New...smart...colorful—the Ideal DeLuxe Oil Burning Boiler is completely encased in a steel, green-enameded jacket. Its modern metal trim and fixtures in glistening chromium finish make it more than heating equipment—it is colorful, attractive basement furniture. Inwardly, it embodies American Radiator’s newest, scientific advances that increase the economy and efficiency of oil as a fuel. Outwardly, it brings new charm to the basement reclaimed for added living area. Write for catalog.

American Radiator Company
816 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. • 40 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.
Branches in Principal Cities

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation

These two new, compact "Standard" fixtures—the Companion Lavatory and Quiet One-Piece Closet—in genuine vitreous china and chromed fittings—make an ideal matching set designed for the downstairs washroom. With them you can convert that under-stairs closet or alcove into a daytime "tidy-up" place. These new "Standard" fixtures are so reasonably priced, that there is no reason for denying your home this added convenience now. Write for catalog.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Branches in Principal Cities

COMPANION LAVATORY OF VITREOUS CHINA $31.00
QUIET ONE-PIECE CLOSET OF VITREOUS CHINA $39.30
Plus Installation by any Qualified Master Plumber
The fewer colds the less risk of

**MASTOID TROUBLE**

Gargle with Listerine twice a day to fight Colds and Sore Throat

In a plea for the prevention of colds, a noted authority makes this startling statement: "Not only mastoid and sinus infections, but bronchitis, asthma, and pleurisy are usually traceable to preceding colds."

Most colds begin in the throat. The germs that cause them or accompany them enter through the mouth. Some lodge there, others travel to the throat from whence they move upward to the nose.

Clearly, one of the major steps in preventing colds is to keep the mouth and throat as clean as possible. That is why the twice-a-day gargle with full strength Listerine has always been recommended.

The moment Listerine enters the mouth it begins to kill germs. As it sweeps over the mucous membrane, it kills outright the millions of bacteria clinging to it. Tests show a reduction as high as 99% of such bacteria. What a protection that is at all times—and invaluable when a cold is coming on!

Controlled tests on hundreds of men and women have revealed that regular twice-a-day users of Listerine contracted fewer colds than those who did not gargle with it. Their colds were also less severe.

The brilliant results accomplished by Listerine in combating colds cannot be expected from harsh, bitter, powerful mouth washes which damage tissue. When a mouth wash irritates tissue, it encourages infection rather than retards it, because irritation makes it easier for germs to gain entrance.

Listerine's success lies in the fact that while highly germicidal it is at the same time safe in action; does not irritate delicate tissues.

Make a habit of gargling with full strength Listerine every morning and every night as an aid in preventing colds. Remember also to avoid draughts, sudden changes of temperature, cold or wet feet, and over-exposure to cold temperatures. Physicians also advise against over-eating and over-indulgences of any kind. Dress adequately for the day, bathe frequently, and get 8 hours sleep. When a cold does develop, get into bed and call your doctor.

A cold promptly treated may spare you years of misery and ill health. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.
PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PRACTICAL THINGS

No house can be slap-dash and be a home. It needs nicety of detail, fastidious attention to line and proportion. Take the rooms pictured on this page, for instance. They perfectly illustrate the effect of sureness of touch in the grouping of ordinary objects.

It reminds us of these infinitesimal new hats. Put them on any old way and they look like so many pancakes. Tilt them just a trifle to one side, and you have—a hat!

The trick is to tailor your house neatly to any one of the best of the current modes. Introduce a different color note—a deft change in arrangement—a new piece or two of furniture, unusual lighting for dingy corners, a few sophisticated accessories, and you have—a home!

Every issue of House & Garden is filled with workable ideas from the best decorators, architects, and landscape gardeners in the country. House & Garden features the important trifles which are so effective in creating a new atmosphere at a minimum of effort and expense. It offers relief for unemployed spaces; tells what to do with attics, cellars, and odd corners. It is an intensely practical guide to practical things.

Take advantage of this special subscription offer by mailing the attached coupon without delay. It will bring you twenty-four issues of House & Garden—twenty-four times twenty-four inspired ideas for your home.

2 years of HOUSE & GARDEN $4

THE CONDÉ NAST PUBLICATIONS, INC., GRAYBAR BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

☐ I am enclosing $4 for two years of House & Garden
☐ I am enclosing $3 for one year of House & Garden

Name
Address

January, 1932

House & Garden is published monthly by The Condé Nast Publications, Inc., 10 East 53rd St., New York City. Entire Copyright, 1932, by The Condé Nast Publications, Inc. All rights reserved. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Greenwich, Conn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Chicago, Illinois. Additional offices, Graybar Building, New York City; Boston; Chicago; Philadelphia; Houston; Dallas; San Francisco; New Orleans. Copyright by The Condé Nast Publications, Inc., 1932. 10 East 53rd St., New York City.
CHOOSE THE STERLING WHICH BEST EXPRESSES YOU

One of these new designs of Towle Sterling reflects your own personality and will harmonize with the furnishings of your new dining room. It will give you a lifelong, gracious companionship of beauty and service.

Which shall it be? OLD BROCADE (at left) its engraved decoration as delicate and charming as its name would suggest. The CRAFTSMAN (center) with all the feeling of old handmade silver refined by modern skill. The SYMPHONY (at right) an harmonious composition of slender graceful lines.

These patterns have all the fine qualities of other well-known ones in Towle Sterling — Lady Diana, Chased Diana, Louis XIV, and others. They are designed to endure, both in their lasting charm and their constant usefulness. Each piece is beautiful in design, perfect in proportion and balance—finished with the most careful precision.

You don't really know a spoon until you have stirred your tea with it. That is why we would like you to meet our Sterling — handle the lovely silver itself—before you decide. Use the coupon.

SEND FOR A TEA SPOON ON APPROVAL

The Towle Silversmiths, Newburyport, Mass.
Dept. 6-21; I enclose 25 cents for a Bride's Approval Showing in ——, pattern, to include a tea spoon, price, the newest edition of Emily Post's delightful "Bridal Silver and Wedding Customs," and an engraving chart of my own initial in three styles. I agree to return the spoon in ten days or send balance of $1.25 for it.

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________
My jeweler is ______________________

THE TOWLE SILVERSMITHS • NEWBURYPORT • MASS.


Get out those old leather jackets and coonskin caps and polish up the old shooting irons, for this month our shopper takes you on a grand hunting trip. Under her guidance you'll stalk the wild accessory through the heart of the shopping district and track the big bargains to their very lair. A bring-'em-back-alive expedition guaranteed to decorate your home with safe and sane trophies. Here's luck and good hunting!

Well sir! after getting the coffee cups, I meandered along to the New Motif, sir! after getting the coffee cups, the supports themselves, the surfaces highly polished. The two foxes are bright little fellows made of metal brushed with silver. Be you hunter, animal lover or just someone who likes to have nice things, I'll be willing to wager my best fur hat these book-ends will immediately capture your affections. Priced at $3.50. The New Motif is located at 128 East 60 St., New York.

A THREE-LEGGED tureen stand led me to a merry chase indeed before I finally brought it down in the Mayhew Shop, located at 603 Madison Ave., New York City. It is now a deeply cherished trophy in my collection of helpful hints for the harassed hostess. This useful and decorative prize was imported to this country from England and its dignified, old-world breeding is evident in every fine line of its sturdy mahogany frame. It stands 22½ inches tall, is 9 inches in diameter and costs $20.

Leaves of white pottery are a botanical phenomenon found, so far as I have been able to ascertain, only in the shopping woods, which when you think what would happen if one should flutter down on some unsuspecting head, is perhaps just as well. At any rate these leaves are gathered by natives and sold for hors d'oeuvres at $3 a leaf. You can get them by writing to Arden Studies, 460 Park Ave., N. Y.

Well sir! after getting the coffee cups, I meandered along to the New Motif, sir! after getting the coffee cups, the supports themselves, the surfaces highly polished. The two foxes are bright little fellows made of metal brushed with silver. Be you hunter, animal lover or just someone who likes to have nice things, I'll be willing to wager my best fur hat these book-ends will immediately capture your affections. Priced at $3.50. The New Motif is located at 128 East 60 St., New York.

A THREE-LEGGED tureen stand led me to a merry chase indeed before I finally brought it down in the Mayhew Shop, located at 603 Madison Ave., New York City. It is now a deeply cherished trophy in my collection of helpful hints for the harassed hostess. This useful and decorative prize was imported to this country from England and its dignified, old-world breeding is evident in every fine line of its sturdy mahogany frame. It stands 22½ inches tall, is 9 inches in diameter and costs $20.
New—the KITCHEN CRUET

At last a device for combining which really belongs in every modern kitchen! A practical and attractive set of 12 clear glass bottles and matching liners to hold any conceivable solid or liquid topic. Blue, green, yellow, white. Price $3.95. Write for your order to

KITCHEN CRUET CO. 238 Park Ave., New York City

ON BLUE SALT WATER


ALLISON & YOUNG

Fredericksburg Virginia

TIDEWATER VIRGINIA PROPERTIES

River Homes and Estates

DUVAL and DE HARDIT

Gloucester Gloucester County, Va.

ANY young girl would find the dressing table ensemble pictured at the right a perfect pet. Made of wood painted white, this set consists of three pieces—the table, which is really a shelf that hangs on the wall, the mirror and the stool, a sort of elongated box, with hinged top, in which cosmetics and the like may be stored. All three are decorated with a red wallpaper border in a rope design. Other colors and paper may be had to order. $15 complete. From The Chints Shop, 445 Madison Ave., New York. The milky white bottles shown in the illustration are $2.50 a set. From Pavel, Inc., 15 West 37 Street, New York.

A pair of bath towels like these are good killing in any man's country, or in any woman's, for that matter. One is dark red, and the other—shades of paganism!—is utterly, uncompromisingly black. You can also get them in chocolate brown and dark blue. You may find startling, but you'll also find them tremendously smart. $86 a dozen. Monogram, 75c each. Au Bain, 751 Madison Ave., New York.

A Lamp of bath towels like these are good killing in any man's country, or in any woman's, for that matter. One is dark red, and the other—shades of paganism!—is utterly, uncompromisingly black. You can also get them in chocolate brown and dark blue. You may find startling, but you'll also find them tremendously smart. $86 a dozen. Monogram, 75c each. Au Bain, 751 Madison Ave., New York.
Cocker Spaniels

To own one of these charming little dogs is to appreciate their winning manner and their natural appealing qualities. They have every-thing that character implies.

All puppies registered in American Kennel Club
ANCHOR FARM KENNELS
318 Glenwood Rd.
Phone 3-0710
Stamford, Conn.

COCKER SPANIELS

All colors. Puppies, youngsters, green stock, Guaranteed sound and healthy. Also Irish Wolfhounds Puppies—all breeds.

INVERDALE KENNELS
Mrs. G. Small, Genp
Greensboro, Towson, N. Y.

Cocker Spaniels

Puppies and Show Prospects

FREELAND KENNELS
Mrs. Agnes Yager, Owner
Louisa Avenue
Long Branch, N. J.

Cocker Spaniels

Beautiful puppies, low as advertised. We have available this fall and this year in all colors.

BENLIFITE KENNELS
Pinegrove, N. Y.

SEAFARER CAIRNS

Beautiful puppies from imported parents, inoculated against distemper. Guaranteed to make good pets. Best quality puppy this year in all colors.

BENLIFITE KENNELS
Pinegrove, N. Y.

Kerry Blue Terriers

Puppies, Youngsters and Grooming Dogs. Foundation stock from no longer owned by Dutchess Farms Kennels.

BLUE DEMON KENNELS
118 Railroad Avenue, N. Y. V.

AIRDALES

Eng. & Am. Ch. Walnut Challenger
By Towsy Mustad Pot ex Warbeck Diamond

Four times Best in Show and sixteen times Best of Breed in America

Eng. & Am. Ch. Authority's Commander
By Broadfield Brigand ex Cumbrian Peggy

Winner of over 200 prizes in England and three times Best of Breed in America

Owner, Mr. Frederic H. Hoy

For particulars write to

HARRY LIVESLEY, LIVESLEY KENNELS
155 Kings Road, Madison, N. J.

Tel. Madison 6-4546

SCOTTISH TERRIERS

Mrs. A. M. Henshaw
College Hill
Cincinnati, Ohio

June to October
Lake Leelanau, Michigan

Dogs of Distinction

Irish Wolfhounds and Welsh Terriers

Puppies for sale by Ch. Halcyon Play Boy, our sensational home-bred and out of champion dams. Also a few young wolfhounds that hold fair to be great show dogs as well as ideal companions.

Dachshunde

Vi. P. Kawaski
14 Cedar St., N.Y.
Tel. Redhook 1-2431
FRIDA VOGEL
201 Western Avenue
North Mahopack
N. J.

Dachshunds sold in type and character, and of excellent breeding.

AIRDALES KENNELS

The best stock, all-animal club, Irish Wolfhounds and English Cocker Spaniels. Inquiries welcome. Write or call.

CH. Aleen, 1404 Main St., Mendon, Mass.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS

Scottie poses personality and character. Their non-precision gives joy and a sense of proportion to all the members of the family...

COLEMEADOW KENNELS

Phone 3-721 Morris Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

BLACKWATCH KENNELS

Scottish Terriers

Affection: 2 Protection

Small dogs, hunted, given expert care.

Daylodge Station
Brown P.O., Pa.

Telephone 2341 Brown

Scottish Terriers

Young stock ready for delivery. Puppies, adults for sale.

LOGANBEE KENNELS

Eldred, Vendoi

WIRE-HAIRED FOXTERRIERS

SCOTTIES

Excellent puppies and adult dogs.

All raised on site. Best stock ready for delivery.

BOSTOR KENNELS

Allen, South Carolina

WRITE TO MANUFACTURERS

FOR FREE CATALOGUES

IREISH TERRIERS

Puppies, 3 months and older, Irish made and of fine type and character. Males $50 to $75. Females $35 to $65. Also older dogs. All through breeds.

Clare Patch Kennels
MICHIGAN

IREISH TERRIERS

Puppies for sale. Excellent stock, all-animal club, Irish made and of fine type and character.

LEONARD W. COOK
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Ohio

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS

Puppies from imported stock.

All Irish made and of excellent type and character.

Granite City Kennels, Reg.

J. M. G. Cronin

D. H. M. D. N. H.
COLLIES
We have an unusual selection of stable and tri-color Collie puppies—best for health, beauty and type.

BELLHAVEN KENNELS
Winners of highest honors at all leading shows in America.
Miss Frances M. Payne, Prop.
Red Bank, N. J.
Red Bank 667

White Collie Pups:
The most beautiful specimens—the choicest stock—of great champion blood. All blue eyes, standy, well proportioned, keen and intelligent. Live prices.
Free Catalogue
Cornerford Kennels
Box T—Salina, Ohio

COLLIES
Cocker Spaniels
Great Danes
All Colors and Ages.
Champion bred at reasonable prices. Please state wants clearly.
TOKALON KENNELS
WEST HURLEY, N. Y.
7 miles from
Kendall

BULLDOGS
Puppies and mature dogs from the best English strains.
G. M. BECKETT
East Haven, Conn.

Boston Terriers
Few choice specimens, both sexes, best possible breeding.
Circular on request.
MASSASOT KENNELS

Superior Great Danes
Finest blood lines Reasonable prices
ALVAREE KENNELS
COPAKE, N. Y.

HARLEQUIN GREAT DANES
Puppies and mature stock at $50.00 up.
Mrs. T. M. Wallace
1365 Astor St.
Chicago, Ill.

Kens. at Libertvville, 111.

The place of the Airedale in the public fancy has been won by many years of high accomplishment. Long ago it was written of him that "he can do anything that any other dog can do, and then lick the other dog." No more clever saying, this, but a sound statement of just about actual fact. Look at English Champion Bonnie Girl of the Earl imported by Mr. F. H. Hoc, and then try to choose some other breed!

Doberman Pinscher
Imported—Trained

MARDALE MINIATURE SCHNAUZERS
One of America's foremost breeders of Schnauzers offers a wide selection of young and growing stock, both sexes, excellent in type, of varying prices—Visitors are welcome.
Dogs can be seen at shows.

WILSONA KENNELS
Will buy your dog, any breed, at $50.00 per month.
Ben H. Wilson, Owner
Rushville, Ind.

PEKES & POMS
Highest Quality, Top-Type PUPPIES
All Sizes
LONGSTONE KENNELS
Dayton, Ohio

ST. BERNARDS & NEWFOUNDLANDS
Best children's companions. Guards for the home. From registered champion stock.
White Star Kennels, Mrs. N. M. Dodd
Mallison Ave. Block north of Piver & Ocean Ave.

NEWFOUNDLANDS
The ideal dog for the country home
WASEEKA KENNELS
Miss E. Loring, owner, Ashland, Mass.

The Ideal Xmas Present
Worthington, Ohio

Puppies In time for Christmas
Guaranteed sound, healthy, easy feeding, fully marked, quality, remarkable, C.C.C. approved.
"RHINEGOLD" KENNELS
-Registered-
4260 Fullerton Ave.
Dorothy, Mich.
"Two Words: Da Type—Headlines Don't Lie!"

Doberman Pinschers
Puppies in time for Christmas

CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVERS
One of America's oldest and best-known breeds

ANTHONY A. BLISS
Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.
Telephone: Wheatley Hills 229

THE DOG MART OF HOUSE & GARDEN
JANUARY, 1933

More dogs for long-time gifts

Imported Dogs

\* Seven Breeds \*

Dobermann Pinschers • German boxers
German Shepherds • Great Danes (Harlequins), Riesenschnauzers • Medium Schnauzers
Dachshunds—Black, Tan or Red seal.

FILL LIST ON REQUEST
Illustrated Book on training all breeds in German and English now available.

MARDALE KENNELS
MRS. I. W. DAVIS, Owner
Skippack Pike, Boyertown, Penna.
P. O. Address: R. D. 3, Norristown, Penna.

SCHNAUZERS
The World's Most Intelligent Dogs

The Ideal Variety, A registered puppy at $50.00.
Von Bismark Kennels
Worthington, Ohio

CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVERS
One of America's oldest and best-known breeds

ANTHONY A. BLISS
Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.
Telephone: Wheatley Hills 229

VERMION CAN'T STAY
in Kennels Made Cosy with New England Cedar Bedding

A carefully made moderately priced kind of just the right texture. Rich in all of those which make up comfort, and deters vermin and makes the rooms cool and clean.

ORDER OF PRICES QUOTED AT ROCKLAND FALLS FACTORY:


New England Cedar Mats are ideal for your kitchen, sunroom, and sun porch. Covered with high-grade burlap or colori.'ed canvas, with or without. Made in both size, color, and material, in water- proofed, unproofed lots.

New England Cedar Mats are ideal for your kitchen, sunroom, and sun porch. Covered with high-grade burlap or colored canvas, with or without. Made in both size, color, and material, in water-proofed, unproofed lots.

ORDER OF PRICES QUOTED AT ROCKLAND FALLS FACTORY:


New England Cedar Mats are ideal for your kitchen, sunroom, and sun porch. Covered with high-grade burlap or colored canvas, with or without. Made in both size, color, and material, in water-proofed, unproofed lots.
More dogs for long-time gifts

- To the Samoyed is accorded the unique distinction of being the only Arctic breed to win widespread public approval in more temperate hands. With us, as in his native northern Siberia, he is a fellow of many abilities—playmate, guardian, sled-and-harness dog for the children, all-around family companion—in fact, a canine paragon in a white fur coat. You would look far indeed to find a better dog friend than a typical "Sami" like Ch. Tiger Boy of Norka, here shown, one of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Reid’s splendid specimens.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
5TH ANNUAL
1934 DOG SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 13
221 West 42nd Street, New York City

The New, Improved Plucking Roller and Hairdresser, 15 pounds of fresh or canned meat in feed, too easy to use, handy checker form, two sizes. Get some now before the price is raised. Send 50 cents for BIRDCAFE menu. Wire立体. Wire立体. Wire立体.

Geiser's Big Leghorn Chicks
Our Famous "Kerlin-Quailty"
Strictly Jersey milk-tested birds.
SCHOOLS OF HOUSE & GARDEN

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

GARDNER

Moved to 156 East 70th Street, New York

Mary Maasland, Principal.

BRANTWOOD HALL

Represented in leading circles for wo-

men. Due to its fortunate location, in

the country, far from N. Y. City limits, the school affords excep-
tional opportunities in education, sports, moral and cultural influences.

Lawrence Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Brooklyn 2130

SCOVILLE SCHOOL

College Preparatory and General

Courses

mer:AM. A. BYTEL, Principal

Garden City, Long Island, New York

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL

A Country Boarding School


St. Mary's Hall

on the

Delaware

Cathedral School for Girls

Miss Maria C. Good, Headmistress, Orange, N. J.

MISS BEARD'S SCHOOL


The schools advertised in this section will gladly send you their literature.

GRAY COURT


JESSE CALLAM CRAY, Box 32, Stanford-on-Sound, Conn.

Edgewood Park

JUNIOR COLLEGE

Merges Bishopsthorpe and St. James

A Junior College and college preparatory school for young women. College and preparatory courses in the liberal arts, literature, and music. Music, Art, and Drama. Est. 1903. Thirty girls. Board, tuition, room, washing, swimming. M. H. Reaver, Ph.D.

Box H, New Bedford, Mass.

LARSON SCHOOL

College and secretarial courses preparing young women for life in the present-day world. One year to two years. Young men secretarial training. Mid-year entrance. Cultural hosts at 

home. College preparation. College courses in cooking, dressmaking, and sewing. Box B, Merry Hall, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Marian W. Hinklen, M.A., Miss Louise M. Scutt, Box H, Wifford, Conn.

Mid-term Opportunities

Are you entirely satisfied with the present school arrangements for your children? Have they made the progress you hoped they would? Have they settled down to the regime of school life or do they seem discontented and restless, uninterested in their work?

Perhaps a complete change, even going away from home for the first time, would do your child a world of good. Perhaps he, or she, needs something to sharpen his sense of competition—for competition plays such an important part in any school life.

You may not have realized that many of the best schools will accept students after the first of the year. If you were unable to make your decision this Fall, it may suit your plans perfectly to consider a Mid-term enrollment at this time.

Call or write, to House & Garden's School Bureau, 1930 Graybar Building, Lexington at 43rd Street, New York, and be guided by the extensive knowledge based upon investigation of the schools advertised in these pages. The advice is yours merely for the asking.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

LOW-HEYWOOD

A School of American Ideals in a Countryside of American Traditions

Mrs. Russell Houghton, Box M, Cooperstown, N. Y.

BEAVER COLLEGE


MISS WRIGHT'S SCHOOL


MISS SAYWARD'S

A College Preparatory School for Girls


LINDEN HALL

127 Girls

150 acres of natural beauty. English courses, Latin courses, and thorough training in music and art. For girls. Est. 1824. Box 105, Lincolnia, N. J.

On your next visit to New York, you might stop in to discuss with us your educational problems. Our information can be so much more specific . . . our advice so much better—If you can tell us in person your requirements for a school.

These Schools Will Give Special Consideration to Letters from Readers Who Mention House & Garden's Name
The right boy + the wrong school = one long nightmare. If you are not careful you may never get away from a bad school experience.

"On the job" means your own thorough investigation of schools—their principles and practices; not trusting to the advice of some "Old Grad" whose beloved Alma Mater may have changed for the worse in the last thirty years; not giving too much credence to the advice of parents whose sons are totally unlike your own Bill.

The way to go about a thorough investigation of schools is to look over those advertised here, and to send for the catalogues of the ones you think might best suit the needs of your son. Then study them with care, and, finally, visit the schools you like best yourself.

Remember this: not every fine boys' school is advertised here. It can be a nightmare.
BOYS' SCHOOLS

ROXBURY

A Boarding School for boys, featuring 1st. class instruction in small groups and personal in touch with each student. A large faculty of skilled teachers, including for every six boys). Scholastic advancement on scholastic ability and application permitted. Regular and healthful school life, including sports and non-academic activities. Write for illustrated catalogue.

A. O. SHERIFF, Headmaster
Chesterfield, Conn.

Worcester Academy

A Forward-looking School of Proven Excellence

Lawrence Academy

At Groton, Mass.

Prepares Boys for Any College

Clark School

Hanover, N. H.

Prepares for Dartmouth Certificate and Other Colleges Privileges

Address Frank G. Morgan, Ph.D., Hanover, N. H.

STEARS FOR BOYS

In the Picturesque New Hampshire Hills

Preparation for College and Scholarship Activities


F. H. STEARNS, Director

Fishburne Military School

22nd Year

Patty accredited. Stresses Leadership and In

cluded Physical Education and Athletics. All


STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY

Prepares discipline training equipping young students for the academic excellence. College graduates 21 years in Military Education. All sports. Write for catalogue. Bill F. Russell, Box 40, Staunton, Va.

Severn School

Country boarding school for boys. Ideal location near Annapolis. Prepares for College, West Point and Annapolis. Emphasis on work and leisure, including sports. Students taught how to study. Water sports, baseball, basketball, etc. Bill F. Russell, Box 40, Staunton, Va.

If you are looking for The Best School for your child, your search will be simplified...your requirements satisfied...by the use of these advertisements.

TENNESSEE MILITARY INSTITUTE

is a military educational institution, preparing for college and military training. Emphasis on leadership, Sports and athletic training. A home away from home. Catalogue. Bill F. Russell, Box 40, Staunton, Va.

Fresnal Ranch


PALO VERDE Ranch School


DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS

Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent


The training is educative and practical, developing Poise, Personality and Expressional Power of voice to those in professional life and to the amatorian. WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 16th Catalogue describing all Courses from the Secretary Room 261-A CARNegie HALL, New York

SECRETARIAT TRAINING

Katharine Gibbs

SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE ACADEMY


FIREHOUSE MILITARY SCHOOL

22nd Year

Patty accredited. Stresses Leadership and In

cluded Physical Education and Athletics. All

Students taught how to study. Water sports, baseball, basketball, etc. Bill F. Russell, Box 40, Staunton, Va.

If you are looking for The Best School for your child, your search will be simplified...your requirements satisfied...by the use of these advertisements.

TENNESSEE MILITARY INSTITUTE

is a military educational institution, preparing for college and military training. Emphasis on leadership, Sports and athletic training. A home away from home. Catalogue. Bill F. Russell, Box 40, Staunton, Va.

Fresnal Ranch


PALO VERDE Ranch School


DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS

Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent


The training is educative and practical, developing Poise, Personality and Expressional Power of voice to those in professional life and to the amatorian. WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 16th Catalogue describing all Courses from the Secretary Room 261-A CARNegie HALL, New York

SECRETARIAT TRAINING

Katharine Gibbs

SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE ACADEMY


FIREHOUSE MILITARY SCHOOL

22nd Year

Patty accredited. Stresses Leadership and In

cluded Physical Education and Athletics. All

Students taught how to study. Water sports, baseball, basketball, etc. Bill F. Russell, Box 40, Staunton, Va.

If you are looking for The Best School for your child, your search will be simplified...your requirements satisfied...by the use of these advertisements.

TENNESSEE MILITARY INSTITUTE

is a military educational institution, preparing for college and military training. Emphasis on leadership, Sports and athletic training. A home away from home. Catalogue. Bill F. Russell, Box 40, Staunton, Va.

Fresnal Ranch

You'll find the fine food (it always makes an impression) long after your journey is over. You'll also remember the perfect service, the amazing comfort, the de luxe appointments. Air-conditioned dining cars. Bath, barber, maid, manicure and valet.

Excellent service and to excellent dining from California also on the San Francisco Overland Limited.
JANUARY, 1933

HOUSE & GARDEN TRAVEL

INDIA

Your private car is your hotel
AT LESS THAN 10c A MILE

Once you step aboard your private tourist saloon car, you live independent of hotels, in home comfort, throughout your circle tour of India. You have living room, bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and fare-exempt servants’ quarters, compact and complete. You are coupled to fast expresses for long jumps. You park on a side track in a well-kept station for as long as you please in whatever city you choose to explore. You pay about 50c a mile, or less than 10c per person for parties of 6 or 7. You can quit ship at Bombay, Colombo, or Calcutta, and resume your sea voyage at whatever port you please. English is spoken everywhere. First-class catering will be done by the Railways if desired. The dollar today buys about a dollar-and-a-quarter’s worth.* Full information, sample itineraries from India State Railways, 38 East 57th Street, New York. Or consult the better travel agents.

*at rate of exchange prevailing November 1, 1932.

The entrance to the Pass, at Amber.

HAWAII

NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA

FARES... First Class and Cabin Class... remarkably low. Frequent sailings from either of those world-famous ports... San Francisco or Los Angeles.

MATSON LINE • OCEANIC LINE

Secure details at all travel agencies or MATSON LINE • OCEANIC LINE

New York • Chicago • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle • Portland

For branch offices see Travel Directory on page 12
"Free from annoyance of rusty hot water!"

This heater has a Rust-proof tank

The Sepco Electric Water Heater, manufactured by Automatic Electric Heater Co., Inc., Pottstown, Pa., is available with an all-welded tank of Everdur Metal... which combines the strength of steel with the corrosion-resistance of copper. Cut-away view shows details of construction.

Why tolerate the annoyance and expense of rusty hot water, when a storage tank of Everdur Metal will provide a plentiful supply of rust-free hot water indefinitely? Ask yourself this important question, when you purchase an automatic water heater or a storage tank.

Today the majority of leading heater manufacturers furnish their equipment with tanks of welded Everdur (strengthened copper) ... at prices lower than were believed possible a few years ago. In fact, the extra cost of an Everdur tank is more than saved during the many extra years of expense-free service it provides.

Everdur... Anaconda Copper, alloyed with silicon and manganese... combines the corrosion-resistance of copper with the strength of steel. Manufacturers like Everdur because of the ease with which it lends itself to welded, virtually "one-piece," tank construction. Tanks of welded Everdur are also available in a wide range of sizes for storing water heated by separate units.

You may obtain further information from your gas or electric company or plumbing contractor, or by writing to The American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn. In Canada, Anaconda American Brass Ltd., New Toronto, Ont.
Architecture

HOUSES SIT DOWN, SKYSCRAPERS STAND UP. J. F. Higgins ........... 19
THE COLONIAL AT HOME, Roger H. Bullard .................. 22
THROUGH A BERMUDIAN GATE .......................... 27
PICTURESQUE GATEWAYS OF BERMUDA, Hudson Strode .............. 30
BEFORE YOU DECIDE TO BUY A PLACE ..................... 32
SIXTEEN PATTERNS OF BRICKWORK, A. D. Taylor .............. 36
WHITEWASHED BRICK WITH HALF TIMBER, Frank J. Forster . . . 44
ROSE HILL—A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, William Lawrence Bottomly 48
HOUSE & GARDEN’S SECOND LITTLE HOUSE, Julius Gregory .... 56

Decoration

OCTAGON OF EMERALD GREEN AND GOLD, H. T. Lindeberg ...... 18
KATHERINE BRUSH GOES MODERN, Joseph Urban ............. 31
SMART EFFECTS WITH LIMITED OUTLAY, Taylor & Low ....... 46
MODERN DECORATION AT ROCKEFELLER CENTER, Donald Deskey . 50
THINGS TO DO INDOORS, H. G. Erwin ........................ 54

Gardening

BEAUTY IN ONIONS, Louise Beebe Wilder .................. 24
GARDEN QUALITY, Richardson Wright ...................... 26
INVESTMENTS IN DOORYARD PLANTINGS, Gerald K. Geerlings . 28
PRIVATE POOLS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY .................. 52
THE GARDENER’S CALENDAR ................................ 60

Culinary

ARISTOCRATS OF THE KITCHEN .......................... 39
KITCHEN AND PANTRY PARTIES, Mary A. Nash .............. 40

General Features

COVER DESIGN BY GEORGES LEPAPE

THE BULLETIN BOARD .................................... 17
WHAT’S NEW IN BUILDING, Gayne T. K. Norton ............. 38
HOME WEATHER-MAKING, Arthur Bates Lincoln .............. 42
WATER FOR THE COUNTRY HOUSE, Thomas H. Ormihoe ....... 47
IT’S ON PAGE ........................................... 68

WHO IS WHO IN HOUSE & GARDEN

Gerald K. Geerlings, who begins in this issue a series of intensely practical alteration suggestions, hung out his own architect’s shingle in 1926, after serving with several prominent New York firms. Also, he is a talented artist and etcher who has won several national prizes

Arthur Bates Lincoln is a New York architect with a talent for writing about the technical end of architecture and building in a non-technical manner. A frequent contributor to House & Garden, in this issue he gives us the facts about humidification and modern humidifiers

Donald Deskey, modern American architect, designer and painter, is largely responsible for the introduction of tubular steel furniture into American homes. He has lately designed the furniture and supervised decorations for the Radio City Music Hall in Rockefeller Center
The Aero Convector is made of cast iron—the lifetime metal. Cast iron radiators have served for over half a century, cast iron pipe for over one hundred years. The Aero Convector, possessing the same time-defying and corrosion-resistant properties, can logically be expected to render equivalent service.

In addition to these qualities, so vital in a heating unit that is to be sealed behind finished and decorated walls, Aero’s warmth is more healthful, more comfort giving. The unit delivers a large volume of pleasantly warmed, slowly moving air, instead of a small volume of hot, dry air. Seven percent more efficient... leak proof... operating noiselessly over all ranges of temperature... Aero offers all you can ask in concealed heating. Your heating contractor will give you full information—or write direct to:

NATIONAL RADIATOR CORPORATION
231 Central Avenue, Johnstown, Pennsylvania

(Left) The New National Gas Boiler. Fully enclosed—Full-automatic—it works as well as it looks. May we send you illustrated booklet No. 2037?
FINE TRIBUTE. In removing the accumulation of old paint from the mantels of a mid-18th Century house, a lady of our acquaintance was astonished to find that one of the early layers on each had been black. Investigation as to this somber decorative mode led to her uncovering the fact that black was a favored color. West in many households kept their mantels painted black for a full year.

MUTUALS FOR MODERNITY. One of the most interesting features of the International Music Hall recently opened in Rockefeller Center is the fact that a score of artists and sculptors were selected to execute the decoration, which is under the direction of Donald Deskey. American artists were given an opportunity to place their work in permanent, specially designed settings, and the public is treated to "art" as an integral part of familiar surroundings. Not only the walls of the main auditorium are so decorated, but also the smaller surroundings. Not only the walls of the main auditorium are so decorated, but also the smaller lounges and rooms. Thus, a lady may powder her nose under one of Miss Georgia O'Keefe's giant flowers, or a gentleman smoke his cigarette beneath a decoration by Mr. Deskey celebrating "kaleidoscopically the processes of raising tobacco.

OLD WINE AND NEW GLASS. When that day comes, so dear to be wished, when Americans will learn how once more to enjoy temperately and the attendant pleasures of its consumption.

BOOK SHELF. During the past month we stopped long enough to enjoy the following new books in House & Garden's world—

In Search of the Artiques, by Thomas Roob, who wrote that delightful collector's book, Old Beautiful. From Here to Yonder, by Marion Nicholl Rawson, who wrote both for having written that amusing study of old country days and ways, as well as her previous book, When Antiques Were Young.

Colonial Architecture of Cape Cod, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, by Alfred Easton Yorke—an enlightening study of one of our most interesting architectural vernaculars.

From a Junior Garden, by Sydney B. Mitchell. Among garden-lovers, Iris lovers especially, the author is well-known. This record of his garden has a charm all its own.

The Book of the Delphinium, by John F. Leeming is a straightforward practical handbook on one of the flowers all of us dream of growing to perfection.

BACKGROUND FOR GAMERS. Wherever two or more people gather to play bagatelle or any of the other new or old games now in public favor, there is the essence of a game room. We are glad to observe that even those who have no attic or basement to devote to recreation are finding it possible to set up a background of some beauty and considerable comfort for their game-created guests. Mechanical improvements in card tables make it possible now to set up these, unique some have been, with a remaining upright and firm, at a minimum of effort, and even the folding chair has lost some of its horrors of construction and consents to being stacked neatly away when not in use. But the finest miniature game rooms are those permanent groups of card table and side chairs that make a decorative unit for any room that has a sunny window or a well-lighted corner. Slick and modern or as elegant as you please, these card groups are an invitation to hospitality and relaxation.

BRICK HOUSE. We had more than enough with a roof overhead. And a room with a desk and a room with a bed. For we bathed in the brook in the glow of the dawn. And we cooked on the porch which we ate on the lawn. And there were vines on the wall, there were flowers in the earth. And when it was chill there were logs for the hearth.

And the dog had a bone and the cat had a mouse. In the Little South Wing of the old Brick House.

—ARTHUR GUTHERMAN

YANKED. To your collection of Yankeeisms we would add two more good ones. The farmer whose wife constantly nagged him on the money he spent and who finally replied: "Well, I'd rather go to the poorhouse once than every day." And this gem: "Fish and visitors spoil after the third day."

PLANTING BABY EVERGREENS. There is much to be said in favor of the opportunity now offered to many owners of rural property to plant their land with young evergreen trees at very reasonable prices. In these days of lowered labor costs countless privately owned idle acres are being beautified at minimum expense and a worthwhile start is made in reforestation.

These baby trees, however, cannot be left to shift entirely for themselves without risk of heavy mortality. If planted in autumn they must be firmed down after every winter thaw and again in the early spring, else the heaving action of the frost will kill many. On the whole, spring planting is preferable, for it permits new roots to form and get a real hold in the soil before cold weather returns.

HOLD YOUR MEN. Owners of farms and country estates should be conscious of their duty to keep farm hands employed during these winter months. If the farm-hands are not kept employed, a large proportion of them will drift to the cities where they will be objects of charity until planting time begins. Repair barns, improve roads, repair and erect fencing, do drainage jobs, and the thousand and one things which a country place continually needs, but which are so often postponed. These men could be kept in the country where they can be fed and paid at a far cheaper rate than the same people could be handled by our overburdened relief committees. Aside from the act of charity, the country places would benefit by accomplishment of these improvements at a time when crops would not be interfered with, and when labor can be cheaply secured.

THE FIRST LITTLE HOUSE. In the first month House & Garden's First Little House was on exhibition at W. & J. Sloane's in New York, over 69,000 people came to see it. Meanwhile the interest in the house has extended to actually building it in five different places, with several more to start in spring.

The Second Little House, as it will be seen by this issue, is furnished theatrically for Mrs. Leonine Sanders of B. Altman & Company.

The Third Little House, which will appear in the February number, promises to find actual reproduction and furnishing in a well-known department store in Pennsylvania.

ITALIAN VILLAGE INDUSTRIES. Italy seems to have found a solution for this country unemployed group during periods of seasonal inactivity by fostering village industries. The wood crafts have attained considerable importance and the production and manipulation of cork is running a close second. The infinite number of ways in which wood is being used by these peasants makes us wonder what our own country skill and imagination is doing all this time. The products range all the way from barrets to toys, from panels for bellowes to oars, from carved chair legs to match wood.

BEAUTY AND THE HERBALISTS. From the beginning of time, it seems, women have insisted on doing something to their face and hair, and there have been only too glad to help them in this hand. In the Leech Book of Bald, the ancient Anglo-Saxon herbal, are found cures for sunburn and to prevent falling hair. John Parkinson in his books included many a beauty hint. He suggests herbs that will darken and lighten hair, make hair grow on bald heads, clean the face of freckles, reduce the most robust figure to the slimness of a Willow and make a woman appear romantically pale!

THE MASCULINE BED. It will probably encourage the manhood of America and induce more of them to become gardeners when they learn that up to the moment of rushing into the maws of the press there have been formed no less than four garden clubs for men only. The cities that can rest their hopes in pride are Fort Wayne, Des Moines, Chicago and Aurora, Illinois. With this nucleus it is hoped to start the Men's Garden Clubs of America!

AUTHOR! AUTHOR! Lennie B. Moats, who is writing those tempting gastronomic articles for House & Garden has just published a rapid-fire picture of Mexico called, Thunder in Their Veins. Mrs. Moats has lived interestingly, not only in Mexico, but in many other parts of the world.
Octagon of emerald green and gold

In the octagonal dining room at the home of H. T. Lindeberg, architect, Locust Valley, L. I., three sides are windows opening on the rear garden terrace, the others are emerald green walls. Against one stands a Directoire table flanked by tall pedestals on which are old French brass wine coolers. Above hangs a gold draped mirror. Mr. Lindeberg designed most of the furniture.
HOUSES SIT DOWN, SKYSCRAPERS STAND UP

Cry skylines, being the rather prominent things they are, have come in for at least their due need of attention. New York's especially has no crying need of a publicity agent. Each minor change in outline has furnished excuse for photographs and sketches from every possible angle, at dawn, midnight and during the intervening periods. In song, poetry and prose its beauties have been extolled. Deadly criticism, too, has not been spared. Even at its beginnings no less a personage than William James went to great, albeit brilliant, lengths in comparing Manhattan with a giant comb with occasional teeth broken or missing, and then lapsed into a discussion of the merits of "sitting down" architecture versus the "standing up" variety.

This same gentleman was much more taken with the skylines of villages than those of cities. The towering evidences of ceaseless activity that a large city presents set him ill at ease, while silhouettes of homes sprawled out in comfort soothed his eye and mind. In this Mr. James is not alone. Very probably he expresses the idea of many who, to combat the strain of days in town, must have suburban homes.

Houses, of course, do not sit down just to please the esthete. They spread out rather than up because that is the best way to get sufficient light and air and prevent excessive stair climbing. The roof lines were not set the way they were solely for picturesque appeal. Sound, practical reasons were behind the lines of the roof evolved with each style of house.

Roofs were made the way we see them mainly because that was the best possible way to handle the materials closest at hand and at the same time cope with the climatic conditions prevailing. Little rain and no snow allowed low-pitched roofs; snow during much of the year or a great deal of rain—steep roofs. A material that creates a dense roof through which water cannot easily seep merits a roof to be pitched much lower than if such a material as thatch is employed.

While today, with our improved methods of construction, we really could have any type of roof anywhere, disregarding entirely the influence of the elements, as long as we keep to period styles we must copy the roofs used when those styles were young. The so-called modern houses, which will be spoken of later, have, however, entirely broken with tradition to go in for perfectly flat or very slightly pitched deck roofs that serve also as terraces.

The necessity for maximum head room underneath a roof was another influence on its design. Although the Mansard roof begins to form opposing gables, stops, and bevels against the skyline, the earliest of these, more room space was desired than originality could provide under a gable roof, so the ingenious expedient of adding a lean-to roof at the rear was adopted. From being a method of enlarging houses the lean-to became part of the plan for new houses. The lean-to roof takes the same pitch as the main roof.

By J. F. Higgins

The gable is the basic roof form. Except in very few cases every type of roof is some offshoot of this parent. A Mansard roof begins to form opposing gables, stops, and begins again at a different pitch. The gambrel does the same with two sides instead of four. All the illustrations given on the next two pages, other than that of the modern house at the bottom of page 21, show roofs that are based on the gable. These sketches give a fairly complete cross-section through the types of houses commonly seen.

Illustration 4 is a sketch of a little Cape Cod house, with a perfectly plain wood-shingled, low-pitched gable roof following the characteristic manner of the Cape. An atmosphere of neat primness and regularity seems to pervade the roof as it does this style of house. Additions made to these houses were usually in the form of supplementary wings which are smaller editions of the house itself.

Houses of the salt-box type (illustration 5) are especially common throughout the rural districts of Connecticut. With the earliest of these, more room space was desired than originally provided under a gable roof, so the ingenious expedient of adding a lean-to roof at the rear was adopted. From being a method of enlarging houses the lean-to became part of the plan for new houses. The lean-to roof takes the same pitch as the main roof.
Most picturesque of all small-house roofs are those used with houses in the Norman style—a style that because of this element of picturesqueness has been rapidly growing in popularity during the last few years. The illustration marked 6 on the opposite page shows a typical example of the Norman form as transferred to the American scene. However small the house may be, ninety-nine times out of the proverbial hundred, it sports a tower, usually round, although sometimes square or octagonal. The tower, however, pays its way in practical worth by providing a place for a winding stair.

Norman roofs are either the simple gable or the hipped type shown by the sketch. Either slate or thin pan tiles are appropriate surfacing materials and the roof should be laid in an irregular fashion with the individual units varying in both size and thickness.

Other French forms that are occasionally reproduced in this country are shown by illustrations marked 1 and 7. The first of these is the château type, surmounted by a Mansard roof, through the lower half of which small dormers are broken. The second is the French farmhouse, with extremely high, sharply pitched hipped roof. Here many dormers are necessary to fully utilize the space beneath the roof.

The various English styles have always found favor in this country. As a matter of fact, most of our early Colonial houses were based on the Elizabethan while the later ones followed the Georgian. Three English styles, as they have become familiar through American adaptation, are presented in sketches 8, 9 and 10. The first of these follows the character of design found in the buildings of the Cotswold hills section of Gloucestershire, where native stone has for centuries been the favored building material.

On the Cotswold houses the roofs were covered with slates made from the domestic stone. These had very rough surfaces and varied considerably in size and thickness. While extremely delightful in texture they left much to be desired for water-tightness. When reproduced today a happy medium should be struck between the inequalities of slate or tile that make for textural interest and the more precise fitting that ensures good protection from the weather.

Of course, when a style is transplanted small liberties are often taken in design. The Cotswold house sketched illustrates such a point. Whereas the original Cotswold residences always had their dormers built out on the face of the wall, breaking the line of the eaves, here we show dormers breaking through the roof.

An example of the familiar brick and half timber English type that is found in every degree of good, fair and bad design in all of the thousands of suburban communities that expanded so rapidly during the boom years is shown at 9. When well designed and executed, these houses are interesting, comfortable appearing places; badly carried out, they are bound to look artificial and theatrical.

The roofs of these houses are of normal or slightly steeper pitch. Houses are seldom in one square or rectangular unit so that gable roofs of wings meeting the main roof add picturesque interest. Dormers are usually built out on the wall, breaking through at the eaves. Roofs commonly do not exhibit such pronounced textural effects as the French yet have slight textural variations. Either pan tiles in variegated mellow tones or slate will give an authentic character.

At the time of the development of the English Georgian style the necessity for sharply pitched roofs was over. Roofing materials were being more carefully made, hence it was not necessary to throw water off before it had time to penetrate cracks and crevices. Detail was being taken from the Classic, and as the Greeks and Romans had made much
of the cornice, so did the Georgian architects. Roof treatments changed from architect to architect, practically from building to building.

As shown by illustration 10, pediments more-or-less Classic in inspiration were often used. Cornices were given rows of decorative beading. Sometimes a parapet wall obscured the roof completely or else allowed glimpses of it between balusters. Occasionally pediment and parapet were combined, the pediment being located over a central bay and the wall running each side of it. The larger and more formal of our later 18th Century houses, especially in the South, closely follow the Georgian.

Figure 11 presents a small house developed in the Italian manner popular today in Florida and to some extent in California. To be perfectly truthful it is usually rather difficult to label most of the houses in our American tropics as definitely Italian or Spanish—the styles themselves having so much in common, and the details of each having become so closely intermingled in the work done. The safest characterization is probably to speak of all these houses as being of Mediterranean design.

The principal feature of our own exposition of the Mediterranean mode is the roof of curved Spanish tile. To make these roofs water-tight, rows of upturned tiles are first laid across the space to be covered. Upon these are set rows of inverted tiles. The upturned tiles act as drains for the water which flows off the inverted ones. Because they allow free air circulation, these roofs are particularly appropriate for sections of the country that are warm the year round.

Mediterranean type roofs are pitched quite low and are either simple gable or hipped type. Dormers are not appropriate and the space immediately under the roof is unused, unless for storage space.

A newcomer to the field of architecture is seen in the sketch marked 12. This is the so-called "modern" style that has been making considerable headway in Europe and has many advocates in this country. The watchword of the modernist is functionalism, and tradition means nothing if practical ends are not served. Roofs are flat, and wherever possible serve as terraces. House walls come up beyond the roof to guard the terrace.

Flat deck roofs for modern type houses usually are roofed with either metal panels extending from beam to beam or concrete slab. Next, a coat of cinder concrete under a layer of insulating material. Then layers of mastic with felt between. If the roof is to be used as a terrace, ceramic tiles, possibly in a design, are set in the mastic, or on small roofs canvas might be the finishing surface. If the roof is not to be a terrace, instead of the tile or canvas cinders or sand would be substituted.
The Colonial at home among Long Island flowers
The home of Harold Willis at Great Neck, Long Island presents a picture in which the gardens play a leading part. The view here is from the rear terrace; opposite, the house as it appears from beyond the brick steps.

The plan provides a rear outlook for the living portions of the house, this being the side on which the garden has been developed. Garage and all service quarters of the residence are grouped together in one wing, partially balanced by a large living porch at the opposite end of the main body of the house. Roger H. Bullard was the architect.

Mr. Willis' house is notably straightforward in exterior feeling, especially on the main entrance front. Abundant planting, however, softens its lines and adds materially in blending it with the site. Here, the study is to right of the entrance, and a pantry is at left. The three upper front windows open from bedrooms and a connecting bath.
A nimble-witted person once said that if Onions did not already exist they would have to be invented. This of course was the pronouncement of an epicure, a gourmet, and he had in mind those members of the tribe that have gastronomic importance, not especially those possessed of sufficient beauty to give them flower garden value. And in truth no lover of good eating would willingly do without the Shallot (A. ascalonicum), the Garlic (A. sativum), Chives (A. schoenoprasum) or even the humble Onion itself (A. cepa), or the still humbler Leek (A. porrum). But none of these have any part in the decorative scheme of the garden, unless it be Chives that have so quaint an attractiveness, Thrift-like and neat, of their own, that one might find a less personable edging for a bed or a nook in the rock garden, for they offer more spiritual attractions than their flavorful leaves in their profusely borne heads of rosy-lilac flowers.

The Genus Allium belongs to the natural order Liliaceae and comprises three hundred species, or thereabouts, widely distributed over the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. They are of the easiest culture in any open place, or along the edge of woodland in light soil, naturalizing happily in the wild garden and consorting effectively with certain Ferns. The different kinds flower over a period covering the late spring and summer, the blossoms borne in round heads, or loose clusters, white, yellow, blue, or in tones of mauve or rose. Most of them increase rapidly from offsets or self-sown seed, often by both methods. They are quite easily raised from seed.

Our own country is rich in Allium species, and while some are the most ineffective of weeds, and to be avoided, others are extremely pretty. A. vernum, the Allegheny Onion, and A. stellatum, the Prairie Onion, found on rocky slopes from Minnesota to Montana, have grown in my garden for many years. The first is the prettiest, the stems growing about eighteen inches high and bearing aloft a loose cluster of drooping pale lavender flowers, like ornaments done in delicate enamel. A. stellatum has a broader head of flowers and is rosier in color and distinctly
less choice in appearance. Both are easy and pervasive and should not be suffered in the choicer regions of the rock garden, but are very suitable for the wild garden, or to grow along a woodland path. *A. acuminatum* is another pretty species from the Northwest, with deep rose-colored flowers, almost an inch across, in a many-flowered umbel on a nine-inch stem, appearing in summer.

A choice little American Allium is *A. bisulcatum*, found in the Sierra Nevada mountains. It is a dwarf member of the clan admirably suited to the rock garden as it grows only three or four inches high, bearing its few-flowered umbel of soft rosy flowers in July. Another very choice rock garden kind is *A. cyanium*, a charming dwarf perhaps six inches high over all, making a little bush of grass-like leaves out of which the slender stems hoist loose heads of blue flowers in July and August. It hails from the Altai mountains and is quite hardy. Akin to this are two other most attractive little species, *A. kansense* and *A. sikkimensis*, both very dwarf and very pretty, with little to choose between them. There is some confusion between these Thibetan Alliums and seed may not yield just what you expect—but so much the more entertaining.

*Allium beesianum*, a very distinctive kind, with loose heads of fragile, fringed, bell-shaped flowers, an unusual china blue in color, amidst its grasslike foliage, is also suitable for the rock garden as it grows no more than nine or ten inches high and has a really choice appearance. It has another virtue also, that of blooming late, in August and September. It is a western China species. I grow *A. moly*, the Spanish woodland Onion, an old and seasoned plant in gardens, at the edges of my rock garden, though it is perhaps a bit invasive and coarse for this situation. But I like its broad glaucous leaves and bright yellow compact flower heads that appear in May, and it has not yet increased beyond the limits of my patience. It is a scarce plant in this country, though abroad it is one of the commonest, and there known as the Lily Leek. It is a good plant for the path edge, and when grown in masses makes a very showy effect. Its height, according to environment, is between a foot and fifteen inches. Hardy and indestructible.

Possible for the extensive rock garden, as well as for the border, are *A. karataviense* and *A. corroleum* (*A. azureum*). The first has two very wide glaucous leaves out of which arise in May short stout stems ending (*Continued on page 65*)
During the past few months we have seen—and benefitted by—a movement to advance quality in merchandise. The flood of highly-stylized junk that had threatened to swamp the market was definitely curbed. People everywhere are dewed of highly-styled junk that had threatened to swamp the market and merchants, aware of this fact. The old line nursery that stocked merely the commonplace plant material has been forced to realize that the average gardener is now very much above the old average. The day of the dealer in specialties has begun.

Garden quality

Another phase of quality gardening lies in using plant material that is new and interesting or that has withstood the test of time. "Chinese" Wilson in several of his books applied the term "aristocrat" to trees, shrubs and other green-growing plants that maintained a high standard. In one of his books he showed how, if he were to make a garden, he would select only such aristocrats. He insisted on quality in gardens. This appreciation of quality comes only after an intimate acquaintance with plants. To the beginning gardener, for example, any Iris or Rose or flowering shrub will do. The experienced gardener, on the other hand, demands an Iris with a high rating of qualities, a Rose that is beautiful, resists disease and is suitable for her climate. The neophyte rock gardener may be satisfied with any low growing or crawling plant; let her go on a few years and her standards rise to an active interest in the rarer or more difficult alpines—it will ascend from Portulacas to Lewisias. The bulb gardener may start with a hundred Barri conspicuous Narcissus and eventually reach the appreciation of quality where a few Gainsbros and Cleopatras and Queen of Spain will be cherished above the more usual types. And so it is all down the gardening line. Our people are being educated to require quality. They are demanding the rare and the unusual. The more absorbed they become in these fascinating phases of gardening, the more readily will they pay for them.

Fortunately, nurserymen and seedsmen are becoming aware of this fact. The old line nursery that stocked merely the commonplace plant material has been forced to realize that the average gardener is now very much above the old average. The day of the dealer in specialties has begun.

Americans visiting English gardens are always surprised at the variety and high quality of plants in them. For years England has been educating her garden populace to an appreciation of quality. Its gardening magazines have not been edited down to the level of the man who is content with a tuppence packet of Zinnia seeds. Its flower shows abound with new varieties, hybrids and rare plants. They have not degenerated, as have many of our shows, into polite competitions of bouquet arrangements.

These are matters to consider when you open those 1933 seed and nursery catalogs. What is the standing of the firms that issued them? How long have they been in business? What do their catalogs reveal in the way of new plant and seed merchandise? How much of their offerings attain the high level of Wilson's "aristocrats"? And, for your part, are you going to be satisfied with ordinary plant material or are you willing to invest in quality merchandise? Are you going to allow your garden to stand still, or do you wish to join that growing body of garden lovers who are striving for better gardens in America?

—Richardson Wright
Through a Bermudian gate

With that typically British flair for investing some of the attributes of Home on any place they happen to reside, early settlers in Bermuda gave their estates the place names of English country seats. Thus this open-arched gateway welcomes to Springfield, Somerset—a property that has remained in the Gilbert family since the reign of Charles II.
WHEN $x =$ present conditions
and $y =$ a small expenditure
then $z =$ a good investment

By Gerald K. Geerlings

$x + y = z$

Cover the porch deck with a roll awning of simple type, and you have a safe place for the children to play, a private lido for sun bathing, and a sleeping tent for sultry summer nights.

Roll-up awning, without end flaps as shown, $40 up. (During spring and summer, add $20)
6 sections of trellis, for vines, $40
Porch floor extended, paving 10' x 10' does in brick with cement base, $80. (If paved with stone, $100)
Privet hedge, 10 running feet, $4
3 shrubs to plant at ends of porch, $5
5 Clematis vines, $2.50

Maybe your house looks a bit bald, despite the perfection of its restrained entrance. A simple entrance porch can be glass-enlosed for winter, screened for summer, and improve the appearance at all times. Shutters and vines, too, will help to give that stepping-out look so much to be sought.

Entrance porch, 8' wide and 6' from front to rear, no gutter, stock moldings, $75
Glass enclosing for the winter, $125
Screen enclosing for summer, $50
2 sections of trellis, for vines, $5
3 pairs of shutters at $7 per pair, $21
If no floor exists, the construction of one in brick, including support walls, $75
2 Chinese Heteria vines, $4. (Other kinds of vines can be used if so desired)
2 Bridal-wreath or other shrubs at sides, $1.50
Privet hedge, 10 running feet, $2
Arbor and gate, with ordinary hardware, $25. Special wrought iron hardware, $30. 2 Wisteria vines, $4.10. Cutting holes in paving for planting, $3. Bagged privet hedge, per running foot, $3.50. 6 roses on arch, $30.  

Trellis, consisting of 4 vertical ladders 10' high, 1 horizontal ladder 14' long placed on brackets as shown, $30. 4 Clematis vines (1 for each vertical ladder), according to variety, $3 and up. For a more bold effect, Wisteria could be used—1 vine at each corner, $3. Bagged privet hedge, per running foot, about 35¢ depending on the size of the plants. This is a rather low, branching species.  

The old Colonial builders avoided this double triumvirate of windows, but many houses have them today. To overcome their apparent brashness we suggest letting vines clamber around, both horizontally and vertically, and soften the harshness with leaf and flower.  

A landing, double turn and hedge go far to loosen the rigidity of the straight-and-narrow entrance walk that climbs a low terrace. In this case, consult previous estimates for plant cost. 

New landing 4' sq., and wall 8' long: brick, $35; stone, $40. 4 new steps, $1 sq. ft.; in brick ($1.85 in stone) total cost $16. New walk, brick, 60' sq. ft. (stone, 60') wrought iron balcony, $60 and up.
The picturesque gateways of Bermuda

Next to the dazzling whitewashed stone roofs the most distinctive and memorable feature of the Bermuda landscape are the individualistic gateways. Walls and gateways give a sense of sanctuary, peace, seclusion, privacy, closer intimacy with one's chosen friends, and careful harmony with one's family—qualities which are too often lacking today. And these qualities are the very essence of the Bermuda atmosphere—they accord with the steadfast rhythm of tides, the quiet splendor of sunshine, the unfurried amiability of the inhabitants. The back-gates, the side-gates, the gates into walled vegetable gardens and Rose gardens are just as significant with Bermudians as the front gates or the thick masonry gate-posts which flank drive entrances. Each gateway has its own particular personality, whether it be clumsy or graceful, old or new, original or copied.

In Bermuda, the type of architecture (which is distinct from any other on earth, and yet which came primarily from English country house models of the 17th and 18th Centuries) grew out of local conditions and from the supply of materials at hand. Simply by digging in the backyard, there was always an unlimited supply of coral limestone, easy to cut, which hardens with age, and which makes durable, solid, in fact everlasting houses. From the ubiquitous Cedars were fashioned the beams, the roof framework, the floors, doors, staircases, blinds. Solidity in structure and pleasant simplicity in design were the keynotes of building for a sensible, simple, seafaring people. The architecture was as utilitarian, and hence as authentic, as that of early Italian house-builders. Useless decorations or super-imposed ornamentation were unknown, because unnecessary. But the paucity of ornament in Bermudian houses is no more displeasing than that of a Doric temple or a mountaineer's log cabin. As "architecture" necessitates the possession by the builder of gifts of imagination as well as technical skill, and in all works of architecture, properly so-called, these elements must exist and be harmoniously combined, the early Bermudian was successful, although his imagination was no more than that of a ship-builder's, a trade which came to be interchangeable with that of housebuilder. Though stability and utility were the prime factors in building, beauty came unobtrusively as a by-product. And these three indispensable qualities, which any fine building should possess, are found in the best Bermudian houses. The gateways have not only these qualities but a variety in treatment far exceeding the houses.

The gate-builder could "spread himself" in the fashioning of gateways, limited only by an unswervable instinct to do nothing inharmonious with the surroundings and by only two workable materials: cedar and coral limestone. But never did he create anything ornate. The baroque and the rococo have never been employed in Bermuda, even in gateways. Perhaps a significant reason why there is such rigidity against flutings and scrolls is that Bermuda stone, which is easy to cut with a handsaw, does not lend itself to carving. Moldings of a thick lime-wash cement are sometimes employed to take sharp edges.

The styles of Bermuda gateways are comparatively simple: the piled posts with wide capitals; the reinforced or buttressed pillars with arch and corner stone; the arched opening in walls; posts surmounted by masonry balls; the skewers-and-bars gate; the spiked wooden gate; the cottage palings gate; the low gate like the lower-half of a Dutch door; the great round gate made of three layers of thick stone slabs.

A HIGH-ARCHED gateway with heavy wooden door is the back entrance to Casa Rosa, a Bermudian estate that is over two centuries old. Enclosing walls and house are painted rosy pink and the door is in a silvery green.
Coral limestone weathers with such celerity in Bermuda that gateposts two years old have the appearance of a century's standing. Sometimes the posts are left as nature; sometimes they are plastered and painted to match the color of the house.

The planting of decorative shrubs, trees and vines forms an integral part in the design of Bermuda gateways. Crinkled Crotons, Hibiscus, Acalypha, candelabra Cactus, Pigeon berries, Sword trees, date Palms, Sago Palms are used to set by gateways, as well as fibrous Begonias, lilies of various kinds, and life-plant. Banked Geraniums are effective and popular. Vines like ficus septurn often cover gateposts; on trellises mauve Passion flowers and white Jasmine blossom. The color of the flowers is considered in conjunction with the color of the gate and the surrounding wall. Often a soft yellow wall with a dead black wooden gate will have a golden Trumpet-vine for decoration. Over a small apple green back-gate the pale lavender blossom of a Pigeon berry tree will droop and the path will be thick with fresh lavender petals lying amid the dead purple shadows.

A garden wall and gateposts will be painted a glazed shrimp pink to match the color of the Geraniums. In a private family cemetery the stark white archway of the gate will have (Continued on page 62)

Heads of Italian sculpture surmount the square pillars at a side entrance to Bloomfield. The spiked gates themselves are built of Cedar. The curved steps, gate pillars and wall are all painted in a delicate, glazed shrimp pink to match the color of Geraniums blooming in profusion close by.
Before you actually decide to buy a place—

On New Year's Eve are you apt to toss in a momentous resolve along with the habitual hevy of light-hearted ones, and startle your entourage by exclaiming, "Resolved, during this year of bargain prices, to buy a house and lot!" Possibly not; but think it over—it might be a good idea.

Of course, it is none of our business if you do. Although, as a matter of fact, it is part of our mission in life to encourage home-owning. But we should hate to have you disgruntled a year hence, and at that time go on record with: "Resolved, never again to buy a house and lot!" So, to make things a bit more difficult for the high-pressure realtor who lately has had time aplenty to get himself supercharged with convincing sales arguments, we herewith submit a questionnaire to be applied as a yardstick of desirability to all the properties which carry your favor.

We are all for your buying a plot and a house thereon, we do strongly object to anyone selling you a gold brick. In case our "Ask me another" falls short in any particular, don't hesitate to write us at once and we will do our level best to answer your questions quickly and expertly.

By way of presenting credentials and attaching responsibility for the questionnaire, we might say that it was compiled by a New York real estate expert, W. F. Bartels, and Gerald K. Gheelings, a New York architect, whose work is known to readers of House & Garden through numerous articles in 1930 and 1931.

LOCATION

THE PLOT ITSELF

GENERAL

Has it seen, water, gas, electric current, parking? If not, what will the assessments be? If a septic tank must be dug, is it harmonious with the neighborhood?

If necessary to drill for water, what will it cost? Is there a well in the yard? Does the water flow toward house? If so, will basement become flooded?

In the site on a slope; does all the neighborhood surface water drain toward the plot? If so, does a drainage system carry the water off?

Is the site on top of a hill? Is it exposed to cold winds? Is there a window of any kind, as one of trees? Is the site in a hollow? Does fog and general dampness settle down at night? Is it habitually damp?

LOCATION IN REFERENCE TO SURROUNDING PROPERTY

Is the house near a neighboring house? If so, what are the fire hazards? Are neighboring houses a credit? Is the site level; does water drain off naturally? Does water flow toward the house? Is there a fireproof or fire-resistant wall between, as required in certain communities?

Is the house too near the front of the plot? Does itDemand a special fee?

TRANSPORTATION (Business)

To train or bus service reasonable as to cost, running time, and the interval of service between trains? Will the transportation costs add to the family budget per month? What does a 10-trip family ticket cost? A 10-trip? Will an automobile be necessary to get to station? If so, is there parking space? Will one of the family have to drive the car back to the house, and again meet the train in the evening? Are taxis available at H. St. station or bus terminal? Is there a charge to the house?

TRANSPORTATION (Family)

Is there good service in addition to the morning and evening "business" trains? Good service at night to get to town for dinner; to return after the theater? Is there a bus service for the children to go to and from school? Is this service included in the taxes, or does it demand a special fee?

Are roads kept in good condition? If new paving is undertaken—will housekeeping be simple or difficult? Does the street nowadays have room? Are there any poor districts nearby which might gradually spread? What is the type of neighborhood which frowns on children? Will you have to "keep up with the Jones'? Is there a doctor nearby in case of emergency?

TRANSPORTATION (Guests)

Can friends return to town at a convenient time after dinner and the usual period of bridge among table entertainments? Does the hostess have a chauffeur? Is there a doctor nearby in case of emergency? Are roads kept in good condition? If new paving is undertaken—will housekeeping be simple or difficult? Does the street nowadays have room? Are there any poor districts nearby which might gradually spread? What is the type of neighborhood which frowns on children? Will you have to "keep up with the Jones'? Is there a doctor nearby in case of emergency?

CONSTRUCTION

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Do the exterior of the house and its surroundings make an immediate appeal to you? Are the lines in good condition? If the lot is improved, will expensive filling and cutting be necessary?

Can additions be made to the house without offending too closely on the lot lines?

Are there garages and driveways? Is access easy with reasonable turns and gradients? If there is no garage or driveway, is there room for these?

Do main rooms get sun? Are porches or balconies included? Are sleeping porches usable for outdoor living rooms; are sleeping porches possible to secure semi-privacy with trees and shrubbery; a caterer? Do the various shops and services have convenient hours?

SHIPPING

How far away are provision stores; what type are they? How near are good clothing stores, druggist, garage, etc.? Is there a tea-room or restaurant which could be of service in an emergency? A caterer? Do the various steps in the neighborhood reflect community pride and prosperity, or are they on the decline?

CONSTRUCTION

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Do the exterior of the house and its surroundings make an immediate appeal to you? Are the lines in good condition? If the lot is improved, will expensive filling and cutting be necessary?

Can additions be made to the house without offending too closely on the lot lines?

Is the house too near the front of the plot? Does it demand a special fee?

Are roads kept in good condition? If new paving is undertaken—will housekeeping be simple or difficult? Does the street nowadays have room? Are there any poor districts nearby which might gradually spread? What is the type of neighborhood which frowns on children? Will you have to "keep up with the Jones'? Is there a doctor nearby in case of emergency?

TRANSPORTATION (Guests)

Can friends return to town at a convenient time after dinner and the usual period of bridge among table entertainments? Does the hostess have a chauffeur? Is there a doctor nearby in case of emergency? Are roads kept in good condition? If new paving is undertaken—will housekeeping be simple or difficult? Does the street nowadays have room? Are there any poor districts nearby which might gradually spread? What is the type of neighborhood which frowns on children? Will you have to "keep up with the Jones'? Is there a doctor nearby in case of emergency?
FINANCIAL

COST

UPKEEP

DECISION

GENERAL

ADVANTAGES NOT RECKONED IN DOLLARS

RE-SALE VALUE

It is not our idea that if all the questions in these lists cannot be answered favorably, a property should immediately be dismissed from mind. Far from it. Such a place is commonly found only in dreams. Some of the considerations offered are vital to everyone; others are of extreme importance to but a few. Remaining are the desirable although not essential qualities, and each of these should be carefully weighed against the others and against such factors as price, carrying charges, the need for an immediate decision, etc.

GENERAL

In the annual cost of the house here you included the interest on your own money invested. Will the added expense over and above your present living quarters be worth the added financial burden? A rise in property taxes likely to occur for this difference? When you obtained the expert and unprejudiced opinion of an accredited appraiser? Has your farm house proceeded a bit? Everything ran not be expected to be ideal, but you should not fail to do only the needful of the interested party making the sale. If there are particular features of the house interesting to aesthetic advantage in appearance, how will they affect the running of the household, and a resale value?

ADVANTAGES NOT RECKONED IN DOLLARS

A house provides a healthy and wholesome means of bringing up a family. It is a means of gaining good health and retaining life and a source of increasing satisfaction, through working in the garden. There is justification possible in saving an attractive house.

RE-SALE VALUE

Cost saving first of house and garden with careful budgeting increases chances for the house proving to be a good investment. As an investment a house will not come as much in value proportionally as liquid assets. Of course, neither will it be as readily marketable.
Katherine Brush goes completely modern

The problems that confronted the architect, Joseph Urban, when he came to decorate the New York apartment of Katherine Brush were far more difficult than those faced by the Young Man of Manhattan or any situation created by the Red Headed Woman. As the only light was from two tall north windows, a coldness had to be overcome. So Mr. Urban closed off the east and south corners, developing the latter into a bright, airy glass pavilion where the sun streams through orange and yellow chiffon curtains.

Round mirrors on opposite walls are the real architectural element of the room. They act as powerful agents to set the room into motion.

The fireplace wall is a study in white. The walls are white plaster. The fireplace is white marble. The niches are covered with white leather, and the large couch which is connected with a low bookcase is upholstered in white leather. The cushion is white velvet with a red stripe to repeat the scheme of the fabrics used. The legs of the two comfortable leather seats built in the niches are transparent glass. The metal used as a protection at the base and to outline the niches, around the fireplace and to frame the large circular mirrors is highly polished silver.

The opposite wall has the same treatment in white except the large couch here is upholstered in a geranium red velvet and whereas on the opposite wall seats are built in the niches, here we have bookcases in the niches. The visible portions...
of the niches are again white leather, the bookcases are white lacquer but the inner side of the shelves are in red lacquer to match the upholstery of the couch, and the books complete the color scheme.

The north wall with the two tall windows is painted a black-blue. A window wall is always dark in contrast to the light effect and in this case the darkness is emphasized to harmonize with a painting which Miss Brush already owned, and to relate it to the adjoining wall the same geranium-red velvet of the couch is again used for the curtains.

A silver head by Josef Hoffmann of Vienna embellishes one of the bookcases, and a center piece of silver by Dagobert Peche, another famous Viennese, adorns the mantel.

The carpet in the room is black and a few large squares are woven in to repeat or reflect the warmth of the various reds that are used in the room.

Along the shelves which line the sides of the right-angle sofa before the fireplace gayly-bued book bindings weave a brilliant tapestry of color in dramatic contrast to rug and sofa frame. White leather upholsters the sofa and zebra striped cushions provide accent.

To be happily liveable a room should both express the thoughts of the designer who controls the scheme and makes the room artistic and should contain furniture and articles cherished by the owner. With commendable skill Mr. Urban has used Miss Brush's treasured possessions in his scheme.
Sixteen different patterns of brickwork

**Common Bond.** Several stretcher courses (bricks set with side face showing), usually six, are laid up and then a header course alternates. A three-quarter brick on the corner of each header course is necessary to make the brick "break joint".

**Common Bond with Flemish Header Course.** Identical with common bond except that header course is replaced with a course alternating headers and stretchers.

**Running Bond.** Brick laid up in stretcher courses only. A wall made in this bond is structurally weak. Metal ties must be used to secure facing brick to the wall backing.

**Running Header Bond.** Only headers show. This gives a heavy wall of small units. Joints are made to break by a three-quarter brick on corners in every other course.

**English Bond with English Corner.** Alternating courses of headers and stretchers, headers being centered on stretchers. English corner is made by placing a "closer" (quarter brick) next to the corner brick in each header course.

**English Bond with Dutch Corner.** A Dutch corner is made by placing a three-quarter brick on the corner in each stretcher course; "closers" are omitted.

**English Cross Bond.** This differs from English bond only in that ends of all stretchers are not directly above or below each other in the same respective vertical lines.

**Dutch Cross Bond.** The Dutch varies from the English by the method of starting the corner. In this bond, the Dutch corner is the same as shown for "English Bond with Dutch Corner."
Select one of these for your garden wall

Flemish Bond with Dutch Corner. Alternate headers and stretchers in every course. Dutch corner is made through placing a three-quarter brick on corner in every other course.

Flemish Bond with English Corner. Differ from the same with Dutch corner in method of starting corner. English corner uses a "closer" next the header in every course.

Double Stretcher Flemish Bond. Each course is made with two stretchers followed by a header. Joints between each pair of stretchers are concealed, or "blind".

Flemish Cross Bond. Alternates stretcher courses and Flemish header courses in which all headers are in vertical lines while stretchers in each course break joint.

Modified Flemish Bond. Flemish bond is capable of many variations. In this one a Flemish course alternates with a stretcher course.

Flemish Spiral Bond. Made by laying each course with alternate header and stretcher. The headers break joints over each other and thus emphasize the design.

Garden Wall Bond. This bond is made by placing three continuous stretchers in each course, followed by a header.

Double Stretcher Garden Wall Bond. Identical to the Double Stretcher Flemish Bond except that in the Double Stretcher Garden Wall Bond the joints between the two stretchers are not constructed as "blind" or concealed joints.

These examples of brick patterning are the work of A. D. Taylor, landscape architect.
**What's new in building and equipment**

**Automatic Coal Stoker.** A mechanical stoker with the appropriate title of "Fire King" has recently been announced for installation in any standard residence furnace or boiler that burns coal. Uniform, clean heat is provided with economical grades of coal, accurately fed to the proper amount for the size fire required. The mechanism is said to pay its own way in the fuel that it saves, as underfeed firing and forced draft assure complete combustion without smoke.

Stoker is supplied with dual automatic control. A wall thermostat regulates the size of the flame to maintain living room comfort. At the same time, a switch responsive to chimney stack temperature will not allow the fire to go out on mild days should the thermostat be inactive.

The fuel hopper compartment has a capacity of 250 pounds. Coal is fed from this to the fire pot of the heater at any required speed up to 40 pounds per hour. All moving elements are fully enclosed to prevent accidental injury and protect operating parts from dust and dirt. The maximum height of the hopper is 34 inches, while the mouth is four inches lower for convenience in filling. Installation may readily be made from either front or side of an existing house heater. The device is a product of the Fire King Stoker Co.

**Sheet metal shower enclosure.** A shower compartment enclosed with decorated sheet metal, either aluminum alloy or galvanized iron, has recently been announced. Having for its base an art marble floor receptor with non-slip surface, that may be set upon any rough or finish floor, the enclosure is entirely independent of the structural members of the house. Receptors are supplied in four mottled tones, sheet metal sides with baked prime coat or any one of five plain colors. Standard equipment includes waste outlet, strainer plate, curtain rod and soap dish. A glass door is optional.

Since installation does not require any preparation of walls or floor, and complete assembly may be accomplished within the receptor area, this enclosure is particularly adaptable for remodeling. Two sizes are available, 32 inches square and 36 inches square, each 81 inches high. The side walls are drilled in appropriate locations for any make of shower head and valve selection. The side walls come in three sections that lock to each other at the two rear corners and grip the receptor entirely around the base. Henry Wels Mfg. Co. are makers of the product.

**Interior wood paneling.** A new construction method, whereby wafer thin wood veneers are applied as a finish to rigid building board, is reported to save 25 percent of the cost of wood paneling. Retaining the essential character and beauty of wood paneled interiors, this product embodies advantages in construction and finish. The producers of this special paneling, the Grand Rapids Interior Paneling Co., are prepared to offer 72 varieties of beautiful woods, with special attention given to selection and matching of veneers. The wood surface is finished under supervision of experienced experts at the plant, and delivered to the job ready to be set in position.

**Air conditioner for steam boilers.** One of the most recent air conditioners to appear on the market is designed to operate in conjunction with either a new or existing steam boiler. Air is drawn into the unit from the basement, passed through two filters and discharged upward over an extended heat transfer surface that is kept hot by steam piped from the boiler. The tempered air is then passed through humidifying screens, out into basement leader pipes and up through ducts to the rooms. Humidity and temperature are under automatic control.

The air conditioner, enclosed in a square, vertical cabinet, is a product of the General Electric Co. It is mounted on four pipe stem legs that place it close to the ceiling for direct connection to the basement leaders. Heat exchanger, humidifier and outlets to leaders are contained in an upper section, blowers, motor, filter and control box below. A "humifilter" made by the same company is designed for installation in houses heated by radiators. The device will circulate, filter and humidify the heated air. Automatically controlled by a humidistat, the unit operates on an ordinary electric circuit; current consumption is equivalent to that required for a 40-watt bulb.

**Asbestos cement siding.** One of the latest products put on the market for siding frame houses is made from portland cement. It is fireproof, unaffected by weather and requires no outlay for upkeep. Designed to simulate a brick wall surface, the product is recommended as a veneer over frame walls where costs must be kept at a minimum.

Made of portland cement reinforced with asbestos fibers, the siding is available in strips .30 inches long and six inches wide. The length is divided into three brick units each nine inches long, extending up two and one half inches from the bottom. The remainder of the slab constitutes a headlap which will be covered by the slab to be applied next above. Brick units protrude from the face of the siding and are mottled and colored to enhance the brick appearance.

Wood nailing strips are recommended for proper fastening and to level up any irregularities of wall surface. Nails are driven through holes punched through the upper portion of siding strips. Exposed corners may be flashed, the siding mitered and joint cemented weather tight; or a copper corner bead may be utilized, against which the siding is tightly butted. The Rubberoid Co. manufacture the product.

**Portable lamp.** To make it easier to perform odd jobs about the house after dark, a new type Trouble Finder lamp has been marketed by Spence Sales Corp. In this flash-light of handy size, a light is poised at the end of a ten inch, nickelled flexible cable which may be bent into any position and will "stay put." When looking at the far side of the roast in the oven or for some missing article under a piece of furniture, the housewife will find it very useful. The case may be clipped to vest or belt, leaving hands free to work in the illuminated area.

**Flexible steel door mat.** To save wear and tear on floors and their coverings, and reduce house cleaning, a flexible door mat of galvanized steel is a recent offering. One at every entrance door will encourage scuffing the shoes free of snow or mud before entering the house. Beautifully patterned in a design that will not catch French heels, the mat, while flexible, remains perfectly flat. It cannot freeze solid, nor become soaked or dusty. Produced in three sizes for home use, it is guaranteed for (Continued on page 66)
Aristocrats of the kitchen

For generations the world has cooked its star foods in copper. These shining examples suited to modern kitchens come from American, French and English makers. The frying pans are French copper from the Bazar Français. (Center) Decorative Rome copper lined with chromium. The saucepans have detachable rosewood handles; handles of baking dish and mixing bowls are of cool brass. Lewis & Conger. The big kettle is English copper from Lewis & Conger.
Kitchen and pantry parties can reach culinary heights

By Mary A. Nash

Little did I think when I planned and built my kitchen that in this room, rather than through it, my reputation as a hostess was to be established. It was my original plan to give the kitchen the character of the old-fashioned New England type, to make it a sort of family room combining the well-remembered qualities of the homely old farmhouse kitchens with the efficiency of the modern ones. This idea worked so well that now I find my choicest parties always gravitate to the kitchen. Men, especially, cannot be kept away from it. Their best times, it seems, are had when the party is centered about the kitchen, with the hostess as cook and food served directly from fire to table.

We pay large sums in service to keep the flavor and the quality of our food unspoiled from fire to table, so, as in the small French restaurants, I cut out all the intervening steps. My kitchen is so ventilated that the odors we get are fresh and appetizing, not the still-lingering, stale odors of yesterday. The ventilator from my electric broiler goes directly to the roof. We baste broiling chickens with butter; we watch with interest the slow browning until they are "done to a turn".

Most of my preparations for guests are made beforehand. Those last-minute touches which make all the difference in color and in flavor are done with the party assembled about me: the bit of cold butter on hot vegetable; the fresh cream into the soup simmering in the casserole; the browning of cheese on a bit of toast to top off onion soup in a French marmite; the browning of the poulet au gratin; the whipping of souffle or omelet; the browning of the crépes Suzettes served with orange sauce, or with sour cream and caviar as an hors-d'oeuvre. All these last minute refinements of the ancient art of cooking are best done when the company has assembled with an appreciation made keener by the delicious odors of hot food prepared in a well ventilated kitchen.

I have my spécialité de la maison. Veal cutlets are pounded with a wooden mallet, cut into strips; each strip spread with a filling of mushrooms and celery; rolled and tied; rolled in flour and browned in butter in a pan; put into a casserole with the sauce from the pan to which a little water has been added; cooked until tender. The strings are taken off the rolls; cream is added with freshly cooked peas; the whole gently heated and served on rounds of toast with a bunch of Watercress on the side. All but the addition of cream and a freshly cooked vegetable can be done the afternoon of the party, and the whole heated when the guests have assembled.

Fillets of fish are first browned in the pan, then put in an open casserole surrounded by a potato border. A sauce is made from the bones and trimmings of the fish, well seasoned, to which fresh diced lobster and cream are added. The sauce is poured over the fish and Parmesan cheese is grated over the whole and lightly browned.

Tomatoes are sliced and browned in butter with a soupeon of curry, not enough for me to really know it is there; placed in a casserole on a thin layer of boiled rice which has been covered with cream, heated,
not cooked. Parmesan cheese is grated over the whole; slices of bacon which have been carefully browned and strained are placed across the tomatoes; the whole is placed under the electric broiler until it is piping hot, the flavors all blended but each ingredient still distinct. The casserole must be large enough so that the whole is attractive in color and arrangement.

In my kitchen, the frying of doughnuts is socially popular. The manual skill required in cutting out little rounds of batter; catching them on the palm of the left hand and slipping them into the hot fat is a delicate and interesting bit of manual technic, and, of course, the only time to eat doughnuts is when they are hot from the kettle. I use just enough of the dough for the number of people I serve, and put the rest back in the refrigerator for the next time. Doughnuts and coffee have become very popular in my kitchen.

In one side of my kitchen dresser I have a salad cupboard. Here are all the different vinegars: white wine, red wine, malt and tarragon. Here are the cloves of garlic; all the oils. Here are the condiments; all the accompaniments (Continued on page 62)
Home weather-making
for pleasure and profit
Reported by Arthur Bates Lincoln

This is a story about interior weather, good, bad and home-brewed. When a constant headache makes life appear drab, or a rug tears as a table is moved over it; when an antique piece falls apart in your hand, or the piano sounds as though it had never been tuned; when Junior comes down with a cold—the chances are that the climate of your house is to blame.

It is very possible, we are told, that the recurring headache may be due to lack of proper ventilation, the torn rug and broken antique to want of sufficient moisture, and Junior’s cold to aridity, dust and germs. With this understanding comes the news that unsatisfactory indoor weather need no longer be accepted with meek resignation.

Houses equipped for radiator heating may enjoy the many advantages of conditioned air with a system similar to that illustrated. Air heated by the radiators is drawn to the cellar equipment from one room, where it is properly conditioned, and returned to a central point. Healthful air will disseminate throughout the house from this location. This type of equipment may be added to almost any house now standing, and will require no changes to existing equipment.

Something can certainly be done about it. Ideal homemade climate may now be enjoyed at all times through the medium of properly conditioned air.

Magic words these, foretelling great strides forward in comfortable living. Not since the day that electricity was first introduced into houses have we witnessed such an important factor in the improvement of our living conditions.

Seven factors are involved in air conditioning. These are: 1—Measured and complete air distribution. 2—Provision for winter temperature control. 3—Air cleansing. 4—Automatic supply or control of humidity during winter. 5—Summer cooling with air circulation. 6—Provision for
Apparatus to provide ideal indoor climate has become a feature of the modern home. Air from a main room on the first floor is drawn down to the mechanism in the cellar, where it is passed through several corrective stages. Properly conditioned it is sent through ducts to each individual room. In this manner ideal atmospheric conditions are maintained in every room of the house. The complete plant for the manufacture of weather will function winter and summer.

Until recent years heat production was accepted as the ultimate in indoor weather. Manufacturers steadily improved the efficiency of their burners, boilers and furnaces to make and deliver heat to the rooms. Then these and other pioneers began to add fans, filters, air washers, humidifiers and refrigerating units, and residential air conditioning became a fact.

Improved health, greater comfort and protection of property are the primary results of conditioned air. A properly balanced humidity rewards you with bodily comfort during the winter, whereas super-dry air will excessively evaporate the moisture from the body, making you feel chilly when the thermometer shows the room to be sufficiently warmed.

Conditioned air protects furnishings and furniture, since moisture is no longer evaporated from the glue in furniture joints; floors do not squeak; woodwork does not warp. The cleanliness of conditioned air saves much labor. Not only is housework considerably lessened, but rooms also will look fresh at all times.

Air conditioning appeals to everyone; to the builder of the new house, and the owner of the old one. The apparatus by which interior weather is improved renders various degrees of service. There are complete conditioners that operate every day in the year. For such all-year weather manufacture the plant is usually set up in the basement. Air is drawn to this point from the house and outdoors; dust is filtered out, in some cases washed out; moisture and heat are (Continued on page 63)
Whitewashed brick with half timber accents for a Connecticut residence after the Norman style

A tendency toward over-ornamentation is probably the worst pitfall in the way of a small house architect. In designing the home of Franklin Edgerton at New Haven, Frank J. Forster has avoided this by using the units of the house in a way to give character, and by relying on texture and timbering for accent.

Flagged terrace carry from entrance door around three sides of the house. The large view on the opposite page shows the road façade. Below it is the approach to the entrance. To the left is the rear terrace, with the study in the foreground, living room beyond. At the top of the page is the study wing.

The house is gathered into three divisions, radiating from entrance hall and adjoining corridor. Corner portion is service unit; right wing contains living room and study; the wing at right angles to the main body has two bedrooms and a connecting bath. On the second floor are two bedrooms and a bath.
Smart effects gained
with limited outlay

Although done on a budget, this New York living room gives no sign of the depression. The smart effect is due to an unusual color scheme, various inexpensive, well-designed fabrics cleverly combined, good pieces of furniture and the use of white. Louise Tiffany Taylor & Elisabeth Low, decorators

Walls are brown-red with white moldings. White screens, lamp shades, sofas in white rep with red fringe, and gay chintz are striking against this background. Windows, uncurtained save for Venetian blinds, have valance boards edged with silk tassels. Slip covers are chintz and powder blue satin
The problem of water for the country house

By Thomas Hamilton Ormsbee

An adequate supply of pure water is the greatest necessity of any family. Nothing disrupts a home so quickly and completely as water shortage. From experience this writer would far rather see his family on a wheatless, meatless, sweetless ration than again curtail its baths and showers. "We can be careful and only use the minimum" sounds easy, but before long everyone is against father. He is mean and uncivilized the way he watches the water supply. Anyway, it is all his fault. He should have known the supply would not last. A moron could see it was not large enough. Meanwhile water diviners, well-diggers and drillers add gall and wormwood to the situation.

Before deciding on any source of water consider what the daily needs will be. From long observation it has been found that the average country place requires 50 gallons of water a day for each member of the family, servants included. To allow for guests, one or two should be added to the number comprising the household. This will give ample water for toilets, baths, kitchen and laundry use as well as for gardens and lawns. If cars are to be washed at the garage or pools maintained in the garden, 50 gallons should be added to the daily demand for each car or pool. If there is a swimming pool, its capacity should be figured by cubic content multiplied by seven and one-half—the number of gallons to the cubic foot—and allowance made for from 15 to 25 per cent fresh water daily.

By these figures a family of seven should have a daily water supply of from 400 to 500 gallons.

Looking at water supply from the angle of source, daily production of springs or drilled wells can be easily ascertained by remembering that a flow of one gallon per minute produces 1,440 gallons in twenty-four hours. By this it is evident that a flow of ten gallons a minute means 14,400 gallons a day which at 15 gallons a bath or shower is practically enough water to wash a regiment.

ESTIMATING PRODUCTION

Estimating the daily production of water from a shallow dug well is more difficult. The number of gallons standing in the well can be obtained by using the mathematical formula for the contents of a cylinder, but only observation will tell how rapidly it replenishes itself when pumped dry. Country plumbers, however, have by long experience found that a well of this type which in dry weather has five feet of water can be counted on to provide the fifty gallons a day each for a family of seven with enough over for extras.

The three main sources of water for a country home are a spring, a shallow well and a deep or artesian well. Of course if the place is located beside a lake the entire water supply may be drawn from it, but before this is done the question of contamination should be settled. In the same way spring water or that from a shallow well should be passed on by a bacteriological laboratory to be certain that it is potable. Where the supply of drinking water is limited, the household resources can be supplemented by rain held in cisterns or water from a nearby brook.

ARTESIAN WELLS

Artesian wells have two points that make them worth the cost. There is no question of the purity of the water and such a well never goes dry. It has tapped subterranean sources that are unaffected by local causes of contamination and, at the same time, are not immediately related to rainfall.

Geography and geology not only govern water supply but dictate the kind of water system. If on a hill rising above the level of the country place there is a pure spring, Nature has presented the owner with the simplest and cheapest system. A pipe from spring to house and storage capacity at either point is all the equipment needed. Gravity which works for nothing and boards itself does the rest. If the spring is located lower than the house, a pump that will raise the water, force it into the pressure tank and out of the faucets must be installed. It can be operated by an electric motor, a gasoline engine or a windmill. If the spring has a large flow, a water ram is advisable. With this hydraulic machine three-quarters of the water that flows into it is utilized to force the balance into the elevated storage tank which may be located in the attic or elsewhere.

When the search for water goes below ground, one must reckon with geology. What lies below the turf decides the type of well. If it is sand and gravel with a high water-table—the level of subterranean water—an excellent well can be had cheaply. With such subsoil conditions, the practice is either to bore with a man-operated well-auger far enough to reach the water-table and then insert the pipe through which the pump will suck the water upward or to drive the pipe down with a heavy sledge-hammer. In either case, the water is but a few feet below the ground and a shallow well pump which can raise water 22 feet by suction will be all that is required.

Where conditions are not so favorable and the hunt for water must proceed through other subsoil formations, there are two types of well that can be constructed—the dug and the artesian. With the former, as its name implies, a shaft from six to ten feet across is dug with pick and shovel until adequate water is reached. Then the hole is lined with stone laid dry, that is without cement or mortar, until a few feet from the surface. This construction allows water from the surrounding area to seep into the well where it is retained to be drawn upward by the pump. It is obvious that wells of this type cannot be built through ledges or solid rock. In fact, boulders of unusual size sometimes force drillers to abandon a shaft and start afresh.

THE PUMP

Dug wells are seldom deeper than 60 or 75 feet and the majority do not go down further than suction limit, the 22 feet that a shallow well pump will raise water. Because of the type of construction they depend on the water contained in the upper layers of the subsoil and so are more readily affected by dry weather. Although not drought-proof like the artesian variety, a dug well can be an excellent water source and supply amazingly large quantities. Also the cost of sinking such a shaft is far less than that of drilling. If the water is (Continued on page 66)
Rose Hill—a Georgian residence overlooking Virginia's Blue Ridge

Replacing the original Rose Hill, burned down in 1950, the new home of Mrs. William R. Massie in Albemarle Country, Va. is a splendid Georgian structure that well upholds the fine architectural traditions of the section. William Lawrence Bottomly was the architect.

Woodwork, paneling, classic overdoors and mantel in the dining room, at left, came from an old Colonial house. The mellow toned wall paper, depicting scenes from Captain Cook’s ill-fated expedition to the South Seas long adorned an English country house.
The entrance drive approaching the house ends at the courtyard shown to the right, which is formally planted, and superbly beautiful in Spring when the Azaleas are in full bloom. Mrs. Massie is a noted gardener and her gardens are among the most famous in Virginia.
The music hall displays
powder rooms by artists

The powder rooms and women's lounges in the new Music Hall in Radio City fairly bristle with ideas in decoration. (Left) The history of cosmetics charmingly painted by Witold Gordon in fragile colors on a white ground lines the walls of this lounge furnished with white lacquer pieces upholstered in white patent leather and beige plush.

Furniture, lights and decoration by Donald Deskey in collaboration with many well-known artists. (Below) One of the lounges with a mural by Henry Billings in brown, gray and Pompeian red. Walls, brown and silver fabric; chair, Pompeian red rough textured material; sofa in embeled brown and silver velour. Tables, aluminum and black formica.
Modern interiors at Rockefeller Center

Walls in another gay room are entirely covered with floral murals by Yasuo Kuniyoshi in subtle greens and off-whites on a light ground. Circular mirrors have indirect lights at bottom; black lacquer and patent leather stools. One of the smartest powder rooms is sixteen sided, lined in mirrors above a yellow glass dado. Ceiling is white lacquer, stools white lacquer and leather, white satin curtains. Circular seamless rug is in shades of blue.
Private swimming pools of southern France for use by night as well as in the day

Fashioned from the solid rock and buttressed with suitably massive masonry, the swimming pool of William Wessel's villa at Villefranche, not far from Nice, is a unique example of what can be done in the development of an unusual site.

At night, seen from above, Mr. Wessel's pool presents a striking appearance. A battery of sunken lights, beneath the terrace, throws its radiance through the clear water and changes after-dark swimming from an eerie to a pleasurable experience.

Another of the famous French swimming pools is featured at Maxine Elliott's villa at Cannes. Here, too, artificial illumination is utilized to dramatize the pool and emphasize some of the salient architectural features of the adjacent villa.
ARCHITECTURAL character is projected into many of the German pools, as evidenced by this double one in Berlin. It is chiefly from the house terrace that this fact is apparent; viewed from other points, the planting is the dominant influence.

The pool in the center of the page is illustrative of that restraint in aquatic planting which should be practiced in almost every instance. The water is not cluttered up with a miniature jungle—just loosely grouped Lily pads and blossoms.

An interesting garden treatment for a town area that is rectangular and of moderate size is shown below. It provides two sharply contrasting sections—the smooth expanse of lawn, and the pool with luxuriant flowers crowding close about.

Three formal garden pools from Germany that suggest ideas of value to America.
- Lamp for narrow space made from old painted candlestick, metal shade.

- Another bright lamp for limited space—Chinex too heavy flat at back.

- Heavy gold cord on sheer material gives form and design to thin curtains.

- Thick wool fringe conceals seams on rugs made of strips of carpeting or felt.

- Pearlized beads and stars, tassels seem at intervals and contrasting tassels used to form designs on curtains.

---

Things to do indoors—
Lamp and shade for narrow space made of metal or painted wood.

Pearl discs in various sizes or ball fringe sewn on curtains to make a border.

Rope molding cut and pleated together to simulate fringe.

Right - Even kinds of fringe used to make a border.

Centerpiece of fruit baskets in various sizes placed on leaves. Ideas on these pages are by H. G. Evans.

And how to do them.
Once again House & Garden outlines to its readers a realistic demonstration of the principle that good taste is not necessarily confined to large houses. In the well-designed small house, the small house furnished in good taste and planted interestingly, lies the hope of maintaining the standards in many a suburb and country area.

In this second house the floor space is precisely the same as that in the first and its price is the same. Without cellar excavation or heating plant, this house can be built for a sum not much exceeding $5,000.

The architectural inspiration is obviously Colonial. This keynote is struck by the entrance porch with its classical detail. The front door opens from this porch directly into the living room. And the living room, as in the previous house, is the main apartment. The ceiling here is roof-high so that the room has plenty of air space. It also serves for dining when company comes or the family does not wish to dine in the little breakfast nook.

Through this breakfast room is reached the kitchen, the heart of the house. To save expensive plumbing, the kitchen and the adjacent bathroom are on one stack. Since gas or electricity will be used for cooking in so modern a house...
no kitchen chimney is required. This leaves only one chimney to build—a middle stack with flues to serve a heating plant and to give a fireplace at the pine-paneled end of the living room. The garage is inside the lines of the house and forms, with the kitchen, one arm of the T-plan.

The other side affords room for two bedrooms: a master's chamber in the rear and a single room in front. In each of these rooms are adequate closets—two in the master's and one in the spare room. A corridor connects the kitchen and these rooms. They can also be reached by a door in the living room. For the bride who does her own work, or for the solitary helper, who would be all this house requires, there is easy passage from room to room and the compactness of the plan would make for ease in housekeeping.

As pictured, the house is designed to be built in white-painted clapboards or stucco. Whitewashed brick or stucco might be chosen, at a slight rise in cost. Or the side walls could be clapboard and the front wall of the porch stuccoed, as is found in some old New England houses. The ceiling of the porch, of course, would be painted sky blue and the floor paved with slate or brick, preferably the former, to conform to the paths. Green window shutters on a white house would be following after the best Colonial tradition, of course, but there is no good reason why an owner couldn't depart from it by painting the shutters and front door an interesting tone of blue.

On a shingle or stucco house it would be reasonable to make the roof of wood or composition shingles and when the walls are brick, to make it of slate or tiles.

Such a compact little house, with such dignified architecture, could readily take its place in any American suburb and its owners would certainly have just reason for being proud of it. That pride will be further enhanced, and the value of the house greatly increased, by insisting that into its construction and equipment shall go only the best and most modern materials and that all of the work be done by competent craftsmen.

Turn the page, and we can go indoors.

THE GARDEN is designed for a lover of Roses. Beds of Polyanthus flank the front walk to the entrance door. In a corner by the house is laid out a formal Rose garden, with gravel walks between beds of hybrid teas, hybrid perpetuals, and a few species. Along the side fences and on the rear are climbers. At the back the paths to the tool house and greenhouse have supporting beds of Irises and Peonies that help frame the rear lawn.
Here our English and Colonial ancestry is reflected in the furnishings.

As the plans on the preceding pages show, the main feature is a living-dining room extending to the front, with a small breakfast room leading from it through which the kitchen is reached. Behind the living room is a bath and two bedrooms.

In selecting the furniture for this room, B. Altman & Company kept in mind the American heritage of the architecture. Thus the fireplace end of the living-room is painted in pines and most of the furniture is of American origin. The walls are painted green. A large rug of brown loom throws and four book rugs serve for floor covering. The windows have glass curtains of ruffled dotted Swiss with glazed linen overhangings in green, yellow and brown on a rust ground and pine cornices.

Beside the fireplace are two upholstered chairs in brown, yellow and beige woolen plaid, with a maple butterfly table between each. A map-print, tile jars on the mantel, and pewter wall brackets complete the decoration. The entrance door at the opposite end is flanked by cricket tables for plants.

Along the nearer wall stand: a large chair upholstered in the linen of the curtains; a triangular drop-leaf table; a secretary and its ladder-back chair; a large drop-leaf table which is brought into the middle of the room for meals; a rush seat armchair; and a wall paper screen with a sepia design.

The opposite wall has, beyond the built-in bookcase, an oblong table. The sofa, which is upholstered in homespun in a mixture of tan, brown and beige, is flanked on one side by a rush seat armchair and on the other by a round pedestal table. Above the sofa is a circular mirror and before it a maple coffee table. In the corner the barrel chair has a rust tapestry covering.

It is estimated that the furnishing of this room will cost approximately $1400. The four chairs for the breakfast room cost in the neighborhood of $80.

The master's bedroom, which occupies the farther corner, offers a background of white painted walls and a brown chenille rug. Over the dotted Swiss glass curtains are frames of figured red chintz. The beds are canopied in the same red figured chintz and have spreads of natural linen tufted with red candlewick. The chaise longue has the same candlewick material for covering, and beside it is a small table. Other furnishings are a maple chest-on-chest, a dresser with a mirror, side chairs, a night table between the beds, a dressing table with skirt of the red figured chintz, and a table mirror and bench. The fixtures are pewter. Here the furnishings total approximately $550.

As the master's bedroom is English in character, more of the French flavor enters the guest room. A plaid paper in soft yellow, beige and cream covers the walls, and the rug has a basketweave. The over-drapery of the windows is a glazed chintz in yellow and green on blue. The walnut bed has a spread of the same chintz. A night table and side chair
JANUARY, 1933

complete this grouping. On the other side is a wooden dressing table painted yellow, with a bench to match. In the corner stands an armchair with tan glazed chintz upholstery. A chest of drawers and surmounting mirror complete the furnishings. These could be reproduced, together with pewter wall brackets, for about $380.

The grand total of these three rooms, not counting lamps and shades, would be $2410. In addition one must figure on the Celanese bathroom window and shower curtains, and the equipment of the kitchen.

Stepping outdoors once more, let's walk around the garden that Agnes Selkirk Clark designed. She has in mind an owner who loved Roses. The entrance gate arch over which climbs a Rose is flanked by a Firethorn on each side, with Pearl Bush beyond that and in the farther corner massed Persian Lilacs. The main footpath is of flagstones set in grass with a Box or Germander-edged bed of Polyantha Roses. Privet bushes stand at the corner of the porch.

The driveway is made of two stone slab tire tracks laid in grass. An Elm stands at the corner and beyond that a massed planting of Vitex, Beauty Bush, Rosa Hugonis and Omfisa forming a background for a garden bench. This bench stands at the end of the axis which crosses the porch.

The other end of the axis leads to a gravel terrace, shaded by an Apple tree, and to a side gate. In the corner behind it lies a Rose garden. The beds beside the house afford room for Hybrid Perpetuals. In the fence-side bed, shrub species can be planted. The middle beds are reserved for Hybrid Teas. Lavender, Nepeta, or Box can be used for edging on these beds.

On one side the house a bed holds salads and herbs, on the other bulbs below Myrtle. Climbing-Roses are on the fence. At the rear these paths are (Continued on page 68)

Good taste in a small space for

House & Garden's Second House
Old Doc Lemmon knows what Lem Hodgkins really needs

"Any way ye've a mind to look at it, Lem Hodgkins' place up on the side of Bald Mounting, three miles from the valley road, ain't nothin' particular to boast about. We see, he's neither got woodlands nor acre of land, nor half a middlin' farm land—just sort o' b-twixt an' between, a three hundred acre tract o' rocky, barren, wind-blewed slope, so it's hard to git much o' use out o' it. But I tell ye lem has a hide o' hair out there it won't be much longer before he has enough to be a good farm hand."

The reputable nurseryman, seedsmen or producer of hardy plants in the valley is a product that is well grown, healthy and represents endless labor and attention. If it fails, the facts are rarely his—or the plant's. The wise purchaser realizes this and treats his investment with the intelligent care which it deserves.

The Gardener's Calendar for January

This calendar of the gardener's labors is planned as a reminder for taking up all his tasks in their proper season. It is full to the climax of the February care, but may be made available for the whole country if, for every one hundred miles north or south, allowance is made for a difference of from five to seven days later or earlier in the time of carrying out the operations. The dates are for an average season.

SUNDAY

1. Nursery of bulbs for forcing. It is too late to plant iris now, but it is early enough to stratify them. Approximate distance for stratification is six weeks in soil placed in cold frame or outside. If soil is not be ready, it should be in a location so that it will be ready when iris are ready for stratification.

2. Start the year's supply of smaller plants for larger plants. The supply should be made both early and late in the season, depending on the kind of plant and the season in which it is to be grown. The supply should be made both early and late in the season, depending on the kind of plant and the season in which it is to be grown.

3. Prepare the soil for the spring planting. The soil should be well-prepared for the spring planting, and should be evenly distributed over the garden bed. The soil should be well-prepared for the spring planting, and should be evenly distributed over the garden bed.

4. Prepare the soil for the spring planting. The soil should be well-prepared for the spring planting, and should be evenly distributed over the garden bed. The soil should be well-prepared for the spring planting, and should be evenly distributed over the garden bed.

5. The garden furniture should be placed in the garden in the spring. The garden furniture should be placed in the garden in the spring.

6. Prepare the soil for the spring planting. The soil should be well-prepared for the spring planting, and should be evenly distributed over the garden bed. The soil should be well-prepared for the spring planting, and should be evenly distributed over the garden bed.

7. Make a list of the hardy plants needed for the garden. The list should be made at the beginning of the season, and should be kept up to date throughout the season. The list should be made at the beginning of the season, and should be kept up to date throughout the season.

8. Detail plans for the garden season. The plans should be made for the entire season, and should be kept up to date throughout the season. The plans should be made for the entire season, and should be kept up to date throughout the season.

9. Rot and Carrot seeds must be kept fresh during the growing season. The seeds should be kept fresh during the growing season. The seeds should be kept fresh during the growing season.

10. Seed the soil of the garden. The soil of the garden should be seeded as soon as the ground is ready. The soil of the garden should be seeded as soon as the ground is ready.

11. The soil of the garden must be kept fresh during the growing season. The seeds should be kept fresh during the growing season. The seeds should be kept fresh during the growing season.

12. The garden furniture should be placed in the garden in the spring. The garden furniture should be placed in the garden in the spring.

13. The garden furniture should be placed in the garden in the spring. The garden furniture should be placed in the garden in the spring.

14. The garden furniture should be placed in the garden in the spring. The garden furniture should be placed in the garden in the spring.

15. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

16. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

17. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

18. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

19. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

20. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

21. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

22. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

23. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

24. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

25. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

26. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

27. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

28. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

29. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.

30. Trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind. The trees that are covered with snow should be protected from wind.
At the table where Quality implies not alone the best of food, but also the utmost nicety and skill in the art of fine cooking, Campbell’s French chefs find instant appreciation. Versatility is a prime requisite of the great soup chef. And in all the varying phases of their soup-making, the Campbell chefs reveal themselves no more delightfully than in their Celery Soup.

For Celery Soup requires, above all, the complete capture of the charm and delicacy of this snow-white temptation to the appetite. Campbell’s retain it in all its appealing, refreshing goodness. The flavor and nourishment are enriched by golden creamery butter. And the seasoning is perfection. The hostess often chooses to serve it as Cream of Celery, according to the easy directions on the label.
HOW long since you've had a new idea for your home? How long since you've noticed the ravages of sun and time on the living room fabrics—the hall rug? How long has your bedroom looked worn and scuffed at the elbows?


See House & Garden's Second Book of Interiors for a variety of unusual and practical suggestions. Nothing you ever wanted to know about decorating left out—every room, every period, every taste is covered. Style insurance for the spending of thousands—magic to stretch a little budget so that it confers distinction on the whole house.

This practical handbook brings you hundreds of illustrations of interiors. It shows scores of possibilities for every room in your home—the most interesting designs, the most attractive and serviceable materials, the inspired touches that transform a house into a home. Why not send for House & Garden's Second Book of Interiors today?

HOUSE AND GARDEN'S second book of interiors $5 net

HOUSE & GARDEN, Graybar Building, New York City
☐ For $5.20 enclosed, send me one copy of House & Garden's Second Book of Interiors.
☐ For $5.20 enclosed, send me one copy of House & Garden's Book of Color Schemes.
☐ For $5.20 enclosed, send me one copy of House & Garden's Second Book of Gardens.

Name__________________________
Address________________________
City_________________________ State__________
in large balls of bloom, a mass of stars of a bright reddish purple color. It is from Turkistan. A. eucalyptus is taller but le\ less brilliant, flowering in June and July and is therefore a candidate for the wild garden. It comes into flower some three or four inches high and is also extremely handsome, "a beauty from the Steppes of Turkistan," blooming at midsummer, and bearing umbels of purple-red flow\ ers on a sturdy smooth stem. It is considered about the best of the genus from a decorative standpoint, neat in habit, hardy, a low grower, which makes it suitable for the rock garden—a genuinely desirable species. Someone has suggested growing it under carpet\ planting plants through which it will shoot like a rocket when pleached. Also allied to it is A. oreganum, very dwarf, only three inches or so high, with two flat narrow recurving little leaves between which the rounded heads of big purple blossoms are lifted in July. I have not grown this kind, which comes from the area of the Caucasus and Daghestan at some seven thousand feet up, but it sounds desirable.

Alison triquetra is a British weed, but a very pretty one, found on cool shaded banks and moist places generally, where the dead-white bell-shaped flowers dangle below the leaves are at home and effective among such semi-shady laburnums as Dicentra cucullaria, Harebells, Anemone camadulacq, etc. And this is only a beginning. There are still of real attractiveness, A. glaber, "velvet-leaved", with its dense-flowered heads of rich crimson in July and August on stems two feet tall, A. albicans, with close umbels of white flowers with a conspicuous pink ovary, from Siberia; A. flexuos, a foot high, slender-growing species "with round, but not broad leaves." and yellow-striped flowers borne in umb\ by the dead-white bell-shaped flowers danging below the leaves are at home and effective among such semi-shady laburnums as Dicentra cucullaria, Harebells, Anemone camadulacq, etc. This whole problem is closely related to the serious problem of heat and humidity which causes heat stress in buildings and results in comfort. The weather is always trying to make the environment as warm and humid as possible, and the home is often in the same boat. To improve interior comfort, we must control the climate in our homes. This is why air conditioning is so important.

Increased importance is being given to interiorization of atmospheric conditions. The home is becoming like a greenhouse, a place where the conditions can be controlled to ensure the comfort of the occupants. This is especially important in hot and humid climates.

Temperature and humidity play a crucial role in the comfort of the occupants. High temperatures and humidity can lead to heat stress, fatigue, and decreased productivity. Domestic air conditioning is becoming increasingly popular as a means to control the climate in the home. The future is bright and this glimpse ahead gives no complete idea of the increase in comfort that we will enjoy. Even now the complex problems of heating, ventilation, and humidifying have been so fully mastered that every home can benefit through improved conditions of atmosphere. Much condition\ apparatus of merit is already on the market. Many more will appear. The careful investigation prior to purchase is the part of wisdom.

Beauty in onions and its introduction into the rock garden

(continued from page 25)
An Extraordinary Announcement

by The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company

Founded at Buffalo, N.Y. in 1901

In today's line, Pierce-Arrow has brilliantly surpassed its own finest traditions... with a new product, and a new set of values, as yet unapproached in all the markets of the world.

New Pierce-Arrow Prices

adjusted to meet existing economic conditions

Quality of material, engineering and performance maintained at Pierce-Arrow Standards

TODAY'S NEW EIGHTS

Models No. 836...135 Horsepower...136" & 139" Wheelbase
61-inch Tread...366 c. i. d. ...Automatic Power Brakes

Club Brougham, 5 Passenger, Trunk on rear ... $2385
Sedan, 5 Passenger ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ......
An Invitation
TO A JURY
OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS*

Mr. Stephen Baker
Mr. Paul D. Cravath
Gen. Smedley Butler
Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr.
Mr. Daniel C. Jackling
Mr. Cornelius F. Kelley
Mr. F. W. Roebling

Mr. Edward N. Hurley
Mr. Edward T. Stotesbury
Hon. Albert C. Ritchie
Mr. Howard Spreckels
Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip
Mr. Orville Wright
Mr. George W. Wickersham

[Selected at random from the Pierce-Arrow Blue-book]

You whose names we've listed know the character of Pierce-Arrow workmanship. You've paid $8000 and higher for your Pierce-Arrows, some of you.

You know the flawless performance which Pierce-Arrow precision practices assure.

But this tells you of today's new Pierce-Arrows... and incredible as it may seem, Pierce-Arrows priced to sell for as low as $2385.

Because we're sure you'll be skeptical, we want to place one of these cars at the service of each of you for 500 miles of driving.

We want you to compare it in every detail with the finest Pierce-Arrow you've owned.

† A Phenomenal Performance: A few weeks ago at Salt Lake City, a stock Pierce-Arrow Twelve that had already covered more than 35,000 miles, was driven for 24 continuous hours at an average of 112.9 miles per hour... a distance of 2710 miles in 24 hours.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
What's new in building and equipment

20 years' service by the manufacturer, Cary Products Co.

Oil burner boiler. The duties of house and water heating are combined in a burner-boiler of new type, wherein boiler and oil burner work together as one unit. The compact unit provides hot water both summer and winter. Available in four standard finishes, cast iron and coloring of the cast steel casing remains constantly clean and free from dust, soil and odors.

Built for hot water, steam, or vapor heating systems, this self-contained unit is available in several sizes to heat both small and large houses.

The equipment is delivered ready for connection to basement piping and installation is as practicable in the old as in the new house. Low cost operation is said to be proven by service in hundreds of homes, where marked economy over previous oil consumption was reported. The unit is a joint product of American Radiator and Sleepy Park Corporation, and Petroleum Heat & Power Co.

Insulation boards. A building board for sheathing and general purposes, a tongue and grooved panel for plaster base, an insulating tile board and a wood insulation, are four types made available in a new insulation product. Uniformly low in water absorption, insulation value is not lost by moisture pick up in humid air. The strength of the board facilitates handling, we are told, and results in better looking walls and ceilings, together with greater breasting of the building.

The fitted edges of the plaster lathe and the tile board lock securely, so that each board supports the next. The tight fitting, heat and dust sealed joints do not warp or get out of line.

Water for the country house

(continued from page 47)

20 feet or less below ground a shallow well pump can be installed in the center of the pipe through which the water is forced upward. Because the water is forced upward, the unit is an ell boosts the water and sends it in the direction of the cylinder located at the bottom of the well and water is forced up the pipe by pressure generated by the action of the plunger within the cylinder. To install it, dig a hole and down, the plunger is connected to the gears or levers of the pump machine by a well rod that extends from well head to cylinder in the house.

The cost of the pump will always be directly related to the size of the pipe through which the water is forced upward. Because of this the machinery of a deep well pump must always be located directly above the well itself, while water suction pump the pipe from well to pump.

(Continued on page 67)

THE GARDEN MATE

BOO K S AND PERIODICALS

The Fragrance Path. By Erma Leslie Walden, Robert S. Leonard, Managing Editor of House & Garden says, "The Fragrance Path is a perennial path that you can grow." The book is illustrated with over 300 illustrations and features 250 species and varieties for the garden. It is available from Dept. J.R., The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

The Gardeners' Chronicle is a monthly magazine packed with practical articles for the amateur gardener. It is available from Department Store or directly from the publishers, The Gardeners' Chronicle, Inc., 764 Fifth Avenue, New York City.


Seek and find

If it is the reverse of the commonplace that you are eager for why not try "The Garden Mart?" Here are advertised scores of unusual items that will give distinction and mystery to your garden—items not found in any store in any town. If you don’t happen to find precisely what you want on this page, don’t hesitate to write The Garden Mart, 1920 Graybar Building, Lexington at 33rd Street, New York City. We will be delighted to help you locate whatever oddities, rarities, or novelties your heart desires.
Water for the country house
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 66)

may have bends and turns to suit particular locations. It should be borne in mind, however, that each right angle bend of the pipe reduces the power of suction through the system. Where the bends less than 90 degrees have like effects in proportion to their angle. In dug or drilled wells either a deep or shallow pump can be installed and for the sake of economy the latter is generally used where the level of standing water is 20 feet or less below ground. Shallow well pumps with a capacity up to 750 gallons an hour are made by all of the standard manufacturers.
Everage Bracing British Beverage

The bracing stimulation picks you up when tired and warms you when cold. And what a help in the kitchen to enrich and flavor soups, sauces and gravies.

For Nearly Fifty Years the British public has been drinking hot Bovril as a beverage, until it has become as popular as our American ice cream soda. Its delicious flavor of choice prime beef is enticing. It is sold by grocery, drug and delicatessen stores. If you do not find it at a convenient store, send the coupon direct to us with 50 cents and 16 ounces. It is packed in four sizes — 2, 4, 8 and 16 ounces. It is sold by grocery, drug and delicatessen stores. If you do not find it at a convenient store, send the coupon direct to us with 50 cents

House & Garden's Second House

(continued from page 59)

House & Garden's Second House

The planting plan, designed by Agnes Selkirk Clark, gives variety and interest to each part of the garden. Besides a little patterned rose bed there are Climbing-Roses along the fences flanked by beds of Iria and Peonies. Since all the side paths are gravelled, they are held in place by metal edgings.

At the rear is an oblong grassed area and behind it a gravelled area for children to play in beneath a spreading Apple tree. Behind this is a high fence with Climbing-Roses. At the end of one path stands a tool house, at the other a little greenhouse, the cost of this garden will be in the neighborhood of $700. Detailed information regarding the construction, furnishing and landscaping of this house can be had by writing House & Garden's Reader Service, Graybar Building, New York.

The cost of constructing the tool shed and the greenhouse will depend on local price of labor and materials. If the garden is made on a budget extending over several years, they could come in as a sort of final luxury.
Color photographs signed "Bruehl-Bourges" were an outstanding feature of the 1932 editorial pages of Vogue and House & Garden. All of these color compositions, created by Anton Bruehl, with color separation negatives by Fernand Bourges, were engraved by the Condé Nast Engravers. The combined work of Bruehl-Bourges, with plates by the Condé Nast Engravers, is now available to advertisers and agents. Twenty national advertisers are already using Bruehl-Bourges color photography with notable success. For particulars address: The Condé Nast Studios, Graybar Bldg., N. Y. (exclusive representatives of Bruehl-Bourges direct color photography)
Camels are always mild because they are always fresh. A blend of choice Turkish and mellow, sun-ripened Domestic tobaccos, they are never parched or toasted. Enjoy their mild fragrance for just one day, then leave them—if you care to.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.