The war is over?

Is it over, Mother?—No, your son was killed.
Is it over, little girl with the big blue eyes?—No, your daddy was killed.
Is it over, soldier?—No, you lost a leg.
Is it over, laborer with the horny hands?—No. You, and your children, and their children, and THEIR children must lay out their hard-earned dollars in taxes to pay for it!
So why do we cheer?
Only the fighting is over. Hearts will go on aching. And men will walk on crutches. And laborers will work and work, and pay and pay—for years. For years, and years, and years.
Let's not have another war.

What to do about it

Hysterical protests won't avert another war, any more than will "preparedness".

Civilization must build its own defense out of human reason and intelligence, properly organized and applied.

To every reasonable and intelligent man and woman in America goes the responsibility of doing his or her share to avert the coming war.

World Peaceways offers a practical plan of how you can help. Write for it. There is no obligation involved in your inquiry, except the obligation to your conscience and to your conviction that there must be no more wars. World Peaceways, Inc., 103 Park Ave., New York City.
IF YOUR HOME IS MORE THAN JUST A SHELTER

G-E Air Conditioning is a "natural"... for new houses or old

AIR CONDITIONING, as General Electric provides it, is not a luxury for the few, but a great advance in comfortable and healthful living available to the many. It's for well-built homes of any size, new or old.

It is so flexible that you can have equipment for one room only, a whole floor or the entire house. You can have winter air conditioning alone, or summer conditioning alone, or all year round.

If you have steam or hot water heat, you can air condition the entire first floor by removing downstairs radiators and installing distributing ducts in the basement, while continuing to heat upstairs rooms by existing radiators. In a warm-air heated house, existing ducts can frequently be used throughout. It is also possible to have air conditioning by means of compact G-E units requiring no ducts.

If you are building a new home or remodeling
you can have G-E Winter Air Conditioning for all rooms at cost comparable with that of a good automatic vapor heating system.

G-E Air Conditioning maintains the temperature and the degree of humidity you like best and thrive best in. The air is really comfortable, really clean, really circulated. Operation is economical. There is no experimenting when you have a G-E system. You can trust it just as you do any product bearing the General Electric name.

Go to experts for an expert job
Near you is a G-E Air Conditioning dealer. His men are G-E-trained air conditioning specialists. Backed by G-E resources, they assure you local responsibility for installation and service. They won't be satisfied until you are, and they'll make it their business to keep you satisfied.

Send now for the free, illustrated booklet telling the whole story. There isn't any season for air conditioning. Winter or summer, you're fit when the air is.

SEND FOR LATEST AIR CONDITIONING INFORMATION
It is readily concentrated in our new book, "The Home With Air Conditioning Stays Modern." Authoritative, practical, fully illustrated. Mail the coupon for your free copy, without obligation.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Air Conditioning Dept.
Div. 252 C, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York

Please send me, without cost or obligation, your new book, "The Home With Air Conditioning Stays Modern."

Name
Street Address
City State
A good address is half the battle, convenience and comfort accounts for the rest... the smart New Yorker's party-heat is East and South of Central Park... where you'll find the most desirable apartments, best restaurants and people you don't mind meeting in the elevators. The time to decide is... now—before half of Long Island surges back across the Bridge to grab off the few remaining bargains.

1125 Fifth Avenue
270 Park Avenue
277 Park Avenue
300 Park Avenue
310 Park Avenue

116 E. 53rd Street
27 rooms, 5 baths from $1,100
36-40 rooms, 4 baths from $2,000
8 rooms, 3 baths from $2,500
8 rooms from $3,800
103 E. 86th Street
36-40 rooms, 4 baths from $1,600

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street
Plaza 3-9200

A Word—
to those who know

People with an eye to saving you time, and with an essay to economy, are devising every stratagem known to art and science to get rid of the kinks. Each layout has been carefully departmentalized—sleeping, living and service quarters being divided into separate units and accessible from the foyer without trespass on any other division—and each revels in at least two exposures. Wood-burning fireplaces offer a feature of each living room. Joseph Milner.

On the southeast corner of 90th Street is 1111 Park Avenue with a wide variety of 6, 7, 8 and 9 room combinations. It would be very desirable indeed to find a more attractive 6 room layout than the one 1111 has to offer. The list of luxuries which it affords includes the salient splendors of the private elevator landing, from which one steps into a grander-sized foyer—the hub, so to speak, of this apartment which follows a more or less circular plan—the secret of its efficiency to the cross-ventilation. To the left of the foyer, near the entrance, are the two bedrooms, separated from the more public rooms by a private hall. Each has its own bath and considerably ample closet space. The living room, which measures 15% by 26 feet and boasts a fireplace, stands alone at the extreme end of the foyer. The remainder of the circle is composed of the dining room, and the service quarters—pantry, kitchen and maid's room. Tenants of this building are destined through the fresh air to the midtown section of the speedy new Madison Avenue buses.

Two blocks farther north is 1160 Park, on the southeast corner of 92nd Street, also with a tempting assortment of 6, 7, 8 and 9 room apartments. The vista, on entering any suite here, is truly impressive—the spacious galleries or entrance halls measuring approximately 30 by 20 feet—an index to the generous proportions of each one.

1220 Park Avenue has plenty of eye-appeal. Tall and trim, it stands on the very tip-top of Carnegie Hill at 95th Street, looking down, with pardonable hauteur, on the length of the avenue. In the extensive entrance hall, which is charmingly decorated, a suggestion of formality is nicely balanced with a well-bred restraint. The apartments themselves keep the promise of 1220's reception committee. Exceedingly proportioned, it is in the perfection of ideal that the rooms really excel. Beautifully paneled doors, hardware as thoughtfully chosen as if it were in a private home, and delicate moldings are part of the background waiting to enhance fine furniture. With only the two-story armory at the extreme entrance hall, which is charmingly decorated, a suggestion of formality is nicely balanced with a well-bred restraint. The apartments themselves keep the promise of 1220's reception committee. Exceedingly proportioned, it is in the perfection of ideal that the rooms really excel. Beautifully paneled doors, hardware as thoughtfully chosen as if it were in a private home, and delicate moldings are part of the background waiting to enhance fine furniture. With only the two-story armory at the extreme entrance hall, which is charmingly decorated, a suggestion of formality is nicely balanced with a well-bred restraint. The apartments themselves keep the promise of 1220's reception committee. Exceedingly proportioned, it is in the perfection of ideal that the rooms really excel. Beautifully paneled doors, hardware as thoughtfully chosen as if it were in a private home, and delicate moldings are part of the background waiting to enhance fine furniture.
him a bit less homesick for the wide-open spaces and help him forgive business for recovering and Dad for moving back to town. 31-45 Fifth Avenue is just opposite the park on the northeast corner of 95th Street, with more of those popular in-betweenish apartments we’ve been talking about. Of the 4, 5, 6 and 7 room suites here, the last two are especially desirable, each with the living room and a bedroom facing the greenward. The 7 room layout, in particular, is the kind one looks for and doesn’t often find. There’s its southwestern exposure that alone places it in a special class dear to the hearts of home-lovers and real estate copywriters. There are its closets—seven of them—enough to dazzle any woman, if she gives the slightest thought to dressing or furbishing. And finally, there’s the actual arrangement of the rooms which leaves nothing to be desired by any member of the family, not even the servants, for whom there are two easy bedrooms and a dining hall. Fred F. French.

For those who want a ringside seat with all the comforts of home at the exciting show that is the New York World talks about, there is 480 Park Avenue which stands on the corner of 58th Street where the smartest shows and the most distinguished dining and dancing places begin their glittering parade downtown. And of course there are the art galleries which cluster about this address, and Carnegie Hall just a few blocks across town on 57th Street. One can set one’s watch by the clock on the Grand Central Terminal building which is in plain view from the front door of 480 and within easy walking distance. Families of all sizes can be fitted into this building, with apartments of from 3 to 13 rooms—a special emphasis on the 6, 7 and 8 room combinations. Incidentally, the housekeeping facilities here rate with the best. Pesse & Filippis.

There’s a pleasant family air about Gramercy Park—a sense of permanence and security that brings out one’s latent sentimentality and pervades even the modern apartment houses in the neighborhood. Little boys with little dogs play in the neat little green emblems that grace this part of town Its name, protected from the world outside by a big iron gate that is always locked against intruders. Mothers walk to their favorite Fifth Avenue shops on brisk Fall days when small-town mothers are walking down Main Street. And fathers speed home in a few minutes from their offices in Wall Street or the midtown via the Lexington Avenue subway. A 6 room apartment overlooking the park in 60 Gramercy Park North is typical of the provisions made in this building for well-ordered family life. The arrangement of the bedrooms, especially, could not be more ideal when there are small children to be thought of. Utterly remote from the rest of the apartment they keep nursery routine peacefully separate from grown-up activities. Two baths and mobs of closets make for smooth-sailing, too. A huge foyer, living room with fireplace, dining room, maid’s room and kitchen complete this apartment. Clement Mewori.

Of course, there will always be a constant number of devotees of the abbreviated 1, 2, 3 and 4 room apartment—among them the “just-marrieds” both of whom, in the modern manner, are pursuing business careers. With a combined income that enables them to live, not quite luxuriously, but comfortably and amusingly, their budget can afford a three-room apartment at 335 East 68th Street and still show a balance large enough to maintain a maid to keep their interestingly busy lives from being cluttered up with housekeeping details. Mrs. Just-Married’s business training has heightened her natural feminine appreciation of efficiency features so that she will be especially pleased with the individual closets in the bedroom in which the respective wardrobes are filed away as neatly as the letters in her office. A guest closet is located in the foyer. Bedroom and living room are on opposite sides of the foyer, making for unusual privacy, and each has two windows overlooking 68th Street, through which breezes from the nearby East River wander during the summer. A wood-burning fireplace makes the living room a grand place to think about coming home in to winter, and its size—it is 20 feet long—lends its support to youthful hospitality. J. H. Taylor.

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Under the Roofs of Manhattan

Don't say we didn't warn you. The country club party is played by an immense swimming pool, that makes you glad you have a waistline to keep in trim, and by what looked to us like an acre of sun and chin-lifting wind on the 21st floor, known as the Marine Deck. As if all these features weren't altering enough, this building has its own colony of every kind of supply store—the butcher, the baker and their contemporaries—an element of convenience no young housekeeper could resist. 1 to 7 room apartments. Wm. A. White & Sons.

For the peace of mind of the bride who never was and never will be intrigued by housekeeping, who wants complete release from any such encumbrances, we suggest the apartment hotel. Take the Navarro over on west 59th Street, for example, with its flawless service and its cozy little 1, 2 and 3 room apartments looking north over Central Park—a perfect honeymoon setting, incidentally. If one wishes to avoid the nervous strain of furniture buying, or if the old mind is still in the process of making itself up on the type of decoration it prefers, the management of the Navarro will come to the rescue with a complete furnished apartment. All one has to do is bring over the door. In case one should care to dabble in domesticity once in a while, there are provisions for cooking in every apartment, an electric refrigerator and a regiment of cabinets to keep equipment in. Trans-Rogo Realty.

WHERE?
HOW BIG?
HOW MUCH?

WHERE means a whole lot when you want a New York apartment—and the smartest locations are all apt to be reserved far in advance . . . But sometimes there are tremendously desirable places to be snapped up—if you know your way around.

HOW BIG narrows the field. But occasionally the exact size and the precise spot click—if you're one of these perpetual qui-rivets.

HOW MUCH is a stickler for a lot of us—if we're fussy. But even this might iron itself out—under the proper auspices.

IF YOU'RE THINKING OF MOVING, why not write your specifications for the new place at the top of this ad, sign your name and address and mail it to:

APARTMENT INFORMATION SERVICE
Condit Nast Publications, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City
Manhattan Nights

Commuters' Hours...

Sweeping acres are all very fine—but not when you crawl back on the 1:15. You used to keep up a town apartment, too—and pleasure was pleasure, not pain.

Nowadays, when they say, "Have you seen Such-and-such a play, danced at the So-and-So . . ." you gracefully change the subject. You haven't. You probably won't. It takes too much out of you.

You gave up your stance in the center of things—and lost out on your savoir faire. Your chic isn't what it was. Even when you go all out for expensive clothes, you don't get the old effect. You miss the fine points, because your eyes have slowed up. They say, "She's gone off—and put on weight. He's older . . ."

Maybe it's false economy to bury yourself in the country so long that you cease to shine in New York.

Why Not Take a Town Apartment?

Apartment rates have dropped, since you moved out. Why not look the new lists over? A large place, where you can entertain the friends you've missed. A small pied a terre, as adjunct to your country house. Page any of the undersigned to find you just what you want.
Cockers for Sport and Play

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Kennel Departments of TheConéd Next Magazines believe that first-class dogs at prices justified by what the buyer receives and the breeder expended are the health policy. We know that right breeding and right raising cost money; and that they are necessary if the purchaser is to derive maximum satisfaction from the dog he buys. We therefore believe it a duty to our readers to accept no advertising from breeders who make a practice of charging less than the $50 which we consider to be a fair minimum price for the right sort of puppy.

The story of the Cocker Spaniel, called in Latin Hispaniolus, is rich in romance and historical interest. Since earliest times, authors, composers and artists have paid tribute to Cocker Spaniels in word, music and painting. Chaucer in 1388 wrote Wif of Bath Prologue, and used the simile: "For after a Spayncl she wol on him lepe", proving, incidentally, that the Cocker Spaniel was known in England at least five hundred and forty-five years ago.

Touching and sentimental ballads that have come down through the ages concern the love, kindness and affection for which the Cocker Spaniel is known, and artists Gabore have made this breed immortal in paintings that are famous. For instance, there are several paintings by Howitt, 1750-1822, the one by James Ward, R. A., 1749-1859; the painting by John Singleton Copley, R. A., 1737-1815, depicting the children of George III of England and their Spaniels, a painting of rare beauty and color, and accurate in detail; and others equally interesting and valuable.

It is interesting to note in looking at these paintings that the physical characteristics of the Cocker Spaniel are today as they were four or five hundred years ago, and it is undoubtedly true that the breed has retained its mental vigor. This is truly remarkable, and proves that this breed has character and temperament that are built on a firm foundation; it is a tribute to those who have bred and exhibited these dogs since early days.

Undoubtedly, four or five hundred years hence, the Cocker Spaniel will still be in all respects the dog he is today. The truth of this prediction is indicated somewhat in the demand for the Cocker Spaniel as a house pet and companion, and the extent to which this breed is exhibited. It is rare that the Cocker Spaniel does not lead in numbers of entries at most of the dog shows—a fact which, continuing as it does, clearly augurs well for the future, as well as the present of the breed.

There is something about this breed that at once appeals to our sympathy, and no man can own one and not feel constantly on the alert to defend it from abuse, slander or misrepresentation. There is no other dog that will win one's affection so completely, and hold it so firmly. A new Spaniel puppy may never replace, in its owner's heart, some favorite old Setter or Pointer, but it will be sure to find a place there, and hold it, too, against all comers.

When the shooting season closes, the hunting season opens; and the Cocker Spaniel is available at all times to serve his master with his usual alertness and enthusiasm. The dogs are spirited, affectionate and most responsive to training. The Cocker Spaniel is a family pet grace, and a hunting companion of the highest order.

Scottish Terriers

Scottish Terriers are intelligent, hardy, and alert to defend their owners from abuse, slander or misrepresentation. They are spirited, affectionate, and most responsive to training. The Cocker Spaniel is a family pet and a hunting companion of the highest order.
Cocker Spaniels

The smallest of an extensive Spaniel family used for work with the gun. They have been developed into all-round gun dogs, suitable to any kind of sport.

Cockers are most noble and faithful guardians of your property and person. They are the handiest little companions of the whole dog race. They ask for but little room, little care. Their worth cannot be told in dollars and cents. With young children no dog in the world is as understanding. Cockers should weigh not under 18 or more than 24 pounds. They may be solid or parti-color, namely—black, red, cream, black and white, liver and white or roan.

The following reliable breeders of Cocker Spaniels have stock for disposal at this time:

BLACKSTONE KENNELS, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.
CHUGGY ROCKFORD COCKER KENNELS, Phoenix, Maryland
Mr. & Mrs. Waters S. Davis, Jr., 10 Rochelle Rd., Larchmont, N. Y.
GRANOEAK KENNELS, Box #644, Wilmington, Delaware
HICKORY HILL KENNELS, Pleasantville, New York
LYNNDALE KENNELS, Route #4, Mansfield, Ohio
NONQUIT KENNELS, R. D. #4, Norristown, Penna.
NORTHWOOD KENNELS, 211 Bradley Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
SAYE & SELLE KENNELS, Old Lyme, Connecticut
TOKALON KENNELS, West Harley, New York

Alderman Safe & Select Kennels

PUGS OF SIGVALE
Reasonable priced pug puppies in fawn or black.
Mrs. Sarah Walter Libertyville Illinois

BULLTERRIERS
Lealry . . . Protection Puppies and grown stock are available. COMBROOK KENNELS
Phanomenal Y. Bonnie Montrale, N. J.

PUGS

of Sigvale

REASONABLE PRICED PUGS IN FAUNO OR BLACK

Combrook Kennels

Puppies and grown stock are available.

TOKALON KENNELS

NEW YORK

GREAT DANES

The Great Dane excels as a watch dog and guardian of property, a gentle and faithful companion. Great Danes combine "nobility, size, power and elegance."

Great Danes come in a wide range of colors—fawn—light yellow to deep golden tan, brindle—same ground color with black stripes, blue—light gray to deep slate. Antigone—pure white ground with all black or all blue patches of medium size, and solid black. Males not less than 28 inches at shoulder and females not less than 24 inches.

The following reliable breeders of Great Danes have stock for disposal:

BRAE TARN DANE KENNELS, Glenville, Connecticut
BIDGEREST KENNELS, Box 26, Route 1, Pasadena, California
WALNUT HALL KENNELS, Doneraile, Kentucky
WARRENDANE KENNELS, 299 Madison Avenue, New York City

GREAT DANES

BRED IN KENTUCKY

BY ONE OF AMERICA'S LEADING KENNELS

Puppies, youngsters and grown dogs of both sexes representing the best strains of American-bred and imported Great Danes.

WALNUT HALL KENNELS, REG.
MR. AND MRS. DARKNESS EDWARDS
DONERAIL, KENTUCKY

LEARDITE DOG COLLAR

Its own pressure makes it the only Humane Collar. Commercial grades have been known to tear or cut. Made in three sizes of eight links—2. 4. and 5. To cut the pulling power of your dog. Best quality leather—black, brown, green or red. SEND EXACT MEASUREMENT OF DOG'S NECK, PLUS $5.00. Post office for $5.00. Send with check or money order. 24 inch circumference, $1.00. 4 inch circumference, $1.25. 5 inch circumference, $1.50. 6 inch circumference, $1.75.

No mailing.


THE DOG MART OF HOUSE & GARDEN

AUGUST, 1935
into the cellar, not strange cats into the back yard; your peaches and melons ripen before they are stolen, and burglars do not tamper with your locks and window-catches. If anything goes wrong about the place, the little Cocker is almost always the first one to notice it, and the almost human way in which he comes to you—of which certain notes in the heart which do not vibrate too often. They are the handiest little companions of the whole dog race. They ask for a bit of room, little food and little care, yet in return they give a value tangible only to those who know, to love and appreciate a good and faithful dog. Their worth can not be told in dollars and cents.

I know of no other breed of dog so generally useful and worthy a man's companionship at all times and places, in town or country. Although I have not had personal experience on all game, yet from close study of their ways and methods, and a knowledge of their great intelligence, I am sure they would not be out of place whether one hunts ducks or squirrels, voles, rabbits, partridges, pheasants, woodcocks or wild turkeys. I know the Cocker and am not afraid to say that he can make himself more or less useful on any game that is hunted; and unless a sportsman confines himself to some game to which another breed of dog is better adapted, there is no more useful dog for him to own than a bright, active, intelligent Cocker Spaniel.

The Cocker Spaniel today weighs from 18 to 24 pounds. He is a neat headed, wide-awake, serviceable-looking little dog, with an expression of great intelligence—short in body when viewed from above, yet standing out over ground for one of his inches upon strong, straight front legs, with wide, muscular quarters, suggestive of immense power, especially when viewed from behind. A downward tendency in front he ought not to possess, but should stand well up at the shoulders, like the clever little sporting dog that he is. Massive in appearance by reason of his sturdy build, powerful quarters and strong, well-honed limbs, he should, nevertheless, impress one as being a dog capable of considerable speed combined with great powers of endurance and in all his movements should be quick and merry, with an air of alertness and a carriage of head and stem suggestive of an inclination to work. Altogether, a dog of obvious ability, and adaptable to meeting many different conditions.

The color and markings are blacks which should be jet black, and reds, livers, etc., should never be "washy" shades, but good, sound colors. White on the chest of self-colors, while objectionable, should not disqualify.

C. E. Harbison

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**Cockers for Sport and Play**

(Continued from Page 9)
**DO YOU UNDERSTAND YOUR DOG?**

To begin with, you must remember that life to your dog is one big smell or rather a series of smells. Your world is made up largely of what you see, because sight is your most complete sense. Your dog has poor eyes. He has to rely on his nose. Consequently, to him, you are not five feet nine, dark-haired, with aeo to which men are deaf. Mainly, smell and sound make up life for your dog. Such things as cigarette smoke and jarring noises may be to him the heights of irritation. His reaction to certain music and notes is particularly interesting. He seems to dislike them and to be attracted by them simultaneously. Space for a dog is two-dimension- al and he can fully appreciate only one division of time—of course. He has a memory, but not the sort that enables him to appreciate the past. It is a good one, however. This is because canine memory is very definitely associ- ative. A dog wags his tail on meeting an old friend because he knows that a good time goes with that smell. Similarly, when traveling cases are brought out and a holiday is afoot, he is glad; not because he reasons that trunks mean packing and packing means going away but because such disturbances and unhappiness are linked up in his mind.

A very powerful force in a dog's life is instinct and he often is un- consciously condemned in it. It may seem greedy when he hoards all available food as his ancestors taught him, or cowardly when he attacks a chained dog, but he can no more help these things than a man can prevent himself sneezing or going to sleep.

Remember that your dog con- nects you with all that is wonder- ful. You are at the hub of his universe. He cannot understand your indignation and other trou- bles, but your blues are his blues.

He appreciates your kind actions beyond words, but an undeserved harsh word is unsold misery for him. As if to compensate for his eyes, a dog has a sixth sense, which man has never had, or has lost. A dog sees into the heart at once. No assumed bearing deceives him. He knows a man for good or bad even before he has smelt him. Happy is the wife of a man whom dogs love.

**GLOVERS**

*THE WORLD'S FINEST DOG FOOD*  
HORSE MEAT  
OR BEEF

_A place for your dog to romp. Quickly erected, move anywhere. Legs push in ground, ends clip together. Shipped f.o.b. Buffalo on receipt of check. Send 65c for booklet._

BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO.  
475 Terrace • Buffalo, N. Y.

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**NEMA**  
(TETRACHLOORETHYLENE C.T.)  
WORM CAPSULES

effectively remove  
Large Roundworms and Hookworms  
Tea-colored, safe, easy to administer  
Helps keep your dog thrifty!  
*For Free booklet write to Desk N-174 Animal Industry Dept._

PARKE, DAVIS & Co., Detroit, Mich.  
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

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**GLOVERS ANIMAL MEDICINES**

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**FREE WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 632 on the practical removal of worms in Dogs of all breeds and ages. FOR DOGS**

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**FLEISCHMANN'S**  
IRRADIATED DRY YEAST for DOGS

_Oh, for some SKIP-FLEA_  

Sergeant's Skin-Flea Spray kills fleas and  
keeps your dog's coat in fine condition.  
Skip-Flea Powder doesn't irritate, no itchy skin fleas. It kills them quickly. Sold by retail and in cgs.  
Free Copy of "Sergeant's Dog Book" on the care of dogs.  
Our Free Advice Dept. will answer questions about your dog's health and care.  
Feed Sergeant's Dog Food for strength.

POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP.  
1150 West Broad St., Richmond, Va.
**NATIONAL TENNIS**

August again—and interest in tennis reaches its height with the National Championships at the West Side Tennis Club and the West Side Tennis Club. The Men’s, Women’s, Mixed, Veterans and Father’s and Son’s events will be held at the West Side Tennis Club. The Men’s, Women’s and Miss Helen Jacobs of California, the present titleholders, will be on hand to defend their championships laurels.

**LAKE GEORGE**

The Katskill Bay Yacht Club on Lake George will hold its Annual Regatta the second week in August. There will be competition in two classes of boats, and the prize money will be increased. The regatta will be followed by the Annual Ball and the Hotel Willard Cups.

**NEW YORK**

Newport, Rhode Island’s fashionable resort, bustles with activity in August. Besides the private social functions on the numerous estates, there are many events of public interest. Cornelia Otis Skinner will hold her famous dramatic sketches in the Rogers High School Auditorium on August second. Newport’s Annual Flower Show will take place in the Rogers High School, August 7, 8 and 9—elaborate displays will be entered by many of the summer residents. On the ninth, the New York Yacht Club fleet, in a fine annual cruise, will arrive in Newport Harbor. The King’s and Astor Cup Races will be held off Brentwood at this time. On the following day the Annual Ball will be held. The scene—“Glen Farms.”

Every Wednesday during the season one of the residents throws open his garden to the public for charity. The beneficiary is the Civic League of Newport.

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tion of the "Morning Star" pattern, it
is trimmed with a deep fringe made
by Kentucky mountain women with
the tools of their great grandmothers.
$7.50. by 78 1/2 inches. $12.50. Laura
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Take a bit of provincial gaiety above will
have a restorative effect on one of those
sunny rustic dining rooms that are be­
ginning to look a little sun-streaked about
this time. The place mat is plaid flannel,$
8.00 a dozen. Italian pottery plate in
cream, yellow and brown, $2.40 a dozen.
SOLD walnut plate, $8.00 a dozen. Onion
soup dish, 89.75 a dozen. Bottles, $2.75.
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Two cigarettes in the dark need a
chaperone like the substantial-looking
ash-tray above. This bright new inven­
tion takes a firm grip on its charges, so
that high winds on the terrace won't
send them scampering out of sight, and
puts them out when they burn to the
edge of the tray. In red, white, blue,
black, green or yellow pottery. Cork
and other flowers that wave their flags over a memorial garden and planted it the first year a monument would satisfy him. The memorial graph is written to commend the memory of a chaser would feel the occasion merited a health ceremony. The modern realtor might well try out raised to recall an obscure farm boy who went the countryside throngs to see this living beauty, his acreage.

And all through the Springtime, the mail route and devotes himself to the permitted more Tulips. Today he has given up he would erect for that boy must be the work of his own hands. He set aside a part of his place for a memorial garden and planted it the first year with a few Tulips. The garden grew and he planted more Tulips. Today he has given up the rural zone and devotes himself to the perfect cultivation of the hundred-thousand bulbs and other flowers that wave their flags over his acreage. And all through the Springtime, the countryside throngs to see this living beauty, raised to recall an obscure farm boy who went to the War.

August

Now summer's treasure lies confessed,
In ruby, topaz, amethyst—
In purple grape and crimson plum
In sunflower and delphinium.

Down every road, by every gate,
The costly caregues pass or wait.
While waifs of haze in wind and sun
Ride like a ruksh gibbon,

And similes hot in August moons
Are gleaming hosts of gold doulhous.

—ROSE HENDERSON

Midsummer

There is a moment when the tides of Time,
August, sublime,
Pause in their rush, and of their own free will,
Stand strangely still.

It is as though the Summer knew,
Under the wide sky's canopy of blue,
That the green world had reached a peak of power,
Perfection in each flower,
And now would rest for but one indolent hour.
So Eve and Adam must have paused awhile,
Watched the rush season smile.

And seen the grass and trees for many a mile
Stand motionless within their Eden bower.

—CHARLES HANSOW TOWNE

New series.

In this issue we present the first article of a series which will cover in thorough, searching fashion all of the various mechanical, building and finishing features that enter into the make-up of the modern house. Air conditioning is this month's topic, and to it we have devoted 12 profusely illustrated pages, made up as a special section of the magazine. In September we will take up the matter of points and painting.

Nine letters.

A loving reader in Lawrence, Kansas, reports that she and her friends take their old copies of House & Garden, cut out beautiful pictures and beautiful advertisements, and make them into scrap books which they distribute to children in a local hospital. ... Lawrence Stern once said that "Poverty of Spirit is worse than poverty of purse." These ladies in Lawrence seem endowed with a wealth of splendid spirit.

Up from a Water Lily. There is great talk today about the use of structural glass and of ferro-cement building generally, but very little praise is given the man who first dared use it. A wreath, then, to Sir Joseph Paxton.

He was gardener to the Duke of Devonshire and one of the Duke's desires was to raise a Victoria Regia, the gigantic Water Lily with leaves so large and so braced that a child could stand on them. In order to house this Paxton built a greenhouse of iron and glass. This greenhouse gave him the hint for the Crystal Palace, which he designed for the Exhibition of 1851, and from the ribs of the Water Lily leaf he learned how to brace and support the vast expanse of glass roof.

Paxton also proposed to speed up the growth of the Lily by subjecting it to electric light for three hours morning and evening. This was in 1848—thus antedating our present fooling of hens and plants by a full three-quarters of a century.

Undying the Victorian. The Victorian age, someone remarked, was a period when the most common utensils of ordinary use—even tea strainers and such—were "tortured with decoration." Evidently those who made them were determined that their products should not look what they were. The modern designer in stripping off the fancy work is equally determined to make their products look what they are.

Hearts and Flowers. Life seemed a little less grim and unrelenting when we discovered that (A) there is now being made an odorless insoluble paint, (B) that a manufacturer is contemplating the production of glass bathtubs in a big way, (C) that in order to make the photograph which forms the cover this month some sixty kitchen utensils were assembled out of which Anton Bruch chose only four. They came from Lewis & Conger and Hammerach Schlemmer. The eggs, we believe, came from a barred Plymouth Rock and (D) for the edification of that proverbial Plymouth Rock we can recite the following lines written by one Higgins, an 18th century satirist—

The feathered race with pinions skim the air,
Not so the married and still less the bear.

Pony troubles. Root and stem rot in Peonies is one of those problems about which it is perfectly easy to start a first-class war wherever two or more enthusiasts get together. When all is said and done, it is probably true that Bordeaux mixture is the best artificial control for the trouble, but that the real remedy is to be found in correct setting and general treatment—not too deep planting, only moderate amounts of well matured manure, and fresh, healthy soil.
Prefabrication and the bath

Among the new tendencies seen in bathrooms is a system of prefabricated panels, each containing a unit of equipment ready to install. A number of these units comprise the finished room. The system was designed by George Sakier for The Accessories Company, Inc., division of American Radiator Company. This room is further described in the text
TWO years ago in its August number House & Garden de­
duced the goldfish on the bathroom wall. Up to that time
bathrooms had been breaking out into a nautical rash. Not
alone goldfish, but all manner of deep sea life found a place
in this alibutionary decoration. Owners of new bathrooms and
their decorators apparently felt some close connection between
the water in the sea and the water in tubs and were moved to
set the symbols of that relationship where all and sundry might
see them. This type of symbolic decoration found its counter-
part in the dining room, where people insisted on spotting the
walls with portraits of viands, fruit, game and scenes of eating.

In the course of deriding this sort of thing, House & Garden
hinted that the elaborately decorated bathroom would soon
pass out of style. We can now say that it is well gone. The new
trend in bathrooms is architectural. Chi-chi decoration is on
its way out. No longer will the populace gape in wonderment,
as it once did, at the bathroom of a contemporary stage favorite,
who covered not only the floor with a deep pile carpet but also
the walls and ceiling.

This does not mean that bathrooms will be wholly without
decoration or lack any of the Sylaritic comforts to which we
have become accustomed. Indeed, even glass bathtubs are
being manufactured, although their present cost puts them
out of the range of the ordinary purse. Colored glass, etched
or in plain panels, is being used in architectural forms and the
new metals, newer washable wall coverings, together with
linoleum and cork. These matters we shall discuss in detail
as we study the pictures. Our first interest is captured by the
bathroom portrait shown opposite.

The charming burgundy and yellow bathroom shown in the
color photograph is a prefabricated bathroom. The bath,
shower and lavatory panels, beautifully finished in rich bur-
gundy, arrived via truck at our studio completely equipped
with all of the usual fixtures and conveniences and a few
added attractions—an inlaid floor of Armstrong's Linotile,
wall paper from Frederic Blank, a Marlex bath set, Para
shower curtains from Macy's and mirrored bottles from W. &
J. Sloane. The bath and fixtures were designed by George
Saxier for the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. The
workmen locked the separate sections together, the paper
hanger hung paper on the adjacent walls, the plumber went
through his regulation mysteries—and behold: we had a
finished room in less time than it takes to write this article.

And you can do the same in your home, whether it's a new
house you are building, or the one you are living in, or an old
country house that you are remodeling.

Whether you embrace the idea of prefabrication with the
whole-hearted enthusiasm of the modernist, or look upon it
as the death-knell of architecture with a capital A, you will
accept the basic axiom of prefabrication: that certain things
can be done more cheaply and better in the factory than elsewhere.
And as long as we are going to be the victims of the Machine Age
we might at least get all of the advantages of it.

The completely prefabricated house is already launched on its
career. What its fate will be remains to be seen. Another approach to prefabrication is known
as "prefabrication by panels," of which the bathroom on the
color page is an example. This method of prefabrication by
panels is simply a system of wall segments or panels, each
complete in itself, finished in color ready for use—fitted with
all its essential fixtures and ready to erect. These panels may
be used separately, as each is complete in itself, or they may
be joined to one another to make a part of a room or an entire
room. And then these rooms may, if desired, be joined together
to form the nucleus of a house. The particular arrangement
of each room and the arrangement of the rooms together follow
the desire and needs of the house. Neither affects the rest of
the house or its exterior, which remains the architect's or owner's prerogative to complete as he likes—modern or classic—
built via prefabrication or otherwise.

This type of prefabrication has all of the mechanical and
economic advantages of prefabrication. It represents, like the
automobile, the best value that modern machinery and quantity
production permit, and yet has a flexibility and adaptability
that permits a wide use and one so varied that there is little
danger of standardization in its use in the home.

In the bathroom shown in the color photograph we chose to
use the system in its simplest form, that is, part of the room in
panels and the balance in a wall paper to carry out our own
decorative scheme. The paper we chose was in this case wash-
able, but it didn't have to be waterproof, because the panels
themselves fully protect the walls from enthusiastic splashing.
All the joints, including those around the fixtures, are perma-
nently leak-proof: there will be no ugly cracks to patch up
later. You can even turn a fire-hose on them (if you have one
around) and not a drop will leak through.

With the wealth of beautiful papers, wall linoleums and
other wall coverings to choose from, an infinite variety of beau-
tiful and individual rooms can be made to suit. The panels
come in an interesting range of stock colors designed to har-
moneize with the colors of the existing fixtures on the market,
and to permit many combinations with existing wall materials.
It is, however, a very simple matter to have these finished in
your own color, and it will be a comfort to know that you are
not wedded forever to your present color scheme, for you can
readily have the panels refinished at a very small cost.
If you are not predisposed toward the fabricated bathroom, your fancy may turn to some of the more modern wall and floor treatments and to the newer fixtures.

Both in the choice of materials for walls and floors and the use of them, the architectural influence is apparent. Wall coverings are definitely sturdy and serviceable. In addition to washable wall papers, structural glass and wax on linoleum are the most favored. The immaculate gleaming surface and the opalescent colors of the glass offer a variety of interesting schemes. The linoleums, both in plain colors and in marbled effects, have an adaptability and a quality that are well suited to the walls of bathrooms created in the practical, modern mood. The new lines of waterproof wall papers carry a number of designs projected for the purpose of adding color and gaiety to these utilitarian interiors.

Inlaid composition floors, especially designed to meet the requirements of each space, make it possible to have floors of individuality. The surface, when waxed and polished, is easy to keep clean and is thoroughly practical.

There is a commendable compactness about the newer fixtures that saves space. Recessed tubs are provided with convenient ledges. Lavatories have backs that serve as towel bars attached, such as that shown in the sketch from the Kohler Company.

The most pronounced change is found in the treatment beneath the wash bowl. For some years now this area has been held sacrosanct. Here was displayed the open plumbing—as though it were an achievement of civilization: evidently plumbers, lusting for repair jobs, believed in open plumbing openly arrived at. Boxing in this area was a definite step backward to the pre-historic sanitation of Early Victorian times. Alert manufacturers have changed their notions recently and a cabinet is added beneath the basin, as will be observed in the example by the Crane Company. This not alone makes the fixture appear as a piece of furniture, but also provides space for storage of towels, cleaners and extra toilet articles.

Enclosures for showers range from the luxurious and already familiar glass paneling to the newest and convenient shower bar made by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company for its square, angle bathtub. The bar is telescopic and is hooked on the wide wall when not in use. When required, you unhook it and pull rod and curtain to full length, hook it on the opposite wall. In the sketch it is shown with a Kleinert camera print shower curtain by Steichen.

The gay rugs and bath sets shown at the top of page 17 are some of the newest accents in bathroom colors. These include a Ret Kac washable rug selected at Lord & Taylor, a monogrammed Vigorub set from Mosse, a fringed Wai-Tuft rug found at Mary's, and the new Martex leaf design from the same shop, a dove gray bath set from McCutcheon and a green and yellow Cannon ensemble from B. Altman & Company. Add to these gay bottle sets and even the most severely architectural bathroom will not lack its stimulating spots of color.

Indeed, though architectural, the newest bathroom can have all the color the heart can wish. At the head of this page, for example, is a smart bath in the newer materials and colors. The walls are wainscotted in Armstrong's Linowall—pale blue in a tile effect. Above this is a Thibaut paper in pale blue with a green plaid bow-knot design. On the floor is Armstrong's Jaspe linoleum laid in three stripes—orchid, heather and blue. The dressing table top is blue linoleum inlaid with a green bow-knot design. The lavatory, from Standard Sanitary, is intriguingly named Claire de Lune blue. A green bench is covered in blue Cellophane, and the curtains are blue Celanese bound in green and tied back with green plaid bows.

On the opposite page is a bathroom in the home of Mrs. Carl Eyman at Stamford, Conn., in which cream Carrara glass outlined with black covers part of the walls; the others being pink plaster. The latter harmonizes with the pale pink porcelain tub. The color scheme of the bathroom in the home of Allan J. McIntosh at Port Washington, L. I., is purposely cool and serene. Tate & Hall, the decorators, selected pale blue walls and ceiling, with a design of dark blue-green and touches of color in the flowers. Curtains are white taffeta with blue-green fringe. The same scheme is found in the white marble floor and dado and the blue-green (Continued on page 72)
The bathroom to the left has a blue, white and blue-green scheme, green patterned pale blue walls, white curtains and green fringe and white marble floor and dado. The textured rug is white with green fringe.
Every man the master of his own house

Just about the time sundry and jubilant writers are declaring that the family patriarch is a figure of the past, never to be revived, that ancient head of the house manages to be resurrected in a new guise. Some of us have memories long enough to recall several of his incarnations.

There was the ancient head of the house, sometimes a parent, often a grandparent, who directed the family through its various ramifications in a first-class, high-handed, Old Testament over style. At his word everyone, from wife to smallest child, trembled. Some trembled and obeyed. Others just trembled. This type of patriarch was fairly well in the discard by the time our gracious Queen celebrated her diamond jubilee, a time that in this country corresponded with the administration of William McKinley.

His immediate successor was the pater familias, a gentler soul, who tried by sweet persuasion and often by example to make his children go the way they should. His aim in life seemed to be a desire to live peacefully with those about him and to exercise stern measures only when the most extreme circumstances drove him to them. He began the style of playing games with his children, a habit that his successor, in turn, raised to a magnificent accomplishment.

The gentle pater familias was too sweet and lovable a figure ever to thrive for long in the harsh ways of an unruly world. The war came. Many a father was lost and many a father knew the dark hours of secret and bitter tears. And many a father, too, watched, helpless to curb it, his apparent dethronement from a position of respect in his family. Of the innumerable evils the war bred and scattered on all sides, none was more disconcerting, none more difficult to cope with than the air of apparent insolent independence that flamed youth displayed at this time. Eventually the flame burned out and from the ashes rose a new order.

This evolution of the family life was abetted in queer ways by thirteen arid years of Prohibition. If the war had caused a parent to struggle for his place in the family sun, Prohibition brought influences that overshadowed him even more. It set a pretty stiff test for parents—not alone a test of their control over their children but also a test of their control over themselves. From this era we are just now emerging. Many a parent who could stand correction by his own offspring is beginning to realize that domestic mastery is more than a matter of age and position. The copybook gods, as Mr. Kipling calls them, rise up to taunt a parent with a fact time nor custom can ever stale, that the first rule for the head of the house is to set an example.

Each new generation of youth seems to develop a new kind of parent, for parents are as much "brought up" by their children as children by their parents. Unfortunately, the education of some parents is finished too late. There is, for example, the doting parent who vows his sons and daughters will never be obliged to work as hard as he and their mother had to, and he sets out to make life just one sweet song for them. Just about the time the singing begins, he realizes that it was all a mistake.

At the present moment we are waist deep in a highly mechanized age, nor can anyone say how much deeper our lives will be involved by the ingenuity of man to invent machines. At first glance this would seem not to impinge on the obligations and privileges of the head of a house except for his ability to pay for the machines and to keep them going. The new patriarch finds himself surrounded by a multitude of dish-washers, refrigerators, air-conditioning systems, heaters into which he doesn't have to shovel coal and from whose pits he doesn't have to trundle ashes. All of these are a new challenge to parents. He soon ceases to be the head of the house if he doesn't understand how they work and how to work them. Since their purpose is to save labor and at the same time make for greater domestic comfort, it is up to him to see that they fulfill their purposes. The contemporary parent is master of the machines in his home.

There was a time when the parent who wanted to build a house handed that arduous and exacting business over to an architect. Apart from an expression of the number and size of rooms he wanted and the general style of the house, he did not concern himself with the details of its construction. The interest in machines that the head of the house has acquired has now extended to a marked curiosity about building materials. While not for a moment would he presume to invade the architect's field, his curiosity may lead him to bring information which the architect will find immensely valuable. It will also give him a new standing in his household. He assumes a new responsibility. Just as in former times he was most watchful over the influences that entered his home, so long as he dared to call himself master of it, today he is equally careful about the materials that go to make up his house and the various types of machinery with which it is equipped.

This is coming a long way indeed from the Old Testament patriarch, it is even quite a distance from the lovable pater familias and even from the bewildered post-war and Prohibition parent. Nevertheless, it gives a parent both a new chance and a new consolation. A new chance in that he has a fresh rôle as master of his house. A consolation in that, while he may not always be able to control his offspring, he can, if he understands the machinery in his home, make it function as he pleases. Any man who can figure out the workings of all the machinery that is now essential to the complete modern home well deserves to be a hero even in his own family circle.
Birch sycamore and birch make the attractive modern English table. A cool summery effect is achieved by the novel flower arrangement—a style now the vogue in London. The Celadon green china, decorated with a tracery of silver, is called “Marriage” and was designed by Ernest Procter. The silver is Towle’s “Aristocrat”. Setting by Derek Patmore for B. Altman & Co.
ALL-ELECTRIC KITCHEN

ALL-GAS KITCHEN
Kitchens of today, built for tomorrow

On the opposite page are two kitchens that while paralleling each other in efficiency and completeness of equipment are diametrically opposed in the choice of the force that makes the wheels go 'round. Electricity does the work in the General Electric kitchen at the top of the page, and gas runs the American Gas Association’s kitchen below it. Note in electric kitchen how lights are positioned above all work-surfaces.

The sketches on the opposite page show the latest type medium-size Kelvinator electric refrigerator, the new Westinghouse automatic electric range, the same company’s thermostatically controlled “Adjust-o-matic” Roaster, and a large-size Kohler cabinet-sink.

At the top of this page is the Armstrong Cork Company’s linoleum kitchen, so named because not only is its floor of linoleum but its dado as well, done in Armstrong’s new “Linowall.”

To the right is the thoroughly modern kitchen of a residence in Stratmoor-at-Manhasset, Long Island. Here the walls are tiled and the floor is linoleum. Further details about these splendidly equipped kitchens will be found on page 72.
In New York
Variations on the theme of blue enrich the dining room of the residence of Mrs. Russell Cecil. Walls are silver, glazed with periwinkle blue. Outside curtains are midnight blue taffeta and draw curtains campanula taffeta. The rug is plum and the accessories crystal and silver. These colors are repeated in the overmantel painted by Robert Pichenot and Dart Thorne.

The drawing room is a mixture of furniture periods and unusual color schemes built around a Coromandel screen. Some pieces are Venetian, some Spanish, some French Regency. Rose Cumming, decorator.

Contrasting with these vivid colors are the two white rooms opposite, in the apartment of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall. Glass frames dining room mantel and overmantel mirror, before which stands a pair of white plaster masques by Jean Frank. Directoire table and chairs are fruitwood. An old Savonnerie rug in white, beige, green, blue and pink gives the drawing room color scheme. Walls are painted old white. Some pieces upholstered in white, others in whites and green-blue of the rug. Ruby Ross Wood, decorator.
TYPICAL TUDOR TYPE CHIMNEY

SIMPLE CHIMNEY-POTS ON ORNATE CHIMNEY

ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE TYPE

ENGLISH TYPE CHIMNEYS OF VARIED DESIGN
The smoke goes up the chimney if—

By Thomas Hamilton Ormsbee

The building of proper chimneys and hearths slowly evolved through the centuries, but it was not till the late 18th Century that this masonic lore was codified and explained scientifically. The man who did this was born Benjamin Thompson on March 26, 1753 at North Woburn, Massachusetts, but is today known best as Count Rumford of the Holy Roman Empire. Rumford was the original name of Concord, New Hampshire, where this man by marrying ample means obtained his first step up in the world. It was during his years in the service of the Elector of Bavaria that Rumford by his observations established the scientific basis for a proper fireplace and even today the principles he set forth form the backbone of fireplace building.

"The plague of a smoking fireplace is proverbial," began Rumford in the treatise in which he expounded his ideas as to their proper construction and the scientific reasons for them. Briefly, he held that a smokeless, heat-radiating fireplace is dependent on three fundamentals. First, size of flue must be in proportion to the fireplace opening. Second, angles of the back and jambs must be such that they will reflect heat into the room. Lastly, proper shape and dimensions of throat, smoke-shelf and smoke-chamber are just as essential as the other two structural features, and unless all are taken into consideration a satisfactory fireplace cannot result.

Stripped of the involved terminology characteristic of the natural philosopher of that day, Rumford's specifications for a smokeless fireplace radiating into the room a fair proportion of heat are really very simple. The sides or jambs should be set at an angle of about 60 degrees to the back, which in turn ought not to be perpendicular but rather slope forward gradually from a little above the floor of the fireplace. The need of throat and smoke-chamber above the lintel of the opening was also stressed with the explanation that the former improves the draft while the latter prevents smoke from being blown out into the room by a down draft within the chimney flue.

Thus we see that this New England reared Count of the Holy Roman Empire consciously or unconsciously is describing the type and design of fireplace in general use at home in his boyhood, and explaining the scientific reasons for its superiority over European rectangular fireplaces built throatless and without a smoke-chamber. Similarly today technical men in setting forth the design and proportions for proper fireplaces generally go back to Rumford's work and the American Colonial tradition behind it. In one particular they make a departure that is warranted and wise. That is separate flues for each fireplace extending to the chimney top instead of a single common flue.

These modern specifications based on the good practice of several centuries of American building are as follows.

The fireplace should be at least 18 inches deep and have a hearth 20 inches wide. The size of opening must, of course, be in proportion to the dimensions of the room, but one with a lintel less than 30 inches above the hearth is not practical because it is difficult to tend the fire. A good maximum for the height of this opening is 42 inches. The width should be in accord with the height and exceed it so that the opening will be a well proportioned rectangle with its greater dimension horizontal. A good rule to follow is that the width of a fireplace opening should exceed its height by a fifth or a sixth. In smaller types such difference is not essential and the opening can be square.

In the author's country home, built about 1750, there are three fireplaces, each of different size and (Continued on page 66)
A woodland spring at the New York Flower Show
The Crocus that blooms in the Autumn

There is something about a Crocus blossoming in Autumn that reaches beyond the mere pleasure of the eyes and touches the heart. From amidst the coarse growths, the strident hues, the signs of hurry and farewell characteristic of the season it arises cool, serene, unafraid—a lovely gesture of the waning year foretelling future burgeoning and blossoming. Who, looking upon a colony of these crisp, young flowers, can doubt that Spring will come again? At the vernal season we are accustomed to such floral freshness, such jaunty coquetry—-it is the youth of the year personified in flowers. But when the year is old and tired we are grateful for such an eloquent earnest of regenesis.

Many persons who give generous space to the Spring-performing Crocuses seem not to know the Autumn-blooming kinds at all. They are a group of plants that receives scant attention considering their individual charm and their real usefulness and ease of culture. In any garden they would receive a warm welcome when they spring up in the very teeth of Autumnal gales and inclemencies. Even after freezing weather they may be found in sheltered places, blowing their fragile seed about they will make their own charming combinations and arrangements.

The rock garden is a most felicitous home for Autumn Crocuses and there the choice or finicky kinds may be gathered into close colonies (they are a gregarious lot and do not mind a little crowding) and given protection from the hoe, from rough winds and oppressive neighbors. Once settled they need not be disturbed for several years, but every year after they have flowered it is well to sift over them a thin mulch of soil to increase the calories in their diet. This mulch is made up of sharp sand and good light loam in equal parts with a little very old rotted manure or bonemeal mixed in. In general they like sunshine, a soil that is deep, porous, somewhat sandy near the surface with something richer underneath for the roots to reach down to. They should be planted four to six inches deep according to the size of the bulb and as close as you like, or perhaps two or three inches apart. When the increase becomes congested the bulbs may be taken up in July, cleaned off, sorted as to size, the large ones replanted in prominent places and the small ones where they can grow in peace to flowering size.

One point is of especial importance in growing the Autumn Crocuses; to get them into the ground early. They should be ordered no later than early in July, and the request should be made to deliver them in August. Then they should be planted as soon as received and not allowed to sprout and grow in the bags. In this way their blossoming may be enjoyed this Autumn. The leaves must of course be allowed to take their time about maturing and never be cut off while green. A light ground cover may be grown over Crocuses if it is desired—some lightly rooting annual like the dwarfer Sweet Alyssums, or Sedum caerulesum, but I think they do very well without this competitive growth that robs the soil and perhaps retards their development.

Some kinds of Autumn Crocuses flower without the leaves, the leaves developing later in the Autumn, or sometimes not until Spring; others have the leaves partly developed at flowering time and still others bloom with a full equipment of the narrow foliage.

The four species that I have found wholly satisfactory and which are the best to begin with are C. speciosus, C. zonatus, C. pulchellus and C. longiflorus, but there are many other kinds worth getting acquainted with.

Earliest to flower are certain of (Continued on page 71)

1. Crocus speciosus Pallax, perhaps the finest of its group, has very large, pure colored flowers in October
2. Crocus pulchellus comes from Turkey and Greece. It is satiny and pure lavender in color, with yellow throat
3. Crocus zonatus, pinkish in hue with an orange-yellow circle at the base. It resembles a small-cup Colchicum
4. Crocus longiflorus, flowering with the foliage, is a fine lavender and fragrant. From Sicily, Italy and Malta
5. Crocus medius, from northern Italy. Bright lilac with darker lines, scarlet stigmata and a delicate fragrance
Holiday and week-end houses designed to fit various types of sites

The stone and rough-hewn board walls of the little camp at the top of the page are practically but minimum-size supports to hold the roof and frame the windows. The house was designed primarily to accommodate two couples. Note the generous under-eaves closet space. This type camp should have hand-hewn, exposed timbers, wide-plank floors and huge stone fireplaces. A partial cellar with "pipeless" furnace and storm sash at windows would make it habitable the year around.

Above is a beach house appropriately built of unplaned siding that quickly takes a weather-beaten appearance. The plan used is deservedly the most popular for camp houses: a large central living room with a wing at each end, one for kitchen, dining room, and servant's room, the other for bedrooms. In this version, a wide porch with flanking terrace is an additional feature. The kitchen is placed for efficiency, yet out of the way. The dining room might be used as a bedroom.
At the top of this page is a large camp designed for an adult-sized family and friends. The screened porch takes the place of a dining room and can also be used as a dormitory sleeping porch when desirable. Regular bedroom and sleeping porch space will care for four couples. The second floor has been laid out with the idea of gaining the privacy that is so often found to be lacking in a camp, yet retaining simplicity. Wings set at angles give the utmost in light and air to the occupants.

The modern camp-house is practical as well as interesting. This house has the following unusual features: Windows close into pockets leaving the whole space open. The first floor is a concrete slab that may be painted and will take little care. House is supported on thin steel columns, allowing much latitude in location of windows and open porch spaces. Stairway can be continued to the roof, which may be used as a deck-terrace. All designs by Wallace Wolcott, architect.
N O A S P E C T of landscaping presents more exciting opportunities than the border of shrubbery. Yet how casually it is planted! The serious amateur almost always plots out on paper his perennial beds and chooses his few important trees only after serious investigation. But his shrubbery is likely to be a “group offer” or a spot or two of spring Weigela and Spirea. The possibilities of a full season of beauty in the border in Winter. Spring, Summer and Autumn too seldom occur. Yet with a vast collection of native shrubs available, as well as many exotic species, an effective year-round picture is possible.

To attain the most pleasing boundaries, other material must be added—large and small trees, to give a lifted look to the border; clumps of evergreens, and the broad-leaved shrubs, such as Rhododendron and Laurel, for dignity and stability. The greater part of the stretch, however, should be composed of the deciduous shrubs. These must be carefully arranged in lines and bays and promontories—a fine undulating mass against the sky line. Within each group the contrast in foliage must not be too great or the fine massive effect will be lost and a feeling of spottiness arise.

In the well-planned border Winter is as attractive as Spring. When the whole landscape is gray and brown, or white with snow, any gleam of color catches the attention pleasingly.

A charmingly intimate colony is formed if tall Bayberries (Myrica carolinensis) with their gray bark and grayish berries are combined with the yellow-stemmed Rosemary Willow (Salix incana), the red and yellow twigged shrubby Dogwoods (Cornus stolonifera and lutea) and the slow-growing, deciduous Euonymous alatus with its small red berries and fascinating corks bark to which the snow clings in such interesting patterns. A red Pine (Pinus resinosa) is a beautiful guardian evergreen to complete this group, if it is part of a larger picture.

Where Winters are not too severe, flowering shrubs are possible even in cold months. The Arnold Arboretum bulletins, before the freakish 1934 season, carried encouraging news of early blossoming. Either of the Witchhazels—Hamamelis vernalis fragrans with small sweet flowers in January, or Hamamelis mollis with larger but not fragrant blossoms in February—gives height. In the center there must be masses of Abelia and at the base Jasmine (Jasminum nudiflorum) with arching yellow sprays, sweetly scented. My own bushes in the Philadelphia region have sometimes flowered just after Christmas, heralded by a delicate perfume almost before I spied the first blossom.

The Abelia, besides the beauty of their Winter form and color, have a fine period of flowering from June to September. The effect of blossoms is held even longer because the rosy calyx remains till Thanksgiving is past, although the petals of the Honeysuckle-like blossoms have long since been blown away. The rich-hued foliage also persists far into the Winter. Only one disadvantage exists: undoubtedly in some localities the tops of Abelia will Winter-kill.

Spring possibilities, of course, are glorious, particularly if evergreens are combined with those early season shrubs which flower before their leaf growth appears. The Cornelian Cherry (Cornus mas) with gay yellow tufts of blossom, precedes the more familiar Forsythia by a week or so. It is a pleasant sight next to the red-stemmed Cornus stolonifera, a natural transition, it seems, from Winter to Spring. Cornus mas forms a mighty specimen eighteen to twenty feet tall and is attractive in a grove alone, since its shapely form does its own job of “facing down.”

As it fades, the (Continued on page 74)
When exterior economy is linked with charm • By Gerald K. Ceerlings

When the home-owner builds or remodels there is a certain amount of technical detail which must be left to the judgment of the architect. But the finances are the owner's own particular province, and the desire to own a home which will be worth more than his actual cash investment is both natural and legitimate.

No depression-sobered individual contemplates spending money on a house which cannot be more than redeemed in case of a necessary sale. It is in this vital interest, of building the best house for the least money, that the conception of the exterior is vastly important. Let the architect work out the details and supervise the construction, but the owner himself should be aware from the start of the necessity of maintaining a simple mass if the price is to be reasonable and the house therefore salable should occasion arise.

It is not the simplest of accomplishments for the layman to understand plans and details—much must be taken on faith. But all can understand the exterior when it is presented in perspective drawings. It is economy to pay extra if necessary for two perspectives taken from diametrically opposed viewpoints so that together the two of them will show all sides of the house. In studying these views, or when seeing a model, there should be borne in mind certain factors which affect big economies in any house, regardless of style:

Build close to the ground. With modern equipment no basement is necessary; a heater room 10' square is sufficient for all heating and hot water equipment.

Take advantage of the site. Let the floor levels vary if necessary, and enjoy what was characteristic of the fine old Colonial houses which needed no base planting but looked as though they grew from the soil. The garden should and can be part and parcel of the house when the first floor is only a step up.

Have uninterrupted walls as far as possible. Eliminate all unnecessary changes of direction in the walls if the house is to be built for less than $17,000. Let the requirements of the plan and terrain control the exterior, rather than strain to fit the house into a rigid "style."

 Permit the eaves or cornice to project only slightly. The Swiss chalet and the speculative-builder bungalow go in for sombrero brim effects with expensive and questionable results. If the cornice is to project, have it substantial in thickness in the manner of Pennsylvania and Virginia Colonial.

Don't strive for the picturesque by using several kinds of wall materials. This trick is associated with coffee-shops and Hollywood sets, but on a house it causes leaks, repairs and mental nausea after a short while.

Tomes have been written on the relative fitness and merits of historic periods. Within the compass of a few lines only a scattering list of common-sense points can be made:

When you build a house it should be your home—not an architectural curiosity that makes you act a part.

At the other extreme, a house should look like a home, not a scientific institution or a factory. If you espouse flat roofs remember they were an old story to the Babylonians.

Start with the plan which will be most economical, sensible and suited to your particular needs.
The left-hand drawing in each of these four small pairs illustrates simple mass in the exterior of one of the various well-known styles. Although no windows, doors, balconies, bays or ornamentation are shown it should be obvious that these simplified versions cost far less than those in the companion drawings which are more complicated.

All these simplified examples could be done in any wall material—even without any ornamentation they would be distinguished in appearance. On the contrary, the complicated versions look like large manor houses shrunk down and remodeled from time to time. They are pretentious in their medley of motifs and confusing to the eye.

To build one of the complicated houses each workman, from the excavator to the roofer, would encounter difficulties at every turn—difficulties whose solutions would call for much extra time, labor and, of course, expense. Obviously the possibilities of rain seeping through and cracks forming are greater than in simple, straight-going walls.

The modern style is quite as susceptible to extravagances in exterior mass and resultant construction cost as are the older architectural types. It can (and sometimes does) approximate the appearance of the right-hand one of these two examples, at the obvious sacrifice of the simplicity and cohesion which should characterize modern design.

The upper house takes advantage of the site by keeping the floor levels close to the ground, while the one below is more expensive and austere because it is too high out of the ground. The upper version has the heater room under the wing to the right adjacent to the garage; there is no other excavation necessary except that for wall footings.
A PRACTICAL PRELUDE TO GOOD DINING
Every kitchen is assured of a good start in life now that leading equipment stores are showing the inexperienced buyer how it can be done, with model culinary ensembles like that opposite. All essential apparatus—63 pieces—is included and sold for $69.50. Color scheme, red and white. Stainless steel cooking utensils.

At the right, above, you see what happened to the small fry of the kitchen after viewing the latest thing in automobiles. The handles have as little wind-resistance as their 16-cylinder inspiration, which makes them decidedly nice to take hold of and use, and are quite as smart in appearance.

The latest enamelware achieves new heights in smart design. Illustrated at right, it is quite distinguished in cream color with chromium lids fashioned in a stepped effect. Knobs and handles of black bakelite complete this refreshing scheme.

In Swedish kitchens the condiments are kept in pottery crocks like these below. White with red bands. Red and white fabricoid shelving to match—pleated, scalloped, or plaid with black accents. For names of shops carrying this merchandise, and information on the ready-made kitchen, write House & Garden's Reader Service.
These charming interiors, created by Thedlow, Inc., for a Long Island country place, flank the classic vestibule at the entrance of the house. Notes of royal blue and white with crystal accents against the gray walls make a delightfully fresh scheme for the ladies' powder room, above. The plume wallpaper borders add gaiety, and the striped taffeta curtains caught back by glass chains are decidedly fresh and cool looking.
In the men's dressing room, the walls are rich, deep Pompeian red. The Classic frieze, painted in gray and white, is embellished with early 19th Century engravings. Heavy white curtains with red Greek key borders and dark red Venetian blinds make an interesting window treatment. A practical coat rack, simple Regency furniture and the boldly designed floor, in black, white and gray enhance the masculine atmosphere.
French liner Normandie brings latest decoration ideas in the Rouen suite

PRESENT-DAY FRENCH MOEURS ET MEUBLES REFLECTED IN THE SALON

SALLE À MANGER HAS LACQUERED PARCHMENT AND PALLISANDER DETAILED WALLS, SIMILAR TO SALON. SUITE DESIGNED BY DOMINIQUE
BEDROOM SCHEME IN BISQUE AND BROWN. WALLS OF LACQUERED BLOND WOOD PANNELED WITH MIRRORS ENGRAVED AND TINTED BROWN

BLUE BEDROOM. SILK PANNELED LACQUER WALLS. SHARKSKIN FURNITURE

LACED PIGSKIN . . . RUDDY TONES . . . COARSE TEXTURES

AUGUST, 1935
It just happens that I would rather eat fruit than anything in the world, so you must forgive me if I'm a little excited about this article.

Beautiful fruit, luscious, juicy, fragrant, appealing to at least four of the senses: whether picked straight from the vine, or plucked from the push-cart, it is always tempting, always a perfect ending to a meal.

Perhaps because of the very fact that fruit is so good served just raw, or possibly stewed, we neglect some of the more glamorous and exciting ways of serving it. In any event, let's not be guilty of serving sliced peaches and cream live days in succession, just because we like this dish. Let the imagination run wild once in a while.

For instance, serve said peaches stewed whole on meringue pedestals, in a lake of red raspberry juice. Who knows? . . . your esthetic senses may be wafted to heights they have never reached before.

I wonder how asparagus ice cream would taste? . . . but then . . . let's not go into that at this time.

FRUIT COMPOTE. Wash 6 perfect, pink-cheeked peaches, 6 blue plums, 6 apricots, 6 pears, and 6 red plums. Make a syrup by boiling 2 cups of sugar with 1 cup of water for five minutes, then put the peaches whole into this. Let boil a minute, then fish them out and let the cold water run over them. The skin will pinch off leaving the pink cheek. Put the peaches back in the syrup and boil until tender, then put them on a platter to drain, and in the same juice put the apricots, left whole, and the red and blue plums. Cook until they pop open. Then drain and put them on a plate. Continue to simmer the juice while you arrange the fruits on a large glass dish. When the juice has boiled down and is quite thick, cool and pour it over the fruits. Place in refrigerator and serve very cold.

SLICED FRUIT WITH ORANGE ICE AND ALMONDS. To make 1 quart of orange ice, boil 1 pint of water with 1 cup of sugar for five minutes, add 1 1/2 cups of orange juice and the juice of 1 lemon. Also add the grated rind of 1 orange. Strain, cool and freeze in the usual manner. Remove disher and pack well. In the meantime, wash, pick over and stem 1 pint of strawberries, 1 pint of raspberries and 1 pint of blackberries. Also pit and quarter 1 cup of ripe apricots and 1 cup of sweet plums. Make a syrup of 1 cup of sugar and 3/4 cup of water and pour a little of this over all the different fruits, keeping them separate. Place in refrigerator to chill. When ready to serve, peel and slice a few peaches and sprinkle them with powdered sugar. Turn the orange ice out into a not too shallow and plenty large platter, and place the different fruits in separate piles around the ice. Then sprinkle over all 3/4 cup of blanched almonds left whole. Serve immediately on very cold plates. Kirsch may be passed with this. This amount will serve from six to eight people.

PEARS À LA CUILLÈRE. Wash 6 perfect pears which have been well chilled. Cut a little slice off of the bottom of each, and with a sharp knife remove the core, but save the piece you cut off. Fill the pear with black currant jam mixed with kirsch and replace the bottom. Place the pear, stem side down, in a glass of the right dimensions. The pear is eaten with a spoon, more kirsch being added while eating it, if desired.

MÉRINGUÉD ORANGES. Cut a slice off of the navel end of 6 oranges, and with a spoon scoop out the pulp. Place the oranges in the freezing tray of the refrigerator to completely chill them. Make 1 quart of orange ice as above, and pack. Measure out 6 level tablespoons of granulated sugar, and separate the whites of 3 eggs. Place these in a large bowl in the refrigerator. Prepare 5 or 6 cups full of chopped ice. Light the oven fifteen minutes before you are ready to prepare the oranges. Beat the whites of the eggs, slowly at first, then increase the speed as they begin to stiffen. When stiff, not dry, add the sugar, little by little, continuing to beat until all the sugar has been used. It should be very stiff. Put in refrigerator while you fill the oranges with the water ice. Place these in a bed of ice in an enamel pan. Put a big spoonful of meringue on each, sprinkle with granulated sugar and place in a very hot oven to brown. Remove from pan, place each orange on a dessert plate and send to table at once.
**BANANAS WITH COCOANUT CREAM.** Grate 2 fresh cocoanuts. There are machines on the market for doing this which make it a very simple process. Place all the meat in a bowl and pour just enough boiling water over it to moisten it well. Let it stand an hour, mashing it now and then with a wooden spoon. Then put all this in a piece of strong linen and squeeze out the milk. Make a second extraction, adding less water the second time, and add this to the first milk extracted and place in a bowl, in refrigerator, covering it carefully with another plate.

Half an hour before you are ready for the banana dessert, peel 8 bananas. Lay them in a buttered glass cooking dish. Dot well with butter and pour over them 1 cup of pure honey. Place in a hot oven and cook until brown and well puffed. In the meantime, skim off the thick white part of the coconut which will have formed a cake on the surface. Put this in a pitcher and stir with a spoon to soften it, adding gradually some of the liquid part until it is the consistency of cream. Serve it with the baked bananas in place of real cream.

**SLICED PEACHES IN PLUM JUICE.** Make a syrup of 1 cup of sugar with ½ cup of water. When thick, pour it over a dozen red plums. Place on fire and cook until the plums burst and the juice is red. Put several of the plums through a fine sieve and add to the juice. Place the juice in ice to chill thoroughly. Peel and slice 8 or 9 juicy peaches. Pour the plum juice over them and then serve a small bottle of kirsch separately, to be poured on the fruit by each person, if desired. This amount will serve six people.

**BAKED APPLES FORCIPINE.** First blanch ¾ cup of almonds and split them in two. Dry in a warm place. Peel and core 8 green apples. Place them in a glass cooking dish. Fill the cores with granulated sugar, in which you have mixed a little cinnamon. Dot with butter and bake until tender, but don’t let them fall apart. Pour off the excess juice, if any, and reduce it by boiling. Pour it over the apples again. Make a stiff meringue of the whites of 4 eggs and 8 level tablespooms of sugar. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Completely cover the apples with this and stick all the almonds into it. Sprinkle with granulated sugar lightly and place in medium oven for five minutes, then increase the heat. As soon as brown, serve with thin cream. For serving six or eight people.

**APRICOT JELLY.** Drain 1 can of good peeled apricots and put them through a sieve. Squeeze the juice of 2 oranges and one lemon and add ½ cup of granulated sugar. Melt 2 tablespoons, or 2 envelopes of gelatine in ½ cup of cold water, then add 1 cup of boiling water. Stir well and add to the fruit juice. Then add the apricot pulp. Mix well and put in an interesting mould. Place in refrigerator to set. Turn out on platter and garnish with blanched almonds. Serve with cream.

**PLUMP STRAWBERRIES.** Wash, pick over and stem 2 quarts of strawberries. Make a syrup of 1 cup of sugar and ½ cup of water. When thick, pour over the berries and let it cool completely. Place berries on fire again and let them just come to a boil. Remove from fire and cool. Place in glass dish on ice. Serve very cold. This quantity will serve six.

**STRAWBERRIES IN ORANGE JUICE.** Wash, pick over and stem 2 quarts of juicy, ripe strawberries. Make a syrup of ½ cup of sugar and ¼ cup of water. Boil five minutes, cool slightly and add 1½ cups of orange juice. Pour over berries, place in refrigerator to chill. To serve six or eight.

**COUPE.** Make 1 quart of orange ice in the manner previously given. Also make some strawberry sherbert by crushing 2 quarts of strawberries which have been stemmed and washed, and adding 2 cups of sugar to them. Let them stand two hours, then add 2 cups of water to them and strain through fine sieve. Dissolve 1 tablespoon of gelatine in 1 cup of boiling water. Add to the fruit juice. Cool and freeze. Pack both the orange ice and strawberry sherbert in ice and salt. Now make about 12 little meringue birds by beating the whites of 3 eggs, slowly at first, then increasing speed until smooth and stiff; next add 12 tablespoons of granulated sugar, little by little. Drop by small spoonfuls on a white paper in oval shapes. Then with a smaller spoon, drop on one end of the (Continued on page 68)
A DECORATOR'S NEW APARTMENT

PURE WHITE AGAINST ICE GREEN

HOUSE & GARDEN
I n the New York apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mullen a modern point of view has controlled the designing of a series of original rooms, founded on 19th Century styles. In the bedroom, shown on the opposite page, the ice green tint of the walls is a perfect background for a collection of rare prints of white flowers. The hangings and bedcover are white of an interesting texture. The lamps made of apothecary jars, under which moss gardens grow, are quite intriguing details.

The drawing room, views of which are shown above and below, is pale clear yellow, burgundy and shell pink; the scheme having been derived from the colors that were used in the portrait of Mrs. Mullen which hangs over the Victorian mantel. The antique window cornices and some of the occasional pieces of furniture here are of pickled deal.

Raisin colored walls in the dining room are accented by silver pilasters with crystal capitals. White taffeta curtains, white leather chair seats and the chartreuse of the sofa covering are in striking contrast to the dark walls and matching carpet. Furniture is light mahogany.

The amusing and highly decorative lamp that is shown at right above consists of a sentimental Victorian bouquet, with a prim shade, the whole affair protected by a bell glass. The decorations and designs are by Joseph Mullen.
Contemporary ideals in an $11,500 house

J. Andre Fouilhoux, Don E. Hatch.
Associated Architects

Now we offer our readers a modern, air-conditioned interpretation of the "ideal house". In the July issue of House & Garden, requirements governing the design of an ideal house were drawn up by six experts representing architecture, decoration, building, real estate, domestic science and child training. Fundamentally, the same conditions were assumed by the architects who designed the present house—with one important exception, and one addition.

The exception was that whereas the July house was designed to cost about $15,000, our modern house can be built for an estimated $11,500.

The additional limitation consisted in conjuring up the image of a typical family whose typical needs and whims and predilections the finished house would have to satisfy.

This family—a husband and wife, and their young son and daughter—live in the country because they like it. Their house, therefore, attempts to identify itself with this fondness for the outdoors by a graceful and almost imperceptible transition from the living rooms to the open air. Since they enjoy the company of their friends, and encourage their children to invite their schoolmates to the house, provision is made, by means of living room, terrace, covered porch and second-story lounge, to accommodate them all.

The site of the house is a lot 75' wide and 125' deep, sloping toward the south from the road or street. The grade is 15°, a drop of about one foot in seven. To fit this slope and to eliminate excessive excavating and filling, the house ingeniously steps down in several levels from the road on the north to the southern garden.

The garage, entrance, service quarters, and kitchen are arranged along the north side of the house, leaving the south side, with its sunny garden and wide vistas over the sloping terrain, free for lounging, dining, and recreation and for sleeping quarters.

Dining, living room, porch and terraces extend across the entire width of the lot, at a level slightly above the garden, insuring an uninterrupted view. Grouped for maximum convenience and mobility, the space can be opened up for large gatherings or segregated for small groups or normal use. The dining room end may be separated from the living room by the simple expedient of a sliding curtain.

The south wall of the dining-living room is principally glass, inviting the eye to explore the garden and the country beyond. The inside wall accommodates the fireplace, wood-closet, card table storage, and bookshelves. The picture window is framed by planting on either side, continuing the planting in front of the dining room window, giving a pleasant atmosphere during the winter months, and further identifying the house with the garden. This welcome touch of green is repeated along the windows of both the master's and the children's sleeping rooms.

Adjacent to the living room, the covered porch—which may be either screened or glazed—flows out to the terrace and offers opportunity for indoor games or lounging. A closet under the maid's quarters provides storage space for recreational and entertaining equipment. The terraces are several and varied. The one which continues from the porch accommodates a small reflecting pool; the one fronting the living-dining room windows is shielded from adverse winds by wing-walls projecting from the house; and all are screened with walls and hedges to assure privacy.

The service quarters are entered at the corner of the house near the garage and away from the main entrance. A laundry and service hall, providing for food receiving and storing, connects conveniently with a service yard. The kitchen arranges itself in a systematic progression from the refrigerator, through the preparation counters and stove, and ends appropriately at the dining room door. Storage of china, glass and silverware is provided for in the kitchen, convenient alike to the dining room and to the sink.

Another door from the kitchen opens directly on the stair hall. A few steps down lead to the centrally located heater and air-conditioner room and to the storage room. A half flight up leads to the main entrance and to the maid's room and bath off the entrance hall. Another half flight up is the second floor with master's and children's sleeping rooms, study (which may be used as a guest room), and lounge.

Bedrooms face the south, each divided with glass partition to provide individual cross-ventilated sleeping-porches, and a dressing portion which may be kept warm in winter. Projecting roof and wing walls give protection from rain and wind. The lounge commands a broad view of the surrounding country and the opening in the roof above it affords opportunity for sun bathing in peace and privacy. (Continued on page 75)
Above: broad windows, porches and inviting terraces of the ideal modern house create no emphatic line of demarcation between the indoors and the out. The plans, at right, show how convenience and economy is secured without loss of apparent spaciousness. At top of facing page: the entrance façade, showing the garage (with door closed), entrance, and the expanse of glass which lights the stair hall. Left, a section through the house demonstrates how it is fitted to the sloping site, and how the entrance hall, at left, connects by half a flight of stairs with the sleeping rooms above and the living rooms below. The southern façade is stucco, the remainder is redwood grooved siding. J. Andre Fouillioux, Don E. Hatch, associated architects.
Squeaking Floors

Q. I would appreciate your telling me what, if anything, can be done to prevent floors squeaking when walking over them. The floors are oak, 5/4" thick, laid on boards supported by 2" x 6" beams. I would not want to have to drive nails in the oak flooring, if it can be avoided.

Mrs. M. J., Riverside, N. Y.

A. If it is possible to obtain access to the underside of the floor, such as a first floor with an unplastered cellar ceiling, the thing to do is to carefully drive wedges between the rough flooring and the floor beams, using shingles for the purpose. By making a solid bearing for the rough flooring, most of the squeaking will disappear.

If there is no way of getting under the floor, it will be necessary to drive cut (not wire) floor nails through the face of the floor and countersink them so that the holes can be filled up with plastic wood or putty. If the positions of the beams underneath can be located, nail into them. In nailing, put as much weight as possible over the spot that squeaks when the nails are driven. The plastic wood or putty can be stained to match the wood.

It has been suggested that talcum powder sifted between the joints of the boards may sometimes be effective in doing away with the squeaks in a floor.

Squeaking Windows

Q. We have a condition in our house with which we think you may help us: that is squeaking windows. The house is sixteen years old, made of cement block with rough finished stucco on the outside, an inch air space on the inside and then plaster. The heating system is hot air. It is a lovely house, but the windows are very annoying. Is there any solution for this?

Mrs. G. S., Harrisburg, Pa.

A. There is obviously a condition of excessive moisture in the air of the house. This often occurs in a kitchen or a bathroom, but is seldom seen throughout a building. If there is a water evaporation pan on the furnace, it should be disconnected. The possibility of dampness coming up from the cellar should be checked by keeping all of the windows open for a period of time, by which the moisture would be reduced and kept out of the floors above.

From the description of the construction of the outside walls, it would not seem that they are a source of the trouble. If the other suggestions that we have given fail, however, it might possibly be that the walls are wet, and in that event it would be advisable to apply a coating of colorless waterproofing on the outside.

Insect Pests

Q. I am having trouble with several sorts of insect pests in my garden. There are huge ant hills in my lawn, making it difficult to mow, and unsightly as well. There are red spiders on my evergreens. Striped beetles are rapidly destroying my cucumber and squash vines, and there are flea beetles on the tomatoes and egg plants, as well as several plants in the flower garden. Can you tell me how to get rid of these pests?

H. M., Monekie, N. J.

A. Since many of the lawn ants are not attracted by sweet things, as are those that get into the house, such bait is not very efficient against them. Carbon disulphide seems to be the best thing to use for them, either in the lawn or in the flower garden, provided the hills are not too close to the stems of plants which might be damaged by it. Make holes in the ground around the hills with a small iron rod, a large spike, or some similar implement, put a teaspoonful of carbon disulphide in each hole and plug it with wet earth. Do this preferably in the evening or late afternoon.

Red spiders can be eradicated from evergreens by dusting with a mixture of equal parts dry sulphur (fine), and dry tobacco dust. Begin treatments in June, and continue through the season, making applications about three weeks apart. Do it in the morning when the dew is still on the foliage, so that the dust will stick and not be blown away before it becomes effective.

Striped beetles do most of their damage from the time plants are just emerging from the soil till they are about four weeks old. During this time keep the plants literally covered with a dust made of one pound calcium arsenate to fifteen pounds gypsum or land plaster. Hydrated lime can be used in place of the gypsum, but it may damage the foliage.

Flea beetles can be controlled by the use of a similar dust, or with Bordeaux mixture to which calcium arsenate has been added. Both these and the striped beetles are very apt to appear so suddenly and in such large numbers that they do a great deal of damage in even a quite short time. It is wise to make daily inspections of the garden for them, during the early weeks of the season, and by all means have a supply of dust or spray all ready to use instantly they have been detected.

Renee Hall

Q. I recently purchased an old house and plan to remodel it. However, in the case of the reception hall which is really too large—it is 14½ by 18½ feet—my architect advises that, on account of the location of the chimney and bearing walls, nothing can be done to reduce its size.

Is there any way to decorate this white elephant to make it seem less large and clumsy? To make the problem even more difficult, there is very little unbroken wall space. A six-foot space along the stair case and two three-foot spaces either side of a niche in the opposite wall are the only areas available for furniture.


A. You can reduce at least the apparent size of the large hall by breaking up the floor space. This can be done, for instance, with linoleum or broadloom carpeting in which a border and some center motif could be inlaid, in a contrasting color.

Supposing that a black linoleum was selected, a border of cream could be striped in, following the contour of the room. A large star or circle or something of the sort, in cream, could break the center.

A couple of straight chairs, to stand at either side of the niche, and a console table, in the space below the stairs, will be enough furniture.

Effacing Plaster Marks

Q. In our newly purchased old Colonial house, we have removed the ceiling plaster to expose the beams. The underside of the beams have white plaster markings on them. I have treated them with soap and water, lard oil and steel wool. Though they disappear for a time, as soon as we have rain or a siege of dampness, they reappear again. Could you tell me some way of permanently getting rid of them?

F. R. S., Chevy Chase, Md.

(Continued on page 75)
HOUSE AND GARDEN PRESENTS

AIR

CONDITIONING
AIR CONDITIONING

BORN IN A FACTORY, EDUCATED IN THEATERS. A GREAT NEW INDUSTRY STANDS AT THE THRESHOLD OF THE AMERICAN HOME

FIRST OF A SERIES OF HOUSE & GARDEN BUILDING SUPPLEMENTS

Young men who were born at the turn of the century drove to school in buggies, to college in automobiles. They speed their business trips, now, with airplanes. Among their wedding gifts, in the early 'Twenties, were head-phone radio sets. And their first important purchases for their new homes were mechanical refrigerators and automatic heating units.

As each genuine contribution of 20th Century technology has appeared (after a course of sprouts in factories where it was geared to quantity production) it has met a sweeping reception from the American public.

The modern scientist creates wants and the means to fill them, coincidentally.

There is nothing essentially new about air conditioning. Willis Carrier installed the first practicable air conditioning system in a lithographing plant in New York in 1903. He tells us there was no trouble in selling the idea. The difficulty was in collecting a body of data to make the system function effectively.

Clyde R. Place, consulting engineer, designed his first air conditioning installation in New York in 1906. And about that time Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, N. C., was looking about for a means of making the spinning mills of North Carolina more habitable. Scientists in other parts of the country assisted these pioneers at the accouchement of the infant air conditioning.

During its thirty years of existence, business men have found out this about air conditioning: it is dependable. Its controls can be set to keep humidity out of the air of a lithographing plant, where air moisture stretches paper sheets and makes accurate printing impossible. It can be depended upon to absorb the enormous heat load generated by the intricate machines of a spinning mill, where formerly it was necessary to open windows even on zero days.

Tested for dependability in factories, air conditioning was first introduced to the American public in theaters and places of entertainment, where discomfort is distinctly unprofitable. The lessons the industry learned in these first contacts with the consuming public are standing it in good stead now, when the public has awakened to the possibility of eliminating discomfort from its places of residence.

Not only is the theory of air conditioning not new, the essential parts of an air conditioning installation have been tested in a thousand different ways. The fans that move the air, the filters that clean it, the means of humidification and heating, the compressors and coils that cool and dehumidify, all are familiar to every one of us in warm air heating plants, in mechanical refrigerators and in ordinary ventilating systems.

Even a new-sounding air conditioning element like silica gel, a sandy substance used to extract moisture from the air, has been used for a number of years as a medicinal corrective for excessive drinking.

The problem of the scientist in adapting air conditioning to residential usage has been merely to correlate the various factors and put them together in a form which would not be impossibly expensive to install and unduly costly to operate.

In fulfilling this obligation, the scientists have been impeded by the quacks who look to air conditioning as a new means of mulcting the public.

Several years ago an inventive genius evolved a way in which water could be dripped on a rapidly moving fan and passed into the air in the form of a very fine vapor.

Taking the fruit of his genius to a high-pressure salesman, he interested him in the invention. The salesman found that when he put his face up to the contraption it gave him a sense of coolness. Forthwith he launched a campaign to sell these devices as “room coolers”.

The Comfort Zone. Air conditioning engineers can show on a chart of relative temperatures and humidities the points at which 98% of the people feel comfortable. Decolletage and tail-coats may require, in summer, a little more dehumidification and less cooling, to give men the feeling of coolness, without chilling the less fully dressed...
NOTHING'S SO VARIABLE AS THE WEATHER.

This map shows (in figures above the arrow lines) the probable length of heating seasons, in days; and (in figures below the white lines) the probable length of cooling seasons. The figures are relative (no statistics are available) and variable as the weather. They indicate the number of days when you may need heating and humidification and the number of days when air movement, dehumidification or cooling might be welcome. One fact stands out: despite public interest in cooling, which is 'news', heating, at least in the north, is two-thirds of year 'round air conditioning.

The public fell for it to the tune of thousands of dollars. The inventor's company mushroomed. Restaurants bought the "room coolers" in quantity.

Yet any air conditioning authority could have told the purchasers of this sort of equipment that the only probable effect the "room cooler" could have on the atmosphere was to render it more unbearable by (1) increasing the humidity and (2) increasing the heat content of the room by the operation of the motor that drove the fan.

There was little information available to the public at that time on the science of air conditioning. The people had to learn by trial and error. They did, eventually, and within two years this particular inventor's company was dead. But the public, in the meantime, had been robbed.

It is not pessimism to state frankly that this regrettable experience will be repeated a number of times in the next five or ten years, while air conditioning is achieving its full stature.

Until the public comes to understand air conditioning values, as it now understands automobile values, until it actually appreciates what it wants and can get from this new science, quacks will flourish and foolish people's money will be wasted.

When you buy a year 'round air conditioning plant you buy the breathable atmosphere of your home. Your personal specifications of the quality and character of this atmosphere must govern your choice of equipment. "Some like it hot, some like it cold" is an adage. With air conditioning you can please yourself about humidity, aridity, cleanliness and air movement as well.

Begin now to form a definite set of predilections as regards the air that surrounds you. When you go into an air-conditioned place, see if it is too cold (as it often is, where the proprietor is trying to 'show off' the capabilities of his plant), too moist, too dry or too hot. When you find a day that strikes you as perfect, look at the weather reports and check the temperature and relative humidity.

Then you can go to your architect, consulting engineer or air conditioning firm and say: "I want every day to be like June 16, 1935. That was perfect! The temperature averaged 77 and the relative humidity 50%. Please deliver a system to my house and adjust the controls to my personal ideas of atmospheric perfection."

The following summary of air conditioning has been written to give you the necessary basic details about the science so that you can better evaluate the merits of the different types of year 'round air conditioning systems, unit air conditioning systems, and the means of humidification and proper ventilation.
WHAT AIR CONDITIONING IS

Year 'round air conditioning is a system of atmospheric control designed to compensate, indoors, for irregular and uncomfortable conditions outdoors. It may be expected to maintain: (1) comfortable temperatures, neither too warm nor too cold; (2) regulated humidity, neither too moist nor too dry; (3) correct air motion and distribution; (4) clean air, free of dust and soot.

Our normal body temperature is 98.6°. Heat is maintained by a process of burning up nourishment—food being the body's fuel. Not only heat, but vitality, energy and strength are produced by this nourishment. Since there is no way of forecasting the exact demands which will be placed on the body during any given day, this process normally produces a greater degree of heat and energy than is required. In order to maintain its constant temperature of 98.6° the body attempts to radiate and throw off to the surrounding air and objects all its excess warmth.

On a winter day, if the surroundings are cold, the body succeeds rather too well, and by a resulting contraction of the surface blood vessels (shivering) it seeks to conserve its heat. But on a hot summer day the conditions are reversed. Then the body's inability to throw off surplus heat activates the perspiration glands, thus providing moisture for evaporation, which, in turn, results in self-cooling.

Three factors may be said to control an ideally regulated environment for the body—the temperature of the air, the humidity of the air, and the circulation or movement of the air.

NO BLACK HOLE: Modern air conditioning makes it possible to regulate the atmosphere for masses of people by the flip of a switch. Below is shown the control board at the NBC studios in New York, part of the great $3,000,000 air-conditioning system designed and installed in Rockefeller Center by Clyde R. Place, heating and ventilating engineer.
A CATASTROPHE OF 1758, in the movies. In the Black Hole of Calcutta, 123 out of 113 persons died within ten hours because their bodily heat machines could not lose heat by evaporation, convection or radiation (see caption at right). Excess humidity, no air motion, no cooler surrounding objects literally burned them up. Summer conditioning enables us to maintain our normal 98.6° by dehumidification, air motion and cooling.

In the winter, air conditioning warms the air, adds moisture to it as needed, and by positive circulation provides the means for maintaining a uniform temperature throughout the house and in every part of every room. In addition, both summer and winter, it cleans the air and removes dust, dirt, bacteria and pollen.

As a factor in guarding the family's health air conditioning is potentially just as important as it is in providing comfort. Winter ailments frequently result from drafts, from irritation of the membranes of the nose and throat by dried-out air, and from bacteria borne on the dust constantly floating around every house. Sufferers from hay-fever have found a source of real relief in air-conditioning.

Among the very practical benefits derived from this new science should also be listed the economy of time and money effected by the cleaning of the air. In tests sponsored by the University of Illinois and conducted in a typical residence it was found that, due to the absence of dust particles in the conditioned air, it was necessary to dust the furniture only every three days instead of each day. Similarly curtains and rugs stay clean longer and cleaning bills are reduced. Books, paintings and furniture benefit by controlled humidity. They are protected alike from the destructive action of air that is too dry and of air that is too damp. Plant life thrives in conditioned air, and even the structural members of the house itself are protected from the stresses of expansion and contraction which result in cracks in plaster walls and damage to floors and woodwork.

THE BODY IS A HEAT MACHINE, or "Heating is Controlled Cooling", might be the title for this group of pictures—depending on whether you are considering air conditioning from its winter or summer aspect. The heat machine, winter and summer, throws off heat by 1. evaporation of perspiration (which may not even be visible), 2. convection: that is, the air movement which carries away the tiny envelope of air that surrounds us, and 3. radiation: the body constantly emanates invisible heat waves to cooler objects near it. On cold days these natural cooling processes must be controlled by humidification, regulation of air movement to eliminate drafts, and by heating.
Air-conditioning systems may be broadly divided into two groups: the central system and the unit system. Either one is capable of conditioning an entire house, but only the unit system is designed to be installed in a single room.

Central air conditioning requires a plant, usually located in the basement, from which conditioned air can be conducted to various parts of the house through ducts, and returned again to the conditioner by means of other ducts. Types of mechanical equipment involved in central year-round air-conditioning systems are described in the ensuing paragraphs.

Winter heating is of major importance in air conditioning since, despite the natural prevalence of interest in cooling, which is "news", heating still represents about two-thirds of any air-conditioning job. There are three general types of heating apparatus which may be used, or "modernized" for air conditioning.

Warm air systems already installed, are in many cases readily convertible to air conditioning since all existing equipment can be used to advantage. In some cases, however, it may be found that outlets are not correctly placed for proper circulation of conditioned air and may need to be changed.

Piped distribution systems, employing radiators as heating units, since they afford no outlet for conditioned air, require the use of unit conditioners. The advantage of this type of air conditioning will be discussed further on in this article.

A combination warm air-radiator system is sometimes advisable. Such a system provides for the circulation of warm air through ducts to all living quarters, yet by means of radiators provides necessary heat in bathrooms, kitchen, garage, storage space, etc.

Humidification in various guises is not unknown to the home owner. The commonest and least efficient device is the metal container which attaches to the radiator and is supposed to be kept filled with water. The amount of moisture released by this method is entirely ineffective, yet its popularity indicates the degree to which the need for humidification in the winter heating season has made itself felt.

The principal modern methods of humidifying are:
1. Evaporation of water, sometimes accomplished by means of large heated pans over which a strong current of air is forced, and which operate in conjunction with air-conditioning equipment of warm air heating systems.
2. Self-contained humidifying units operating independently of the heating plant, and delivering a fan-driven air stream to the rooms above through a centrally located duct. This type of humidifier can be equipped to recirculate the air by the installation of a return duct at some point remote from the outlet.
3. Production of a fine mist by mechanical atomization;
4. Forcing air through sprays of water.

Every air conditioner intended for winter or year-round use employs one of these methods of increasing the moisture content of the air. Selection of the proper
HEATING may be achieved by a warm-air furnace, similar to the gas-fired model, upper right; HUMIDIFICATION, by a humidifier (shown above the warm-air furnace) designed to hang from the basement ceiling. COOLING is easily provided by a unit room cooler of the type shown in the lower right. DEHUMIDIFICATION may be achieved by means of cooling, or by the adsorption method, a typical unit of which is shown just above the unit cooler. AIR CLEANING, with filters, shown (enlarged) before and after usage at the upper right, is a feature of the AIR MOVEMENT provided by the blower fan which may be seen in the middle of the winter air conditioner just below.

For maximum satisfaction and comfort, control of humidification should be as automatic as possible. Just as a thermostat controls the amount of heat supplied from a heating unit, so the humidifier is best controlled by a similar instrument called a humidistat. Other cheaper methods of control exist but it is usually worth the extra expense to be assured of a precise balancing of humidity to heat supply and to outdoor relative humidity.

Air motion is of far greater importance as a comfort factor than is generally realized. By affording adequate circulation in the winter, it makes possible the maintenance of uniform temperatures throughout the house, eliminating cold floors and widely divergent room temperatures. In summer it becomes a very important factor in cooling; and at all times, by bringing in fresh air and recirculating indoor air through the conditioner and around the house, it is essentially necessary.

Air motion is accomplished by a fan (or blower) of the type and size best adapted to the capacity of the equipment in which it is to be installed. Generally speaking, a fan capable of moving a large volume of air slowly is more desirable than a smaller one which must be run at relatively high speeds. Specially designed quiet-running motors are used to operate these fans. Noise is still further minimized when air is moved slowly rather than at high velocity.

Air cooling systems embodied in air conditioners are many and varied. The purchaser's chief concern, however, is in their relative efficiency and cost of operation. Evaporative coolers, similar to air washers, cool the indoor air by passing it through a spray chamber. At the same time the moisture content of the air is, naturally, increased, making this method of cooling undesirable in climates where the prevailing relative humidity
is apt to be uncomfortably high in the summer. Well-water cooling, so called, is simply a system of circulating water of about 55° or less through coils or sprays which cool the air as it passes over them. This is an inexpensive system where water is cheap, but it is effective only in localities where the maximum temperature of the water does not exceed 55°.

Ice-cooling, rarely used in residential equipment, makes use of an ice storage compartment through which the air to be cooled is circulated. Relatively inexpensive to install, the operating cost may be high, and there is an added disadvantage in the necessity for estimating daily requirements in advance so that delivery arrangements can be made.

Electric or compressor refrigeration, similar to that used in the kitchen refrigerator, is perhaps the commonest type of cooling unit. Since a continuous supply of running water is at present necessary in the operation of refrigerating cooling systems, the operating cost will be influenced by the cost of city water as well as by the cost of electric power. Unquestionably, however, this method is one of the most efficient and, when properly designed, gives excellent results and lends itself well to automatic control.

Steam-vacuum refrigeration and gas refrigeration are types of cooling now being subjected to considerable research and development. They have scarcely reached the point where they are adaptable to the needs of the average residence. They may, however, soon be perfected to a point where economies of a substantial nature may be effected by their use.

Adequate control of cooling equipment is an essential. Rarely should the difference between indoor and outdoor summer temperatures exceed 10°; never should it exceed 15°. A greater differential imposes an unnecessary bodily strain which cannot be tolerated with comfort. The error of providing too much cooling has in the past been made by many theater owners, to the considerable discomfort of their patrons. Summer temperature control involves the maintenance not of a constant temperature, as in winter, but of a temperature always related to the temperature out of doors. Furthermore, since summer comfort is definitely a product of the proper relationship of heat to humidity, the cooling unit should be coordinated with the process of dehumidification so that a proper balance is automatically maintained.

Dehumidification, the removal of excessive moisture from summer air, is accomplished by one of two methods. Where refrigerating equipment is available, dehumidification by cooling is commonly employed. This system works on the principle that when air is chilled its moisture content is reduced by the condensation of excess moisture on the refrigerating coils. A common domestic illustration of such condensation is found in the beads of moisture which collect from the air on the
outer surface of a pitcher of ice-water. Since this chilling process may render the dehumidified air too cold for comfort, it may either be reheated to a suitable temperature or mixed with sufficient recirculated air.

The other process, technically described as the "adsorption" method, operates by passing the humid air through such substances as silica gel, activated alumina, or kathene, which draw the moisture from the air. These substances, when they have become saturated with the air's moisture, are automatically dried out by being subjected to heat. Some provision, such as a simple water-cooled coil, using water under 70°, has therefore to be made for cooling the air after it has been dehumidified.

Control of dehumidification, as was indicated in the section on cooling, must be coordinated with the cooling equipment, where such exists, and should in any case be automatically controlled. The nature of humidity is such that it is less readily perceived than is ordinary heat and consequently manual control of dehumidification for maximum comfort is not feasible.

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### AIR CONDITIONING UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilowatt hours:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for fan</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for compressor</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. Water for compressor:</th>
<th>Gallons per operating min.</th>
<th>Total gallons for season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ice</td>
<td>$45.60</td>
<td>$38.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power at $0.02/hr. per kw. hr.</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>$10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water at $0.20/1,000 gallons</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>$4.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating cost</td>
<td>$47.52</td>
<td>$39.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 9. Average cost per day of cooling | $2.26 |
| 10. Average cost per hr. of cooling | 0.25 |

There were five cooling days in June when the refrigerating machine was not available. The corrected cost for the entire season of 25 cooling days is estimated at $19.05.

The Detroit Edison Company reports: "The performance of the cooling system throughout the summer was quite satisfactory to the occupants of the residence. The most severe test of the system was on the occasion when the compressor was operated continuously for a period of thirty hours, the outdoor temperature exceeding 100 on the first day and 97 on the second. Cooling was started at 4 P.M. on the first day and continued until 10 P.M. on the following day. No windows were opened during this cooling period, and, on the second cooling day, the upstair temperature varied between a minimum of 73 at 6 A.M. and a maximum of 79 at 8 P.M., while the downstairs temperature did not exceed 78. The reduction of the indoor relative humidity to a minimum of 52% at the end of the cooling period was undoubtedly a large factor in producing such satisfactory conditions."

In Urbana: In the summer of 1934, tests were conducted in a 9-room, Colonial residence similar to the Research Residence at Urbana, III., by the University of Illinois in cooperation with the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (A.S.H.V.E.) and the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association. The results of this test check well with those of the Detroit house. The difference in total operating cost is due to the longer Urbana cooling season and the increased cost of electricity and water. This residence was not completely weatherstripped and insulated. All second-floor ceilings were at least the equivalent of lath and plaster, with flooring above. And the house was equipped with sashings at all east, south and west windows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kilowatt hours:</th>
<th>for fan, including night cooling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for compressor</td>
<td>$49.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total kilowatt hours</td>
<td>$1,411.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Water for compressor:</td>
<td>$33.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gallons of water for season</td>
<td>20,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cost of cooling for season:</td>
<td>$140.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity at $0.031 per kilowatt hour</td>
<td>$43.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water at $0.37 per 1,000 gallons</td>
<td>$8.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating cost</td>
<td>$253.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The A.S.H.V.E. paper describing these tests concludes that (making allowances for certain days of inoperation): "it seems reasonable to regard $50.00 as the approximate cost for electricity and water for the season of 1934."

For Detroit: The A.S.H.V.E. also observes: "A mechanical refrigeration unit capable of producing 2½ tons of refrigeration is sufficient to maintain conditions of comfort on two stories of a residence similar to the Research Residence when the outdoor temperature does not exceed 105°F, and an amount of outdoor air equivalent to one air change per hour is used for the purpose of ventilation."

In New York: In the photograph at the bottom is shown the interesting Airtemp installation designed by the Amplc Division of Chrysler Motors. The "round conditioning equipment fits snugly under the kitchen sink and, by means of ducts, circulates, humidifies and heats, or dehumidifies and cools, the air of a small house or apartment."
CONDITIONING BY THE UNIT SYSTEM

Unit air conditioners differ from the central system in that they are self-contained air-conditioning units designed to be placed in the room to be conditioned. No ducts are necessary, but a separate unit is needed for every room. In this way a unit air-conditioning system affords a greater flexibility of control than a central system.

Year 'round unit air conditioners embrace all the phases of winter heating, summer cooling, air treatment and air motion. They replace radiators, receive their heat, usually, from a central heating plant, and their summer refrigeration either from a central compressor (where the installation of several units makes such equipment economical) or from some self-contained cooling medium. They can be supplied with full or partial automatic control and are sometimes equipped to take in outdoor air as well as to recirculate indoor air. This latter feature, however, is now in process of further laboratory research, as positive ventilation was found defective in the early units.

Winter units include such essentials as heating, humidification, air cleaning, and air motion. Summer units supply cooling and dehumidification with air cleaning and circulation. It must be understood, of course, that all such units are easily controlled. For example, on a day when no cooling is needed the cooling element may be turned off without interfering with the operation of the remaining elements.

Small units, embracing one or two important phases of conditioning are now available. These may include ventilation and recirculation by means of an enclosed fan mounted below a window and having an opening to the outer air. They contain filters to remove dust, dirt and pollen and "sonic filters" to keep out noises. Such units are relatively inexpensive to purchase and economical to operate, and within their scope they can give excellent results. Positive ventilation, circulation, and the exclusion of dust and noise are important additions to home comfort. Units such as these may appeal to many persons as a reasonable approach to more complete air conditioning—especially in the case of homes already built.

Humidification of indoor winter air may be accomplished by means of humidifying units of varying capacity ranging in size from a small table unit to a floor unit approximately the size of a radio. The latter type may have water piped directly to its reservoir where the supply is maintained automatically by a simple float control. It must be understood, of course, that these relatively simple and inexpensive humidifiers cannot be controlled and balanced to the heat supply as accurately as the larger humidifiers that condition the air of an entire house.

The modern attic fan offers an effective and economical method of securing real relief from summer heat. Powerful, but quiet, it may be turned on in the evening and permitted to run during the night. The cooling ef-
fect is produced by the action of the fan in drawing all the warm air of the day up through the house and exhausting it through the attic vent. Naturally, this exhausted air is replaced by fresh, cool, night air, which in turn is kept flowing through the house, from ground floor to attic, all night. The effect of this circulation is to take the daytime heat out of the walls and furniture, restoring their capacity for absorbing heat during the following day. A further definite advantage is gained in that the forced ventilation makes bedrooms more comfortable, even on nights when there is not the slightest breeze.

Attic fans are also valuable as supplementing air-conditioning equipment. By cooling the house at night, and—with the attic door closed—by exhausting superheated air from the attic during the day, they materially lessen the load on cooling equipment. Thus real economies in operation are effected.

No winter air conditioner can operate with maximum economy in a building which is not well constructed. Insulation, particularly, is an important point to consider when building a new house or modernizing an old one. Outside walls and roof, or attic floor, should be protected against heat loss with some reliable insulating material.

Again, the cooling load on a summer air conditioner is greatly increased when windows are unprotected from the radiant heat of the sun. Awnings or Venetian blinds should always be provided for windows exposed to the sun. If Venetian blinds are used they should be very light in color for maximum reflective capacity. Awnings prevent direct sunlight from striking the glass, but Venetian blinds must be able to reflect the radiant heat back after it has passed through the glass.

Illustrative of the value of such aids to summer cooling are the following comparisons developed by the General Electric Company in tests conducted in a small residence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total heat gain without attic ventilation and without awnings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total heat gain with attic ventilation and without awnings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total heat gain with awnings and without attic ventilation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total heat gain with attic ventilation and with awnings</td>
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</table>

Since “heat gain” represents cooling load it will be seen that the addition of awnings and attic ventilation effects a very substantial reduction in the potential burden on a summer air conditioner, often making feasible the installation of a smaller plant with attendant economies in purchase price and operation.

What is the probable future of home air conditioning?

There is no reason to doubt—when the installation is properly designed for the specific work it has to do—that air conditioning is already at a point of development where it can justify every claim that is made for it.

It appears, in fact, inevitable that year-round air conditioning will, within the next very few years, become as
commonplace and seem as indispensable as the modern heating plant is today.

It awaits only a little more standardization, a little less confusion of terms and definitions. True, it seems expensive. And it is unlikely that the first cost will, in the near future, be drastically reduced. On the other hand, as its effectiveness and efficiency are more and more definitely demonstrated, as more and more people see it in actual operation, the cost will doubtless seem less of a factor than it does now. This, we know, has become true of the modern heating unit. It is difficult to imagine a prospective purchaser of heating equipment comparing the cost of an oil-burning unit to the cost of an open fireplace. The proven value of modern methods justifies their higher cost.

The same applies to operating costs. Many an automobile owner who would be inclined to investigate very closely the operating cost of air-conditioning equipment would himself be unable to give an accurate estimate of how much it cost him to run his automobile.

A word of caution, however, may not be amiss.

When you buy air conditioning make sure you get air conditioning and not an ineffectual gadget. Because of the many factors involved in estimating the specific requirements of a given house and family, so that neither too much nor too little is provided, competent and experienced advice is essential. When you have decided what air conditioning you want—whether year-round, or summer, or winter, or simply some preliminary step—take your problem to your architect, or consulting engineer, or to a reliable manufacturer. Ask him to show you specifically what equipment and what results he plans to provide. And ask him to guarantee equipment, performance, and service.

If you want air conditioning—and are willing to pay for well-built, capable equipment—dependable and efficient air conditioning is ready for you.
SOMEx like it hot, some like it jellied . . . but either way, Campbell’s Consommé is reminiscent of the brilliant hotel and the smart restaurant . . . bringing to your home table the sparkling invitation, the bracing invigoration of as tempting a consommé as you ever enjoyed . . . and it’s real summertime news to learn that such a delectable Jellied Consommé may be ‘ordered’ from your own refrigerator!

This season when you entertain or when you seek to make the family table more enticing, you can serve Jellied Consommé with no tax upon your home kitchen . . . For Campbell’s Consommé jells right in the can, in the refrigerator . . . So serving it is simplicity itself . . . a convenience appreciated by every hostess and meal-planner.

The true, the unmistakably right Consommé is a chef’s soup . . . Skill, training, an exquisite sense of balance are required . . . Long, slow, patient simmering to give full strength and richness to the beef broth . . . Seasoning deft and sure to give the perfect flavor . . . Just as Campbell’s make it!

Priced the same as the other Campbell’s Soups at your grocer’s

**To serve JELLIED . . .** Place the can of Campbell’s Consommé, before opening, in your refrigerator for at least four hours. Then open the can and place the jellied contents in chilled cups. Serve immediately.

**To serve HOT . . .** To the contents of Campbell’s Consommé can add one can of cold water; heat to boiling point and serve. Salt to taste.
AND DON'T FORGET TO HAVE ABOUT A DOZEN CANS OF DOLE HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE JUICE ON ICE WHEN I GET BACK SWEETHEART.

For the Early American scene

Put up your country rooms with the gay, new fabrics shown on this page—Early American designs in color-fast glazed chintz with a finish not impaired by washing. The “Milks Fleurs” design illustrated below can be had with a yellow, blue or brown ground. Marshall Field designs from Altman’s

Patterns are small in scale and charmingly colored. Below is a “Horn of Plenty” design which comes in green, brown, white or navy. These materials are all 56 inches wide and you can get them by the yard or made up into curtains, bedspreads or dressing table skirts from Altman’s

The little star design chintz shown below, called “Firmament”, comes in red, green, yellow, white and navy. It is a splendid type for a small bedroom in the country furnished in the Early American style. All of the Early American pieces that are shown in the three sketches on this page are Whitney designs carried out in maple. From Gimbel's
Gray and white and yellow—the bedroom is at once sunny and restful in effect. The dressing table, shown at the right, is a highly effective combination of glass, mirror and gray wood. The plump little stool before it is covered in citron yellow antique satin trimmed with white moss fringe. Mr. Pendleton, who is a prominent New York decorator, did this penthouse apartment.

Furniture, walls and carpet in the bedroom are in shades of gray. Two individual beds, mounted on one headboard swing apart for convenience in making. Black pilasters are applied on the headboard. Spreads are hand-woven, gray and white striped silk. Curtains of citron yellow silk serge hang on crystal poles.

A definite mood of repose pervades the New York City apartment of James Pendleton—the result, chiefly, of restraint in the use of color. In the dining room, shown at the left, emerald green satin curtains and chair cushions are the only accents, standing out interestingly against the white walls and the black and white inlaid terrazzo floor. Mahogany Regency furniture is used here.

The Bacardi cocktail mixed like this...

- Juice of half a green lime
- ½ teaspoonful of granulated sugar
- 1 jigger of Bacardi

Shake well in cracked ice

Big words—yes?—to call it "liquid bliss." But the whole world agrees with me. Everywhere in Europe and America, the Bacardi cocktail is recognized as the smartest cocktail in the world.

So, señor, will not you also try it like this—as we mix it in Cuba?

Serve it to your friends. Win thanks... applause.

Be blissful tonight. Mix your Bacardi cocktail according to the genuine Cuban recipe as we give it to you here.
The smoke goes up the chimney if—

(continued from page 27)

proportions. The largest, which in its day was where cooking was done, is 50 inches wide by 37 inches high and 18 inches deep. The next smaller, that of the old parlor, has a width of 38½ inches, a height of 28½ inches and a depth of 15½ inches, while the smallest of the three, that of the old downstairs bedroom, has an opening just off the square, which is 27 inches wide by 25½ inches high, with a depth of only 13 inches. All three are non-smokers under all conditions of wind and weather. Also, with proper size of wood, they are easy to tend and good sources of warmth except in real Winter weather. In dimensions of hearth, each is individual. The largest has a hearthstone two feet wide by seven feet, three inches long; the next one is a foot and a half wide by four feet, six inches long, and the smallest measures 15 inches by three feet, two inches. These fireplaces are built into three sides of the central chimney.

Whether heat radiates into the room or goes up the chimney along with the smoke depends on the angles of the sides and back of a fireplace. The sides or jamb should be set at an angle of about 60 degrees so that they flare outward from the backwall. There are two schools of thought regarding the back. One considers it best to have the forward pitch begin one-third of the distance from the floor to the lintel. The other favors having the forward slope start at the bottom and continue upward in an unbroken plane. In the former, the pitch ought to be about 23 degrees from the vertical while in the latter 18 degrees will suffice.

From this point the consideration of dimensions goes up the chimney. The first and most important is the ratio between the size of opening and the cross section area of the flue serving it. The National Board of Fire Underwriters, in its standard ordinance for chimney construction, calls for fireplace flues with an effective draft area one-twelfth of that of the fireplace opening, and determines this area as a circle or ellipse that will fit within the flue used to line the flue. As it is difficult to obtain exact dimensions of exactly the desired area, the size which will provide this with something over for a factor of safety is to be selected rather than one a trifle smaller, since the latter may not have sufficient capacity under all weather conditions. Between the lintel of the fireplace and the point where the flue commences are located three very important structural features, the throat, the smoke-shelf and the smoke-chamber. (Continued on page 73)
If you know the magic secret of Carrara Structural Glass ... its warm, soft colors and reflective, polished surfaces ... you can easily make your tired, old-fashioned bathroom as modern as today, as fresh and zestful as tomorrow. For Carrara Walls, whether used in modernizing your present bathroom or installed in the bathroom of your new house, breathe charm and beauty that remain unchanged throughout the years. Have Carrara Walls applied, painlessly, right over your old bathroom or kitchen walls, and see what a glorious change takes place almost overnight!

CARRARA
The modern structural glass
home financing

ex-president hoover once compared the difficulties of home financing to the labors of concluding a treaty between governments.

to assist our readers, and to keep them informed of conditions in the home-financing field, house & garden, in this monthly department, offers you the advisory services of a widely experienced home financing authority. address inquiries to home financing counsel.

Q. I wish to obtain funds to modernize my home. Where do I apply and how much money may I borrow? Is any security required? What is the time limit for repayment of the loan?

—A. D. S.

A. Apply to any lending institution approved by the Federal Housing Administration to make such loans, or to a contractor, builder, or seller of equipment manufacturer or retailer. A list of these institutions can be obtained from the Administration office nearest to you in the State, and by writing to the Federal Housing Administration in Washington, D. C. You can obtain a list of the Administration offices. The notes may run for any number of months up to five years, depending on your income.

(For the information of readers interested in developing property for commercial purposes, a recent amendment to section 2 of the national housing act permits modernization loans up to $5,000,000. The amendment reaches back to 1937.)

Q. Who is eligible to apply for loans for repairing and modernizing properties through the Federal Home Administration plan, and what types of properties are considered?

—M. F. P.

A. Any property owner, individual, partnership, or corporation, having a regular income from salary, commissions, business or other assured source, may apply. Applications will be considered for credit to improve one-family, two-family or other residences; apartment buildings, stores, office buildings, factories, warehouses and farm buildings.

The importance of the modernization section (Title I of the National Housing Act) is indicated by statistics released by the Federal Housing Administration for the first six months of 1935. To the date of June 20, it was estimated that a total of $514,472,000 value of jobs have either been completed or are under way.

New construction loans (Title II of the act) comprise 34% of the total of all loans.

Q. I should appreciate it if you would advise me on the following points:

1. In financing the purchase of a small farm home, would an F. H. A. loan be available for the original part?

2. In case a long term mortgage loan was applicable, could it be paid in shorter term than contracted for?

—L. T. S.

A. Federal Housing Administration loans are available for small farms where the primary object is home use, the secondary object being incidental thereto. The Federal Land Banks were organized under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to make farm mortgages, so that if your property does not happen to comply with the requirements of the Federal Housing Administration regulations, then you can get your mortgage through an application to the Federal Land Bank in the district in which your farm is located. You always have the privilege of paying off your mortgage in a shorter period than contracted for in the mortgage agreement. The Government is encouraging home ownership, but it is also encouraging people as far as possible to have their homes free of debt, so that every help is extended to an owner who wishes to retire his debt before its maturity.

pears cooked in port. Peel 8 fine pears, putting them immediately in cold water, and travail them until all are peeled. Make a syrup of 4 cups of water, 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of port. Put the pears in this and add the wine of 1/2 orange cut in strips, using only the orange part. Cook until tender, then place in a glass dish. Strain the juice over them and serve hot or cold.

sugarless curds. Select very beautiful red or white curdains. Wash them. Beat the whites of 2 eggs to a froth, and then stir in 1/2 cup of sugar or other whites. Fill a small bowl with poached sugar, and first dip the curdains, holding them by the stem, into the egg yolks, then roll them well in the sugar. Lay them to dry and crystallize on wire rack. Place on well-washed and dried grape leaves on an attractive plate.

cherries cooked in red wine. Cut the stems of some fine big cherries half way down. Put them in an enamel boiler with 1 cup of wine and 2 teasp of powdered sugar. Add 1 small stick of cinnamon and 1 cup of sugar. Place on low fire and cook very slowly for ten minutes. Remove by means of a slotted spoon and let them cool in the juice. Then remove them one by one, placing them in an attractive dish, stem up. Put the juice back on the stove and reduce until quite thick. Heat the sauce and let them cool as much as possible in the juice. When cold, pour over the cherries and serve very cold. Lady-fingers are good with these.

prunes in red wine. Wash prunes well and soak overnight in just enough water to cover them. The next morning, remove the stones and put in with what juice there is left and add 2 cups of good claret. Simmer until the prunes are well cooked.

beanzing peaches. Cook peaches whole as previously described. Cool in their juice. Wash, stem and crust 1 cup of grog, and put on a tablespoon of currant jelly. Serve the peaches on a bed of crushed strawberries. Just before serving, heat 3/4 cup of kirsch, being careful that it doesn’t catch fire. Pour over the peaches and light it. Serve at once while blazing.

basanana pudding. Cream 2 level tablespoons of butter with 8 level tablespoons of granulated sugar, add the yolks of 3 eggs, well beaten, and 2 teaspoons of vanilla. Beat until very creamy and light. Add 10 level tablespoons of sifted flour and 3 bananas sliced very thin. Mix gently. Beat the whites of 3 eggs stiff, then fold them into the mixture and gradually add to the mixture. Turn mixture into a well-buttered pudding mold and set to bake in a moderate oven. Serve very hot. Turn out onto a hot plate and pour over it a sauce made as follows: Mix 4 tablespoons of raspberry jam with 1 tablespoon of sugar. Add 3/4 cup of water, 1 teaspoon of kirsch. Mix well for one minute, then place on fire and boil two minutes, stirring occasionally.

mleon glace orientale. Use a very ripe cantaloupe, cut evenly a circular portion about one inch and a half from the top, making the opening large enough to slip a silver spoon in. Hold up the lid to empty out the liquid and remove seeds with a silver spoon. Take out meat of the melon in small pieces, being careful not to break through the skin. Place meat in a bowl, add an equal quantity of fresh pineapple cut in large dice. Replace the fruit in the melon, adding enough sliced bananas to fill and 2 level tablespoons of powdered sugar, and 4 teaspoons of kirsch. Place the cover on the opening and seal it with butter. Let the melon remain packed from one to three hours. When ready to serve, remove the butter carefully. Any other fruit combination may be used.
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MORNING FACE

A small boarding school for boys and girls, grades 4 to 14. Preparatory for leading secondary schools. Men and women teachers. Music, art, athletics. For information address Mr. and Mrs. William Marston Cline, Director, Richmond, Mass.

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A widely recognized, modernly equipped preparatory school. Enlarged and reorganized. Boarding school with distinctive home atmosphere. Music, art, athletics. For information address Mr. and Mrs. William Marston Cline, Director, Richmond, Mass.

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BOYS' SCHOOLS

ROXBURY

A College Preparatory School for boys, geared in tradition, progressive in outlook. Every student an individual, thoroughly trained. For information and application address Mr. and Mrs. William Marston Cline, Director, Richmond, Mass.

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Military. Accredited. 4-year preparatory to college. A Modern, Equipped College Preparatory School.

Address to: CHARLES H. BREED, Headmaster.

THE FORMAN SCHOOL

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Prepares for leading secondary schools. Men and women teachers. Music, art, athletics. For information address Mr. and Mrs. William Marston Cline, Director, Richmond, Mass.

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A small, coeducational preparatory school at a distance from the city. Music, art, athletics. Taking boys 8 to 18. Apply to: Archibald V. Galbraith, Box II, Easthampton, Mass.

CLARK SCHOOL

An accredited private school of the highest academic standards. Special preparation for College entrance examinations. Music, art, athletics. Taking boys 8 to 18. Apply to: A. F. Robinson, Principal, Box 75, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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RANDBOH-MACONACADJUM

Military. Accredited. 4-year preparatory to college. A Modern, Equipped College Preparatory School.

Address to: Charles H. Breed, Headmaster.

MILITARY ACADEMY

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Prepare boys for college and for profitable life. Catalog, Big Parking Hook, Cooper, Ind.

ULVER MILITARY ACADEMY

Military. Accredited. 4-year preparatory to college. A Modern, Equipped College Preparatory School.

Address to: Charles H. Breed, Headmaster.

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6 to 14. Military College Preparation. Also College. "Boys to Study." Taught. Shop, Swimming, Musical, Military. Outdoor life and instruction. For information address Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Todd, Box 26, Westwood, N. Y.

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A College Prep. boys preparatory and boarding school with distinctive home atmosphere music, art, athletics. Preparing for college entrance examinations. Moderate rates. Directly on the Colorado River. Address to: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tobin, Box 88, FRESNAL RANCH, H. CO., near Yuma, Arizona.

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The Crocus that blooms in Autumn

(Continued from page 29)

the *speciosus* group—about September twenty-fifth. All of this group has hand-some large flowers, blooming without the leaves, and the stigmata are made to appear to be a mass of orange-ashed threads. The type is remarkable for the blueness of the flowers, bluer than any other Crocus, and there are fine lines on all the segments. It is a good hardy kind and endures and spreads most satisfac-torily in good soil and sun. The pure* speciosus*, is a striking beauty, appearing ethereal and delicate, the truth sturdy and hardy, C. *speciosus* cultivars is perhaps the largest Au-tumn Crocus, but its bloom is an indefinite, almost white without, and much less conspicuously veined. It blooms later than the type, here about October fourteenth, C. *s. Polbux is perhaps the flower of the *speciosus* flock—an immense flower of blooming without with very distinct lines on the segments appearing early in October. This group is splendid for the beginner, for its members offer much variety of color and time of blooming and they always do well.

**ZONATIS ARRIVES**

While the earliest of the *speciosus* group are still in prime C. *zonatis* makes its appearance. It blooms with other species and is a flatter appearing flower, quite pinkish in hue, and in shape like a small cupped Colchicum. The lines on the exterior of the segments are very delicate and there is an orange-yellow circle at the base. My first showing of *zonatis* was made fifteen years ago and has not been repeated. They have increased and distributed them-selves about the garden, flowering at the end of September and into October.

Beginning to bloom here at the end of September and still showing flowers at the end of October is *Colchicum autumnale* from Turkey, Mount Olympus and thereabouts. It is one of the lowest and most reliable of Autumn Crocuses. This unusual flower has a single purple crocus has proved perfectly hardy in this cold garden and increases nicely. I am a bit confused about it, however, for I seem to have two forms, identical in appearance but the one flowering in early October and the other well into November which outfaces the snapshy forms of a late unfounded and unimpressed. I am at a loss to explain this difference in time of flowering, for both plantations face south.

C. *zonatis* is offered in all lists. It is the famous Saffron Crocus, grown and used medicinally since Bible times, and naturalized in many parts of the temperate world. It is one of the species often attempted by the beginner but it is often less than this form of attention. It flowers, when it does flower, with its grasslike leaves, which is not by any means always the case. It is a sulky plant, and there are many who have written that Crocus *zonatis* should not be so stigmatized. I would always grow the Saffron Crocus but I would not choose it among the first half dozen flowers since it is not one of its floral fa-vors. What it wants is a good Summer baking, and after a very hot and dry Summer it is apt to flower fairly well. But it is a very beautiful Crocus. Its flowers are large, but of a low-toned reddish purple, veined with darker purple—not a living color, rather dull and I do not think would attract much attention were it not for the fine red-branched pistil that is so long that it falls over the sides of the segments where it is opened by a hot sun, which is the natural method of pollinating and division of the Saffron Crocus and replanting in fresh, rich but porous soil. But I have not found that this factor of attention induces it to flower with any gusto.

**LOWLY BUT ENDURING**

With *Crocus iridiflorus*, though Mr. Bowles says it is a most easily grown species if it be remembered that it is a very delicate plant and requires more shade and moisture than other species, I have had trouble. It stays with me but it does not increase rapidly and I would not attract much attention were it not for the fine golden yellow of the petals that is so long that it falls over the sides of the segments where it is opened by a hot sun, which is the natural method of pollinating and division of the Saffron Crocus and replanting in fresh, rich but porous soil. But I have not found that this factor of attention induces it to flower with any gusto.

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THE GARDEN MART

Timely Planting

Hot though it may be, August really brings the beginning of the fall planting season. Any time after the middle of the month you can set out evergreens of various kinds, and of course Iris can be planted advantageously from the time you read this until the end of September. With all of this material the wisest plan is to buy only first-class, nursery-grown stock, both from the standpoint of present condition and because it will prove much more satisfying in future.

It stands to reason that strong, well developed plants will last longer and look better than undernourished straggly ones. Inferior plants, like inferior clothes, prove the most costly in the long run, not only for their failure to look right, but also because the mortality among them often runs high.

YOURS—Cont.

20 LOVELY IRISSES. Peony, Intermediate, Siberian, Japanese and Chinese. $2.50 per dozen; $10 per 100; $13.50 per 500, at sailing.

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PURE KY. BLUE GRASS LAWN SEED. This year's strain is beautiful, clean and above a new strain, especially in early growth. 1 oz. $0.50; 1/2 lb. $2.50; 1 lb. $4.50; 10 lbs. $35.00

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WOODDREN DELPHINIUM. Original, white and crimson. All the best. Photo, $1 each; 5 for $4.50; 10 for $8.00; 25 for $15.00; 50 for $25.00; 100 for $50.00

PEONY'S PEERLESS PEONIES. All the best. 10 for $2.00; 25 for $5.00; 50 for $10.00; 100 for $20.00.

A COLOR SCHEME of black, gray and red with touches of chromium in the fixtures is developed in this bathroom. Walls are Carrara glass and the inset tub from Kohler. A corner dressing table is among the features.

CHIEF

STOVE: Standard Gas Equipment Co.'s "Oriole"—ivory, red and black

SINK: Deep; tops covered in heavy Armstrong linoleum in black design—cream and two shades of gray

Electric clock: Seth Thomas

Mixing bowl, etc.: Pacific Pottery

Paint and paper: Federal Enamealing & Stamping Co.

KITCHENS OF TODAY

ALLELECTRIC KITCHEN

Range: General Electric "Housepeaks"
Refrigerator: General Electric monitor top
Sink: General Electric Model "E" dishwasher sink

Walls and table tops at rear working surfaces:
Congoleum-Nairn linoleum in soft gray

Breakfast Bay: painted French gray and salmon

Floor: Armstrong linoleum

Ceiling: Painted white

Gas Refrigerator: Electrolux

Stove: General Electric Equipment Co.'s "Oriole"—designed by Norman Bel Geddes

Sinks: General Porcelain Enameling & Mfg. Co.—white edging in salmon

Cabinets: Dietrich Steel Cabinet Co., in white

Supplies: Painted gray—gray Carrara glass tops

Curtains: White, gray and red bands

Electric clock: General Electric

Kitchens of Today

See pages 22 and 23

Painted lacquer red, with chrome moldings

Floor: Armstrong's embossed inlaid linoleum in black, gray and ivory

Sink: International Nickel Co., wood cabinets

Stove: Standard Gas Equipment Co.'s "Oriole"—ivory, red and black

Cabinets: Deep; tops covered in heavy Armstrong linoleum in black design—cream and two shades of gray

Electric clock: Seth Thomas

Mixing bowl, etc.: Pacific Pottery

Paint and paper: Federal Enamealing & Stamping Co.
The smoke goes up the chimney if—

(continued from page 66)

As its name implies, the throat is the opening through which the smoke, hot gases, and ashes escape. It is the first place that the smoke reaches when it turns upward. Experts hold that correct throat construction contributes more to the efficiency of a fireplace than any other feature of the design.

In area, the throat opening ought not to be less than that of the flue, and its length must be equal to the width of the flue. With these two necessary dimensions fixed, determining the width is a matter of arithmetic. For its location in competition with built-in hearths, the throat is almost always where the flue begins. On the other hand, where the opening is on the floor, the throat is placed midway between the flue and the fire, or the floor and the flue, as the case may be.

After the narrow passage of the chimney is formed by recessing the brickwork of the back the full width of the chimney for about 4 feet, four thicknesses of brick were laid in the length of a brick, while in others it was wood. The stack was sometimes built of stone, but more often of brick, just below the level of the first course of the smoke-shelf. In one of the chimney's walls was a flue connecting with the chimney. For baking, a fire was built in the oven, and when thoroughly heated the fire was placed directly in the flue of the fireplace, built into it. The opening was closed with an iron or masonry door. After the opening was usually in the upper right hand corner of the back of the fireplace, into which each of the various fireplaces and even some of the chimneys of the old cottages were built for air to blow out into the room.

Smoke-Chamber

The space from the smoke-shelf to the point where the flue commences is called the smoke-chamber. The center was filled with a hearthstone. The fire was located in the floor as far from the chimney opening as possible. The smoke-chamber was either a circular or elliptical vault about two feet above the flue lining begins. The space around which the house was built, and the fire itself, were essential. The former comes in its best form by a chimney flue which comes complete with throat and a damper which can be opened and closed to regulate the up chimney flow is standard.

In building chimneys, the old masters were partial to the idea that the flue must be over three-eighths of the total opening where, in the course of repointing the mortar and setting, the chimney is made of clay or concrete, a cross section of the flue must be four inches above the line, and a narrow passage of the flue for the flue lining begins. The point where the flue lining begins. The center was filled with a hearthstone. The fire was located in the floor as far from the chimney opening as possible. The smoke-chamber was either a circular or elliptical vault about two feet above the flue lining begins. The space around which the house was built, and the fire itself, were essential. The former comes in its best form by a chimney flue which comes complete with throat and a damper which can be opened and closed to regulate the up chimney flow is standard.

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The large kitchen fireplace was almost entirely of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased. The large kitchen fireplace was almost entirely of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased. The large kitchen fireplace was almost entirely of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased. The large kitchen fireplace was almost entirely of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased.

In chimneys otherwise of stone, they were usually of two-inch-thick rich Portland cement. Some New England chimneys were originally built all of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased. The large kitchen fireplace was almost entirely of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased. The large kitchen fireplace was almost entirely of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased. The large kitchen fireplace was almost entirely of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased. The large kitchen fireplace was almost entirely of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased. The large kitchen fireplace was almost entirely of brick, but this material is more usual with old houses and small cottages. Even in small openings, the hearth was lined with fire-clay tile, joints well creased.
Lilies give May brilliance to any garden border. When they are planted on the east side of a house, as Vestal and Mt. Blaze, so planted would also be most effective. If other colors are interplanted, white should predominate to give a delicate blending of rose and purple. Definitely there is no May substitute, however new or unusual, which can replace Lilies.

If a second May picture is possible, use *Kubelitzia anabasis*, the pink beauty Bush, which grows from four to six feet high (a fine substitute for Weigela), on each side of a tall pink Honeysuckle, *Lonicera tatarica*. This latter grows about ten feet high and needs no other shrub before it. The form is so excellent that I use it alone in my formal garden as a specimen shrub beside the garden bench.

As Spring passes into Summer, shawls and Roses add a graceful loveliness to the border. In mid-May the yellow Chinese rose, *Rosa hugonis*, is slight with its spray. If I must have either a lavender Wisteria vine or else some purple Persian Lilacs which flower at the same time, *Rosa rugosa* in pink and white shades at the same time. *Rosa rugosa* is also charming not only when the two Roses bloom together but later when a fine, harmonious foliage continues. For early Summer a collection of the white Kerria (*Kerria japonica*), and *Kerria japonica* formas brings a mass of white flowers in the form of similar leaf form is fine, although the bloom is successive and not simultaneous. *Tilia* viburnum is a beautiful shrub with broad leaves and blossoms in June. In June also the tall Siberian Pea (*Calocela arborescens*) with its lovely yellow Arca-blossoms makes a fine planting for a dry place, but it is even more attractive if it is combined with the Rose *Kazania, Rotanis hajdpi*, which flowers just a little earlier, its blossoms much like the Wisteria.

This is a vigorous shrub, spreading rapidly through underground runners and even pushing through cracks in adjacent asphalt.

**SUMMER’S END**

Now is late Summer dull in the border where there is planted a July picture of *Magnolia virginiana*, the Buckeye (*Aesculus parviflora*) and the fragrant *Lilium hybrids* (Climbing *Lilium*), with erect spikes of the purest white.

The end of Summer should be marked by a single specimen of *Lilium maculatum*, the Chaste Tree, placed through the borders, like pillars of blue flame. An effective group for the shrub border, perhaps in a mass of *Iris versicolor* and edged with *Hydrangea serrulata*, the charming Oak-leaved member of a much maligned family.

The shrub border prepares the pole for the Autumn beauty in our selection. By October the Abelia and Forsythias are decked in bronze leaves. Gray berries cover the Myrtica, black ones on the Jetbead and red on the Cornelian Cherry.
Questions

(continued from page 48)

A. The appearance of the white marks when dampness occurs indicates that a deliquescent salt is present in the wood, something from the lime in the plaster. It would seem reasonable to neutralize this with an acid. The linseed oil would have to be removed by washing the beams first with turpentine, then with a scrubbing of strong soap and water. Followed with washings of clear water. After this, a strong solution of vinegar and water should be applied until thoroughly soaked up by the wood, and left to dry. Further treatments of the vinegar may be necessary.

Getting rid of the linseed oil will be difficult. Varnish removers would be most effective, but that is a job strictly for an experienced painter.

One other thing you might try, if you do not mind the effect, would be to wait until a dry day when the marks have disappeared and coat the beams with spar varnish.

B. To keep homes in fashion. A brochure of beautiful color illustrations which suggest smart schemes for the various rooms in the house. Price 10c. ARMSTRONG CO. PRODUCTS Co., FLOOR DIV., LANSING, PA.

C. "Still New Ideas for Charming Homes." Attractive brochure gives color schemes for rooms indicating the proper rugs and carpets. MORRIS CARPET Mills, Inc., 295 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.

D. "True-Tone Carpet Book." This catalog illustrates several True-Tone rugs and carpets from the ALEX. SMITH DIV., W. & J. SLOANE WHOLESALE, 577 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

E. "England and Continental Europe." A comprehensive listing of the train and boat service between England and the Continent. ASSOCIATED BRITISH RLY., INC., 515 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

F. "Crawford Rockeys." Beautifully illustrated booklet on Bariff, Lake Louise, Emerald Lake, and Alaska, Canadian Pacific, 344 MARSHON AVE., N. Y. C.

G. "Germany Ninth Olympic Games." Interesting data on the Olympic Games to be held in Germany in August, 1936. GERMAN TOURIST BUREAU, 660 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

H. "Three National Parks." Natural color photographs picture the magnificent beauty of Zion Park, Grand Canyon and Bryce Canyon. UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM, 525 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

349. "Termites." Detailed information on how to control Termites by the Terminix treatment can be obtained from the E. L. BRUCE CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

350. "The Smart Point of View." An attractively illustrated booklet outlines Margery Wilson's course in charm. This will be sent with the "Charm-Ten." MARGERY WILSON, 1415 FIFTH AVE., 226, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NICE DOGGIE

I'd love to catch that little dog.
And put him on the head.
So pretty he wallows there
In my new flower bed.

Oh, yes, I love my neighbor's dog.
That capers in my yard;
But behind a fence at home—
I'd love him twice as hard.

-Kansas City Star

$1,500 house

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 46)

THE BUDGET

It is assumed that the prospective owners of the ideal modern house have an annual income of between $5,000, and $8,000, on the basis of which they can afford to spend $15,000, financed via F.H.A. Following is the budget:

CAPITAL COST

Lot $2,500
Landscaping 500
House and architect's fee 11,500
Carrying Charges 500
Total $15,000

FINANCING

1st Mortgage (F.H.A.) $12,000
Cash (Land and Equity) 3,000
Total $15,000

MONTHLY EXPENSES

Interest, Amortization and Insurance $450
Taxes $350
Fire Insurance $300
Total Monthly Expenses $1,175

Full amortization of mortgage in 20 years.
LEARN TO BE Charming

Charm lies inherent, but often dormant, in every living soul. It is rhythm that originates when the spark of beauty is struck, and ripples outward in everything one does and says and thinks. It is the unconscious faculty of stirring an emotion in others. It is the release of one’s powers and the becoming of one’s self.

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