but they are majoring in economy. Well designed and well made, they're all good stars on the budget. But here is good news for girls who are about to go away to school and who must face the problem of what to do to make their rooms attractive. For that matter it's good news for teen-age girls, working girls, in fact all girls who want the most pleasing surroundings at minimum expense. Go modern, as the girls in the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority house have at the University of California in Berkeley. In their new house, designed by Gardner A. Dailey, they have a setting that is modern in feeling and has the comfortable thoroughly lived-in atmosphere which is typical of a pleasant family home.

The new dormitories all over the country are making a definite effort to furnish rooms tastefully and appropriately. But even those dating back to the time of "the founder" can be made attractive with a few well-chosen pieces of furniture. It must be sturdy, if it is to stand the buffeting of the owner and her crowd, to say nothing of the indifference of the average college cleaning woman. It should provide plenty of storage space and, above all, include a good, workmanlike desk. Naturally it cannot be too expensive, but we urge that it be expensive enough to inspire confidence in its sound construction. And we see no reason why it should not be the start of a sort of "hope chest" for the first home after graduation, whether that be headquarters for the bachelor girl starting a career in business or the arts or for the class bride.

The new Theta house has used a modern decorative scheme and modern furniture throughout because the girls found that by
this plan they got the most for their money and the results were more satisfactory. They discovered that with modern furnishings they could have simplicity of line and softness of color in addition to the durability of fabrics and finishes that counts so much when the ever-present budget keeps rearing its head.

The bedrooms which provide a perfect setting for modern furnishings are simple, plain white rooms with plastered walls, white wood trim, hardwood floors stained a deep brown, and brown Venetian blinds at the casement windows. There are no fussy touches, no fur-belows to serve as dust-catchers, nothing to detract from the simple straightforward rooms. The only built-in features are shelves which are recessed in the wall and are ideal for books, radios, and other gadgets which are inevitably dear to every college girl's heart.

In some of the rooms alcoves are provided for the beds. In these, cots with box springs and mattresses are used. In others, box couches with special headboards of wood painted white are placed in the corners. The headboard protects the wall from being soiled and from being gouged out by the cots, as so often happens. All beds have tailored covers of sunproof, Sanforized cotton material. They are inexpensive, good looking and best of all, they are washable.

If you have a budget for the purchase of new pieces of furniture, by all means stick to modern, the Berkeley girls advise. Small unfinished chests with ample drawer space and of good modern design may be purchased for a few dollars. Painted white and used singly or in pairs, they are effective no matter where they are. Single study desks with open shelves [Please turn to page 72]
Before You Weep!

"Why, yes, Mr. Home Builder, we can still get a fan in that kitchen wall but of course it will cost an extra $20 to put it in now. And that new ash dump for the fireplace will cost extra. If you had only decided on these things before we started building..."

Many of us who have built a home have gone through this unhappy and costly experience, and have kicked ourselves around the block or cried in our soup.

The smart ones who were on their toes included the gadgets and the new building products in their original estimates and got them in ready made stock sizes wherever possible. They found out what is available in the markets today beforehand and discussed the pros and cons of everything which interested them. Their list was absolutely closed when building began. This is the only way to stay inside the cost estimate of a house.

Thinking of everything before you build is hard work of course, involving visits to building materials exhibits, studying catalogues, reading about new houses etc., etc. But it's your money you lose if you add extras which involve changes or additions after construction has begun. Sometimes home builders are disappointed when their houses near completion because they don't look like some model home and they rush orders through for extra, sometimes inappropriate, "finishing" touches. But the chief trouble is a failure to consider ahead of time, all of the things you might want in your home, particularly small items which may be overlooked by some builders or architects if not called to their attention.

Here is a partial check list made up of some small and some large items, some things which can be obtained in stock, ready made, others which are just building ideas. Twenty-one of these are shown here and on pages 52 and 55.

**Fireplace aids:** It's no fun to reach back into a dirty fireplace flue in order to close or open the damper. Keep your hands and knees clean by installing a damper control on the face of the fireplace. It is a convenient little device that gets the job done without any stooping. And don't forget an ash drop with a basement clean-out; they are available ready made.

**Weatherstripping:** Wind will never hiss at you through cracks around windows and doors if they are weatherstripped. Ornamental Iron Works If you want this protection decide before the house is painted. Afterward the job will be harder and more expensive.

**Fences:** No feature can add more charm to your property but have your contractor put yours up after the house is finished because builders' trucks might ruin it before you ever moved in.

**Exhaust fans:** When the biscuits burn and you can scarcely see across the room for smoke is rather a late time to remember a kitchen fan. They have other uses too such as taking cooking

[Please turn to page 52]
Entrance detail and first floor plan of home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Will, Jr. described on following page
Home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Will, Jr. in Evanston

Along with the carpenters, masons, plumbers, and craftsmen who built this home there were other forces at work: imagination, ingenuity, and intelligence. The house is brimming with young and stimulating ideas, which is as it should be since it is a young architect’s own home. Modern in scheme, it uses cedar siding and shingles, materials which can be accurately, if tritely, called “tried and true.” On Page 37 similar materials enclose a traditional style home titled, “17th Century Cedar.” Those who call Modern houses distorted cracker boxes, unprecedented in materials or form, would find a comparison of these two homes instructive. The Modern house is low and horizontal where the “Salt Box” type is high and steep. The older style house is concentrated around a central chimney for warmth while the new type stretches out in decks and porches for the close relationship with outdoors prevalent today; but the exterior walls of both houses are pretty much the same. So why should the cracker box be rejected and the salt box alone be accepted merely because it is a more familiar shape? The materials of the houses are the same and the designs have related roots; no one who loves Colonial clapboard houses should dislike good

Architects
PERKINS,
WHELLER
and WILL.

Compact bedrooms, built-in equipment and space-saving arrangement of beds

Shown in color on the cover

Combination living-dining room suitably furnished

(Please turn to page 38)
Cape Ann is north of Gloucester and Salem on the Massachusetts North Shore. As a spot chiefly associated with New England's seafaring and whaling days, it would seem to have little in common with present-day California. But the charming, serene little houses built there in the eighteenth century are the prototypes of this heart-warming home in Westwood Village, Los Angeles. It is a true New England type of house in both sinew and spirit because it follows the same tradition of building: simple materials, simple design, usefulness, charm of composition, and true grace of detail. Its appearance radiates the sort of lively and friendly qualities which the original

Home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Boggs

Description by MARTHA DARBYSHIRE

Shown in color on the cover
“cottages” had and which are just as effective today. The plain but inviting entrance doorway, the wide windows with their well-proportioned panes, the way the house snuggles down to the ground (helped by picketed front flower garden), the low-lying roof line which comes down over the front door and windows, the “lean to” living room wing, and the service wing with the tiny front porch—all these features and many more give the house its irresistible appeal.

It is the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dean Boggs and was designed for them by Architect Gerald Colcord whose main inspiration came from a cottage built about 1750 at Sandy Bay (now Rockport), Cape Ann. From several other Cape Ann houses he borrowed additional detail especially for the interior and he found that reproducing the old houses was not such a difficult task. It was merely a matter of getting on to the knack of certain structural tricks of our forefathers.

Their low ceiling heights were reflected even in the exterior. Their close grouped windows make the small, yet ample, interiors cozy and homelike. The windows are set farther away from the house corners than would at first seem pleasing or necessary. But there is something familiar in this suggestion of clustering windows. Certainly, it gives better wall space backing for customary furniture, and isn’t that the modern sales talk for clustered corner windows? Perhaps the early settlers were quite a bit ahead of the times after all.

All of these architectural points Mr. Colcord embodied in the Boggs house, even to the effect of the small, almost minute scale. Inside the house, Mr. Colcord shows us the moldings of the old houses are never small or petty. Their sections are full bodied, sturdy, and manlish. No one can visit these old Cape dwellings without believing that many must have been built by ship carpenters. They reflect the compactness and detail of the brigs and barks that were built and outfitted at that time. To be quite certain of this one has only to notice the careful workmanship and expert joining found in the paneling and dado sections, the doors and mantels of any of these
Pint Size with Personality

Bexley home of Dr. Mary Eagle near Columbus, Ohio

TODD TIBBALS
Architect

GEORGIAN GRACE on a Small Lot

House: $8,500 in Wilmette, Ill.

IRVIN A. BLETZ
Designer and Builder

Description on page 76

Seen from the street, Dr. Mary Eagle's home at Bexley, in suburban Columbus, Ohio, has a delightful pint-size appearance. It looks tiny from the outside because of the way in which it is divided up: the dining room, bedrooms, and garage are small, one-story wings adjoining the story and a half living room section. But inside the house anyone would exclaim “How large it looks for such a small house!” because the interior has a surprisingly broad effect. Although the rooms are of minimum size and compactly arranged, the plan stretches out a bit so that they aren't all right on top of each other. It took skillful planning to build the entire house—

Please turn to page 78.
homes of an earlier day seemed to have the special quality of identifying themselves completely with their environment. Built of the stones quarried from the earth near by, or of wood split from trees at hand, they assumed or complemented the colors, tones, and textures around them. The Cotswold houses of the English countryside are like that; so are the old stone farmhouses of Pennsylvania, the Cape Cod cottages and salt box houses of New England.

The shingle and stone Leppert home at Scarsdale, New York, of recent construction captures this same sort of flavor and charm. In style it is modeled after Connecticut houses of the Colonial period when roofs were built at a very steep pitch, windows were small, dormers were few, and the square, high peaked houses literally resembled the old kitchen salt box. A rear wing has been added and a side wing also varies the traditional scheme a bit while providing garage space, a study, and a bedroom. The slope of the adjoining roof, repeating the acute angle of the main roof is a pleasant effect and so is the small, stone walled entrance terrace formed in the angle between house and wing. Walls and roof are enclosed by a familiar trio of materials, stone, slate, and siding shingles, and they give the place its beguiling, homespun cottage look. The construction of the house is frame but the wing is partly of undressed stone, whitewashed in agreement with the white, hand-rived siding shingles and the flush wall boarding.
PLYWOOD in OREGON—with no window sash!

What is the ideal home? Probably it's something different for everybody, made up of their special needs, pet ideas, fancies and whimsies with a few delusions of grandeur thrown in. But everybody would agree on the following requirements: 1. It must be a home where the windows would never stick. 2. Where screens wouldn't have to be put up in the spring and taken down in the fall. 3. Where the family wouldn't get into heated arguments because someone wants the windows open and someone else wants them closed. 4. Where you wouldn't have to worry about whether or not you had left the windows open if there was a rainstorm while you were away. 5. Where you wouldn't be infuriated by open windows exposing you to a drafty gale and closed windows smothering you.

The ideal home may never be achieved but here is a house which solves such particular window problems by a surprising device—the windows can't be opened at all! It is a single story house, located on the hillside around Lake Oswego, just outside of Portland, Oregon. Adjoining it is another house, different in plan but similar in construction and design, built by the same firm. Both houses use modern, low-cost structural materials, they include such novel features as rigid glass panels which light the house but...
modern systems. It is often subject to contamina-
tion because the top is left open except for a roof, or is covered with boards suppor-
ting a hand pump. Every time the romantic
old bucket is tipped to empty its contents,
it is handled—and contaminating germs from
one's hands are left to be deposited in the well
when the bucket is lowered. And if the water
is brought up by a hand pump placed on a
wooden platform, dirty feet leave germs and
such-like to seep down through even very tiny
cracks—obviously most unsanitary.

Knowing that, it becomes obvious as to
what we must do to make a dug well safe.
First, it should be lined with concrete sewer
pipe or other impervious material to a depth
of say eight feet below the surface so that
surface water will not seep down. Why
only eight feet? Because water will generally
purify itself as it seeps through the ground;
also, there is little chance of contamination
going through that distance, as most if not
all of the surface water will be absorbed be-
fore it gets down that far. The lower part of
the well is lined with stones laid without
mortar so that a certain amount of sub-sur-
face water can seep into the well.
The second thing to do is to seal the top
of the well against surface contamination. To
do this requires that the curbing or lining of
the well be carried a foot or so above ground
and the top covering of the well sealed
against rain, dirt, or anything else which
might get in. A further precaution is to locate
the well on a slight elevation if practicable,
rather than in a depression, so that surface
waters drain away from it rather than to-
wards it.

What we have done with our construction
is to put a watertight hat on our dug well.
In effect, it is like going out in a rain storm
wearing a rain coat and carrying an umbrella,
and walking through a shallow stream. The
upper part of us stays dry, but the lower part
of us is unprotected and gets plenty wet.

Now we can install a hand pump, or one
driven by a motor, and use the water supply
safely. But at this point I can hear somebody
say, “What about a cistern that receives its
supply from rain?” The same objections
apply to a cistern as to an open well. The rain
water may be pure, but it is collected from a
roof exposed to dust and dirt. Too, the cistern
is generally open to birds and insects of
various kinds.

“But what of the mountain spring men-
tioned before, Can't I use that?” And the
answer is, “Of course you can, provided you
cover it tightly and protect it against sur-
face contamination, just as you would if
it were a dug well.” A small pond? Generally
very dangerous to use. (Please turn to page 70)

BECAUSE: the average yearly income of 70% of us is below $2,000
today, there is an enormous interest in small, inexpensive
homes. Sound, substantial construction is essential for such houses
because they are a permanent investment and because repairs must
be kept to a minimum. In the Southwest, concrete block houses are
providing one answer to this nation-wide riddle. We show two,
located at Tucson, Arizona, quite similar in plan except that one
house has a garage while the other has an additional bedroom and
different windows. Both are in the $3,000 price range.

In this hot region, solid walls are mandatory to keep out the pene-
trating rays of the sun, and windows are small for the same reason.
These outside walls are covered by a white mixture of cement ap-
plied over the concrete blocks, and half round and quarter round
concrete blocks are used at the corners and top of the buildings to
create the rounded effects of adobe construction. Ventilating louver-
s are casement sash and the entrances have modern doors of flush
wood and overhanging marquees which give some protection to the
doorway and fit very neatly in the angle between two walls.
The floor plan is comfortably arranged to save housekeeping
energies in a climate where heavy work is something to be avoided.
The board and batten house, often seen in California and now in many other parts of the country, is equally at home at the seashore, in the high mountains, or on the sloping hillsides and flat areas of the warm inland valleys.

Planned as a week-end and vacation cottage, this example is the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Calkins and is one of the newest of the type. It was designed by Harry A. Bruno, of Oakland, California, and it is located sixty miles from the Bay Region in the foothills of the beautiful Napa Valley near Yountville. The owners, and their three children are so enthusiastic about their new home, and it fits their needs so well that they are now very seriously considering making it their year-round residence.

Because of the distance from town, Mr. Bruno planned the construction to eliminate as many sub-contractors on the job as possible. The house, built at a cost of $4,500, gives the maximum amount of floor space at minimum cost. It provides a large living room, 15 by 26 feet, with a dining alcove at one end, a kitchen, bath, laundry, storage room, three bedrooms, and plenty of closet space. There is no tile or plaster in the house, and no heat except the fireplace. Tank gas is used in the kitchen for cooking.

The exterior construction of board and batten, painted white, makes an attractive appearance set off by the blue shutters at the windows. It is so placed on its hillside location that it faces south, in order to get sun during the colder winter months.

(Please turn to page 82)
In the LAKE OSWEGO section of OREGON

$3,395 total cost of house and land

HAROLD DOTY
Architect

$3,772 in ORELAND, PA. Cost of house and land

RICHARD C. MARTIN, Architect

Colonial, it achieves a completely satisfying effect seldom found in an average small, low cost home.

Built on a fifty foot by one hundred and fifty-two foot lot, the plot plan was designed to utilize every foot of land to the best advantage just as the house was designed to give the maximum of living with the minimum of space. The house itself has a frontage of thirty-eight feet and an over-all depth of forty-two feet; it includes a 14'-0" x 21'-6" living room, an 8'-0" x 9'-3" dining room, an 8'-0" x 11'-0" kitchen, a 12'-0" x 12'-0" bedroom, and a 12'-0" x 14'-0" bedroom, a service porch, bath, and plenty of closets—the result of careful planning. The simplicity of the design and its color scheme

[Please turn to page 57]

Under $5,000

Architect's Own Cottage

J. M. FULLER, Architect

The J. M. Fuller cottage, designed and built by an architect for his own family, is an answer to the recurrent question: "Why don't architects do something about the $5,000 home?" It is built on rising ground at the edge of Santa Monica, California, far enough from the ocean to escape winter's fog but close enough to benefit by summer's ocean breezes, and is sheltered by two tall poplar trees. With a heritage of English and French architecture, plus a dash of
Homemaking and housework were prime factors in planning this home. To simplify housework the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Feck, asked for a kitchen large enough for family meals, for a dining room that would need only chairs and a table as furniture, and for an extra bedroom. For the pursuit of hobbies they wanted a living room.

*Please turn to page 82*
Adaptations of the old Southern "dog trot" or open passageway plans in two interesting small houses. In the stone house, the "dog alley" was enclosed as a living room.

Down in the Tennessee Valley Authority's town of Norris, new small homes are being built incorporating old traditions. The "dog trot" type of house was a traditional design which originated years ago in the southern Appalachian Mountain region. It had an open passageway, covered by the same roof as the house, but open clear across the width of the house. This feature was something like the "breezeway" of old New England houses but it acquired the name of a "dog trot." Whether it was a name humorously applied or whether it was actually a place where you let your dog run, only our Southern readers can tell us. The inviting small shingle house at top, modeled after the plan of the early "dog trot" type is not only attractive but is laid out for comfortable living as well. Opposite exposures make the living room bright and cheerful, while the bedroom and kitchen have three exposures. Notice, too, that the large kitchen easily accommodates a dining table between the front and side windows. The house is heated by electricity and is equipped with refrigerator, electric range, and water heater. It also has a brick porch of generous size.
ONLY a few years ago it was practically impossible to find an attractive new five-room house. But today home builders and architects everywhere are interested in them, and smart looking, compact, cheerful little houses of this size are going up all over the country. In California especially the trick has been well turned. There, convenient, well-finished, well-equipped interiors are matched to bright small homes of distinctive design.

This California house was built at a very low figure by Mr. Hugh Marshall, a developer. Its plan shows $2,950 Total cost of house and land
Balboa Island, California

G. BRANCH
Designer
Such a lot of house for so little money! These small houses hug the land and settle into their surroundings with great charm. Irregular sites allow for garages underneath them, and, by breaking up the general bulk with a sloping roof or a low front window on the second floor, the height is minimized cleverly and at the same time every available quarter inch of space is saved and used to advantage. Although the plans are compact and as efficient as a ship's galley, with closets and cross ventilation and many things that so often are expensive, the really amazing thing is that they are truly minimum houses but they don't look miserly or pinched—or worse, like doll houses. They are both capable places standing firmly on their own garages.
Two kinds of people live in the world: those who eye a bound volume as we are admonished to approach with the utmost reverently-advisedly, and with a lump in the throat; and those who open a book in the casual spirit in which they take a drink of water. For the first class I have great respect and admiration, but I am a little nervous when they are around, because they generally belong, both male and female, to the noble sisterhood of dust inhalers. It isn't just that their floors are invariably shining and their table tops mirrored-like, but their books (generally in sets—sets and sets and sets) are shut up behind frigidly correct panes of glass, chastely secure from the slightest trace of polluting dust and grime.

Now I have a notion that if my children are to grow up feeling at home in the world of literature, art, and science, it is a good idea to have open the instruments of learning handy. So at our house the piano stays open, the globe is on a low table, and the books are in open shelves. (I said it was all because of the children, but some shadowy Puritan forefather points a dead finger at me and wrings out the confession that I myself like to open the books easily accessible, too.) The fact is that I want no glass doors between my books and me. A book is a friendly thing, something that comes easily to the hand if you let it: not an object of veneration to be approached only after due deliberation and when you have thought it all over and decided that the time has now come to read a book. Of course if I had a Gutenberg Bible or a first folio, I should think it belonged behind glass doors and maybe a Yale lock, too, where it could be gazed at with mingled admiration and awe. But I have never touched a book, though—just a common or garden book—I like to have where I can put my hand on it when I want to, like an ash tray or a salt shaker.

Some years ago my door bell rang. I was pretty busy, but I ran to open it and there stood a lady agent who wanted to sell me the world's best literature complete in nine volumes. Behind me, one baby was fretting and another was yelling lustily for his bottle. I told her that on my wedding day I had sworn to parents, if you want your child to like the pleasant normalcy of burying one's nose in a book and letting the world slide past. But what was it Solomon said about "training up a child so that in his second childhood, he will return to the ways of his first?" The old boy must have known what he was talking about, for it is not only in the realm of morals but in every other department that we are dogged by early training. This is a rule that ought to give comfort—or terror—to parents. If you want your child to like onions or Lamartine, begin feeding them to him along with his spinach. When the restless days of adolescence come along, such is the inborn cantankerousness of human nature that he will kick over the traces and denias and Gertrude Stein. But, cheer up! When he settles down to the business of raising his own sons he will inevitably teach them that garlic and French romantic poetry are vital parts of right living. I know, because it happened that way to me. In my peppy youth I suddenly sickened of the academicism with which I had been spoon-fed, and longed to read books and people who liked them one swift kick. Don't you suppose that any one of Parson Primrose's girls would have leaped at a proposal to married Mr. Babbitt? I did. I married Mr. Babbitt's first cousin.

Both of us were delighted. It was not until we began buying furniture that the Puritan forefather had found its ugly head. We were drawing house plans, and I made some little lines across one end of the living room and said, "Dear, this is where we'll have the bookshelves." "Well, er," came the reply, "but we'll have to buy just a few sections at first." It came to me, after a minute, that he meant those things with glass doors that push back so I told him we wouldn't need any of those, as we were going to have open shelves built in. It was his turn to count ten before speaking. Finally he said, in the patient tone you would use to a backward first-grade pupil, "Why, the books would get dusty!" Well, I suppose they do, though I hadn't thought much about it at that time. I was able to beguile him into my plans and it is well that I did, because I'm sure I couldn't do it now, since even the grade-A husband is more indulgent to wifely whims early in the game.

But what was it Solomon said about "training up a child so that in his second childhood, he will return to the ways of his first?" The old boy must have known what he was talking about, for it is not only in the realm of morals but in every other department that we are dogged by early training. This is a rule that ought to give comfort—or terror—to parents. If you want your child to like onions or Lamartine, begin feeding them to him along with his spinach. When the restless
CRAFTY CORNER

SECTION FOR BASEMENT WINDOW ABOVE GRADE

HALF ELEVATION
BASEMENT WINDOW ABOVE GRADE

SASH LIFTS UP FOR VENTILATION

ELEVATION

HALF PLAN "A-A"

SECTION FOR BASEMENT WINDOW BELOW GRADE

HALF PLAN "B-B"

No. 1, Wood Valances, April, 1959

See page 90 for construction outline
IN THE BEGINNING: the old front and back parlors, with their pompos folding doors, depressing lighting fixtures, and grim radiators so very naked and unashamed.

ON THE TRADITIONAL SHOESTRING: good taste and the removal of the above-mentioned horrors give the room a very definite air of quiet charm, an alive personality.

New Ways with Old Walls

FLORENCHE THOMPSON HOWE

We never realized how personal an apartment can be until we moved into ours and, with a forward-looking landlord, began to make out of what had been the bride's pride thirty years ago an interior functional for our way of living today. We had never realized either how few structural changes would be necessary, nor how utterly different identical apartments can be, until we had seen three of our friends create completely different interiors out of other apartments in the same building which are in construction exactly like ours.

Before the depression we had dreamed of buying an old New England house, an unspoiled salt-box with original chimneys and paneling. But after the debacle we found ourselves flirting quite happily with a "For Rent" sign on an outmoded apartment building of the 1900's. After some bad moments with the self-service elevator we rose to the top floor and there we found our apartment—with high ceilings, plate glass windows, and good cornices with dentil trim more reminiscent of a Georgian house than a "flat." It had "possibilities," and the accompanying photographs, showing a glimpse of windows, fireplace, and dividing wall between front and back parlors, as originally handled, together with the pictures of the same rooms with dividing walls removed and fireplace and window treatments varied, suggest how excitingly personal even an apartment may become.

Country Home: as though done for people who prefer the freedom of country living, the same room seems suddenly very spacious when given the above treatment.

Modern: for a young man who has done exceedingly well in creating the feeling of a modern house with all the simplicity and spaciousness we think of as excellent modern.
SINCE hot breads rank high as aids in keeping a husband good humored, what friendlier gesture could be offered the bride-to-be than a hot bread shower? Don’t take me too literally. I’m not suggesting that actual biscuits and muffins be showered upon the party’s honoree, but simply that the equipment for making hot breads be the gifts decided upon.

The success of any shower depends on planning the gifts in advance. Consult your guests and decide whether everyone will contribute money for the purchase of one sizable gift or whether each girl will select an individual one. In the latter case, the wise policy is for each guest to report to the hostess before she makes a purchase so that there will be no duplicates. This holds true particularly for a hot bread shower, for though twelve guest towels at a linen shower may be no great strain on the bride’s sense of gratitude, twelve sets of muffin tins are another matter.

If the bride’s home is to be equipped with electricity, an electric toaster—for if toast isn’t hot bread what is it—makes a fine gift for guests to buy together. Toasters, of course, vary a good deal in price. Fully automatic ones, which pop up the toast browned to just the degree indicated on the heat regulator, make perfect gifts for absent-minded girls. Other Toasters, even though not fully automatic, will toast the slice of bread on both sides at once. However, if you are choosing a toaster which browns only one side at a time, do at least be sure that the sides do not flap down so easily as to be hazardous. If the bride intends to bake her own bread, that is a fact which should be taken into consideration in choosing the toaster—for many Toasters will accommodate only bakery-size bread.

An electric waffle iron may not find such frequent use as a toaster—but what a gala occasion it will make of Sunday breakfast or informal supper parties! There’s really nothing more sociable than waffles baked at the table. Fully automatic electric waffle irons have a heat control to gauge the degree of brownness desired, as well as to show when the iron is hot enough for the waffle and when the waffle is done. You can’t go wrong with one of these!

If the bride’s home will not have electricity, a toaster and waffle iron suitable for whatever form of heat she will use for cooking are still possibilities for the hot bread shower. Smaller hot bread accessories will be in order if the guests are bringing individual gifts.

Muffin tins you won’t forget—but do remember the ones that have those funny little corrugations that help prevent sticking—they prevent many tense moments.

Where biscuits are concerned, it is well to remember that cookie sheets are best for biscuits as well as for rolls, cookies, and cream puffs. That is because the sides of a pan act as a baffle and the effect is that the biscuit bottoms tend to become too brown before the tops achieve the right complexion. But pans have a place in the hot bread scheme of things. You can’t bake cornbread or gingerbread on a cookie sheet! For cornbread you may prefer to present pans which bake cornbread in intriguing ear shapes.

For popovers some people prefer heavy iron pans, while others go modern by baking popovers in deep oven-glass custard cups. If the latter are chosen, be sure to get one of the inexpensive wire racks in which six custard cups can sit while in the oven. It’s no fun to haul custard cups out of the oven one by one. Smaller custard cups may be used instead of the conventional pans for muffins, and the same rack will be useful for them.

A griddle wins entrance to the hot bread shower gift list—not only for pancakes but for French toast. A baking dish might be added on the strength of spoon bread and a steamer, equipped with one or two one-pound baking powder cans (for how is a bride going to acquire them in a hurry?) is equipment for Boston brown bread. It is likely that for as expensive a gift as a steamer or a fine griddle, a number of the bride-to-be’s friends will wish to club together, financially speaking.

Miscellaneous accessories appropriate for hot breads make up a longer list than you might suppose. How about...
An attractive luncheon table for the bride-to-be. Gilded straw hat filled with fruit on a pale apricot organdy cloth having appliquéd fruit designs. A gay bluebird is perched on one side of the hat. Set for “The Women,” M-G-M

Photographs by E. M. Demarest

A pitcher for the waffle batter—and a syrup pitcher? If you serve melted butter with pancakes or waffles—and it’s a good idea—a pitcher for melting and serving it is a considerate addition. Have it of sturdy, colorful pottery that can sit in a shallow pan of simmering water while the butter is melting. A jam jar, a jar for honey, and a jelly dish—surely these are suitable accessories for hot bread service!

Last but not least, don’t forget recipes. The bride may know how to make plain muffins and waffles, but not all the variations you think she might like to have. The recipes you see photographed with the equipment on these two pages are from The American Home basic file of recipes. Any bride would appreciate such thoughtfulness and they will make her gifts twice as useful. The recipes shown (all with their appropriate baking pans) are: corn sticks, angel rolls, hot sausage biscuits, molasses waffles, very superior pancakes, New York coffee cake, popovers, Vienna breakfast rolls, standard muffins, hot cheese biscuits, old-fashioned cinnamon buns, baking powder biscuits, and sundry useful pointers on storing bread.

All recipes shown in these photographs are from The American Home basic recipe file.
ARE your food pictures in a rut? Do you everlastinglly make your gelatin desserts and salads in the same mold? Are you, like the rest of us, prone to prepare the same foods in the same manner until they become hackneyed and the family loses interest? Then, why not try a new shape for your cottage cheese, cranberry jelly, or gelatin dish?

For some time it was very difficult to buy molds of sufficient interest to warrant much variety, but now you can find a nice assortment of them in tin, copper, aluminum, and earthenware. The greatest variety, however, is to be had by searching through the antique shops. Perhaps you will be as surprised as I was to learn that these molds are available and are classed as antiques, but a search through old cook books will tell you that they were used as much as a hundred and fifty years ago. Wedgwood made blancmange molds as early as the late eighteenth cen-
I have discovered, as did both Minton and John Acock.

The cake forms were as interesting as the pudding forms and were so varied in pattern that each one compels your attention. Most of these were of the tube variety and made beautiful fruit cakes, sponge cakes, and coffee cakes.

Among the old forms, the most colorful and widely collected are those made of copper, lined with pewter. These range in variety from simple conventional designs to the fantastic. The old copper molds were hand-hammered and the pattern is deeper than in the modern spun-copper molds. These are very decorative items in any kitchen, so hang them up, don't tuck them away. There are many that would grace other rooms than the kitchen: a large sun mold over a child's bed in a peasant room; a money ring mold as a decorative piece in a sunroom; copper or earthenware molds for plants or flowers. The blue and white or brown and cream-colored molds from Germany have holes in the rim of the base, which make it possible to hang them in the kitchen where you'll find they provide a pleasant color note. The modern copper molds come from Europe, usually Sweden; the

Cake, rice, gelatin, aspics, Bavarians, sponges, and mousses are exciting to young eyes when fashioned from turtle, elephant, rabbit, sun, moon, armadillo, rose, lobster, and lion molds.
Give an Herb Tea

“He who would live for aye, must eat sage in May”

DORIS KLINBT

HERBS for Accent!

ALICE W. HANTEK

HERBS are playing a return engagement in American kitchens this year. Though great-grandmother found these flavorings indispensable for cooking, somehow, in the hustle and bustle of living, the women of later generations nearly forgot about them. However, homemakers are again using these plants for flavoring, and the results are highly pleasing to lovers of good food.

If you feel that cooking is more of an adventure than a daily job, consider yourself well qualified to experiment with these new-old seasonings. At first, you’ll need a little guidance, but in a short time your own imagination will lead the way.

Herbs are friendly things that become more interesting when they’re well blended with other foods and with one another. Fresh herbs are probably the most delicious, but you can also get excellent results from good quality dried ones. Be sure to have several varieties on hand so that you can try them out in subtle mixtures as well as separately. Some of the favorite stronger herbs are sage, rosemary, and winter-
What to Do with Herbs

Herbs are friendly things that become more interesting when they're blended with other foods and with one another. Fresh herbs or dried herbs—basic directions for using both are given below. Let your own resourcefulness carry you still further into culinary adventures with herbs.
salads with herbs

**Shrimp and celery:** Toss all together with mayonnaise or salad dressing to moisten; 2 cups (2 1/4 oz. cans) shrimps, 1/2 cup finely diced celery, 1 teaspoon minced parsley. 1 teaspoon finely cut chives, 1/2 teaspoon minced sweet basil and salt to taste. Serve on crisp lettuce. Serves 4.

**Cabbage salad:** Chop fine 1/2 medium head cabbage, 4 hard cooked eggs and toss together. Combine 1 tablespoon sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon prepared mustard, 1/2 teaspoons melted butter, and the following minced herbs: 1 teaspoon parsley, 2 sage leaves, and 1/2 teaspoon each fennel and dill, if available, with 1/2 cup cider vinegar. Add to cabbage and egg and blend lightly.

**Lettuce salad:** Toss 1 head lettuce, broken in pieces, lightly with dressing following: mash 2 hard cooked egg yolks with 4 tablespoons cream, add salt and pepper to taste, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1/2 teaspoon minced tarragon leaves and 1 teaspoon finely cut chives.

**Cottage cheese:** To 2 cups cottage cheese add 1 teaspoon cut chives, 1/2 teaspoon minced thyme and 1/2 teaspoon minced sweet marjoram. Let stand 30 minutes.

**vegetables with herbs**

Braised radishes: Clean 2 bunches radishes but do not pare; slice and cook in small amount water 10 minutes. Drain. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 1/4 teaspoon finely chopped fresh thyme and radishes; cook slowly 5 minutes and add 1/2 cup light cream. Heat thoroughly but do not boil. Serves 6.

Canned tomatoes: Season with salt and pepper, sugar, if desired, and butter and heat with 1 sprig sweet basil. Remove sweet basil.

**Fresh carrots:** Add a pinch dried thyme, or good-sized sprig fresh thyme.

**Fresh green peas:** Cook with a sprig mint or summer savory.

**Pickled beets:** Heat a sprig dill with vinegar and pour over cooked beets.

**Turnips and carrots:** Cook a good sized sprig rosemary with equal parts of these vegetables, diced. Remove rosemary and mash vegetables if desired. Season with salt, pepper, and butter.

**Fresh spinach:** Add about 1/4 teaspoon minced fresh sweet marjoram to butter when melting and pour over 1 lb. spinach, cooked.

**herb combinations**

**Fresh herb combination No. 1:** 2 sprigs summer savory, 2 sprigs parsley, 2 sprigs thyme, 2 fresh bay leaves, 2 tarragon leaves, 2 sage leaves. Tie the herbs together with white thread. Place in soup or stew for not more than an hour, toward the end of cooking. Remove when flavor pleases you.

**Fresh herb combination No. 2:** 2 sprigs summer savory, 2 sprigs thyme, 2 rosemary leaves, 2 sprigs sweet basil, 2 leaves chervil (parsley may be used instead). Prepare and use in same way as combination No. 1.

**Dried herb mixture:** 1/4 teaspoon bay leaves, 1/4 teaspoon sage leaves and flowers, 1/3 teaspoon savory leaves and flowers, 1 teaspoon thyme leaves and stems, 1 teaspoon parsley leaves and stems, 1 teaspoon marjoram leaves and stems, 2 teaspoons celery leaves, stems and tips or grated celery root. Combine the herbs and place equal amounts of mixture in three 2-inch square cheesecloth bags. Each bag contains enough for seasoning about 8 cups soup.

**soups with herbs**

**Carrot-potato soup:** Cook 4 medium-sized potatoes and 3 large carrots until tender. Rub through a fine sieve. Blend 2 tablespoons butter and 1 tablespoon flour, add 31/2 cups milk and the potato-carrot mixture. Tie Fresh Herb Combination No. 1 in bunch with piece of white string and place in soup. Season with 1 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper and heat slowly; cook 5 minutes and remove herb bouquet. Serve at once. Serves 6.

**Jellied tomato aspic with vegetables:** Heat 1 can (15 oz.) tomato aspic with 1 teaspoon chopped Fresh Herb Combination No. 1 until just comes to boil. Strain out the herbs, cool until partially congealed and then add 1 cup finely diced mixed vegetables (carrots, peas, lima beans, etc.). Turn into bowl and chill until ready to serve. Serves 5.

**Canned cream of pea soup:** Heat with a sprig summer savory. Remove and serve.

**Canned cream of tomato soup:** Heat with a sprig sweet basil. Remove and serve.

**tomato scramble with fresh herbs**

1 tablespoon salad oil
1 tablespoon minced onion
1 medium sized tomato
1/3 teaspoon minced thyme
1/3 teaspoon minced sweet marjoram
1/2 teaspoon summer savory
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
4 eggs
1/4 cup light cream

Heat salad oil, add minced onion and cook until tender and brown. Add tomato and herbs and continue cooking about 10 minutes longer. Beat eggs slightly, add cream gradually, and pour over tomato mixture. Cook slowly, frequently stirring the cooked portion from bottom of pan. Be careful not to overcook. Serves 4.

**sauces with herbs**

**Cream sauce:** Melt 2 tablespoons butter with 1/4 teaspoon minced Fresh Herb Combination #2 and blend in 2 tablespoons flour. Add 1 cup milk gradually, season with 1/4 teaspoon salt and 1/4 pepper and cook until thickened. Serve over salmon or other bland fish.

**Celery tomato sauce:** Sauté 3 tablespoons minced onion in 2 tablespoons butter until tender but not brown. Add 1 cup celery, cut fine, 2 cups (#2 can) solid pack tomatoes, 1 1/2 teaspoons minced parsley, a good sized sprig (6 leaves) sweet basil, minced. Bring to boil, sprinkle on 1 tablespoon yellow cornmeal and season with 1/4 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper. Cook slowly 10 minutes. Serve with fish, egg, or cheese dishes.
How to Build A Better House for Less

by Crawford Heath

New Guildway Method Makes it Easy to Plan, Build and Finance the Home You've Always Wanted

If houses were built and sold like automobiles, you would have the same guarantees, and you would pay for all the materials used in its construction by a single transaction. Although the house might be simple, the whole operation would be simple.

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Today, hundreds of such one-stop showrooms exist throughout the country. As members of the National Housing Guild, with headquarters at local Johns-Manville Dealers, these local organizations, representing the leading architects, suppliers, real-estate men, lending agencies and contractors, are prepared to help you plan, build and buy the house you want—a better house for less. In addition, they can now supply you with complete plans and specifications for many attractive new Guildway Houses designed by foremost national and local architects, aid you in obtaining financing and the selection of materials.

Naturally, you have ideas of your own about the house you want to build. But how many actual facts have you to work with? Do you know the difference in architectural styles—what type of floor plan gives most room, yet costs less to build? Then you need "The Home Idea Book."

Do you know that the right insulation job pays for itself in fuel savings—and costs less when building? That certain materials minimize the risk of plaster cracking—make homes fire-safe—save repairs? You need "The Home Idea Book."

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More than 300,000 home owners have found the answers to these and countless other important questions in "The Home Idea Book"—a complete, authoritative book—yours for only 10c to cover postage and handling. This book is the ideal starting place for you if you plan to build or remodel. Why not get the facts before you plan—and get a better house for less? Mail coupon below.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE BUILDING MATERIALS
odors out of the house and lowering the kitchen temperature on hot summer days. Don't forget an attic fan is also of great help in cooling off the house at night.

Storm sash: Double windows and weatherstripping can reduce the fuel bill of a house by 30%. What Grandfather used to call 'storm sash' has been brought up to date. No more bulky, unwieldy sash put up outside the regular windows with backbreaking effort. The new "insulating windows" are light, they fit into regular window sash frames and open with them.

Automatic heaters: A great variety of good heating equipment for the home is available today. Be sure that you get an automatically fired heater, for excellent ones are on the market. After all, playing fireman to a furnace isn't very sensible if you can do otherwise.

Silent soil pipes: You can deaden the sound of soil pipes by having them wrapped in hair felt or some similar material for the purpose.

Safety-first steps: Why is it that basement stairs are so often built without backs, or what are called "risers"? Make sure that you get them, and stumbling accidents will be prevented. A handrail is good insurance too. Whole flights of steel stairs, squeak-proof and fire-safe, are made in stock sizes today for any location in the home. "Disappearing" attic stairways which swing up into second floor hall ceilings are still

14. Circulating kitchen fan

handrail is good insurance too. Whole flights of steel stairs, squeak-proof and fire-safe, are made in stock sizes today for any location in the home. "Disappearing" attic stairways which swing up into second floor hall ceilings are still

15. Ventilating kitchen fan over the kitchen range easily operated by a pull chain

16. Wall heater to take the chill off the bathroom

17. A neatly enclosed room air conditioner another available type. Clog-proof spouting: Once the leaves fall, you are going to have trouble with stopped-up gutters and down spouts. You can prevent all this by means of a new wire screen, a screen that keeps all leaves and twigs out of the danger zone. Neatly fits over any type gutter. Permanently ends a fire hazard due to dry

The American Home, September, 1939

MOTHERS KNOW
STANDARDS OF CLEANLINESS MUST BE LEARNED EARLY

EVERY MOTHER IS CONCERNED with standards of personal cleanliness. She realizes they are bound to be of lifelong importance to her child and that training in these standards must be begun very early.

In Luxury Texture ScotTissue you will find just the soft, absorbent qualities which your doctor will tell you are needed for thorough cleansing and which should be a real help in training your child. Ordinary bathroom tissue may be too harsh, stiff or highly glazed.

Luxury Texture cleanses immaculately, without irritation even to tender young skin. Begin now to teach your child the regular use of extra-soft, extra-absorbent Luxury Texture. Keep it always in your bathroom. Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa., also makers of Waldorf Tissue and ScotTowels for home use.

Luxury Texture gives you the greater softness and greater absorbency you need
Today, 16,000,000 women (more than ever before) are cooking with gas...

Last year alone, 1,013,000 women joined the nation-wide swing to modern Gas Ranges.

Why this overwhelming preference? Because the modern Gas Range offers women everything they are looking for in an up-to-the-minute, automatic cooking appliance!

**Speed** — Gas has always been fast. Now new-type top burners...fast pre-heating ovens and broilers save more time.

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- **GIANT BURNER** — For fastest top-stove cooking. Extra wide heat spread for large utensils.
- **NEW TYPE TOP BURNERS** — Direct flame to every bottom of utensil—save gas—won't clog.
- **SMOKELESS BROILER** — Perforated grill keeps fat away from flame. Eliminates smoke.
- **HEAT CONTROL** — Assures exact oven temperature required. No more "guess work" baking.
- **FAST PRE-HEATING OVEN** — Reaches highest oven heat in fraction of time required by ordinary ranges.
- **SLOW-ROASTING OVEN** — Holds 530° for long-term cooking. Temperature doesn't creep up.

Add to these time and work saving features the proven dependability of Gas as a fuel, and you'll see why more women say: "I prefer a modern Gas Range!" See the new Gas Ranges at your Gas Company showroom or Appliance Dealer's.

The CP Symbol on a Gas Range assures you that you are getting all of the 22 super-performance standards established by the American Gas Association. It signifies the "Certified Performance" of the Range that carries it—whatever you buy.

Let Gas do the 4 big jobs — cooking • water heating • refrigeration • house heating — and for complete comfort, heat your house with gas, too.

Automatic Gas heat settles the house-heating problem forever! It needs no looking after. Gas presents no fuel delivery or storage problem. It is clean heat. The Gas unit operates without noise—is handsome and compact. In fact — Gas is the ideal modern fuel for house-heating and air-conditioning. You'll find the cost surprisingly low. Ask your Gas Company for complete details.

American Gas Association
It's a date... with Chesterfield

...the cigarette that's different from all others

It's the right combination of mild, ripe, home-grown and aromatic Turkish tobaccos... the world's best... that makes Chesterfield the milder and better-tasting cigarette...

A happy combination for more smoking pleasure
leaves. Can be obtained in either galvanized steel or solid copper.

Room air conditioner units: If complete cooling or summer air conditioning equipment is too expensive for your whole house, consider the improved individual units for rooms. Neatly designed, they can be located at a window where they will condition the air in a whole room at moderate cost.

For deck roofs and terraces: A new surfacing material can be used as the flooring for your open-air sun deck. It is resilient, colorful, and attractive.

Ceramic veneer: An interesting tile is used as a facing material around fireplace openings. Its tone, texture, and modeling are as rich looking as fine stone.

Roof shingles: Remarkable reproductions of old, hand-rived shingles are being manufactured as stock by several large companies. They are of fireproof asbestos, but have the textured effect of wood.

Glass blocks: Glass bricks and blocks are capable of infinite use; one excellent adaptation is shown in our illustration on Page 26 where they are used for lighting the cellar.

Drafty doors: Felt strip devices are obtainable for shutting off the draft which comes in under doors. It is a gadget which can be raised or lowered.

Architectural details: Many interior and exterior details of houses which used to require special construction are made by national manufacturers today. Such features as steel cellar bulkheads, welded in one piece, save construction costs on your house. Why have such features built on the job when they can be had from the factory complete? Stock doorways, fireplace mantels, and kitchen cabinets are typical, ready-made details too.

Wallboard: No more plaster cracks on walls if you use composition wallboards for your interior partitions. They are economical to install, come in many types, and are now available in soft tones of color.

Chilly bathrooms: Extra heat is always desirable occasion in the bathroom, nursery, or some similar spot. Be prepared; a small wall fixture or portable heater will take care of this need.

Fireplace units: Ready-made metal fireplace units (fire chamber, damper, throat, smoke dome, etc.) provide the "insides" for a fireplace guaranteed to work. Correctly related proportions end such puzzles as how wide the fireplace opening should be, how deep, etc. Hidden grilles distribute the fireplace heat throughout the room.

Adjustable radiator valves: Valves to control the flow of heat in your radiators are invaluable. A new type makes it possible to distribute heat evenly through the house so that all the heat isn't on the first floor and none in third floor rooms.—James D. Parker


THE AMERICAN HOME, SEPTEMBER, 1939
"My neighbors used to make me wild—all that eyebrow-raising and chatter. But everything that came out of my wash screamed tattle-tale gray. Goodness than a storm cloud and I couldn't imagine why, until . . .

"Now they say nice things—to my face!

"I found out I was using the wrong kind of soap. It just didn't have pep enough to wash out all the dirt. So, quick as scat, I got some Fels-Naptha Soap at the grocer's, and glory, what a difference! There's so much honest washing energy in this richer golden soap and active naptha that dirt has to let go—every last speck of it! My clothes are so white, much honest washing energy in this richer

Banish "Tattle-Tale Gray" with Fels-Naptha Soap!

"It used to make me wild—all that eyebrow-raising and chatter. But I don't wonder they whispered about me. The baby's clothes, my clothes, everything that came out of my wash screamed tattle-tale gray. Goodness than a storm cloud and I couldn't imagine why, until . . .

Now they say nice things—to my face!

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reminded that some herbs can be steeped the regulation ten minutes, but that it is wise to test their brew before then. With an abundance of small cookies, and
cream, sugar, and lemon, the guests will then take care of themselves as will the conversation. This sort of entertaining is particularly pleasant in a garden setting with many comfortable seats about.

Some of the tea herbs are lavender, sage, catnip, any of the thymes, rosemary, costmary, feverfew, tansy, bergamot, balm, yerba buena, southernwood, and horehound. Some are bitter, and some are sweet, and, strangely enough, the bitter teas are preferred by many people. "A tonic dose of bitters" was the choice of our ancestors, who took it to insure continued good health. If a sassafras tree grows in your neighborhood, you may be able to use for teasome of the root which is excellent in flavor. Do you want to be remembered as a hostess? Then read up on herb lore and give an Herb Tea as soon as you can.

A barbecue pergola is an outdoor feature and beyond it a small formal garden has been created which connects the house with Mr. Fuller's studio building which he uses as a drafting room and for his two hobbies, etching and photography. The studio, which is 14'-6" x 25'-0" in size, would make a fine recreation room; however, its construction is not included in the estimated total $5000 cost of the house.

—R. L. CAPELL

There's a world of sunny flavor, an enticing crimson color to Heinz Tomato Juice that make it unmistakably—the best! For here is captured all the natural goodness of Heinz "aristocrat" tomatoes—specially bred, raised on selected farms, picked and pressed at exact flavor peak! Your family will enjoy Heinz Tomato Juice. It's grand drinking—all around the clock!
Balboa Island, California
(Continued from page 91)

view to the builder and have suggested many practical details; the elimination of plaster cracks in walls and ceilings by tongue and grooved sub-flooring, for example.

Building Data
Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Stucco
Roof: Cedar shingles
Insulation: Floor insulation and weatherstripping
Windows: Double hung, wood sash
Flooring: Hardwood. Linoleum in living areas
Heating: Floor furnace, dual wall type. Forced air ventilator with ducts to living room and bedrooms. Hot water heater

Cost Breakdown
Construction .................................. $2,325.00
Land ........................................... 350.00
Profit, overhead, miscellaneous ............. 275.00
$2,950.00

20th century cypress in Illinois
(Continued from page 28)

Modern wood homes, because actually they have a great many points in common.

The Will home is alertly planned to present-day needs and concepts of living and wisely tailored to its site. It has a lengthy, shallow lot, facing a street on both a long and a short side, and the long shape of the house was dictated by the shape of the lot. At the back, the house is almost on the building line while its left end is given over to a garage wing. (Incidental! — the adjoining property on this end is the Mullen home shown on Page 20 of our July, 1939 issue.) Locating the main rooms directly on the two streets in this exposed spot was unavoidable. But the inhabitants are spared the horrors of a goldfish existence. The living room windows are grouped in a corner battery affording privacy for the rest of this room, and the first floor bedroom is on a lower level than the street: the sunken arrangement is delightful from the inside of the bedroom because the low planting outside the grouped windows has the effect of a sort of window box.

The plan of the house is on several levels as shown in our small, sectional drawing which is shown below; the entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen are at ground level while the bedrooms are on two floors in the adjoining two-story section. One of these floors is four steps below the entrance hall, the other, nine steps above it. The scheme has several advantages. It creates a much more interesting interplay than the hackneyed sort of layout where you can tell the whole plan of the house and the arrangement of every room the moment you step in the front door. The stairways, arranged in this way, save steps rather than add them. No one minds going up or down a few steps, but long flights do "get you." Here, any level is only a few steps up or down stairs and as a result, of course, the whole house is in much closer relationship.

P.S. If you're not already enjoying the comfort of clean, filtered air from your warm-air furnace, get in touch with your furnace man and find how inexpensively an air-filtering attachment can be installed. Write for Booklet A—It's free!'

FIBERGLAS* DUST-STOP* AIR FILTERS

58

The American Home, September, 1939
The interior has a quality always characteristic of fine houses; it is so well equipped and finished that "decorating effects" aren't necessary. Its interior decoration is an integral and useful part of its whole structure not something applied temporarily to the walls. Built-in cabinets, flush ceiling lighting fixtures, luminescent walk-in pantry, cupboards for everyday use are all freshly designed and are handsomely decorative. The bedrooms, in fact, are so thoroughly equipped that only beds and chairs are added to furnish the rooms. Numerous little smart ideas are evident everywhere such as the long towel rack in a bathroom, which does double duty as the door handle for a linen closet.

The little luxuries the house affords, its dining porch and putting green for example, are exceptional in a house of this size. All together it is an unusually imaginative design, from its wide, natural cedar exterior to its neat fireplace place. When an architect designs a house for himself he has a better opportunity than usual to do exactly what he wants. Judging by the success of this house, this architect should always be allowed to design homes exactly as he wishes.

**Building Data**

**Foundation:** Concrete walls. No basement. Concrete slab in utility room and garage.

**Walls:** Beveled, cypress siding, left to weather.

**Roof:** Shingles on sheathing, left to weather.

**Insulation:** Insulating board in walls, glass wool in attic floor and roof, weatherstripping.

**Flooring:** Fir and oak, linoleum covering in kitchen and bathrooms.

**Woodwork and trim:** White maple.

**Heating:** Forced warm air, filtered. Thermostatic control. Hot water heater.

**Size of lot and orientation:** 30'-0" x 145'-0". House faces south.

**Cubage and cost:** 24,500 cubic feet. $12,000.

**Herbs for accent!**

(Continued from page 48)

savory, while the popular delicate ones include summer savory, chives, parsley, and chervil. Of those that are called "fairly strong" you might choose spear-mint, marjoram, thyme, sweet basil, dill, fennel, and tarragon. Remember anise, caraway, and coriander, too.

Most of these herbs have certain foods with which they go well, and one of the first rules of herb cookery is to keep these affinities firmly in mind. The dried tender young tips and leaves of summer savory, for instance, are excellent with soups, salads, string beans, egg dishes, and in stuffings and sauces for veal and poultry. They can also be used, while fresh, for soups, stuffings, and with meat.

The fresh leaves of chives have a delicate onionlike flavor that blends well with almost any herb mixture. Used alone, they're practically essential for green salads, scrambled eggs, omelets, and cottage cheese.

Parsley holds the unique honor of being one of the best herbs for garnishing. Remember, too, that it can be eaten and need not be left on the plate. The leaves give a special flavor to stews, soups, and creamed vegetables, especially potatoes. A new fashion in scrambled eggs is made by adding finely chopped parsley and grated cheese to the eggs.

The main ingredient in what the French call fines herbes is chervil. The leaves give a new air to soups, omelets, salads, and salad dressings. Spearmint is always in demand for flavoring tea and fruit drinks—to say nothing of jellies and mint sauce for lamb. Besides this, it is good with whole peas and pea soup. Try cooking small new potatoes with several sprigs of fresh mint and remove the mint when serving. You'll notice that the flavor of the sprigs will remain.

One of great-grandmother's favorite herbs was sweet marjoram, or knotted marjoram, if you wish. Today, we're using it to give a delicate aromatic flavor to green salads, soups, meat pies, cold meat sandwiches, and meat and poultry stuffings and gravies. The "pot marjoram" has a stronger flavor but it's used with the same foods.

Thyme leaves give an unusual accent to meat and poultry stuffings, gravies, soups, and egg dishes. While the clovelike, spicy flavor of sweet basil is "type" for flavoring tomatoes in practically any form. This herb is also prized for seasoning meats, green salads, soups, eggs, cucumbers, and broiled or fried fish.

Of course, we're all familiar with cucumber pickles that are flavored with dill seeds. However, the foliage of dill can also be used for seasoning as it blends well with creamed shrimp, fish sauces, chicken gravy, and broiled or fried meats and fish. Cooking a sprig or two of dill with your cream of tomato soup will give this food an added tang. Broiled lamb and fried fish are excellent with a generous pinch of chopped dill leaves on each piece. Pour a little hot butter or fat over the herb to bring out the flavor and then allow the food to stand for a few minutes.

TO THE WOMEN WHO APPRECIATE GOOD SEWING SHEARS!

*Here's Your Chance To Get* CLAUSSS STEEL INLAI^. SEWING SHEARS

$1.50 VALUE only 75c and 3 Old Dutch labels

A joy and a delight to use throughout the year! There splendid quality full nickel plated shears stay sharp longer because the welded steel blade permits higher carbon content which provides a durable fine cutting edge. Made by Clauss, master cutlers. For your own use, or gifts. Order today.

Clauss Steel Inlaid Sewing Shears

TO ORDER:

3 Old Dutch labels

Order as many "Steel Inlaid" Sewing Shears as you wish. Remember, each one requires the and the windmill pictures from 3 Old Dutch labels.

OLD DUTCH CLEANSER, Dept. 88-444

221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois

I am enclosing: — Windmill Pictures from Old Dutch labels [or complete labels] and $______ for which please send______. Clauss Steel Inlaid Sewing Shears.

None. Address.

City. State.

This offer good only in the United States and is limited to stock on hand.
A few minutes with the check list*, printed for your convenience, is all you need to find out whether you haven't really been putting up with a lot of rheumatic old pots and pans that should have been retired long ago. Remember, a thousand meals a year depend upon your cooking utensils. Modern Wear-Ever utensils save money, food values, flavor. Ask your husband to help you check your present equipment. Right now, tonight, is the time to do it.

**HANDY POT 'N' PAN CHECK LIST!**

**Sizes:** □ Too few □ Too small □ Too large.

**How they heat:** □ Too slow, waste fuel □ Too fast, burn food.

**General condition:** □ Worn □ Battered □ Broken.

**Bottoms:** □ Bulged, wobbly.

**Handles and Knobs:** □ Loose □ Broken □ Get too hot.

**Lids:** □ Too few □ Out of shape.

**WHAT TO DO NEXT**—Bring your kitchen up-to-date with Wear-Ever Aluminum Cooking Utensils. When you buy look for the Wear-Ever trade-mark. For 39 years it has guided housewives to "Aluminum at its best." If you do not know where to buy Wear-Ever, write The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., 1607 Wear-Ever Bldg., New Kensington, Pa.

**FOOD TASTES BETTER**

Aluminum keeps food vors natural. Foods look better, taste better because they cook evenly.

**ALL FOOD VALUES**

The natural goodness—the minerals, the vitamins, the purity, are preserved in Aluminum.

**ACTUALLY SAVES MONEY**

Aluminum conducts heat faster. Cooks evenly, enables you to use less fuel. No food spoiled.

"Wear-Ever"

Aluminum at its Best
Herbs for accent!
(Continued from page 59)

a moment in a hot oven before serving it. Be sure to try this.
Both the leaves and stems of fennel will add variety to your meals. The leaves give distinction
to salads and fish, while the blanched stems of Florence fennel
can be eaten raw like celery,
added to salads, or braised in
meat stocks.
Fresh and dried tarragon leaves
have a flavor that reminds one
of anise. While this herb is used
mainly for seasoning pickles,
vinegar, mustard, and salads, it
is also good in salad dressings,
egg dishes, fish sauces, and as the
leading accent in green salads.
We're all familiar with anise
cookies and candy, which are
made from anise seeds, but using
the leaves of this herb is less
common. However, they're good
in salads, especially apple salad.
Caraway has never been entirely
forgotten at any time since
great-grandmother used it for her
caraway bread, cake, and cookies,
but there are even more uses for
the seeds of this herb. Try them
in potato salad or cream or cotto
tage cheese and boil them with
potatoes in the jackets.
Coriander seeds are rather
strong smelling and disagreeable
tasting when they're fresh but
after being dried they become
quite pleasant. They're used to
give a "different" flavor to French
dressing, cookies, bread, etc.
If you choose to blend several
herbs, remember to have one
main flavor and add to this two,
three, or more less-promounced
flavors. Make the blend so subtle
that it's hard to detect just which
herbs have been used. If you're
using dried herbs, try soaking
them in water or lemon juice for
10 or 15 minutes before using.
This helps to bring out their dis-
tinct flavor.
To "make up" mixed herbs for
soups and gravies, tie sprigs of
fresh herbs in tiny bunches, or,
if you're using ground herbs, put
the mixture in cheesecloth bags.
Add them a short time before
your food is finished, as herbs that
are left in soups or gravies too
long may develop a strong flavor.
Of course, it's up to you to re-
turn them when your food has
just the right degree of flavor.

No black, greasy cloths
to scrub out afterwards

YOU save work when you wipe off
black, sooty pans with a neat
ScotTowel. You use a ScotTowel once
and throw it away. There's no grumpy
cloth to scrub out—no black, greasy
sink to be scourcd!
In dozens of ways ScotTowels can
lighten your housework every day.
Use them for spills. To scoop scraps
out of your sink. Scrape plates with
one and cut down dishwashing time.
Let the whole family dry their hands
on fresh, Sealed-in ScotTowels and
save washing and ironing. You'll save
money, too. A dozen sanitary ScotTowels
cost less than having one linen
towel laundered! At grocery, drug and
department stores. Or mail
coupon.

STALY
Gloss Starch
CUBES

The American Home, September, 1939
MM-m! How the forks fly once your family tastes mouth-pleasing Salmon Crusty! Yet it’s so thrifty you’ve money to spare for a more sumptuous meal, a better-balanced one.

And mind you, Salmon Crusty itself is simply loaded with health values. The main job of an entree is to supply protein ... the food element we must have for the repair of body tissues. Canned Salmon provides this protein in greater abundance than almost any other commonly served food. Plus all the other important nutritive advantages shown at your right.

You’ll want to treat your family to Salmon Crusty right away. So next time you go to your food store, take a look at Canned Salmon recipes, plus grand menu ideas, write Canned Salmon Industry, Building, Seattle, Washington.

Old ones come from Europe, too, mostly France, England and Germany. The English designs are most often conventional, though sometimes special registered patterns are found which are out of the ordinary. The French who produce food with an eye to its appearance as well as taste show great ingenuity in designing molds. The copper ring molds offer a nice variety and produce dishes which catch all the color of the gelatin. If the detail of the mold is very intricate, avoid large bits of food in the gelatin, unless they float to the top, which leaves the pattern of the mold clear when turned out. The first time I used my little lion on a rock mold, I wanted to set it in the center of a dish of sliced peaches. I made a clear gelatin and put some of the sliced peaches in it. But the fruit was so visible that the tiny detail of the mold was lost. The next time I used it for cranberry jelly and had a lovely bit of red statuary. Once you use the earthenware variety you will never try to keep house without them.

The best results are obtained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Data</th>
<th>Cost Breakdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation:</strong> Solid cinder concrete block</td>
<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Walls:</strong> Hollow cinder concrete block, finished with cement paint</td>
<td><strong>Materials and Labor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof:</strong> Cedar shingles</td>
<td><strong>Permits</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insulation:</strong> Insulating board</td>
<td><strong>Concrete masonry</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Windows:</strong> Wood, double hung sash</td>
<td><strong>Cesspool</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flooring:</strong> Hardwood, linoleum</td>
<td><strong>Flashing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heating:</strong> Warm air system</td>
<td><strong>Electric wiring and fixtures</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Plumbing—water and gas</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total construction cost:** $2,536.00

**Total cost house and land:** $3,772.00

*Salmon Crusty* (a Canned Salmon Tested Recipe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canned Salmon</td>
<td>4 cups (2 lbs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White onion, chopped</td>
<td>1 tsp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh parsley</td>
<td>1 tsp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chopped salmon</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topped with crumbled butter and onion</td>
<td>1 tsp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salad dressing</td>
<td>1 tbsp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh parsley</td>
<td>1 tsp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All this nourishment in a can of salmon**

- **LIKE SUNSHINE Canned Salmon** is an outstanding source of vitamins A and D. Also gives you vitamins B and C.
- **LIKE MEAT Canned Salmon** is rich in calcium and phosphorus, builders of strong bones, sound teeth.
- **LIKE MILK Canned Salmon** is rich in calcium and phosphorus, builders of strong bones, sound teeth.
- **LIKE ALL SEA FOODS Canned Salmon** gives you iodine, a vital aid in the prevention of goitre.

**Combining your hobbies**

(Continued from page 67)

The best results are obtained
Do you like tangy Florida grapefruit? Then you're sure to enjoy these fine firm sections of grapefruit citrus salad of ready-prepared grapefruit juice—and a perfectly grand dessert—put up for you in Florida last winter when grapefruit was at its best.

And this grapefruit is so easy to get at—just a few zips with the can opener and you're all set to dish up those hurray-up summer salads, refreshing fruit cups or dainty desserts that let you forget the heat.

And there are other varieties of Florida citrus delicacies that now come in cans. For instance, grapefruit juice for breakfast, or oranges. Your grocer has them all for you.

Florida Citrus Commission, Lakeland, Florida

FLORIDA CANNED GRAPEFRUIT

Look for the word "FLORIDA" on the can if you want the best

The American Home does not publish and has no interest in The American Home Cook Book recently put on the market. The use of the title of our magazine was without our knowledge or consent and has confused some of our readers. We are in no way responsible for, nor do we endorse, this book. THE AMERICAN HOME
are rabbits, ducks, quail, elephants, frogs, lions, eagles, turtles, and armadillos. I have ever heard of one in a deer shape.

Fruits are favored motifs for molds. You may find apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and clusters of fruit. Among the grains, corn and wheat patterns predominate. Roses, thistles, tulips, dahlias, and bouquets of flowers are to be had.

The star is a prominent design. Sometimes it is a six-sided Star of David and frequently the birthday candle mold has a star design blended in. The chain, the shell, and the anchor are among the conventional patterns used by the English makers. The sun mold, to which I previously referred, is much sought after. However most persons call it the "man in the moon."

The old tin molds of the late nineteenth century are very different in that the side walls are thin while the base is made of copper tinned on both sides. Most of the patterns found in the other media are found among these. These take a sheen like satin when well scoured. The tin is often worn off so that the copper glints through. I have found some of these that have been silver plated, but apparently the tin does not take the plating well and I prefer them in their natural state. These had many uses in their day, among them the molding of mush and scrapple, as well as Charlotte Russe and blancmange.

If you like antiques, look for some of these old molds for your food varieties. If you prefer things modern, then try out some of the lovely things you can find in the shops, but by all means re vive the interest of your family by varying the food picture.

**Stratford Hall**

(Continued from page 17)

Supplies sent to the Colonies from France and Spain during the Revolution. During the period, 1778-1780, Stratford Lees dominated all five American embassies to Europe except the one at Paris, and there were two of the line in the Continental Congress: Richard Henry Lee, then master of Stratford, and his brother Francis Lightfoot Lee, both dominant with the Adames in the legislation that made of thirteen rival colonies a free united nation.

Meanwhile a future master of Stratford was fighting for the cause in Washington's army. Light Horse Harry Lee, son of Henry of Lee'sylvania and Lucy Grymes, the famous "Lowland beauty" whom Washington had courted at fifteen, was a soldier born, a military genius responsible for some of the best work done by the American forces during the Revolution. In the end it was said that the strategy that caught Cornwallis in Virginia pivoted in between Washington's army and the French fleet, was Light Horse Harry's plan. There is no doubt that Robert E. Lee owed much of his military genius to that of his father.

After the Revolution Harry Lee became a member of the Virginia Burgesses and an active member of the Federalist group working for the ratification of the new Federal constitution. In his brilliant opposition to Richard Henry Lee at the Richmond Constitutional Convention, he performed what was perhaps his greatest service to America. The question at issue had become, not whether Virginia would ratify the Constitution, but whether there would be any Constitution at all. The eloquence of Harry Lee had a large share in bringing about the success of the Federalists and ultimate ratification by the remaining states. Soon after this he became master of Stratford through his marriage to Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee, and lived at Stratford until several years after the birth of his youngest son Robert.

Thus through the entire formative period of the nation, Stratford was associated almost continuously with its most important affairs. Can any other house now standing claim so large a share in the nation's history, or point to so many sons distinguished by their services to the country? It is indeed fitting that on the eve of our celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of the United States, Stratford should emerge as a national memorial commemorating the services of the men who have called it home.

The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation was organized ten years ago and the purpose of acquiring and restoring the Stratford estate, and presenting it to the nation as a museum. It has taken ten years of research and of hard devoted groundwork to bring the old place to the point where those not intimately concerned might be expected to appreciate its austere beauty and its full architectural and historical significance. Today Stratford presents to the visitor the inspiring spectacle of an old Virginia plantation come to life, its economic usefulness restored, its old hall standing serene and beautiful in the midst of smiting acres, secure in the dignity of an illustrious past and of a long and well-assured future.

The story of the reclaiming of the Stratford acres, exhausted by years of one-crop planting and of subsequent neglect, is in itself a tale of thrilling interest, too long to tell.
eral in the United States Army, the wasteland that was Stratford in 1929, has become in 1939 a living, working, plantation, which is typical of the very best the Old Dominion knew and of all that the new Virginia may become. More than an antiquarian, a good farmer and a capable executive besides, the General has not been content merely to revive at Stratford a semblance of what the old plantation may have been. Instead, he has made the place a center of farming interest and experiment and an active influence throughout the farming neighborhood. His methods of rotating crops and of bringing back the land are being imitated throughout the entire countryside, and his fine wheat and barley crops are the envy of neighbors find worth driving miles to see. Too the price he gets for them as seed crops is the best argument he could present in favor of his methods. His hams, cured on the place, are becoming famous even in Virginia, and are shipped to nearly every state in the Union. His beef brings the best price on the market.

With all this, the antiquarian interest has not been neglected. The details of farm construction which the General supervises, are all correct 18th century reproductions. His fences with their hand-hewn posts and hand-split rails are a delight to the eye. The interiors of the old barns restored under his supervision by hand workers from the neighborhood, are based on a set of 18th century plans drawn by Thomas Jefferson for a Mr. Morris.

And now again the old stalls resound to the stamping of spirited thoroughbreds as in the days of Ludwell Lee, who, introduced English thoroughbreds into Westmoreland County, and made his plantation the best known stud farm in the Colonies. His famous Dotterel stood at Stratford for ten years, until his master's death, an important factor in the high rating of the neighborhood in the “reigning and ranking sport of the Colony.” An even more famous stallion, the renowned Man o’ War, was the grandsire of a colt and filly sold this year at Stratford. If present indications can be trusted, these modern thoroughbreds are destined to focus the attention of horse lovers once again upon Westmoreland and the justly famous Stratford stables.

Another interesting feature of the plantation is the old grist mill near the Landing. The old mill dam has been rebuilt and an 18th century mill with the original wooden machinery has just been erected on the old mill site. It is expected that by the coming year water-ground wholewheat, buckwheat, and cornmeal will be added to the marketable produce of the farm.

But, for all the importance of such projects, the center of interest at Stratford is the old hall itself, forming with its dependencies and other out-buildings, what is conceded to be the finest plantation group of its period still standing in America.

When in 1717 Thomas Lee received his “handful of earth and a twig,” in ancient token of his purchase of the Westmoreland “Cliffs,” he felt that he had chosen the site of his future home with wisdom and discrimination. And this not only because of the fertility of a new well-watered country, or for the wild beauty of the cliffs themselves rising a sheer 150 feet above the Potomac at a point where it spreads eight miles wide; but more particularly because of the remoteness of the spot surrounded by almost impenetrable woodland offered the best protection possible against Indian raids. No doubt it was this same remoteness that saved Stratford in a later day from the vicissitudes which resulted from the war between the states.

It stands today, one of the two or three really fine houses of its period left in America, marking the architectural transition from Jacobean to Georgian styles that occurred in the Tide-water country almost simultaneously, with the transition of Virginia from a dependent royal colony to a powerful and aggressive commonwealth. Thus it is not difficult to see in the solid permanence of its construction, the serenity of its design, and the crowning dignity of its magnificent chimney-stacks, the symbol of the new America which in the early 18th century was emerging under the leadership of Thomas Lee and his contemporaries.

No doubt that Lee’s work at Williamsburg had some perhaps unconscious influence on the manner of his building. The new Governor’s palace was completed in 1720, and Lee must have had ample opportunity during his winters at the capital to observe and admire the features of the new style it inaugurated. Whether he based the H-plan of his house on that of the old capitol is a matter of conjecture. The plan was a common one for great houses of the early 18th century both in England and America. But from whatever sources they were drawn, the particular combination of Jacobean and Georgian features which Thomas Lee built into his house, was as individual as the man himself. Thus the plan of treating the first floor architecturally as a...
The actual date of the building of Stratford is not certain. It must have been begun at least by 1729, when Thomas Lee's earlier dwelling at Mount Pleasant burned. Architectural evidence indicates that the two southern dependencies were the first to be constructed, and it is not improbable that Lee and his family lived in the southwest building while the others were being completed.

The buildings are all of brick made from Potomac clay, probably baked on the premises, and made from Potomac clay, probably baked on the premises, and laid in the Flemish bond characteristic of the Virginia Tide-water in the 18th century, with glazed headers for some surfaces and plain for others, and with dressings of rubber brick. This construction gives a variety of color and texture scarcely to be imagined by those who have only seen photographs of Stratford. Certainly those critics who have sometimes spoken of the mansion as a "stern pile" have not seen it in the light of a May morning sun, framed by a group of the great chimney-stacks, easily seen even the best photographer can adequately reproduce.

In planning necessary restorations, the architect has been at much pains to preserve every scrap of old masonry or woodwork found intact. These have been matched so skillfully that no casual observer could distinguish new from old. The early 19th century will be used, and American furniture of the first half of the 18th century, admitting to as the "blew room," the "green room," etc., have been valuable inventories, and upon the evidence offered by Tidewater history, and the furnishings of other old plantation houses in the neighborhood. All such evidence seems to show that Virginia planters of the "Golden Age" bought most of their furnishings in England. This was but natural, since the planter's one cash crop was usually shipped to England and sold for credit on the London exchange.

The American Home, September, 1939

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Note: The text appears to be a mix of unrelated content, possibly due to a page layout issue or a data error.
a part in the establishment of friendly relations between France and this country! The bed is, of course, the dominating feature of the room, the pink and red tones of its hangings repeating those at the windows and contrasting pleasantly with the Adam gray of the walls. A high note is provided by a fine old filigree mirror between the windows, the whole combining with the rose and brown of an 18th century Wilton rug to give an effect both dignified and restful and in keeping with the rare quality of the lady for whom Harry Lee designed it—Ann Drapo Lee, the tragic mistress of Stratford's last drear days, of whom a contemporary wrote: "there is no company—none on earth—of which she would not be an ornament. She commenced life as a spoiled child—a beauty and fortune—but Heaven has used her as its purest gold & all that died under the torture of her imperfections." One needs but to read the story of this woman to understand the qualities which made her son the beloved hero of the entire South.

A chamber of less poignant associations is shown on page 16 is the old "blew room" of Thomas Lee's inventory. The bed and bureau in the room as restored are among the few Lee pieces now in the house, having belonged to Richard Bland Lee, brother of Light Horse Harry. Both, however, date from a previous generation. The bed is a fine example of the Chippendale style four-poster, having claw and ball feet, and acanthus carved knees. The hangings are of blue damask of the same rich color as the wood trim, and the spread is a rare old India painted cotton. The blue of the damask hangings is repeated in the rug and in the coloring of an old cotton print, probably of English origin, which hangs at the windows. The commode once belonged to Richard Henry Lee.

Both chambers have been planned with remarkable skill to express the simplicity and lack of ostentation which distinguished the Lee standards of living from those of many of their neighbors. Even in the great hall, one of the most distinguishing rooms still surviving in the South, the impression given is of dignity and comfort rather than of any effort at display. Of this room Thomas Lee Shippen wrote: "What a delightful occupation it did afford me, sitting on one of the sofas of the great Hall, to trace the family resemblance in the portraits of all my dear mother's forefathers." Copies of the original portraits of Thomas and Hannah Lee now hang in the panels built for them over each passage door, and it is hoped that others will be added as the restoration progresses.

The individuality of Thomas Lee is again apparent. It was not uncommon for an entirely paneled room in Virginia to be enriched with pilasters. But these were usually confined to the important side of the room either side of the fireplace. At Stratford, however, the pilasters appear at regular intervals entirely round the room, forming spaces in which bookcases have been inserted behind paneled doors. The arrangement combines with a vaulted ceiling to produce an effect of dignity and spaciousness surpassed by no other American room of the period. The almost crude character of the carved Corinthian capitals indicate a date not later than 1740 and suggest that this room may have been the first one completed after the southwest dependency.

The committee has furnished it with the quiet stateliness suggested by such a setting. The walls are painted the blue-gray described by Peter Kahn on his visit to America in 1748 as the color most frequently seen in Colonial houses. The window hangings are of 18th century crimson damask draped in the fashion of the period beneath shaped pelmets cut to a design taken from an 18th century English house. Between the windows on each side of the hall, and on both sides of the main entrance doors, are carved and caned walnut chairs of the William and Mary period, while flanking the north door with its magnificent vista to the Potomac, are two rarely beautiful Queen Ann sofas as described by Thomas Shippen. The harmony of coloring produced by their covering of fine old gray-blue leather picked out in gold, against the crimson damask; the mellow colors of the old Turkey carpet, and the soft gleam of gold leaf reflected from the great chandelier and from a pair of rare old Queen Ann mirrors is such as Thomas Lee himself might never have achieved, but which his lady must certainly have approved. Balancing the sofas across the room are Queen Ann dropleaf table, and a rare little espinette made by Johannes Hitchcock of London in the first years of the 18th century. This was the instrument that the indubitable Pepys considered buying for his own hall, relinquishing it finally for one of newer and less careful make. Thus furnished, well but not lavishly, with the generous gift of the old South, but with the restraint evident in every line of the old house itself, the hall becomes a convincing setting for such evenings as Fithian described at Stratford. "When the candles were lighted, we all repaired, for the last time, into the dancing-room fixtures. Instead—it actually leaves a high polish that brings out their beauty. Today millions of women use this one cleanser for all their household cleaning. In addition to its thoroughness and ease, they like the way it saves their hands, doesn't roughen or red- den them. Why not try Bon Ami in your kitchen and bathroom?

If you think it takes a lot of hard rubbing to make a sink shine like new, there's a big surprise ahead the first time you use Bon Ami!

Bon Ami is a fast cleanser. It does a thorough job—with a minimum of effort on your part. Yet it contains no harsh ingredients. It doesn't scratch and spoil your valuable kitchen and bathroom fixtures. Instead—it actually leaves a high polish that brings out their beauty.

Wouldn't you give up cleansers containing gritty ingredients that ruin your porcelain with scratches and scars—if you could find one that cleans just as quickly and thoroughly?

Then here's your wish. Bon Ami is quick... thorough. Yet it contains no coarse, "scratching" substances. Instead it has a polishing action. Isn't it sensible to use a safe cleanser like this?

" hasn't scratched yet!"

Bon Ami for all your household cleaning
Here's a thrilling value for 30 cents!

Send only 30¢ for this WAMSUTTA Supercale Pillow Case BOUDOIR SIZE ... NOT SOLD IN STORES

Have you ever had the thrill of sleeping on a Wamsutta Supercale pillow case? Would you like to know how luxuriously different these “Finest of Cottons” feel?

Then send 30 cents with the coupon below for this special boudoir pillow case of Wamsutta Supercale; size 12 x 18 inches. (Regular value, if sold in stores, at least 65 cents).

WAMSUTTA MILLS, since 1846, New Bedford, Mass.

You will find it handy in many ways, and by actually using it and laundering it you'll see what there is about Supercale that makes everybody say “there certainly is only one Wamsutta.”

We will include, free, the new “Guide for the Bride,” that tells you how many sheets and cases you need for any size of home.

The dining room today is not completely furnished. But its fine paneling and proportions are enough to suggest the hospitality that must have characterized it in Philip’s day. A keynote of the proposed plan of furnishing is afforded by an imposing portrait of Queen Caroline, Regent of England in Thomas’ day, which was bought in England and presented to Stratford in memory of the Queen’s grant to Thomas Lee of compensation for the burning of his plantation. It was this grant which formed the nucleus of the money needed to build Stratford.

It would be outside the scope of this article to discuss in any detail the construction of the dependencies at Stratford. But one must not slight the kitchen in the southeast building, the first restoration undertaken by the Foundation, and one of the most successful. Nowhere else is the generosity of life in the old days more apparent. The cavernous fireplace with its gleaming copper and brass, its great iron cranes and spit, and delicate wrought-iron utensils; the floor of old bricks scrubbed to a mellow pink; the sturdy maple chairs and tables; the capacious paneled cupboard; and the herb closet, with its bunches of mint, rosemary, and thyme, all speak of a time when hospitality was generous and the days leisurely; when dozens of willing hands and feet contributed to the rhythm and comfort of life and there was concern for the amenities all too rare today. If the restoration of Stratford should achieve no other end than to present to a restless generation this picture of gracious and unhurried living, it will have justified itself.

Outside the east door of the kitchen is a walled space round an old cistern where grow the three kinds of herbs our forebears used, for physic, pot. and for distilling. Even as late as 1800 the herb garden at Stratford continued to be the special care of the mistress, where she grew the plants used for the simple remedies the Negroes trusted, and for the balms, sweet waters, and “swee'te bagges,” the flavorings and savories that had been a tradition in the family since before anyone could remember. Nor was it unknown for a Negro to spirit away a spray of rosemary to be hung at the cabin door as an amulet against “ha'nts.” And if the mistress herself sometimes gathered rosemary in order to follow the old advice, “byle the leaves in white wine and wash thy face therewith and thy brows and thou shalt have a faire face,” who but herself was the wiser?

From the herb garden, redolent with ancient herbs and rife with memories of old wives’ tales, one may pass by the old smoke-house with its charred timbers and pointed roof, between two sentinel box trees, to the great box-scented terraces.

Little enough was left of these old gardens in 1929 to serve as clues for their restoration. The grand old English hickories and the beeches suggested that terraces be re-erected, and restored, one on the south protecting the lawns before the main entrance, and one at the end than to present to a restless generation this picture of gracious and unhurried living, it will have justified itself.

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eastern end of the terraces. Traces of the old defining garden walls were found and rebuilt as described by Carter Lee:

I think there was a mile of solid wall
Surrounding offices, garden, stables, and all;
And on the eastern side of the garden one.
Pomegranates ripened in the morning sun;
And farther off, yet sheltered by it, grew
Figs, such as those Alcinos' garden knew.—

Along the eastern side of the wall figs and pomegranates grow once more, and on the west side is a garden of old roses. Three terraces east of the house showed traces of a formal "falling garden" in the grand manner of England's golden age of gardening, the style most favored in Virginia throughout the 18th century. Old paths and beds were remade and hedged with box to form a characteristic series of parterres about an oval center. The beds were filled with periwinkle, "ye Jon of Grounde," beloved of 17th century gardeners. In one section of the middle terrace the quarterings of the Lee coat of arms were laid out in boxers. In one section of the middle winkle. "yc of Grounde."

"Salt Box" in New York
(Continued from page 32)
The slates of the roof are black and glossy while the lowered blinds at the windows are glossy and dark green.

It isn't just a house with a picturesque exterior; however, that type is one from which it is wise to run for your life. It is a practical and capacious little home which manages to include an astonishing amount of space inside. Twenty thousand cubic feet in fact; three bedrooms, two baths, nine closets, dining room, study, dining room, kitchen, a large front stair hall, basement, and garage. The floor plan functions around the square entrance hall on both first and second stories. The hall is notable among small house hallways because it has two clothes closets. Both living and dining rooms open on to it. The living room, partly in the body of the house, partly in a rear wing, is a long rectangle with windows on three sides. The study is a small adjoining room reached by stepping down one step to a lower floor level and it has a built-in desk across one whole wall. The bedrooms, opening onto the upstairs hall, are each about seventeen feet long, an enviable dimension in a small house.
He never swung a paint brush in his life. But he digs out the metal that the best paint's made of. His job is mining lead—and pure lead is what they start with when they make white lead.

When you know how white lead's made and what it's made from, you can understand why it makes a paint that can't be beat.

That's why a painter who knows his stuff will pick white lead for the paint jobs that have to stand up against the weather.

Coming back to the question asked up above—what this miner knows is, the best paint is made from lead.

And that's a good thing for you to know if you want the most for your money.

* * *

"What to expect from white lead paint," tells you dozens of helpful facts. Write for your copy today.

**Lead Industries Association**
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

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**For country recruits**
(Continued from page 34)

"But can't I buy something that will purify my water supply before I use it?" You can, by chlorination, but generally this is impractical for small installations. It would probably cost you nearly as much as to drill a new well, and possibly more, and might not be satisfactory because of lack of attention.

After you get your water supply, from whatever source, it is always a good idea to play safe and have a sample tested by the local or state board of health. If more convenient, your local drugstore can generally have a sample tested for you. The sample should be in a clean gallon jug, tightly sealed as soon as drawn.

Let us now consider the modern system of water supply which have proved themselves so thoroughly satisfactory even in comparatively congested areas. The well may either be drilled or bored, but generally is drilled. Construction follows the same principle as a properly protected dug well, but on an elongated and narrower scale. It consists of a casing which is sunk to a distance depending on the character of the soil and the depth necessary to get water. What we do is to pull our water up through a pipe so that it is safe and pure, and thoroughly protected against contamination. Once a supply so provided is tested, there is ever little, if any, need for it to be tested again.

On the average you can tap water at several levels. The first level may be just a few feet below the surface and may in part consist of surface drainage. A second level may vary between a few feet and several hundred feet further down. In some cases, it is possible to tap an underground supply which is so strong that it will flow out of the well under pressure, in which case it is known as an artesian well.

The cost of sinking a well depends on two factors. First, character of soil. Obviously it is cheaper to sink a well through a light soil than through rocky ground. Second, on the depth to which it is necessary to drill before water is struck. Consequently, it is usual for contracts to be taken at so much per foot or so much per day.

It's just as difficult to estimate the cost of a well as it would be to answer the question, "I'm going to make an automobile trip. How much will it cost me?" Without knowing the make of car, which might be likened to character of soil, and the distance it was planned to drive, which might be likened to the amount of drilling necessary to strike water, nobody could estimate gasoline consumption though they could say, "if you drive a Rolls, it will average you so much a mile, and so much if you drive a Ford."

I ran into one well driller, however, who was willing to quote a firm price, but don't laugh at his conditions. He'll quote if you hire a water finder he knows to go around with a divining rod and locate the spot to drill. And this within thirty miles of New York City! All I know is that the system seems to work, possibly because the water finder is thoroughly familiar with the terrain and subconsciously can make an educated guess. One case where he was used, water was struck at twenty-five feet. A thousand feet away a contractor went down three hundred feet without striking water and had to start a new hole as he lost his drill. In the one case the well cost about $100; in the other, the owner spent close to $2,000 before he finally got a good supply.

That emphasizes a most important point when you buy property out in the country. It may be far cheaper to pay $2,000 for two or three acres where water is already available or is likely to be secured at a reasonable cost, rather than to pay $1,000 for five acres where your water supply may cost twice as much as the land. Before you buy, it is always wise to check water probabilities and to let that be one of your deciding factors.

I might say here that for a family of five, a flow of six gallons a minute is entirely adequate. But let me caution you that what seems like an adequate supply may not be enough—it all depends on the season when the test is made. If it is during a wet spell when the water table is high, the supply may be more than sufficient at that time. But in dry weather the water table may sink so far that you will have little or no water. Make sure that your supply will be ample under adverse conditions, and always allow a good margin of safety.

Now that we have drilled our well, and have an ample and safe supply of water, our next problem is to put it to practical use. This will be explained in Part II in the October issue.

**New ways with old walls**
(Continued from page 43)

The hangings are plain Celanese of a color deeper than cedar and more wine than terra cotta, and are lined with natural linen. In all but the book windows they are made traverse, floor length, so that they may be drawn against the sunlight when needed.
the furniture and rugs represent some years of imaginative collecting and run the gamut from early Georgian and Federal to late Victorian, we say, rather simply, when period is mentioned—"traditional."

This same fireplace wall and window when treated by our neighbor on the third floor became exceedingly good modern as you will note by the lowest picture on the page. Living on the third floor, the view is not so important, so the entire window wall is covered from ceiling to floor with pale peach Celanese which matches exactly the washable wallpaper. The floor is carpeted to the basement with natural Chinese matting. The trim in this apartment has been removed and walls plastered and papered flush with doors and windows, the latter being fitted with Venetian blinds. Doors are covered with plain panels, and all built-in furniture, have been painted a soft, gray beige. Coffee table and other pieces of occasional furniture are made of California redwood, rubbed down with white deck paint. The slip is removable and the wall plastered with Venetian blinds. Doors are moved and the wall plastered and covered, letting in a flood of sunlight and fresh air. And all kitchen business was moved bodily into a kitchenette made by removing a wall between the old pantry and kitchen. A door with a window to the west was now done in spotless white with bright red accents. It was fitted with modern electric stove, refrigerator, double porcelain sinks, and built-in cabinets; given convenient outlets for electrical appliances and brilliantly lighted. The door between the old pantry and kitchen was blocked to afford space for open shelves in the new kitchenette. Backing it a clothes closet was provided for the study. In this room the walls and trim were painted green, about the shade of the back of a sage leaf, with bamboo shades at the windows and door, painted same color. So much sunshine needed to be soaked up by a low key scheme if eyestrain were to be avoided in this work room. The floor we painted black and had waxed! the ceiling a pale blue.

Since the apartment boasts only one bedroom, the study had to be convertible, for a possible overnight guest. What the kitchen range had stood we placed a mattress. This brought the bed, box spring and the inner-spring scheme if eyestrain were to be avoided in this work room. The floor we painted black and had waxed! the ceiling a pale blue.

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The Victorian sofa covered in lipstick red, green, and fruit tones. This same fireplace wall and kitchenette made by removing a wall between the old pantry and kitchen. A door with a window to the west was now done in spotless white with bright red accents. It was fitted with modern electric stove, refrigerator, double porcelain sinks, and built-in cabinets; given convenient outlets for electrical appliances and brilliantly lighted. The door between the old pantry and kitchen was blocked to afford space for open shelves in the new kitchenette. Backing it a clothes closet was provided for the study. In this room the walls and trim were painted green, about the shade of the back of a sage leaf, with bamboo shades at the windows and door, painted same color. So much sunshine needed to be soaked up by a low key scheme if eyestrain were to be avoided in this work room. The floor we painted black and had waxed! the ceiling a pale blue.

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Surely the cook got all the south breeze in summer. We wanted some for the rest of the apartment. So a door was cut out between kitchen and dining room, letting in a flood of sunlight and fresh air. And all kitchen business was moved bodily into a kitchenette made by removing a wall between butler’s pantry and the china or storage room. This room with a window to the west was now done in spotless white with bright red accents. It was fitted with modern electric stove, refrigerator, double porcelain sinks, and built-in cabinets; given convenient outlets for electrical appliances and brilliantly lighted.

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When the old front and back parlor without wall and folding covers on with Venetian blinds. Doors are moved and the wall plastered and covered, letting in a flood of sunlight and fresh air. And all kitchen business was moved bodily into a kitchenette made by removing a wall between butler’s pantry and the china or storage room. This room with a window to the west was now done in spotless white with bright red accents. It was fitted with modern electric stove, refrigerator, double porcelain sinks, and built-in cabinets; given convenient outlets for electrical appliances and brilliantly lighted. The door between the old pantry and kitchen was blocked to afford space for open shelves in the new kitchenette. Backing it a clothes closet was provided for the study. In this room the walls and trim were painted green, about the shade of the back of a sage leaf, with bamboo shades at the windows and door, painted same color. So much sunshine needed to be soaked up by a low key scheme if eyestrain were to be avoided in this work room. The floor we painted black and had waxed! the ceiling a pale blue.

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cigarette and settle the world's problems. It also repeats the silver tone of the mirror which flanks the desk opposite. The desk was built the entire length of the space between the two windows where once the kitchen sink functioned. Above the desk and connecting the west windows, the wall was completely covered by a mirror, framed at top by a trough which carries the bulbs for indirect lighting, wired from the cold wall light over the sink. The two windows are treated as right and left halves of a single unit, with lined traverse floor-length curtains of an inexpensive, colorfast cotton in a rough weave. The colors are the coverlet blue, gray, and white. The same indigo blue of the coverlet is repeated in glass balls holding ivy and lily plants. All built-in furniture, including the filing cabinet placed against the corner-post for a second vertical are the green of the trim. On top of the filing cabinet, grandmother's tapioca pudding dish of white ironstone holds a sansevieria plant.

You will have guessed that this room is keyed to cold colors, with only the "coverlet blue" and dead white as accent in the accessories. A work-table on rubber wheels is painted the green of the wood trim and covered with the same magic stainless steel which needs only to be wiped off with alcohol on a damp cloth. When we feel chilly at our house we often breakfast here. An armchair in blue cane pattern metal with white frame and an aluminum side-chair with black pigskin seat and back, air-cushioned, complete the furniture.

We haven't said much about the dining room and the bed room because no important structural changes were made here. The dining room is done in a warm rose graining, with self-striped wallpaper in exact matching tone. Natural bamboo shades at the double casement windows. These, to our surprise, have not multiplied and even in the spring storms are magic, and in the spring the robins sing in the old elm tree's branches on eye level with the living room windows.

Working your way through college on the old man's dough

[Continued from page 25]

on one side and drawers on the other with accompanying modern chairs make attractive groups under casement windows. These, too, may be purchased unfinished, and with one priming coat and two finishing coats are made to look like pieces from expensive decorating houses.

The Thetas like the idea of double dressers and desks and have used them wherever possible because they conserve space and are good looking besides. The dressers, especially designed for the house, were made at a local cabinet shop and placed to fit exactly in alcoves in some of the larger rooms. Much space was saved by this, since one piece of furniture with two separate sets of drawers serves two girls. Doll study desks are important to know about if two girls are to share the same desk space; on her own, one girl has plenty of desk space; on her own, one piece of furniture with two separate sets of drawers serves two girls. Doll study desks are important to know about if two girls are to share the same desk space; on her own, one girl has plenty of desk space; on her own, one piece of furniture with two separate sets of drawers serves two girls. Doll study desks are important to know about if two girls are to share the same desk space; on her own, one piece of furniture with two separate sets of drawers serves two girls. Doll study desks are important to know about if two girls are to share the same desk space; on her own, one piece of furniture with two separate sets of drawers serves two girls. Doll study desks are important to know about if two girls are to share the same desk space; on her own, one piece of furniture with two separate sets of drawers serves two girls. Doll study desks are important to know about if two girls are to share the same desk space; on her own, one piece of furniture with two separate sets of drawers serves two girls.

We have assembled some piec...
American glass from the Henry Ford collection

(Continued from page 18)

ings up to 2,000 acres. Ground was cleared for a general store and a post office for the working people in the spring of 1739 four Belgian glass blowers arrived, and the glassworks started. In 1748 several more glassworkers were brought in from Europe. The older Wistar died in 1752 leaving the flourishing glassworks and the button business to his son Richard.

Then came the War of the Revolution to put a stop to the Wistars' prosperity. The workmen took up arms, and in 1780 the property was offered for sale.

Richard Wistar died in 1781 before the works were sold, and his wife and son attempted to run the business after his death. They were not successful and were unable to sell out, so the fires were drawn, thus ending the Wistarberg Glass Works.

"Baron" Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel is the most romantic figure in the history of Early American glass. He was a German who, like Wistar, came from the old country to Philadelphia, arriving in August, 1750. Stiegel launched forth into glassmaking in 1762 when his first ovens were built at the Elizabeth Furnace (named for his wife) in Lancaster. After experiments had demonstrated to his satisfaction that the glassmaking venture was a practical one, he bought 400 acres of wooded land close by.

Shortly after this he journeyed to Bristol, England, and to London, to study the art of glassmaking there. He engaged Venetian glass blowers, also, on this trip, and upon his return he began the erection of his famous Manheim plant. This was in the year 1764. The new plant employed 130 hands at the outset, as against the 10 who had worked for Stiegel at Lancaster.

November 11th, 1765, work really began in earnest, and Stiegel eventually had shops in various important trade centers where his output could be readily wholesaled.

Business flourished. Stiegel grew rich. He had magnificent homes—a mansion at Manheim, and two castles elsewhere. On the towers of the latter were mounted cannons from which were fired salutes when ships arrived or departed. He traveled about in a fine coach, drawn by handsome white horses, with outriders going before to announce his coming. He had his own band of musicians, supplemented by imported talent on special occasions. Because of the magnificence and pomp with which he surrounded himself the title of "Baron" was bestowed upon him by his admirers. No records have come to light either in this country or abroad actually to verify its authenticity.

Business continued briskly until 1767, when a cloud of depression swept over the country. In 1760 the Manheim works were offered for sale, but presently the demand for glass revived, and by 1772 Stiegel's prosperity was more than restored. This prosperity was short-lived, unfortunately, and by 1774 he had come to the end of his resources. On February 14th 1779 the new plant was put up for sale, and by 1780 the property was sold, ending the workmen.
enthusiastic user: "Wall-Tex is still as wonderful and practical of all wall coverings as it was laid on a closely-woven, strong and time-resisting. The richly textured canvas which safeguards against stucco cracks. The lovely colors are laid on my Wall-Tex Satin-Paper. It is beautiful, enduring colors. Five years ago," perfect as the day I put it in my kitchen. It was found dead in his bed on January 10th, 1785, and it is not certain who he was buried. Sad to relate, no stone marks his last resting place.

The story of Robert Hewes who established one of the country's first commercial glass enterprises at Temple, New Hampshire, furnishes another striking example of our early industrial pioneers. One day, reading a copy of Chambers' Encyclopaedia, he became interested in the chemical analysis of glass, its manufacture and history. On the death of his father he had come into a fortune, so he decided to invest it in a glassworks. Just about this time the British embargo on manufacturing was being keenly felt in the Colonies, but this did not deter young Hewes!

In May, 1780, he arrived at Temple and selected his site with careful regard to fuel and suitable sand. His workers consisted mainly of a band of ragged deserters from the British army. They were a rough, hard-drinking lot, and their actions soon aroused the townpeople. Hewes worried over the situation, and with good cause, for it was not long before the fireman got drunk, and as a result the entire townhouse was consumed by flames. Hewes at once rebuilt, but frost weakened the new furnace to such an extent that the entire structure gave way the first time a fire was built in it. All of his own money gone, Hewes made several futile attempts to raise capital for other glassmaking ventures. During the short life of the first factory at Temple the quantity of glass produced was so small that there are but very few authentic examples.

In 1817 the New England Glass Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was organized and in 1818 sold to Deming Jarves, Amos Binney, and Daniel Hastings. They capitalized at $40,000 and with a crew of forty men began operations. Jarves had ability and understanding glassmaking. Under his leadership the plant flourished, and glass fine enough to compete with the best of the English and French imports was made. Before long the capital was increased to the sum of $80,000. Glass cutters were brought from Ireland. One of these men had been a cuttery in a Waterford factory produced pieces so beautiful that experts were unable to distinguish them from those brought from abroad. By 1823 an enormous output was being marketed, the annual production being in the neighborhood of 865,000. The New England factory continued to prosper, and by 1832 was sending huge shipments to foreign ports.

The machine for making pressed glass had been invented in 1827 by Enoch Robinson.) In 1870 the works were leased to William L. Libbey. In 1874 Edwin D. Libbey entered his father's office to learn the business. He was taken into partnership in 1883. William Libbey died in 1883 and five years later, in 1888, his son moved the factory to Toledo, Ohio. The New England Glass Company surrendered its charter as such in 1890 and the business became the W. L. Libbey & Sons Glass Company. This name was shortened in 1892 to the Libbey Glass Company.

In 1825 Deming Jarves had left the New England organization to found the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company. Jarves chose a delightful location for his new enterprise, the site of the Sandwich Company being at the foot of Cape Cod, between Buzzard's Bay and Cape Cod Bay. Here there was an abundance of timber for fuel, and the company owned 22,000 acres of forest.

Ground for the buildings was broken in April, 1825. The glasshouse was built as close as possible to the water's edge. For a long time there were no boats to load barrels of glassware and to unload coal and other essential materials with great convenience. Artisans were brought from Europe. Attractive cottages with flower gardens were built for the workers, and the shaded streets were nicely laid out. Larger and more pretentious houses were built for the officials. Soon a model town had developed.

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As had been the case with the New England factory, Jarves' new project was a great success. In 1848 the Old Colony or the Boston & Sandwich Railroad was completed and furnished the first freight transportation of this description in America. (Just think —less than 100 years ago!) At first most of the workmen were English, but these were quickly followed by expert mold makers and blowers from both France and Belgium. The output of
became enormous, and so power-
ful was this company that when
trade depressions occurred, the
work went right on, the output
simply being stored until the re-
turn of better times.
In 1858 Deming Jarves, who
had been the guiding genius of
the Sandwich company, left it to
establish the Cape Cod Glass-
works. This firm never became
very important and did not con-
tinue long after the death of
Jarves in 1869.

U pon the departure of Jarves a
man by the name of George
Washington Fessenden took the helm. He was a splendid
character, greatly liked by the
workmen, and he managed the
works fully as successfully as had
Jarves. His reign lasted until
the year 1882.
The Civil War came and went
during Fessenden's management,
and naturally production slowed
down. It was during this period
that the young apprentices had
their chance, while the older, ex-
perienced glassworkers fought in
the war. It is comforting to know
that upon their return, these vet-
erans were all reinstated. Even if
they were crippled and unable to
perform their original tasks, they
were given some sort of work to
do and kept on the payroll. It is
said that Fessenden never dis-
charged or turned away any em-
ployee except for some very ex-
cellent reason.

After Fessenden's time things
ran less smoothly at the Sandwich
factory. Pittsburgh and Ohio had
been rapidly forging ahead and
were now offering the keenest
kind of competition. Labor
troubles broke out and in 1887
and 1888 there were glassworkers'
strikes. The Sandwich company
of a very important order for
glass lamps the Glassworkers'
Union ordered the men to strike.
The lamp order meant thousands
of a very important order for
glass lamps the Glassworkers'

The earliest ones were made of
clay and are very rare. Many
stronger and more practical molds
were made of cast iron or brass.
Less frequently steel or wood was
used. The master mold was
always of wood. The design was
hand-carved upon the wooden
mold, and this hand-carved mold
was the model for its counterpart.
They were made in two, three,
or even four sections, and hinged
together. Seams in the molds were
responsible for the fine raised
lines on glass where sections of
the molds joined. These seamlike
lines are called "mold marks."

Many 17th and 18th century
glassmakers employed their own
mold makers, but there were also
many mold making establish-
ments. In 1860 there were five of
these establishments in Pittsburgh
alone. Their combined capital was
$285,000 and in these five places
there were employed 334 mold
makers. A census of New York
State for the year 1835 disclosed
a total of thirteen glass-houses in
that state alone, producing va-
rious kinds of glass. In the year
1850 there were more than 100
glass-houses operating in the
United States.

IN the reading and research nec-
essary to compile the material
for this article, the writer found
an answer to a question that had
bothered her for years: why did
the old advertisements list so
many different kinds of drinking
glasses, decanters, and the like,
and why in old inventories and
wills did this always hold true?

This seems to be the answer:

...
A arr of hat tossing is in order for the designer of a small house because it is such an all-around good job. Rectangular in shape and only about 24'-0" wide by 28'-0" deep (excluding the garage), it has an excellently arranged plan, an exterior of fine craftsmanship, and details which are eye-taking, simple, and suitable.

A two-story rectangle is a compact, economical form for a small house. It can be covered by a plan, gable, or an open porch, without cost-raising dormers. Plumbing and heating pipes can be concentrated in one section of it, and it can be attractively treated, just as it is here, with walls of brick and clapboard, an over-hanging second story (affording extra space), well-shaped windows, and an interesting front gable end. But planning a small rectangular house for smooth circulation, so you can get in and out and from room to room with the greatest convenience, and laying out six well-proportioned, well-related rooms and a bath inside the walls isn't as easy as it seems. So the finesse with which this house was planned is notable.

First of all, space is at a premium in any small house so the most direct, uncomplicated floor plan was chosen. And you choose your own color scheme when you select Curtis Cabinets—can be as different, as individual as you please!

Ask your Curtis Dealer or return this coupon for your free copy of this remarkable new Kitchen Planning Book.

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It is published by Curtis, one of America's foremost kitchen planners. Over 50,000 "Mrs. America's foremost kitchen planners. Over 50,000 "Mrs.

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We got what we wanted in Pacoima, Cal.

Total cost: $2723.72

See page 39

ROY COCHRANE

NO MATTER how small a house you build, see that you get the things you specially want. Don't be talked out of them just because they are "not the standard practice" or have "never been heard of."

First, we decided on no closets. The idea of going through a door and back again every time we wanted a garment, we set down as useless. Instead, each bedroom has a wardrobe. Besides these, there are a total of sixteen cupboards throughout the house and twenty-five built-in drawers.

The kitchen was to be something extra special, so we started with a semi-circle of windows toward the San Gabriel Mountain Range. In the center of this we put the sink; at the right we put a shallow cupboard for spices and recipe books, next to the stove. Going the other way, the usual tin-lined flour bins, and then a full length cupboard for pots and pans. The heel with stooping and reaching under the drainboard for cooking equipment!

Our darling little breakfast (not to mention dinner and supper) room is just around the corner from the stove. The china cabinet was built around an antique Wil- lowware platter we bought to match three English egg cups that started us off on this pattern when we began housekeeping.

Besides icebox space we treated ourselves to an antproof cooler. Can ants get in it? Not without swimming through oil cups where the shelves are supported. The water-heater is raised two feet to provide room for a clothes hamper underneath. This is beside the broom cabinet and the linen shelves and drawers.

One of the things we wanted most was a private little office, a den where we could "get away from it all" for quiet reading, study, or office work. Not only for budgeting and all that, but for creative work on the typewriter or drawing board. It is not a room for guests, but strictly for at a time. And if the children ever come in, they are not allowed to speak there.

But the children have other attractions. Their upper and lower bunks make two dandy play houses, besides their real play house, slide and sand box outdoors. And no banging in and out either, for the back door is the kind that has a sliding window on the screen part and is equipped with a pneumatic closer.

The back porch shelter is continuous to the garage. Besides space for two cars, the laundry to light, too! It's vitally important to choose the finest wallpa- per... for *1/2 of your home is wall space! It can create a magical change in your home... make rooms colorful, airy and spacious looking. Ask your decor- tor or paperhanger to show you Imperial papers, identified in sample books by the famous silver label. You'll find them the greatest buy in wallpa- pers!

JEAN McLAIN IS
AT YOUR SERVICE!

Send for her fascinating book on home-styling. Tells how to make small rooms look large, how to make color work for you, how to plan room schemes... and other decorating hints. (Send 10¢ to cover mailing costs.) Use coupon for her free advice on individual room problems. She will send you samples and tell you where to obtain Imperial Washable Wallpapers.

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Oliver Bldg., Boston, Massachusetts. Write Samuel Cabot, Inc., 1234 Free Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Creosote Stains on many of the finest houses they design.

Value of house: $3,224.93

What we saved: Realtor's selling cost 5%
Contractor's profit 10%
Interest on money for 2½ months of building and conjectural 3½ months before selling: $890.21

What we spent: Title and financing charges on a $2,723.72 loan: $125.57
Architectural work and building permit: $80.00
Cesspool: $15.00
Foundation: $40.00
Lumber: $436.65
Chimney and fireplace: $75.00
Plumbing: $295.00
Wiring: $83.25
Heating (3 ventilated gas wall heaters: $4.52
Plastering: $21.50
Sash and door painting: $2.75
Oak floors: $66.00
Linoleum floors, drainboard, linoleum in bath room: $107.06
Rockwool insulation: $40.00
Electrical fixtures: $8.40
Venetian blinds & shades: $40.90
Cabinet doors: $44.65
Carpenter work: $533.00
Painting: $233.13
Hardware: $43.74

$2,723.72

Post mortems: 1. If we could have afforded it, we would have hired a general contractor, because all the workmen naturally feel like doing a better job when they know that future work is dependent upon present results. 2. We felt we had to take the lowest bid in each case and some of the work could not be called excellent, but the materials, dealers, and manufacturer's representatives were most helpful to us in our dealing with the "sub-contractors." 3. The painting item is probably too low, as there was no other bid near that figure, and the man was only new to us and we even had to make him replaster one wall. 4. The painting item may be high. We didn't take bids, but had it done by day work. 5. In the San Fernando Valley the nights are cool by day work. 6. The San Fernando Valley the nights are cool by day work. 7. In the San Fernando Valley the nights are cool by day work. 8. The San Fernando Valley the nights are cool by day work. 9. In the San Fernando Valley the nights are cool by day work. 10. The San Fernando Valley the nights are cool by day work.

THREE BENEFITS AT ONE LOW COST WITH NU-WOOD! Nu-Wood goes right on over old walls and ceilings—or builds new rooms quickly. It frees you from periodical redecoration. It quietens the noisy, smelly living room—with its cracked plaster and peeling paint. Why, oh why, did I invite them?
RANCHETTES—those vest-pocket editions of a ranch, some two acres, some five acres—have stepped into the 1939 picture for the man with small capital, for the tired business man, or for the man who just enjoys growing things for his table.

Ranchettes 1939 mean a man can be a gentleman farmer with only two acres. He can grow his own peas and tomatoes. He can pluck ears of corn from the stalks on his way into dinner and have them served succulent and steaming a few minutes later on his dinner plate! He can sing "Heigh-ho" in the early morning or turn his radio on at any late hour without fear of rousing the ire of his neighbors, for he is at last the complete lord and master of his own private domain.

Here is the story of a little brown cottage that is part of a Ranchette, two and a half acres owned by Guy L. Lindsay, five miles from the city of Tacoma, Washington. It was called the "Little Brown Shack" because in the beginning it really was a shack, a two-room structure that stood gaunt and lonely looking on the hillside.

However, this shack had a location that was the envy of the district. It stood in the middle of two and a half acres of westward sloping land with groups of native fir, cedar, and madrona trees scattered about and a snug little orchard with cherry, apples, and prune trees, just below the crest of the hill. An ever flowing spring in the upper part of the acreage was an added attraction.

When the miniature farm was bought, the two-room cottage came down from its high wooden foundation; an ell was added, a new hipped line was given the roof, the windows moved to the corners and the whole place given a covering of hand-split cedar shakes—brought down by an old man from Mount Rainier. These shakes were stained a warm brown with window trim and roof stained a rich tomato red.

The remodeled floor plan included a new living room with a circulating fireplace, which has been a joy to the occupants in keeping the rooms warm and cozy, a dining ell, a front and back hall, bathroom with shower and two bedrooms. The original

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GETS LOTS OF HEAT FROM LITTLE COAL

This AUTOMATIC coal firing room furnace humidifies and circulates a controlled volume of warm air

ALL IN ONE PACKAGE. The Unit Heatmaker is a complete heating plant in one compact cabinet. It is easily installed, requiring only a flue and an electrical outlet. The heart of the Heatmaker is the famous Iron Fireman stoker—the quiet, self-feeding, self-regulating coal burner that is known throughout the world for the excellence of its performance. From this heat generator flows a steady volume of air which "scrubs" the heat from the slipstream heating surfaces, picks up moisture from the humidifier, and passes this warm, humidified air under forced circulation to the uttermost corners of the heated area. Requires no attention other than one daily servicing. A built-in dial temperature control limits the heat output. Can be installed with regular Iron Fireman controls for complete automatic thermostatic regulation.

SAFE. Children can play around the Unit Heatmaker in perfect safety, because its sides are cool—all heat comes out the top.

LOW FUEL COSTS. The Unit Heatmaker efficiently burns low-priced stoker coal. Hopper holds enough fuel for 24 hours of steady firing.

EASY TO BUY. Terms as low as $10 per month. See your Iron Fireman dealer for demonstration, or send coupon for complete details.

IRON FIREMAN MAKES 6 TYPES OF COAL BURNERS

HEATMAKER" IN 2 SIZES

UNIT HEATMAKER

New! IRON FIREMAN
UNIT HEATMAKER

in Tacoma, Wash.
MARGERY LINDSAY

Using this new, unique type of showerhead, it actually pays you every time you take a shower. Smaller than the usual type, it uses 30% less hot water, saving real money on gas or electric heating bills. And it gives you a first-class, thorough bath.

Replace your present showerhead with a SCOVILL for big savings. No other brand is like it.

SEE YOUR PLUMBER
If he can't supply you with a SCOVILL showerhead (only $1.50), send his name, and we'll mail you one C.O.D. Money back guarantee.

MAYBE the twins will grow up to be arctic explorers. But why put them in training so soon? Why not let a Ruud Automatic Gas Water Heater make their daily tub less like Alaska — and more like a balmy South Sea isle?

Water from that Ruud Gas Water Heater is more than hot. It's clean! It comes from a solid Monel tank. A tank that is rust proof metal all the way through — not plated, coated or clad. That's why this Monel tank is guaranteed against leaks or failure due to rust or corrosion for 20 years.

Your gas company, plumber or dealer in bottled or tank gas will be glad to give you full information about Ruud Water Heaters burning gas, the modern economical fuel. Or write today for an interesting booklet entitled "Go Gas for Hot Water."

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
73 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

MAYFLOWER

Spode — the dinnerware for distinguished dining — may be purchased a few pieces at a time from open stock at your local stores. Write for illustrated booklet 19.

Spode Agents and Wholesale Distributors
COPELAND & THOMPSON, INC.
605 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The shack was made into the front and back halls, the bath, and two bedrooms with large roomy closets. A Y-arrangement had to be used in the doorways to the bedrooms, taking a corner off each one of the closets.

For a small house this plan has easy circulation as the front hall opens directly to the rear hall as well as into the living room; this takes care of incoming guests and serves as a passageway to the bedrooms and kitchen without using the living room as a passageway. The fireplace was put on the outside wall of the living room so that people sitting on two sides of the fireplace could enjoy its blazing warmth as well as the panorama of the blue waters of Puget Sound, Quarter-master Harbor on Vashon Island, and the jagged snowy peaks of the Olympic Range.

Knotty cedar siding — the same cedar siding that a few years ago was discarded to the rubbish heap as being useless in building because of these very knots — was used as the entire inside finish of the shack. The irregular markings of the cedar knots made other decorations unnecessary. Two large cedar cross beams add a rustic note to the living room.

The shack, though tiny, has plenty of closets. There are two in the entrance hall, one for guest wraps, one for household cleaning equipment; each bedroom has a large closet; the back hall has a woodbox below and additional cupboard space above for a canned goods emergency shelf. In the living room there is a whole wall section devoted to bookshelves above and closed cupboards below, as well as bookshelves on either side of the fireplace — an attractive detail.

Early American style maple furniture was used throughout the shack. Two love seats, pulled on either side of the fireplace in the winter, a davenport, a three-legged maple table as well as a maple card table and cobbler's bench all fit compactly into the living room with its raised hearth. A trestle table and benches are used in the dining alcove. These, too, are in the maple finish.

Dutch doors, both front and back, have proved extremely practical as well as ornamental. An old Swiss rescue bell hung on a wrought-iron bracket serves as a doorbell and a dinner gong for the "gentleman farmer." Outside, in addition to the garage and woodshed, there is a small guest house called "The Chalet."

The two and a half acres of this Ranchette are tied together with a rambling five-tier hand-split rail fence of twelve-foot cedar logs put together in the old-fashioned style. The fence, too, was stained a golden brown and vines of ivy and grapes were planted to grow over its surface. Some day...
The Lombardy poplars will form a backdrop for the snug little Ranchette House. In the spring, however, the flowering cherry trees, the hawthorne trees, the forsythia, lilacs, and flowering quince all add their bit of color and ornamentation to this little brown shack.

So there it is—a Ranchette in 1939 style. Fresh peaches, fresh strawberries, fresh loganberries off the vine; all in the regular routine of living and "farming" on a 1939 Ranchette.

**Plywood in Oregon—With no window sash!**

(Continued from page 33)

the designers of the house have worked on this feature for several years and feel that it provides a really air-tight wall construction where the loss of heated air through chinks and gaps around window frames and sash and through open windows is avoided. Ventilation can be easily regulated and is possible in rain or shine because water can't come through the shutters. The fixed glass forms a burglar proof window, unless the glass is smashed, and there can be none of the customary difficulties between draperies, curtains, and windows such as curtains blowing out an open window in wet weather.

The exterior walls of the house are strongly and rigidly constructed of plywood boards each about two feet wide with the joints between the boards covered by wood batten strips. The boards are nailed to the framing of the house. In wet weather, there is no basement as it will pay you to read "Backgrounds for Living.*

**INSULITE**

**THE INSULITE COMPANY**

**Dept. AH99, Minneapolis, Minnesota**

Please mail me "Backgrounds for Living".

**Name**

**Address**

**City**

**State**

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A twist of the Fingers...

FOR NIGHT ECONOMY

A SIMPLE twist of the fingers when you retire sets the Da-Nite Acratherm to night economy temperature. Then, before you rise in the morning, the Da-Nite Acra- therm is only one setting away from the required conditions, which makes heating and air conditioning automatic and trouble free.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Controls, when you install a new heating system or modernize your present one. It would be wise to consult with your dealer where results if it is controlled by Minneapolis- Honeywell. There is no substitute for quality.

Insist upon Minneapolis-Honeywell Controls when you install a new heating system or modernize your present one. It would be wise to consult with your dealer where results if it is controlled by Minneapolis-Honeywell. There is no substitute for quality.

Inside the house, exterior redwood siding, painted an oyster white, was used for the living room walls. Floors are of pine, stained a soft blue. Gypsum board with a stippled effect was used. Exposed ceilings throughout the house are interesting and also cut the cost.

Another practical idea was the installation of ventilators near the ceiling in all of the rooms. The problem of keeping the house cool in summer, a very important one, was met by insulation and by ventilators which will draw off the warm air during the hot part of the day; all the ceilings slope to avoid the direct rays of the sun on the roof.

A flexible floor plan makes it possible for the family to consider later additions to the house. A brick paved patio off the end of the living room and another patio at the back of the house adjoining the kitchen will assure enlarged outdoor living space.

—HELEN BELL GRADY

17th century cedar

large enough for a grand piano, a large study away from the street, and a basement playroom with a fireplace. By special request the stairs were placed at the rear so that the children, aged six and thirteen, could come in the back way and go up or down without disturbing household activities in the living or dining rooms; a studio-bedroom was also added in the attic for the young son who dabbles in art and makes model airplanes.

$8,000 was to be the approximate cost of the house and a simple but distinctive Colonial style was wanted. Mr. Royal Barry Wills, the architect known for his Colonial houses, suggested the steep roofed, overhanging 17th century style, and demonstrated that this type is not only attractive but unusually economical to build.

With this style of house it is possible to have really excellent quality construction without being extravagant, because it eliminates automatic, a number of items included in other styles. For instance, shutters and a good deal of exterior hardware can be crossed off, and there is considerable saving in paint, for the exterior is stained and the interior woodwork is stained and waxed. The interior finish is inexpensive but attractive. In this house country pine is used, as the owners requested, for the woodwork, dining room wainscoting and some of the walls, and the other walls, where they are not papered, are finished with one coat of plaster
CRACKS and HOLES

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

P. W. REPAIRS

T or write The Muralo Co., Inc., Box A-6, not rub oft Dainty pastel tints and strong

to your paintar or your dealer about bit

you want a good paint job

one room

If you want to re-decorar

A WORD TO THE WIVES

is SUFFICIENT!

If you want to re-decorar

one room or several... if

you want a good paint job

... and you want to keep the cost low... ask your painter or your dealer about this

amazing paint. Comes in concentrated paste form. Water only is added to thin it. Can-

not rub off. Dainty pastel tints and strong

depth colors. Easy to use... dries in 40 min-
utes... no odor... no bother. Tear this ad out as a reminder to find out about Mural-tone, or

write The Murals Co., Inc., Box A-6, Staten Island, N. Y. [Founded 1894]

mural-tone WALL PAINT

Beautiful... Durable... Sanitary

Economical— one coat covers and hides

IT'S SMART TO USE

DURABLE • BEAUTIFUL • ECONOMICAL

Once you realize that it costs no more to enjoy the lifetime

luxury of real tile... to end much of the drudgery of house-

cleaning... you will see how truly smart it is to tile your sun-

porch and entrance hall, and to use tile for interesting color

accents on fireplaces and window-sills as well as for your

kitchen, bath and lavatory. Tile insures lifetime loveliness

for your home because it requires no upkeep, no painting or

re-finishing. It wins the votes of canny folks, particularly

those with very modest budgets, because of its demonstrated

economy, and because it raises the tone of a house, lowers its

upkeep, and increases its saleability. Tile is the visible evidence of

quality and a sure sign of careful, thrifty planning.

FREE BOOK

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Send for free copy of "FACTS ABOUT TILE"... 24 pages of helpful informa-

tion... new designs and rooms in full

color... full of ideas... useful and in-

spiring... just send the coupon.

THE TILE MANUFACTURERS' ASS'N., INC.
19 West 44th St.
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Choose your INSULATION as carefully as a BUILDING SITE and you’ll buy...

- You wouldn’t gamble your family’s social and financial future by blindly buying property on which to build your home. It’s just as foolish to buy insulation that way. For with insulation, as with property, it is hard to correct any error without building a new home.

Kimsul® welcomes buyers who investigate

KIMSUL’S PRICE IS LOW. Economical to buy, it is also economical to install. It minimizes cutting and fitting and one man can usually do the job. As a result, the cost of insulating with Kimsul is so low that it is often covered by savings in the size of the heating plant.

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Kinsul blankets come to life in a wide variety of materials to work your own building environment.

The New Quick-N-Hill BORATED

Your dog would tell you that killing his fleas “ain’t enough”; he wants you to do something to lessen his scratching, too. And that’s what you new, quick-kill, barrier Pulvex does! It kills the torturing fleas on your dog. Then it helps soothe and alay the after-effects of scratching. It contributes even more to lessening scratching because it keeps new fleas off the dog for several days, gives his sensitive hide a chance to normalize. It kills 100% faster than the old Pulvex. Now revive to resist. Kills dog fleas, lice, mites, ticks, bugs. For your dog’s quicker and greater comfort, de-flea him with the new Pulvex.

PULVEX FLEA POWDER MAKES YOUR DOG SO MUCH MORE COMFORTABLE

PULVEX 6-USE DOG SOAP kills fleas, lice, mites, deodorizes, grooms, cleans. Sells Pulvex Flea Soap, $5.00.

Kills the Fleas Quick...helps SOOTHE Irritations Due to Scratching


Cape Ann brought in Los Angeles

[Continued from page 30]

old cottage dwellings. Interior details such as these are copied in the Boggs house. Mr. Colcord also found end-panelled walls in upstairs rooms of some of the early houses. Few examples, however, of this still exist—all evidently dating well back into an early Cape period prior to 1790. In these unpretentious types of houses, pride of craftsmanship and a certain amount of leisure were the atmosphere of early Colonial days exceptionally well. Some digressions from authenticity have been necessary in the Boggs fireplace placement. Since fireplaces have relinquished their utility, as a cure, the oven now naturally becomes the woodbox and, because of a Westwood fire ordinance, the hand-hewn lintel has been cleverly replaced by a reinforced concrete beam. The concrete beam is covered with a plaster face which resembles a hand-hewn log. Colored by acid to match the wood paneling, the lintel will pass muster with even the most discriminating. The living room ceiling has been hand textured just as in olden days. and the floor is made of hand-hewn random-width boards.

Some license has been taken in building the entrance hall stairway, but why not? The old-time steep stairways were almost as difficult to negotiate as a ship’s stair. Here Mr. Colcord has preserved all the appearance of steepness by cleverly boxing or paneling the stairway to a height above the level and yet the stairs are as easy to climb as those in any modern two-story house.

Such architectural care would have been lost unless the interior decoration had followed suit. Fortunately Mrs. Boggs is a great student of Early American furniture. In fact, the house was built to complement her furniture.

The original curly maple can-
For Small Homes
Looking for Small Fuel Bills

This new Burnham Boiler is made especially for the low-cost heating with oil, homes from 4 to 6 rooms. Unlike any other small boiler, it is equipped with a Taco hot water heater supplying hot water for bath and kitchen. Its attractive jacket is cabinet made, finished in double enamel—dandelion yellow and black. The bothers can be enclosed if you wish, by means of extensions of the jacket.

Birch in mind this boiler is a small priced boiler, made especially for the small home heating. That's why it has such a small fuel bill. It's a boiler made especially to do a special job, and does it. Send for printed matter.

* Add this Decorative touch to Your Home
A better home for your bird...a modern decorative touch for Your Home in Crown BIRD CAGES
Exclusive, patented features that make cages easier to care for.
A very broad distinctive line of cages from popular priced models to the "tops." Write for full information to:
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Unusual Opportunity
To fill in your active, inventive and original home, you need more than three hundred of these patterns, such as:

- Bridal Rose
- Christmas
- Gardenia
- Hydrangea
- Laurel
- Lily
- Rose of the Valley
- Sunflower

This silver has been used and is offered in finest condition and materially under the price of new silver.

* Unusual Silver *
We have one of the largest stocks of unusual silver in the United States, consisting of Tea Services, Comports, Pickles, etc., by America's Leading Silversmiths, also foreign makers. Correspondence Solicited

JULIUS GOODMAN & SON
47 South Maple Street
Memphis, Tennessee

\[ \text{Yours for} \]
\[ \text{\$89.90} \]

New Low in Monel Sink Prices!

Rub your eyes and look again. Yes, you did read the price correctly. Hard to believe, isn’t it, that for only $89.90, you can get the beautiful and durable sink and cabinet unit illustrated above? The name of this bargain in beauty is the "Unacrat." Never before has $89.90 bought so much! A one-piece double drain-board sink of solid Monel—five feet long! No dirt-collecting seams or cracks anywhere. The three-and-one-half-inch backsplash is an integral part of the sink and cabinet top. Note that there are two Monel working surfaces, one on either side of the sink bowl. That’s real convenience.

Now examine the cabinet of the "Unacrat." It’s made of the finest quality enameled steel. On the right, three drawers where you can stow away all sorts of supplies and kitchen utensils. On the left are two roomy storage compartments. Think of all the steps this arrangement will save you—every day.

Don’t forget that in your Monel sink you have the last word in modern efficiency. It’s easy to clean. You’ll also find that Monel is proof against almost everything you can think of. It’s rust proof, chip proof, crack proof, accident proof! Hard service actually improves Monel’s mellow lustre. The longer you use it the better it looks. The "Unacrat" is distributed by the Whitehead Metal Products Co. and is for sale by leading plumbers everywhere. If your plumber cannot supply you, write for full information to: THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC. 73 Wall Street New York, N.Y.

* The new Monel "Unacrat" sells for $89.90 F.O.B. factory. This low price includes the faucet and crumb cup strainer.

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This new Burnham Boiler is made especially for the low-cost heating with oil, homes from 4 to 6 rooms. Unlike any other small boiler, it is equipped with a Taco hot water heater supplying hot water for bath and kitchen. Its attractive jacket is cabinet made, finished in double enamel—dandelion yellow and black. The bothers can be enclosed if you wish, by means of extensions of the jacket.

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- Bridal Rose
- Christmas
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- Laurel
- Lily
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This silver has been used and is offered in finest condition and materially under the price of new silver.

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Free Booklet about Eagle Lifetime Insulation . . . Mail Coupon Today

Enjoy a cooler home the rest of the summer . . . a warmer home all winter . . . and select Eagle Insulation to do the job!

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Eagle Lifetime Insulation is different from other kinds. It is a fireproof mineral wool that is water-repellent—does not settle—does not lose its efficiency through the years. Thousands of comfort-conscious families all over the country who have compared all types of insulation are selecting Eagle Insulation for their homes.

Eagle Insulation is a Quality product installed by Quality applicators.

<image of an advertisement for Heatilator Fireplaces>

When I ask how he ever learned to do so many different kinds of things (all of which he does well), he claims any man can do the same if he really wants to. This I doubt, for it is very unusual that one man can design and also execute his designs. I maintain that few men are both artistic and mechanical. He is both. Consequently because of my husband's propensity for remodeling, a stranger seeing our house would never believe it to be seventeen years old. I fuss and complain that we live in perpetual disorder and wonder "Why can't we live like other people and not have things torn up all the time?" But, really, I am glad he has such a constructive hobby, for I know that everything he has done to the place not only adds to its beauty but has also greatly increased its value. What better pastime can a man have than one which increases the value of a good investment?

A few months ago he temporarily lost his job. At once I became apprehensive, for I knew that with so much time at his disposal there would be no limit to the renovations he would want to make. So far he has converted a small room we used for a storeroom into an extra bathroom (tiling the shower and papering the wall himself); he has planted the flower garden; laid a brick walk from house to garage; he has made two cabinets for his collection of miniature liquor bottles; and has finished the coffee table mentioned above. Last night I noticed him sitting in his easy-chair. In his right hand he held a pencil, in his left the yardstick, and over his face was spread the vacuous expression which means but one thing. Inaudibly I breathed the timorous question, "Little Man, what now?"

The good and the bad of it

[Continued from page 111]
HOW TO FIX IT
— By UNCLE NED

PAPER GARAGE ROOF

QUESTION—The tar paper roof of my garage shows badly worn spots. Is it necessary to replace this paper?

ANSWER—No, if the paper has no large holes or tears. Merely give the present surface a coat of Rutland Roof Coating. Make sure surface is clean and dry before applying.

PAINTING STEEL CASEMENT WINDOWS

QUESTION—The paint on my steel casement windows has chipped and worn very badly. Should I use a special paint for doing the job over?

ANSWER—By all means use a special paint. Rutland Red Metal Roof Paint is excellent for red, and Rutland Asphalt Paint for black. Be sure all old paint is removed before you paint.

MAIL post card to Uncle Ned at Rutland Fire Clay Co., Rutland, Vt., for free booklet "100 Christmas Cards Assortment." Our Com-ttermw name tmprlntad, and many potwlar I Chrltms Card Assortment.

ZIM JAR OPENER

Published: "Opens anything that wears a cap" Answers "How to Fix It"

HOU—A screw may get loose, and the Jar Opener may fall down. Fix it up again.

CHANGE—Always use a screw with the matching screw hole. Make sure the inner screw is in, before putting it on the outside screw.

MAIL post card to Uncle Ned at Rutland Fire Clay Co., Rutland, Vt., for free booklet "100 How to Fix It.

ZIM MFG. CO.
2212 Carol Ave., St. Louis 6, Mo. Screw Cap

New LAp Table

Write today; no obligation.

In the American Home, September, 1939

MAK£ EASY MONEY
Sell CHRISTMAS CARDS

SILVER SWAN STUDIOS
200 S. Peoria St., Dept. 1-A, Chicago, Ill.

Selling Out.

CHRI$TMAS CARD COMPANY
400 S. Peoria St., Dept. X-585, Chicago, Illinois

NEW LAP TABLE
 been so cry that we, more steady.

With shrink panels and a yellow coated glass cover, the New Lap Table is designed for use at home, at work, or on the road.

Write today for attractive FREE designs.

DEAD CODE COMPANY
Dept. 6-1, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MAKE EASY MONEY
Sell CHRISTMAS CARDS

Silver Swan Studios
200 S. Peoria St., Dept. 1-A, Chicago, Ill.

Selling Out.

O-Cedar is sandblasted—saves you money—as it cleans, polishes, pre-

erves your furniture, woodwork and floors.

POLISH
MOPS - WAX

O-Cedar

With patented features of the world-famous DEXBURY table.

Save space—Save money

FUNE on a

DEXBURY

With patented features of the world-famous DEXBURY table.

This magic table is on display at the better furniture and Department stores. Delivered to your home for only $5750*.

*Write slightly higher at distant points

Here is a cozy magic table to be used in your living room, and then—lift leaves, turn top and extend to seat eight dinner guests. Larger size seating twelve available at slight additional cost. Sturdy con-struction, with beautiful solid mahogany top. DEXBURY buffet and DEXBURY dining chairs to match at correspondingly attractive prices.

ROCK OF AGES ADVISORY SERVICE
Department H-9, Barre, Vermont

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NAME.

ADDRESS.——___

THAT KNOW NO FADING

To the living, the finest of flowers speak an elo-quent language. To the departed, a Rock of Ages Memorial tribute endows the final word of regard with age-long beauty. Triple protection is afforded by the etched seal shown above, the Rock of Ages Everlasting Guarantee, and covering bond of the National Surety Corporation. Your nearby Author-ized Dealer will show you beautiful examples at prices ranging from a very modest figure for a small marker to family memorials from $120 to $200, $250 to $400 and $600, and up to $25,000 and more.

FREE—"How to Choose a Memorial"

For those unfamiliar with this vitally im-portant subject, our new informative book will supply needed hints on design, finishes, symbolism, etc. Fully illustrated. Write today; no obligation.

50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS

Names Imprinted—Amazing Values. 25 to 50, a, ., name cards; 15 to 25, a, a, name cards; 300, a, a, name cards; 600, a, a, name cards; $1.00—O-Cedar is undiluted—saves you money—as it cleans, polishes, pre-

erves your furniture, woodwork and floors.

O-Cedar

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Chrysanthemums perform new tricks
(Continued from page 20)

should open into a veritable water-fall varying in length and profusion with the age and variety of the plant. Superior varieties and specimens will hold their profusion of bloom for a month to six weeks.

Plants grown in semi-shade will have wiry stems from which all, or nearly all, the flowers open, the branches will hang and sway as gracefully as vines or ribbons. These are especially pleasing when suspended from trees, from pillars of porte-cochères or arbors, and from balconies. As house plants they can be placed to hang from mantels, pedestals, or niches; and indoors the flowers last even longer than when the plants are left outside.

If the plants are grown and trained in full sun, the stems will be woody and more brittle. Such plants require a light wire support lest the branches break under the weight of the blossoms. Their flowers may be draped in a thick blanket of color or arranged to decorate a twisted branch in the Oriental manner. The blanket effect is most luxurious, but not as airy and delicate as that produced by the plants grown in semi-shade; also the stiffer plant will not be as long or broad as one grown in semi-shade. The stiffer plant will generally medium sized, though some are about the size of a China flower, and star shaped. They are among the easiest to cascade. In fact, any bushy, floriferous, plant with strong, pliant stems, and attractive, lasting flowers is suited to this type of culture.

Bloms in spite of blizzards
(Continued from page 21)

ing some suggestions, he asked, "Where are you going to put it?"

I showed him the chosen site and was greatly relieved when he declared the location was a good one. Then he made a few measurements and said, "Our drafting department will make a tentative drawing and send you a blueprint for your rejection or approval."

Then he handed me a catalogue and left me dazed with visions of a huge expense in the offing.

The promised blueprint came and was followed by the greenhouse man with other plants embodying more changes in my liking. "But, what's all this going to cost?" I queried, desperately. When he handed me the figures, I was pleasantly surprised for the cost was within the amount I was at the moment prepared to pay, provided I did the construction work myself. As he material would come to me partially fitted, the wood-mem-
Facts on Window Costs Favor Aluminum Windows

Figure first from a "dollars and cents" standpoint. Be certain that quotations on other, less permanent windows include charges for installation, weather-stripping and painting. To your surprise, no doubt, you'll find that the first cost of Aluminum windows is but little more.

Yearly savings, too, can be credited to Aluminum windows; the expense of repeated protective paintings is eliminated. There's no rusting or rotting to require replacements of parts. Aluminum windows, made to fit at the factory, never need refitting to keep them operating smoothly.

Now add the extra enjoyment of living in the home. Aluminum windows are very attractive, and stay that way. Sash and frames are narrow, giving maximum glass area. Made of lightweight, closely-fitted Alcoa extruded parts, they are remarkably easy to open and close. There's no warping or swelling to interfere with their easy operation; no shrinkage to spoil their weather-tightness.

Before you complete plans for your new home, write for the free book, "Windows of Alcoa Aluminum." It lists the manufacturers of these windows, illustrates and describes their various types of windows. ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 1906 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The expense of repeated protective paintings is eliminated.

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"But, Bob, you're joking—I thought you didn't like the idea of linoleum in a living-room!"

"Well... I just wanted to see if you really wanted it."

"Oh, you're like all other men. You have to be shown. And don't you think this Armstrong Floor makes an ideal background for the rug? Best part of all, look at this bill—less than you thought a new floor would cost."

Husbands are like that. They may object at first to the idea of linoleum for the better rooms, but once they see how smart Armstrong Floors look, and how little they cost, they were "for it all the time!" Perhaps if a husband had to clean floors, he'd be even more enthusiastic. Once Armstrong's Linoleum is installed, the heavy work is ended. Just a daily dusting, an occasional washing, and freshening with Armstrong's Waxes is all the floor care needed. And if husbands spent most of their days at home, they'd also bless the cushioning comfort of Armstrong's Linoleum laid over felt. That, you know, is the only approved method for installing linoleum—cemented permanently in place over a warm, resilient felt lining. Besides warmth and comfort, it assures a floor that will last for years without ever needing refinishing.

If you can, take your husband with you when you see the new Armstrong Floors now showing at local stores. It's the best way to win him right from the start.

Be sure to look for the name Armstrong's on the back of the goods you buy.

FOR FINE FABRIC RUGS you can find no better background than a floor of Armstrong's Linoleum. Here the floor is Armstrong's Monobelle, No. 046, with a feature strip of Eggplant Linoleum, No. 47 bordering the fabric rug. List of furnishings will be sent free.

ROOMS TO REMEMBER when you decorate—full color portraits of all types of interiors—are yours if you write for "Beauty Hints for the Home Decorator." This new book helps you see in advance what your finished rooms will look like. Sent for 10¢ (outside U. S. A., 40¢). Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 3009 Pine Street, Lancaster, Pa. (Makers of cork products since 1860)

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Easy on Your Throat—Because "IT'S TOASTED"

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