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"BUILDERS OF QUALITY HOMES"
THE young homemaker—or older one, for that matter—who is faced with the exciting task of furnishing her home may suddenly feel that she is in a maze. Unless she has some background in furniture styles and decorating, she may be understandably confused after reading advertisements liberally sprinkled with such terms as Duncan Phyfe, Early American, functional, and what have you.

A simple discussion of some of the major characteristics of today's most popular furniture styles may aid the amateur home decorator.

Today, the most popular furniture styles in this country are Early American, French Provincial, 18th Century Traditional, and Modern.

Rugged simplicity characterizes Early American furniture. The original settlers of New England came to the New World for religious and economic reasons. Elegant entertainment and luxurious living were far removed from their world. Their furnishings were simple and practical. Principal woods were maple, oak, birch, pine, cherry and walnut. In this group also falls the Pennsylvania Dutch style—painted and stencilled furniture. Today's interpretations of Early American furniture frequently are modified for added comfort and modern living.

Modern furniture is designed to meet the needs of today's living, as is shown by this smart-looking group of cotton-cushioned "television" furniture.

continued on page 4
French Provincial is somewhat parallel to Early American, but its lines are smoother and more flowing. This group of furniture was adapted and simplified by natives in the French provinces from more ornate court styles created for the kings. Its simple form, characterized by curves at the base of cabinets, beds, chests and other pieces, somehow achieves an affect of informality with formality.

The term “18th Century Traditional,” or “period” furniture, encompasses a variety of different styles. The homemaker will run into such names as Queen Anne, Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton, Adams, Georgia and Duncan Phyfe. Each of these types has its own distinguishing features, but for commercial purposes, they are usually considered as belonging to this group.

The 18th Century Traditional furniture is made up of more formal styles originated in England and France during that time. Mahogany was the universal favorite wood, with the exception of Queen Anne designs done primarily in walnut. Elegance of design, a feeling of dignity, decorative detail, exquisite inlays, rich fabrics, and classic influence are important identifying features. American designs of this period were patterned closely after the European but with a distinct American flavor. Duncan Phyfe (1790-1854) was the most famous U. S. designer of traditional furniture and his work continues to be widely copied today.

Modern furniture dates from about 1925—and it is even now in its period of development. Taking its cue from the clean, trim lines of modern architecture, it is instantly identified by a smooth, uncluttered, rather streamlined look. It depends on beauty of line rather than decorative detail. This functional furniture is created to utilize space effectively. There are many sectional pieces to be rearranged as they are needed. Light and bleached woods are often used; glass, plastics, and other new materials also are employed in modern furniture. Upholstery colors run the gamut from pale pastels to vibrant hues, monochromatic schemes, and unusual combinations.
THE new spring story on wallpaper is that the wallpaper industry has brought out a whole new field of bright clear colors. The muddy colors of the past are gone and in their place are clear true pinks, fresh vivacious blues, bright greens and corals . . . and, in the monotone field, clear grays rather than the beige tones. No matter how much you love your home, the new season brings with it an urge to make clean, fresh changes. You want to change the whole winter picture, and because walls are such an important picture-setting for any room, the quickest, the most dramatic and the least expensive change can be made by decorating with wallpaper.

This spring, therefore, why not make a real transformation, and why not style up as you clean up. Your wallpaper dealer will help you make selections.
Old Metals in New Homes

The revival of colonial style furnishings and the upsurge of ranch house architecture—both emphasizing fine woods and natural material—are creating a tremendous boom in copper and brass for the home.

For centuries these metals have been popular—even chic—especially at the fireplace and even in the kitchen. Today new styles, surface treatments and applications have brought them into gleaming prominence in every room of the house. “When you add to this that the new brasses and coppers have a long-lasting surface finish,” says an executive of a large department store, “you have smart styling plus a glamor finish that hardly needs any maintenance at all.”

Many of the newer copper and brass accessories have a tag which reads: “This article needs only a soft, dry dust-cloth. It does not require polishing.”

The secret of the new finishes on brasses and coppers is explained by the Copper and Brass Research Association in New York. The surfaces carry an invisible coating which screens the metal from dirt and from oxidation, the technical term for tarnishing. Some of these coatings are baked on the surface; others are sprayed on.
Among the recent applications of these metals are beds with graceful brass headboards, umbrella stands, tables, benches, tea wagons, chairs, canape carts, roll-away bars, stools. Most of these pieces are slimly styled, with sturdy tubing. Though their appearance may seem fragile, the age-old toughness of copper and brass gives them an almost unequalled durability.

The brass study lamp, with its green glass shade, so coveted by collectors, has been modernized. Once a staple in the homes of the well-to-do, today they are available in prices to fit even the slimme pocketbook.

Modern designers and decorators seeking the slender, sweeping lines that these rugged metals can give, are incorporating copper and brass into candelabras, chafing dishes, the traditional fireplace sets, and the ever-handy silent butlers. Similarly, both exotic and modern American designs have been wrought in copper pitchers, basins, flower bowls and other decorative receptacles.

The brass eagle door-knocker, a much sought antique shop item, is being made once more today; some carry the name of the household. Copper and brass desk sets and blotter corners are found in modern homes and offices, providing a neat accent to desk tops.

The kitchen, too, reveals the sweeping lines of modern copper-brass accessories—bread and cake boxes, waste baskets, edges and trims and, of course, that ever-reliable copper and brass pots and pans, and even copper sheet tiling for wall coverings.

One of the leading refrigerator manufacturers is featuring a copper door as prominently as their new ultra-automatic ice-cube device.

**MULTIPLICATION TABLES**

Any way you figure it, these new tables by Daystrom add to your decorating scheme. Designed with edge shaped tops in contrasting colors, they can be combined into diagonally defined squares, split up as side tables, or lined up by fours to form a handsome rectangular coffee table. Your own ideas will suggest many different arrangements.
THREE growing boys in one room. The situation was a difficult one. Boys need room to move around in, to study and play as well as sleep. The room was not very large, and yet the problem was solved in a most interesting fashion. As you can see in the photo at the right, the unique use of nested beds made the extra room that was necessary for Tom, Dick and Larry. Once the beds were telescoped into one there was sufficient room to put down the electric train set. The beds, of course, were designed to allow the use of three standard size mattresses. The foam rubber type is ideal for the three-in-one unit. Picture below shows the nested beds ready for occupancy by the three boys. Note, too, lots of storage space in the built-in shelves, which are constructed of 8" boards set at right angles to the wall and extending from floor to ceiling. The boys’ names were custom cut from plain colors of linoleum. Each boy has his own desk for study or play.

Above, though the room is small, there’s lots of room to move around in when the beds are telescoped into one. Below, the nested beds ready for occupancy by Tom, Dick and Larry.

Photo courtesy Makers Armstrong's Linoleum
A LEAKY faucet or a balky lock offer no problem to the average home owner. It can be put in good working condition without taking any risk. Not so when something is wrong with the electrical system. Most men shy away from making any repairs or alterations. And justifiably so, because records prove that electricity, invisible as it is, can and has caused serious damage to life and property.

All electrical wiring in a house must be done in strict accordance with the National Electric Code. The utility company supplying electricity, and the city or county, employ inspectors, whose duties are to check that the contractor has complied with all the rules and regulations. It requires years of experience to properly interpret the National Electric Code. A layman should never make extensive changes. It is too dangerous and unlawful.

In the last few years numerous electrical appliances appeared on the market. The authorities recognized this fact and changed the National Electric Code accordingly to take care of the additional demand in power.

In most of the old houses the wiring is inadequate and obsolete to safely carry the added load. A thorough check by a competent electrical contractor is advisable before new appliances are bought.

It is not uncommon to trace a fire to defective wiring, especially so when alterations have been made by unauthorized and inexperienced persons.

The blowing of a fuse or automatic opening of a circuit breaker indicates that there is trouble. A thorough investigation should be made before a fuse is replaced or a circuit breaker is closed again.

The first step is to check whether the circuit is overloaded. The following table will be helpful to determine the allowable maximum load on a circuit. The maximum rating of fuses used for house wiring is 30 amperes. A fuse should never be overloaded. It is well to limit the load to approximately 80% of the fuse rating because there is considerable inrush of current at the time the light or appliance is switched on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light Bulb</th>
<th>Watts</th>
<th>Amperes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Bulb</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Bulb</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Bulb</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Bulb</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toaster</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat Iron</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percolator</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Conditioner</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Heater</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishwasher and Waste Disposer</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Disposer</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum Cleaner</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes Washer</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ratings given for appliances are approximate. The name plate on the appliance should be checked for exact rating.

The next step is to remove all plugged in appliances, such as toasters, fans, irons, etc. Appliances are apt to develop a short circuit or ground without warning, due to rough handling.

An electric range has its own fuses or circuit breaker and will not cause failure of other fuses or circuit breakers.

If, upon inserting a new fuse or closing the circuit breaker, the trouble still exists, an electrical contractor should be called to locate the trouble, usually defective wiring.

Some people, penny wise and pound foolish, try an exceedingly dangerous experiment, namely, they insert a coin in the fuse holder, or short circuit the fuse using a thin copper wire. The result is a very unpleasant surprise, the main fuse blows.

A special circuit for plug outlets on a work bench should be provided. Only too often an overloaded appliance will cause the fuse to blow or the circuit breaker to open, setting the place in darkness when the lights are on the same circuit.

Outside antennas or television sets are potential lightning rods. A lightning arrester and ground wire will minimize this danger.

Light sockets where the switch (pull chain) is a part of the socket should never be installed in a bathroom. Operating such lights with bare feet on tile, cement or wet floors is inviting trouble.

A mercoid wall switch, slightly more expensive than the ordinary toggle switch, is a worthwhile investment where appliances using gas are installed.
today's KITCHENS go to COLLEGE

AFTER five years of research, a leading American university has come up with what it believes to be the ideal kitchen. Although actual photographs of the college-created kitchen have not been taken, the one shown below features many of the points advocated by the researchers. Sink center, range center, serve center and mix center are all close together for maximum efficiency. They may be put in L-shape, U-shape, or any other, set against walls or free of walls in a room-in-room. The kitchen is well-ventilated and lighted, and has good cabinet space. Metal cabinets or wood cabinets are recommended, as are linoleum floors, and clay tile walls. Glass, too, is considered important. Glass may be used for cabinet shelves where transparency and increased visibility of the cabinet contents are desirable.
Yes, when you build your home, you want the best in every way... and no single part of your home is more important to you than the heating system. So, when you consider a furnace, BE SURE to learn all about the

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