The Appeal of Perfect Proportion

It is significant that those who know the Lincoln best seldom stress the importance of any one feature.

Lincoln lines are long and sweeping. Finish is brilliant, jewel-like. Appointments are of finest quality. Yet, these individual facts merge in an immediate appreciation of this motor car’s unified beauty, a lasting beauty designed in conservative good taste.

Precision methods build a remarkable smoothness into the Lincoln engine. It has great power. It is capable of great speed. Yet, these characteristics are overshadowed by the knowledge that the Lincoln will function properly under all conditions, even after years of constant use.

Lincoln springs are unusually long. The frame is unusually sturdy. Brakes are more than sufficiently powerful. But these are only parts which, when harmonized into the whole, help to build faith in Lincoln, in its safety, in the remarkable riding comfort which it provides.

To an even greater extent than in the past, today’s Lincoln V-8 represents true balanced excellence in a motor car. Priced, fully equipped, from $2900 at Detroit.
NEW PATTERNS
IN LOVELY STERLING
REASONABLY PRICED • CREATED BY TOWLE

The LADY DIANA (above) is slender and lovely, and delightfully feminine. It is table silver with the charm of simplicity and refinement...of soft contours and smart lines. It is perhaps the most popular pattern in America today. Connoisseurs commend it as a fine expression of youthful modern loveliness.

The new SYMPHONY (below) is a modern expression of Early American ideals and forms...quiet simplicity, character, balance, poise. Like these other TOWLE patterns it blends beautifully with the table linens of today. Sterling prices are the lowest since 1916, due to the present low price of silver bullion.

THE TOWLE SILVERSMITHS
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

SEND FOR A TEA SPOON
Handle the lovely silver itself. Our "BRIDE'S PREVIEW" includes tea spoon, prices, engraving, and EMILY POST's delightful brochure, "BRIDE'S SILVER AND WEDDING CUSTOM." 

DRAFT C-10: I enclose $1.50 for your "BRIDE'S PREVIEW." Please send spoon in...pattern with my initials...in the style checked below.

Name
Address
My dowel is

☐ Old English ☐ Modern

☐ Script
HOME again... after a glorious honeymoon around the world. Elaine was as happy as a school girl. For this was her party—her long-planned opportunity to show her friends the marvelous curios she and Dick had collected from the four corners of the globe.

A Pleasant Surprise

Imagine Elaine's surprise when her own Sterling silverware proved the hit of the party. Everyone raved about the Lovely Lotus pattern she had received as a wedding gift. "Beautiful"... "so original"... "superb craftsmanship"... Elaine was deluged with praises of the Lotus design.

"Funny, isn't it, Dick?" said Elaine when it was over. "We searched the world over for something out of the ordinary... and here we find it in our own silver chest!"

You, too, will be thrilled by the surpassing beauty of the Lovely Lotus pattern. At first sight, you'll love the exquisite hand-wrought originality of each graceful piece. At first touch, you'll know that here is Sterling silver tableware of peerless craftsmanship and weight. The Lotus pattern is found only in Watson-mark Sterling made by Watson Craftsmen. It is obtainable only at selected jewelers in each city.

Write for beautifully illustrated booklet showing Lotus pieces and prices. Address: The Watson Company, 8 Watson Park, Attleboro, Mass.
BRITANNICA owners tell us that the Britannica is the best investment they ever made. Using the Britannica daily, they are convinced that this is so.

Not only in entertainment and in practical usefulness, but often in actual "dollars and cents" value, the Britannica pays for itself over and over again.

Every time the Britannica is consulted, it offers authoritative information — and unless you are informed, these days, you are handicapped.

Do your children ask questions, too?

A mother says she realizes her helplessness and inadequacy as a parent most of all when her child asks her questions about school work. "I ought to be able to help but I can't," the mother says. "There is no reference library near our home—and besides, very often, it isn't possible to rush off to the library whenever a question needs to be answered.

"I am buying the Britannica because it seems the only way to meet what is to me a difficult and embarrassing situation."

The Britannica, for this woman and her child, has been an investment of no uncertain advantage.

It will help you in many unexpected ways

Other owners tell similar stories: How a camping party was equipped under the advice of the Britannica; how a lawyer won his case because of certain data quickly found in the Britannica; how inexperienced settlers in the Carolinian hills made themselves comfortable by first consulting the Britannica.

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The range of the Britannica's usefulness to men, women and children is limitless. No subject under the sun is neglected by the 3,500 authorities who contributed.

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If it is not convenient for you to pay cash in full for the books, why not use your credit and take advantage of the installment plan of buying? There is never a better time to buy the Britannica than now.

Considering its size and authority and the beauty of its text and illustration, the Britannica is the least expensive encyclopedia you can buy. How long, however, conditions will permit us to maintain this low price is a difficult question. No one knows.

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"It is the best investment in books I ever made. A public library in the home, and a lifetime of reading with pleasure and achievement combined."

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Learn more about the new Britannica today. Fill out the coupon and drop it in the mail. We will send you by return mail a large booklet free, rich in color plates, maps and sample pages, and containing a full description of the 24 volumes of the Britannica, its 3,500 contributors, the 15,000 illustrations, many in color, and its 500 maps. You will learn about the low prices. Mail the coupon now. No obligation.

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Please send me, by return mail, without obligation, your new illustrated booklet with color plates and maps from the latest Britannica, together with low price offer representing a saving of many dollars.

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SCHOOLS OF HOUSE & GARDEN

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

GARDNER  MOVED TO 154 East 77th St., New York 21.
Boarding and day school for girls. Accredited. Elementary, college preparatory, secretarial and college courses. Music, Art, athletics. 7th Year. M. Elizabeth Mastin, Principal.


The KNOX SCHOOL  For Girls. Preparatory, General, Commercial Courses. 1937-38 Catalogue Address: 255 Des Plaines Ave., Evanston, Ill., Chicago 1, 11.

Edgewood Park  Junior College  Morristown, N. J.
A Junior College and college preparatory school for young women. Liberal Arts, Art, Music, Home Economics, Dramatic and Secretarial Courses. Special school for exceptional children. 1938 Catalogue Address: 257 West Main Street, Morristown, N. J.

Miss L. A. Cady, Principal.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Miss Beards' School  Recommended by the Leading Colleges for Women. Separate classes and superior course for college preparation students. Broad, well-balanced educational program for girls and boys. Aids for crippled. Entrance open all year. Catalogue Address: 646 West End Avenue, New York City.
Mrs. M. W. Skinner, M.A., Miss Louise H. Dwyer, N.Y., Miss Birger, Principal.

Gray Court  Board and Day School for Girls. 1959-60 Catalogue Address: Box 13, Sylacauga, Ala.
Preparatory to the Leading Colleges. 1959-60 Catalogue Address: B. F. N. S., Box 235, Madison, Ind.
Mrs. C. S. Miller, Headmistress, Box B, Stanford, Conn.

Larson School  One year, two-year cultural curriculum for young women. College preparatory, college entrance, Junior College. 1938 Catalogue Address: 127 Broadway, New Haven, Conn.

Wyakeham Ridge  Washington, Conn.
A Country Boarding School for Boys. College Preparatory, General, Graduate School, College Entrance, Vocational. 1937-38 Catalogue Address: 621 State St., New Haven, Conn.

RIDGEFIELD SCHOOL  For Boys and Girls. 1933-34 Catalogue Address: Box 9, Gaffney, S. C.
A Country Boarding School for Boys and Girls. College Preparatory Courses. 1937-38 Catalogue Address: Box 19, Ridgefield, Conn.

Miss Wright's School  Miss Wright's School. 1937-38 Catalogue Address: Box 129, Charles Town, W. Va.
For girls. Preparatory for all colleges. College Entrance, General Courses. 1936-37 Catalogue Address: Box 118, Suffern, N. Y.


CLARK SCHOOL  For Girls. Junior Coll, and 4 years H. S., Accredited. College Entrance. 10-year course. 1938 Catalogue Address: Box H, Gaffney, S. C.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The DANA HALL SCHOOLS  Tenure—For young girls from ten to fifteen years. 50 pupils.


GULF-PARK COLLEGE  For girls. 6 years. Fully accredited Junior College for girls. Preparatory courses for all colleges. 1937-38 Catalogue Address: Box H, Gulfport, Miss.

The schools which have been ideal selections for Mother and Dad twenty years ago may not be equally ideal for the younger generation. Just for fun, see if you can correctly define each of these types of schools.

Let's see, we have schools for boys... both straight academic and military... co-educational schools... student residences... schools for exceptional children... nursery schools... penthouse schools... travel schools... tutoring schools... "pre-prep"... junior college... primary... finishing... and vocational schools specializing in languages, art, architecture, landscape gardening, interior decoration, music, dramatics or what have you. (You can get all the answers any time by writing to: House & Garden's School Bureau, 1930 Graybar Building, Lexington Avenue at 43rd St., New York City.)

And remember that every one of the schools advertised in House & Garden has been passed on by the Bureau.

This page will Supply Special Consideration to Letters from Readers Who Mention House & Garden's Name.
INTERIOR DECORATION

FOUR MONTHS PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE

Fall Term Starts October 3rd

Intensive training in the selection and harmonious arrangement of period and modern furniture, color schemes, draperies, wall treatments, etc. Faculty composed of leading New York decorators. Cultural, Professional, Design and Workshop courses. Day and Evening Sessions.

HOME STUDY COURSE

Those who cannot come to New York may take the same subjects by the Home Study method. Students receive personal assistance from our regular faculty. No previous training necessary. Practical, simple, authoritative and intensely interesting course. Requires a few hours weekly in your spare time. Start at once. Send for Catalog 1-8

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION

578 Madison Avenue • Established 1906 • New York City

Not yet too late

Every year House & Garden helps thousands of its readers in the difficult task of selecting private schools for their boys and girls. It does this in two ways.

First, in every month of the year, but particularly in the spring and summer months, this section of the magazine carries the announcements of a select list of fine schools of all kinds, for both boys and girls, from nursery schools to college preparatory and vocational schools. Write to any of these schools, or look them up in any way you please, with perfect confidence that your time will not be wasted.

If you are “in the market” for a good private school which your boy or girl can enter this fall, we suggest that you write at once to such of these schools as appeal to you. If your school problem does not come up until next year, or the year after that, we suggest that meanwhile you familiarize yourself with this School Section of House & Garden, just to keep abreast of the school news it contains.

Selecting a private school involves an important decision, vitally affecting the whole life of your boy and girl, and you cannot afford to make such a decision without much accurate and reliable information before deciding.

The second, and equally important, way in which House & Garden assists readers with their school problems is through the activities of House & Garden's School Bureau. The Bureau is staffed by college-trained men and women, who devote all their time to visiting and investigating schools. If, after visiting schools or reading their literature, you still feel the need of expert advice, tell House & Garden of it, and you will receive the advice of our Bureau before deciding. House & Garden's School Bureau is the only such Bureau to which school advertisements are free. All letters to our School Bureau are kept in the strictest confidence, to be seen only by members of the Bureau.

These Schools Will Give Special Consideration to Letters From Readers Who Mention House & Garden’s Name
To some dull people suicide is just another shoe leather. Of course we Moderns know that it is a perfectly grand other slide. I mention c-cancers, and harmonies with chemistry, at 160 East 57th Street, upon the little shop of Lillian on the lamp above which I chanced most inspired is the suede paper shade upholstery material, but new cloth and shape of a girl's head. The lamp, complete, costs $15; the box, $.75.

Speaking of lamps, take a look, all you old sea-dogs, at the one above—a real ship's lantern that hangs from the wall on one tooth of a great brass anchor. How's that for a bit of old briny? The lamp is solid brass polished to a degree of perfection that will suit the fussiest seaman. A fleet of sailing ships tuck about the globe, cut in the glass. The lamp is 13½ inches tall; the bracket projects 7½ inches from the wall. Even a land-lubber can appreciate how well such a light would look at the door of some little "down-Eastern" cottage or hanging from the ceiling of a Cape Cod entrance hall. Lantern with cut design, $22.50; with plain glass, $12.50. Bracket, $5. From L. Sack, Inc., 572 Madison Ave., New York.

There's an ocean of difference between a drink of salt water and an anti-Prohibitionist's cocktail, and the combination cocktail tray and smoking stand above is just as different as that from anything of the sort you've ever seen. The smoking stand is equipped with a never-fail lighter and in the center is a capacious ash-receiver, 8 inches deep. It is made of glass and can be removed to be emptied and washed. The feature of this gadget is the wide rim which fits about the neck of the smoker and upon which your glasses sit. When drinks are to be served the rim may be lifted off the stand, forming a doughnut-like tray with a hole in the center. This good-looking piece of furniture is painted black with chromium trimming and would be a smart addition to a modern interior, and an especially useful innovation in a bachelor's apartment. Diameter of top, 16 inches. Price, $25. Pitt Petri, Inc., Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

In an issue of December 1919, one of our advertisers illustrated a large silver smoking stand that cost $25, and went on to say that it would suit the fussiest seaman. He was right. I have bought one and am now pleased to announce that it is the bargain of the month. It has been imported from France and its fine wooden frame is delicately carved and gilded in the 18th Century French manner. Gold flowers spiff the charming little basket on top, from which it derives its name, Le Posé. The measurements are 14 inches wide by 30 inches tall; the price is $12. Hang it above a small table in sitting room or hall. From A. L. Diament & Co., 101 Park Avenue, New York.

For ingenious decorating ideas, Jessie Leach Rector, designer, has no superior. Latest of her creations is the pair of book-ends above, for which she has chosen a wheat motif that has a delightful simplicity and sheaves of style. Companions of the mirror at the top of this column, they are of wood, gilded and rubbed to achieve an effect of age. Price, $16 a pair. Rector Studio, 220 East 41st Street, New York.
Radiating Cheer!

Discriminating taste selects these lovely accessories to complete the fireplace.

ANDIRONS 19" high of solid polished brass with acorn top and curved study shanks $9.50 Pair.

FIRESET 30" high, four pieces of solid polished brass 28.00 Set (Express Collect)

Write for new catalogue 0-14 with especially made items at even lower prices.

ADOLPH SILVERSTONE

"Oldest Shop in Brash Town"

21 Allen Street

New York, N. Y.

Even a crowned head should rest easily upon the pillow that's peeping out of its travelling case at the right. Made of down it has a little silk cover which is snapped on to allow for changing. You carry it in a moire bag with convenient zipper opening and handles, that is large and strong enough to hold a book or two and small accessories. Indispensable for travelling, particularly to rest one's back upon during the long hours in a car or train. Black, henna, brown, green and eggplant, $4. Mrs. John Badbridge, Peering Road, Hingham, Mass.

W ith Halloween just ahead you'd better be making the goblins and witches your friends. There's no better way than to have an owl for your doorman, for, of course, as everyone knows, this bird is in cabalos with all the creatures of darkness. Here are two of these birds of the night who will not only keep the pixies from your door, but will allow you to clean your shoes upon their outstretched wings. This unique foot-scraper is of iron painted black, 9'/2 inches wide and 5'/2 inches high. Price, 85. Toldam, Inc., 119 East 57th St., New York.

For fall festivities you'll want a number of the bonbon dishes at the left. If you love fine silver— who doesn't—you'll cherish them for their shimmering gray beauty. Each is a copy of a design of the old Irish silversmiths—the large shell a lovely thing of fluted edges old Irish silversmiths—the large shell a lovely thing of fluted edges, hand-painted blue-green design. 15 inches in diameter. Other colors and sizes to order. 15-inch diameter, $18.75. E. Baleschuck, Inc., 119 East 57th St., New York.

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If you are buying new fall bonnets for your lamps, consider these which are two of the latest and smartest models. Both are in the prevailing Empire mode—oesphisticated and gay. That at the upper left, of fluted peach taffeta, is edged in blue-green and decorated with hand-painted blue-green design. 15 inches in diameter. $24. Other colors and sizes to order. 15-inch diameter, without painted decoration, $18.75. Below this is a whimsical affair of stretched, green-striped taffeta with fringe of silk balls. In full range of colors and sizes. 12-inch diameter. $24. Edward Garrett, Inc., 485 Madison Ave., N. Y.
• Don't tackle your fall gardening without first securing the services of the efficient little workman at the right. This box is called the "Weeder's Rest" because it is guaranteed to prevent that mussy common to all serious gardeners—"weeder's knees." It contains two trowels, scraper, fork, shears, raffia, wooden tags and a pencil and is light enough to be moved about for the gardener to sit upon as he works. 18 by 10½ inches. In green; other colors to order. $5. Without fittings, $3.50. Glenn Gardener, Jr., 945 Palmer Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

• Changing the vase to suit the flower is the new notion in decoration. The trick is to get hold of a bowl made of lead, most pliable of metals, which by a twist of the hand you can transform from deep to shallow, from narrow to wide, as your mood and that of your flowers dictate. One flower holder accomplishes the work of a half dozen or so. The bowl at the left, reflected in a mirrored table top, has been made shallow to accommodate a bouquet of asters. $5. Alice Marks, 19 East 52nd St., New York.

• Now that Victorian is in fashion, we can wax enthusiastic over the dressing table set at the right without danger of ostracism. These bits of German pottery, echoes of the rococo decade, are cobalt blue with roses on white medallions. The bottle stopper and knobs on dark covers are in the form of rose-buds. Bottle, $2.80; powder jar, $3.30; cold cream jar, $2.60. Also in green or white. Pitt Petry, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

• This little rug is all puffed up with pride because it is puff-braded and quite differently different from other cloth rugs. Puff-brading is a new process of rug-making which produces a soft batty texture, carding the colors and "feel." Silks and cottons are used; each rug is hand made and lined. In blue, brown or green; no two alike except on special order. Equally good with modern or period settings. 2 by 3 feet, $4.50; 2 by 4, $6.75; 3 by 6 feet, $12.75. The Chintz Shop, 445 Madison Ave., New York.

• Here's a machine to tickle the sweet tooth—a quick-as-a-wink, laborless ice-cream freezer to use in the electric refrigerator. Once the cream mixture is prepared it need only be placed in this tray, cover frozen, and the whole placed in the refrigerator. Attention is required only when theREEZ-IT Regis or four or five times during freezing, when handle is drawn back and forth once or twice to allow all parts of the cream to come in contact with the cold surface. Made of aluminum, the freezer can be taken apart and cleaned in a few minutes. $3.50. Lewis & Conner, 6th Ave. at 45th St., New York.

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LOW ENOUGH IN PRICE, NOW, FOR ANYONE

BUT

In stores all over the country the prices of all styles and sizes of Wamsutta sheets and pillow cases are down to rock-bottom—down to the prices of 1917. Yet the sheets themselves are even finer and smoother than ever. You will find, too, that all the new pastel shades of Wamsutta Sheets and North Star Blankets can now be harmonized either to match or contrast in lovely combinations of your own favorite colors.

Start shopping again, some day soon, and prove to yourself the outstanding superiority of these sheets—and the wisdom of seizing, now, the best opportunity you've had in fifteen years to economize in buying them.

NEW YORK SALES OFFICE, 180 Madison Avenue

Send for this CATALOG
The Wamsutta-North Star Catalog will help you harmonize your sheet and blanket colors... May we send you one?

WAMSUTTA MILLS
New Bedford, Mass.
This miracle of plastic surgery is the achievement of Lewis F. Welsh, architect. The original house was purchased by Mr. Erwin Wheeler at Trinity Lake, N. Y. with little to recommend it but its splendid location. The craftsmanship of the architect did the rest.

MODERN MIRACLES . . . for your home

If you are one of the many who have a long-suppressed desire to perform the miracle of transforming an unsightly old ruin into a beautiful modern home, you can’t afford to neglect the inspiring and practical suggestions House & Garden brings you in such achievements as that shown in the photographs reproduced on this page.

Or perhaps your problem is the creating of an entirely new home. If so, House & Garden has a rich store of ideas for every step of the way—the choice of a home site... the selecting of an architectural style most effective for its setting... the planning of the entire house for beauty and convenience... the working out of many baffling matters of construction, building materials, insulation, heating, lighting, and all the rest.

Again, your immediate concern may be with interior decoration—a whole house, or a single accent to set off a room that lacks an elusive “something” to achieve its destiny. Still again, your special interest may be that of landscaping or gardening—acres of lawn, woods, and stream or the exacting details of a rock garden or sun-porch garden.

Whatever your particular problems and interests—even to collecting of antiques and entertaining—you will find House & Garden a constant and stimulating source of counsel that will add to your hobby of the home-making arts and subtract from the waste of ill-considered investments which mean disappointment and further expense.

Architects, decorators, and garden experts, the country over, use House & Garden in their work and recommend it to their clients. You can profit by all the good things House & Garden offers, for two solid years... at less than the cost of a single poorly-chosen chair or flowerbed that fails to achieve the loveliness you hoped for it.

2 YEARS (24 ISSUES) OF HOUSE & GARDEN FOR ONLY $4

THE CONDÉ NAST PUBLICATIONS, INC., Graybar Building, New York City

☐ I am enclosing $4 for two years (24 issues) of House & Garden
☐ I am enclosing $3 for one year (12 issues) of House & Garden

Name

Street

City State
With all the cool, clean, dainty freshness of gingham this new Scranton Bedspread is sturdily woven of a substantial cotton fabric in lovely harmonizing tones. Its picturesqueness of design makes it a perfect bedspread for Early American and French Provincial settings—in fact for almost any type of fashionable bedroom in the American home today.

Establishing a new standard in bedspread fashions, Scranton Bedspreads win the instant approval of smarter women everywhere. By insisting on Scranton Bedspreads you are assured of outstanding style and reliable quality, while paying no more than for ordinary bedspreads. Ask Your Favorite Store to Show You the Lovely, New Gingham Flower Design.
a regal background!
Legends are built about it—its thread is woven through colorful pages of history... the matador's sash... the queen's robe of state... the magnificent hangings in old-world palaces. Claridge Castillian Red is an inspired shade—the shade you will choose to create a distinguished drawing-room or library. Select hangings of a burnished gold damask-brocade or powder blue—dark woodwork—shaded lamps and an occasional wrought iron wall bracket.
This is another achievement of the Alexander Smith Looms—one of many grades of plain and figured carpet bearing the trade-mark which guided your grandmother's carpet selections back in the last century.
Claridge Carpet is made in twenty-one beautiful colors—and in widths up to eighteen feet to avoid seams even in large rooms. Of course it can be cut and bound as a rug of almost any size, and it is being shown now by your favorite decorator, department store and floor coverings store.
See Castillian Red and the other Claridge colors—feel the deep pile, notice the rich luster, and find out how reasonably this fine carpet is priced.
## Over-emphasizing child psychology

In this "age of the child" there is always some danger that the modern child will be allowed too much self-development and self-expression. In the formalistic early years, the result may be a too-individualistic adult destined to a solitary and sad existence, a burden, but futile struggle against the normal current of life. After all, we live in a social world to which the child will have to adjust himself or herself. And so far the best method for teaching the child into a well-balanced and rational social being is the small world of a good private school. See School Section on pages 3-5.

### House & Garden Travel Directory

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READER QUESTIONS AND OUR ANSWERS

(continued from page 14)

who could overawe him—and very few have the courage to try! His brain works with the precision of a chronometer and his supple body with eight-cylinder smoothness and speed. He has the invaluable ability to discriminate, almost intuitively, between the right and the wrong in an astonishingly wide variety of situations, and to govern himself accordingly. He is the sort of dog that you swear by instead of at—a splendid guide, companion, and red-blooded friend whose reactions you soon learn to anticipate because of a set of circumstances, you know how he will act. In this there is more comfort than the caninely inexperienced might suspect.

And it is all packed away in such a superb body! There is a dear-like quality about the movements of a good Dobermann which I have never seen in any other breed. He is a decidedly tall dog but splendidly proportioned. A study of the official "standard," describing the ideal specimen, discloses the following points which a Dobermann should have:

His head should be well proportioned to the body, long and suggesting a blunt wedge. The top of the head is quite flat and the line of the forehead extends with only a slight depression to the ridge of the nose which, in turn, is straight or only a little curved. The cheeks are flat, lips close and the jaws full and powerful. A Dobermann's eye ought to be of medium size, dark in color and with a keen, energetic expression. Well-defined canines are the characteristic point to a point, a set of strong teeth neither undershot nor overshot, and a fairly long, muscular and slightly arched neck are characteristic.

Coming to the body, look for a firm short back with well defined muscles; viewed from behind the hindlegs are straight and turn neither in nor out. Feet should be short, compact and well arched. No dew-claws. A male stands from 23" to 27" high at the shoulder and a bitch 22" to 26". A Dobermann's coat and color contribute markedly to his well-groomed, gentlemanly appearance. His hair is short, hard and lies close to the skin. In color it is black, brown or blue with sharply defined deep tan "points".

Many efforts have been made to sum up the Dobermann briefly, but perhaps none is more adequate than the one by E. von Otta, Brusnichen, who wrote of the breed as being "Pleasant in manner and character. Faithful, fearless, attentive and a reliable watchdog. Sure defender of his master, distrustful toward strangers, possessing conspicuous power of comprehension and great capacity for training. In consequence of his characteristics, physical beauty and attractive size, an ideal house dog and escort."

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| All ages of best quality. Both sexes. Prices reasonable. We take a claim for loyalty to its owner and for companionship.
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Whatever the breed, or for whatever purpose, we will send you names and addresses of reliable kennels near you where you can buy a good dog that will just meet your requirements. Address all communications to:

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| House & Garden does not sell dogs but will suggest reliable kennels where purchases may be made.
Dogs Like It!

Purina Dog Chow is a dog's idea of food. In it are meat, dried butternut, cod-liver oil, molasses and six other ingredients.

It's Good for Dogs!

Dog Chow is a complete food, prepared by a special process that preserves the natural goodness of all the ingredients. Not baked like ordinary dog biscuits, for natural goodness of all the ingredients.

Preparation is easier than cured of rickets. The mother must be kept in vigorous health, especially while developing her litter. She should also get milk, cod liver, preparation, strengthened with irradiated egossterol, which supplies vitamin D. Care must be used, however, not to give too large doses, else the bones will become brittle and the puppies' general health impaired.

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To what extent should vegetables be used in planning a dog's diet?

Mrs. H. B.

Vegetables contain a varying supply of mineral salts, and thus are valuable. They assist in keeping the intestines clear of mucus. Carrots, well cooked and mashed, beets, apricots, spinach and garlic can be used. It seems safe to say that vegetables should not be more than one quarter of any meal. A large majority of owners of individual dogs nowadays seem to have a vegetable complex, using many vegetables to which strong objections can be offered, on the grounds that they have nothing for a dog in the way of nutritional value. Among the better vegetables are peas, lima beans, corn and potatoes.

What should one look for in selecting a dog of the working type to be trained?

H. D. G.

In selecting a dog to be trained at home or at a school, choose a young one, preferably a female, though that does not imply that males will not also train well. The first requisite to consider is that the dog is basically healthy. She should have a strong, healthy body, a good clear eye and should be a normal specimen of her breed. Her hearing should be perfect and there should be no defect about her nose that would interfere with her keenness of scent.

Some of the qualities the dog should have are spirit and aggressiveness—she should chase cats and show an inclination to go after other dogs. She should bark at the approach of strangers, who come to her domain, and not allow other dogs or humans to interfere with her food nor to take it from her while eating. Of course, no training of a dog should be attempted during the hot weather, say from the 1st of July to the 1st of September.

What would you say about allowing persons other than members of the family to handle and pet a house dog?

Miss D. B.

The question of allowing others than the master or owner to touch, feed, or handle a dog is worthy of some consideration because it is of vital importance along several lines. It would seem that most people are so insensitive they will do their dog more or less permanent injury so far as his habits and digestion are concerned, rather than thank a well-meaning friend with a declaration when he presumes a little too far. First, your dog is yours. Keep him that. Let him not accept the promiscuous attention of others, either in handling or feeding him. When you are present, make him know that he must obey your commands and must not permit liberties unless you tell him it is all right. Intuitively dogs recognize friendly attentions; they should not be allowed to respond to them wilfully. It is rather a compliment to him, if he is told to say "how do you do," by extending his paw, but he should not do it unless in some way you show him you wish it.

In short, a dog should be taught to be generally polite and to be rather reticent in his approach than too friendly to strangers. Nor should he be allowed to be growly, nor to make those whose intentions are good fear him unnecessarily. Let him be as reserved as a well-bred person, friendly without being either officious or loquacious in his dog manners and voice. It can be done more by your own attitude than by a set of rules. Let us all try to create for our pets and for others, especially children, the sameerry that dogs have for our children. Make him know that the kindness of the carcase pets reflect our characters and our manners as well. With quiet politeness as our own wish in the matter the dog will get the cue and stand by at vigilant but unobtrusive attention. (Continued on page 17)
READER QUESTIONS AND OUR ANSWERS

(continued from page 16)

Kindly give a list of meats and vegetables that can safely be given to healthy dogs after four months of age. M. S.

Meats: Raw beef, cooked beef, cooked lamb, cooked mutton, cooked beef hearts.

Vegetables: Onions, carrots, beans, spinach, asparagus and garlic, either cooked or raw. They should be ground in either case. The proportion of meat to vegetables should be three to one.

What are some of the signs of health that a person about to buy a dog should look for? F. J. H.

Examine the teeth to see that they are sound, especially the gums, because they indicate the sound of health. If the dog is a puppy, note whether the teeth have made a good start. Examine the eyes to see that the pupils have no white spots and that there are no cysts in the inner corners. If the ear is rough-edged the dog probably has eczema. Look inside the ear to see that the dog does not have canker, which is indicated by a brownish ill-smelling discharge. The coat should be of the right texture, depending on the breed. It should be full of life and abundant, especially on the heavy coated breeds. Altogether the dog's general appearance and action should be quite indicative of health, good spirits and friendliness.

Would you include cornmeal and oatmeal in the dog's diet list? Mrs. P. E. R.

Cornmeal, while included with rice and macaroni as fillers, has value as a food for cold weather, but then only for dogs working and living in the open. It can be made into mush and baked into corn bread and thus be used with meat. In the form of corn bread it is digestible. Oatmeal can be fed with impunity only in the coldest weather. Because of its best-giving properties and its low cost it has been kept on the dog's diet list longer than it deserves. It should be fed only for hearing the blood of dogs out of doors and is more satisfactory if fed with meat. Some claims to its credit as a food are worthless when so many other foods can take its place with better results. This writer has used it very little.

Do you especially recommend the female dog as a house pet? J. L.

Yes. As a rule the female has a keener brain than the male and many times a better body, not from the standpoint of muscular strength but greater suppleness. The female is a better watch-dog and is also a better stage performer. She is mentally quicker and more alert. The success of many polar exploration expeditions has depended on sled dogs. Commander Byrd's most reliable advisors on the subject strongly favored females as dog team leaders. This is significant, because the success of this venture depended on the efficiency of the dogs.

In dogs we demand companionship, watchfulness and usefulness. The female gives us all these in far greater measure than the male. Many times she discriminates more carefully between friend and foe. In the house she is cleaner, quieter and more devoted. House-breaking is much easier with the female than with the male. As a pet for children she is to be recommended; because of her maternal instinct she is more devoted to them. In sporting dogs (dogs used to hunt game in the field), expert hunters recommend the female more than the male, because she shows more quickly and surely all the qualities required for hunting and retrieving game.

Finally, in selecting a dog it is well to consider that kennel owners, who perhaps have the choice of many dogs, generally select females for their house pets. It is my opinion that in time the female will be universally accepted as the best pet and companion for both children and grown-ups.
Now you can afford to use exquisite hand-blown crystal ... Everyday

The famous Steuben crystal at new low prices

Crystal actually made by hand in this new hurried world with all the exquisite artistry of medieval times!

Each piece of Steuben is blown individually, by old-world craftsmen whose genius in glass blowing has been handed down from father to son in far-off lands.

This hand-blown crystal used to be a luxury—now, with the new prices, you can use it every day.

Your knowing friends recognize the crystalline clarity of Steuben at a glance. No machine-made glass can match it—nor imitate the pure bell-like ring Steuben gives when you flick it with your finger.

And this hand-blown crystal does make such a difference in the elegance of your table—just as fresh flowers give a beauty even the cleverest imitations cannot achieve.

The new Steuben designs for fall are even more delightful than before. Look at the new Steuben stemware—so smart, so in today's mode, that it is irresistible. And all Steuben comes in open patterns—you can always extend your set. Supplement the lovely Steuben you own—now—at the new low prices.

The new Saint Tropez design takes its name from the gay continental watering place. Its smart sturdiness is emphasized with that cool frosted engraving obtainable only in hand-blown glass. The goblets are $40 the dozen... highball glasses are $48... cocktail glasses for "old-fashioned's" are $30... wine glasses are $36.

The new Riviera design is engraved as delicately as an intaglio, an effect impossible to achieve in machine-made glass. The champagne glasses are $48 the dozen... the finger bowls $42... the plates $66.

A new Steuben vase with contrasting polka dots that makes the merest handful of flowers give a modern note to your room. This fall's price is only $4.
Rainbows from bulbs. Until you have grown them, you will never realize what rapturous beauty can come from bulbous Iris. Of late years some superb hybrids have appeared, especially in the English and Dutch groups. As a succession of flowering is desirable, plant Dutch bulbs for the earliest, Spanish for the next and English for continuing the blooms into July.

The bulbs should be planted in early October in a well-drained sandy soil fortified with ground bone, being set six inches apart and six deep. When frost begins to visit the earth, give the planting a mulch of leaves. At the same time pray to your garden gods that mice won’t discover the bulbs. In infested gardens they are often set in wire baskets or grown in quantity for cutting in cold frames. While those in bidders may be left from year to year, we usually lift the frame bulbs when the tops have died down and store them until next planting time.

Spent books. Ranged shelf on shelf in many a home are books that never know the touch of the human hand save when they are disused. Once they meant something to us, now they mean little. They satisfied a mood or a passage in life, and we are long since over the mood. They are spent books, as little use to us as an exploded fire-cracker. Would it not be better to bundle them all off to some home that can find use for them—clear the shelves to make room for books that meet our moods today?

Steel houses. At present there is a great to-do about steel fabricated houses. Unquestionably they have a future, but what benefits that future holds can scarcely be prophesied. No less than sixty methods of steel construction for homes are under consideration. From these will be doubtless found one, at least, that will help solve the slum problem.

The lay of the land. The gardens that seem most at home on their site are those that follow the lay of the land. By spending much money and much labor, you can impose any form of quality that accompanies it. Conform your garden pattern to the existing site, and it will soon seem always to have been there. It will blend into the countryside and quickly take on the semblance of age.

Hollyhocks en route. Omaha, which is a city of forward-looking citizens, has about decided to do something to the seven main roads city of forward-looking citizens, has about developed quickly take on the semblance of age. It will not seem at ease. It will blend into the countryside and lie there as uncomfortably as statutory legislation forced on people unwilling to accept it. Conform your garden pattern to the existing site, and it will soon seem always to have been there.

Rovite lace. Now that all sorts of home industries are being enjoyed, why don’t our American women take to lace making? The interest in old lace is widespread. It is being collected by an increasing number of enthusiasts. The making of it is also a fascinating hobby. Moreover we have a lace heritage in old Ipswich that might well be carried on today by nimble-fingered women. Lace-making is a logical progress from the making of petit-point, in which so many women are now interested.

October. Deceived by fallen leaves we do not see about their insignificant flowers in the spring, at this season of the year our adjectives run short when we try to describe the autumnal foliage of the Enkianthus. Its pinwheels of scarlet leaves puncture a corner of the orchard and each is a burning bush. Enkianthus, by the way, (at least so they behave with us) are rather slow to leaf out in spring. They put on such a good show in the fall that you can forgive them—like actresses who sleep till noon.

The return to elegance. We lift our ear from the ground to state that enthusiastic rumbles for peasant types of furniture have gradually lessened and are scarcely any more heard. The new noise is caused by a return to elegance. The coming taste will show a revived interest in 18th Century English furniture and all the accessories of quality that accompanied it.

Watermelon nuances. There was a time when the Watermelon shared with the Mango the honors for being a bathtub fruit. You ate it first and did a lot of washing afterward. You tickled both ears with the rind and expelled the seeds with a splendid, primitive gusto. Today its eating is reduced to a parlor refinement, and we politely munch little balls that the seeds with a splendid, primitive gusto. To-day its eating is reduced to a parlor refinement, and we politely munch little balls that the cook has scooped out. So much for its gustatory interest in old lace is widespread. It is being collected by an increasing number of enthusiasts. The making of it is also a fascinating hobby. Moreover we have a lace heritage in old Ipswich that might well be carried on today by nimble-fingered women. Lace-making is a logical progress from the making of petit-point, in which so many women are now interested.

STEEL HOUSES.

3.

THE BULLETIN BOARD
The utmost convenience and economy in the water supply system is achieved with a rustless Everdur storage tank, connected with water pipes of Anaconda Brass.

CONSIDER this important fact carefully, when you purchase an automatic water heater: Only a rust-proof storage tank will provide a plentiful supply of clear, clean hot water indefinitely.

Remember that hot water hastens the formation of rust...and that a tank that is not rust-proof will become a source of annoyance and expense. At first, merely discolored water...which, if you let it "run clear," wastes the fuel used to heat it. Then, sooner or later, clogged outlets; and, eventually, a tank so weakened that it leaks and must be replaced.

Isn't it wasteful to spend any money for a rustable tank...when a rust-proof tank costs so very little more? The majority of leading manufacturers are furnishing water heaters with tanks of welded Everdur (strengthened copper)...at prices thought impossibly low just a few years ago.

Everdur...Anaconda Copper, alloyed with silicon and manganese...combines the corrosion-resistance of copper, with the strength of steel. And the ease with which it is welded makes Everdur the ideal metal for volume production of rust-proof tanks of the welded type. Tanks of welded Everdur are also advantageously used for storing water heated by furnaces, oil burners, stoves, side-arm units, etc.

You may obtain further information on the convenience and economy of rust-proof automatic heaters from your gas or electric company or plumbing contractor, or by writing to The American Brass Company, General Offices: Waterbury, Connecticut. In Canada, Anaconda American Brass Limited, New Toronto, Ontario.

Tanks of EVERDUR (STRENGTHENED COPPER)

AN ANACONDA METAL • MADE SOLELY BY THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
Mrs. Samuel C. Porter of Atlanta, Georgia, firm of Porter & Porter began her career as a collector of antiques. Gradually her interest broadened to include the whole field of decoration. Mrs. Porter is one of the directors of the American Institute of Interior Decorators.

Not only as residential architect has William Lawrence Bottomley gained recognition, but as senior partner of Bottomley, Wagner & White he has given inspiration for clubs, apartment buildings and hotels. River House in New York is a notable achievement of his firm.

Probably the fine work executed by Polhemus & Coffin is in great part due to the number of years that Henry M. Polhemus, above, and Lewis A. Coffin, Jr. have been comrades in arms, first as architectural students, later in the same drafting rooms, and as partners since 1919.

WHO IS WHO IN HOUSE & GARDEN
A garden gains the spirit of high slopes
THE ROCK GARDEN COMES OF AGE

The rock garden, having come of age, can now afford to turn back and consider its ancestry. From this survey of its past we may better understand its present phase and, perhaps, find a hint of its future.

Its present phase is horticultural. The emphasis in rock gardening today is laid on the raising of alpine plants and the discovery and dissemination of varieties not hitherto popularly grown. To this end we have a thriving Alpine Society, scores of articles in popular magazines, lectures at garden clubs, special alpine flower shows and learned disquisitions in scientific quarters. The explorer for alpine plants has become a popular hero. The intelligent owner of a superior or extensive rock garden takes first rank among the leaders in the contemporary horticultural world. The interest centers on the alpine plant, however, and its cultivation.

This was not always the case, as a glance into the ancestry of the rock garden will reveal.

Like many another phase of garden endeavor, its forebears are disclosed not in practical gardening but in the evolution of garden design. The rock garden that we know and enjoy today found its first impetus in romantic gardening. To carry this lineage back through the years to its first ancestors would stretch the trail across many centuries and into many countries. In essence, however, it can be squeezed into a paragraph.

The revolt against formalism in garden design, which broke out in France and England during the 18th Century, sprang from an enthusiastic reception of the landscape painting of the day, was abetted by the importation of naturalistic notions from China and stimulated and carefully nursed by poets, philosophers and novelists who turned the public mind to the contemplation and admiration of Nature in all her grandeur. The reproduction of these natural effects on one's country place became the leading garden ideal. Whole estates that had been laid out in the formal manner were torn apart and re-landscaped to wide-meadowed parks, rock glens, forests and such other incidents of the untouched countryside. In time this copying of untamed Nature was followed by the reproduction of Nature's ravages. The ruin of an ancient building has always appealed to the romantic mind and ruins became a prominent feature in gardens. The bucolic life, with its rustic concomitants of shepherds' huts, haycocks, and streamsides mills, has also found a ready response in the hearts of people wearied of sophisticated and highly civilized living. These likewise began to appear in gardens. The humblest utilitarian feature of the country place was cloaked in romance—the ice house became a shepherd's hut, the water tank a ruined tower; indeed the romantic ingenuity of some of these 19th Century gardens found in France, England and Germany attained a dizzy, although highly amusing, peak. Today we smile at their strange idiosyncrasies—and go on making rock gardens.

Two contrasting uses of rock, both found in the garden of F. L. Wurzburg at Bronxville, N. Y., are illustrated here. The rock garden was made from outcroppings and ledges; the pool garden is paved in formal manner by Richardson Wright
tween rocks. Selums sprawl their leafy arms, mosses soften the hard surfaces, and winds distribute the seeds of flowers. The plants that find this environment congenial continue to thrive. Gardeners, imitating Nature's way, began planting their artificial ruins. Thus were born the first rock gardens.

At this point horticulture entered the scene. At about the turn of the century plant explorers headed for the wilds and men and women interested in Nature started collecting plants from the various mountain ranges and bringing them home to their gardens. The interest in these alpine plants gradually spread from a few enthusiasts until today the culture of alpines is a commonplace of garden work. The plants that find this environment congenial continue to thrive. Gardeners, imitating Nature's way, began planting their artificial ruins. Thus were born the first rock gardens.

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Like many forms of garden enthusiasm, the first rockeries brought some ridiculous consequences. People made rock gardens on sites that never are found in Nature. Flat back yards began to sprout them. The intention may have been justifiable—the intention to create a suitable place for alpine plants—although it has been definitely proved that the most successful way to grow many of these plants is in a cool greenhouse in pots.

On the other hand, there have been created many rock gardens that do spring naturally from their sites. These almost invariably are found on places where the rocks are native to the spot—outcroppings of rocks that are uncovered and then augmented with others of the same kind. An example of this natural type of rock garden is shown in the frontispiece. A rocky hillside was stripped and then rebuilt, with special pockets of soil required by special plants. In this way many more varieties can be grown than if the soil is restricted to the kind found on the place. Because it is a logical development of a natural site, the Wurzburg rock garden is eminently successful as an example of garden planning. Equally so is its horticulture, for it contains a great abundance of many kinds of rare alpines growing congenially. Mrs. Wurzburg and Louise Beebe Wilder were responsible for the rockery. The formal pool garden illustrated here was designed by A. F. Brinkerhoff.

On the Continent, in Germany especially, the modern garden designer has recently been turning his attention to rock gardens, and with striking results. He has abandoned the idea of trying to reproduce Nature and has subordinated Nature to his design, much as in Renaissance times plants were trimmed and clipped to fit into a preconceived architectural scheme. These Germans are making architectural rock gardens, which consist of a series of varying-width terraces and levels going down step by step to a pool at the lowest point. In some gardens water canals supported by dry rock work have been made a feature, as in the old Indian, Persian and Spanish gardens. The design is pronounced by the straight lines of the walls supporting the terraces. It is invariably formal. And the garden is convenient both to walk around and to work in. One doesn't crawl up miniature Alps, at the risk of spraining an ankle; the plants are set in the rock-banked terraces where they can be easily reached and enjoyed at close range.

On such rock-terraces there is ample room for pockets of special soils and protecting bits of stone that some plants require; in fact, the horticultural aspect of rock gardening does not suffer in the slightest; it is only made more convenient. And on a flat site such a garden does not appear outrageously out of place. Its design can reflect the general architectural lines of the house, so that the house and garden make a complete picture. There is no abrupt change, such as one usually experiences in passing from, say, the rear of a New England Colonial wooden house into a miniature replica of the higher Sierras.

Since the culture of alpine plants has definitely come to stay and more and more garden lovers will be indulging in it, we recommend this newer form of rock garden. Abandon the ideal of imitating Nature. Abandon romanticism. Start with an architectural design, and let horticulture follow on afterward.

Already in England, and somewhat in this country, we can see the beginnings of this newer style of rock gardening. So far it has been centering its attention on what are called "creeping gardens." These consist of flat paved terraces supported by retaining walls, both the terrace cracks and the walls being planted with low-growing material. At first this may seem an illogical place to set out plants, since terraces are not to be reduced to a hop-skip-and-jump. However, by planting the edges thickly and using only the lowest-growing forms for the footway itself this sense of construction can be avoided. Also one must maintain a right balance between the areas planted and those left unplanted, for there is a beauty in stone that should not be entirely covered. Indeed, much of the success of these creeping gardens will depend on the right selection of the stones. They should be flat, ledge rocks, of course, and be carefully laid so that an even surface is presented to the foot. Variety in the color of the stones is also advisable. This applies both to the paved terraces and the retaining walls as well. (Continued on page 76)
RUSTIC FURNITURE AND STONE

THE BRADLEY CIRCULAR GARDEN

A CREEPING GARDEN

STONE BENCHES IN THE WALL

THE HOLMES TERRACED GARDEN

MR. HANCOCK'S GARDEN
Miss Jekyll's shoes

Sir Edwin Lutyens, the English architect, owns a painting that is unique in many respects. First, it was done by William Nicholson. Second, the subject is merely an ancient, crumpled pair of work-worn shoes. The third fact—the one which gives this picture its unique value—is that the shoes are the gardening boots of Miss Gertrude Jekyll.

In the world of gardens this charming old lady is certainly of queenly rank. The books she has written on gardening are read wherever the English tongue is spoken. The gardens she made have set the standard in gardening in countless borders. For many decades she carried on the work. It has been real work—"dirt gardening", to use the colorful vernacular—work with spade and hoe and trowel, work that required working clothes and shoes of the stoutest make. And in this painting the shoes are immortalized. They can go down the coming years as a symbol and a sign to gardeners everywhere that their chosen avocation is no pretty, sentimental, dabbling play, but work, real work.

There are times when American gardening—especially in which some garden clubs appear interested—threatens to pass into a pink tea phase. There has been much ado in late years about "artistic displays", those choice flower arrangements in which the ladies compete with such ardor. A glance at some of our recent flower shows would lead the casual visitor to suppose that the purpose of these clubs was to arrange bouquets. It would seem that many otherwise worthy garden persons are laboring under the impression that the end of horticulture is to provide flowers for these vassal competitions. As an antidote to this error, permit us to suggest that garden clubs remember Miss Jekyll's boots.

From the size, weight and obvious service of these boots, it is evident to all who behold them that they were not chosen for appearances. This superb gardener has always dressed in a manner that best served her work. They almost tempt one to make an axiom: that the sincerity of the gardener is in inverse ratio to her appearance while gardening.

Lest this should seem a harsh saying, we tried it on several of the most active garden club women in the country. Here are five of the replies:

1. Knickerbockers—cloth in winter, cotton in summer. A man's shirt. No necktie. Rubber boots in winter sometimes, sneakers in summer. Sweater when necessary. A leather coat when pruning roses. No hair net. Usually a tam. "Besides this I garden in my best clothes (and ruin them) and in my second best (and ruin them) and in my third if I had any, and would ruin them if they weren't already ruined."

2. The oldest clothes possible—"a real dirt gardener never thinks of clothes except as to their comfort."

3. The oldest and most worn out clothes topped by a blue denim apron which gets washed at the end of the gardening season in November. "I eagerly retrieved from the scrap basket my three daughters' discarded stockings as I like them with runs, for then the damage is done. Boys' rubber overs sneakers are perfect for trampling down soil."

4. Has a special kind of loose gown made for gardening.

5. Devised a glorified smock that is merely a succession of large pockets.

The other answers are in the same vein. The women who made them would all rank as potential Gertrude Jekylls in the American gardening world. Otherwise they are smartly dressed.

In addition to holding up her boots as a symbol and a sign, Miss Jekyll has also set an example to ladies of our garden clubs by her unflagging interest in new flowers. She has been quick to grow new kinds and has patiently labored to create others herself.

With a few rare exceptions, most of the hybridizing in this country is being done by men. Here is a field—a wide field indeed—for women gardeners. That they can create excellent hybrids is proven by the fact that some of our best new Irises are by women, and we hope eventually to see new Narcissi. Why would it not be feasible for garden clubs to have practical talks on hybridizing? Why not assign a flower family to a group of members, and have them follow the work through to the finished new production? A problem of that sort would stimulate interest beyond any amount of "artistic displays."

One of the most irritating experiences an American gardener can have is to take the catalog of any good average nursery here and compare it with its equivalent in France, Germany or Holland. In pre-quarantine days we had merely to import plants; now we are restricted by government tariffs to those grown here, unless we want the bother of taking out special papers and running the chance of having dead plants delivered to us after the government is finished sterilizing them. In some fields this quarantine has spurred American nurserymen to enlarge the number of the varieties they offer. In the main, however, we are still far behind countries abroad. Why? Because gardeners haven't demanded a wider selection.

Would it not be possible for our potential Gertrude Jekylls to make an occasional report to their clubs on new hybrids and new plant discoveries? And would it not follow, as a natural consequence of these reports, that the demand for the new varieties would stimulate nurserymen to grow them? Let enough garden club women—and they number well on to a quarter of a million now—create the demand, and our plantsmen will be quick to satisfy it.

These, then, are a few thoughts that pass through our minds as we contemplate Miss Jekyll's boots. How many women here, we wonder, will be equal to inheriting them?
OCTOBER, 1932

DISCREET remodeling has preserved the ancient charm of this gray-shingled farmhouse of about 1680, at Brookville, L. I.—the country home of William Lawrence Bottomley, architect. The original front door is painted blue-green with white moldings; pilasters and pediment, in a pompous Early American type of classic architectural detail, were added at a later date.

1680 and Mr. Bottomley
AN EXPERT CHOOSES FIVE-SCORE DAFFODILS

By Jan de Graaff

It is now about nine years since Quarantine 37 went into effect, and because of the difficulties connected with obtaining a special importation permit, or encountered in procuring newer Daffodils through the regular trade channels, most amateurs are not aware of the great strides made in the hybridization of these flowers both in England and in Holland. The Daffodil as a show flower has consequently fallen behind many others of different families in this country.

When it became evident that Quarantine 37 would go into effect, the foreign growers disposed of their stocks of seedlings and burdened the American growers with many varieties that will never have much value. Now that these varieties have been grown in this country for some time and the growers have had an opportunity to compare the various novelties, there has been a general clean-up in most commercial collections. The results are that in the first place it affords the amateur an opportunity to stock up on some surprisingly good mixtures for naturalizing, and that in the second place the remaining varieties are all outstanding for some reason, although further discarding will be necessary.

After carefully checking my notes of the last six years, I have selected a certain number of varieties, chosen for outstanding qualities, which I think will appeal to all Daffodil lovers. As a basis for any collection, I think some varieties of each division and subdivision of the eleven groups the R. H. S. gives should be included. Limiting myself to a total of one hundred varieties, all selling at a reasonable price, I have divided each group as follows: three standard varieties, six of the newer introductions and three of the latest novelties. I have included in my list only those varieties of which the supply is assured in this country. Checking over the lists that were submitted to me, I came to the conclusion that at least as large and as good a variety of Daffodils is grown in this country as in England or Holland.

I shall now give my idea of a perfect collection, which could be obtained at a very moderate cost and which could be used as the nucleus of a more extensive planting. I suggest using half a dozen of the cheaper bulbs, three each of the newer varieties and not more than one of the expensive varieties. May I point out here that single nosed bulbs would effect a great saving and (Continued on page 70)
AFTER years of shortage in the choice newer Daffodils, due to the restrictions of Quarantine 37, American gardeners now enjoy a wide range of bulbs grown in this country. Some of the superior modern varieties are pictured on these pages. Many more are available, and it seems fair to predict that in the future America will hold a leading place among the successful Narcissus-producing countries of the world.
Paralleling the Shrewsbury River on a side hill at Locust, N. J., the home of Chisolm Simmons stretches out in the comfortable, rambling manner of the old Colonial farmhouses. The walls are of whitewashed shingles and stone, and the roof is of weathered shingles. Polhemus & Coffin were the architects.

French doors from the living room give access to this loggia-porch fitted out as a summer sitting room. This picture was taken from the river side of the house looking toward the drive leading past the entrance. Thedlow, Inc., decorators.

The well-fitted flower box surmounting the entrance doorway, carried out with traditional Classic dignity, gives the necessary touch of informality to bring the whole feature into keeping with the general character of the house. Inside the door one can look directly through to the river.

A central stair hall running from entrance door through to a rear terrace facing upon the river divides the first floor into two logical sections—living and service rooms at the right and living room and library to the left. Five master's rooms, a sewing room and three servants' bedrooms are on the second floor.
A New Jersey residence
with a river as dooryard

Practically the entire width of the fireplace side of the living room is defined by the whitewashed brickwork shown as a base for the chimney. A huge fireplace nook, which may be seen on the plan, is the major feature of the living room. Due to a slight slope of the plot the living room is set two steps below first floor level.

The general view of the house presented below shows the full advantage of the site and the splendid vista from it across the river. The location affords desirable seclusion from surrounding properties yet gives an atmosphere of spaciousness, an impression that is further enhanced by the rambling character of the residence.
Like an olive in a cocktail, a wall bracket adds zest and interest to decoration. At the immediate right is a striking modern type made of blue mirrored glass from Elsie de Wolfe. This holds a decorative arrangement of artificial fruits and leaves.

Rack old china is delightfully displayed on such a bracket as the delicate Chippendale design illustrated below, made of mahogany. A bracket of this type may be either placed on a table or hung on the wall. The china is old Staffordshire luster. 

Of carved and gilded wood, the Adam bracket above is charmingly embellished with chains and tassels. From the Greenwich House Workshops. On it is white Nymphenburg china from Khouri.

Curves, carving, gilded wood and the genius of Chippendale combine in the graceful bracket at the left, holding porcelain bibelots. The back is of mirrored glass. From the Rector Studios.

Nearly American rooms can be complete without the gilded eagle bracket illustrated at the extreme left. The green porcelain jar has chinoiserie decorations in plum color. Both are from Charles Hall.

A galaxy of graceful brackets attuned to rooms of many moods
Eleven versatile aids when decorating ideas run short

Sparkling crystal flowers in decorative white cloisonné find the perfect setting on a modern bracket of gold, blue and mirrored glass. From Jacques Bodart. The crystal tree is from Yamanaka.

For the popular Victorian scheme comes the amusing blackamoor bracket at the right. Rector Studios. (Far right) Modern green porcelain goat on green and gold scroll bracket. Charles Hall.

Below is shown a dramatic group combining a classic black and gold bracket from the Empire Exchange with a modern German porcelain urn in white and gold which comes from Charles Hall.

The frivolous bracket at the left of intertwined ivy is white metal. Macy's Corner Shop. In the same mood are white feather lilies in a white and gold vase. Darby. Above. A mahogany bracket from Hathaway holds miniature porcelains. From Macy's Corner Shop.
A list of all the bulbs, Hardy herbaceous perennials, biennials, shrubs and trees that can be planted in the fall would occupy many pages of this magazine. A process of elimination has seemed a more simple method, and for this reason the commonly used plants for which fall planting is definitely advisable have been arranged in one section of the following list, and those which are definitely unsuitable for planting at this season have been put in another. Any plant not included may be planted in either fall or spring.

In the case of woody evergreens, both coniferous and broadleaved, planting in either early fall or early spring is satisfactory provided the plants (if fall-set) are kept thoroughly watered until the ground freezes, or throughout the season in the case of spring planting.

FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY

ANEMONE (Anemone pennsylvaniae) and all spring- and early summer-flowering varieties. In addition to A. pennsylvaniae there are several easily obtainable varieties of this delicate woods-plant, effective in the border but particularly delightful when naturalized in the shade of the shrubbery border and young trees.

BLEEDINGHEART (Dicentra spectabilis). A plant of interesting habit; flowers pink and purplish; 3; in light, rich soil; shade; propagate by division.

COLEUS (Aiptasia, in variety). One of the most handsome plants in the border on account of its exquisite and durable foliage and its long-simmered blossoms. The various types range from the daintiest blue to white and A. coreulea to the 3' to 4' yellow flowered A. chrysanthusa. In moist, well drained sandy loam; partial shade; shade; propagate by division.

GLOBE FLOWER (Trollius, in variety) of which T. causiius, "Orange Globe", is perhaps the best; 1' to 2' in moist, heavy loam; partial shade; propagate by division.

HEPATICA (Hepatica triloba). One of the earliest blooming plants in the border; flowers white and blue; 4; foliage practically evergreen; in rich loam; shade; propagate by division.

IRIS (Iris, in variety). There are many types of this popular perennial, ranging from the small I. pumila to the towering I. laevigata, or Japanese Iris. Some of the best of the various species are Walhalla, Johann de Witt, Queen of May, Mme. Chereau, Oniga-shima, Snow Queen, Perfection, and Victorine. Plant in rich, well drained loam; sun; propagate by division preferably immediately after blooming.

LEOPARD'S BANE (Doronicum plantagineum). Large Daisy-like flowers; ½' to 3'; yellow; in rich loam; sun; propagate by division.

MADONNA LILY (Lilium candidum); in prepared beds, excavated 18" and filled to within 6" of the top with manure, then 7" of sand, then rich light soil; sun; protect; propagate by bulb scales.

PEONY (Paeonia, in variety). From among the various types the following are especially good: The Bride, George Alexander, Jupiter, Apple Blossom, Cathedral, Crystal Queen, Dragon's Head, Geraldine, Gypsy, Lemon Queen, the Moor. Grows most successfully in loamy, well enriched and deeply prepared beds; sun or part shade; plant crowns 2"-3" deep; cover lightly with well rotted manure through winter; propagate by division.

PHLOX (Phlox, in variety). From among the various types the following are especially good: Aurora Borealis, Bridesmaid, Elizabeth Campbell, Gismonda, Independence, O. Wittich, Robert Werner and R. P. Struthers. Plant in rich, rather moist soil, although it is not particular; sun; propagate by division.

PREMONE (Primula, in variety). Plant in rich soil; shade; propagate by division as soon as possible after flowering.

WAKE ROBIN (Trillium grandiflorum). Early flowering; large white blossom; 12" to 18"; in rich soil; partial shade; propagate by division.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

GLORY-OF-THE-SNOW (Chionodoxa, in variety). One of the first spring bulbs to appear. Flowers white, blue and rose.

CROCUS (Crocus, in variety). A small, early blooming bulb, among the best of which are: Non Plus Ultra, violet tipped with white; Baron von Brunow, bright blue; Mont Blanc, white; Queen of Sheba, gold; Margot, rose hyalotrope, and Vulcan, pale blue.

SNOWDROP (Galanthus, in variety).

SQUILL (Scilla, in variety). One of the best of the small flowering spring bulbs for naturalizing in the woods and under the shrubbery borders. Among the campanula types there are the carnea, blue; the rosea, pink; and alba, white and exquisitely pure.

Daffodil, Jonquil, Narcissus (Narcissus, in variety). A good list is: Croesus, C. J. Blackhouse, Consolidae, Emperor, Empress, Frank Miles, Loudspeaker, Ornatus, Sea Gull and Sir Watkin.

Tulip (Tulipa, in variety). The three principal types are: Single Early, of which Aurora, Pink Beauty, and Leopold II are particularly good; Cottage, of which Clare of the Garden, Flava and Acusita are excellent; and Darwin, of which Clara Butt is a beautiful pink, La Candeur, a pale rose maturing to a pure white, and William the Silent, rich plum color.

NOT TO BE FALL PLANTED

JAPANESE ANEMONE (Anemone japonica). One of the showiest of the fall blooming perennials, of which the best varieties are: Alice, Brilliant, Queen Charlotte and Whirlwind. The late blooming habit makes it extremely inadvisable for fall planting.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Chrysanthemum, in variety). Some of the best varieties in the various types are: Irene, Klondike, Windlass, Globe d'Or, Nesco, Gladys, Mignon, Pink Daisy and Peter Pan. Like the Japanese Anemone, its late blooming proclivities make it essentially a spring planting perennial.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

BLADDER Senna (Colutea arborescens), BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia, in variety). Very showy and worth while. SNOWBALL (Viburnum plicatum). A reliable old standby. SPICE BUSH (Benzoin odoriferus). Spring blossoms and autumn berries. STEPHANANDRE (Stephanandra flexuosa). White. (Continued on page 76)
Reviving the American-Victorian tradition
An experiment in
the rococo

By Helen Appleton Read

Through the great glass doors presided over by a handsome stylized American eagle, through picture galleries which tell the story of American art from its earliest beginnings to the present moment of contemporary expression, down passages and up stairways whose walls are stencilled with formalized motifs of stars, eagles and stripes—the way leads to the apartment of Mrs. Juliana Force, Director of The Whitney Museum of American Art. In its isolated seclusion above the museum, it suggests those glamorous apartments reached through hidden doors and secret passageways which served the teller of fairy tales as an infallible device for creating a legend about a romantic personality.

Not for that matter that legend-making devices are necessary for enhancing the interest that attaches to Mrs. Force and her surroundings. Associated with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney for many years in her championing of American art, first as director of the Whitney Studio Club and now as director of the museum, she occupies an outstanding position in the art world. Her apartment is an index of her vocation and avocation. To the connoisseurship which her position in the art world implies is added a rare flair for decorative arrangements. The eagle which sounded the American note at the entrance to the museum determined the decorations of the Force apartment. American pictures, decorative motifs gathered from America's cultural past, special pieces of furniture or decorative details by American artists are the ingredients with which Mrs. Force has achieved her unique results.

In evincing this personal flair for decoration there is no trace of that schism between the fine and the decorative arts which so frequently occurs when decoration is given special consideration. Mrs. Force's apartment is convincing proof of her decorative credo, namely, that a genuine interest in and knowledge of art immeasurably enrich one's appreciation; furthermore, that works of art are the nucleus for distinguished decorative arrangements. Without giving her rooms any suggestion of picture gallery stiffness, the pictures which hang in bedrooms, drawing room, hallways, and study not only exist for themselves as works of art but provide interesting units in a decorative scheme.

To this vital interest in American art and a life-long association with artists must be attributed much of Mrs. Force's pioneering recognition of authentic period quality. Artists sense the quality that makes a period live again for contemporary taste long before it is accepted as a period fashion. Artists were the first to discover the charm of the American-Victorian style while, according to current standards of taste, it still epitomized the era of ugliness. Artists are now finding that the brass beds and curly maple furniture of the '80's and '90's, so long banished to the limbo of tasteless decorative periods, have an ornate artificiality that fits into the growing interest in rococo motifs. They have recreated them into a period which is commencing to be recognized as American Rococo. Artists, it must be remembered, were the first to reawaken interest in so called "Americana", at a time when European traditions held sway. They went into the attics and junk shops and brought out the horsehair sofas, the alabaster lamps and vases, the Rogers groups, the beaded work foot-stools and bell ropes, and the Early American portraits by anonymous limners. It was all a part of the growing belief in the validity and vitality of an American cultural tradition, the so-called American renaissance which had its consummation in The Whitney Museum and in the decorations of this unusual apartment.

Although Mrs. Force holds no brief for any particular period, nevertheless each of the rooms in the apartment can be said to derive from some definite decorative style, as for example a Victorian drawing room, an American Rococo bedroom, an American Empire study and an American modern dining room. The gayety, surprise and taste depend, however, to a considerable extent on the interpretation of these periods and the liberties she has taken in combining them. She borrows from the past whatever suits her purpose and mixes it with wise and witty eclecticism. There is no strict taboo against the introduction of works of art by Europeans; it merely happens that (Continued on page 62)
Gilded, carved wood eagles hung on white and gold silk cords hold milk glass bells that light the study of Mrs. Force's apartment. The furniture is a potpourri of Biedermeier, Victorian and Modern pieces. Walls are pale pink; carpet and curtains, dark brown. Illustrated above and on opposite page.

Above: Drawing room. Modern paintings and a painted, gold mirror screen by Louis Bouché fraternize with Victorian furniture. Left: The bed is pièce de résistance in the bedroom. Mother of pearl paper on walls; doors, mother of pearl and black lacquer.
China and Chippendale pervade a Georgian house
SIRIEING the keynote of the entrance hall at the right is the Chippendale staircase in Chinese red, the graceful fret design taken from an old Virginia house. Walls are white with fine architectural detail. The Chippendale motif is further expressed in lighting fixtures of painted wood. This hall and the rooms below and opposite are in Mrs. James Jefferson Goodrum's house, Atlanta, Ga.

SUGGESTING an airy bled cage with its rattan motifs and soft Chinese coloring, the painted ceiling is a delightful accompaniment to pale blue walls in this octagonal breakfast room. Further accenting the serene background are painted niches with humorously grotesque figures of Chinese men and children picked out in bright hues on a golden ground. The curtains in this gay room are of apricot taffeta, which warm color is echoed in the needlepoint rug.

BRILLIANT murals by Allyn Cox of Chinese figures in bright colors with pearly white faces, together with distinguished architectural detail, dominate the Chippendale dining room, a view of which appears opposite. Walls are pale straw color with cornice in red, yellow and pearly white. Furniture is Chippendale and the hangings are white damask with lacquer-red draw curtains. Porter and Porter were the decorators and Heutz, Adler and Shute, the architects.
Kitchens of to-day cook and heat with electricity

MODERN electrical kitchen equipment is the result of the combined efforts of the electrical engineer, the household economist and the style authority, and is equipped for a long life of efficient and aesthetic service. Electric cookers are foremost among these dependable, silent servants, with efficient insulation, automatic and dependable activity to make the cost of operation almost negligible.

The preparation of three meals a day can consume hours of time and devastating amounts of strength and energy. The modern electric range, however, with its temperature controls, scientifically regulated, makes it possible to put an entire dinner into the oven and, without further thought, to leave it for an entire afternoon and return to find the food perfectly cooked, hot and ready to serve. Besides this virtue, electrical cooking likewise affords the purest form of heat, absolute cleanliness and constant and uniform temperature; at the same time, insuring the coolest kitchen atmosphere for the comfort of the cook.

Customs and tastes differ widely in the selection of electrical kitchen appliances, and it is an excellent plan for the purchaser to study her own cooking needs before making a choice. The size of the kitchen and its plan must be taken into consideration, and the location of the electric range is of vital importance, for adequate light must be afforded during the day. As a special 220-volt outlet is required for standard electric ranges we would recommend that before making a purchase you have the voltage in your home checked by your local utility company.

The ranges of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have been designed for every size and type of kitchen. Throughout the line, one finds the oven so insulated that it keeps all cooking odors and the heat inside where it belongs. The automatic heat control makes it possible to cook an entire meal without watching it. One of the most popular models, an attractive addition to any kitchen, is in the console style with a spacious eighteen-inch oven and three cooking units—adequate for a family of six. A scientifically constructed broiler pan provides smokeless convenience for broiling, baking or toasting. This range is also equipped with a useful condiment set and towel rack.

The Edison General Electric Appliance Company features a four-burner electric range with high speed calibrated units that is roomy, fast, and economical in operation. With its constant oven heat, automatic oven temperature control and the automatic timer, oven meals may be prepared piping hot by merely setting controls. Through the use of this timer clock, which requires no winding, the oven can be turned on and off, automatically, at the right time.

Among the models manufactured by the Estate Stove Company is a sturdy console type electric range, 29 by 23 by 41 inches, with a table top surface, containing four burners, bake, boil, toast, stew or fry on the miniature electric stove at right. Only 11 3/4 inches square and 14 pounds light, it cooks entire meal for average family. While top boils or fries, lower compartment can broil or toast. Excellent for small apartments and country cottages. Green and black enameled. Florence Stove Co.

By Elizabeth Hallam Bohn

When is a stove not a stove? When it is a buffet (above) with table-top cover concealing cooking surface not in use. Current switched off automatically when top closes. Other features—temperature-controlled oven, three service drawers, broiler drawer. Porcelain body enameled green, ivory or black. Lindemann-Hoverson Co.
high speed cooking units. The oven, with automatic control, is equipped with a "stay-cool" door handle. A broiler has been built into the top of the oven and contains a double-searing, broiling pan. This range also contains three utensil drawers and the legs are adjustable to provide any cooking height from 36 to 38 inches.

The A. J. Lindemann and Hoverson Company makes an electric, four-burner buffet range, of porcelain enamel with top surface in Italian marble finish, equipped with three service drawers, a round-cornered, electrically-welded oven and a warming compartment with a 330-watt unit controlled by a special switch. The master switch provided for the four surface cooking units cuts these off automatically when the cover or top of the range is closed. It has been so made that a time control can be added at any time.

Particularly suitable for cooking in a small space is the automatic electric range designed by the Walker and Pratt Manufacturing Company, which can be set on a table or shelf or any built-in fixture. The floor space required is only 21 by 23 inches. This stove has three cooking units and the oven is equipped for broiling and baking. In addition, this company makes a range of the cabinet type with automatic temperature control. The thermostat is sealed in such a manner that oven moisture cannot affect its operating parts. A utility light which illuminates the oven interior is an added feature.

Landers, Frary and Clark ranges are especially built for larger homes. One of the most widely used models, 43 by 28 by 45 inches, offers ample table space since the oven is placed at the side of the panel with the electrical controls. This oven, with its extra depth of 19 inches, is automatically controlled and (Continued on page 65)
Two schools of curtains—widely different, equally challenging! Aggressively simple if your scheme is modern, bereft of trimming, chary of valance, depending for interest on luxurious materials emphasizing texture. The other side of the picture: elaboration rampant, with curtains that hark back to the extravagant era of the Empire, and further along through the 19th Century to Victorian loops and bounces, to rococo curves, and strong rich colors—to a carnival of trimmings.

Fringes, tassels, bandings, pleatings; drops, ropes, loops; valances swirled and swagged and draped; gleaming lengths of material as wish on the floor—such are the glamorous curtains that go hand in hand with the elegance of the newest clothes.

Because elaborate curtains featuring trimmings of one kind or another are vastly in the majority this fall, House & Garden illustrates four types in which trimming plays a leading part, while opposite is a gay collection of new fringes and tassels. At the top of the page are hangings of white Permatex, cool and crisp and smart over white Venetian blinds. These curtains are trimmed on the bottom with gold netted cord fringe edged with gilded wooden tassels, the same trimming being used to form the effective valance. This distinguished window is in a room with white walls and black pilasters, much mirrored detail and black and gold Empire furniture. Elsie Cobh Wilson, decorator.

At the right of this is a new window treatment by the Empire Exchange emphasizing trimming. White is again the theme, but in this case it has been combined with brilliant emerald green. White taffeta hangings swirling on the floor, and the softly draped valance, are edged with long emerald green silk fringe.

Quite a different type of trimming appears on the window at the far left, by Taylor & Low. Ropes in Empire green are looped in two tiers over white moire curtains to form a valance that gives color, grace and finish to the scheme. Green tassel fringe edges the curtains.

Most elaborate of all these decorative treatments, is the curtain arrangement at the left, where the valance, of contrasting color, is trimmed with tassel fringe. The hangings are yellow-white taffeta, with valance in delicate blue-green edged with matching tassels. Thedlow, decorator.
Since curtains have gone completely frivolous, we take this gay way of showing new fringes, with a huge tassel for good measure. Left column, top: scallops of fine wool, mercerized tassels on net work with chenille, Standard Trimming Co. Tassels of lustrous rayon, E. L. Mansure; wooden balls, Standard; wool fringe for rugs, Frances Miller; large tassel, Edward Maag. Right: moss fringe for Victorian schemes, Maag; cream wool fringe, Consolidated. Silk balls in new colors, silk spool fringe, silk cluster fringe. Maag

Carnival in curtain trimmings
Some dramatic new ideas in decoration are crystallized in these model rooms

Fresh ideas in decoration, and new color effects, give interest to these rooms. Swiss painted furniture—little known here—steel gray walls, red carpet and vividly striped crush curtains make a gay bedroom. A Swiss piece from Vanderven Howard is shown below, right.

The bedroom at right combines Biedermeier and modern furniture in blond woods, uses a deep pile coat material in eggshell for spread, ivory felt on floor, and a suave scheme of gray, yellow and whites. Three-tiered curtains are white, café au lait and chartreuse taffeta.

Architectural defects disappear in a dining room where curtains are hung slightly slanting to cover ugly beams which project into the corners. This treatment gives a graceful curve, creating the effect of a shallow bay. Window hangings are of dress material—a deep-pile, velvety fabric in gray-white, with long taffeta under-curtains in the same soft shade. The oval rug is ivory felt edged and finished with green wool fringe and the walls are painted in a new shade of laurel green.
The drawing room bubbles with ideas. If you want a room all softness and grace, with an appearance of luxury at little cost, hang your walls in folds of supple raw silk in champagne color. This fabric continues over the windows, forming curtains and further emphasizing the drapery idea. A white felt rug edged with olive green fringe—olive green being used with many whites in this room—white furniture, much crystal, and white artificial geraniums further accent the blond scheme.

These model rooms in the new Majestic Apartments, New York, were decorated by Style Consultants, Inc., of which Mrs. Tuckerman Draper is president. Most exciting of the various schemes is a morning room with cobalt blue walls enlivened with white anaglypta carved relief in V shapes that gives design and a feeling of lightness. Coloring is blue, wine red and white; slip covers of white terry cloth with cotton fringe are smart, as is the flooring of walnut squares in blocks.
Modern decorative fabrics slice into the rough

Texture and roughness of weave mark the new modern fabrics for decoration. Rough surfaces, frequently a rich, deep pile, and the unevenness of hand weaving, give new interest to curtain and upholstery materials.

Opposite page. 1. Horsehair and cotton plaid for upholstery; also made in a smart blue combination. Metropa Fabrics. 2. Dress materials have entered decoration and this effective mohair coat fabric is suggested for chair coverings. Shelton Looms. 3. Linen chenille casing cloth with stripes running horizontally. Metropa Fabrics. All materials are pressed into service to create interesting texture. 4. Tri-tone cotton basket weave, resembling hand work. Schumacher. 5. Rayon curtain fabric with horizontal colored stripes. Metropa Fabrics. 6. This decorative cotton and chenille upholstery comes in a wide color range. Howard & Schaffer.

In the new hand-woven materials used in decoration special emphasis is placed on texture, the majority showing slightly rough surfaces. 7. Hand-woven mercerized cotton in two shades of blue for curtains or bed-coverings. This also comes in other delightful color combinations. From Frances T. Miller. 8. A new rose beige coat material with deep soft pile in diagonal ribbed effect is an ideal chair covering fabric for the modern room that is developed in blond coloring. It comes from the Shelton Looms. 9. Artificial silk of irregular honeycomb weave, in the crimson that promises to be prominent this year. Thorp. 10. Again we suggest a dress fabric for chairs—this soft pile coat material effectively ribbed. Shelton Looms. 11. Wool upholstery plaid that will wear and wear. Metropa Fabrics. 12. Linen and jute with an interestingly textured surface available in many colors. From Howard & Schaffer.

Even if you prefer sophisticated silks and satins, you will find them also slightly rough of surface. 9. Artificial silk of irregular honeycomb weave, in the crimson that promises to be prominent this year. Thorp. 10. Again we suggest a dress fabric for chairs—this soft pile coat material effectively ribbed. Shelton Looms. 11. Wool upholstery plaid that will wear and wear. Metropa Fabrics. 12. Linen and jute with an interestingly textured surface available in many colors. From Howard & Schaffer.
Inside and out the house that a postman brought
Its whitewashed brick walls sparkling in contrast to the greenery of background, the Short Hills, N. J. residence of Earl Williams is a happy prospect. Design, construction and interior decoration were all carried out through Sears, Roebuck & Co.

At the top of the opposite page is the dining room, with a series of three large windows in its front wall and one window in each of the adjacent sides. A fine scenic paper is on the walls and the furniture used here is principally English 18th Century.

The T-shaped plan provides three exposures for the important rooms, allows an interesting placing of the entrance and a sheltered terrace at the rear. All the service rooms are on the first floor, space over the garage being utilized for a guest room.

In the guest room over the garage, at the bottom of the opposite page, gains interest from its odd shape. A Colonial yellow paper with brown stars is a fitting background for the furnishings. The room for the son of the family is at the left, opposite.
Brook development adds beauty to a Philadelphia home

By Richard Rothe

Chestnut Hill, one of the oldest suburbs of Philadelphia, throughout the principal part of its residential section enjoys a delightful atmosphere of local stability. Originating out of a country settlement founded during the middle of the last century, we here find quite a number of homesteads on far larger ground areas than the modern suburban plan at present provides for. Taking Ingleside, the twenty-two-acre country place of Mr. J. B. Van Sciver, on the Bethlehem Pike, as a typical representation, there is no apparent sign of a desire for outward show noticeable save that perhaps an interested observer notices that the broad shade of a number of beautiful old specimen trees, carefully selected and ingeniously placed, lends dignity to the aspect of the home.

Discretion in emphasizing a certain unobtrusive privacy is a perceptible feature in the outward appearance of many of the old estates in Chestnut Hill. As to Ingleside, nothing is left undone in upholding local tradition. But the most precious beauty asset of the home of Mr. Van Sciver is his brook. Not in the common everyday appearance in which Nature had left it to him, but in the shape his own genius succeeded in giving to it.

Brooks and natural streams of running water throughout the hilly, undulating sections of our Middle Atlantic States are by no means as rare as we usually think. A score of years ago, when taking possession of Ingleside, the beauty of a small narrow valley running along the rear part of his grounds at a distance of approximately 1500 feet appealed immediately to Mr. Van Sciver. Old tall-trunked trees covered part of the steep rocky slopes and further down gave way to sunny glades. Along the bottom of this valley zigzagged the brook, here hiding in deep gullies and again, at sharp turns, dashing up to the surface and causing ugly washouts.

On entering the grounds of Ingleside the stream traverses a grove of tall trees before coming out into a rather extensive slanting ground area fully exposed to the south and southwest sun. Here the new owner decided on building a large lake-like pond. This work, besides excavating, necessitated considerable grading and, owing to the presence of mischievous rodents, especially muskrats, deep wall building. At the lowest side of the ground the stone wall, in order to withstand the heavy water pressure, assumed the extraordinary thickness of 6 ft. at the bottom and 4 ft. at the top. With its skillfully curved outlines and in a finished state, its turfed outlines of his compositions, but in the conception of the character and the general outlines of his compositions, but in the final shaping, including the minor details, he acts more or less intuitively. Notwithstanding the rather limited volume of water at his disposal he refrained from the conventionalism of simply letting his stream “fall down from basin to basin into a pool at the bottom.” In our everyday proceedings we frequently see evenly level stone surface used for the spread of the currents and consequently the falls drop over straight-lined edges, resulting in perfectly smooth sheet formations such as the formal cascade calls for. Here again we notice Ingleside takes exception. Looking once more at the photographs it is interesting to know that the water of the upper fall is made to cross the roughly flat top of a large boulder-shaped fieldstone inserted for this purpose into the thick retaining wall when it was built. Dropping with a spread of more than two feet over the slightly protruding roughly broken stone edge to a pool four feet below, we recognize at once the ruffled formation of this fall as typical in Nature’s creations.

Turning sharp to the right the brook, after passing through a miniature almost semi-circular gorge, reappears in the immediate foreground, nearly in rectangular position to the upper fall. Running over a much larger rock, the spread now is fully three feet. This time the fall is made to
The photographs on these pages, taken by the author, show a series of important stages in a landscaping undertaking that involves many problems and rich rewards. They illustrate the principle that, though Nature's own compositions are often perfect, they can sometimes be markedly improved by careful planning and restrained execution. Particularly is this true in regions where the encroachment of residential building has disturbed the balance of the natural setting. The brook at Ingleside serves as a valuable object lesson.

Drop on a big boulder and from here to gush down in divided streams into the pool-like widening at the bottom. In effect it is a miniature image of what in reality we meet with and admire in primitive waterfall formations amid the wooded dells of our wild mountain districts.

One of the most important requisites in building is to have our constructions absolutely flood-proof. This is not attainable without the aid of cement. But here the necessary concrete work has been hidden underground and when showing on the surface, its objectionable sight is eliminated by a covering of small pebbles applied and pressed in while the cement was in a soft state.

The impressive security in the appearance of Ingleside's finished brook-building further down is the result of the insistence on having a rock bottom for the watercourse. As a preparatory step in the practical pursuance thereof, this means temporary side-tracking of the original current. After this is done the bed of the permanent course is excavated and graded according to the desired final water levels above, especially those of the various pools. Then a layer of rough stones is firmly rammed into the soil. Upon this stone bottom a layer of coarsely mixed cement is spread and pounded in and cross-walls for the introduction of waterfalls are now being built. The picture at the top of page 50 conveys some idea of the practical pursuits in this purely technical stage of operations.

The final surfacing, including the shap-
ing of pools and waterfalls, the eventual laying of flat, roughly lined, plate stones for the current to (Continued on page 66)
Above: The paper which borders a bedroom steps out of character to make a valance for the window. The lower edge is cut away, leaving only the swag drapery which is pasted on canvas and given a coating of shellac. Rose swag: pink flowers; green leaves; gold border. Barry & Desmond

To the naked eye, the tester on the bed below is an elaborate arrangement of fringed swag and scalloped draperies. Actually, it is the upper half of a border paper, the lower edge of which has been cut off and used to trim the walls. Tester is reinforced with canvas. Yellow, pink, and green motif. Barry & Desmond

Decorative impersonations by seven new wallpaper borders

Above: Paint imitation by a flowered paper. On the beamed ceiling of a provincial dining room, paper strips with rose, white, and blue flowers are an effective and inexpensive substitute for painted decoration which is one of the charming features of this type interior. Barry & Desmond
Even the amateur horticulturist can make flowers grow on his walls by pasting garlands cut from a narrow paper border, in lattice arrangement on a painted or papered background. Barry & Desmond

Nautical is the room, above, in a seaside house with dado inspired by a ship's railing. The "rope" of which it is made is paper. Blue and white, green and white, or green and pink. Barry & Desmond

LEFT: In a classic entrance hall, a paper with urn and drapery design enacts, at slight expense, the rôle of painted frieze. Motif in pinkish mauve, white, black and gray. Mirrored walls. Nancy McClelland

SHIPS of paper with running ribbon motif in rusty brown and black on green divide the walls of the Biedermeier dressing room above into panels, and make cornice and border at base. Barry & Desmond
Before and after—remodeling a Connecticut house

As is shown by the photograph at the bottom of the opposite page and the first floor plan next to it, this Westport, Conn. house, built about 1900, left much to be desired when it was lately taken over by its present owner, Mr. Gustave Ross.

The architects, Howard & Freayre, removed the old chimney to make way for a new stair. A fireplace was built at one end of the living room. The house was considerably enlarged, and a garage and servant's room were developed in a rear wing.

At the top of this page is a view from the living room looking to the dining room. The fireplace end of the living room is shown at the right. Cupboard doors cut in the wall paneling over the bookshelves are in reality inside shutters for small windows.
New glass resigns color in favor of modern cutting
In contrast to the ornate designs of much Lalique glass, many of the latest products of this famous French artist are surprisingly simple. Above, left: Border of cloudy glass in pine cone design, and, next, raised crystal drops like limpid strings of beads. All of the customary size glasses, finger bowls and plates can be obtained in both patterns. Crystal plates in several sizes draw their decoration from shells and stalks of wheat. Lalique glass imported by Khouri.

Curved and the leaning toward elaboration that are creeping into decoration are apparent in the new glass shown at the right, particularly the candelabra. These graceful forms are of clear, heavy glass, the largest of the two-light designs, by George Sakier, combining the rich ornamentation of the present mode with a feeling of motion. The glasses, obtainable in all the usual sizes, are of crystal with straight optic effect and cut crystal ball stems. From the Fostoria Glass Co.

Polka dots, a French drum, stars and moons, dashes and dots—these are some of the engaging motifs used by Walter D. Teague in the modern crystal shown opposite. Drinking glasses in all sizes and a large footed bowl come in the gay drum design at top of page. The glass in the upper left-hand corner can be used for beverages, or as a vase; in the foreground are three striking vases of limpid crystal. From Corning Glass Works, Steuben Division.
WAGING WAR AGAINST THE BILLBOARDS

The billboard era is on the skids. Motorists are discovering that there is no constitutional amendment requiring them to be faced with offensive walls that obliterate roadside views, substituting blatant advice on how to climb hills in high gear and how to keep kissable. So the battle is on, with the women of the country taking much of the offensive.

In the country as well as in the towns, clubwomen are getting after the billboards with ardor such as their mothers mustered against the demon rum in pre-Volstead days. Tired of driving through wooden canyons plastered with garish posters, tired of having the nation's scenic assets obscured by what its perpetrators dignify as "outdoor advertising," the women are sharpening their axes.

This campaign for safety and sightliness is already bringing results. Not only are anti-billboard statutes being added to the law books, but in many parts of the country the billboards are actually coming down. In two New Jersey counties, 3,906 signs came down in a month, even before the present state billboard law became effective. Under the new Maryland law, 15,250 signs came down in the first two days of enforcement. In Pennsylvania, the highway forester forced the removal of 32,225 signs in two weeks. New York state has gone to the length of obscuring offensive billboards along parkways and drives by erecting trellis screens, a proceeding the courts have recently upheld. More states are lining up against the billboards every year.

If these attacks are kept up, it will not be long until anyone desiring relief from ticker tape or electioneers or radio crooners can drive through the country with the assurance that he will not be distracted by lithographs of safer sexes and of girls who smoke and tell. Country roads will bring country views, whether they be of hills and streams or fertile farm lands.

There will be fewer accidents, too, when the billboards are gone. Back-seat driving is enough to contend with; the confusion that billboards make for the driver is too much. The billboards command attention—otherwise they would not be erected. But when the motorist is reading the advertising signs, he can't be watching the road ahead.

One of the factors that is helping to obviate the billboard nuisance is the changing attitude of farmers. Within the last few years the granges have taken up the war on roadside ugliness, and thousands of other farmers have begun to resent the despoiling of the appearance of their land and of their roads to town.

In the past, farmers have been more or less friendly toward the billposters and their products. Sometimes the side of a barn would be painted free if it could be used to advertise pills. Again, circus tickets might be obtained by lending space to gaudy posters of ladies in pink tights. Or there might be an annual rental fee for a series of big billboards.

Today, more than ever before, the appearance of a farm is taken into consideration in estimating its money value; and there is more loss than gain in having the most obvious part of a farm spoiled by ugly advertising signs or smeared with posters that soon become weatherbeaten tatters. Or there might be an annual rental fee for a series of big billboards.

Moreover, the farmer uses the new hard roads more than does almost anyone else. And he doesn't like to have his view obscured, or his sensibilities insulted, every time he visits a neighbor or drives into town. So the farm groups are joining the architects, the realtors, the women's clubs, and the Nature lovers in seeking to restore and preserve roadside sightliness.

Although the billboard has been the poison ivy of the roadsides for scarcely a century, it has ancient roots. In the Egypt of the Pharaohs, papyrus proclamations describing runaway slaves were posted in public places. In Rome, the sign of the bush marked the wine shop, a painted cow or goat showed where the dairymen might be found, and the bakery was indicated by the phallus as a symbol of life or by the crude picture of a mule turning a mill.
By Wayne Gard

On walls facing well-frequented streets, outline pictures of gladiatorial combats served as the theatrical posters of the day.

The Renaissance tavern-keeper distinguished his shop by a colored sign depicting an eagle, a bull, a lion, some other animal, or the head or arms of the king. Later, these figures gave way to comic, symbolic, or other paintings, often executed by the best artists. The merchants followed after the tavern men; the first Rothschild took his name from his father's signboard, the red shield.

In Colonial America, tobacco shops contributed the stoic Indian that remained familiar until the World War, and a New York tavern displayed a picture of a sirloin steak with Shakespeare's words: "If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly." New England signs, however, were more sober.

It was just about a century ago that outdoor advertising became the bane of the highways. The epidemic was bad enough here; in England it was made worse by a tax on newspapers. In the mid-century, guerilla billposters would descend upon a section of London at night, quickly smearing their gaudy sheets upon business houses, lampposts, and even homes. Charles Dickens mentioned one wall "so thickly incrusted with fragments of bills that no ship's keel after a long voyage could be so foul."

Eventually, of course, the billposters were forced to respect private property, and by making their advertisements more pictorial they abated some of the feeling against them. These reforms, however, failed to compensate for their desecration of country roadsides.

The lottery handbills that vulgarized English trees and fences were less prevalent in this country. But in the early 'forties P. T. Barnum began to plaster his portrait and those of his freaks in advantageous places. He was followed within two decades by an army of patent-medicine men who spared no rock, tree, cliff, fence, or barn. Their abuses, particularly the painting of a big rock at Niagara Falls, brought about restrictive legislation in the late 'sixties.

With the application of lithography to billboards in 1880 and the later advent of the automobile and the hard road, the highway sign became a more irksome pest than ever. Voluntary restriction to head off legislative measures began with the formation of a billposters association about forty years ago. Today the Outdoor Advertising Association, (Continued on page 64)
The Gardener's Calendar for October

This Calendar of the gardener's labors 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 leaf, 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.

### Sunday

Having chosen an open aspect and conceived your plan (of a rock garden), you must invariably excavate the soil to a foot or fifteen inches below ground level. You must then fill up through the root holes and grass, and level the ground with good soil and perfect drainage, from the very base.—Farver's "The English Rock Garden."

### Monday

When self-seeded seedlings are found in the perennial border it is a simple matter to transplant them to a preferable situation. For, as the plants are lifted and stored in the winter in a cold frame, in many instances they will be no more tender than any of those of their parents.

### Tuesday

Loosening the soil in the garden is necessary. Allowance is made for a difference of from five to seven days later or earlier close to the still water of the lake. Damp gray morning, N. in., evening, W. O'course, there's mists— an' there's mists. Some sign of the sun nowheres. Lots o' times, seems it, the puriest weather is when it's misty wet. You don't want to. "Ye know the kind I mean—early mornin' fog layin' in the valleys, driftin' thick' an' thin' close to the ground. When the mist shucks an' the sun gets 'em, they can't change nothin' so close as in the past few months will have carried them through the winter in a cold frame. Keep the fragile leaves covered—do not expose them to wind or storms. When the frost is over, they will very rapidly become active. Chose those of their parents."

### Wednesday

If the falling of the leaves marks the season for pruning various plants, you should remove the dead leaves and other material which have been accumulated about the bases of the plants, as those of their parents."

### Thursday

When growth ceased, they should be stored in deep hats and with soil around the roots to keep the leaves still on."

### Friday

1. Cuttings made from newly ripened wood will not only minimize moisture loss for the rock garden, but also minimize damage to roots. Work them up into strong plants and keep them in place now and let them remain there permanently.

### Saturday

1. Old Doc Lemon rather likes damp days "I dunno why it is that some folks are plumb set agin' ev'rythin' in the way o' weather 'cept maybe the rain, and they're as fond as can be of 'em, specially in winter when it hedges ought to be freezein' cold, make ye feel like the last run o' shad. But the ones we git around this time o' year are mighty, mighty different."

### Sunday

1. First Quarter, 6th day, 3 h. 5 m. evening, E.
2. Full Moon, 14th day, 8 h. 18 m., morning, W.
3. Last Quarter, 22nd day, 0 h. 14 m., evening, W.
4. New Moon, 29th day, 9 h. 56 m., morning, E.

### First Week

First Week: Dry, hot and sunny.

### Second Week

Second Week: Rain and much cooler.

### Third Week

Third Week: Sharp frosts, gorgeous weather.

### Fourth Week

Fourth Week: Warmer, with rain and fog.
Quality is the first law — and exquisite flavor is her handmaiden. Where this code prevails over the dining-table, Campbell's Soups are accepted as representative of the highest culinary standards.

They not only conform with every requirement of the strictest table, but they are also recognized as genuinely original creations of the French soup-chef's art.

Preface your next formal luncheon or dinner party with the dainty allure of Pea Soup — each taste of it gay as springtime — each spoonful of it the proof of a perfect hostess.

You will find this Pea Soup, by Campbell's celebrated chefs, equally attractive and useful for the family table and the children's meals. Its exceptional and wholesome nutriment is richer still when served as Cream of Pea, according to the easy directions on the label.

EAT SOUP AND KEEP WELL

21 kinds to choose from...

Asparagus  Mulligatawny
Bean  Mutton
Beef  Ox Tail
Bouillon  Pea
Celery  Pepper Pot
Chicken  Printanier
Chicken-Gumbo  Tomato
Clam Chowder  Tomato-Okras
Consommé  Vegetable
Julienne  Vegetable-Beef
Mock Turtle  Vermicelli-Tomato

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL
ESMOND ALL WOOL BLANKETS

ESMOND BLANKETS & STEVENS SPREADS are products of CLARENCE WHITMAN and SONS, Inc.

21 East 26th Street, New York

Esmond Baby Blankets are "standard equipment" for new babies everywhere

SCIENTIFIC tests have shown, beyond all question, that Esmond All Wool Blankets made by the exclusive Esmond Pelage® Process are the warmest blankets. To guide you to greatest blanket warmth, the Esmond Warmth Certificate (reproduced above) is attached to every genuine Esmond All Wool Blanket. Look for it when you buy blankets.

But that is not all! Besides producing the greatest warmth, Esmond's unique Pelage Process—duplicating Nature's way of keeping furry animals warm—brings a new softness . . . intimate, clinging, altogether delightful . . . a downy, furry nap that fairly radiates luxury . . . a new richness to the becoming colors of these Esmond All Wool Blankets.

You will rest better under Esmond All Wool Blankets. Their night-long warmth, with a complete absence of needless weight, permits that relaxation you must have for truly restful, refreshing sleep.

See the new Esmond All Wool Blankets at all good stores. You will be delighted with their unmistakable loveliness—and their surprisingly reasonable prices.

*Pronounced Pay-lurre

An experiment in the rococo

(continued from page 56)

American art is Mrs. Force's specialty and is therefore emphasized. But a Beaux-arts abstraction and a Greek marble live in harmonious juxtaposition to Victorian vases and canvases by such American moderns as Alexander Brook and Henry Schenckberg.

Bruce Buttfield and Robert Locher have aided and advised Mrs. Force in the carrying out and interpreting of her ideas. Mr. Buttfield has assembled the furniture and both he and Mr. Locher have designed some of the modern pieces. Mrs. Force, however, had commenced collecting American before it was known as such, with the result that she had as much for her period rooms many of the finest examples of American primitives and Victorian ornaments to be found.

The rooms must be discussed separately if justice is to be done their special quality. There is the Victorian drawing room for example, done by Bruce Buttfield, the very epitome of stylized Victorian and as delectable and surprising a pot-pourri of color as a Matisse canvas or the flower bed of an old-fashioned garden. The Matisee simile suggested itself because for all that the drawing room derives from Victorian motifs, it is as sparkingly sophisticated and contemporary as a canvas by the celebrated French modern.

DRAWING ROOM

The delicate blonde colors of an Aubusson carpet are repeated in the walls, hangings and furniture. If one of lemon yellow, wall with a floral frieze, sumptuous curtains of sky blue satin trimmed with pearl fringe, sofa and upholstered chairs in pale shades of yellow and beige decorative accessories such as a Blackamoor holding aloft crystal lights which emit a great gift framed mirror, mother-of-pearl inlaid chairs, a modern glass screen decorated by Louis Rouché, and canvases and sculpture by American contemporaries, then something of the creative selection that room displays can be imagined.

Leading off the Victorian drawing room is one of those little surprises in which the Force apartment abounds—a china room decorated by Robert Locher in which reddish lacquered shelves and walls are an effective set-ting for American china.

The bedroom is perhaps the most stylized and surprising of any in its utilization of motifs hitherto regarded as completely démodé. It is in fact a stilt, an opportunity for proving that objects and accessories, lovely by themselves, can, by selective arrangement, form an attractive ensemble.

A curlicued brass and iron bed with painted floral panel inset establishes the note. Seen by itself it might easily have been set down as a late Victorian monstrosity. But with the addition of pale pink embroidered mull curtains and an exquisite quilted pink taffeta spread it becomes gay and sophisticated and entirely in key with the room. The decorative ingredients that compose the rest of the scheme are an opalescent wall paper, black satin curtains on which are appliquéd opalescent ornaments, a gold colored carpet, a mirror dressing table designed by Robert Locher, and Victorian chairs in pale pink and blue.

The doors are a decoration in themselves. The despoiled decalcomania has been revived to form the checkerboard case where ornament becomes functional because in this case the eagle is, of course, an ornament but it is a symbol of the point of view which inspired these rooms.

THE STUDY

The study, which also serves Mrs. Force as a private office is the least stylized of the rooms. Liveliness and the architectural features serve as a basis for the arrangement. A huge day-bed, chairs, pictures everywhere, and convenient small tables have been chosen without insistence on period. To offset the cool north light cast by the skylight, the walls have been painted a warm pink and the carpet is a rich purplish brown. The Venetian blinds and the carpet are a rich purplish brown. The Venetian blinds and the carpet are a rich purplish brown. The Venetian blinds and the carpet are a rich purplish brown. The Venetian blinds and the carpet are a rich purplish brown. The Venetian blinds and the carpet are a rich purplish brown. The Venetian blinds and the carpet are a rich purplish brown. The Venetian blinds and the carpet are a rich purplish brown. The Venetian blinds and the carpet are a rich purplish brown.

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Make it a delightful adventure

House & Garden's Second Book of Interiors can turn your task of redecoration into a charming adventure. It costs but $5 . . . less than the price of two dozen roses for the living room table . . . more than the value of an expensive but ill-chosen rug. Write for this book today. House & Garden, Graybar Building, New York.
FALSE SECURITY

Why rely on questionable antiseptics to remedy questionable breath?

- The damning thing about ordinary mouthwashes is that they rarely possess any deodorant effect.

Consequently those who employ them to conquer halitosis (bad breath) are given a feeling of security that is utterly false. They think that their breath is beyond reproach, when as a matter of fact it is far from it.

When you want to be sure that your breath is sweet and agreeable to others, use Listerine and Listerine only. It has a fifty-year record of successful, certain results.

Repeated tests show that Listerine instantly conquers mouth odors that ordinary mouthwashes cannot hide in 12 hours.

Listerine’s superiority as a mouth deodorant is based on its ability to instantly halt the fermentation of tiny bits of food in the mouth or on teeth surfaces—the cause of 90% of odors. Having thus struck at the source of odors, Listerine gets rid of the odors themselves. As you see, it possesses double action that is swift and certain.

Moreover, that action is pleasant. When you use Listerine there is a clean, agreeable taste in your mouth—no harsh, lingering after-taste that so often follows the use of crude antiseptics.

Keep Listerine handy at home and office. Carry it when you travel. Use it every morning and every night and between times before meeting others. By so doing you will know that your breath cannot offend. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Send for our FREE BOOKLET OF ETIQUETTE—tells what to wear, say, and do at social affairs. Address, Dept. H.G.10, Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.

When you want to be sure—use LISTERINE

THE ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORANT WITH THE PLEASANT TASTE
The Magic of the Right Wallpaper

H ave you a large, dark room? It need be dull and dismal no more. After 45 years of successful experience, the Thomas Strahan Co. has learned how to make big rooms look livable and dignified, and small rooms spacious and interesting. Say "Strahan" to the clerk in your favorite store and you will immediately see the right paper for every room.

Waging war against the billboards

(Continued from page 59)

which dates from 1925, has high- sounding standards which, if adhered to, would keep billboards out of residential areas, prevent their destroying scenic beauty, avoid their becoming traffic hazards, and restrict them to property owned or leased by the companies. But this breast-beating hasn't helped much; in practice, the need for legislation has grown rather than decreased. Although the organized billboard men try to shift all the blame upon the independent or "snipe" signs, most of the offense still comes from the big standard signs.

Today, in many parts of the country, the more panoramic the drive, the more replete with historical associations, the more it is ruined by blatant advertisements. Is there a fine mountain view? Then one must stand upon the top of his car to see it. Does the route pass the birthplace of some noted American? Then one cannot take a snapshot of the house without a foreground of billboards.

WASHINGTON

Take the approaches to a single American city. Washington is advertised as the nation's most handsome metropolis. This year it has been a Mecca for many thousands of Americans celebrating the bicentennial of the birth of the first president. Yet a recent survey revealed 1,278 signs on the approaches to Washington outside the District of Columbia. And this figure didn't include signs attached to trees or buildings.

On the Baltimore turnpike alone, the surveyors found 1,099 signs jammed into 27.7 miles of highway, an average of 39 to the mile. This meant that a motorist was forced to pass a sign every two seconds and that his view never was free from these distractions for as much as half a minute.

Roads in many other parts of the country are just as littered. Indeed, Theodore Roosevelt, who once warned his fellow citizens, "Do not let selfish men or greedy interests skin your country of its beauty, its riches, or its romance," would be appalled today if he could ride along the highway that bears his name and could see how the view has been spoiled by commercial signs.

At present, every state except Wyoming has some kind of billboard law. Most of these laws, however, make little inroad against the nuisance. Only a few, like those of Connecticut and New Jersey, are adequate codes. Nineteen states fall even to ban billboards that obscure the view of curves, intersections, and grade crossings.

Legislative efforts against the billboard, aside from those in the interest of safety, involve either zoning or taxation. In both, although only four states now push billboards back a stipulated distance from public highways, there is a growing movement for such restriction and for the prohibition of all billboards in fixed zones.

Recent court decisions support such legislation. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, a chief-justice ruled that "the laws do not give an action for things of delight," but this attitude has since been reversed. In this country, a federal judge pointed out in 1900 that "the views in and about a city, if beautiful and unobstructed, constitute one of its chief attractions, and in that way add to the comfort and well being of its people." Seven years later, the British parliament authorized the local regulation of billboards.

The most useful legal victory for the opponents of billboards came in 1930 decision of the Indiana Supreme Court. In upholding an Indianapolis ordinance which prohibited billboards within 500 feet of any park or boulevard, the court held it constitutional "to prevent a thing that offends the sense of sight in the same manner as a thing that offends the senses of hearing and smelling." In Massachusetts the regulation of billboards is now authorized by a constitutional amendment.

Billboard taxes have been adopted in fourteen states and are expected in others. These states either license billboard companies, charging on a basis of the number of signs, or impose a tax per sign or per square foot. License fees range from five dollars a year in Nevada to two hundred in Maryland, and taxes on signs vary from twenty-five cents in Nebraska to nine dollars in Connecticut. The United States Supreme Court not only has established the validity of such taxes but has gone further in stating—in a St. Louis case—that "if the city desired to discourage billboards by a high tax, we knew of nothing to hinder."

Public opinion, in addition to pushing legislative restrictions, has been acting directly against the billboard plague. Stickers bearing the legend, "I favor products not advertised on the landscape," are seen more and more often. In Pennsylvania six thousand women have adopted this pledge. In the island of Hawaii the pressure of women consumers has lent success to a movement for the total banning of billboards.

PACIFIC COAST

In the Pacific coast states also, where the abuses of outdoor advertising had become extreme, the weapon of public opinion has been found especially effective. Several areas are entirely free of advertising signs, have been established, and not a few advertisers have removed their eyesores from other places. In 1924 the Standard Oil Company of California removed 1,200 disc signs, valued at more than $100,000, and abandoned outdoor advertising except in commercial districts. Such favorable response greeted this move that officials of the company have had no regrets, even from a strictly business point of view. Several big tire companies have since quit the billboards altogether.

In the last decade, billboards have invaded Europe to an extent that has alarmed Europeans and disgusted American tourists. In France the scene of Francois Millet's painting, "The Angelus," has been desecrated by a billboard. In Germany and Austria, signs are as abundant as billboards are in our country. And in Spain, the mountain of Montserrat, among the peaks of which the
Bring that novel, smart, modern tone to your bathroom, downstairs lavatory and dressing room by modernizing with the new "Standard" Tubular Lavatory. It costs so little now to install this attractive fixture, with frame in Chromard... glittering...non-tarnishing...rustless. It is the last word in efficiency and cleanliness.

With the new "Standard" Tubular Lavatory you can enjoy the distinction of a fixture which will be the envy of your friends and the pride of your family. And at such a remarkably low price, too! Write today for complete details.

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CHEVROLET
is a great convenience for large house-Photo. 41)
holders. It is the warming drawer on roller bearings, switch controlled. Among the electric ranges made by the Florence Stove Company is a fully integrated model, equipped with thermostat for automatic oven heat control. A large, roomy cooking top, convenient service drawer, choice of three or four closed or open type burners and extra large heats are outstanding characteristics of this firm’s line.

Especially useful for small apartments and summer cottages is their new compact range, 11.5 by 11.5 by 7 inches, consisting of a top hot plate and broiler compartment or oven with an adjustable rack to take care of foods of different thicknesses.

Another miniature electric range is made by the Sereko Products Corporation, and requires but 20 square inches of space. The roasting oven is 11 by 12.5 by 15 inches, and the separate broiling oven, 6 by 12.5 inches. As well as larger models, the Roberts and Hartley Stove Company features an apartment house size range, 67 inches high, with three high speed surface units, a specially equipped broiler and crossed oven.

The newest contribution of the Malleable Iron Range Company to the modern electrified home is a practical combination cooking device and work table unite for the average family. Its combined table top and cooking surface provides adequate space for the preparation of foods and saves endless steps. A double convenience outlet located at the back of the working top end of the range permits the use of two appliances at one time.

To meet the demand of limited kitchen space, the Armstrong Appliance Corporation has designed a small, compact range, 37 by 23 inches, that can be supported against the wall by brackets, requiring no actual floor space. It contains four full-sized heating units and an automatically controlled oven. The heating unit of 720-watt capacity has a removable aluminum top which may be used as a griddle. An aluminum waffle iron and toaster are part of the equipment.

A special feature of a large-family range made by the Buckwalter Stove Company is a separate warming closet with 460-watt heater. This stove provides for a family of twelve persons, comes with or without automatic oven control, and, in addition to the regular broiling unit in the oven, contains a heating element under it.

The special clover leaf design of surface units in the ranges of the Ruttenber Electric Company provides high heat for small utensils. A small range made by this company fills the requirements of six people with all the advantages of more expensive, larger models. This range fits into an armoire 31.5 inches high, contains three surface burners and temperature-controlled oven with removable racks.

A special large-family range of the Standard Electric Stove Co. has four large burners with three cooking speeds, and an aluminum-lined oven containing two burners. As civilization has advanced, hot water has played an increasingly im-
portant role. To-day electric water heaters adequately care for this need, providing speedy service for bath, dishwashing, laundry, etc. A complete, self-contained and automatically controlled, 20 gallon capacity electric water heater for household use is manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. This heater provides selection of three water temperatures—low for an average home, medium or high to take care of an extra need for hot water.

For homes not having city water supply, the Edison General Electric Appliance Company has especially designed a portable, electric heater which is operated simply by filling the container, which holds fifteen gallons, and plugging it in any electric outlet. It is equipped with automatic temperature control, heating unit, removable top and expensive faucet.

In the water heaters designed by A. J. Lindemann and Hoeverson Company, the heating element is directly immersed in the water supply. The heaters are automatically controlled by mercury switch contact, actuated by a thermostat. The control can be adjusted to deliver water at 120 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

The line of electric water heaters made by the Walker and Pratt Mfg. Co. heat an abundant supply of water, quickly and economically. Efficiency is assured by immersed heating units. Special care has been given to provide accessibility for cleaning. These heaters are made in four tank sizes, from twenty to one hundred gallon capacity.

Electric, insulated water heaters, automatically controlled, have been designed by the Malleable Iron Range Company. They are of the two-unit type, one unit being located near the top of the tank controlled by one thermostat; the other unit near the bottom controlled by a separate thermostat. Each control and unit is on a separate circuit connected to a hand-operated switch. The lower unit supplies hot water at all times; the upper takes care of emergencies. The heaters vary in size from thirty to eighty gallons. The Gas and Electric Heater Company makes three automatic electric heaters with capacities of twenty, thirty-five and fifty gallons. The heating element in each tank is made up of two sections—one supplying water for dish washing, et cetera, the other heating larger quantities.

A simple type of water heater is manufactured by the Standard Electric Company. Especially designed for a small family, it is controlled by a switch, and when the tank is full of water, the current automatically shuts off. When the water is used up, the current turns on and supplies enough hot water to again fill the tank. The capacity is eighteen gallons.

An automatic heater of high quality, built to furnish a small amount of water speedily, is manufactured by the Safety Water Heater Co. This model has been especially developed for summer cottages. It has a capacity of ten gallons, and the water can be heated to 165 degrees. The same company makes two larger tanks with capacities of fifteen and twenty-four gallons.

Kitchens of to-day cook with electricity

(Continued from page 41)

It must be a special sun that shines on France... nowhere such jewelled gardens, such market carts like huge bouquets bringing their treasures to town, nowhere such Niépce towers turning to bottled rainbows for a million little tables out of doors along the country roads, the twisted streets of Montmarte, the broad sidewalks of the Canebiere... Shut your eyes and think you're there... open them... and you're smiling!... rest in the waking dream of Roman France and let the drifting centuries bring you peace... drop in at your favorite Spa and find the springs of youth renewed at the bottom of the market... go to Pau and ride headlong into health and beauty... take a little cottage in Normandy, Picardy or Alsace-Lorraine and be picturesque on a few francs a day... slide down a diamond peak at Chamonix or in the Pyrenees, up level with the stars... Have Christmas in the snow at Font Romeu or try it à la mode at Biarritz, dressed up in Biscay foam... play on a golden Riviera that makes smart economy its newest game, or take your Mediterranean at its cheapest and quaintest on the little known Côte des Maures... Paris... back where you're always young, gay, chic and charming... Any reputable travel agency will supply an itinerary of your own.

Railways of France

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Wedgwood

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Brook development adds beauty

(Continued from page 51)

flow over, the touching up of narrow sections with round stones of adequate size for creating splashing and foaming movements—in fact, any device for augmenting the mobility, audibility and cheerful sparkling aspect in naturalistic brook development remains the exclusive domain of the artist. Attaching the beauty of Inglisde's rock-work to a natural stream of water presupposes visual sensitiveness and fecundity of imagination. With only a limited volume of water, a very small fraction of an inch error in placing the fall-rocks is going to impair perfect functioning. Particularly the top-work requires the constant personal supervision of every detail, even the discreet use of a finer mixture of cement for ensuring stability.

Left to herself Nature plants a prodigal abundance of wildflowers and plants by the sides of the lakes and streams. Nevertheless, as they are of no comparison with the superior beauty of our cultivated moisture-loving garden inmates, we prefer selecting our plant material out of the great profusion listed now in commercial catalogs. The planting and arrangement of plantations along the Inglisdebrook indicates the owner's desire for perfecting a harmonious combination of the beauty invested in natural rocks with the beauty of the choicest adaptable plant life. In design as well as in form and color there must be contrast and change and as for flowering there must be a continuous alternation from spring until late in fall. Aside from adjacent background plantations of Rhododendrons and Kalmias in semi-shady positions and of those Azaleas which adapt themselves to semi-moist situations in the open sun, the brook-line requires some low-growing coniferous evergreens for enlivening the winter aspect. Among moisture-loving perennials we find quite a number of outright tropical luxuriance in foliage; as for instance the Faulkias, especially Faulkea formosana and F. sieboldiana, both with large massive leaves of a beautiful metallic blue luster. Having their rigidity relieved by the graceful fronds of some nearby Ferns, we enjoy most agreeable contrasts both in habits of growth and formation of foliage.

With ground conditions changing from outright boggy to almost normally dry, the possibilities for the arrangement of rich floral color displays are most propitious. Restricting myself to leading items, the season at Inglisde opens with the beginning of April when the blossoms of the early Primula denticulata, P. acutissima, P. veris and P. rosea grandiflora are unfolding. On boggy spaces we see plantations of the marsh Malvagolds, Calla palustris, bedecked with their rich golden yellow flowers, while on moderately moist sections the upright rosy pink panicles of Sanicula cordifolia and the yellow and orange heads of the Globeflowers (Trollius europaeus and T. japonicus) draw our attention. Soon after the strong purplish-blue of Spireas and the white notes of Iris japonica groupings appear and the blossoms of the Swamp-Forget-me-not, Myosotis palustris, here and there begin to edge the water-lines.

But the real festive arrays down along the Inglisdebrook we enjoy during the month of May, when most of the Iris and Hemerocallis are in bloom, and throughout June when the Astilbes, herbarious Spireas and Japanese Iris are leading items in a gorgeous color gaiety. The late flowering Daylilies—Hemerocallis biflora 'pl. pi. and H. Thunbergii—the deep lavender Faulkea lanecollata and the August Faulkea subcordata grandiflora; in addition to some sprinkling of the hardy midsummer Asters of the Ammthaus type, are among the most reliable color producers. The foliage of Senecio vaticamensis and S. Willoiananus, both arctiicasts along the water-lines in northern states, cannot stand the hot midsummer sun and needs shade south of New York. However, plantations of Senecio ciliatus, on account of their

(Continued on page 79)
Of all the fine things you own Sterling Silver can give one of the greatest pleasures. Its beauty is constant...its value everlasting. Always a symbol to your friends and indeed to your children's children of your appreciation for things worth-while. And there is no lovelier pattern to cherish through all the years than American Directoire...this new design of exquisite, classic beauty and outstanding distinction.
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ROCK WOOL is blown through a hose... into the attic, forming a thick blanket over the rooms below... and into the hollow walls. The whole job is done in a few hours — without alterations or disturbance.

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"Home Insulation happens to be a weakness of mine. About six years ago I purchased a so-called "speculative" house and found it was impossible to heat it comfortably."

"I tried oil burners, weather strips, vacuum valves on the radiators. I changed the heating pipes, tried wall board — all to no avail. No matter how hot the radiators got the rooms were so draughty it was always uncomfortable."

"After intensive study of all kinds of insulations I decided to try, as a last resort, Johns-Manville Home Insulation. As a result my house is easily heated and I save 20% in coal. In the summer the bedrooms on the second floor are much cooler than they were before."

"My house is warmer and I find a saving of 25-30% in the gas bill."  East Providence, R. I.

"Our house is tile construction, English type, story and a half with a slate roof. Summer heat on the slate made the bedrooms almost unendurable and in cool weather these rooms were ten to fifteen degrees colder than the lower floor."

"Now our bedrooms are almost as cool at the lower floor in the summer — much cooler than the majority of homes — and the upper floor maintains the heat in cooler weather, so that we are absolutely satisfied with your insulation."  Hamden, Conn.  Saylerville, R. I.

"Saved 30% first two years — greatest improvement in modern building."  Baltimore, Md.

"Third floor now about as cool as other portions of the house in summer. In winter the house is much warmer — results far exceed our expectations."  Hartford, Conn.

"The average outdoor temperature Saturday was 96 degrees and my house at the highest was 81 degrees, so you can see what advantage we receive from the insulation in hot weather."  York, Pa.

"It reduced my fuel bill from $840 to $268."  Providence, R. I.

"Results have been splendid! I have heated my house by gas as cheaply as I did with coal and in summer it is as cool upstairs as down. I would never consider buying or building a new home unless insulated by Johns-Manville."  Beacon, N. Y.

"My average consumption of oil for seven years prior to installation was 3,257 gallons. The next two years after the insulation was put in it was 2,604 gallons."  Providence, R. I.

"On a hot day the temperature of the house is about 10 degrees cooler than out of doors. My winter heating bill is 20-22% lower. I am an enthusiast for insulation."  Middletown, N. Y.

"Since insulating my home is from 10 to 20 degrees cooler than outdoors in summer. The Gas Company estimated the cost of heating my house at $325. The actual cost for the full heating season with insulation was $165."  Pawtucket, R. I.

"Reduced the cost of heating my home with gas from $200 to $90. Last year it cost only $120."  Pawtucket, R. I.

"The apartment has been about 11 degrees cooler this summer than last."  Toledo, Ohio.

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amazes 20,000 Home Owners

Revolutionary Johns-Manville development sets new standards of home comfort... winter fuel bills reduced 20 to 35%... rooms 8° to 15° cooler in summer

HAVE you rooms which are cold and draughty and hard to heat in winter... intolerably hot during summer... are you interested in cutting your fuel bills this winter 20 to 35%... and permanently freeing your home from weather discomforts?

More than 20,000 home owners are today enjoying a new standard of year-round home comfort, never before possible... because patient Johns-Manville scientists made three astounding discoveries.

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Do you realize that the walls of your house are hollow? That only a thin barrier lies between upper bedrooms and attic? In winter, heat passes out through this sieve-like construction at an astonishing rate. Comfort is lost, fuel wasted. In summer, heat comes in... upstairs rooms, particularly, are stifling.

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An amazing "wool" blown from rock
No known insulation material would do... a new product, rot-proof, fire-proof and permanent, was necessary. They perfected "Rock Wool"... an amazing silken wool... blown from melted rock under terrific heat... an insulation material astonishing in its efficiency.

Then these engineers made their third and greatest contribution... a pneumatic process of tightly, thickly, permanently packing this new thick insulation into those hollow walls and attic spaces... even in houses already completed!

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Almost unbelievable, isn't it? Blown through a hose, directly into place. No alterations. No disturbance to your family. The whole job done in a few hours. And presto, a thick blanket of rock wool protects your home forever.

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During sweltering summer days and nights, rooms that are 8° to 15° cooler... upstairs bedrooms where refreshing sleep is possible.

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Johns-Manville Home Insulation is one thing you pay for as long as you don't have it—in fuel bills that are too high!

You stop paying for it only after you get it. The fuel savings return your investment very quickly... after that it's a clear saving, year after year. And, of course, you can purchase on a liberal deferred payment basis—and pay out of savings.

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An expert chooses five-score daffodils

(continued from page 28)

though they only produce one flower, that flower usually is of great quality.

First, considering division "A," the yellow trumpet class, I think that every connoisseur will agree with me that King Alfred should be the keynote of this group. Although there are many of its seedlings available, as regards gracefulness, perfection of type, and color, King Alfred still holds its own and will do so for a long time.

At the same time I think that a dozen or so Golden Spur should be included, provided it will grow for you. It is early and one of the nicest for naturalizing. As third of the standard varieties, I propose Emperor. It is a good cut flower, late and the parent of many good seedlings.

For the newer varieties the choice is more difficult. I submit six, each of which is quite outstanding. Alasum, the earliest to flower, looks like a very refined King Alfred, but is ten days earlier. Chrysuta is extremely late. I recommend Duendel for those who appreciate size. Tresserve for a large, light yellow that is unsurpassed as a cut flower for bowls and baskets. And Waveren's Giant because it is the darkest golden yellow we have.

As regards the rarer varieties, my first choice is Mount Royal, more substantial than any other yellow trumpet, a particularly well-formed flower with a large spreading trumpet. Stantundam, which is listed by several growers this fall, is very early and despite its large size, very graceful. Dioptis, my third choice, is considered by many experts as the best of the super-giants. The perianth is often six inches in diameter, and the whole flower is beautifully proportioned.

White Trumpets

White trumpets, the next subdivision, have always been a great favorite with our firm ever since we brought out Madame de Graaff named after my great-grandmother in 1881. I think that since this was the first Daffodil to sell at a high price, it should be included in this collection, were it only for its historical interest.

Along with it, I propose Alice Knights and W. P. Milner, both charming varieties for the larger rock garden. These three have been grown in our Leydon nursery side by side for about fifty years.

Among the newer varieties I would select Madame Kreilich as most graceful Daffodil; President Carnot, introduced by us in 1923; and Jungfrau, often called the white King Alfred.

Just next is one of the late Mrs. Backhouse's introductions. It has very fine proportions and the trumpet has a distinct pink frill. Now that the stock of this variety is larger, it should be included in every collection. La Vestale is one of the most beautiful and purest Daffodils I have ever seen and I propose it definitely to the much overrated Brenhibel. One of the varieties which is on the borderline of white trumpets and giant Leedsh is Eva, a most graceful flower.

As the three outstanding novelties in this class, I mention in the first place the famous pink Daffodil, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse. The flower is beautifully proportioned and the long, fluted trumpet is colored pink. Rockwell describes it as apricot-pink, changing to shell-pink. With a little hesitation I call it a good pink, but with a hot sun for a day or two I should not be so sure. As second, I mention that most interesting Johnstone seedling, Mrs. John Bodger. Mrs. Bodger picked this flower out as the most promising of a few thousand unmarked seedlings and, after years of growing it in this country, I believe she is right. The foliage of this variety is short and of a unique bluish green, which makes the plant most attractive for the larger rock garden.

The flower opens up pure white, which is a very rare quality. The third, Ada Finch, is one of the very earliest to flower and has a very bold appearance. It was first shown in 1927, and in 1930 it received the much coveted First Class Certificate.

The Bielikos

The third subdivision is the bicolor class. Of those I should choose the standard varieties Victoria, Spring Glory and van Waveren's Giant, though the latter is not a bicolor nor a yellow trumpet. It is quite, however, with the lovers of size, and for that reason we might overlook its color scheme. Among the other varieties, I marked Glory of Pascali, a bicolor; I think Duke of Bedford, though this resembles Spring Glory too much, and Weedrille Perfection. Of more recent introduction are Jefia, a most graceful flower of the King Alfred type, and Sylvanite, a late variety. In the novelty class I saw only one of great distinction, Robert E. Lee, introduced in 1929. It has all the form and substance, and the only drawback, the shortness of the stem, is more than counter-balanced by the beauty of the pale golden-yellow trumpet with its attractive frilled edge.

Although the greatest improvements of recent years undoubtedly have been made in the next two divisions, the Incomparabiles and Trumpet, it is in these that there seems to me to be the greatest room for new hybrids. Some indication of what can be done is shown by my recent acquisitions. Flaming Torch and Lady Keystone.

Flaming Torch has rather a poor perianth but a long, flame-orange trumpet, much like a Golden Spur, and Lady Keystone has a very deep red cup, offset by a pure white perianth. In my ideal collection I should pick as standard varieties for the medium class the Incomparable varieties, Sir Waksin, Whitewell and Will Scarlet. I should like to include Homespun, but the dreaded mosaic is so prevalent in all the seedlings I have grown that I hesitate to recommend it. It has, however, a very distinct type and until some of the novelty come down in price there is nothing to take its place. Of the medium-priced novelties I shall mention Bernardina, that most graceful flower; Cresciss, which is now within everybody's reach; and Gal-

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The gracefully curved drawer fronts of the bureau and tall chest are of solid mahogany—cut to shape from very thick mahogany planks. The side rails of the bed are fastened with old-time French bolts. The frame is solid mahogany and the headboard is intalled with bolly and laminated with flame figured mahogany.

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THE MILLS HOUSE & GARDEN
An expert chooses five-score daffodils

(Continued from page 70)

among the lower priced varieties. Mi-Careme is a bold and showy, very early variety, and Stella Pratt, one of the highly colored, strong growing Backhouse seedlings, which should be a good seed-bearing parent. As last I shall mention Yeka, which Rockwell so aptly compares to a Trillium. It is a very difficult task to pick the three outstanding novelties. I have so many “s’s” in my notebook, and so often do I see marks of good and extra that the best I can do is to close my book and sit back and think what I should like to have in my own garden. I first think of John Evelyn, which is and always will be one of the finest Daffodils. No more perfect balance in both proportions and color can be produced. I know the color of this cup might be a shade deeper, the white of the perianth whiter, but, nevertheless, I think that, along with King Alfred, it will stand out above all other varieties for a long time to come.

More Novelties

As second choice, I should select Francis Drake, because of its bold coloring. It is impossible to describe adequately the beauty of a bed planted with this variety. The pure white perianth is of unusual substance; the cup, which is wide and deep, is golden yellow at its base, changing gradually to a band radiating at the densely frilled edge. Furthermore, it is very early and can easily be forced. Finally, many names come to my mind. There is Florida, an informal flower; Jo-cunda, of unusual coloring and refinement; L’Aiglon, outstanding among hundreds of fine varieties; but the flower that most appealed to me this year was Orange King, a Backhouse seedling of 1927. It is a medium late variety with a perfectly overlapping perianth and a very wide, deep cup. The perianth is light creamy yellow; the cup is chrome-yellow at the base, changing to very vivid flaming orange extending in a broad band half an inch down outside and in from the rim.

In division III, the Barrii, the standard varieties are Seagull, Red Beacon and Red Chief, unless you want to start at the beginning and include Barrii conspicuus. The newer varieties should include Alcida, a striking flower but rather formal; Fire-tail, a Crossfield seedling unsurpassed for cutting; and Mrs. Barci, a most attractive flower of Dutch origin. Sunrise is one of the earliest to flower and has that rare orange coloring of the petals which is so attractive. Add Shackleton, a vigorous grower with a broad, pure white, reflexed cup of chrome-yellow, shading to orange-scarlet along the margin. For prolonging your flowering season, some Frau Margaret Hohmann, the very latest of this class.

For the three outstanding novelties I suggest Fiorello, which has a broad, petalized perianth of unusual substance and a pure white color in contrast to the heavily frilled soft orange cup; Eidalin, a Poeticus-like flower with the deepest red cup I have seen; and Peggy de Graeff, one of our largest and most refined seedlings.

It will be noted that in classes II and III and in the next class, the Leedsii, I have not given separate lists of the subdivisions, but have given varieties belonging to both. With the constant crossing between the groups the borderline between these subdivisions is not nearly as clearly marked as it was in 1910 when the classification was arranged. Though I should be loath to depart from this classification which has worked so well, it would take me too far to mention a dozen varieties for each subdivision, though of course this could be easily done.

As standard varieties for the Leedsii I shall give this time some newer varieties, since I consider the old ones, such as White Lady and Mrs. Langtry, obsolete and the newer ones are easily available. I should suggest Lord Kitchener, Hera and Arion, three very distinct types. They are very cheap and lend themselves remarkably well to naturalizing.

Of the newer ones I shall mention Louis Capet, a dainty little flower of perfect conformation; Mrs. Nette O’Melveny, a “dancing” Daffodil with pure white perianth and a light yellow cup with orange pilocote. Delaware has a unique quince-colored cup, and for curiosity’s sake I mention Grand Conwy which has been called a Cartus Narcissus because of its long twisted petals. As last I propose that beautiful flower, Silver Star, one of my favorites. Among the higher-priced varieties there is Radi, quite unique because of its large flat cup with radiating yellow and white stripes; Veronica, with a flared upturned-tipped cup; and Leedsii I shall give this time some new ones, such as White Lady and Old Lady, because the price, two hundred dollars each, is prohibitive. When it is more plentiful, it is bound to become very popular.

The Little Daffies

The next two divisions, V, the Triandrus hybrids, and VI, the Cyclamineus hybrids, should be planted in as great a variety as possible. Among the medium-priced Triandrus hybrids available in this country, I think Agnes Harvey and Mrs. Alfred Pearson are the finest, with, of course, charming little Queen of Spain which does so well in the rock garden. Outstanding among the slightly more expensive are my own seedlings, Moon-shine and Pearly Queen. They are larger and require a different setting than the smaller types. Since the Cyclamineus hybrids are very scarce, the only available examples seem to be February Gold and March Sunshine. Both are extremely early and with us are the harbingers of the Daffodil season.

Division VII, the Jonquilla hybrids, has always fascinated me. Though the true Jonquilla belongs in class II, I shall mention it here, since I should like to see it planted with some of its hybrids. It is, of course, very late, but that is one of its attractions. The single and double forms of it are quite

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An expert chooses five daffodils (continued from page 71)

plentiful now, but one must be sure to get the true type with flowers not more than half an inch across and rosy-purple foliage. Then, of course, you should have some of the Odorata Campanellata types of raggedness, the single type, and Pleione, are the best. There are many variations in the singles such as giganteus, maximums and others, but one of these is in the poeticus group and many hybrids in Holland are working with them. Cheerfulness, the double Elvira, is most attractive and a welcome addition to the naturalizing mixture.

The flowers have a certain stiffness which makes them less attractive for forcing. There are, however, two very beautiful novelties in this class, Glorious and Golden Perfection. These two indicate what can be done with the Poeticus group. Many hybridizers in Holland are working with them. They give a very clear, cool and moist climate and will not flower under other conditions.

The division IX, includes some of the charming rock or miniature Daffodils which are more available in this country, although still not as popular as the very early varieties. They should be planted in almost pure sand in a dry, well-sheltered position. Triandrus athens and Jonquilla would partial shade and a light, gritty soil and should be given a well-drained position.

And now a few hints to the amateur grower: Round bulbs cost about 25% less than the big double nodet bulbs generally offered and are just as good to start a collection with. They produce only one flower per bulb, but that flower is usually of a very fine quality. To the second place, remember that the white variety can easily be forced for house culture. A small greenhouse or even a sun-room is sufficient, since Daffodils should never have more than about 55 degrees Fahrenheit. In doing this one can easily have Daffodils from Christmas on, and if the bulbs are replanted, certain potted bulbs can be had for next fall and in two years will flower again in the garden.

In the third place, after having laid the foundations for a collection, some of the smaller varieties can be purchased and will not suffer with a corresponding setback in growth. On our commercial plantings we lift the Poeticus group every two or three years in order to get larger and stronger bulbs.

The double Daffodils, division X, have always been a bone of contention. Some people have always wanted to be in the majority, whether you like them or not, I should include a few varieties. The Pearl, uniform, creamy white; Argent, white and golden yellow; and Dulcimer, light yellow, are all very cheap and will do very well, although they are not so attractive as the rest. Among the new varieties there is the very early Twink, yellow and orange, which is very well grown; Swarajeeva, a pure white double Leccii: and Indian Chief, not beautiful, but a good show flower. It is about three times the size of other double Daffodils. Back- house seedling but named and introduced by me in 1927. When first flowered, I was inclined to discard it, but later on when grown to a big Daffodil show in Harleem, it then transpired that the commercial growers in Holland liked it very much and the first editions of the catalog were very short. It will, however, never be a commercial flower, and I doubt if it will appeal to the connoisseur. Mary Copeland, beautifully proportioned, flowers with white and reddish orange petals, is my favorite in this class. Daphne, the double Poeticus group, has a golden border, extensive and commercial qualities. It flowers very early. THE DOUBLE WHITES

The very last Daffodil to flower in my collection is Albus plenus odoratus, the "double white" of our English friends, which is said to be one of the most beautiful of all hybrids and is available in this country. The variety is, of course, the old Pheasant's eye, which I have seen, but Rupert Brooke, among the newer yet comparatively cheap varieties, is another variety which I have seen; Rupert Brooke, among the newer yet comparatively cheap varieties, is another variety which I have seen.
Garden houses, past and present

By Henry B. Raymore

During the last half century or so we have witnessed a curious cycle of development in landscape architecture. We have swung, in our choice of styles, from the highly romantic, imaginative work of the mid-Victorian period, through a phase of bare formality and pale copyism which engaged our attention during the early nineteen-hundreds, to what we have now, a much freer and more intimate type of work. This transition is really not so curious as may at first appear. Life and customs have changed, and art, which is the expression of life and customs, must change too. Romanticism decayed, and in its place arose a stiff formalism, which in turn has been succeeded by realism and a general loosening of restraints.

No single element of the landscape scheme typifies this change so well as does the garden house. Always in our gardens there have been buildings, and in each age and style those buildings give forth the character of that style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. We need not, at this time, trace the evolution of garden buildings from the time of early Egypt and Chaldea, through Greek and Roman days, the cloistered style and the life which evolved it. The Regal Lily

TRULY, the Regal Lily is the fairest of them all. Easily grown, perfectly hardy, it loves sunshine and loam. "Chinese" Wilson, its discoverer, described it as "crowned with several large funnel-shaped flowers more or less wine-colored without, pure white and lustreous on the face, clear canary-yellow within the tube, and each stamen tipped with a golden anther... In the cool of the morning and in the evening the air is laden with soft, delicious perfume exhaled from each bloom—a veritable fairyland... The first requisite is to plant healthy bulbs."

89 Blooms From a Single Bulb Is Unusual. But Scheepers' Quality bulbs are unusual because their superior quality and health are assured by Scheepers' standards. (Over a hundred Highest Awards in Competition for Superior Merit.) In the past the higher cost of our true type Regal Lilies has limited their planting to connoisseurs. Now, we offer, for planting this fall, largest size, First Quality Selected bulbs of Lilium Regale (the same quality that produced the above picture) at 75 cents each, $8 per dozen, $60 per hundred—less than half their former price. Smaller bulbs may be had at correspondingly lower prices.

If you want Regal Lilies at their best, true type Lilium Regale, plant Scheepers' Quality Bulbs. Note: THE TIME TO SAVE, BY BUYING QUALITY BULBS. Prices in our entire bulb list have been revised to pass along to our patrons great economies. The same superior quality is guaranteed which has identified our house as the source of supply for so many of the most discriminating owners of private estates for over a quarter of a century. Take advantage of the opportunity today to make your own garden more beautiful for years to come. Send your name to receive 1932 Price List. Send us list of your fall bulb wants, and plant highest quality at today's extremely low prices.

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New York City Offices: 522 Fifth Avenue
Daffodils, Tulips, Hyacinths, and all Flowering Bulbs
BULBS for Autumn Planting

Difficulties are most desirable to grow in your garden for their general effect, as well as for cutting to decorate the house.

Prices are lower than for many years. Why not take advantage of this opportunity to plant a few bulbs in your garden this fall? All Bulbs are grown on our own Farm.

Six Fine Daffodils

CONSPICUOUS—Perianth pale yellow, short darker yellow cup, 
\( \frac{1}{2} \) inch deep. $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100.

EMPERESS—Splendid tricolor Trumpet variety. White wings and yellow trumpet. $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100.

LUCIFER—Perianth clear white, cup chrome-yellow, orange-scarlet suffusion. $1.50 per doz., $8.00 per 100.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH—Perianth clear white, cup soft primrose-yellow. $1.50 per doz., $8.00 per 100.

SIR WATKINS—Perianth primrose-yellow, yellow cup, flushed deep yellow. $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100.

VANILLA—An excellent Giant Trumpet variety. Bud trumpet of deep yellow, paler perianth. $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100.

Special Collection Offer—10 Bulbs each of the above 6 varieties ($6.00). 10 Bulbs each of the above 6 varieties (10 Bulbs). $12.00.

A Garden Full of Daffodils—50 Bulbs, Now $2.50.

This is our Special Mixture of Giant and Medium Trumpet varieties, taken from 10 named varieties, grown at our Nile-Front Daffodil Farm on Long Island.

Call at any of our stores, or mail your order to any New York Store.

Our 1923 Fall Bulb Catalogue sent on request.

Garden houses, past and present

square, or octagonal, but the "embellishment" (a word dear to writers of the time) was carried to such heights that it often reached absurdity. Crooked branches were artfully entwined to form heart shaped, diamond shaped, or other widely patterned figures, between the upright supports. The under side of the roofs were ornamented with arabesques in color, probably rather good at the time, but now dull due to the charming indigo lines. Two-storied affairs serving both as summer houses and as "prospect towers" from which a more distant view was to be had were not uncommon. Elaborate thatched roofed ones with quarters for doves were frequently built.

With the coming of cheap mill work, this age of simple romanticism passed gradually into the jigsaw age, about which the least said, the better. What remains of this dark age of American architecture is sufficiently shocking to us now, without having to contemplate a world which contained little else. Today we can at least pass it by.

BEAUX ARTS DESIGN

Cam came the reawakening. The Modern Decade had passed, money was plentiful, foreign travel had "broadened" our minds and we were ready to do justice to our gardens. Landscape architects and landscape designers had studied abroad and became fashionable, with the result that ostentatious copies or imitations of French and Italian work became much in evidence. Everything that had gone before was considered barbarous.

Nothing was Art unless it bore the stamp of Europe and the Beaux Arts. Here was no place for the rough and ready honesty of the cottage and the summer house. Pergolas of glaring white sprouted everywhere. In their original settings, on the hills of Italy or Spain, they were beautiful and exquisitely lovely. When transplanted to our northern climate, bare of vines, or their equivalent, they lack that intimacy and charm which we now recognize as the natural characteristic of real gardens. Barren, rigidly of line and form and ostentatious display were the characteristics of the time.

Nor was this enough. Soon there came stock patterns in pergolas, to paraphrase a well known slogan, "built by the mile, sold by the foot." I have seen the same motif, from the gardens of Versailles, at San Diego, and New York, and in parks and in city squares. I have seen it carried out in wood, stucco, stone, and once in brick. No wonder it no longer means anything, for it is as bad as it exists here in a garden on Long Island where it is to stand, determines the character of the building we shall use.

In our present day gardening we are striving for a rather different effect than which has been sought in the past. Now for the first time is the garden, and so the garden house, designed for use. In this age of outdoor living it serves as a delightful resting place after toil among the flowers, or as a grateful spot for afternoon tea. Built as a part of the garden scheme, and in whatever architectural style seems best suited to the house and the natural setting, it offers a focal point in the garden toward which our design may be built up. A climactic effect is thus obtained which at the same time re-echoes the really beautiful part of the garden house. No longer do we strive for the embellished seclusion of the summer house, or the cold Classicism of early 20th Century work. Stock designs are taboo, and little attention is paid to the architectural and garden schemes are the prime factors in design.

Gardens houses, past and present (Continued from page 73)
The garden scrap book

ROSES
FOR AUTUMN PLANTING

New roses and rare roses, originated in America and in lands across the seas, are grown in quantity by the producers of the "world's choicest nursery products." Climbing roses, gorgeous in scarlet, in peary pink and in soft yellow. Hybrid Teas of the softest pink, cherry-red, scarlet and gold. Old-fashioned roses that everyone knows. A new folder presenting these roses at greatly reduced prices, will be mailed on request.

Azaleas
Northern gardens may now have an Azalea display equal to the famous gardens of the South. We now have a supply of Azaleas index roses Hybrids, that warrant us in offering extra choice plants at greatly reduced prices.

Rock-garden Plants
A special group of the daintiest and loveliest gems, which will provide a mass of bloom all summer. We will send Twelve plants for $2.50

This price is for $6.00

Trust us to select them.

Some Friendly Suggestions
On BULB Buying and ROCK GARDEN Planting

As for bulbs, doesn't it stand to reason that personally knowing Holland's finest growers as we do, and having bought from them in great quantities year after year, that it insures you getting the finest of quality at prices that are attractive?

As for Hardy Gardens, they are a hobby with one of the heads of Wayside. His knowledge comes from not alone knowing Rock Plants, but also the first-hand building of rock gardens.

So our friendly suggestion to you is, send at once for our Bulb and Hardy Plant Catalog. Planting and cultural directions for each separate plant and bulb are given.

If you have any special problems about planting or growing, feel free to write about them. Our advice costs you nothing. But it may save you many a dollar and insure you greater success.

All Wayside plants and bulbs are guaranteed to be satisfactory. If not, we cheerfully make good.

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America's Finest Plants and Bulbs

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Re-selected
BULBS

Garden Tools given Free with Orders

SHUMWAY's carefully selected, Holland grown, bulbs produce blooms of gorgeous beauty. Largest sizes guaranteed. Priced low for such superior quality.
All-steel Bulb Trowel sent free with each order of $3.50 or more—4 rood garden kit free with each order of $12.00 or more. All delivery charges prepaid.

**SPECIAL**—Fantasy Parrot Tulips, most beautiful new salmon pink, regal edge, good stem. Each 15c, $1.50 per doz., $12.00 per box. 1500 bulbs, 100 of each 15.25

SHUMWAY'S, 118 S. First St. Established 1870 Rockford, Ill.
The rock garden comes of age

(continued from page 24)

On the tops of the walls and immediately behind them can be made pots or soil for the growing of the more miffy alpines and the miniature shrubs and bulbs. The spawly plants on the footways—the Creeping Phloxes, Sedum, Arabis, Aubretia, Draba, and such—should be kept well in hand by clipping back after they have flowered, as in ordinary alpine culture. The alpine plants that can be accommodated on the terraces of such a garden are legion; in fact, they include practically all types grown except those that absolutely require a screen of small stones with underground watering.

The sponsor of these creeping gardens is Ralph Hancock, an English garden architect, who has been making several of these gardens in New Jersey. They are especially applicable to small places. The illustrations show glimpses in the circular pool garden of Mr. Henry B. Bradley, in the old garden of David G. Holmes, Upper Montclair, and in Mr. Hancock's own garden.

A departure in the Holmes garden is the wide paved area around the pools and the development of the east wall into two long stone benches. In the Bradley garden rustic benches harmonize with the stone work.

A selection of plants for paved terraces would include some of the following:

- A. clavennac
- A. 'petiolaris'

Ajuga reptans for a shady path.

Alyssum serpilloides, with pale yellow flowers.

Armeria—the Thrifts—especially A. maritima.

Amaranthus or Sandworts—A. crenatus projects. A. montanum and, for Southern gardens, the Convolvulaceae, A. barbarea.

Arabis alpina in single and double forms and A. alpina rosea.

Asperula odorata.


Drahi, Eritrichium alpinum and E. reniforme for damp walks.

Eos and E. reniforme rosea and G. cerea.

Erythronium cochlearis—T. serpuloides

where the path is damp.


Lochness alpina—Arctic Campion

Macranthemum mutabile and M. reptans, a shade lover.

Mints—Mentha requieni which loves shade and moisture, and Calamintha nepeta.

Poppy alpina, P. alpinum in variety and P. amena.

Saponaria officinalis.

Silene dioica—Autumn Catchfly, for a fall bloomer.

Saxifraga—Saxifraga decipiens, which loves semi-shade, and S. batantii.


Thymes—which thrive under the conditions specified above.

Veronicas or Speedwells—V. rosea, V. reuteri and the sonra form of reuteri and V. pectinata.

Violas in variety.

The rock garden enters its splendid maturity.

House & Garden's fall planting guide

(continued from page 34)

SUNSHINE (Rhus, in variety). Late summer and autumn color. Sweet Sumac (Calycanthus floridus), Fragrant Lilac (Ceanothus, in variety), Thorn (Crataegus, in variety). Valuable in flower and fruit.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Birch (Fagaceae, in variety). Exceedingly decorative trees. Birch (Betula, in variety). Good for lawn or border planting. Dogwood (Cornus florida, and C. florida rubra). Use both varieties. Eum (Ulmus, in variety). Particularly graceful and hardy. Maple (Acer rubrum and A. saccharinum). All other varieties may be planted safely in the fall.

MAGNOLIA (Magnolia, in variety). Early, mid-season and late. Poplar (Populus, in variety). Sweet Gum (Liquidambar styraciflua). Deserves far more general use. Not hardy in Northern Tier. Tulip (Liliumtubiflorum). One of the noblest of all flowering trees, straight and tall.

Stairs are a Hardship

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I'll Tell You How

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Give 5 Minutes a Day

If you will give 5 minutes a day to my wonderful Facial Exercises, you will quickly chase away those signs of age and you will keep them away. These exercises are the most effective way of removing defects because they are the only method which gets to the real cause of the trouble—the hundreds of under-eye muscles whose misconducting through lack of proper exercise causes crow's feet, double chins, etc. to appear.

My facial exercises build up these muscles and keep them young, strong and healthy. If lines are forming under the eyes, keep them away. These exercises are the most effective way of removing defects because they are the only method which gets to the real cause of the trouble—the hundreds of under-eye muscles whose misconducting through lack of proper exercise causes crow's feet, double chins, etc. to appear.

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Notice: This is a new book of color schemes for every room in the house. It is compiled by the editors of House & Garden in collaboration with leading decorators and architects. There are color schemes for every decorative period from the Renaissance to the Modern... Italian, French, English, and American... with special attention to the finest of the Modern styles. It explains the theory of color. It shows how to select a color scheme and build it up to a complete whole. It gives exact definitions of 102 colors.
Brook development adds beauty

(continued from page 66)

large orange yellow flower heads, con-
spicuously strengthened the early fall
effect at Ingleiside, augmented by
the white, lavender, pink and purple
shades of hardy Asters of the Newer-
type, and zinnia-type flowers with
outside of the rockwork.

Approaching toward the end of the
growing season the graceful floral dis-
plays which are made by Anemone
japonica and A. hupehensis, aided by
some few plantations of the Arctic
Daisy (Chrysanthemum arcticum) and
occasional touchings of the dense low-
crowing Aster Mauve Cushion, never
fail to prolong the blossoming time up
to the very last possible moment.

Being looked at by the owner of
Ingleiside as a wholesome diversion from
a strenuous business life, and leisure
time available for brook development
being limited, the work had to proceed
gradually and by sections, with fre-
quently long intervals of forced in-
activity. However, in this case, time
and patience proved valuable agencies
for arriving at the wonderful diversity
which is now manifested by the sec-
tional aspects, especially of the stone-
constructions.

Garden houses, past and present

(continued from page 74)

be considered from both the visual and
the useful aspect. How will they look,
and how will they be used? As an ele-
ment in design they usually seem most
fitting as a terminal to some long axis,
leading, let us say, from the house,
through the garden. Or they may be
placed at the crossing of this axis with
another, minor one. They may be
placed in one corner of a walled or
hedged garden so that from within
a
view across the garden may be had,
which would be otherwise unappreci-
est. Less often they may be incidental
features at the edge of some bit of
lawn or woodland, comparatively far
from the house. They are so used in
much French and English work.

And also the garden house must be
placed so that it may be most useful.
It should never be purely ornamental,
for to be so is but shallow affection.
This question need not bother us par-
ticularly, however, for there are so
many uses to which a garden house
may be put. As a retreat where, if
nowhere else on the grounds, privacy
may be had, as a spot for social gath-
erings, for afternoon tea, for bridge,
or for a respite and chat between sets
of tennis, or as a place for writing,
drawing or sewing, to mention but a
few. These, themselves, suggest where
the building should be placed to serve
best, and, consistently with the canons
of good design it should be so placed.

Waging war against the billboards

(continued from page 64)
castle of the Holy Grail is reputed to
have stood, has had its foot cluttered
with signs proclaiming the virtues of
automobile and safety razors.

The esthetic reaction, however, is
already driving this invasion back. In
Germany, Austria, and Italy, the road-
sides are relatively clean now. By
England, regulation depends upon local
action, but most of the desecrations
of rural scenery and historic buildings
and monuments have been removed.
In France, recent laws protect monu-
mments, for arriving at the wonderful diversity
which is now manifested by the sec-
tional aspects, especially of the stone-
constructions.
Joy is generously blended with responsibility in the business of caring for children. Many mothers have made their jobs easier and happier by having extension telephones installed in the nursery. The convenience is great, the cost small.

A nursery telephone allows you extra time with your children. You can attend to their needs and to household affairs almost simultaneously. You can share in their play, yet always be accessible to your friends and family.

There are other places throughout the house where handy telephones save time and steps, day and night. On your writing desk. By your bedside. In the pantry. In most of the often-used rooms.

Life is more gracious and much more efficient in the home that has adequate telephone arrangements. The local telephone company will help you choose, from the varied equipment available, precisely what you need. There is no charge for this assistance. Just call the Business Office.
People are moving back to Paris... The mid-season openings have filled the shops with the new, the different, the fascinating in Fall fashions... The theater season is just beginning in London... Operas and concerts are about to start at Covent Garden and the Salle Pleyel... The Paris automobile show is always one of October's high spots... There's horse-racing at Chantilly... And, for the artistically inclined, the Grand Salon draws its multitude... All over Europe the pulse of life is quickening... the tempo is swifter... the season is drawing to its height.

This is the time when Bar Harbor, Newport, and Long Island Hamptons yield to Autumn... to a gay houseparty in Scotland... to a partridge shoot at Rambouillet... or to a sunny fortnight of golf at St. Jean-de-Luz... People are moving... moving far from the summer's scene. And whether their October pleasure is found in England or on the Continent, year by year sophisticated travelers elect to go with France-Afloat... the French Line.

Many on board are seeking the swiftest route to England (which the French Line provides, via Plymouth). And a host of others wish to start their autumnal France as soon as possible... even in the shadow of Manhattan. (From Pier 57, North River, to the covered pier at Le Havre, French Line atmosphere gives this extra France.)

There's completeness and courtesy of service (from stewards who speak English)... renowned French cooking... supreme comfort and congeniality on France-Afloat.

This is a perfect Fall for travel. French Line rates are extremely low; and Tourist Class on express liners has been greatly enlarged. Any authorized travel agent will be glad to help plan an autumn trip for you with France-Afloat... French Line, 19 State Street, New York City.
Do you inhale?

A frank discussion at last on a subject that has long been "taboo"

"Let sleeping dogs lie!" So said the cigarette trade when first we raised the subject of inhaling. But dodging an important issue is not Lucky Strike's policy!

Do you inhale? That question is vitally important...for every smoker inhales—knowingly or unknowingly. Every smoker breathes in some part of the smoke he or she draws out of a cigarette! And the delicate membranes of your throat demand that your smoke be pure, clean—free of certain impurities!

No wonder Lucky Strike dares to raise this vital question! For Luckies bring you the protection you want...because Luckies' famous purifying process removes certain impurities concealed in every tobacco leaf. Luckies created that process. Only Luckies have it!

So, whether you inhale knowingly or unknowingly, safeguard those delicate membranes!

"It's toasted"

Your Protection—against irritation—against cough

TUNE IN ON LUCKY STRIKE—60 modern minutes with the world's finest dance orchestra, and famous Lucky Strike features, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening over N.B.C. networks.