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The exquisite product of almost a century of experience

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"To paper or not to paper" is not the question any more. The economy of wallpaper, its warming, cheering influence have put plain walls to flight.

Birge wallpapers are the exquisite product of nearly a hundred years of experience. To our studios flow each year the designs of the world's best artists in this special field. And the result shows each year in the new Birge line, an annual showing of beauty and good taste to which a fastidious public has always responded.

Be sure to ask your decorator to let you see the Birge collection of wallpapers. No home decorating project is complete without this brilliant review of the world's finest papers.

If you will fill in the coupon we shall be glad to send you full information in reference to Birge creations. We invite you, also, to consult freely with us on your decorating problems, where our experience with wall papers might be of assistance to you.

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MAKERS OF FINE WALLPAPER FOR NEARLY 100 YEARS
Established nearly fifty years ago, the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries has built up an edifice of public confidence and satisfaction in the auction method as a means of acquiring fine period furniture and decorations.

*Consigned* for sale by private collectors, estates, and reputable dealers, collections of furniture, silver, bronzes, porcelains, tapestries, rugs, brocades, velvets, etchings, and paintings, after due process of selection to maintain high standards of condition and quality are

*Catalogued* fully and critically by competent men on our permanent staff who identify period and design and properly note restorations and imperfections.

*Exhibited* in our spacious well-lighted Galleries, collections are arranged by our expert decorators to bring out the possibilities of individual pieces and groups, crystallizing schemes of decorating, and finally

*Sold* under conditions of free and open competition to the highest bidders, in an environment of comfort and refinement.

Pre-sale exhibitions are, of course, free and open to the public and extend usually during the week before the auction sale. Approximate valuations of pieces as a guide to bidding may be had from our Gallery staff members without obligation. *The American-Anderson News* published monthly October–May will keep you in touch with our current exhibitions and sales, and will be sent free on request.
SEE THESE PATTERNS IN YOUR OWN HOME BEFORE YOU DECIDE

Ask your jeweler for them, or send to us for a private "Bride's Pre-view Showing".

You only choose your silver pattern once in a lifetime. Be sure to see the style and sparkling beauty of these Sterling patterns on your own linens. Handle the knife and fork, as well as the spoon, for only then can you know their comfortable, well-balanced feeling in the hand. Each design harmonizes pleasingly with the linens and table appointments of today.

How can we describe to you the flawless finish which characterizes TOWLE Sterling. Our craftsmen only achieve it by precise methods and unusual care. We are very proud of it. If this seems egotistical, or "just advertising," please don't take our word for it. Ask a good jeweler, one who knows his Sterling.

THE TOWLE SILversmiths

NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS

Name
Address

He will tell you, too, that we are the largest silversmiths who make Sterling only—with craft traditions back to 1690.

TOWLE patterns have an exclusive style and fine workmanship which is built up to a standard, not down to a price! Yet Lady Diana and Louis XIV are priced 20% to 25% lower than two years ago, and the very new SYMPHONY is priced the lowest of any new TOWLE pattern in the last sixteen years.

Again we urge you—see these patterns in your own home. Let the silver speak for itself, as it will have to for all the years you are going to use it on your table. TOWLE patterns are open stock. You can add to your set for many, many years.
EASTER
à la SCHRAFFT'S

- One look and you lose your heart. Two looks and your mouth waters. Three looks...sold! The coy bunny (upper left) carrying sweets, $2.00. The sunbonneted duck, bearing candy, $2.75. The three jolly eggs, filled with Luxuro Chocolates, reading left to right, are $5.00, $3.00, $4.00.

- Below the eggs, a sweet rabbit perched on a large bar of chocolate, 75c. Center, an Easter nest with goodies and a bunny, $2.00. (Others from 40c to $5.00.)

- Three boxes of candy—perfect for Easter or any other time. The Hard and Chewy Selection, $1.25 lb. Open, Thin Chocolates (dainty thin cream and nut pieces) $1.00 lb. Below, the Gold Chest—a copy of the original Mazarin Chest in the Louvre—filled with finest diminutive Luxuro Chocolates (one pound only) $2.00. Other Schrafft's candies and chocolates from 60c to $2.00 the pound.

- The Gift Basket, brimming with delectable Easter sweets in bewildering variety, $15.00. Others from $5.00 to $25.00.

- All these can be ordered at the Schrafft's stores in New York, Boston, and Syracuse. Mail orders should be sent to Schrafft's, 550 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Their chimes bring you melodies from the singing spires of the old world

Almost any tower in the old world has a set of soft-toned bells. Day after day, they mark the hours with music. And listening men find fresh content.

From all of these, Revere has chosen the three most lovely melodies — Westminster, Canterbury, Whittington — and placed them in fine clocks for your home. Their soft, rich resonance sounds every quarter-hour and strikes the hour as well. The cases that enclose them are wrought of choice woods — mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, ebony — in authentic period designs. Their friendly faces show moon-phases or quaint engravings, besides the time.

And it is true time, for every clock contains a tiny Telechron motor that runs silently, accurately on regulated current from your electric outlet. You never need wind it or regulate it.

Strike-and-chime models range in price from $22.75 to $650 — silent models as low as $5.50. Dealers are listed under “Telechron” in the classified telephone directory.

WARREN TELECHRON CO., ASHLAND, MASS.
THE REVERE CLOCK CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO
Smooth grace and a certain suave sophistication mark the modern manner—in clothes, in people, in decoration. In silverware, AMERICAN DIRECTOIRE has captured this spirit. This design has the classic simplicity which is perennial—the dash which is essentially today. And, like all TREASURE solid silver, it has the quality of genuineness which sensitive people value—the beauty which becomes more precious as it grows more familiar. And, through all the shifting standards of taste and times, Sterling remains Sterling—one of the better things of life that eternally endures. There is a jeweler near you to show you this lovely new pattern. Write us for his name and your copy of "The Modern Way to Choose Your Silver". Address Dept. B-7.

ROGERS, LUNT & BOWLEN CO.  •  Silversmiths  •  GREENFIELD, MASS.
BAB: But Mary! How stunning this room looks! Have you been spending precious money on new furnishings?

MARY: No—look again—it’s just the walls.

BAB: So that’s it! Wallpaper! But where did you get such a darling pattern?

MARY: It’s from Thibaut’s . . . you must see their sample book . . . their new designs are really beautiful!

BAB: It looks awfully expensive . . . was it?

MARY: Sh! Not a word . . . that’s the biggest thrill of all . . . the wallpaper for the whole room only cost me $9.50!

Drop in at any Thibaut shop and see the largest collection of wallpapers in the world . . . authentic period patterns of Colonial America, old French and English designs and creations of living artists. The new 1932 wallpapers are lovelier than ever. Many of the choicest are those of modest price. Ask your decorator to show you his samples. Or, if you prefer, we shall be glad to loan you our special sample collection, at no charge . . . you merely hand the postman who delivers it $1, which is refunded when you return the book.

Write to Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., Dept. K1, 24 West 40th Street, New York City.
New 160 H. P. TWELVE
$1345

Our aim for this new Twelve is, to enable owners to enjoy a performance combining speed, power, smoothness and economy, the like of which they have never experienced. And—to make it available at a price that will force a complete revision of standards for comparison of values. Dual-Ratio gives the equivalent of two axles in one. It takes the "compromise" out of automobiles. You shift gears the same as now. Turn a lever on the instrument panel to Low. This gives pep for lightning acceleration and power for sailing up hills. Turn the lever to High. This gives speed with smoothness and economy—with less vibration and noise—with minimized wear and tear for driving on level roads, on the boulevard, or in the country. We promise you this performance will amaze you.

DUAL-RATIO in Custom "Twelves" and "Eights"

AUBURN
POWERED BY LYCOMING

Auburn also offers improved Straight Eight models

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Auburn, Indiana. Division of Cord Corporation

Standard Models 12-160: Business Coupe $1345; 5-passenger 2-door Brougham $1395; 4-door Full Sedan $1445; Convertible Cabriolet $1495; Convertible Phaeton Sedan $1595; Speedster $1595. Custom Models 12-160A: Business Coupe $1545; 5-passenger 2-door Brougham $1645; 4-door Full Sedan $1645; Convertible Cabriolet $1695; Convertible Phaeton Sedan $1795; Speedster $1795. Prices f. o. b. Auburn, Indiana. Standard Models 8-100: Business Coupe $845; 5-passenger 2-door Brougham $895; 4-door Full Sedan $945; Convertible Cabriolet $995; Convertible Phaeton Sedan $1095; Speedster $1095; 7-passenger Sedan $1145. Custom Models 8-100A: Business Coupe $1045; 5-passenger 2-door Brougham $1095; 4-door Full Sedan $1145; Convertible Cabriolet $1195; Convertible Phaeton Sedan $1295; Speedster $1295; 7-passenger Sedan $1345. Prices f. o. b. Connersville, Indiana. Equipment other than standard, all models, at extra cost.

All prices subject to change without notice.
"WOOL" made from rock is blown through a hose into all the empty spaces between studs and joists.

Hundreds of Enthusiastic Letters like these come from Home owners—

37% less for fuel

"I am very well satisfied with the insulation work done by your company.

"Comparing the month of March with the same period last year, I found that there was a reduction of 37% in the cost of heating. I also found that during the hot months of last summer the house was much cooler than it had ever been previously." Anna J. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.

Warm as toast in winter

"The insulation job you did is certainly wonderful. The two large third-floor rooms are now as warm as toast with the insufficient radiation that had previously made them useless in winter. The comfort of the whole house is undoubtedly improved by the elimination of drafts and there has been a substantial saving of fuel." Frank R. Hubachek, Geneva, Ill.

Third floor cool in hot weather

"The third floor, while it has full-height ceilings in the two rooms and a large hall and bathroom, has always been very hot and could not be used by my family for days at a time during the hot weather in summer. This has been overcome since the insulation has been put in, and the third floor is now as comfortable as the other floors." C. T. Osman, Evanston, Ill.

Summer comfort, winter comfort

"Heretofore our upstairs rooms have been so hot in summertime that they were unbearable. This past summer, with the insulation above the ceilings in the attic, the rooms were remarkably comfortable. While we have not had much cold weather this year, the difference in the temperature of the upstairs rooms this winter so far has been very marked. There has been an even temperature in these upstairs rooms about equal to that of the downstairs rooms, which never occurred before." Wm. D. Kyser, Memphis, Tenn.

Best investment ever made

"In maling you the check for the installation you did on our house, I want to say that we feel that we have received more solid comfort and satisfaction from this investment than any we have ever made.

"It is not the saving in fuel alone, but the comfort of having the house the same temperature in every room under all weather conditions." Mrs. H. B. Kimball, Des Moines, Iowa.

Heating plant reduced 50%

"I am very glad to say that our two years’ occupancy have amply verified all of the claims you made for the heat, cold and sound insulating qualities of this material.

"Because of this thick insulation, my house heating plant was reduced by nearly 50% in size, and yet it has easily kept the indoor temperature uniform at all times, regardless of the wind velocity and temperature outside. It is indeed a pleasure to endorse this most efficient heat and cold insulation."

Loring L. Marshall, Boston, Mass.

Worked wonders

"The Johns-Manville insulation certainly worked wonders on those hot days this past summer. Personally I feel that it is money well spent and my only regret is that I did not have this installation made at the time the house was built." Walter L. Leach, Honolulu, H.I.

Johns-Manville
NEW METHOD OF

Banishing Winter Cold
and Summer Heat

WINS NATION-WIDE APPROVAL

Thick blanket of “wool” made from rock—blown within walls of old or new houses in a few hours, without disturbance... Fuel savings average 30%

Perfected by Johns-Manville as a result of pioneer work in efficiently insulating great industrial plants—installed and proved in thousands of homes during the last 4 years

A new method of making houses practically cold-proof and heat-proof is creating a sensation wherever it is tried.

Rooms that are drafty and cold in winter—rooms that are stifling hot in summer—become uniformly comfortable.

Fuel savings average 30%.

Yet the method is so simple that it takes only a few hours to put into effect—so obviously right that it takes only a few moments to understand and be convinced.

Comfort blown through a hose

Practically all houses have hollow walls. Circulation of air within these walls chills the house in winter, heats it in summer. Comfort is lost, fuel wasted.

Attic floors are equally, if not more, to blame. The attic becomes oven-hot in summer, refrigerator-cold in winter—and this heat or cold readily penetrates through the door into rooms below.

Yet the 4- to 6-inch air space within the walls and attic floor—the real cause of heat-and-cold trouble—is easy of access. Why not fill it up?

That’s what Johns-Manville does in a few hours—blowing the material through a hose. In your present house, without entering the living rooms or disturbing the occupants. Or in the house you are building.

“Wool” made from melted rock

Johns-Manville uses “wool” made from melted rock—long, fine fibres, light in weight and wool-like in appearance. These woolly fibres, matted together, imprison thousands of dead-air cells to the cubic inch—an effective barrier against heat and cold.

Every cubic inch of space within your outside walls and attic floor is filled with this material. A 4- to 6-inch blanket around and over all your living rooms!

This is the one investment you can make in your home which starts paying for itself the moment it is put in, and continues to pay long after the original cost has been refunded—25 years as the house stands! Owners report fuel savings as high as 50%. The average is about 30%.

Rooms 8° to 15° cooler in summer

On an average, rooms in homes treated the Johns-Manville way are 8 to 15 degrees cooler than outside temperature on the hottest summer days. Those stifling sleeping rooms, with their stored-up daytime heat, become refreshingly cool... Texas and Georgia are among the states where Johns-Manville Home Insulation has been most widely installed, for summer comfort alone.

All through the hot-summer area of the North and Mid-West, it is bought as much for relief in summer as for comfort in winter.

Fireproof... Vermin-proof

Rock wool cannot burn. It is an effective fire stop in the flue-like spaces within walls. Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, and other national shrines have been treated with J-M Home Insulation for this reason alone.

Vermin cannot live in rock wool.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

The coupon below will bring you a booklet which describes J-M Home Insulation more fully. We will gladly send with it the name of the nearest J-M Home Insulation contractor. No obligation. Time payments can readily be arranged.

JOHNS-MANVILLE
41st St. & Madison Ave., New York City

Please send the booklet, “Now we blow year-round comfort into your home,” and the name of the nearest J-M Home Insulation contractor.

Name:

Street:

City: State:

R E M I N D E R
What it will cost to keep a house in good repair is a question to which far-sighted people seek the answer before investing in a home. Those who have owned homes know how troublesome and expensive short-lived metal work can be...and how completely copper, brass and bronze eliminate this annoyance and expense.

Rust is a major cause of upkeep expense in the home. It makes its appearance all too soon when metals that rust are used for water pipes, sheet metal work, screen wire, etc. While it is true that the first cost of copper, brass and bronze is slightly higher than that of rustable metals, it is likewise true that they will save their extra cost many times over in freedom from the expense of repairs and replacements.

Anaconda Copper
THE INSIDE of this pipe is so badly clogged with rust that replacement is necessary. Anaconda Brass Pipe, which cannot rust, eliminates such expense.

FLASHINGS AND VALLEYS made of rustable metal will soon leak. Damaged interiors are the result. When made of Anaconda Copper (99.9% pure) you can be certain they will not rust.

THE OWNER OF THIS HOUSE took a chance on gutters made of rustable metal. In less than seven years rust had destroyed their usefulness. Gutters of Anaconda Copper are now being installed.

Anaconda Copper, Brass and Bronze are produced by methods developed in the course of a century's manufacturing experience. Every step in the production of Anaconda metals for building purposes is controlled by the same high standards developed in supplying copper and copper-alloys of unvarying dependability to the rigid specifications of industry.

For your protection, Anaconda Brass Pipe is stamped every foot with the word "Anaconda." Every sheet of Anaconda Copper is trade-marked...and you will find this mark retained on the gutters, rain-pipes and elbows made by leading sheet metal fabricators.

Valuable information on the advantages of Anaconda metals is given in the illustrated booklet, "Copper, Brass and Bronze in the Home." Write for a free copy. The American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn.

AND BRASS Can't Rust
You pay for attic space . . .

Why not use it?

In thousands of homes Celotex has transformed unused attic space into useful and attractive rooms, as pictured here. Often the Celotex used to gain the extra room cost less than fifty dollars.

Let CELOTEX turn a loss into a profit . . . Give you an extra room . . .
a more comfortable home . . . Far lower fuel bills in new homes or old

In new homes or old, you pay a good round price for attic space. Why not make good use of it? It is the mission of Celotex Insulation to convert this space into rooms comfortably useful and livable in summer and winter alike.

Celotex Insulation makes this investment in space profitable by converting barn-like cold in winter, and bake-oven heat in summer, into comfortable living temperatures and thereby increases the value of your property. You may need an extra room or two for a growing family. How much better, how much more economical, to build them of Celotex insulating cane board right in the present attic.

Better, first, because Celotex Insulation gives to such rooms and the entire house, a greatly improved temperature control.

More economical, because Celotex combines structural strength with insulation. Its own cost is low, and it is quickly and easily applied. When applied under the roof rafters, it becomes a powerful heat shield between your home and the blazing sun of summer.

In winter it conserves and holds the costly heat, which otherwise leaks out to all creation. Fuel bills are reduced as much as 20 to 30 percent.

Use Celotex for insulation, whether you build or remodel. People who build new homes this spring will not lack for information about correct insulation, for every architect, builder or contractor knows Celotex. Before committing yourself on new jobs or old consult them, or your Celotex dealer.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
919 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Please send me your newest booklet, "Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation."
Name
Address
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In Canada: Alexander Harvey & Co. Ltd., Montreal
Its Salem Roof is in perfect harmony with the house itself..." JULIAN LEVI

It is now possible to achieve a perfect balance between house and roof no matter what style or period is concerned. This can be accomplished with a Salem Roof.

Developed under the supervision of a prominent architect, Salem Shingles are authentic in design and texture. In addition, they have the soft, weather-beaten beauty of shingles aged by years.

Made of asbestos fibres and Portland cement combined under pressure, Salem Shingles are fireproof and everlasting. They may be had in soft grays and greens, warm reds and browns.

Your own architect will assist you in selecting the Salem Roof for your house—or write to Architectural Service, Johns-Manville, 41st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City.

Johns-Manville Salem Roofs JM

THIS SALEM ROOF BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH HOUSE AND SETTING • TAYLOR & LEVI, ARCHITECTS
**DIRECTORY OF DECORATION AND FINE ARTS**

- Last month the Directory presented a group of seven accessories for Federal rooms. Another authentic feature for this type setting is the Franklin stove at the right—a "modern convenience" of the first American citizens. On these chilly Spring evenings this bit of black cast iron sheds comfortable warmth. Brass finials are decorative notes. 31⅜ inches tall, 23 inches wide. $90. Andersons $15, Edwin Jackson, 175 East 60th St., New York City.

- In the small Early American hall-way, an effective substitute for the familiar lantern-type lighting fixture with glass or metal exterior is this simple, hooded, electric candle. Two kinds of metal are used in its construction—wrought iron for the base and monel metal for the peaked and fluted top. The height is 11⅔ inches; the diameter, 6⅛ inches. Its price is $12.50. From Ralph Bullard, Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City.

- Either of the two modern wall-papers illustrated would be interesting backgrounds for Colonial interiors. The all-over pattern at the upper left is charming for a bedroom; in green or rose on cream, white on blue, or blue on pink. The star motif, in gold on pale green, chalky blue, yellow or pink, will create an amusing setting for powder room or entrance hall. 8 yard roll, 75c. John Whittwell, 1620 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

- This charming little pewter sugar and cream set is made by modern craftsmen who employ the painstaking technique of the first American settlers. The design is unusual—conventionalized leaf border winding about the base of sugar bowl and pitcher and two sides of the tray. The surfaces are hand-hammered. Tray, 9 x 5⅞ inches; sugar bowl, 2½ inches tall; pitcher, 5½ inches tall, $15. Handcraft Studios, 534 Madison Ave., N. Y.

- The star and the lyre, favorite motifs in 18th and early 19th Century American decoration, charmingly combine in the new linen shown at the left. In yellow with blue, or the patriotic, ever smart, red, white and blue, this fabric is especially good for summer—fresh and cool-looking while retaining the dignity so essential to Federal decoration. Hand-blocked; 50 inches wide. $7.50 per yard. The Chintz Shop, 443 Madison Ave., New York.

- This good-looking little time-piece is two-faced only in appearance, for it is quite dependable where minutes and hours are concerned. Some clever person fashioned it to stand between twin beds. Of shiny chromium in a simple, graceful design it stands 3 inches tall, with a 5⅜ inch base. Next numerals adorn the two round, silvered faces. Imported from Germany, this clock costs $7.50. The New Motif, 125 E. 60th St., New York.

- The recent "E" of 100 actual wall-papers, reproductions of authentic Early American designs, including latest discoveries of rare and unusual patterns. Select your papers from this unique portfolio "E," loaned to you for a deposit of $1, which will be refunded upon return of book. On reverse side of each page is a historical description of the design and price per roll. A. H. Jacobs Company 112 West 23rd Street, New York City.

- Send for 16 x 20" portfolio "E" of 100 actual wall-papers, reproductions of authentic Early American designs, including latest discoveries of rare and unusual patterns. Select your papers from this unique portfolio "E," loaned to you for a deposit of $1, which will be refunded upon return of book. On reverse side of each page is a historical description of the design and price per roll. A. H. Jacobs Company 112 West 23rd Street, New York City.

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**Venetian Well-Head—Height 30 Inches**

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_New Materials and Designs_

The newest thing—aluminum frames combined with finely woven manila rope. Durable, light and impervious to the weather. Table with glass top.

_Chairs—$25 each_

_Table—$25_

Catalog of other members in different materials and designs upon request.

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ALTMAN

Suggests a

"DECORATIVE DOZEN"

for Revivifying the Home

In a special section in the drapery department, B. Altman & Co., Fifth Avenue, New York, presents a dozen charming ways to give your home a new and vivid personality with draperies and accessories of Celanese. To luxurious appearance must be added all the serviceable qualities of Celanese Fabrics. They do not shrink or stretch... are unaffected by dampness... never mold... will not split or crack... are entirely free from weighting... and retain their rich texture and colors through repeated cleanings.

CELANESE Decorative Fabrics

Top left. Altman decorators use Londrenese, a Celanese faille taffeta, in turquoise and tea rose, to interpret the luxurious quality of the Directoire setting. Lamp shades are of Celanese Taffeta.

Bottom left. A caster shade of Moiraneous, piped in nattier blue, covers the chaise longue. Quilted coverlet of blue Clairaneous taffeta is ruffled in pink and blue Chifonese. Pillows of Solaneous Satin. Lamp shade of Clairaneous.

Top right. Draperies, dressing table skirt, and bench, are of tea rose Clairaneous taffeta, piped in turquoise, with ruffles of Chifonese in champagne color to match glass curtains. The chair wears a slip cover of Moiraneous.

Bottom right. No skeleton can lurk in this closet, which proudly displays its fittings of beige and marron brown Moiraneous—the Celanese Permanent Moire—with occasional boxes in vieux rose.

Celanese yarns, fabrics and articles are made of synthetic products manufactured exclusively by the Celanese Corporation of America, 120 Madison Avenue, New York.
DIRECTORY OF DECORATION & FINE ARTS

COLONIAL STUDENT LAMP

Even the humble kitchen towel is beauty-conscious to-day and is appearing in such smart guises as those illustrated. These new designs are made of heavy quality, white linen, with wide center panel in color decorated with fruit and vegetable forms. Each towel measures 22 1/2 x 31 1/2 inches and can be had in green, blue, gold, rose or burgundy red. Price, $4.75 per dozen. From Maison de Linge, 844 Madison Avenue, New York

Smart beds wear blanket covers decorated with imposing monograms this year. The one shown is a heavy, durable muslin, without seams. The monogram, a darker shade of the cover color, is appliquéd by hand; the hems, hand-whipped. This sort of cover would also make an attractive summer spread. Peach, green, yellow, blue or orchid; monogram to order. 72 x 108 inches, $6.50. Eleanor Beard Inc., 519 Madison Ave., New York

Even the humble kitchen towel is beauty-conscious to-day and is appearing in such smart guises as those illustrated. These new designs are made of heavy quality, white linen, with wide center panel in color decorated with fruit and vegetable forms. Each towel measures 22 1/2 x 31 1/2 inches and can be had in green, blue, gold, rose or burgundy red. Price, $4.75 per dozen. From Maison de Linge, 844 Madison Avenue, New York

THE PAIR

$12.50

The Pair

Designed to Order

Even the humble kitchen towel is beauty-conscious to-day and is appearing in such smart guises as those illustrated. These new designs are made of heavy quality, white linen, with wide center panel in color decorated with fruit and vegetable forms. Each towel measures 22 1/2 x 31 1/2 inches and can be had in green, blue, gold, rose or burgundy red. Price, $4.75 per dozen. From Maison de Linge, 844 Madison Avenue, New York

Colony Furniture

150 East 57th Street, New York

Pompeian Stone, Terra Cotta, Marble, Bronze, Lead
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Enduring as well as beautiful, Galloway High-fired Terra Cotta brings new interest to the Garden, Sun Room or Interior.

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Authentic reproductions. Strongly made to withstand the elements and give good service.

Todhunter prices are most reasonable. Both architects and decorators, familiar with values, frequently express surprise at the low prices for such high quality.

Vogue's Book of Smart Service

For the hostess who wishes to have her table set in a beautifully arranged setting...for the mistress who expects the finest work from her servants...for the charming lady who requires distinction in every detail of her service—Vogue has published

Vogue's Book of Smart Service

$1 Postpaid

Greenwich, Connecticut
The Conde Nast Publications, Inc.

Every Home Lover should own THIS BOOK

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It is a brief, authentic, easy-to-read history of period furniture styles that will acquaint the novice with the origin, design, and decorative motifs and details found on present-day furniture. An absorbing story touching upon the social, political and religious influences of many countries, the lives and influence of the master designers and their works. Contains 174 pages, 58 chapters, with glossary and chronology. Fully illustrated. Handsomely bound and printed. A choicest gift. A ready reference for the designer, decorator, and student. Highly endorsed. Fifth edition. Price hardly covers production costs.

CENTURY FURNITURE CO.

MARCH, 1932

Directory of Decoration and Fine Arts

Vogue's Book of Etiquette

is written by people born and bred in the traditions of which they write. It tells not only the outward rules of behaviour but also the underlying reasons that prompt them. It catches in its 571 pages the spirit of graciousness that actuates every courteous act. Send for this book today. $4.00, postpaid.

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SPOOR KENNELS

WIRE-HAIRED FOXTERRIERS

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WELSH TERRIERS
A good many people feel as you do about the prices asked for healthy, well bred dogs—so many, in fact, that we are more than usually glad to answer your inquiry at some length.

Actually, such kennels as you speak of are not profiteering; it costs real money to produce, rear and feed, and we are inclined to believe that the prices given to you represented more than a decidedly moderate margin of profit to the breeder.

Suppose we take the case of one of the moderate size breeds, such as a Scottish Terrier or Cocker Spaniel, and consider the actual expenses which a reputable breeder incurs in producing sound, healthy, strong and typical puppies and delivering them to purchasers when four months old—the best age, we believe, in the majority of cases. Let us assume that there are five pups in the litter—a fair average—and that all come to salable age in good condition. It is recognized as sound kennel practice not to breed a female dog more than once a year, so this litter of five pups can be taken as the annual output of the female for purposes of calculation.

There will be, first, a stud fee of perhaps $50 which must be paid to the owner of the puppies’ sire. Then, beginning three weeks before the birth of the litter and continuing until they are whelped, the mother must receive special foodstuff to the value of at least $21. For the six weeks between birth and the time of full weaning, the cost of food (meat, eggs and cod liver oil, etc.) for mother and puppies will be in the neighborhood of $84. Then, for ten more weeks—bringing them to the sale age of four months—the puppies will consume food to the value of $70. These costs are taken from the actual records of a careful, conscientious breeder.

Add these figures, and you get a total cost of $325 for the litter of five, or $45 as the obvious cost of producing each puppy and getting him ready for sale. Even so, with no allowance for the maintenance of the mother during the ensuing year which clasps before she gives birth to another litter—say, another eighty-eight dollars, or about $16 per puppy. Also, we are assuming that the kennel owner never has to consult a veterinarian about his dogs, pays advertised, pays taxes and insurance, and has no losses due to sickness, accident or hard luck. In actual practice these items constitute a considerable additional amount. For larger breeds, of course, the food and other necessary costs of production are still greater.

It thus becomes evident that when a price of $500 or so is asked for a well bred, strong, well developed and properly healthy pup four months old, the kennel that raised him is making little enough in the way of real profit to cover all expenses and pay for mother and puppies and all expenses which a reputable breeder incurs in producing sound, healthy puppies—Hand raised in the neighborhood of $70. These costs are taken from the actual records of a careful, conscientious breeder.

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Mary Deputy Lamson, designer of the Rose gardens illustrating our lead article, is one of the younger group of New York landscape architects. She received her B.A. and M.A. at Indiana University and took graduate work at Cambridge School of Landscape Architecture. Mrs. Lamson was Ruth Dean's assistant from 1924 to 1926, beginning her own practice in that year.

J. H. Nicolas is a Frenchman who graduated from the University of France and has recently been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. Internationally known as an authority on Roses and author of horticultural works, he is now in charge of research and the creation of finer varieties in one of the largest Rose growing establishments in America.

Unless the magic name Edward Steichen appears in small caps below his photograph in Vanity Fair, no stage or film star, or member of the political scene dares feel that he has arrived. This issue of House & Garden reveals what Mr. Steichen does when he is hiding out from near-celebrities—he makes ten-foot Delphiniums grow where only five-foot ones were seen before.

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RICHARDSON WRIGHT, EDITOR • ROBERT S. LEMMON, MANAGING EDITOR • MARGARET MCELROY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR • JULIUS GREGORY, CONSULTING ARCHITECT
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N OVELTIES. By this time, those who make any pretense at gardening will have their packets of the new, fragrant, double yellow Nasturtium and the latest form of Calendula and a dozen or more of the other novelties that the seed catalogues have been offering. Each spring some new-center or revised-old-flower try to enter our accepted list of our favorite flowers. By the next season many of them are forgotten. And the fault often lies not in the flower itself but in the cultivation given it. Try the same novelty two years running and then judge if it is worthy to join your family of dependables.

O L D A N D N E W. Many of these "novelties" are not so new as some gardeners suppose. During the past few years Trollius ledebouri has been treated out and an excellent flower it is, but it doesn't change the fact that it was first introduced into England from Siberia in 1829! They say, however, that English growers have made some amusing variations in an American wildflower—Trailing Arbutus—which will soon be coming back to us. There are also some new Scabiosa worth trying, and the tribe of improved Gaillardias continues to increase.

B U L L E T I N  B O A R D

"The barbarian carelessness of the motoring millions, the littered roadsides, the use of our most beautiful scenery for the advertising of products which should be boycotted for that very reason, are but symptoms of our slipping down from civilized standards of life, as are also our lawlessness and corruption with the cynical disregard of them by the public."

The above is from the epilogue to James Tissot's recent book, The Epic of America.

J U D G E S  G O  T O  S C H O O L. The course in flower show judging offered for the first time last year by the Federated Garden Clubs of New York has set the style for many such courses given this season in other sections. We will soon have adequate accredited judges aplenty—men and women who can help out with local shows and who, as they gain more and more experience, will be the ones to guide and protect the young flower show judges. By the time the show season is over the young judges will have had a chance to see and study many Flower Shows and to hear the judges explain why certain flowers win and others do not.

C R A C K L E  F I N I S H. That finish of furniture which has a cracked surface, like an old-fashioned piece of pottery, is the result of a sort of traffic jam—rapidly drying materials are laid over slower drying ones. Thus shellac over varnish will check the finish. Or the effect can be gained by spraying a rapidly drying lacquer over a normally-drying lacquer, or by using layers of a mixture of dryers and varnish. When the fight between these two contending forces is over, the battleground bears the scars.

S N O O R I N G  P R A Y E R. Among good housekeepers it has always been the custom, on retiring, to sprinkle the fire with ashes. Thus the embers are kept alive overnight and the next morning enough fire remains to kindle the new wood. In the Hebrides, those quaint islands off Scotland, this is called smooiring. As the housewife goes to this chore she recites the Smooiring incantation:

Blest be this house, bless this fire,
And blest be this people.
An angel in the door of every room,
To shield and to protect you all.

Till bright daylight comes in the morning.

T H E  C O L O R  L E N S - U P. It appears, from a recent survey, that people in this country are becoming more conscious of color than of pattern, that the former means more to them than the latter. And the colors come down the home stretch of popularity in this order: (1) Green, which heads the list; sixty-five per cent of the Americans have some shade of green in their homes. (2) Blue, which is growing in popularity; (3) Brown, which includes the tans; (4) Yellow in its various tints; (5) Henna; (6) Orchid, which is just now looming noticeably above the horizon.

The most popular flower patterns show flowers in white and off-white. These designs can be used with wicker. And we venture to prophesy that wicker painted white is in for a popular run in the near future.

N I C H O L A S  C U L P E P P E R. An interesting study for garden clubs and curiously-minded gardeners would be the career and influence of Nicholas Culpepper. This strange figure, born in 1616, swam into the orbit of London about 1652 by the publication of his book, The English Physician, in which he sought to revive the ancient Doctrine of Signature. According to this doctrine plants bear in their form or marking or color the indication of the diseases they will cure. Medical London set down Culpepper as a charlatan, but he managed to capture public imagination and soon gathered a large following. His book was found in practically every well-equipped household in Early America and only the past year saw still another edition of his famous work appear.

T H E  A R C H I T E C T U R E  O F  A  N  A R T I C L E. Just as a building is the result of the coordinated efforts of many trades and professions, so is a well presented article in a magazine. The leading article in this issue, for example, was fabricated slowly and surely from four different sources of authority. First, the text was written by J. H. Nicolas, a well known authority on Roses. His subject was selected because there is a pronounced movement in this country to revive interest in old Roses. But the writing about them was not enough. We must show how they were used in the old-fashioned styles. The next step, then, was to have two gardens designed, one for a Medieval Roserie and one for a Rose garden in the Victorian taste. Mrs. Vernon Lamson, landscape architect, made the designs. To help the reader visualize these gardens they were graphically portrayed by Pierre Brissaud, the well known French artist. Then, in order to have Mrs. Lamson's plans presented in the same style as M. Brissaud's drawings, they were again rendered by Robert Harrer. After these four steps, the editor had only to scribble a few commas over the text, and the architecture of that article was complete.

S A F E T Y  U N D E R F O O T. There are fully half a dozen ways in which the life of rugs can be prolonged. They should be turned around every few months so that the traffic on them is evenly distributed and furniture indentations get not too deep. They should be protected from too much direct sunlight. They should be regularly cleaned with a vacuum cleaner and invariably be clean when stored. And they should have some sort of rug cushion or underlining that will break the shock of traffic and at the same time give softness underfoot.

G A R D E N I N G. Gardeners is generally supposed that gardening is the habit of people who stay at home—stick-in-the-muds. For a matter of all cold fact, there never were such gardeners as the British, nor is there a people more addicted to gardening. The English have the good sense to know when to leave their gardens—and when to return to them. And when they do return they invariably bring back some plant for the garden.

T R A P S  A N D  B A R S. The short-tempered behavior shown by some people of late is being charitably excused because of the financial pressure of these times. We have all heard it said that So-and-So, having lost a great deal of money, feels trapped, like an animal in a cage, and snaps at anyone who approaches the bars. Each man, it seems, has his own kind of trap, fixed with his own kind of bars, and most of us make our own. Those whose heart is set on money make bars of money about them and are trapped when their money is gone. And those whose heart is set on beauty would be equally trapped if sight or smell or touch or the sense of hearing were taken from them.

T A B L E  S P O R T S. Among the gentler contests that have arisen among ladies in various sections of the country is the pleasant business of table decoration. Women now vie with each other in the matter of centerpieces, floral decoration and such, and great ingenuity and taste they are showing, and no expense, it seems, is being spared. We're for it. We're for anything that will keep women interested in their homes and make those homes better for that interest.

Since flowers and fruit enter into these compositions, the whole subject is closely allied to gardening and to the staging and exhibiting of garden products.
Iron grilles lighten the portico

A pagoda hood over the entrance to the Charles E. F. McCann residence at Oyster Bay, L. I., is supported by white painted iron grilles in conventional patterns. More ironwork is seen guarding the transom and filling a break of the parapet wall. James W. O'Connor, architect; Annette Hoyt Flanders, landscape architect.
OLD-TIME ROSES ARE COMING BACK AGAIN

EVEN without the recent rise and fall of the Chapeau Eugénie, that turbulent, if prosperous, period of French History, to which the die-hard opponents of the subsequent republican régime used to refer soulfully as L'Empire, is not so far away from us when we consider Roses. Empress Eugénie was very fond of Roses and her favorite corsage flower was a very mossy pink Rose named for her by special command in 1855. This beautiful Moss Rose, for years neglected, is coming back. During Eugénie's dictatorship of fashions (1852-1870) appeared the first and most delightfully scented Hybrid Tea Rose, La France (1867); the most beautiful and fragrant of all Tea Roses, Marechal Niel (1864); and the epoch-marking climbing Bourbon-Tea, Gloire de Dijon (1853). Then, too, arose the most famous Hybrid Perpetual, Gen. Jacqueminot (1852), still spry in spite of eighty years, leading the veterans of those old guard hybrid perpetuals still prominent in American gardens and nurseries: Jules Margottin (1853), Anna de Diesbach (1858), General Washington (1860), Prince Camille de Rohan (1861), John Hopper (1862), Mme. Victor Verdier (1863), Fisher Holmes (1865), Baroness Rothschild (1867), Horace Vernet (1866), Paul Neyron (1869).

At this juncture I must mention, for the benefit of those Rose lovers of the North who bemoan the tenderness of the lovely Marechal Niel, a discovery I made: Marechal Niel can be grown in the North as a hybrid Tea. True, some are not remontant, but they are so lovely and individual that after giving us four weeks of joy, they bid us au revoir leaving anticipation of a still more beautiful display the next year.

Old Roses are of four major classes: Provinces, Moss, Centifolia (Cabbage), also referred to as Provence Roses, and the Damask. Then later came the Hybrid Perpetual tribe, of which the 1690 varieties at the Roseraie de l'Hay have dwindled down to a mere baker's dozen in American commerce. We may also mention the Tea class, now verging upon extinction for reasons which need not be brought into the discussion at this time.

The Provinces Rose is a historical type par excellence. Its origin is rather obscure, but it is said to be an evolution probably of the Damask Rose, brought from the Orient by the Crusaders, merging naturally or by man's hand with the native Roses of the hills of Central France (R. gallica). At any rate it is quite different from the Provence Rose, which is the true Centifolia although both show some relationship in their foliage and colorings. There is no yellow in those old strains because the Tea Rose, original source of yellow, was not then generally known. The Provinces Rose takes its name from the City of Provins about thirty-five miles east of Paris, which became famous for its Rose products industry: conserves, jellies, condiments, perfume, heads, jars and various nicknacks of personal adornment. This industry, while not as prosperous as of yore, still survives. When the unhappy Marie Louise of Austria came to France to marry Napoleon I, the Emperor met her at the town of Provins where the population, carried away by excited enthusiasm, showered them with Rose products of all descriptions.

The Provinces Rose is of medium size and very double. Many are interestingly variegated and their indelible stamp is a purplish hue, some turning slate blue at the end. They have a rich perfume of their own and the plants are extremely hardy. The following are now available:

Cardinal de Richelieu: Very dark violet nearing the dark Parma violet, edges carmine. Very striking and the nearest to blue Rose in existence. Commandant Beau-

By J. H. Nicolas
This old-fashioned knot garden has a hedge of Yew, Hawthorn or Roses, with four Flowering Crabs. In the inner circle the sequence of varieties is: Vierge de Clery, La Noblesse, Konigin Von Danemark, Red Provence, Old Tuscany, Pompon de Bourgogne. Outer circle: Nuits d'Young, Eugene Vedel, York & Lancaster, La Neige, Blanche Moreau, Glaire des Mousseux.

Another old design was the Victorian. The central bed has Hybrid Perpetuals, three of them standards. In each round bed, a standard H. P. Curved beds, H. P.'s, one standard. Lowest beds, Centifolias, one standard H. P. The eight small trees are standard Weeping Cherries or Laburnums. The beds are edged with 8" Box. Planting plans by Mary Deputy Larson, landscape architect.


The Moss Roses are due for a revival; lately considerable attention has been given to these, the loveliest of all. During Empress Eugénie's reign, in 1866, Francis Parkman wrote: "Nothing can eclipse and nothing can rival her (the Moss Rose). She is and ever will be the favorite of poetry and art; and the eloquence of her opening buds, half wrapped in their mossy envelope, will remain through all generations a chosen interpreter of the languages of youth and beauty."

Hybridizers are at work to create a modern strain with the pastel shades so popular among Hybrid Teas. We hear interesting
rumblings and lately the American Rose Society had for registration a "Yellow Moss" and a "Golden Moss"; a well known hybridizer has hundreds of promising seedlings. Some varieties are fairly recurrent if given a little attention such as cleaning the bush, fertilizing etc. after the spring blooming. There were at one time 135 varieties of which thirty-three are recurrent. While this collection has been reconstituted in the Jackson & Perkins Rosarium at Newark, New York, the following varieties are again in commerce:

* Baron de Wassenaer: Crimson. Blanche Moreau: Purest white, heavily mossy.
* Bérangère: Soft pink. Catherine de Wurtemberg: Pink, very large. Célina: Crimson shaded black. Deuil de Paul Fontaine: Maroon, the darkest of all (hence the name: In Mourning for Paul Fontaine).
* Duchesse de Verneuil: Scintillant pink.

Little (Continued on page 76)
The wayfaring of gardens

In one of his essays Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch spins a plausible legend about a Roman legionnaire slogging along a muddy road in Gaul towards faraway England. The Channel finally crossed, he flings his march-worn, mud-caked boots into a ditch. Next year, from those clods of Gallic mire, springs up on British soil a wild flower that never grew there before.

By even such romantic chance has many a flower passed from its native heath to foreign lands, and many a garden, flourishing today to delight our eyes, has traveled an equally long trail of fortuitous migration.

Step into a garden on a day in June. Stop from the rear door into the terrace. Instantly we encounter signs of wayfaring. This terrace with its pretty patterns of brick and stone flagging, where did it come from? Did the Romans have them? Who first conceived this transition between a house and a garden?

Down its coping range potted plants and around the pool’s rim others are clustered like little chicks around a mother hen. Did that custom have a beginning we can discover? Was it accidental or purposeful?

A straight path leads from the terrace steps to the farther wall. Midway it is broken by the pool, from which, on each side, extend side paths. A glance reveals this geometrical design. Naturally we wonder how such a mathematical pattern was first evolved and into what dim and romantic times that straight path extends.

At the farther end stands a summer house, with grapes and roses mingling democratically over the roof. Can it be that even this bower boasts a checkered history?

As we pass along we notice how the flowers are growing in little plots edged with clipped box, and that these plots make a pattern. How far has that idea of a patterned garden traveled from its first conceiver to this day?

The garden is enclosed by a wall or fence. Who first walled in his garden, we wonder, and why did he do it?

Amid the flowers, tending them with intelligent and loving care, is the mistress of the place. Her hands are grimed and her hair awry, for she is working in her garden. Have women always done so—Roman matrons and odalisques in “hushed seraglios” and mediaeval housewives? In the long zigzag upward of the human race, what part has woman played between garden walls so that today—in this country at least—she should be the leading genus of gardening?

Yonder where the vegetables grow, a gardener turns on a long pipe that sprays jets of water from side to side like gentle rain. The thirsty earth drinks it up and the vegetables sparkle with its drops. Surely this, too, is an aged custom, this irrigation of gardens; but by what steps did it rise from clumsy beginnings to this convenient similitude of rain?

Further along, the garden loses its straight path; its beds begin to bulge in wide curves and its walks wind hither and yon. Is this the product of some new revolt against a too rigid formality, or did even this Naturalism experience a picturesque evolution? And into what dim forests of the past does that winding history lead?

A grove of trees stands the marble figure of a faun. Why a faun? And what place has it in a garden? And what did it and others like it mean to men and women in the past and to the first man who set it up, these many centuries ago, in the garden he fashioned out of the wilderness?

A step beyond and we find ourselves in an upland meadow like those that lie in the hills about the Italian Lakes or around Swiss villages or on the sunny slopes of our own Rockies and Sierra Nevadas. Rocks disposed about this corner make genuine miniature pockets of these Alps, and on their ledges and in the tiny moraines blossom flowers so small that you must kneel to enjoy their minute beauty. No such flowers grow wild in the country around here. Who, then, conceived the idea of reproducing this Alpine environment and bringing overseas these tiny strangers? What lineage has the rock garden managed to accumulate in the past century?

Yonder, set out in a quaint pattern, grow herbs. Here we are on familiar ground! All old-fashioned gardens had their herb patch. Who can conceive of a gardening grandmother not growing Rosemary and Dill and Thyme? But where, we wonder, did grandmother learn how to grow and use these herbs? Can we see standing behind her centuries of men and women in religious habits within monastery walls? Can we see men patiently distilling the essences of these herbs and, beyond that, others venturing into the uncharted sea of healing the sick with them? How far back into the dim past of the race, into the menace of primitive superstition, travels the wayfaring of this herb garden?

Let us halt, now, where a garden bench offers us comfort. Here we may close the eye of today and wonder how all these things began. But even this bench arouses our curiosity. What kinds did the Greeks have, if they had any? And did the mistress of a castle sit on a bench such as this? Did the Persians, in the gardens of which Omar and Sadi sang, enjoy these comforts?

The quest for these answers leads us down the winding road that is the Story of The Garden. It reaches vast distances, this road, and into the hearts of ancient peoples in many lands. Along it we will meet a medley of men and women, all intent on the same purpose—kings and soldiers and mariners, scientists, explorers, artists, doctors, architects, priests and nuns, humble peasants and lordly aristocrats, rugged fellows and gentle queens and the shadowy ghosts of gods and goddesses and of shy spirits that haunted hilltops and forest glades and danced across the curving slopes of rolling meadows long ago.

—RICHARDSON WRIGHT
To produce a primitive effect

A portion of Mr. H. W. Huber’s residence, designed in the vernacular of Brittany, at Locust Point, N. J., has walls of antiqued chestnut, stripped siding. These walls, seen under a roof of shingle tiles irregularly laid in a cement bed, produce a delightfully sturdy picture. Howard and Frenaye were the architects of this house.
Originally the garconnière of an adjoining house, this place has now been remodelled as a home for Mrs. Albert Schwartz. Walls are of whitewashed brick; roof is slate. The gate shown at the left opens to the court at top of page. Part of the opposite side is also shown. Armstrong & Koch, architects; George Gillup, landscape architect

From old New Orleans' historical Vieux Carré
And now a room for grouping flowers

ONE need not be a member of a learned horticultural society or an energetic garden club to know that cut flowers in the house are as important today as good pictures or music or any other of the recognized arts. Interior decorators and architects, no less than the men and women who dwell in the rooms which these professionals have helped to create, accord to the jar of pastel Zinnias, the bowl of Waterlilies or the slender vase of airy Baby's-breath and Pinks the high honor of being the finishing touch. Thus may the final and important step be taken in linking the garden with the house.

Obviously, the full perfection of cut flowers can be attained only when they are handled right from the time they are gathered until the last day of their usefulness. In order that such treatment may be simplified there is suggested here the establishment of a special flower room, wherein the pleasures of choosing and arranging may be conveniently followed. Let its purpose be practical, first of all, and to this end equip it with:

A good deep sink with hot and cold running water and drain board.

At least one ample bench at a convenient height for the work of arranging. Waterproof floor and ample windows.

A cool, well ventilated corner which can be darkened for keeping flowers intended for exhibition at shows, etc.

"Daylight" type electric bulbs to avoid color distortion while working with flowers at night or on dark days.

A substantial, roomy, waterproof receptacle for clippings, passed flowers and other debris destined for the garden compost heap. Better still, a chute to the cellar, equipped with a tight recessed door.

Small desk and chair for purposes of such printed, written, figured and scribbled impedimenta as only gardeners know how to accumulate.

A shelf for practical and not so practical gardening books.

One rugged straight chair or stool to sit upon while making subtle arrangements on the bench.

A comfortable lounge chair for moments of discouragement or admiration of achievements.

Supply of garden notebooks (specially designed kind or five-and-ten-store copybook style, depending upon personal taste and degree of true dirt gardening instinct in individual makeup).

Large variety of vases and bowls, pottery as well as glass.

Two or three very large, deep jars for Peonies and other tall flowers.

Stem holders for use in bowls, including the soft wire adjustable type.

Sweet baskets for Little Boy Blue school of flower arrangement.

Stout shears and two pairs of medium sized, pointed, long-shanked scissors (second pair to be used when Auntie has appropriated the first).

One ball of soft green twine for tying.

Soap and towels (good old roller type for genuine working gardeners).

Stain remover. Rubber or gift shop (arty) apron. Maybe a smock, also, for French peasant atmosphere.

Sensible garden shoes. Rubbers. Raincoat and hat that does not object to getting wet. (Umbrellas come under the general head of Infernal Nuisances, except for visitors' use.)

Supply of green waxed paper and collapsible cardboard flower boxes to contain cut blooms packed for departing weekend guests. Wrapping paper and twine for same. Printed stickers to paste on packages to make hit with said guests (suggested wording: "The Gleizes wish you a quick recovery").

Tinfoil for nosegays, etc. Bulb sprayer to sprinkle flowers before boxing.

A generous sized, substantial gathering basket, equipped with light pruning shears, scissors, leather gloves for fooling around Rose bushes. Also a sizable pail which, half full of water, can be lugged into the garden to receive those flowers which wilt quickly if exposed to air.

Accessories to taste, such as cigarette box, ash trays, pictures on the wall, liquid refreshment, nail file, mirror for rearranging distraught locks, smelling salts, and tweezers for extracting Rose thorns from quivering epidermis.

Good taste, a love of flowers and endless patience in studying one of the subtlest and most satisfying arts in the world.

A useful asset for everyone who cuts blossoms to place in the house - By Robert S. Lemmon
Japanese flower forms
for tables in America

In this summer arrangement, Heaven and Man are seen in Orchid sprays, left and right. Earth (Cornflowers) comes from behind Heaven. Heaven curves back, Man forward.

For early summer, let Wisteria represent Heaven (right) and Man, with a valley between. Orchids and rock complete one-half of this form. Earth, the Peony, is separated...
Four examples of the art known as Ikebana

At the top is shown a late spring form. Iris and Larkspur together are Heaven and Man; Lilies-of-the-valley are Earth. Earth comes from the side front of Heaven and Man, revealing one-third of the water.

Roses, a two-sided winter form to be viewed from any position. Bridal wreath is Heaven and Man, with Iris, Baby’s Breath, Roses and Narcissus as Earth. Flower arrangements by Miss Butcher.
Arranging cut flowers as they do in Japan

Definite details for applying a famous Eastern art in Western rooms • By Mary Louisa Butcher

Once again the East has come to the West. Japanese flower arrangement has entered the American home and its charm and simplicity have already fascinated many of us. A few have gone further and have themselves made Japanese arrangements in their homes.

Many imagine that Ikebana, which is the name the Japanese give this art, is something mysterious and beyond reach or patience. But it is so only superficially. Actually, Ikebana is a practical and valuable technique for giving design or unity to the flower arrangements we are constantly making. Each arrangement is really a picture whose proportions, perspective and color combination are compelled by artistic considerations and the proposed surroundings. The Japanese are preeminent in this field. Not because they have a monopoly on creative artistry, nature worship or such mysteries as flower cults or awesome flower ceremonies; but because they have attacked the problem from sound artistic principles and because they love growing things.

In the days before the 15th Century the lives of branches beaten down by storms were saved by Buddhist monks, and a little later we hear of the masters of Tea Ceremony decorating their rooms with first a single flower, coming gradually to formal and symbolic groupings of flowers. From these beginnings more than one hundred schools have developed, varying minutely in opinion but returning always to the verity of the original principles.

For use and decoration in American homes, the forms developed by some of these schools are better than others. Some forms require for each arrangement days of patient handling even after many years' study. Others require less than an hour's work after only some weeks' study. Obviously the former are not for us. To make a beautiful flower bed requires neither the same time nor the same resources as to make a beautiful park. Each has its place. They are not to be compared.

Every Japanese girl of the middle and upper classes must receive her flower diploma before she is married. Therefore the teacher must form a point of view and practical technique that will reach the average girl's intelligence. He uses symbols to explain the forms he has in mind. To learn the technique of the art the pupils must imitate the teacher's gestures. Symbols for the mind and silent imitation pupils must imitate the teacher's gestures. Mind. To learn the technique of the art the

American who is fond of flowers. A more direct method is needed to answer our more direct American attitude.

If we want to make an arrangement for a luncheon or a flower exhibition, we grope for an idea—a pretty vase, a "new" flower, a good color combination—but we seldom place the emphasis on form, which is the heart of any artistic creation. What music is formless? What building is without design? In most vases we have beautiful color from Nature's palette, some perfume of Nature's alchemy, but our touch fails to add one iota to its meaning.

The great joy in practicing the Japanese form is the joy of creating an artistic unity. To have a keen eye, a practiced hand; to have the satisfaction of bringing the arrangement into proportion, into harmony with itself; to aid and abet Nature—all that is one's pleasure. Every tree one sees can, with the principles of Ikebana in mind, become a study in beautiful formation. The main trend and the subordinate trend of the trunk and branches become a textbook. To some people a flower is enough; it can not be made inartistic because it is naturally beautiful. But there is a pleasure greater than the joy in individual blooms. To study each branch for itself and for its relation to the whole; to contemplate lovely things and put a meaning, a unity into their combination—this is restful and gives a sense of peace. To have beauty in the mind and then to realize this in actual arrangements—this is the art.

The illustrations on the preceding pages are from the Ikenobo school in the Moriabana form. The following equipment is needed: a bowl, holders and strong scissors. The slender vase is never used in this form. The bowl must be flat inside so that the lead holders can be placed without slipping. Bowls 2" to 3" in height and from about 12" to 20" in diameter are the best. Bronze, porcelain, glass or baskets in the flat open shape can be used. They may be round or oval.

The most satisfactory holders to use are the "two circle" or "three circle" lead holders, hanadomi, made in Japan. They can be found in the largest American cities. For very heavy branches the long 5" "water holder" is useful. Any low holder in which the branches can be placed on an angle is satisfactory. The ordinary perforated glass holder, though usually heavy enough, is too exacting in form. The wire holders are not strong enough and are too high.

Before beginning, have a number of branch or stem cuttings 2½" to 3" long, cut on a slant. These help wedge the branches into the flower-holder sections. When the branches are first trimmed and clipped to the proper length, some extra pieces can be stripped of their leaves and rough edges and used as cuttings.

Examine the form in the illustrations. The first thing to observe is the backbone, the strongest line in the arrangement. Often it can be traced its whole length from the holder or perhaps only in vistas, as we see the trunk of a tree. The Japanese call this leading principle shin, or Heaven. Of the same branch or flower is made a line of lesser importance, which falls away from shin. This is soe, or Man. There is always a dip or valley between the tips of shin and soe. If the arrangement is on the right of the bowl, as in the yellow arrangement, Man is placed to the right of Heaven. In the other instances Man is on the left. Man is never so tall or strong or straight as Heaven; but he always looks upward toward Heaven in aspiration. A good height for heaven is 1½ times the diameter of the bowl used; this is for the average arrangement which is to be seen from only one side.

The depth and contrast in the arrangement is made by the third principle taey or Earth, which is generally made of flowers, sometimes of contrasting greens and branches. There is also a dip or valley between the two ends of taey. If the arrangement is on the right end of taey is placed against Heaven and Man, the other is the lowest point in the triangle. Earth, taey, takes the opposite direction to Man, extending across the bowl. Man is the room. (Continued on page 43)

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For the all-around-view dinner table arrangements, two winter Moribana forms are usually put back to back. This form the Japanese call Ryomen, or two-sided. An example of it is shown at the lower right on page 43.

The depth and contrast in the arrangement is made by the third principle taey or Earth, which is generally made of flowers, sometimes of contrasting greens and branches. There is also a dip or valley between the two ends of taey. One end of taey is placed against Heaven and Man, the other is the lowest point in the triangle. Earth, taey, takes the opposite direction to Man, extending across the bowl. Man is the room. (Continued on page 43)
An Elizabethan house
in a woodland clearing
upon an Ohio hillside

LEAVING intact the great natural beauty of its site, the English cottage home of Miss Selma Sullivan at Gales Mills, Ohio, is fitted into, rather than built on, the hillside. Guardianship of the house they hold between them is taken over by two slender Oaks whose intermingled branches make a canopy that is fully 125 feet in height.

In developing the area about the house only such native material as Dogwood, Hemlocks and Myrtle was used. The dooryard is flagged loosely with water-worn native stones between which are such perennials as Delphinium, Bleeding-heart, Shasta Daisy and Moss Phlox. This residence was designed by George Brown. A. Donald Gray was the landscape architect.
A refreshing scheme of pink, red, black and white gives added interest to this modern luncheon table. The plates, with their charming bowknots and dotted borders, are Theodore Haviland china from B. Altman, and the Fostoria glass, for black accents, is from Lewis & Conger. The Gorham silver is the Modern American pattern of Black, Starr and Frost-Gorham; the damask cloth comes from Maison de Linge.

Lovely shapes of old Wedgwood have been retained in this lustre tea set which combines new design and coloring with graceful forms of the past. The use of coral with silver and brilliant yellow is particularly happy, while the modernized Chinese pattern is smart in either a new or old setting. This set may be imported through Ovington's. Yellow organdy tea cloth with embroidered edge, Grande Maison de Blanc.
Inspiration for the perfect table setting lurks in these gay designs

Bazow is a collection of period and modern designs for both formal and informal use. Many are open stock patterns so an entire service can be had, if desired. China comprises Wedgwood, Spode, Gray's, Rosenthal, Lunar and Edmundson Warner. From W. H. Plummer, Gilman Collamore, Rich & Fisher, Ovington, Carbone and Macy.
Sheared formal conifers give a colonnaded effect to the central turf panel which lies between the two water features in the garden of Mrs. J. F. Skinner, in Pasadena. Wallace Neff, architect; Charles Gibbs Adams, landscape architect.

Potted Geraniums frame the base of the James E. Buchanan patio wall fountain in the Palos Verdes Estates. A generous use of plant material characterizes the arrangement. Below is shown the Palos Verdes patio of Dr. Otto J. Stein.

California contributes three contrasting garden glimpses.
Modern Delphiniums that
cap the garden’s climax

By Edward Steichen

A perfect bloom of Le Cygne bears witness to the progress made with Peonies since the period when the opening buds of the “Piney rush” growing alongside the pump in the front yard brought forth an annual ritual of beauty worship. In the stately grandeur of Sir Michael or the baffling opalescence of Candelight, the old garden Iris has almost achieved perfection. Responding to a widespread and growing interest, plant breeders have given most of our tried and true garden perennials added qualities until even the lowly are becoming true garden aristocrats.

Sometimes the change has been very slight, occasionally it has gone in the wrong direction. For a time it looked as if the Oriental Poppies were going to have their flamboyance changed to anaemic pinks, when out stepped Dr. Neeley with a Poppy that was really red and that from every other angle was a model of what a worthy new plant should be.

The most spectacular and revolutionary developments in garden flowers are being made with the modern Delphiniums. The resemblance to their wild ancestors is casual and their nearer garden ancestors, with the three- or four-foot spindly stalks topped with ten or twelve inches of small smoky violet blue flowers, have been replaced by almost unbelievable new monarchs with stately stems holding spikes of blossoms three, four and almost five feet long.

The individual blossoms—single, semi-double and full double—are often over three inches in diameter and run in a range of color that starts with the all-over snow white, then white with a very large black bee and black flecks—even picotee edges of black. There are creamy whites with bright yellow bee; porcelain whites with the faintest trace of lavender, mist and fog tones; rosy lavenders with palest blue sheen; light vivid sky blues washed with a silvery lavender, sometimes with white or honey color bees. Then a swift crescendo of intense blues, lavenders and violet reaches a climax in deep rich purples. The orchid and sky hues with their fuzzy honey gold centers are fresh and warm as the laughter of children, while some of the rich nocturnal blues and purples enriched with their black centers have deep sinister overtones.

The first important steps taken in the evolution of the modern Delphinium are generally credited to Kelways in England and Lemoine in France. Most of the best varieties grown in Europe today are of English origin and are the result of years of the painstaking and inspired efforts of several master horticulturists. The outstanding single contribution from any one of these, I would credit to Watkins Samuels, originator of what is called the Wrexham type. The origin, as far as parentage of modern Delphiniums is concerned, is an obscure and debated question—the complexity of heritage is evidenced by the extraordinary variation in their progeny. If the seed of but a single plant of one of the more recently produced Delphiniums were sown on a large scale and a selection of seed from the resultant plants be sown again in turn, it is very likely that within a few years it would be demonstrated that almost every existing type of Delphinium could be at least superficially duplicated.

Some plants reproduce certain of their own qualities as well as their defects quite freely; others have offspring that rarely resemble the parent. But up to the present there are no fixed strains of Delphiniums. Each grower has in mind a more or less fixed type he prefers and selects accordingly, but seedlings from his plants do not always follow his inclination and can hardly be called his strain. No serious attempt has been made to fix or produce a type of Delphinium that will come true from seed, yet while it would be obviously difficult it is not impossible.

In 1916 or 1917 W. A. Toole, in Wisconsin, found what he called grayish white seedlings in a batch of Formosum coelestium raised in (Continued on page 88)
It is only during recent years that we have commenced to appreciate our own native plants. The untiring enthusiasm of a few plant hunters, and the missionary work done by still fewer magazines in introducing their discoveries to the gardening public, have at last borne fruit. Little by little some of the fine things which for these many years we should have been enjoying are beginning to find their way into commercial production and thus become generally available.

Of the Pacific Northwest plants mentioned in this article, practically all are now commercially available, and have been sufficiently widely distributed to show what they will do under average conditions. While the climate to which they are accustomed near the coast is mild-wintered and ideal for many things which will not do in the Central West and the Northeast, most of these plants come from mountain slopes or meadows, where they endure climatic conditions much more severe than any to which they are likely to be exposed in Eastern gardens. Often, in their native terrain, they are covered with snow and ice until late May or June.

In selecting from the scores of plants available, it is possible to present here comparatively few. I have omitted several important groups, such as Irises, Erythroniums and Erodiums, which have already been described in these pages.

We begin with the Lewisias, a group of low growing, fleshy rooted, thick leaved little plants. From the attractive, compact rosettes of their foliage, evergreen in most species, are sent up stout branching stems, six to ten inches tall, terminating in showy clusters of small but beautiful flowers, white, pink, or apricot, with darker bands or stripes down the center of each petal. One of the best known is columbiana, pink and white; but the more recently introduced C. roses, a form from Mt. Hamilton, with larger flowers of deep rose-purple, is con-
sidered finer and is remarkable for its extremely long flowering period—May to November. A white form has been selected. *Finchii*, with broader leaves and flowers light salmon, shaded apricot, is very lovely but less hardy, coming from Southern Oregon and California. It flowers in July in the mountains, but several weeks earlier in the garden. *Howellii*, apricot flowered, and *Cotyledon*, with flowers white, rayed pink, are others. All the preceding have evergreen foliage. Two deciduous species are *oppositifolia*, from northern California, with long, narrow leaves and pure white flowers like tiny Asters, and *rediviva* (British Columbia to Oregon) bearing waxy flowers of pink or white resembling miniature Waterlilies.

All of the Lewisias should be given a deep, gritty soil, with some humus but perfect under-drainage. The deciduous sorts especially want full sun. *Finchii* requires a good “baking” in the sun during late summer, to ripen it up for winter. *Columbiana rosea* and *rediviva* are probably the two best to start with. Some winter protection, in the Northeastern States, should be provided.

The Pentstemons, like the Phloxes, are a typically North American genus of plants, but much less well known. As many of them are excellent for rock and wall gardens they are now beginning to come into their own. Like the Lewisias, dwarf Pentstemons should be given a gritty, well drained soil and full sun, but they resent extreme heat and dryness. They have a long flowering season, some species blooming more or less continually from June to September. While the taller forms, such as *barbatus toreyi* and the new Sensation or Shirley Giant hybrids, have become fairly well known, the dwarfer sorts, suitable for rock gardens, as yet have not. The following are dwarf evergreen shrubs:

*Heterophyllus*, from California, under a foot high, (Continued on page 78)
A club devoted to the art of throwing double sixes

Backgammon achieves the dignity of special settings and the Double Six Club at the Waldorf is a fine example of smart game rooms. (Above.) Blue walls, gold curtains, black and gold chairs.

The lovely overmantel copied from an old glass panel brings colorful notes to this backgammon room. Pale blue ground, with flowers in rose, magenta and emerald green, framed in gray and gold.

Blue glass panels bordered in gold leaves and pilasters and a rug patterned with Calla Lilies and blue bow knots complete the background. Decorated by the late Mrs. John Alden Carpenter.
What's new in building and equipment

HUMIDIFYING RADIATOR. A radiator of humidifying type is suggested to improve air conditions in the new or the old dwelling during winter months. Such a unit may be installed in place of a radiator of the usual type. One humidifier is said to be sufficient to satisfy all requirements of the one family house.

Supplementing the heating system with humidification is recommended by the Hart & Hutchinson Co., which firm is offering a special unit said to automatically and noiselessly evaporate fresh water into pure air. Under normal temperature conditions, seven to fifteen gallons of water will be converted into vapor each day and diffused into the atmosphere of the six to ten room dwelling. Shrinkage of furniture and the hazards of ill health to the household are said to be considerably lessened by the use of such equipment.

CONCEALED RADIO WITH REMOTE CONTROL. Broadcast receiving equipment built into the residence has come. It combines radio entertainment with phonographic record reproduction. Loud-speakers are located at several strategic places about the house. Operation is vested in a push button control box, which may be plugged into any one of the control outlets provided as part of the concealed wiring of the complete system.

No longer is the sensitive mechanism of the radio receiver and reproduction unit accessible to the tinkering of the idle curious. It is housed in a steel locker cabinet, installed out of the way in attic, basement, garage or storeroom. The phonograph equipment is placed in some accessible closet, for it will still be necessary to load the magazine, although records will be shifted automatically.

Speakers are located where they will render to best advantage every type of program. Thus the stair hall ceiling is a logical place from which the loud volume from radio or phonograph and will be converted into vapor each day and diffused into the atmosphere of the six to ten room dwelling. Shrinkage of furniture and the hazards of ill health to the household are said to be considerably lessened by the use of such equipment.

These recent developments will interest home owners and builders. By Gayne T. K. Norton

or more speakers located about the house. Pressure upon the appropriate button will tune in any one of eight favorite radio stations silently and automatically. Other stations may be tuned in visually with equal ease and silence. Transfer of reception from some weak, distant station to a powerful one nearby will not be accompanied by loud blasts of volume.

REG ANCHOR. As a lining under rugs and carpets, the sponge rubber product of the St. Clair Rubber Co. furnishes safety for those who use them and affords protection from the harmful, abrasive dirt that collects under woven floor coverings. Dust, grime and grit cannot penetrate this lining; these injurious substances are thus kept within sweeping range of vacuum cleaners. The product is moth and moisture proof and provides adequate insulation.

WALL BOARD ACCESSORIES. In the reconditioning of old homes, as well as in the construction of new ones, wall boards may now be used with greater assurance of satisfaction. The Upton Co. has developed a clinching fastener which is nailed to studding or furring prior to application of the board. The back of the wall board is driven against the prongs of these fasteners, care being taken to protect the face from damage by hammering upon a nailing block. Such unsightly surface evidence of nailing as nail heads or filled in nail holes is entirely absent.

The armored joint to protect that weak spot where two wall boards are butted together is another significant forward step. A stout, wafer-thin, perforated metal alloy strip has been developed by the United States Gypsum Co. It is two inches wide and is applied with a special cement made for this purpose. A joint that is thus protected cannot be detected by brushing the hand across it.

MODERN GAS RANGE. In line with the new vogue, a cabinet top range is being manufactured by American Stove Co., which is porcelain enameled in old ivory finish. It presents the advantage that with the top closed meddlesome fingers cannot get at the concealed gas valve handles. It is modern in its appearance and in the facilities provided for convenient cooking.

Rust-resisting metal finish and insulated oven give to the use of such equipment.

DECORATIVE WALL FINISH. A material is made available for wainscot and wall finish which has a high polished surface of unequalled appearance and long life. In original state it is plastic, and is molded under heavy pressure into sheet form. The finished material is capable of withstanding wear, fire and chemicals to an unusual degree.

Reproduction of fourteen wood finishes, two marble finishes, seven tapestry designs, three conventional designs and six plain colors, including black and white, is announced by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. The marble finishes offer definite advantages over the quarried product in that light weight simplifies handling, toughness assures against breakage, non-porous structure prevents stains and the material is warm to the touch.

Tapestry designs are available not alone for wall decoration; they are equally effective for table tops, so that the housewife need no longer display cloth under glass. Put to this particular service the material will not break nor easily scratch, a lighted cigar will not mar its finish, nor can any ordinary liquid affect it.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR. An enameled steel electric refrigerator is available in six models for families of varying size, wherein maximum shelf area in comparison to the size of the box has been provided. Accurate spacing of the shelves accommodates storage of a plentiful number of bowls and dishes. Seven point temperature selector, flat buffet top, and broom high legs, are additional advantages which will appeal to the housewife.

Forced draft cooling is a feature in the operation of the quiet mechanism of this refrigerator, manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Complete isolation from outside interference is claimed for these operating parts, which are hermetically sealed in an air-, dust- and moisture-proof shell of steel. Mechanism runs in a permanent bath of oil, requiring no attention, and is further protected from overheating by a convenient automatic cut out switch. (Continued on page 74)
In dimly lighted rooms it is often desirable to focus illumination on objects worthy of special lighting. This is done by concealed spotlights equipped with special lenses of the kind found on home moving picture projectors.

A simple writing table can be made by using a narrow wall bookshelf with a hinged front which lets down. As the foot and bottom of the shelf are decorated, the effect when they fold back is that of a wall cabinet.

The wide opening with sliding doors often cries for improvement. Use wood pilasters to cut down the opening and fill the side spaces with plaques of book bindings. The sliding doors are faced either with leather or fabric.
Instead of wooden banisters in a Colonial hall, stretch cotton rope obliquely and paint it a color to match the railing. Carved wooden rosettes the same color grip the intersections.

A slanting shelf would help solve the problem of those heavy tomes that one has to consult occasionally. An electric bulb above lights the book yet will shield the reader’s eyes.

A pleasing mantel effect may be made by placing a small urn of green leaves before a framed botanical print. When seen against a dark wall such a grouping will be especially attractive.

To decorate a narrow hall, use whitewood pilasters against Italian pink walls. Paint the base black, cover the column with gray marbleized paper and the urn may also be gray.
Meet the eleven tribes of Daffodil

By Mrs. F. Stuart Foote

In the minds of flower lovers and gardeners in general, there seems to be much confusion about the various classes of the big family of Narcissus. Is it not high time that this unnecessary situation be cleared up? Because, you see, the Narcissus is fast becoming one of the most important flowers in our American commerce. Few people have any conception of the magnitude of the Narcissus bulb growing industry in the United States or realize that it has attained a position of great importance to our horticultural and industrial world.

To those of us who dearly love our Daffodils, it is most encouraging to know that several garden clubs have formed permanent Daffodil committees and are quite successfully carrying on competitive test gardens for the purpose of gaining first-hand experience and knowledge about some of the varieties which are now in our country and that a number of excellent Daffodil shows have been staged this last year.

Within a year or so, gardeners who wish to have a well-rounded knowledge of flowers will give the Narcissus equal importance with the Iris, Rose, and the Peony. I suppose, however, we will always have the type of woman who said to me the other day, when I told her there were several thousand varieties of Narcissus, "Why, I always thought there were only three kinds—Daffodils, Jonquils and Narcissus."

Because of our varied climates, every known kind of Narcissus can be grown in some part of the United States; and so we should become happily familiar with all of the eleven classes of this big family. We should learn at least a little of their origin, making a background for them in the countries where they grow wild.

The Narcissus family has a very wide range of habitat, extending from far northern Scandinavia to as far south as the Canary Islands and east through Morocco and Algiers to Kashmir, China and Japan. What a fascinating treasure-hunting trip that would make!

The species having the widest range is the very, very old Tazetta or Polyanthus type, commonly called "lunch-flowered" because they have many flowers on a stem (we all know the Paper-white Grandiflora of our greenhouses and our five-and-ten-cent stores). It is found in great variety from France to China. Being tender, it is confined to the warmer climates and is now grown by the million in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Texas and California. Perhaps a dozen varieties of these Tazettas are grown in the United States, while in 1800, nearly three hundred forms were grown in Holland for the supply of the European markets, where they were the popular flower before the big trumpet Daffodils came into commerce. A collector, travelling from Japan to Spain, could gather forty to fifty varieties of Narcissus, all quite distinct from each other and growing as native wildflowers.

It is strange, however, that in all Great Britain, where the modern Daffodil is the most deeply loved flower, the "Lent Lily" (Pseudo-Narcissus) is the only variety that grows wild, covering the woods and meadows almost like a weed. The flower has no garden value as it is rather insignificant and will not stand transplanting.

In order to account for the origin of the various classes of the Narcissus, we must hastily review the most important events which led to the birth of the modern Daffodil. Less than one hundred years ago, in 1840, William Backhouse and Edward Leeds, two English business men, began to collect and grow Narcissi and to raise seedlings of their own from the cross-pollinating of these various varieties. Some dozen of their seedlings produced varieties well known in commerce today.

An intelligent, ambitious young man, Peter Barr, of the small nursery firm of Barr & Sugden, London, began to collect all the varieties then known to commerce. Later, he bought all the seedlings of Leeds & Backhouse, which he planted and grew in his own nursery, studying them for ten years. He selected one of the best and named it "Emperor" and this variety is now grown by the million. He made journey after journey to collect the species varieties wherever they grew wild, took them home and studied them. He wrote about Narcissi and lectured all over the world, so winning his right to be called the King of the modern Daffodil. The present firm of Barr & Sons, located in London, does honor to his name.

Many hybrids were raised and the English gardeners became interested in hybridizing. By crossing small white trumpet Daffodils with various Poeticus varie-
ties, an entirely new type was produced with a shorter white trumpet, which was called *Leedsii*, after Mr. Leeds, and another with still shorter cups, called *Barrii*, after Peter Barr.

In 1629, John Parkinson describes ninety-four varieties of Daffodils. He was a great lover and grower of the Daffodil and is the raiser of the first seedling of which there is any record. In writing about a big yellow variety he says, "I think none ever had this kind before my selfe, nor did I my selfe ever see it before the year 1618, for it is of mine own raising and flowering first in my Garden."

More than two hundred years later came the splendid work of Dean Herbert, Harworth and others. Next followed the creations of Leeds, Backhouse, Barr and their contemporaries, with which our present group of wonder-working hybridizers began their work of improvement.

The most famous of these modern men is Rev. George Engleheart, of Dinton, Salisbury, England, whom the Rev. Joseph Jacobs calls "the Daffodil maker", because he has originated by far the most of the marvellous novelties of the past fifty years. He is a descendant of Dean Herbert and seems to have inherited some of the brilliant qualities of that man of science. He is over eighty years old today but for all that is still producing the finest outstanding varieties which make him hold his place of loving honor throughout the Daffodil world. I have never met a finer man nor one whose friendship I value more highly.

Then there are Mr. Guy Wilson, who we hope will come over to lecture to us this fall, Lionel Richardson, A. M. Wilson, P. D. Williams, Mr. Crossfield, Copeland (the man who has given us such marvelous new double varieties as Mary Copeland), Herbert Chapman, R. H. Bath, Ltd., F. A. Secrett, Barr & Sons, William Backhouse, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Miss Ellen Willmott, The Brodie of Brodie Castle, Scotland, and many, many others like them. Every year more and more enthusiasts are beginning to hybridize and grow seedlings. It takes from four to five years from the time the seed is sown until the flower develops. That requires much patience, but I ask, "What other kind of sport is there which holds for the winner five whole years of anticipated joy?"

And so the varieties are crossed and re-crossed, married and inter-married, and new forms have come into being, and the Royal Horticultural Society of London has scheduled eleven classes for the placing of a flower in its proper group.

But first, we simply must answer that old question which shows the very common confusion in terms. "What is the difference between a Daffodil, a Jonquil and a Narcissus?" I have often heard a satisfied sigh of relief when I begin to answer this question. It is so easy when you remember that Narcissus is the big family name—that no matter what the class may be, it is a *Narcissus*. Now the (Continued on page 90)
A duplex in Manhattan
becomes Eugene O'Neill

EUGENE O'NEILL and his charming wife, Carlotta Monterey, when in New York, enjoy the surroundings of a duplex apartment into which they have gathered mementos of their travels. The bedroom, shown at the left, has an antique Chinese dressing table of carved and gilded lacquer lighted by tall cat-tail candelabra.

In the living room pale water green walls, coral red satin curtains and a black carpet form the background. A barrel chair is covered with a chintz in mauve, yellow and coral on blue. Here also are found antique Chinese lacquer pieces in brown and gold and a collection of old Chinese pewter, paintings and rare objets d'art.
THE narrow winding stairway that connects the two floors is ornamented with a collection of macabre African masks and rare native drums that Mr. O'Neill brought home from French equatorial Africa. These are set against a background of green walls.

Since ships and those who go down to the sea in them are Mr. O'Neill's hobby and have figured in his plays, it is natural that his study be decorated with them. The rug here is Chinese in sapphire blue and the same color is used for the window curtains and chair coverings. The furniture is mainly Early American in type.

One of Zuber's famous wallpapers, "Scenic America," covers the walls of the dining room. Against its brilliant colors are set interesting pewter sconces, Georgian silver and 18th Century American mahogany furniture. The rug is eggplant and the satin curtains are of the same tint. The decorations are by the Chintz Shop.
Backgrounds for modern bathrooms show smart effects that will endure

The four bathrooms illustrated reveal new wall treatments. Mosaic in a pattern of red, blue and green waves alternates with black vitrolite panels on the walls of the bath below. The Kohler fixtures are cream porcelain; the floor is covered in green and tan rubber tile.

One shining distinction is the room at the right. The walls are covered with gold shells, their soft iridescence accented by gleaming black porcelain fixtures. Fittings are of chromium in pewter finish. Both these baths were designed for the Kohler Co. by Ely Jacques Kahn.
The marbled walls, punctuated by black painted pilasters, in the room above are achieved with a new Sealex wall covering in tones of gray-green mottled in golden beige. Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. In contrast to this background are the porcelain fittings in citrus yellow. From Crane Company.

The horizontal lines of the blue-green modern tiles on its walls increase the apparent size of the bathroom shown at the right. The tiling is interrupted by panels of black vitrolite; porcelain fixtures are green with fittings of chromium. This room was designed for Kohler by Ely Jacques Kahn.
Chromium, glass, wood inlay and mirror
make distinctive clocks to meet the time

1. Copper mirrored glass with etched numerals; Les Arts Modernes. Clock without numerals; Remy Rosenthal. Chromium and green squares decorate a clock from Cartier. Time is told in circles of crystal and chromium; Greenleaf & Crosby

2. The graceful lyre clock, of excellent workmanship and fine design, brings to mind the high ceilings, fine boiseries and luxurious fabrics of the Louis XVI period. It is a practical objet d'art well worthy of treasuring always. From Jacques Bodart

3. Chromium with an onyx base—a low, oblong clock from Black, Starr & Frost-Gorham. Another desk timepiece is carried out in green marble and chromium; Greenleaf & Crosby. A black onyx pyramid holds a small chromium clock. Udll & Balten

Martins Anderson
4. **Chippendale** influence shows in the dignified curves of the electric "Surrey" clock. Its case is mahogany. The more elaborate Nottingham model has an inlaid mahogany case. Both go well in English and American interiors. Warren Telechron

5. **Another** distinguished timepiece showing the Chinese Chippendale influence is the Nanking model at the extreme right. It is electrically run and has a walnut case. The Chinese symbol for good luck is on the finial. The Seth Thomas Clock Co.

6. Black bakelite in a setback skyscraper design frames an attractive electric clock that was designed by the Hammond Clock Company. The face is finished in silver and upon it appear the day of the week and the date, as well as the correct time.

7. **A Chromium and onyx** electric clock holds matches and cigarettes; Black, Sturz & Frost-Gorham. Another desk piece—the Athena—has simple vertical lines in chromium. The Minerva model is gold-plated. Both from Chelsea Clock Co.
The residence that Erle G. Stillwell, architect, built for himself at Hendersonville, N. C., is carried out in whitewashed brick. In design it shows features after both English and French precedents. The principal entrance is located at the junction where a right-angle wing meets the house. Because of its "L" formation, with practically all rooms house depth, excellent light and air circulation are at all times assured. Rooms are situated in logical position according to function, and segregation of service from living rooms is complete. C. D. Beadle, landscape architect

One house from two countries
Thus can you keep your evergreens spruced up

When the last shovelful of dirt has been tamped in around your evergreens, when the nurseryman has gathered up his tools and has driven off in his truck and you have surveyed the effect of his planting with satisfaction, do not think that your house has achieved a permanent setting. Don’t dismiss your evergreen plantings from your mind when you send your check to the nurseryman. For trees and shrubs are growing things, and like all growing things can either increase in beauty or can retrogress into distressing sparseness and manginess. This is especially true in regard to evergreens.

Everyone has seen groups of evergreens, planted against the side of a house, which after they have weathered a few winters, are yellow, dusty, thin and unshapely, looking very much like the mongrel cur that has been out challenging all of the hounds in the neighborhood. Yet these same evergreens, when put into the ground by the nurseryman, seemed perfect. They were richly green, they were symmetrically trimmed, and they seemed to fit very aptly into the background for which they were designed.

The first instinct of the householder as he surveys the havoc wrought by a few tough seasons is to blame the nurseryman, to consider that he has been “stuck” and that the evergreens were by no means the specimen trees that they were represented to be. Of course, poor trees do get sold, but ten chances out of eleven the retrogression is not the fault of the nursery. If those trees had received the proper care, they would still be glossy and alert instead of slinking against the side of the house, trying to hide the forlornness of their depleted branches.

There are two things which evergreen trees—conifers—must have. One is sunlight most of the day, and the other is a rich, well drained soil that is acid to neutral rather than sweet.

Think of the native homes of most of the evergreens. Think where you have seen the best looking wild Hemlocks. On the southern slope of a hill? There they receive sunlight, they are partially protected from the heaviest wind and they have a well drained soil for their roots.

The Red Cedars grow native in the open pastures and on hill sides. From Virginia south, where the climate is mild, they love the open sunny field, but as they come north—as they do even into Canada—one finds them showing in the more protected sunny spots.

And no matter how effective a planting of evergreens may look in the architect’s drawing along the shady side of your house, remember that coniferous evergreen trees love sunlight. Therefore, decide instead to plant the broad-leafed types, Rhododendrons, Laurel, Azaleas, etc. Boxwood also enjoys some shade and acid soil. These broad-leaf evergreens will flourish in the shade, for they live deep in wooded glens, with rocky slopes towering above them, and with huge forest trees keeping the direct rays of the sun away from them and feeding them with their decayed leaves.

But if your mass planting of the small-leaf evergreens, the cone bearers, is away from extreme exposure, and is not overshadowed by shade trees, there is still much that you can do to keep it looking as fresh and chipper as when planted.

One thing you must remember: trees from a nursery have been receiving constant and expert care from their seedling days to the day when they are planted into your grounds. It is not logical to expect them to go right on flourishing for the rest of their lives without any more of the care to which they are accustomed. After having spent their childhood days in the hands of experts they are suddenly planked down in the midst of laymen and expected to work out their own salvation.

Of course, if you have retained a landscape architect or if your own gardener is himself an expert, they will continue to flourish, provided that your enthusiasm for a particular shrub or tree in a particular place has not put your planting in the “paper” class rather than the Nature class.

It is the first winter which will leave its marks upon your evergreens. Summer, given sunlight, will come nearer to taking care of itself, but when the first frost comes, that is the time that you should be most careful of your trees—from then until the last frost is out of the ground. And this is the time that most of us forget that we have gardens and expect Nature to take care of Pines and Hemlocks reared under the watchful eye of an expert.

Preparations for the winter, that first critical winter, must start early in the season. Evergreens respond gratefully to cultivation. Keep the ground under the tree well loosened and cover it with a mulch of well rotted stable manure during the first year. A mulch of straw or hay will do, but it is not so effective as the manure, as these materials have no fertilising value, although like all good mulches they help retain moisture in the ground. Never allow large weeds to get started under your evergreens, especially weeds large enough to come through the first branches. Not only do the weeds choke up the branches and cause them to die off but they also take moisture and nourishment away from the trees. Later, after the tree is established, a soil can be developed under the trees, but it is always necessary to keep away the weeds.

Avoid the use of fertilizers that contain any quantity of lime, for evergreens like their soil acid to neutral. Very few of them flourish in sweet alkaline soil.

Scarcely any evergreen will do well in wet or even moist soil, which is another factor seldom realized by the new owner of a clump of evergreens. In their native habitat, Hemlocks and Arborvitae can stand moisture in the soil, but once they have been cultivated they react to wet soil the same way that the other evergreens do. They grow yellow and straggly.

This does not mean, however, that they should never be watered, especially during the first year or two and until they become well established and after that in times of drought.

The tops should also be moistened. Once a day during the first few weeks, syringe off the branches of the young tree with clear water, for it is at the leaves that the evaporation takes place.

And just before the tree enters its winter fight with the elements, see that there is plenty of moisture in the ground under it. No evergreen should go into the winter without moisture in the ground. If the soil is dry, great damage can be done to it on those warm windy days which sometimes come in the middle of March. The sun shines warm, the top of the tree starts calling for sap, the roots cannot draw up any water from (Continued on page 84)
Black and white now replace color in the modern kitchen
### DECIDUOUS TREES FOR THE NORTHEAST

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oak (Quercus)</td>
<td>75'-100'</td>
<td>Very fast growing; rapid in appearance; mostly horizontal in general effect; vertical in some, such as P. strobilacea; excellent permanent street and yard trees; extremely hardy; best for medium-sized places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm (Ulmus)</td>
<td>100'-125'</td>
<td>Most graceful of all large trees; roots deeply, withstands strong winds; P. carpinifolia holds foliage longer; Chinese Elm (P. sinoferalis) most rapid growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beech (Fagus)</td>
<td>80'-100'</td>
<td>Very fast growing but not very long-lived; excellent for shade and for spring and autumn coloring; prefers more southern situations; Northern Red Beech especially good for deciduous specimens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple (Acer)</td>
<td>75'-100'</td>
<td>Very fast growing but not very long-lived; excellent for shade and for spring and autumn coloring; prefers more southern situations; Northern Red Maple especially good for deciduous specimens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow (Salix)</td>
<td>40'-50'</td>
<td>Most stily graceful of all large trees; extremely rapid growers. Excellent for shade and for spring and autumn coloring; prefers more southern situations; Northern Red Maple especially good for deciduous specimens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar (Populus)</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>Most rapid growing family of large trees; both broad and standard planting; P. deltoides, useful for naturalizing planting over the garden. Also as specimen trees for small lawns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine (Pinus)</td>
<td>40'-100'</td>
<td>Mostly naturally or picturesque in nature; with some coarser branches; stands exposure; many varieties thrive in lighter, sandy soils and would do well in rocky situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock (Tsuga)</td>
<td>40'-55'</td>
<td>Most graceful of the very hardy large evergreens; excellent for screening, also for windbreaks and shelter; prefers well-drained soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce (Picea)</td>
<td>45'-50'</td>
<td>Graceful, pyramidal form, usually horizontal in effect; branches short, numerous; excellent for specimen, groups and windbreaks; also used for hedges generally more satisfactory than firs, except under ideal conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir (Abies)</td>
<td>40'-50'</td>
<td>Similar to Spruce; less graceful; smooth bark, upright cones; likely to become ragged with age; especially when planted singly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga)</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>Vigorous, healthy, rapid grower; young growth especially beautiful in fall effects; prefers more southerly situations; Surveys under average conditions of the natural evergreens; excellent for specimen purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arborvitae (Thuya)</td>
<td>3'-30'</td>
<td>Numerous dwarf forms, taper to a pyramidal shape; decorative in winter; Purple Beach fir and silver fir are excellent for this purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
<td>6'-15'</td>
<td>Largest and most impressive of all extremely hardy evergreen shrubs; covered with masses of gorgeous flowers in May and June; and for either borders or for specimen trees, the hardiest of all evergreens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel (Kalmia)</td>
<td>4'-10'</td>
<td>Native Massachusetts; most rapid growth; evergreen foliage beautiful the year round; excellent in shrubbery border; foundation planting or naturalizing among rocks; the Rhododendrons, require acid, rich sandy soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea</td>
<td>1-1/2'</td>
<td>Most ornamental of evergreen flowering shrubs, also deciduous; sterile; several hardy azaleas; selection of varieties will bloom from April to July.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphne (D. mezereum)</td>
<td>1'-11/2'</td>
<td>Low spreading bush; fragrant pink flowers in spring and intermittently throughout summer; bright green foundation planting and rock garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andromeda (Pieris floribunda)</td>
<td>5'-6'</td>
<td>Handsome foliage, dark green, pointed, round leaves; white bell-shaped flowers in early spring; often used for hedges or foundation planting; good subjects under large evergreens.</td>
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### EVERGREENS (Northeast)

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)</td>
<td>5'-50'</td>
<td>Moderate speed evergreen, mostly of pyramidal form and fairly rapid growth; extremely hardy; those indispensable for every garden; especially good for back of center; foliage bright green; valuable for exposed positions; shade, specimen and street planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper (J. chinensis) and others</td>
<td>3'-10'</td>
<td>Great variety in form and color; Chinese Junipers hardy to New England; especially good for rock gardens; ground cover; best for mountainous localities; C. seminatum, native upright; evergreen for exposure; C. scopularia, blue-tinged; C. Squamata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yew (Taxus)</td>
<td>3'-40'</td>
<td>Dark green foliage, beautiful in winter; upright and spreading; foundation planting; groups, hedges, and borders. Japanese Yew especially good; should be used wherever evergreen effect is desired under ideal conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptomeria (Cryptomeria)</td>
<td>15'-30'</td>
<td>Deep green foliage, beautiful in winter; upright; aromatic; good in sheltered locations to New York; tropical-like foliage, excellent in sheltered locations; &quot;R&quot; signifies that the species is hardy to New England; &quot;T&quot; signifies that the species is hardy to New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress (Cupressus)</td>
<td>3'-25'</td>
<td>A large group of many dwarf and decorative foliage varieties of high coloration; for foundation plantings and groups in locations protected from drying winds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larch (Larix)</td>
<td>30'-60'</td>
<td>Desirable evergreen, upright, hardy, rapid growth, and deciduous; excellent for small place; good for rock gardens; evergreen for exposed positions; especially beautiful when in fruit; should be used wherever evergreen effect is desired in summer but sunlight in winter.</td>
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### DECIDUOUS TREES FOR THE NORTHEAST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>
| Spaeth, Small, graceful; some drooping or fountain- 
like varieties; best grown in exposed positions; natural Hardwood (E. & W.) | 4'-8'   | Japanese Spaeth, boddy, spreading, most satisfactory for rock gardens; "R" signifies that the species is hardy to New England; "T" signifies that the species is hardy to New York; tropical. |
| Forsythia            | 5'-10'   | Japanese Forsythia, excellent for small places; especially useful for exposure; "R" signifies that the species is hardy to New England; "T" signifies that the species is hardy to New York. |
| Deutzia              | 3'-8'    | Japanese Deutzia, excellent for small places; especially useful for exposure; "R" signifies that the species is hardy to New England; "T" signifies that the species is hardy to New York. |
| Weigela               | 6'-8'    | Japanese Weigela, excellent for small places; especially useful for exposure; "R" signifies that the species is hardy to New England; "T" signifies that the species is hardy to New York. |
| Beautybush (Kolkwitzia amabilis) | 6'-15' | Japanese Beautybush, excellent for small places; especially useful for exposure; "R" signifies that the species is hardy to New England; "T" signifies that the species is hardy to New York. |
| Viburnum             | 2'-4'    | Japanese Viburnum, excellent for small places; especially useful for exposure; "R" signifies that the species is hardy to New England; "T" signifies that the species is hardy to New York. |
| Hydrangea            | 4'-10'   | Japanese Hydrangea, excellent for small places; especially useful for exposure; "R" signifies that the species is hardy to New England; "T" signifies that the species is hardy to New York. |
| Butterflybush (Buddleja) | 5'-8' | Japanese Butterflybush, excellent for small places; especially useful for exposure; "R" signifies that the species is hardy to New England; "T" signifies that the species is hardy to New York. |

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**HOUSE & GARDEN'S ANNUAL GARDENING GUIDE**

The species listed on these pages do not include all the desirable plant material available, but constitute a tried and tested menues with which to begin. In the notes, "R" signifies suitability for rock gardens; "D" means ability to succeed in dry and hot sun; and "S" indicates shade or partial shade. These lists were compiled by F. Y. Rockwell.
### PERENNIALS (Northeast)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum</td>
<td>1-1.5'</td>
<td>Apr.-June</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Solid masses of color; front of border or rock garden; remove old blooms. D. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone, Apr.</td>
<td>2'-4'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Rose, pink</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flowers; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia (Columbine)</td>
<td>18'-36&quot;</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Wonderful range of colors in new varieties; display; cutting; fall sun. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster, Hardy</td>
<td>30'-48&quot;</td>
<td>Sept.-Oct.</td>
<td>Rose, lavender</td>
<td>Thrives anywhere; many varieties; new varieties including pink and mauve; naturalizes; display; cutting. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benihove (Platycodon)</td>
<td>12'-32&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, white</td>
<td>Border perennial; rock garden; easily well-drained soil; sun or shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula (bellsflower)</td>
<td>30'-48&quot;</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Several types. Includes some of the best blue flowers. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>30'-12&quot;</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Blue, white</td>
<td>Cutting and late display; rich soil and frequent transplanting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium (Larkspur)</td>
<td>10'-18&quot;</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>Pink, rose, white</td>
<td>Queen of early summer flowers; easy from seed; newer types for display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diascia (Steel Pink)</td>
<td>36'-60&quot;</td>
<td>July-Sept.</td>
<td>Pink, white</td>
<td>Fragrant; free blooming; cutting; superior new types Almowdi and Sweet Wivelfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitalis</td>
<td>18'-24&quot;</td>
<td>June-Nov.</td>
<td>Yellow, bronze</td>
<td>Continuous flowering; resists drought; easy from soil; display and cutting; Portulaca Hybrids and other new varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallardia</td>
<td>15'-18&quot;</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Heat tolerant; suitable for large rock garden, border and cutting; easy grows; new sorts, Lady Stratheden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geum</td>
<td>50'-60&quot;</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Yellow, bronze</td>
<td>easiest flowering plant; easy from seed; new varieties. B. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycinephila (Babysbreath)</td>
<td>24'-30&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Red, rose, white</td>
<td>Unsurpassed for display against wall or other background; single varieties most effective; full sun; self-sown; double named varieties such as Newport Pink; Imperator, new frilled type. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera</td>
<td>45'-72&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Selected for long season; dwarf species excel in rock gardens; Joe and Siberian types prefer most soil; most others dry. D. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>6'-36&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, pink, white</td>
<td>Grown especially new hybrids, wide range of color; easy from seed; any soil; full sun; border and cutting. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatera</td>
<td>24'-40&quot;</td>
<td>July-Sept.</td>
<td>Blue, rose, pink</td>
<td>Immense blooms; many varieties; many fragrant; single and Japanese; graceful; deep rich red; sun or slight shade. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia (Lobelia)</td>
<td>18'-24&quot;</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Early dwarf and creeping types for front of border and rock garden; summer flowering, fine mass color displays, June to Sept.; rich soil. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>45'-60&quot;</td>
<td>Apr.-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Brilliant colors; long season; flowers first season from early sown seed; Coosan strain in Ireland; new perennials; others in new types, such as Daphne. D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### ANNUALS (Northeast)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
<td>6'-18&quot;</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, white</td>
<td>Front of border; compact, continuous blooming if foliage is kept removed; rooted plants for immediate effect; full sun new compact varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum</td>
<td>4'-10&quot;</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>White, blue</td>
<td>Dainty, graceful for informal edging. Interplantsing; Roses or other tall growing flowers; succession planting; continuous blooming; mild-weather. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum</td>
<td>6'-12&quot;</td>
<td>June-Nov.</td>
<td>Orange, yellow</td>
<td>Especially fine for cutting and display; tall and dwarf varieties; new colors; pinch back for stocky plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergenia</td>
<td>12'-15&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Rose, various</td>
<td>Unsurpassed for continuous color display in hot, dry, dry soil; start seed under glass, or buy plants. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula (Bluebell)</td>
<td>24'-30&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Pink, white</td>
<td>Long continuous bloom; fairly moist rich soil; new varieties. Rainbow and Camphire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna</td>
<td>24'-30&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, white, rose</td>
<td>Low bush shrubs slightly similar to Flowering Almond; blooms in few weeks from seed; cutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitalis</td>
<td>24'-36&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Pink, white</td>
<td>New early flowering types provide bloom in late July or August from April sown seed; start late fall sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diascia (Steel Pink)</td>
<td>4'-10&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Brilliant flowers produced continuously; now where to bloom; cutting and display; varieties Indian Chief especially fine. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillardia (Blanketflower)</td>
<td>15'-17&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, rose, white</td>
<td>Dwarf types for bedding; &quot;Balcony&quot; and other sorts for window boxes, banks, terrace; new varieties Burpee's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium (Pinks)</td>
<td>24'-36&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, white</td>
<td>Self sowing. D. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium (Rozannes)</td>
<td>12'-24&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Dwarf types for borders and bedding; tall for fences, walls, banks; now in rather poor soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium (Rozannes) 'Bodleiana'</td>
<td>15'-22&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Dwarf types for bedding; &quot;Balsam&quot; and other sorts for window boxes, banks, terrace; new variety Burpee's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera</td>
<td>15'-22&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Easy and quick from seed; sown where to bloom for masses of brilliant color; thin out lor best results. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
<td>6'-10&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Unsurpassed for continuous blooming; dwarf or mixed color; extremely hot, dry, late Thistle or May; thin out D. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus (Sunflower)</td>
<td>8'-12&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Brilliant colored graceful flowers continuous over long season; resown for cutting; fragrant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus (Sunflower) 'Vossii'</td>
<td>4'-6&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Solid carpet of attractive foliage and continuous bloom; best ground cover for late fall garden; succession planting June or July; &quot;Firebird,&quot; now dwarf compact type. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus (Sunflower) 'Vossii'</td>
<td>5'-9&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Wonderful new pastel shades and types; cutting and color display; sowing for late fall garden. D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VINES (Northeast)

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivoiria floribunda</td>
<td>8'-12'</td>
<td>The ideal climbing evergreen vine for the south and center of the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampelopsis</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>Climbing and trailing. Stems to 10' or more; good ground cover in large beds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisteria</td>
<td>15'</td>
<td>Climbing, Substitute for English Ivy in the North; especially for naturalistic effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>Climbing, Fragrant blooms; summer to frost; fragrant vine well adapted to ground cover, especially on hillsides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis</td>
<td>15'-20'</td>
<td>Delicate graceful climbers; large flowering sorts not hardy in extreme North; trellis and summer houses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DECIDUOUS TREES FOR THE MIDDLE WEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oak (Quercus)</td>
<td>25'-100'</td>
<td>Handily, hardy: Scarlet and Red Maple Cap varieties especially good for North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm (Ulmus)</td>
<td>100'-125'</td>
<td>Shade, street and large lawn; native (U. Americana) tallest; California Sycamore; Shade and street; moderately long lived; Norway, Red, and Tartarian hardy for very cold northern sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple (Acer)</td>
<td>25'-100'</td>
<td>Shade and street; extremely fast growing; hardy, sturdy, broad, pyramidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar (Populus)</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>Many varieties, very hardy; extremely satisfactory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## House & Garden's Garden Guide

### EVERGREENS (Middle West)

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fir</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for landscaping; resistant to pests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine (Pine)</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for landscaping; resistant to pests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce (Picea)</td>
<td>60'-90'</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for landscaping; resistant to pests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir (Abies)</td>
<td>60'-75'</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for landscaping; resistant to pests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock (Tsuga)</td>
<td>60'-75'</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for landscaping; resistant to pests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cedar (Juniperus)</td>
<td>25'-50'</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for landscaping; resistant to pests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Juniper (Juniperus scopulorum)</td>
<td>30'-40'</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for landscaping; resistant to pests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EVERGREEN SHRUBS (Middle West)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster (Rock Cotoneaster)</td>
<td>2'-3'</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia (Deutzia)</td>
<td>3'-4'</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
<td>4'-6'</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)</td>
<td>4'-10'</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (Middle West)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Lilac</td>
<td>12'-15'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Mockernut (Pyrus salicifolia)</td>
<td>8'-12'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsythia</td>
<td>5'-10'</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardyshrub (Shrub)</td>
<td>3'-4'</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea</td>
<td>6'-10'</td>
<td>June-Aug.</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigela (Weigela)</td>
<td>6'-8'</td>
<td>June-Aug.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberian Peony (Paeonia sibirica)</td>
<td>15'-20'</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose-acacia (Robinia pseudoacacia)</td>
<td>4'-6'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose-orange (Robinia pseudoacacia)</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
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### PERENNIALS (Middle West)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anemone (Anemone)</td>
<td>36'-72'</td>
<td>July-Sept.</td>
<td>Blue-white</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antennaria</td>
<td>36'-48'</td>
<td>Aug.-Sept.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbus (Sorbus)</td>
<td>6'-8'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula</td>
<td>36'-48'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>36'-48'</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>10'-18'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td>36'-60'</td>
<td>June-Aug.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsophila</td>
<td>18'-24'</td>
<td>June-Nov.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galtonia (Blanket Flower)</td>
<td>24'-30'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum (Hypericum)</td>
<td>24'-30'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollyhock</td>
<td>24'-30'</td>
<td>Aug.-Sept.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus</td>
<td>60'-90'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peony</td>
<td>40'-50'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>24'-30'</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia</td>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>12'-60'</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum (Stonecrop)</td>
<td>6'-12'</td>
<td>June-Nov.</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrimony (Agrimony)</td>
<td>6'-12'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)</td>
<td>6'-12'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendula</td>
<td>17'-15'</td>
<td>June-Nov.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
<td>20'-30'</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Excellent for edging and ground cover.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
House & Garden's Gardening Guide

ANNUALS (Middle West)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candytuft (Iberis)</td>
<td>12-18&quot;</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Greatly improved new Giant Hyacinth flowered strain; pleasing color; fragrant; cutting. Tom Thumb makes good low edging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>48-72&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Pink, white</td>
<td>New early flowering type makes it possible to grow this much further north; wind protected spot; cuttings; garden display; start late in season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datun (Angel Trumpet)</td>
<td>24-30&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Creamy white</td>
<td>Vigorous growing bushy annual; creamy white trumpet-like flowers; grows anywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaillardia elegans (Babydolls)</td>
<td>12-15&quot;</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>White, rose</td>
<td>Graceful, delicate sprays of tiny flowers; several selections for continuous bloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkspur</td>
<td>12-36&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, various</td>
<td>Uncompared for display in the border and cutting; new named varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupine</td>
<td>20-36&quot;</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Blue, rose, white</td>
<td>Sprays of Pea-like flowers on vigorous plants with handsome foliage; plant individually in small pots or where to grow; blooms in eight weeks; stands partial shade; will loosen soil. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold (Tagetes)</td>
<td>12-30&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Yellow, orange, white</td>
<td>Always satisfactory; dwarf for edging and taller for mixed border and cutting; second seeding for late fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>6-12&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Continuous flowering until hard freezing; balcony type for pot and hedges: redding for masses of color. Good everywhere for low masses of brilliant color; as soon as frost is out well out and again in May; flowers within a few weeks from seed. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>6-10&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Tender but quick growing in hot weather; blooms continuously in hot, dry locations. D. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portulaca</td>
<td>8-24&quot;</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Cutting and garden display of brilliant colors; now where to blooms this fall. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy</td>
<td>26-72&quot;</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Tender but rapid growing, giving tropical effect; starts in pots for early use, or outdoors at Bean planting time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricinus</td>
<td>12-36&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Yellow, various</td>
<td>Low, spreading; good ground cover; often blooms until snow. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>8-10&quot;</td>
<td>July-Nov.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>New types and colors; varieties: should avoid any too rich nitrogen fertilizer; full sun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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VINES (Middle West)

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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<th>COLOR, CHARACTER AND USES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston Ivy (Parthenocissus)</td>
<td>40'</td>
<td>Clings to brick and stone like English Ivy; a FAST growing, giving tropical effect; start in pots for early use, or outdoors at Bean planting time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugosa Rose (Rosa rugosa)</td>
<td>15'</td>
<td>Clinging, Hardest evergreen vine, best substitute for English ivy for winter effect. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle (Lonicera)</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>Twining; Native species but leaves persist until late autumn excellent ground cover also. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>Twining; Native species, vigorous, grow on wires, etc., much harder than larger flowers. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisteria</td>
<td>50'</td>
<td>Twining, Chinese hardwood; sporting diaphragm over petals, dead trees or other substantial supports. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumpet-flower (Fuchsia)</td>
<td>40'</td>
<td>Clinging and twining, will cling to wood or other fairly rough surfaces if killed back in severe winters quickly grows again; conspicuous orange flowers in late summer. D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DECIDUOUS TREES FOR THE NORTHWEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>COLOR, CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choke (Quercus)</td>
<td>80-100'</td>
<td>Red, Scarlet and Mopemen for general use; Pin Oak for vertical effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Maple (Acer macrophyllum)</td>
<td>50-60'</td>
<td>Broad leafed, broad leaves; street or shade; other varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)</td>
<td>50-100'</td>
<td>NEAR coast except in far North; shade and decoration; most soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Gum (Liquidambar)</td>
<td>75-100'</td>
<td>Splendid shade or ornamental; fine autumn coloring; most soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch (Betula)</td>
<td>60-70'</td>
<td>Rapid growing, great size, not long-lived; plant Yellow B. (fusca) for permanence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea)</td>
<td>40-50'</td>
<td>Narrow; grows to full size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba)</td>
<td>50-75'</td>
<td>Incredibly spreading habit; Maidenhair-like foliage held late in season.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EVERGREENS (Northwest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>COLOR, CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga douglasii)</td>
<td>75-150'</td>
<td>Rapid growing, beautiful, symmetrical but gradual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood (Sequoia)</td>
<td>100-200'</td>
<td>Rapid growing; more beautiful than in East; groups, particularly in exposed positions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deodar Cedar (Cedrus deodara)</td>
<td>60-100'</td>
<td>Decorative and ornamental for all Pacific coast well drained location; Atlas Cedar somewhat harder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptomeria (in variety)</td>
<td>50-75'</td>
<td>The true Cypress, including the eastern Italian Cypress, hardy near coast; good drainage, sheltered position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Umbrella Pine (Picea pungens)</td>
<td>50-125'</td>
<td>Hardier than preceding; better winter color than in East; fine for garden use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies grandis (Giant Abies)</td>
<td>5'-6'</td>
<td>Low, spreading, graceful, flowering early; sturdy, small, attractive blossoms; growth, foundation plantings; mild and cool soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies concolor (Gold-dust Tree)</td>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>Thick, spreading, large decorative leaves; foundation planting; evergreen groups, species; wind protected locations. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadita pumila</td>
<td>10-20'</td>
<td>Hardy to -20°, if protected from drying winds; handsome evergreen foliage, abundant rose pink or white flowers in early spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Orange (Choisy's orange)</td>
<td>8'-7'</td>
<td>Orange-like blooms, spring and late summer; easy flowering, good for hedge or against wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsellia Barberry (Berberis in variety)</td>
<td>1-3'</td>
<td>All but the tenderest do moderately protected locations; dwell the Cotoneasters for rock gardens, foundation plantings, mixed shrubbery groups. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Holly (Ilex aquifolium)</td>
<td>5'-6'</td>
<td>Vigorous growing, Holly-like foliage; yellow flowers, bluish black berries; protect from drying winds. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Box (Buxus sempervirens)</td>
<td>3'-4'</td>
<td>Evergreen, spires spreading, hardy; beautiful all year; wide variety; foundation planting and rock gardening. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper (Juniperus chinensis)</td>
<td>3'-4'</td>
<td>Great range of form, creeping to columnar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Holly (Ilex aquifolium)</td>
<td>3'-4'</td>
<td>Evergreen coniferous, good for hedges or against wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mugo Pine (Pseudotsuga mugo)</td>
<td>20'-30'</td>
<td>Native small tree; waxy white flowers, bell shaped, in drooping clusters, orange red berries; conspicuous smooth bark; good drainage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly Willow (Salix matsudana)</td>
<td>15'-15'</td>
<td>Several species, including English and Portuguese Laurel, and L. inner Flowers January or February; hedges, backgrounds, groupings; protection from windy or semi-shade. Also known for the Northwest and much for Northeast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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EVERGREEN SHRUBS (Northwest)

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### House & Garden's Gardening Guide

#### DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (Northwest)

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aloysia mollis (Chinese Aloysia, boxwood)</td>
<td>3'-10'</td>
<td>Aptly May. Native of Northern Cal., very hardy, blue or lavender-like flowers; bushy, spreading; moderate growth; beautiful, easily grown. D. A. Native of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Fr. Wr. Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom (Genista, Genista)</td>
<td>3'-10'</td>
<td>Aloysia mollis (Chinese Aloysia, boxwood) 3'-10' Aptly May. Native of Northern Cal., very hardy, blue or lavender-like flowers; bushy, spreading; moderate growth; beautiful, easily grown. D. A. Native of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Fr. Wr. Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Lilac (Spiraea)</td>
<td>6'-10'</td>
<td>Aloysia mollis (Chinese Aloysia, boxwood) 3'-10' Aptly May. Native of Northern Cal., very hardy, blue or lavender-like flowers; bushy, spreading; moderate growth; beautiful, easily grown. D. A. Native of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Fr. Wr. Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood (Cornus)</td>
<td>3'-4'</td>
<td>Aloysia mollis (Chinese Aloysia, boxwood) 3'-10' Aptly May. Native of Northern Cal., very hardy, blue or lavender-like flowers; bushy, spreading; moderate growth; beautiful, easily grown. D. A. Native of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Fr. Wr. Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Acacia (Robinia)</td>
<td>2'-3'</td>
<td>Aloysia mollis (Chinese Aloysia, boxwood) 3'-10' Aptly May. Native of Northern Cal., very hardy, blue or lavender-like flowers; bushy, spreading; moderate growth; beautiful, easily grown. D. A. Native of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Fr. Wr. Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Currant (Ribes)</td>
<td>2'-6'</td>
<td>Aloysia mollis (Chinese Aloysia, boxwood) 3'-10' Aptly May. Native of Northern Cal., very hardy, blue or lavender-like flowers; bushy, spreading; moderate growth; beautiful, easily grown. D. A. Native of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Fr. Wr. Cr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### VINES (Northwest)

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English Ivy (Hedera helix, ivy)</td>
<td>10'-12'</td>
<td>Climbing. All varieties including varieties with white or colored foliage. Many kinds, with white or colored foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akebia quinata</td>
<td>30'-40'</td>
<td>Climbing, twining. Propagated from seed or root cuttings. Has attractive foliage and flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera sempervirens (Belgian Honeysuckle)</td>
<td>15'-20'</td>
<td>Trailing. Fragrant, yellow flowers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PERENNIALS (Northwest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anchusa</td>
<td>5'-7'</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>Blue, lavender</td>
<td>The &quot;rainbow&quot; flower of northwestern rock gardens; many improved varieties. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aconitum napellus</td>
<td>24'-30'</td>
<td>Sept.-Nov.</td>
<td>Rose, pink, white</td>
<td>Charmingly graceful; mixed border; cutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armeria</td>
<td>6'-4'</td>
<td>May-Nov.</td>
<td>Blue, lavender</td>
<td>Many dwarfs for rock garden; many new named varieties of tall growing late hardy Armers. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula</td>
<td>3'-10'</td>
<td>May-Nov.</td>
<td>Blue, white</td>
<td>Wide range; many natives; border and rock gardens. D. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula (Bellflower)</td>
<td>30'-40'</td>
<td>Sept.-Nov.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Cool growing season and late fall provide ideal outdoor conditions for &quot;mums.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erinus</td>
<td>4'-18'</td>
<td>May-Aug.</td>
<td>Lavender, pink</td>
<td>Cool growing season and late fall provide ideal outdoor conditions for &quot;mums.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erodium</td>
<td>12'-18'</td>
<td>June-Aug.</td>
<td>Rose purple</td>
<td>Cool growing season and late fall provide ideal outdoor conditions for &quot;mums.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erigeron</td>
<td>4'</td>
<td>April-May</td>
<td>Yellow, pink</td>
<td>Native woodland plants; prefer light, moist, well drained soil; shaded corners; border or rock garden. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentiana (Gentians)</td>
<td>6'</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue shades</td>
<td>Many natives as well as European sorts; unsupervised blue for rock garden; peaty soil, thorough under-drainage. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthemum (Tansy-mat)</td>
<td>3'-10'</td>
<td>May-Nov.</td>
<td>Pink, rose, white</td>
<td>Native doing best in sharp sandy soil, full sun; evergreen foliage, daisy flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea arborescens (Annabelle)</td>
<td>12'-15'</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Blue, pink, yellow</td>
<td>Many native varieties especially adapted for rock gardens; gritty soil; good drainage; full sun; several reasonably easy to grow species. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>4'-36'</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>The familiar varieties of the East and also several natives. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polemonium</td>
<td>6'-24'</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Blue, pink</td>
<td>Native with Fern-like foliage, large flowers; border; cutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primula</td>
<td>4'-24'</td>
<td>April-October</td>
<td>Yellow, orange</td>
<td>Great range of sorts; long season; hardy border; rock gardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxifraga</td>
<td>3'-12'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Widely varied types; gritty soil; good drainage. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio cinerea</td>
<td>6'-10'</td>
<td>July-Sept.</td>
<td>Pink, rose red</td>
<td>Companion to the Saxifragas; thrives in poor sandy soil. D. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallflower (Cheiranthus cheiri)</td>
<td>12'-18'</td>
<td>Feb.-June</td>
<td>Orange, various</td>
<td>Early spring or even winter blooming perennial; mixed border or against evergreen background. Also perennial recommended for Rockgardens.</td>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum (snapdragon)</td>
<td>8'-30'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Dwarf and tall sorts for front, middle and back of border; unsurpassed for cutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
<td>18'-30'</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Lavender, pink, white</td>
<td>Masses of color in the late garden or full cutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsam (Impatiens)</td>
<td>18'-30'</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Pink, white, various</td>
<td>New improved types of this old favorite; avoid too rich soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calceolaria</td>
<td>18'-30'</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Yellow shades</td>
<td>Very long season; ideal for yellow in the mixed border. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diascia</td>
<td>12'-15'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Pink, salmon</td>
<td>The Garden Pinks, liking cool weather, thrive well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echium plantagineum (Poppy)</td>
<td>10'-12'</td>
<td>June-Aug.</td>
<td>Golden yellow, various</td>
<td>Masses of golden yellow; easy from seed soon after bloom; new varieties. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godetia</td>
<td>12'-15'</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Rose, crimson, white</td>
<td>Thrives perfectly; satiny cup-shaped flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia (Lobelia)</td>
<td>18'-24'</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, white</td>
<td>More graceful for cutting than perennial type; display in middle of mixed border; self-sows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatera (Annual Mallow)</td>
<td>36'-48'</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Pink, rose</td>
<td>Hollyhock-like foliage and flowers; good against evergreens or wall; Loveliness particularly fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>15'-24'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Pink, various</td>
<td>Unsurpassed for ground cover, walls, banks, window boxes; &quot;Petunia&quot; varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppies</td>
<td>8'-24'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Lilac, pink</td>
<td>Now where to bloom; special planting for late bloom. D. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Verbena (Linaria)</td>
<td>4'-6'</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>Lilac, pink</td>
<td>Low, trailing vine; sandy soil, near seaside; self-sown. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphurines</td>
<td>24'-30'</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Velvety Morning-gloire-like flowers; wide color range; border or cutting; easily grown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Pea</td>
<td>30'-72'</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Pink, various</td>
<td>Blooms in perfection over long period; sow in autumn or very early spring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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SUNDAY

• New Moon, 7th day, morning, E.

MONDAY

• First Quarter, 15th day, morning, E.

• Full Moon, 22nd day, morning, W.

• Last Quarter, 28th day, evening, E.

The Gardener’s Calendar for March

This Calendar of the gardener’s labor is planned as a reminder for taking up all his tasks in their proper seasons. It is fitted to the climate of the Middle States, but may be made available for the whole country if, for every one hundred miles north or south, allowance is made for a difference of from five to seven days later or earlier in the time of carrying out the operations. The dates are for an average season

TUESDAY

1. If you are not ready to plant any of your garden seeds, do not procrastinate, as you are but a little behind what is considered as the proper time in this locality. It is a generally good practice to plant such seeds as can be kept in good condition, without danger of injury from frost, and others which require more attention. If the season is very moist or cold, the seeds may be kept in good condition for a few weeks after planting, without danger of injury.

2. Plant and set out all the young seedling vegetables and early flowering flowers, such as flowering tobacco, sweet peas, and snapdragons. The sooner they are put in the ground the better, as they will soon become established and will bear fruit or flowers sooner. Set out the leek seedlings and the young cabbage, kale, and collard plants. The earlier they are planted, the sooner they will produce a good crop.

WEDNESDAY

3. Early in the month, before the first killing frost is expected, remove all the straggling growths of the garden, such as volunteer lettuce, spinach, or any other green that has run to seed. When the shoots are removed, the root will die and the plant will be ready for destruction. It is a good rule to collect all the green refuse of the garden and destroy it, under the ground, as it will prevent the propagation of diseases.

4. Plant and set out everbearing strawberries in the bed which they are to occupy throughout the season. If the bed is well prepared and the plants are well established, the first-crop fruit will be ready for use in a few weeks.

THURSDAY

5. Plant popping corn and early bean and squash seeds. These vegetables are the first to be grown in the garden, and they are the most profitable to the gardener. When the shoots are removed, the root will die and the plant will be ready for destruction. It is a good rule to collect all the green refuse of the garden and destroy it, under the ground, as it will prevent the propagation of diseases.

6. Plant and set out all the early flowering plants, such as foxgloves, lilies, and peonies. These plants should be set in their proper places as soon as they are ready for planting. They will soon become established and will bear fruit or flowers sooner.

FRIDAY

7. Plant and set out all the early flowering plants, such as foxgloves, lilies, and peonies. These plants should be set in their proper places as soon as they are ready for planting. They will soon become established and will bear fruit or flowers sooner.

9. Plant and set out all the early flowering plants, such as foxgloves, lilies, and peonies. These plants should be set in their proper places as soon as they are ready for planting. They will soon become established and will bear fruit or flowers sooner.

SATURDAY

10. The winter garden is now about ready for the first sowing of the early spring vegetables. The seeds may be sown in any of the available spaces, and the plants will soon become established and will bear fruit or flowers sooner.

11. Plant and set out all the early flowering plants, such as foxgloves, lilies, and peonies. These plants should be set in their proper places as soon as they are ready for planting. They will soon become established and will bear fruit or flowers sooner.

12. Plant and set out all the early flowering plants, such as foxgloves, lilies, and peonies. These plants should be set in their proper places as soon as they are ready for planting. They will soon become established and will bear fruit or flowers sooner.

Financial difficulties, says Old Doc Lemmon, beset even Samson Corners

"Some money," I don't really know much 'bout it, but still an' all I calculate that these new financial troubles that the papers are so full of 'bout the big city banks an' the stock market, though mebbe it ain't just the sort that the big city banks are upset. As a matter of fact, there's a plenty of cash in the village treasury—close onto seven hundred dollars—but seems like nobody can' get nothin' away from it. An' so, Miss Luella Griffin, she's the richest lady in town. Barack Ford's back by his nickel-plated star an' gone back to raisin' hogs.

Miss Luella she's the village school teacher. For nigh onto fifteen year she's been a kin' of a bit sickle, though mebbe it ain't just the sort that the big city banks are upset. As a matter of fact, there's a plenty of cash in the village treasury—close onto seven hundred dollars—but seems like nobody can' get nothin' away from it. An' so, Miss Luella Griffin, she's the richest lady in town.

"There's a State which we call the 'treasury,' an' we ain't got two. Lem Rosdall's a nab's star an' he's back by his nickel-plated star an' gone back to raisin' hogs.

Miss Luella she's the village school teacher. For nigh onto fifteen year she's been a kin' of a bit sickle, though mebbe it ain't just the sort that the big city banks are upset. As a matter of fact, there's a plenty of cash in the village treasury—close onto seven hundred dollars—but seems like nobody can' get nothin' away from it. An' so, Miss Luella Griffin, she's the richest lady in town.
Soups that give a glow to the meatless meal

 Strictly vegetable—
for Lent, Fridays, Any day

The days, the seasons come when meat does not appear on many a family table. Then the meal-planner has a special responsibility to keep the table at its usual happy, cheerful key—to retain the customary brightness and charm in attracting the family appetite. Have you taken full advantage of these four Campbell's Soups—Tomato, Pea, Celery, Asparagus? There's nothing like piping-hot soup to give an instant "lift" to any meal. All four of these soups are strictly vegetable and so can be served freely in Lent, on Fridays and any day throughout the year. They are enriched with nourishing cream-ery butter, instead of with meat. And simply by the addition of milk or cream instead of water, any one of these four Campbell's Soups can be easily served as a Cream Soup. Order a supply today.

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

11 cents a can
COLOR IMPREGNATION OF WOOD.

By means of an original process, logs may be impregnated with a color stain before they are run through the saw at the mill. This treatment will penetrate the entire thickness of the log, although the sapwood furnishes the best resulting colors, since the tannic acid in heart wood reacts on the pigments. Every piece of trim, molding, or flooring subsequently cut from the sap wood of a log thus treated will be found uniformly colored from face to back. Interesting two tone effects may be possible by combination of heart and sap wood in a single piece.

When white pine or poplar trim is bought thus pre-colored, it is possible for the purchaser to make a definite selection of the suitable shade prior to purchase. The color will be already in the piece and no amount of planning or sanding will uncover any variation of it. The wood will show to additional advantage, in fact, since the stains by which it is impregnated in this process, developed by the General Preservatives Corp., tend to accentuate the grain of the wood. As soon as trim is erected or a floor laid, a coat of lacquer or varnish applied to it will complete the decoration.

ELECTRIC IRON. Pushing an iron up and down the length of an ironing board is no longer necessary. An original method of performing this household task is found in an electrically heated iron which remains stationary, while the pad beneath it reciprocates against the heating surface. Clothes to be pressed are shifted along between the two surfaces, an operation which may be carried on with the housewife seated.

The device, by Crosley Radio Corporation, will iron everything which can be handled by hand. There is no drudgery in its operation; results are gratifying and speedy. Fabrics cannot be injured, nor buttons broken. The temperature of the heating element is regulated by thermostatic control at finger touch.

METAL BASEBOARD. How often have you wished to add electric outlets in some room of the house and found it an expensive and dirty job? The usual difficulties will not be experienced where a metal base, which incorporates two raceways for the running of wires, is adopted. Such a base, manufactured by Dabstrom Metallic Door Co., has a lower channel for electric wires and an upper one for telephone and bell wires. From these, supplementary outlets for electric service, or for telephone or bells, may be installed at any future date. Expansion of service in the future requires no structural changes; additional wires are pulled through the raceways when they are required.

NON-RUSTING METAL CASEMENT. The present vogue for the metal casement window in all architectural styles finds an aluminum casement made available in a complete range of standard sizes by William H. Jackson Co. It is claimed that this window cannot shrink, warp, bind or rattle. Nor can it rot or rust, or cause disfiguring stains on the wall beneath. Properly installed, it is said to be permanently air- and water-tight, it requires no painting and is easily cleaned. Plooting of the sash at some distance from the frame allows clearance for easy cleaning of the glass. Such a window is a real economy since it should be expense free during a long period of service.

UNIT INCINERATOR. Moderately priced homes, and those whose space is limited, may now enjoy the advantages of household incineration. The unit arrives completely assembled, and requires no special brick chamber construction. It is built into a space less than 19 inches square in the base of a chimney under a flue of proper size. The outer shell is of heavy sheet steel, riveted to rugged frames. Sections of 34-inch corrugated cast iron constitute the inner lining. The full dumping grate is so designed that the gas flame provided does not impinge upon it, but has full, free access to the material above. Air space between outer shelf and inner lining provides insulation by continuous circulation of air.

The experience of the Kiner Incinerator Co., manufacturers of this unit, led to the adoption of the gas fired dryer-igniter, one of the special features of this equipment. It has been found that units of small capacity, such as the one here described, need a fairly large flame to start the material burning. Far greater consumption efficiency is said to be obtained by preliminary drying out of all waste to be disposed of.

NEW INSULATING PRINCIPLE. Reflection of heat back from a polished surface is the latest theory in insulation. Brightly polished aluminum, as an example, is said to reflect 95 per cent of the radiant heat which falls upon its surface. Permanence of the polished surface of a foil made from this metal is assured by a layer of transparent oxide, which protects the metal from attack, and is itself unaffected by the atmosphere.

Insulating characteristics of the aluminum foil are summarized by the Alfoil Insulation Co., its manufacturers, as follows: high thermal efficiency equal to cork; negligible weight; low heat storage capacity; imperviousness to moisture; cleanliness in application and use. There is no dust or dirt attendant upon installation of this foil, nor has it any unpleasant odor. Insulation is built up by application (Continued on page 76)
Since I started gargling Listerine
I almost never have a Cold

Tests Show
Listerine Gargle

Reduces Number of Colds 50%
Reduces Their Severity 75%
Reduces Their Duration 66%

Effective Because Safe

Succeeds Because Safe

Here, in brief, is an outline of some of the tests and their remarkable results:

204 people in normal health were under medical supervision in winter weather for periods ranging from 4 weeks to 4½ months. During this time, ½ of the number did not gargle full strength Listerine. ½ did gargle with it twice a day. ¾ gargled with it five times a day. Now, see what happened:

One-Half as Many Colds for Garglers

Those who gargled with full strength Listerine twice a day, contracted only ½ as many colds as those who did not gargle.

When Listerine users did contract colds, their colds were ¼ as severe and lasted only ½ as long as colds caught by non-Listerine users.

Those who gargled with Listerine five times a day showed even greater resistance to infection, although not in the proportion to the frequency of the gargle.

These results, brilliant as they are, do not mean that Listerine should be a substitute for the family physician. They do mean, however, that Listerine should be used systematically twice a day as a means of fortifying the oral tract against infection.

Prove It Yourself

All we ask is that you try Listerine and see how well it lives up to the claims we have made for it. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Also Relieves Sore Throat
of several layers of foil, usually crimped to maintain air space between successive sheets. It is especially-
ly used for insulating steam mains, and for enclosing hot water tanks to prevent wasteful loss of heat. It is particularly valuable as an insulation agent where its light weight will prove an asset.

**UNUSUAL SUMMER JOINING.** Wood sheathing joined together with a lock joint resembling the interlocking of hands is recommended to form a solid mass of lumber over any surface to be thus covered. The Jointite Co. claims the design is simple and foolproof, with elimination of variation in alignment and level. The novel design results in a weatherstrip joint which does not require butts for protection against the elements.

**HUMIDIFIER.** Improved conditions of humidity in the atmosphere of the home may be provided by installing a humidifier unit on a steam or hot water system. Such a unit is available in two sizes, one for installations up to 15,000 cubic feet, which will vaporize from 7 to 10 gallons of water daily, and one to meet larger demands, with a capacity of from 15 to 20 gallons a day. The air of the room cannot be supersaturated with moisture, since the principle used is the air absorption of water. Dust is removed from the air during the process.

The humidifier, made by Trane Co., is low in first cost, easy to install and simple in its operation. In addition to heating supply connection, it requires a water feed and waste pipe. It occupies little floor space and is quiet in operation. Enclosure cabinets are of sheet steel finished in two-tone color effects, or with a prime coat only, where it is desired to paint it to match interior decoration of the room.

**CLOSET EQUIPMENT.** Seven convenient fixtures have been designed by Knape & Vogt Mfg. Co. to utilize every inch of space and provide a place for every garment. Of first importance among these is the garment carrier, which may be easily attached to shelf or wall. Since this rod is pulled out into the room when the closet door is opened, the efficiency of shallow closets thus equipped is greatly increased. An alternate fixture is the extension closet rod of nickel plated, cold rolled steel, which may be adjusted to take up the full width of the closet. Then there is the stationary garment bracket which extends horizontally from the wall.

Fourth is the shoe rack, attached to baseboard, wall, or door, whereon shoes may be neatly hung in pairs. There is also a hat holder, to keep hats clear of a dusty shelf. Chains of trousers may be hung full length by the cuffs, thereby always remaining in press, in the hanger recommended. A tie rack is the last, a convenient place for neckwear, keeping ties orderly, presentable and accessible. These seven convenient fixtures are as practical for dressing up the old closet in the home, for remodeling, as they are in the new house.

---

**Embosed Queensware**

Ever since Josiah Wedgwood executed a special dinner service for Queen Charlotte in 1763, the Wedgwood Potteries have been supplying the finest tableware to the crowned heads and aristocracy of Europe. * + * Embossed Queensware, first made in 1770, has the rare distinction of one hundred and sixty years of unwavering popularity. It is made today in much the same way as in the Eighteenth Century. The classic shapes — so characteristic of Wedgwood — are retained, while the graceful embossed decoration, in pale blue (called lavender) or cream, still is applied by hand upon the rich cream or ivory ground. * * + * Whether it be a single decorative piece or a complete dinner service, Embossed Queensware compels immediate appreciation.

Upon request we shall be pleased to send you a copy of our illustrated booklet.

**Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Inc.**

160 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK

Mark on China

**Wedgwood**

**HOUSE & GARDEN**

---

**Old-time roses are coming back again**

**GENUS: A miniature or pompon Moss Rose; rosy crimson, splendid for corsage or boutonniere.**

**Multicaulis:** Pink. **Madame Louis Leghpe:** Largest bloom of all, bright pink, recurrent. **Monnaie Pliiison:** Carmine, very lovely. **Nyts d'Young:** Multicaulis (Nyts is French for nights). **Salet:** Roys pink, recurrent. **Zinnia:** Satiny pink.

To that list we may add Crested Moss (Chapeau de Napoleon), a curious variety with sepals heavily ornate, but the calyx has no moss.

The Centifolia or Provence Rose is the variety grown by the Turks for rose water and it was imported at the same time as the Damask. Long before being used for perfume, it was grown as one source of vegetable pure dye. As the petals are often rich in cyanin (pure chemical blue); when one travels on very old Turkish rugs he is walking on Rose petals! Rosa Centifolia has been used extensively in hybridization, and most Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas descend from it; hence the disposition of some to “blue.” Most hybrids are classed as Perpetuals and only the types are available as true Centifolia:

**Rosa Centifolia:** Red and white types.

**Koimig Von Danemark:** Flesh pink. **La Noblesse:** Light rosy pink. **Madame d'Herays:** White striped scar. **Odette:** Bright pink. **Old Tanunda:** Blackish maroon. **Pompon de Bourgogne:** Small flowers, pale pink. **Red Provence:** Crimson. **Rosa Mundi:** Multicolored white, pink and red (not to be confused with York and Lancaster). **Vierge d'Orly:** Snowy white.

The Damask Rose is the Attar Rose. Many experiments have been made with hybrids of Damask and other strains but none as yet gives a larger yield of essential oil than the original type. There are the single form and the double form (R. damascena triangulotepala). The most interesting form is York and Lancaster, red with irregular markings of white and at times entirely red or entirely white. A famous old Rose (originated in 1851) about which much remonstrating has been done, connecting it with the War of the Roses although it came sixty-six years after the close of that struggle.
For a Richer Existence

It is told in the fable of King Midas that everything he touched turned instantly to gold. And it made King Midas a miserable man, so that he prayed aloud for relief from the treasure that surrounded him. Now King Midas but learned, in this unusual way, what every man ought to know as his birthright: that gold and silver and riches like these are as nothing within themselves. It is only when they point the way to a fuller and richer existence that they justify the space in which they are stored away. . . . It is because so many people have come to recognize this that Cadillac and LaSalle enjoy the patronage they do. For there comes with these distinguished cars a degree of pleasure and enjoyment which makes their cost as nothing for the man who has the means. No one, we believe, could view and drive these beautiful creations without the conviction that they make life richer wherever they go.

LaSalle prices range from $2395, Cadillac from $2795, f. o. b. Detroit

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS
Detroit, Michigan
WAKEFIELD

ONE of the important events in connection with the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington is the restoration of Wakefield—his birthplace. The Virginia Craftsmen were chosen to make the reproductions of the Early American furniture to be used in this restoration, and permission to make additional copies has been granted. Three of these pieces are illustrated on this page. Because of the fidelity of their reproductions, the Virginia Craftsmen have been granted the privilege of copying many rare Colonial antiques now privately held in old Virginia homes. Whether desired in groups for any room in the house, or in the occasional piece, the purchaser may be sure that his furniture is a faithful replica of the original. We shall be pleased to send you upon request a copy of our illustrated booklet describing these charming reproductions, and to tell you where you may purchase them in your vicinity.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

FOR the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the high quality of materials, workmanship, and finish of our furniture we are making a special offer of this adjustable candle stand in maple. This will be sent to you prepaid upon receipt of $15, check or money order. Wired for electricity $30.

Virginia Craftsmen Inc.
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

New York Showrooms
427 PARK AVENUE
Chicago Showrooms
2525 MERCHANDISE MART

REPLICAS of RARE ANTIQUES from FAMOUS VIRGINIA HOMES

Northwestern flower gems

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51)

The Erigerons, always charming and a little apt to be overlooked, are well represented in the Northwest section. E. alpina is native here as well as in Europe. Tribulus is a fairy gem with tiny Daisy-like flowers. The latter forget-me-not blue and fragrant.

To the fine group of dwarf Phloxes already well known, the Northwest adds several equally desirable. Phlox adenocarpa is certainly one of the most beautiful of all the creeping forms. Its flowers are fairly large, held slightly above bright green foliage, and are of a salmony pink; it has a longer season and flowers later than subulata and other early spring sorts. Diffusa has large flowers produced singly, of white, pink or lavender, and blooms more or less throughout the season. Douglasii makes a more compact or tufted growth, with individual flowers of bright like to white.

NATIVE SUCCESSION

While the Sedums and Saxifrages thrive in the Northwest and are popular in local gardens, there are comparatively few native species. At least two of each, however, are well worth adding to your Eastern gardens. Sedum spathulifolium, from Northern Oregon forms a neat mound of clusters of feathery flat foliage, each terminating in bright yellow flowers during early summer, while oregonicum, somewhat similar in habit, has honey-golden foliage with smaller bright golden flowers. Both are excellent to precede the later flowering Sedums. Saxifraga ceratophylla, as neat and compact a habit of growth as a Sedum—quite as fine as and easier to grow than many of the "misshe" from the other side—is an early bloomer; I saw it in flower near Tacoma in mid-April. It is especially abundant on Mount Mitchell. From Mt. Rainier and Mt. Jefferson comes another little gem, S. tolmiaca, forming a creeping, solid carpet dotted with small starry flowers on short stems. Both do best with gritty but moist soil and a northern exposure, or at least shade during the hottest part of the day.

Several dwarf growing Asters, Campanulas and Erigerons may be added to the list. There are two Western forms of Aster alpinus, Andersonii, from California, has purple or blue flowers; leucopolaris, California's "wild Aster," is a distinct shade of pale lavender. Pectolata, the Olympic form of Campanula rotundifolia, is much more compact growing than the usual type, although the flowers are larger and more numerous. While the development is slow, it is eventually to grow, but flowers more commonly—May to November—in fairly moist soil. Piperi, also from the Olympic Mountains, is quite distinct; it forms compact rosettes or evergreen foliage, the flowers being bright blue with sharply contrasting red stamens.
COACHWORK OF DISTINCTION IN A CAR OF LOWEST PRICE

Chevrolet has long had the happy faculty of turning out smart personal cars with a certain well-groomed air about them. Witness the new Sport Coupe, a characteristic example of Chevrolet styling, with its distinctive body by Fisher. The lines of this model lay special stress on lowness, length and fleetness. The body-contours are clean and smooth, with a welcome absence of anything that might detract from their simplicity. Just enough bright fittings have been added, on radiator and hood, to give the car sparkle and dash. And the interior has been tailored and fitted in the quiet, luxurious way that suggests custom craftsmanship . . . and assures complete relaxation. Yet, distinctive as Chevrolet is in coachwork, probably its chief distinction lies in its performance. For, in addition to smooth multi-cylinder operation, Chevrolet combines Free Wheeling with simple, easy, non-clash Syncro-Mesh shifting.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

Priced as low as $475, F. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. List delivered prices and may G. M. A. C. terms. Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Michigan. Division of General Motors

THE GREAT AMERICAN VALUE FOR 1932
From the gracious walls of MONTPELIER . . .

When the Knox Mansion was recently restored, the committee sought out the Strahan Company to reconstruct and reproduce the original wallpaper designs. Parts of the fine old patterns were missing—it was a work that required the utmost skill and the most intimate knowledge of the period.

Today these stately rooms are papered as they were a hundred and fifty years ago—when sailing ships brought the treasures of old France to the shores of the new world. And the Knox papers are shown in the Strahan collection . . .

Strahan Wallpapers

THOMAS STRAHAN CO.

Factory, CHELSEA, MASS.

Established 1836

New York Showroom

417 FIFTH AVENUE

Chicago Showroom

6 NO. MICHIGAN AVENUE

Arranging cut flowers as they do in Japan (continued from page 44)

 содержает образец формы, который может быть использован для создания элементов картины. Этот принцип формирования цветов между небом и землей имеет пространство и время, и это является сущностью японской культуры.

Цветы представляют собой важное значение для жизни, поскольку они символизируют элементы и время. Они могут быть использованы в качестве украшения для дома, которые вдохновляют на мысли о природе и красоте.

Использование цветов в японской культуре — это нечто большее, чем просто декорация. Это — знак уважения к природе и всему, что она представляет собой. Нам нужно учиться у японцев, как использовать цветы в нашей жизни.

(Continued on page 82)
The Packard Standard Eight and the Packard Eight DeLuxe have long dominated the fine car market. Now, with the addition of the new Packard Light Eight and the luxurious new Twin Six to the distinguished Packard line, Packard not only broadens but covers completely the quality motor car field in which it has held unquestioned leadership for more than a generation.

The new Light Eight, Packard in design, Packard in quality and therefore Packard in name, brings the luxury and distinction of Packard transportation to new thousands. The five-passenger Sedan is factory priced at $1750. The new Standard Eight and Eight DeLuxe continue what have been the most popular and widely acclaimed series of Packard cars in history. They have now been made available with Silent Synchro-mesh Transmission, quiet in all three speeds, and the new Finger Control Free-Wheeling as optional equipment. The five-passenger Sedan factory prices are $2250 and $3245, respectively.

The new Twin Six, embodying sixteen years of continuous experience with twelve-cylinder designs, now offers the supreme performance-luxury of 150 horsepower—economically developed. The five-passenger Sedan is but $3745 at the factory.

Before you buy any car this spring be sure to see and drive a Packard.
BLANKETS ARE SUCH INTIMATE THINGS

LOVELY to look at, soft and furry to feel, warm and feather-light for sleeping comfort... luxurious are Esmond Blankets, yet within the reach of any income. In no other blankets can you find so perfect a combination of "warmth without weight"—the indispensable characteristic you must have to enjoy relaxing, refreshing sleep... because in no other blankets will you find Esmond's exclusive "Pelage* Process" of double spinning, double weaving, and double napping that makes Esmond Blankets hold in more of the natural bodily warmth. See Esmond Pelage Blankets at all good stores.

CLARENCE WHITMAN & SONS, Inc., 21 East 26th St., New York

*Nature has a most effective way of keeping furry animals warm. Under their long outer hair is a downy coat of short fur—the pelage. Esmond has adapted the Pelage Principle to blanket making, bringing you its extra warmth—its fine, furry feel.
As the whirl of winter activities nears its end, remember—a tired, worn-out system is an open invitation to colds. But now you can double your defense—you can escape many colds, you can lessen their severity and costs. The new Vicks Plan for better Control-of-Colds makes it easy. And so pleasant that fastidious women everywhere are gladly adopting it.

This plan is made possible by the recent discovery of Vicks Nose & Throat Drops—a product based on a new idea for preventing colds. A companion product to Vicks VapoRub—the modern method of treating colds. Together, they form the Vicks Plan for better Control-of-Colds. Here, briefly, is how the plan works:

1. **Before a cold starts.** At that first sniffle or stuffy, sneezy irritation of the nasal passages—Nature's warning that you're "catching cold"—use Vicks Nose Drops at once, as directed. Repeat every hour or so if needed. This will prevent many colds by stopping them before they get beyond the nose and throat—where most colds start.

2. **After a cold starts.** At night, massage the throat and chest well with Vicks VapoRub (now available in white stainles form, if you prefer). VapoRub acts like a poultice or plaster and at the same time gives off medicated vapors which are inhaled all night long. During the day—any time, any place—use Vicks Nose Drops as needed for greater ease and comfort. (If there is a cough, you will like the new Vicks Cough Drops—actually medicated with ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.) This gives you full 24-hour treatment.

Trial offer to VICKS users

You have Vicks VapoRub. Now get the new Vicks Nose Drops and follow the Vicks Plan. Unless you are delighted with results, your druggist will cheerfully return your money.
Arranging cut flowers as they do in Japan

(Continued from page 80)

...of place against each other, place the two connecting surfaces so that they become flat and firmly. 8. Never cross one branch in front of another. 9. Never cut two flowers exactly the same height. 10. Cut on a slant. 11. Clip away unnecessary material. 12. When handling branches of flowers in Earth, as Asters, Primroses, etc., hold five or six at a time at the proper heights and clip the ends together at one cut. 13. Put the heaviest flower in Earth near Heaven rather than Man. Always make Man subordinate to Heaven. 14. Don't push flowers or branches down to bottom of holder. Place them lightly to soak up water at least one-half inch from surface of bowl. 15. To fill left spaces of holder use leaves of flowers nearest them in as naturalistic a way as possible. 16. Spritz to keep flowers fresh while working. One-half inch of water in bowl is enough until arrangement is done. Then fill bowl to above holders. 17. Seek economy of means by using as few flowers as possible; as few, cuttings as possible; as few holders as possible; as few gestures as possible.

Suggested combinations for each month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>BOWS</th>
<th>HEAVEN-MAN</th>
<th>EARTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPRING</td>
<td>Dinner table</td>
<td>White glass</td>
<td>Three Jersey, Pink Peonies, white</td>
<td>Red Roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christmas dinner table</td>
<td>White glass</td>
<td>Three Peonies, Pale Peonies,</td>
<td>White Roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modern room</td>
<td>Dahlia and black glass</td>
<td>Red Tulips and Blackberries</td>
<td>Red Tulips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dinner table</td>
<td>Pale green or white glass</td>
<td>White Roses, double Chinese Lilacs</td>
<td>Red Roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English living room</td>
<td>Golden brown glass or brass</td>
<td>Minoras or Acanthus</td>
<td>Red Tulips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valentine dinner table</td>
<td>White glass</td>
<td>Red Tulips</td>
<td>Red Roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Desk panel</td>
<td>Green pottery or bronze</td>
<td>Forget-me-nots, spruce, ivy</td>
<td>Yellow Celosia, Snapdragons, yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Porch or patios</td>
<td>Blue pottery</td>
<td>Peach Mission</td>
<td>Red Stock, Mignonette, Primrose,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial living room</td>
<td>Pewter</td>
<td>Mauve Tulips, forget-me-nots</td>
<td>Red Stock, Mignonette, Primrose,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dinner table</td>
<td>Chinese red pottery</td>
<td>White Lilies, Brussels Sprouts</td>
<td>White Tulips, Chinese red</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dining room</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Living room</td>
<td>White glass</td>
<td>White Cherry Blossoms</td>
<td>Red Roses, small blue Daisies</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oak background</td>
<td>Japanese wisteria</td>
<td>Oriental sweets,</td>
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<td>Floral dinner</td>
<td>White glass</td>
<td>Ranunculus</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Formal dinner</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If you purchased a new chimney-piece and the accessories to go with it every year or so, the difference between Jackson products and the ordinary variety would be obvious to you. You would know the Wm. H. Jackson Company as America's pioneer house of fine Mantels and Fireplace Fixtures. You would be familiar with the fact that this organization has specialized in the creation and importation of Antique and Modern Mantels and Period Fireplace Fixtures for more than 100 years. You would know that Jackson products have long been in demand for America's finest homes. And, what is even more important, you would have discovered, through competitive shopping, that Jackson prices offer you an advantage which cannot be ignored.

Exclusive Representatives of the Wm. H. Jackson Company

Baltimore
J. G. VALLANT COMPANY
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Detroit
The Martin-Gibson Company

Wm. H. Jackson Company
2 West 47th street, New York City
318 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago
5514 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles

(Continued from page 80)

Arranging cut flowers as they do in Japan

...of place against each other, place the two connecting surfaces so that they become flat and firmly. 8. Never cross one branch in front of another. 9. Never cut two flowers exactly the same height. 10. Cut on a slant. 11. Clip away unnecessary material. 12. When handling branches of flowers in Earth, as Asters, Primroses, etc., hold five or six at a time at the proper heights and clip the ends together at one cut. 13. Put the heaviest flower in Earth near Heaven rather than Man. Always make Man subordinate to Heaven. 14. Don't push flowers or branches down to bottom of holder. Place them lightly to soak up water at least one-half inch from surface of bowl. 15. To fill left spaces of holder use leaves of flowers nearest them in as naturalistic a way as possible. 16. Spritz to keep flowers fresh while working. One-half inch of water in bowl is enough until arrangement is done. Then fill bowl to above holders. 17. Seek economy of means by using as few flowers as possible; as few, cuttings as possible; as few holders as possible; as few gestures as possible.

Suggested combinations for each month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>BOWS</th>
<th>HEAVEN-MAN</th>
<th>EARTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPRING</td>
<td>Dinner table</td>
<td>White glass</td>
<td>Three Jersey, Pink Peonies, white</td>
<td>Red Roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christmas dinner table</td>
<td>White glass</td>
<td>Three Peonies, Pale Peonies,</td>
<td>White Roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modern room</td>
<td>Dahlia and black glass</td>
<td>Red Tulips and Blackberries</td>
<td>Red Tulips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dinner table</td>
<td>Pale green or white glass</td>
<td>White Roses, double Chinese Lilacs</td>
<td>Red Tulips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English living room</td>
<td>Golden brown glass or brass</td>
<td>Minoras or Acanthus</td>
<td>Red Tulips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valentine dinner table</td>
<td>White glass</td>
<td>Red Tulips</td>
<td>Red Roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Desk panel</td>
<td>Green pottery or bronze</td>
<td>Forget-me-nots, spruce, ivy</td>
<td>Yellow Celosia, Snapdragons, yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Porch or patios</td>
<td>Blue pottery</td>
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The last word in driving control!

The Triumphant New Studebakers offer you 32 startling betterments for 1932... chief of which is incomparably finer Free Wheeling in all forward speeds plus Synchronized Shifting and Automatic Starting. Studebaker virtually eliminated the clutch as a factor in driving when it pioneered Free Wheeling in 1930—and now Studebaker has simplified and improved the entire transmission mechanism without adding anything new for the driver to do! The Triumphant New Studebakers... with longer, wider bodies... Full-Cushioned Power... and other epochal improvements... are the only line of cars in their price class to provide Safety Plate Glass without extra charge in all windshields and all windows of all models. Drastically lower in price, they reflect all the experience and vitality of Studebaker's 80 enterprising years.

NEW LOW PRICES

PRESIDENT EIGHT, 122 H.P., 135" wheelbase
$1690 to $1890 Reductions up to $560
COMMANDER EIGHT, 101 H.P., 125" wheelbase
$1350 to $1465 Reductions up to $235
DICTATOR EIGHT, 85 H.P., 117" wheelbase
$980 to $1095 Reductions up to $120
STUDEBAKER SIX, 80 H.P., 117" wheelbase
$840 to $955 Prices at the factory

To start the Triumphant New Studebakers you simply switch on the ignition with a key. The engine instantly responds — and even should it stall at any time, it automatically starts again.

Studebaker Synchronized Shift assures instantaneous, silent shifting in all gears and at any car speed. There's no clashing. You shift as fast or as slowly as you wish.

The improved Studebaker brakes, at a woman's normal foot pressure, are adequate to any emergency of road or traffic. Brake drums are larger. Lining that's molded and thicker doubles its life and halves its wear.

Triumphant New STUDEBAKERS
Care that insures the health of evergreens

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 65)

the dry and frozen ground and the trees dream of moisture. This cannot happen if the ground around the young evergreen has been well mulched late in the fall and given several thorough soakings with the hose, just before the first frosts, unless we happen to have a wet fall. Then, with a covering of the rotted manure mulch spread over the ground, the tree is ready for any January or March thaw; besides keeping the ground warm the juices of the manure are soaking into the ground during the winter and benefiting the tree greatly.

It is in the late winter or early spring that much of the winter damage to the foliage of young evergreens is done. It is the wind, not the cold, which dries up the moisture in the leaves and causes so-called winter killing. You must remember that evergreens at all times are like deciduous trees in full leaf. They do not drop their foliage and thus lack the protection which Nature has given to the Elms and Maples which lose their leaves and have no troubles from wind and warm unresistant sunshine.

Treat evergreens, especially during the first few seasons after they are planted in severe exposures, should have a barrier built between them and the winds of winter. This barrier should be light, and should not touch the tree itself. One of the most effective ways of building it is to put up a framework on the windward side of the tree and tack burlap over it. Be sure it is strong enough and well braced. Leave plenty of room for air and sunlight. Sometimes these barriers are unlimited. Conventional panel treatments—beautiful matched effects—sheer walls—or something modern and unique. The choice is yours! And the cost is only one-third to one-half as much as other cabinet paneling.

Find out all about Flexwood. Any architect or competent contracting decorator will be glad to furnish plans and estimates. Or send in the coupon below.

(Continued on page 86)
The Lincoln is built to express the highest type of motor car beauty, the finest possible performance, the most satisfying motoring comfort. The V-12 cylinder Lincoln—in twenty-five custom-built and standard body types—more closely approaches this ideal than any Lincoln that has preceded it. This motor car is characterized by the balanced excellence for which Lincolns have always been known. With many mechanical refinements, its new V-type engine of 150 horse-power sets new standards for smooth, alert, effortless performance. Prices of the V-12 cylinder Lincoln range from $4300 to $7400 at Detroit.

Engine of 12 cylinders cast in two blocks and set at a V angle of 65 degrees to give out-of-step firing and insure smooth operation. Three-point suspension mounted on rubber. Brake horse-power, 150. Bore and stroke—3 1/4 x 4 1/4. Dual down-draft carburetor with special intake silencer and air cleaner. Exhaust pipe carried forward of and below engine to keep heat from front compartment.

Silent camshaft drive chain with automatic adjustment, requiring no attention. Soft-acting double-disc clutch. Free-wheeling unit controlled from instrument board operative in all forward speeds. Transmission equipped with a special synchronizing unit to facilitate gear shifting. Helical second-speed gears insure quiet operation. Wheelbase, 145 inches. Tread, 60 inches. Brakes equipped with vacuum booster to augment foot pedal pressure. Thermostatically controlled radiator shutters and hood ventilators. Springs semi-elliptic—rear, 62 inches; front, 47. Steel-spoke, one-piece demountable wheels, diameter, 18 inches, with 7 1/4-inch tires. Twenty-five custom-built and standard bodies equipped with safety glass throughout are offered on the Lincoln V-12 chassis.
Care that insures the health of evergreens

(continued from page 84)

the open, but they will never quite regain their original contours.

"What can we do," the owner asks, "when we find that giants have crept in as children where only dwarfs should be?"

There is only one answer to this query—transplant them.

At this the average owner holds up his hands in despair. For transplanting seems a hopelessly complicated task, especially with evergreens. It is not difficult, however, if one salient factor is kept in mind, that evergreens are always in full leaf and that the roots must be dug with an unbroken ball of soil because of this.

In transplanting care must be taken to get a good ball of earth with the roots, as nearly as possible, of the same size. It is important that the roots within this ball should not be disturbed or loosened. After the tree is dug, if it is a small tree up to 8' or 10' first wrap burlap around the ball and bind it tightly with strong cord in order to hold it together. For trees over 10' in height it is well to secure the ball with the aid of a wooden platform underneath which will help to hold it firmly and make it much easier to move.

ROOT PROTECTION

Bear in mind that the roots of evergreen trees should never be exposed to the sunlight. Too much stress cannot be placed on the necessity of the ball of soil being intact. Of course the evergreen is moved with a full load of foliage and must at all times be able to draw sufficient moisture from the root ball to keep its top moist, until such a time as the roots have taken a fresh hold in their new home. The difference between moving an evergreen and a deciduous tree is that the deciduous tree is usually moved dormant, which of course minimizes the shock to its system.

If the roots of the evergreens are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the sun draws the sap to a place just under or often through the surface where it solidifies. Once this sap hardens it is not soluble again in water because the root ducts become dried or loosened. After the tree is dug, if it is a small tree up to 8' or 10' first wrap burlap around the ball and bind it tightly with strong cord in order to hold it together. For trees over 10' in height it is well to secure the ball with the aid of a wooden platform underneath which will help to hold it firmly and make it much easier to move.

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If the roots of the evergreens are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the sun draws the sap to a place just under or often through the surface where it solidifies. Once this sap hardens it is not soluble again in water because the root ducts become permanently stopped up with this leathery or solidified sap. Therefore, no matter how much water the once dried roots have or the evergreen receives it cannot absorb it.

It is important, too, that the tree should be transplanted at the same depth at which it had previously been growing. After transplanting it should be held in place by guy wires—that is, if the tree is over 6' or 8' high and in an exposed location—until the anchor roots have a chance to grow. These guy wires are for the purpose of holding the tree in place. About 12 gauge wire is the right size; it is fastened around the tree just above the center point, on the stem. This wire must be well padded where it wraps around the tree, so that it won't cut into the bark. An old piece of hose or inner tube is fine for this. The wire is then made fast to a stake driven into the ground. Then the four of these wires will be necessary around the tree. If the tree is 20' tall, it will be necessary to use double strands of wire and bigger stakes.

All transplanted trees and shrubs or even well established weak ones should be given plant food from time to time, which should be spaded well into the ground so that the roots and not the grass will get the benefit of it, at least once a year. This should be either a good grade of tree food, or a good application of well rotted stable manure, or in the form of a compost made from decomposed leaves mixed with soil and fertilizer.

If after a few years, during which you have given them the proper care, your evergreens still look thin and yellow, if they have been in well drained sandy loam and have received plenty of sunshine, have been sent into the winter with a sacking either natural or with the hose and a mulch, have been sheared each spring, have had their barriers to protect them if necessary from burning winds, are not too crowded and are the right size for their location—if despite all these there are unhappy evergreens caused by disease, then one of two things has happened. They may have succumbed to one of the rare diseases which attack evergreens; or they may be out of their natural latitude or climate.

When you read a nursery catalog and pick out a tree which seems to fit exactly into your requirements, find out if your location is not either too far north or too far south before you plant that tree. The good nursery catalog will tell you this. Many trees are grown beyond the latitude and as a result are yellow and straggly and eventually die. The Cedrus deodara (Cedar Deodar), for instance, never seems successful north of Virginia, although attempts have been made to bring it as far north as New Jersey. Yet the Cedrus atlantica glauca (Atlas Cedar), recognized for its more northerly adaptations, is hardy as far north as the southern part of New York and New Jersey.

NORTHERN SPECIES

Trees brought down from the north, such as the Balsam Fir, do well no farther south than southern New Hampshire and Vermont. They are unhappy below the latitude of central New York and usually have a forlorn, stunted appearance.

If you have found out from your nurseryman that your trees are in the right latitude, then perhaps they have been attacked by some insect pest. In this day of experts, it is well to write to your State Department of Agriculture for determination of what pest is undermining the health of your trees, and what should be done to control it. The Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, New York, will be glad to furnish you with such information, and so will your nurseryman or tree surgeon. This information is always free.

In general, for nearly all of the pests which afflict evergreens, the nicotine sprays are safest and most effective. They should be applied in the spring when the insects and diseases start their destructive work. In New Jersey and the region around southern

(Continued on page 88)
"Borne in the drift of blossoms
Whose petals thru the wind."

—Holman

YARDLEY'S Orchis

The falling petals drift across the garden, and all their blended odours fill the air. But winter pursues the loveliest blossoms, and summer’s fragrance is ephemeral, unless by some magic you can hold it past its season... There is a perfume made to recreate the fleeting charm of summer, a mingling of every flower that the garden knew. Orchis is the wind across the roses and the jasmin. Orchis is a talisman to give you summer forever. It is a delicate perfume with much of allure and something of adventure; a romantic perfume, which will always say a little less than it means; a perfume for a delightful figure but lately returned to fashion... a perfume for a lady. Orchis may be had from seven dollars and a half to one dollar. Yardley & Co., Ltd., 452 Fifth Avenue, New York; in London, at 33, Old Bond Street; also Toronto and Paris.
Care that insures the health of evergreens

(Continued from page 50)

New York, the middle of April is usually about the right time. In the latitude of Washington, it should be done ten to fourteen days earlier, in Buffalo, Chicago and the communities in the same latitude, the latter part of April or the first of May is most effective. Send for your State spray calendar; it will give you this information.

For most of the nicotine sprays the proportion of eight ounces of nicotine to fifty gallons of water is most effective, or for the ordinary three-gallon hand sprayer, one-half ounce. Avoid the use of all sprays, except under direction of an expert, for all sprays can burn the leaves of the evergreens. And don’t spray evergreens just as a matter of routine, for they do not need it unless there is some definite sign of an insect pest, such as the woolly aphid which attacks the Douglas Fir (this looks very much like tiny pieces of wood and sucks the juices from the leaves), or red spider on the Cedar which is almost impossible to see on the trees without the use of a magnifying glass. These little sucking insects do a great deal of damage to Cedar and other conifers, causing a yellowing and dropping of the leaves usually during mid-summer, although spring spraying will usually control them.

Another pest is the Spruce gall aphid, which causes cone-like swellings near the tips of the branches. Another way to combat this, if one has only a few trees, is to pick off these growths during the summer before they crack open. The Pine leaf scale may appear, too, a very small elongated scale which must be controlled in the spring when the individuals first hatch and their bodies are soft.

Another possibility is the Cedar Apple, which should be picked off when dry. This is a little brown fruit from one-half to one inch in diameter, with a hard, somewhat warty skin, resulting in a few improved evergreens. Ask your decorator or dealer to show you beautiful new patterns of Wall-Tex fabric coverings—or mail the coupon for newest samples and valuable booklet.

Wall-Tex fabric wall coverings

Backgrounds of Wall-Tex create an atmosphere of quality, a feeling of richness that makes every room more lovely and impressive. Here are soft, pastel colorings—distinctive patterns of character on a coated fabric foundation—beauty and utility in that perfect balance which every home owner has hoped to find. Here is new richness—in a durable wall covering. No need to worry about dust streaks or grease spots. Simply wipe them off your Wall-Tex walls with a damp cloth. Or wash Wall-Tex with mild soap and water— without the slightest harm.

Here, too, is a wall covering that resists scuffing—and the fabric protects against ugly plaster cracks. After years of service Wall-Tex will possess its original beauty. If ever you wish to redecorate your Wall-Tex walls, this fabric covering can be painted with perfect results.

Ask your decorator or dealer to show you beautiful new patterns of Wall-Tex fabric coverings—or mail the coupon for newest samples and valuable booklet.

Delphiniums that cap the garden’s climax

(Continued from page 49)

his nursery. These were selected and crossed with some Kelway Delphiniums, resulting in a few improved whites. These were in turn repeatedly and carefully selected and isolated in 1922 they were marketed as white Delphiniums. My own experience with Mr. Toole’s seeds have borne out his statement that they come well over 96% true white.

However, the fixing of a white Delphinium is not presented as proof of the feasibility of fixing more complex factors. The strongest fact to relate about Delphiniums is that the one color for which they are famed is the one color they are not, namely, blue. Colors toward the red end of the spectrum—purple, lavender or violet—are more, or less suffused the blues in all known European and American Delphiniums. Even the charming sky blue Delphinums is afflicted, if in doubt as to one color judgment in the matter, a glance at the violet blush on the reverse side of the petals clears up all doubt one may have.

By crossing and selection, the green tint that is found on the petals of some Delphiniums will gradually replace the pink suffusion with a green suffusion, making for a pure vivid green of the shade listed in artists’ colors as Persian blue. This color has the great advantage of holding its blueness in artificial light, whereas blues with the slightest tendency towards pink—or ‘green’ suffusion—like cobalt and ultramarine blue—appear dull and leaden under such conditions. For this reason the pure rose and lavendar Delphinums are more popular with florists than others in the so-called blue colors.

The colors of the most characteristic Wreathums run in muddy acid tint tones of yellowish brown, with growth and form and not color, and this form has been valuable breeding material. The best original Wreathum types have broad tapering spikes that are much as eight or ten inches wide at the base. Watkins Samuels seems to have lost interest in the very broad base spikes, for in seedlings from his newer varieties this extreme seems to be definitely attenuated. All choice Delphiniums have a way of producing ugly ducklings among their children, and these Wreathums have brought along with their superlatives a quality of mass of heavy, thick, clubb
THE NEW PIERCE-ARROW TWELVES

The lower picture, first published by Pierce-Arrow in 1908, portrays a car which sold for $7100—the very finest automobile of that day. The illustration above shows one of today's new Pierce-Arrow Twelves—the greatest fine car value of the present searching and sophisticated hour.

THE NEW TWELVES are priced, at Buffalo, from $3295

Another Page in Fine Car History

In the first few moments of demonstration, any model of the New Twelve line registers as a brilliant example of engineering discovery and creation.

No other fine cars are like or even comparable... none has so completely harnessed and controlled the amazing power of twelve cylinders... or made this power so obedient to every wish and whim of silent, luxurious motoring.

The New Twelves are endowed, as well, with the enviable social preferment that is ever Pierce-Arrow's own.

In brief, Pierce-Arrow gives timely and characteristic expression to the twelve-cylinder type of fine car... offers economic warrant for its present purchase... and again supremely justifies the faith of two generations of well-bred Americans.

THE NEW TWELVES ARE IN TWO GROUPS:
142" to 147" wheelbase... 150 horsepower... $3995 to $4500
137" to 142" wheelbase... 140 horsepower... $3295 to $4050

THE NEW EIGHTS ARE PRICED FROM
137" to 142" wheelbase... 125 horsepower $2495

All prices f.o.b. Buffalo
HERE IS NEW BEAUTY FOR YOUR BEDS

WAMSUTTA
PERCALE SHEETS
AND PILLOW CASES

SHEETS . . . PILLOW CASES . . . AND BLANKETS IN HARMONIZING COLORS

Perhaps you have always thought of Wamsutta as just the most deliciously smooth and luxurious sheets and pillow cases, with their lighter weight and longer wear as added recommendations from the point of view of thrift.

Now think of them as part of the color scheme of your bedroom and see how beautifully you can combine them with the loveliest of blankets. All the newest pastel tints of Wamsutta Sheets and North Star Blankets have been chosen by the same stylist to harmonize in both matching and contrasting color combinations.

You will usually find Wamsutta Sheets and North Star Blankets in the same departments, and an even wider range of shades than those shown on this page.

(Wamsutta Sheets, by the way, are selling at the lowest prices in fourteen years . . . in all styles of colored hems and solid colors as well as in plain white.)

WAMSUTTA MILLS, NEW BEDFORD, MASS. • NEW YORK SALES OFFICE, 180 MADISON AV.
No one can really blame you for thinking that a kitchen sink cannot...and need not...be beautiful. But when you see this one of silvery Monel Metal, all your former ideas of sink attractiveness will instantly undergo a quick and startling change.

For, here at last is a kitchen sink in which beauty makes a happy alliance with usefulness...an improved sink that will be at home in the finest kitchen...a sink of platinum-like Monel Metal with a mellow-rich and lustrous beauty that is ageless.

The practicality of these sinks hasn't been overlooked. They have 39% more work surface...are sound-deadened to subdue noise...their resilient surfaces help prevent injury to glass and china.

Perhaps you haven't heard the good news. Prices on Monel Metal Sinks have been reduced. Now, more than ever, you will find they offer 1932 values for 1932 budgets.

Your plumber will be glad to give you the new prices. In the meantime let us send you literature...mail the coupon. The International Nickel Company, Inc., 73 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Meet the eleven tribes of Daffodil

(Continued from page 57)

English people could not grow the cluster-flowered kinds of the warmer and the Latin-speaking countries, and were not especially interested in them. But they loved the kinds with the long crowns or trumpets and gave to them the sweet, intimate names of Primrose, Peacock and Azalea (properly the Greek Asphodel). And here they called them Daffodils, and daffies and Daffa-down-dillies. I confess the English name, Daffodil, comes easier to me than the Latin name Narcissus.

But the Jonquil is quite a different looking flower. Of course it is of the same big Narcissus family, but it has three easily distinguished characteristics. First, it has rounded rush-like leaves; second, the flower is of a deep, rich, buttery, golden-yellow color of heavy substance; and third, it has a very heavy, penetrating scent. Some Jonquils are single, some very double, and some grow many flowers on a stem. But these three characteristics are always present. Also, the pollen of the Jonquil is so potent that the type always leaves its distinctive quality and color on any variety with which it is crossed.

In the first four groups or classes given by the Royal Horticultural Society of London the yard-stick of measurement is the ratio of the length of the cup or crown to the petals or segments of the perianth, which is the whorl of six petals from which the crown protrudes. "Equal" and "one-third" are the only numbers you have to remember. If you have not a copy of Mr. John Wisters' book, Bulbs for American Gardens, or the Hugh Calvert book, Daffodil Growing for Pleasure and Profit, or Rev. Jacob's lovely volume, Daffodils, you will wish to learn the names and characteristics of these eleven classes before you attend one of the Daffodil shows next spring.

DIVISION 1. Trumpet Daffodils; trumpet or crown as long or longer than perianth petals.
(a) Yellow or lemon colored trumpets and perianth same shade or lighter but not white.
(b) Varieties with white trumpet and white perianth.
(c) Bi-color varieties, having white or whitish perianth and a crown color yellow, lemon, primrose, etc. (now we have a few pinkish toned crowns).

DIVISION 2. Incomparabillis (most commercial men call them "Incomps"). Distinguishing characteristic: cup not less than one-third but less than equal to length of perianth petals.
(a) Yellow shades with or without red coloring in the cup.
(b) Bi-colors, with white perianths and self-yellow, red stained or red cups.

DIVISION 3. Barrii (after Peter Barr); cup or crown less than one-third the length of perianth segment.
(a) Yellow shades with or without red coloring in the cup.
(b) Bi-color with white perianth, cup self-yellow, red stained or red.

DIVISION 4. Leeadii (after Edward Leeds); distinguishing characteristics, white perianth, and cup white, cream or pale citron, pink or apricot.
(a) Cup not less than one-third but less than equal to the length of perianth segment.
(b) Cup less than one-third the length of perianth segment.

DIVISION 5. Triandrus Hybrids; all varieties obviously containing Narcissus triandrus blood, such as Queen of Spain, Agnes Harvey, etc.
(a) Cup not less than one-third the perianth segment length.
(b) Cup less than one-third the length of perianth segment.

DIVISION 6. Cyclamens Hybrids.
DIVISION 7. Jonquilla Hybrids; all varieties of Jonquilla parentage, such as Golden Serpent, Buttercup, etc.
DIVISION 8. Taunia and Taunia Hybrids, including Polyanthus and Poetaz varieties.
DIVISION 9. Poetaz varieties such as Dr. White, Thelma, Ace of Diamonds, Dactyl, etc.
DIVISION 10. Double varieties such as Van Zion, Glory of Holland, Mary Capetland.
DIVISION 11. Varieties, including bulbocodium, cyclamineus, triandrus, jonquilla, gracili, jonquilla, serotinus (blooms in October)—all miniature varieties. Narcissus tazetta (species), viridiflorus, etc.

Comparatively few of the last six classes are now in this country; in fact, we have probably not more than six hundred varieties as yet, while there are nearly five thousand varieties grown in England and on the Continent. But we have men and women who are collecting, propagating and hybridizing this wonderful flower, and we will soon have the finest varieties in the world and then develop them and bring the Daffodil into its own in America.

This work, fortunately, is well under way. 

For a whole month he played bull-in-china-shop and smashed hundreds of dishware, cups and saucers. As a result of his tests, he announces that, "Fostoria Glass Dinnerware, in spite of its apparent dелиcacy, is actually far more durable than ordinary china." And that's worth knowing.
"That girl was a star at everything!"

She was the one star that kept on shining all the way across. A winner at sports. A wonder at dancing. Vital, dynamic, unforgettable . . .

Interesting people . . . gathered together for one brief interval of adventure. Brief . . . except to you. Your Cine-Kodak record of your good times on board and abroad will thrill and amuse you for years.

Cine-Kodak makes movies as simply as a Brownie makes snapshots. Just aim the camera—press a lever—and you're making a movie. Priced as low as $75.

Kodascope projectors now as low as $50. Many dealers offer easy terms. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

FREE — All about Taking Movies at home and abroad.

Cine-Kodak Model M—Only $75 with case

Into this compact little camera, Eastman has concentrated all the essentials of movie making. Equipped with 3.5 lens and a special attachment for close-ups. No focusing. Loads with full 100 feet of 16 mm. film.

CINE-KODAK Simplest of Home Movie Cameras
THE GARDEN MART

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

THE GARDENER'S CHRONICLE is the magazine of the American Gardener. It is published monthly and contains articles on the care of garden plants, garden design, and garden-related topics. It is available from

Delpathimungs

DELPATHIMLION

PRIZE WINNERS: American-grown Dahlias and Cooper's Medal of New York. These beautiful flowers are showcased in the catalog, offering a variety of colors and sizes for gardeners to choose from.

EMPLOYMENT

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT: We provide top-notch service for our customers, ensuring that their gardening needs are met. Our knowledgeable staff is always available to answer any questions or concerns you may have.

FERTILIZERS

AMAWALK TRO 

MAGNIFICENT, nutrient-rich fertilizers are essential for the healthy growth of your plants. We offer a wide range of fertilizers to meet your specific gardening needs.

NATURE'S GREATEST FERTILIZER

A natural solution for your garden needs, this fertilizer is sourced from the earth and provides your plants with the necessary nutrients to thrive.

SEEDS

BAREST BULBS 6000

A wide variety of bulbs are available for purchase, including both early and late flowering varieties to suit your garden's needs.

TOOLs

GARDEN TOOLS

An extensive selection of gardening tools is available, from trowels and pruners to garden forks and spades.

TREES 

WESTMINSTER BLUE SPRUCE

A variety of evergreen and deciduous trees are featured, including these magnificent specimens.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

BETTY NUTTHAL

A collection of ornamental plants, including flowering shrubs and perennials, is showcased to inspire your garden design.

EVERGREENES

ENRICO SMOULID

A range of evergreen shrubs and trees is available, offering a variety of sizes and shapes to suit any garden setting.

DECIDUOUS TREES

ATLAS STRENGT

A selection of deciduous trees is featured, with options for both north and south gardens.

DECIDUOUS TREES

(For Southeast and Gulf States)

NAME

HEIGHT

CHARACTER AND USE

Elm (Ulmus)

10-15 ft

Tall and imposing, excellent for large shade trees.

Cedar (Cedrus)

5-10 ft

Attractive evergreen for small gardens.

Pine (Pinus)

10-20 ft

Versatile and long-lived, suitable for various landscapes.

Magnolia, Pink

10-15 ft

Splendid, especially in lower beauty; many varieties; good for growing in the eastern states.

SILK TREE

20-30 ft

Ornamental and fragrant flowers; hardy to southern New Jersey; leaves are very attractive.


deciduous trees...
A New, Extra-Early Hardy Chrysanthemum

ALADDIN gleams like burnished copper and gold, as rich in color as the tapestries of an Emperor's palace. From early August to late November, long stems carry three, four, and even five large, glorious blooms. Superb for decoration, lasting 10 days or more after cutting. Awarded gold medals and certificates of merit as the best Hardy Chrysanthemum of recent years.

Strong plants, 3 in. pots, $1 ea., $9 for 10, $80 per 100
6 plants at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate

Send your order today to our Mr. J. M. A'lie, and receive our 1932 Catalogue with superb color picture of Aladdin, with list of flower and vegetable seeds, plants and garden supplies.

BRECK'S
85 State Street
BOSTON, MASS.
New... this Patented Packing Guarantees Beautiful Blooms

AFTER years of research and experimentation at our nurseries, we have developed a patented method of packing rose bushes and shrubs so that they reach you in prime, guaranteed-to-succeed condition. This is not an assertion—it is a guarantee!

A Fertil-potted plant—that’s what you ask for—is mature and growing when you buy it. The roots come packed in rich soil, and the plant is dug a hole, and planted. You don’t have to prune, and you needn’t know anything about fertilizers. In a few days, the leaves begin to grow. In a few weeks you have your roses—a mass of exquisite blooms that leaves the neighbors nonplussed!—These are truly privileged plants.

This Patented Packing

After the years of research and experimentation at our nurseries, we have developed a patented method of packing rose bushes and shrubs so that they reach you in prime, guaranteed-to-succeed condition. This is not an assertion—it is a guarantee!

Fertil-potted ROSES

Guaranteed to Bloom

** House & Garden’s Guide to Raising Roses

House & Garden’s Guide to Raising Roses—Vines, Evergreen Shrubs, and Deciduous Shrubs

** VINES (Southeast and Gulf Sates)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coral Vine (Aglione)</td>
<td>25'-35'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasmine (Jasminum)</td>
<td>8'-17'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Jasmine (Gelsemium)</td>
<td>26'-30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangalore Lilac</td>
<td>3'6'-4'9'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa rose Trumpet (Dorothy-saal)</td>
<td>25'-30'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond (Prunus amygdalis)</td>
<td>6'-8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana</td>
<td>15'-25'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cup-of-Gold Flower</td>
<td>15'-25'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Phil (Philadelphus)</td>
<td>10'-15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristolochia</td>
<td>3'-10'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** DECIDUOUS TREES (For the Southwest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elm (Ulmus)</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch (Betula)</td>
<td>40'-60'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidambar or Sweet Gum (Liquidambar styraciflua)</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar (Populus)</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Ash (Fraxinus velutina)</td>
<td>25'-30'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood (Populus)</td>
<td>50'-75'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pugeto Tree (Salix)</td>
<td>50'-60'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry (Morus)</td>
<td>15'-30'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Tree (Hydrangea)</td>
<td>15'-30'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** EVERGREENS (Southwest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coniferous Live Oak (Eucalyptus gunnii)</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees (Cedrus)</td>
<td>75'-90'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompleted Cedar of Cal (Libocedrus decurrens)</td>
<td>30'-50'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunninghamia (Chamaecyparis)</td>
<td>40'-50'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Cypress (Cupressus arizonica)</td>
<td>35'-40'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montezuma Cypress (Cupressus lutea)</td>
<td>50'-60'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea (Pinus)</td>
<td>40'-60'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenn Pine (Pinus pumila)</td>
<td>12'-15'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-Leaved Eucalyptus</td>
<td>25'-125'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Cypress (Cupressus arizonica)</td>
<td>75'-100'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper Tree (Schinus)</td>
<td>40'-50'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Lilac (Lonicera)</td>
<td>45'-50'</td>
<td>S. New paper bark; good for large groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 96)
But is it right for YOUR garden?

Will the colors of that new flower you have in mind harmonize with those of its neighbors? Would the newcomer flourish in such a sunny (or shady) spot? Is your soil too light—or heavy—to produce good results?

Dreer's Garden Book (Pages 49 to 207) answers such questions and many others in connection with a thousand plants and flowers. That is why it is known as the one completely authoritative work of its kind. Yet it is sent free on request to those interested in vegetable and flower seeds, roses, perennial plants, etc.

HENRY A. DREER
Dept. K
1306 Spring Garden Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Gardens where lilies bloom never lose their charm

These "aristocrats of the garden" give that distinction so much sought in the perennial garden. Our nearly forty years' experience in the growing of Hardy Lilies ensures your success. Five pages of our 1932 Garden Book are devoted to Hardy Lilies and we give a special three-page sheet of cultural directions with each order. Here is a selection of

Lilies suitable for Spring planting

that will produce flowers from June until Autumn:

COMPLETE COLLECTION

$14. (36 Bulbs)

EARLY
L. regale — Apricot
L. auratum — Gold-banded
EARLY L. hansoni — Orange
L. elegans — Pink and White
L. croceum — Buff

MEDIUM
L. regale — Pink and White
L. longiflorum — White
L. superbum — Orang-yellow
LATER FLOWERING
L. kerriae — Apricot
L. auratum — Gold-banded
L. spectabile — Pink

$7.50

HALF COLLECTION

27 Bulbs

ACTUAL VALUE IF PURCHASED SEPARATELY $18.25

COMPLETE COLLECTION

54 Bulbs

36 of each

($18.25)

L. regale — Apricot
L. auratum — Gold-banded
L. croceum — Buff
L. regale — Pink and White
L. longiflorum — White
L. superbum — Orang-yellow

Our Garden Book abounds with many similar offers of Ferns and Wildflowers, besides a large assortment of the choicest Hardy Perennials. Now is the time to order for Spring planting. Send for our Garden Book. It is FREE. Let it aid you in your selection.

F. H. HORSFORD, Box H-1, CHARLOTTE, VT.

just see how Lôma makes grass GROW! and GROW!

VEGETABLES and FLOWERS, too!

Divide your lawn into two parts—treat one part with Lôma—wet it down. In ten days the Lôma-fed grass will be unbelievably thicker . . . taller, sturdier—a deep, healthy green. Lôma-feed your vegetable garden—those plants will bear earlier and more bountifully. Lôma-feed your flower-beds—those stalks will reward you with colorful, more plentiful blooms. Lôma is the quick-working, perfectly balanced plant food—richer in vital growing elements—and, although higher in quality, no higher in price. Get it, in your choice of six sizes, from your dealer in lawn, garden and florists' supplies—also the Lôma spreader, for convenient application on large areas. Tennessee Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
For Discriminating Flower Lovers

Supplying seeds and bulbs of known quality, tested for purity and germination, has been the policy of the Stumpf & Walter Co. for over thirty years. Many of the finest gardens in the United States have been produced with our seeds and bulbs and each year brings us an increasing number of friends who attest their faith in our products.

If you are interested in the highest and best in Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Grass Seeds and Spring Flowering Bulbs, as well as Garden Equipment and Supplies of every description, write for a copy of our Seed Annual—180 pages, including 20 in color featuring popular Annual Flowers, New Roses, Japanese Iris and Two Fine New Dahlias, New Race

Dwarf Bedding Dahlias

(as shown on front cover of our Seed Annual)

The flower lover who appreciates flowers of rare charm should grow this beautiful New Race of Dahlias. In the Autumn, when most flowers have become spent, these glorious Dahlias bloom on in greatest profusion. This new race is the result of crossing Coltness Gem with the finest varieties of 'Dwarf Type' Peony, 'Fern-like foliage; peculiar yellow flowers (long lasting) gold, and long stems. All varieties, though resistant. D.

Syrupathic forms: dense, oval foliage, the year round; long stems; street planting; individual specimens. D.

Made-up of long, lasting, stunning background for the red, orange-brown flowers on erect, annual, attractive tree. D.

An evergreen Tamarix, slender, typical slender growth; vigorous plant, hedge, screen, and specimen for all sorts of soil, dry, wind. D.

Handsome flowering tree, symmetrical growth, lighter foliage, clusters of light flowers in spring, decorative, hardy. D.

Stony turf, round form, drooping, feathery, ridge of leaves, height, bright yellow flowers, in summer, excellent, upright, decorative tree. D.

Dark green leaves, long and narrow, similar to Eastern Laurel; yellow flowers; black fruit; strawberry border or naturalistic effect, excellent for hedge planting. Also most of these for Northwest and Southeast.

New Race

For Discriminating Flower Lovers

We will want all the good colors on our handiwork, but we must also have Delphiniums of the color and shade we wish for.

VINES, PERENNIALS, AND ANNUALS (Southwest)

Notes: See list of vines suggested for Southeast and Northwest, and remarks concerning Perennials and Annuals under Southeast Section.

Delphiniums that cap the garden's climax

(Continued from page 85)

Delphiniums that cap the garden's climax like monstersities. Some seedsman, lacking discrimination, apparently mistook these monstratities for the aristocratic Westham and went about their market as Hollyhock Delphiniums. Pictures of these lugubrious spikes are still occasionally printed to allure you to representations of results you may expect with X.Y.Z.'s seeds.

In decided contrast is the Westham. It is the slender non-tapering spike with the picturesque "pipe cleaner." Between the two extremes, each with value of its own, we will probably find a satisfactory standard for the Delphinium.

This ideal Delphinium will have stems that depended on texture and fibre for their strength rather than thickness. They would have luxuriant open foliage for the first two or three feet of their ascent, then would begin to flower for the first time. With the Westham, we are proud of longer spikes if the stems will be strong enough to carry them, for our Delphiniums must be sturdy enough to face any ordinary weather conditions. It is good without being bolded to telegraph poles.
Perfect Trees

Amawalk Nursery devotes itself to the growing of perfect specimen trees. Long established, its world-wide fame results from an ability to produce immediate landscape effect with trees of really superlative form and breeding.

The present is an opportune time for completing the landscaping of your home or estate. From single trees to carload quantities, Present price level means economy. Correspondence invited.

Amawalk Nursery
Incorporated
Evelyn W. Smith, Pres.
Amawalk
Westchester County
New York

SPECIAL OFFER

Wild Flowers and Ferns

For years, we have been selecting the loveliest of North American wildflowers from all sections of the country. Here is a SPECIAL OFFER of a large and exquisite collection at an extremely modest price. These hardy plants will thrive and multiply in your garden, affording new beauty and joy every year.

12 ASCLEPIAS TUBEROsa (Butterflyweed). Gorgeous orange-red flowers, for open sunny locations. July... $2.00
6 CYPRIPEMUM ACAULE (Pink Larkspur). The pink larkspurrupts early for the nine months of New England. This hardy biennial will flower the first season and bloom profusely for years. June... $1.00
5 DAILARDIA REPENS. A splendid little plant of the rich hardwoods. The leaves are evergreen and the entire blossoming blooms are borne on 2 to 3 ft. stems...

12 DOGEATHEDON MEDIA (Rhododendron). This is a delightful contribution from the Central West. The blooms vary from white to purple. Shrub form and bloom the first year...

12 IRIS CRISTATA (Creeping Iris). Sky blue flowers on 1 ft. stems. This is a fine plant for rock gardens and grows in either sun or shade...

12 LATHIS SPCASTE (White Geranium). This is a good sliding hybrid, best known for the beauty of its white flowers which are deep rose and attract a host of bees. September...

12 MYOSOTIS SCRRPPIODA (True Forget-me-not). Of all plants for the best-loved planting, none is more attractive than the True Forget-me-not. It blossoms throughout the season...

12 Gentiana byzantina (Bog Gentian). This is a prime native wild plant. September...

12 Phlox fruticosa (Scrub Phlox). A hardy perennial for northern sections. August...

78 Plants, regular price... $12.75

For $10.00, we will send you the entire collection of 78 plants, or one-half the collection, 39 plants in all, for $5.50.

Our new catalog of Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Perennials for 1932 will be sent at your request.

GEORGE D. AIKEN BOX Y3
PUTNEY, VERMONT
"Grown in Vermont, it’s Hardy"

Plant some of these NEW chrysanthemums

CHRYSANTHEMUMS! Now you can choose from three beautiful new Bristol introductions: Daybreak, which is an extremely graceful three-inch, shell-pink bloom, like those of the popular new Seashell; Frieda, a handsome crimson in color, like the American Beauty Rose, which grows to 2½ feet; Yellow Gem, one of the finest pompons, whose dainty, little one-inch blooms are a bright canary yellow. Potted plants: 50c each; $5.00 per dozen. Field plants: 75¢ each; $7.50 per dozen. Whether you plant one or all, you are assured of beautiful Chrysanthemums—in full flower before the late October frosts.

BRISTOL NURSERIES, INC.

And may we remind you of the many other fine Bristol introductions, now old favorites, which have been carefully chosen for the hardy garden, in keeping with Bristol's policy of pre-selection. They are described in the Bristol Catalog, which also tells about many other choices, pre-selected plants. Send for a copy now. Free in New England, N.Y., N. J., Pa., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Del., Maryland and the District of Columbia; elsewhere, 50c. Please address Dept. 1.

MARCH, 1932

SPEcial OFFER

GEORGE D. AIKEN BOX Y3
PUTNEY, VERMONT
"Grown in Vermont, it's Hardy"

Rhododendrons

NEW RHODODENDRONS

After the importation of rhododendrons was stopped by the government, Koster & Co. started the production of grafted hybrid rhododendrons which are now available in any quantity—named varieties—that equal or excel the beauty and flowering characteristics of those formerly imported. Koster grafted givens complete control over variety and color—and possible with seedlings. Koster plants must not be confused with seedling hybrid rhododendrons. Koster grafted hybrid rhododendrons are developed in open fields so you may plant them without sodding or nurturing. Years of research have proved them to be entirely suited for American climatic conditions.

Wide Range of COLORS to PLEASE YOU

Koster named varieties of grafted hybrid rhododendrons are available in many colors, such as red, white, pink, lavender, blue and purples to meet every requirement. Every plant is well budded and sturdy—a robust grower. Now is the time to plant.

Special Offer for RHODODENDRONS

Order 10 plants and you may deduct 10 per cent from these prices.

Koster 4-Acre Mower at the left and small view above for the 32-inch Power Motor Mower only.

Rhododendrons

At the left and small view above for the 32-inch Power Motor Mower only.

Rhododendrons
Northwestern flower gems

(continued from page 28)

It prefers a sandy soil. This, along with Pentstemon barbatus torreyi, two to three feet tall, also scarlet flowers, is splendid for highlights in the middle border from June to September. Another native Pentstemon, ovatus, has blue flowers considerably earlier and reaches a height of four feet. It is splendid both for the back of the border and for cutting. The Colorado Columbine, Aquilegia caerulea, growing up to three feet, is a very beautiful one; the flowers are blue to lavender, with white center.

The native Gentians make desirable garden subjects, either for an intimate corner of the border or the wild garden, or for a moist, cool spot in the rock garden. Columbines are especially beautiful, one of the finest of all Gentians, with large flowers of rich Gentian blue on good stems, eight to ten inches tall, and flowering from midsummer until late autumn. Monotropa is a dwarf, semi-prostrate form. Charming companions for these, flowering in the spring, are the native Ladyslipper, Cypripedium, with maroon, brown and white, and the dainty and delicate little Calypso occidentalis, a miniature Fringed Orchid, pink shading deeper pink.

Two plants for damp or boggy locations are the western Cowslip or Marsh Marigold, Caltha palustris, interesting because of its white flowers, and the scarlet Monkey-flower, Mimulus cardinalis. This not new but altogether too little used Erigeron, clementi and speciosus, are natives of the Northwest. The former is maroon-colored and the latter bright pink, the flowers resembling the wild Asters, but of lower growth—18" to 24"—and the blooming season much earlier, late July to August. While, quite literally, the woods are full of interesting native shrubs and trees, but a few can be mentioned here. One, of which to me seemed particularly lovely is the Wild or Mountain Lilac, Syringa. Our Eastern New Jersey Tea, C. americana, is a harder member of the same family. The new horticultural hybrids are proving popular in the West, and should do well near the Eastern coast below New Jersey.

Clematis columbiana is especially desirable because of its early season; it is covered in May with lavender blue flowers three to four inches across, grows fifteen feet high. The Western Daisypod, Coreopsis tinctoria, is larger than our Eastern form, making a tree up to fifty feet or more in height. It is hardy in British Columbia, near the coast, but probably not north of Washington in the East. It should prove well worth trying in fairly mild climates. Subject to some climatic conditions is the Madrone (Arbutus menziesii), evergreen with large glaucous leaves and striking, copper colored smooth bark. Red Spider, Rose Campion, is a dwarf, semi-erect form. Subject to the same proportion as the preceding, and bearing six-inch upright panicles of fragrant white flowers in early summer.

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The garden scrap book

EPLICATE FRUITS. For many years the espalier fruit tree, specially trained and shaped to grow flat against a house or other wall, has been a notable feature of European gardens great and small. On this side of the Atlantic, however, its use has been the exact opposite of frequent. For reasons which we have never been able to fathom fully, efforts to introduce and win for it a wide acceptance have been sporadic and poorly sustained, despite the fact that the espalier tree is endowed with the fundamental good qualities of attractive appearance, compactness, dependability and downright practical fruit production of the highest order.

All this being the case, it should be of the greatest interest to American gardeners to know that an excellent and varied stock of trained fruit trees is available this spring from a New York firm, Max Schilling Seedsmen. It includes Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches and Nectarines, most of them in the forms known as cordon (both vertical and horizontal), U-form, double U-form, fourfold U-form, four-arm palmette cordon and six-arm palmette cordon. In these various types the upright branches range from one to eight and the lateral spread of the tree from a few inches to fifteen feet. In the horizontal cordon there are two vertical branches—just two horizontal ones.

The charm and practical adaptability of these espalier dwarf trees cannot be exaggerated. They are perfect for small areas, of course, where space is at a premium. And for ornamental as well as fruit effects against any kind of wall, or even on special trellises, they are unequalled.

MODERN BLACK WALNUTS. Another specially noteworthy tree offering this year is the vastly improved Black Walnut which has been made available by the Living Tree Guild. This is a grafted, pedigreed product, perfectly hardy, which is to the nut family what the clipper-ship was to the tribe of lumbering sailing craft which preceded it.

Imagine a Black Walnut which, within five years or so from the time you buy it as a youngster no higher than your head, will bear a crop of extra-high flavored nuts with meats much larger than those of the ordinary kind and so thin shelled that they are easily cracked with an ordinary hammer. In its common form the Black Walnut may not bear a real crop before it is forty years old. The new grafted strain produces bushels of a far finer crop in less than half the time, and is a good looking tree as well.

We really ought to pay more attention to the fruiting bushes, as well as trees. Great forward steps have been taken by some of the nurseries which specialize in them, both as to productiveness and all-around quality of the crop. If we

(Continued on page 101)

French Poppy

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CITY STATE
are proud of our home-grown vegetables, flowers and fruits, why not also of the nuts?

GRAPEV IN SMALL SPACE. Early spring is an excellent time for planting Grapes. The ground for them should be well drained, sunny and enriched with plenty of raw ground bone and either old manure or the recently intro-
duced mixture of shredded manure and peat moss. The canopy type of trellis is one of the best to train them on. It is made of a line of stout posts about 20' apart and 5' high, with a heavy wire stretched tight between them 4'/2 above ground and two more connecting the ends of strong 2' cross-
pieces on the top of each post. With this system the vines are planted 8' to 10' apart and handled as follows:

When planting the young vines, cut off all side shoots and shorten the main cane to two or three joints. As the new shoots develop from the buds at these joints, tie them to stakes to keep them off the ground. In mid-
winter, again remove all side shoots and, if the main cane is strong, tie it to the lowest wire and spiral a cord around it from the ground to the wire as additional support. All growth above the wire is to be cut off. If, however, the cane is weak, shorten it to 15" and, in the spring, treat it as if just set out.

When growth begins in this second spring, prune off all shoots except those from the two top buds. Train those in opposite directions along the lower wire, but do not allow any fruit to develop. Keep the main trunk free from all other shoots and in winter shorten the two arms which you have developed to about six joints each.

In the third spring a shoot will grow from each bud on these two canes and bear a few clusters of fruit. As they grow, hang those shoots over the upper wires so that the vine forms a canopy. Before flowering time, choose two strong shoots starting near the main trunk for next year's arms. These are to be further strengthened by al-
lowing no fruit to develop on them. All other shoots are shortened to two joints beyond the last clusters. In two weeks examine them again and make sure none was missed, and shorten all fresh shoots to one joint. In mid-
winter cut off each of the old arms 1" above the new arm developed dur-
ing the preceding summer, and dis-
card it with all its shoots. The new arms are then shortened to six or eight joints and carried along the lower wire as were their predecessors, being tied in several places. During the fourth and succeeding years the vines are handled as in the third season, except that healthy ones can well carry three or four main arms instead of two.

(Continued from page 101)
GARDENING (Cont.)

Garden Furniture, Fences & Decorations (Cont.)

- Stone & Marble
- *Pane Fence
- *Pennsylvania Fence
- Stewart Fences

Seeds, Bulbs & Nursery Stock

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- *Glen Brae Chinese Elms
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- *Hordford's Lilies
- *Johnson's Water Gardens
- *Kelsey-Highland Nursery
- Kelsey Nursery Services
- *Kroester's Rhododendrons
- *Kunderd's Gladiolus
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- *Stump & Walter Seeds
- *Templin Bradley Seeds
- *Tricker's Water Lilies
- *Wayside Garden's Hardy Plants
- *Weatherbee Nurseries

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- *Peat Moss Dricont
- *Wilson's O.K. Plant Spray
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The garden scrap book

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 101)

RE-PLANT SHRUBS. A notable advance in the nursery industry becomes evident this spring in the plans made by the Arcadia Rose Company to place on the market a variety of first-class roses and flowering shrubs asked in compressed, fertilized potting mix in such a way that all the usual risks attendant upon transplanting are eliminated. Beyond question this is one of the most progressive steps that growers have taken in years. There seems to be no reason why it should not revolutionize a distribution system which has always presented serious problems.

Superficially described, the roots of the plants prepared in this new way are completely enclosed in a block of enriched peatmoss which provides ample moisture and food not only during shipment but for a considerable time after planting. When the stock is received by the purchaser he simply removes the cardboard cover and plants the root block without more ado, filling in the hole around it in the usual fashion. The plant receives no setback whatever; the new growth is which is often on it does not even drop for a moment.

The list of plants so far available is extensive and if it is well selected, it includes varieties of good quality Roses such as Gruss an Teplitz, Radiance and Los Angeles, and the following ornamental shrubs: double pink Flowering Almond, Golden Philadelphia, Snowball, Forsythia fortunei, Mockorange, Butterfly Bush, purple Lilac, Hydrangea and Van Houtte Spirea. It is fair to assume that, as the plan gains headway, this list will be considerably broadened.

KITCHEN WASTE FOR PLANTS. To the sound advice not to waste grass clippings, dead leaves and other such raw materials which can be made into perfectly good compost may well be added the suggestion that garbage, too, has its definite value as plant food when properly introduced into the soil of the garden. The regular daily waste stuff from the kitchen—food scraps of all kinds, vegetable tops, small bones, fish heads and all the rest—is potential nourishment for both flowers and vegetables.

There are several ways in which these ordinarily discarded products may be handled. One is to dump them in an open pit where they will gradually disintegrate into a mass of rich, humus-like material. This system presupposes that the pit is far enough from the house not to be offensive. A better plan is to bury each day's accumulation between the plants, even during the growing season, of course, being careful not to dig close enough to disturb their roots. Let the hole be the full depth of the spade and of such length and breadth that several inches of soil can be filled in over the garbage and trampled down.

Green Peas!

And lots of them from June to August if you plant this August 1st!

Late planted peas are generally a disappointment. Just add a half cup of water to the dry peas and allow them to rest until the frost is out of the soil and two false leaves are out. Then plant them 1 1/2 inches deep in the prepared soil and water them well. This method is more certain of success than the old method of planting where the seed is sown in drill row and covered with a thin film of soil. Whether using the new or old method the seeds should be set close enough to each other to prevent the growth of weeds.

The double rotary sprinkler (Shown below) The leading sprinkler for 13 years for golf courses, parks, cemeteries, large estates, wide lawns, etc., sold under some guarantee. A big water saver! Adjustably regulated to 15 ft. in diameter, according to pressure. A gentle shower for your lawn, garden, flowers anytime needed. Rain-like dry or mist spray evenly and thoroughly distributed without any waste of water. Easily regulated to sprinkle in a circle or in a straight line. Covers circular area up to 80 ft. (more than 5,000 sq. ft.) or down to 15 ft. in diameter, according to pressure. A big water saver! Adjustable nozzle. Self-Operated. Built of finest materials.


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