Now for the interior. Ah, this is beautiful. Rich—inviting—livable as a fine home. Ann will like this. It's big, too—plenty of room. That means a lot to us.

How about the instrument board? Handsome, all right, and plainly visible. Big, easily read instruments looking right up at you through the steering wheel. Cigar lighter. And a real ash tray. Wonder what this is? A locked compartment right in the instrument board—a large one, too! Mighty convenient for valuables.

Here's Fisher No Draft Ventilation. A marvelous thing, all right. No drafts blowing round your head, causing colds. No foggy windshield or windows. Fresh air for those who want it, without disturbing other people. This settles the old, old argument about ventilation.

Safety Glass, too! Glad to have that.

Just look at this upholstery. There couldn't be anything finer or richer. Understand you can have it in broadcloth, whipcord or mohair, whichever you prefer. Everything clean, everything finished. No seams showing in the upholstery—they're bound with braid instead. Concealed window curtains. Even the carpets—fine quality and fine fitting.

And are these seats comfortable! Seem to fit right into them. Lots of leg room, too. Stretch right out and relax. An inviting foot rest there in back. Also arm rests.

Who was it said, "You canna expect to be bith grand and comfortable?" Well, you can be both in this car. A regular home on wheels. Guess we'll have to have one. This very one. Ann deserves a Buick.

BUICK GIVES MORE AND BETTER MILES

In addition to exceptional beauty and comfort, the new 1933 Buick gives more and better miles. It is even more capable and durable than previous Buicks. It will serve you dependably for many years. The twenty new Buick body-types are offered at moderate prices on the convenient G. M. A. C. time payment plan. All are Buicks through and through—with new Bodies by Fisher and Valve-in-Hood Straight Eight Engine cushioned in live, resilient rubber to give smoothness with stability. All are fine, economical motor car investments.
When your throat feels tight, “itchy,” or sore, gargle with full strength Listerine every two hours.

You will be delighted to find how often such pleasant treatment brings relief. Listerine cleanses the inflamed tissues and kills germs clinging to them.

Harsh mouth washes, so powerful they may irritate tissue, should be avoided in the treatment of throat trouble, since they aggravate the condition rather than improve it.

Simple sore throat is often one of the symptoms of a cold. It is Nature’s warning that the germs that cause or accompany a cold have entered through the mouth and lodged in the throat prior to traveling upward to the nose and head passages.

Gargle twice a day for Colds
If you would fight colds, gargle with full strength Listerine twice a day. As you know, many colds are caused by germs multiplying by millions in the mouth and throat. When Listerine comes in contact with such germs, it kills them outright. A reduction of bacteria ranging up to 99% has been shown by tests.

Scientifically conducted experiments have shown that those who gargled with full strength Listerine twice a day did not catch cold as frequently as those who did not gargle with it. Such findings are corroborated by the experience of tens of thousands of men, women, and children.

Moreover, Listerine, used at two-hour intervals, will often check a cold and keep it from becoming serious. Such results are due to the fact that, while Listerine kills germs, it does not irritate tissue. Remember that factor of safety when purchasing a mouth wash. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Although this room looks like a million dollars, these smart effects were gained with a limited outlay. They are due largely to an unusual color scheme; various inexpensive, well-designed fabrics cleverly combined; good pieces of furniture; and the use of white. Louise Tiffany Taylor and Elizabeth Low are the decorators.

LOVELIER HOMES AT LESS EXPENSE

For many of us 1933 is a year of careful economy. But it is also a golden opportunity to make your home lovelier, more charming, more livable... at the lowest prices in a lifetime.

House & Garden can make your dollars count for most. House & Garden can also help you plan for a more prosperous future. It is "smart to be thrifty"... and it is also thrifty to be smart.

A new garden setting may be what your home needs most to bring out its possibilities—and, incidentally, bring you many refreshing out-of-door hours.

The remodeling of a porch or gable may give your house just the touch of distinction it needs.

A new decorating scheme may do wonders to freshen the whole interior of your home—or even a new accent here and there: a pair of unusual candlesticks, a Colonial highboy, a rearrangement of furnishings, a set of Directoire curtains...

Good taste, sound knowledge—House & Garden brings you these keys to charm and distinction. Every page has behind it the unbiased authority and long experience of Richardson Wright and his staff of experts.

Embark with House & Garden on a two-year cruise around the world of beautiful homes and gardens! Sign and mail the coupon now!

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Don't Economize on Camp Tuition

Parents should remember that the camp vacation is neither a commodity nor a luxury. It is almost an essential part of modern education, especially for city children, who have no other access to life in the country, close to nature, during the hot weather. However, camps may well be termed a luxury in one sense. For with the children in a safe and happy environment, it is then possible for parents to keenly enjoy a summer free of responsibility and family ties.

Naturally, the private camp must require a higher tuition (figured by the week or month) than the semi-private camp conducted by some organization. The private camp usually takes fewer children, gives them more personal supervision, keeps them longer, and provides a wider range of educational and recreational activity. Obviously, in two or three weeks a camp director can do no more than give the child an "outing" in camp. It takes practically all summer to apply the technique of the modern camp.

Remember that the standards of a first-class private camp (the only kind you will ever see advertised in House & Garden) demand a program carried out, whether the camp makes money or otherwise. So don't try to economize on camp tuition to the point of selecting one camp merely because its tuition is less than another's. Always keep in mind that all-important welfare of the child—and the effect of the camp vacation upon his or her future.

If you feel you need specific advice, write to House & Garden's Camp Bureau, 1930 Graybar Building, Lexington at 43rd, New York. House & Garden's Camp Bureau has made an extensive personal investigation of this field. Its college-trained staff is equipped with a wealth of information that will help you solve any camp problem you may have. There's no obligation, of course.

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MILITARY ACADEMY
Established 1855
A modern boys' college preparatory school with splendid traditions, First grade to college in small classes under experienced teachers. Music, musical arts, dramatics. All day program, provides back at school/hall sports. Cornelia Bevan Bocock, A.B., Headmaster. 245 W. 77th Street, New York City.

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Boarding school for boys. Thorough preparation for college and scientific school. Carefully supervised athletics for all or on graded teams. For catalogue address WALTER R. RANDALL MARSH B.B.A. Headmaster.

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Amenable academic courses. More than 20 graduates last year in law, medicine and dentistry. Intramural sports. Intercollegiate track. Same faculty, staff. Write for the Manlius File.

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STONY BROOK "Brook Tradition of Excellence"
Developing the whole boy—mentally, morally, physically, socially. Modern equipment. All athletics. F. E. Gahsman, Litt.D., Box N, Stony Brook, L.I., N.Y.

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The school with the Personal Touch

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DO YOU REALIZE THAT THE GOOD MODERN MILITARY SCHOOLS CAN

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An Episcopal preparatory school for boys in historic Frederick County. Modern, spacious buildings, art, music, drama, physical education. Box 45, Great Falls, Virginia.

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In Southern Virginia. Episcopalian. Preparatory education in good, modem school for boys of all ages. Box 132, Bladensburg, Maryland.

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BOYS' SCHOOLS

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JUNIOR COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL
Both fully Accredited. 98 years old. Not privately owned. 180 acres of land. All athletics. 25 minutes from New York, N. Y. Box C, Godfrey, Ill.

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Summer Camp

Consider the Military School

Do you realize that the good modern military school is really a first-class academic school plus valuable features of military training? The military school believes that it is possible to take advantage of the gregarious instincts, individualism, and competitive spirit of the growing boy, by enlarging his enthusiasm in group endeavors—drilling, marching, and camping, for example. And having enlisted the boy's enthusiasm in this fashion, the military school gets him to undertake the drudgery of study with greater zeal.

Then, too, the military schools have learned that their group life gives the young boy an inner sense of discipline as well as fine carriage and alert bearing.

The military student has the advantage of some small participation in the age-old military life, but he most emphatically does not learn to look forward to war. The graduate of a military school has a keen sense of the horrors and absurdities of modern warfare that the average boy.

Do not hesitate to write us for school information. Address: House & Garden's School Bureau, 1930 Graybar Building, Lexington at 43rd, New York City.

These Schools Will Give Special Consideration to Letters from Readers Who Mention House & Garden's Name.
MARCH, 1933

SCHOOLS OF HOUSE & GARDEN

BOYS' SCHOOLS

The Mary E. Pogue Sanitarium and School for nervous children who have been rejected by other institutions, offers excellent and individual care, devoid of restraint. Address The Secretary, Box 26, Owensboro, Ky.

MISCASSET IN LIFE'S ROLE?

Vocational training at the proper time probably would have saved you many a heartache. The thing one likes to do best is generally the thing one does best. If your children have special penchant for this or that, good vocational schools may be the answer.

We suggest that you write to some of the fine vocational schools you will find advertised in these columns from time to time. They have the open sesame to all kinds of professions and callings.

These Schools Will Give Special Consideration to Letters from Readers Who Mention House & Garden's Name.

APPLIED ARTS

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SIX WEEKS PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE

Period and Modernistic styles, color harmony, draperies and all fundamentals of the business. Personal instruction by New York decorators.

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Starts at once - Send for the essential preparation for Designing and Teaching as well as for Acting

The training is educational and practical, developing Taste, Personality and Exaggerative Power, of those in professional life and to the layman.

SPRING TERM OPENS APRIL 3rd.

Catharine S. scattering all Courses from the Secretory Rooms 261-G, CARNEGIE HALL, New York.

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Located in Jamaica Plain, Boston. Incorpo­rated in 1880, it is the oldest independent school of oratory in the United States.

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For Both Houses and Gardens

House & Garden has no interest in any school or association of schools or camps. It is for the benefit of you and your home that House & Garden reads the best possible advice and assistance in selecting schools.

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Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Stewart.

The foremost Institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training. The leading School for teachers of Dramatic Art.

Its sole purpose is to give House & Gardeners an understanding of the Problems of Each Boy.

For further information write to:

Address: The Secretary, Box D, Devon, Pa.

THE THOMPSON HOMESTEAD SCHOOL

For nervous children who have been rejected by other institutions. House life atmosphere for small group, Tranquil and uncommercial. At the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains near Charleston.

The Mary E. Pogue Sanitarium and School

Waltham, Ill. Founded 1851.

For children and young people needing individual instruction. Special facilities for nervous children. Personal faculty. House atmosphere. Phone service. Qualifying examinations. All communications confidential. Address: The Secretary, Box 270, Waltham, Ill.
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A selection of dogs and puppies ranging in quality from the home dog to a dog that can win against keen competition.

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Ready for show, fortune and pet.
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Finest possible condition, sheeted, housebroken, reasonably priced.
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Best children's companions. Guards for the home. From registered champion stock.
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MINIATURE SCHNAUZERS
All imported and trained

WILSONA KENNELS, Inc.
Box N. Wilson, Owner
Rushville, Indiana

And now the Schnauzers
Robert S. Lemmon

Like so many other breeds, the Schnauzer's exact origin is a bit uncertain. The first one I examined left me with the distinct impression that there was Bullterrier blood somewhere in his family tree, so suggestive of that grand breed were the breadth of his skull and the almost wedge-shaped lines of his head as it appeared from above. But the eyes belied that, and so did the sharpness of the "stop" which marked the division between forehead and muzzle. Nothing, then. I began to be interested and have been at it ever since. So, perhaps, have some of the experts on the breed, if the truth were known, despite assertions to the contrary.

According to one theory, the Schnauzer's remote ancestor was really the Moorland dog, an older contemporary of the Bronze Age dog, from which the present day Terrier breeds, the Spitz and the Poodle have descended. Specimens have been identified in paintings by Dürer (1492) and Rembrandt. One American fancier of German birth states that his grandfather remem-

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To own one of these charming little dogs is to appreciate their sweet manner and their natural appealing qualities. They have everything that character im-

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COCKER SPANIELS
Bred to order for die suitability for children or adults. Bred, husbanded and handled with unusual care in all respects.

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Puppies from winning Bench Show and Field Trial stock. Send for interesting booklet on cockers.

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The most beautiful vouchers for the dogs of our kennel. Legal companions of our breed. Low prices. For information write to:

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Puppies of both sexes born Sept. 3rd from the best stock in England & America. Large-bred, sound, healthy. At prices that will astonish you for dogs of this breed. Call, phone, write, telegraph.

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Padlock, Ranch, Thermopolis, Wyoming

GREETING of Allsworth, a miniature breed by the Allsworth Kennels

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Puppies of both sexes born Sept. 3rd from the best stock in England & America. Large-bred, sound, healthy. At prices that will astonish you for dogs of this breed. Call, phone, write, telegraph.

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MINIATURE SCHNAUZERS
Recognized as the foremost Kennel of the Breed

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Kennel location: Skipjack Pk.,
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Express: Merriwether, Pa.

MINIATURE SCHNAUZERS
Best Schnauzer New York 1931

MINIATURE SCHNAUZERS
Best Schnauzer New York 1932

HOUSE & GARDEN
And now the Schnauzers

(continued from page 6)

There are three breeds of Schnauzer—or, rather, three varieties. First and largest is the Riesenschnauzer or Giant, a powerful fellow that measures from 21 1/2" to 25 1/2" high at the shoulder and is ideally fitted for police work and home protection. Then comes the medium type to which most of the dogs in this country belong—from 13 1/2" to 16 1/2" at the shoulder. And lastly, that vehement little bundle of energetic fire, the Toy or Miniature Schnauzer, whose height is supposed not to exceed 13 1/2" but upon the length, breadth or thickness of whose spirit no man has yet been able to decree a limit. The distinguishing points, other than size, are similar in all these three types. Some of them might be set down as follows:

The rough, harsh and splendidly protective coat of iron-gray, grayish-blue, pepper-and-salt or occasionally black has the decided advantage of never being in need of trimming: a good daily session with brush and comb will keep it in condition at all times. It covers a thick, powerful body with strong bones and fine chest development. A straight, firm back, straight and muscular legs of good length and compact feet combine to impress one with the fact that here is a dog of marked agility and alertness. His eyes are dark, of fair size and remarkably expressive. When he is angry they almost literally blaze, markely expressive. When he is set, powerful body with strong and wire coat being due to a mixture of Poodle and wolf Spitz. The latter is a breed still found at the shoulder. And that the Schnauzer is a dog whose spirit no man has yet experienced the breed.

AIREDALES

With every desired quality to meet your wishes for any purpose.

MRS. L. G. KNOX

P. O. Box 50

Danbury, Conn.
And now the Schnauzers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

for those who haven't much patience with canine mollycoddles. He may not be an Airedale in looks, but he does possess fidelity, quick wits and adaptability to any occasion which may arise. Not too large for the house, yet Husky enough for outdoor life, he fits a wide range of American family requirements.

To make yourself really familiar with the Schnauzer—or any other breed, for that matter—the best plan is to visit one of the good dog shows. The American Kennel Club annual dog show is held in April in New York City. It is the biggest and best, but picket shows are held regularly in 'many cities.

Don't be too particular about breed. Dogs are not machines, and you can't expect them to do everything you want them to. A Schnauzer is not a sniffer, he is a worker, a companion, a friend, a protector. He is not a pet, he is a member of the family. He needs care and attention, but he gives in return.

If you want a dog, learn as much as you can about them. Read books, write for information. Visit dog shows. Get to know the breed you want, and then see him there on his own home ground. Where this is not convenient, attend the nearest official dog show and watch the Schnauzers in the ring on their beaches. Do not necessarily base your opinion on any individual dog which one of your friends may happen to have, for he may not have been handled properly and therefore not be representative of the breed as a whole.

Any dog, however good to start with, can be spoiled—even a Schnauzer!
Who said there are no new motoring thrills?

Certainly not the owner of a new Chevrolet. Because Chevrolet, this year, has put personal transportation on an entirely new basis—made it restful recreation without a peer. Come, take a ride and you'll get the feeling at once... smooth, effortless motion... a welcome freedom from tension and stress. Slouch down behind the wheel. Sink back in those deep cushions. Relax, stretch out—there's plenty of room to do so. Now prepare for a surprise. Your foot has come naturally to rest on the comfortable, treadle-type pedal of the Starterator. Just press, and before you can say "six cylinders," the Cushion-Balanced engine goes into action in the quiet, efficient Chevrolet way. Then glide through the gears with an easy wrist motion... steer with a finger-touch... Free Wheel at the touch of a button. You slip through traffic with the skill of a veteran cab driver. Yet, cradled in that big, comfortable Fisher body... protected from vagrant winds by Fisher No Draft Ventilation... with so many exclusive advancements in handling ease, you scarcely know you are piloting a car! That's what Chevrolet believes personal transportation ought to mean. And judging from the number of new Chevrolet owners in high places, most well-informed individuals think so, too.


CHEVROLET
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE
Call it Aintree-madness if you like... but most of us (about this time of year) feel an overpowering urge to visit England. Perhaps it's the pomp and circumstance of London... or the call of hunting horns and the bell of hounds in the mid-country. ... Perhaps it's the charm of quiet hamlet life, far from the madding crowd... or the sweep of green fairways at St. Andrews. ... At any rate, about Grand National time, we seem imbued with desire for a pilgrimage to "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England."

It is obvious that the most attractive way to enter England is from the Southwest. As long as ocean liners cannot dock along Piccadilly, or be warped into the Savoy bar, one might as well see beauty en route to London. That is why so many people travel French Line to Plymouth... and then ride up in the special Great Western Railway de luxe cars, through lovely rolling Devonshire. And Plymouth is the first call out of New York; there's no Channel to cross to get to London.

All the way across, the luxurious traditions of the French Line can be enjoyed. The stewards are scrupulously trained (English-speaking, of course); the cuisine is the talk of all sophisticated transatlantic commuters; the comfort and atmosphere, security and service attract a particularly charming lot of "guests."... Why not be one of them? Any travel agent will be glad to arrange your French Line passage. ... French Line, 19 State Street, New York City.
AFTER seeing the New Stockholm City Hall, William Butler Yeats, Irish poet laureate and Nobel prize winner, wrote: “No work comparable in method or achievement has been accomplished since the Italian cities felt the excitement of the Renaissance.” Doesn’t that intrigue you? And you will not be disappointed.

Here is a gay, clean, colorful capital, full of green parks, bright with flowers. Ancient sharp-gabled houses rub shoulders with smart modern apartment buildings. There is water glittering everywhere. The street cars are painted a merry blue, the letter boxes glow yellow, and the buses are mandarin red.

Outdoor cafés and garden restaurateurs conjure up magic food and the best European vintages. Your hotel room has that pleasant old-world spaciousness—yet the conveniences are up-to-date American. The service is prompt and courteous. A favoring of mandarin red.

The City Hall. From an etching by Caroline Armstrong.
Before you plan your summer vacation

CONSIDER THESE 3 FACTS

1. You need a real vacation: You've worked hard. The strain has been heavy. To make the most of all-too-brief vacation time, get clear away to new scenes, new interests, that really rebuild mind and body.

2. This trip has no equal: That's a strong statement, but we mean it quite literally. Summer days here are clear and rainless, nights so smooth you’ll sleep under blankets! And no other single vacation area, visitors tell us, offers so many ways to have a good time:

The colorful beaches and smooth waters of the blue Pacific . . . bright pleasure-islands just offshore. Mighty snow-peaked mountains, mile-high lakes and even glaciers nearby. Settings that bring new thrills to all your favorite sports. The foreign-land glamour of peaceful Spanish Missions older than the United States. Old Mexico just to the south, palms, orange groves, luxuriant gardens and a cosmopolitan population centered by hospitable Los Angeles. The delights of gay Hollywood . . . Pasadena, Glendale, Beverly Hills, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Pomona . . . scores of playgrounds.

3. You can do it in a 2-weeks vacation: From most points in the country, even a 2-weeks vacation gives you at least 11 days actually here. This year, costs while here (normally about 16% under the U. S. average) as well as costs of getting here, have been drastically slashed — lowest in 15 years. Don't miss this chance to get this vacation-of-a-lifetime at no more than the usual cost of an ordinary vacation!

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Come to California for a glorious vacation. Advise anyone not to come here seeking employment, lest he be disappointed; but for the tourist, the attractions are unlimited.

BRING HISTORY TO LIFE IN ENGLAND

Visit ancient York with its 1300-year-old Minster; and Durham where lies the Venerable Bede, who died as he dictated the last words of the first translation of the Bible. Wander through the historic streets of Lincoln—headquarters of a Roman Legion during the Occupation—and Norwich once the second city of England and still preserving many relics of medieval times. Visit Lichfield Cathedral renowned for its three beautiful spires, and put yourself back in the Middle Ages at Warwick Castle. See the old walls and picturesque streets of Chester. Look down from the battlements of those mighty castles that Edward I built at Caernarvon and Conway, and see what a task he had to conquer heroic Wales.

Every county of Great Britain speaks to you of your own ancestors. Travel through those counties by L M S and L N E R to the places you must have longed to see ever since you first read a history book.

Illustrated Pamphlets from T. R. Dexter — Vice-President, Passenger Traffic, (Dept.A.48.) L M S Corporation, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; H. J. Ketcham, General Agent, (Dept.A.48.) L & N E Railway, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City, or from your own ticket agent.

L M S

LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY

OF GREAT BRITAIN

L N E R

LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

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Built-to-order character

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HODGSON HOUSES

Built-to-order character

This home has the charm, individuality, and appropriate beauty of the built-to-order. Yet would you believe that the owner acquired it almost as easily and speedily as a house already built? Here was none of the delay, disorder, or unexpected cost often incident to building. The site once chosen, and a floor-plan worked out, it was only two weeks before the home stood complete—in an unmarred setting.

For this is a Hodgson House—made in sections, shipped ready to erect. A pleasant place. A permanent place. The kind of place you yourself might want. Why not put up a summer cottage, hunting lodge, or country house this very sensible way?

HODGSON HOUSES

The Hodgson Houses at addresses given below. Write for Catalog HBA 3.

Address E. F. Hodgson Co., 1108 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass., or 730 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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writes: "To capture the elusive quality of charm and make it the personal cultivation, as you have done, is indeed a boon to all who wish to enhance that precious gift."

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writes: "Margery Wilson's charm is all, that that little bundle and more." MARY PICKFORD

writes: "You are dealing with a cabinet close to every woman's heart and you have handled it deftly and diplomatically."

RUPERT HUGHES

writes: "You have solved the true mysteries of Charm. People who will follow your advice will have charm and enjoy its mystic powers."

LEARN to be Charming

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MARCH, 1933
After extensive research our shopper has compounded a formula for successful entertaining using eight potent ingredients which we present herewith to House & Garden's hostesses. Some of the interesting facts discovered in our laboratory are that hot hors d'oeuvres can be kept from freezing, that ice and mirrored plates have the same exhilarating effect on the dinner guest, that a fish-bowl sometimes makes a very attractive finger-bowl and that some cocktails are old-fashioned.

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One of our foremost silver families is celebrating a "blessed event"—two of them, in fact. Two new model salt and pepper sets have just added another limb to the family tree of Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen. You see the two pepper shakers pictured above. For each of these there is a matching, open salt dish. These lusty infants trace their lineage to two aristocratic English ancestors. Made of a fine grade silver, both shakers are decorated about the top with an etched, classical design and at the base with a beaded border. The rounded form of the larger shaker is repeated in its accompanying salt dish, while the second dish has the straight lines of the smaller shaker. Each shaker, $3.50; salt dish, $2. H. Altman & Co., 34th Street at Fifth Avenue, New York.

To wit: whose taste for the modern cocktail is not matched by a similar appetite for modern decoralion I bring the two trays above. You'd think we Moderns had invented drinking the way we insist upon providing it with a 20th Century background—cock-eyed glasses, sky-scraper cocktail shakers and trays that run the gamut from metal to glass. Here, though, are trays of natural woods which manage to be quite at ease in a period setting while they are utterly impervious to the most poisonous beverage or any liquid. As a matter of fact, you clean them with soap and water. Both measure 12" by 22", and are very light in weight. One is walnut, the other, left, a combination of hand-hewn woods. Each, 3.50; Ovington's, 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Now or our foremost silver families is celebrating a "blessed event"—two of them, in fact. Two new model salt and pepper sets have just added another limb to the family tree of Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen. You see the two pepper shakers pictured above. For each of these there is a matching, open salt dish. These lusty infants trace their lineage to two aristocratic English ancestors. Made of a fine grade silver, both shakers are decorated about the top with an etched, classical design and at the base with a beaded border. The rounded form of the larger shaker is repeated in its accompanying salt dish, while the second dish has the straight lines of the smaller shaker. Each shaker, $3.50; salt dish, $2. H. Altman & Co., 34th Street at Fifth Avenue, New York.
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MARCH, 1933

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and weight it will appeal espe­

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Richardson Wright, Editor - Robert Stell Lemmon, Managing Editor
Margaret McElroy, Associate Editor - Julius Gregory, Consultant

Clement R. Newkirk of Bagge & Newkirk is the designer of the Georgian residence on pages 38 and 39. Mr. Newkirk received his early training at Cornell, is a Past President of the Central New York Chapter of the A. I. A. and a member of the Architectural League

Stephen F. Hamblin, Director of the Lexington Botanic Garden and Assistant Professor of Horticulture at Harvard, has long been prominent in the field of scientific plant work. At the Garden it is planned to test and grow all known herbaceous plants hardy in that region

Harvey Stevenson, of the firm of Harvey Stevenson, Thomas & Studds, is the architect of House & Garden's Fourth Little House. Mr. Stevenson believes intelligent design can produce dignified and gracious houses at low cost, without recourse to quantity fabrication

WHO IS WHO IN HOUSE & GARDEN
Can this be the same kitchen? That's what you ask yourself... in accents not only of surprise, but of intense delight.

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The International Nickel Company, Inc., 73 Wall St., New York, N.Y.
Then Schell Lewis drew views of nine famous Colonial buildings to decorate the pieces. The tea set was made from a famous old Colonial pattern. "My child, when I am gone, you will have that." Even modern grandmothers value their own treasures.

WESESX PRAYER. In addition to collecting flowery prints, inscriptions for garden gates, old lights and the lesser read forms of diaries, we manage now and then to pick up a choice prayer. Some of them are masterly bits of word carrying that ought to be kept in a museum. Others are simple and more home-made—the chief quaint cottage figures that used to stand on mantels in the old country. From Wessex comes one of the latter. It makes sure that Providence wastes no benevolence—

God bless me and my wife,
My son Jan and his wife.
Us forever,
No mower.

MANHATTAN CRUISES. The ingenuity that architects are displaying in helping their own unemployed and needy brothers in the craft commands our profound admiration. We chose from many endeavors "Manhattan Cruises" and the new tea set.

If life becomes unbearable or your maiden aunt pops into town and you haven't the slightest notion what to do with the old dear, you call up the Emergency Committee of the Architectural League. Here you pay a dollar (you must corral up the Emergency Committee of the Architectural League of winter—See!)

The tender blossom appears.
—Mary L. Lant.

SYRABITE SLEEP. Most people think that a syrabite is a person who prefers soft couches and chairs, warm baths, luxurious clothes and rich food. In the beginning a syrabite was merely a person who didn't want his sleep disturbed. But I can only watch and sigh

My son Jan and his wife.
His wife.
Us forever.
No mower.

THE BULLETIN BOARD

INHERITANCE. Part of the inherent nature of good furniture is that it has a long life. Every well-constructed traditional piece rejoices in the possibility of becoming a legacy, to be handed down from generation to generation. We often think of grandmothers in terms of the furniture they have left us, furniture we, in our time, will pass on to our sons and daughters. And yet—and yet we have still to see a modern grandmother stand before a chair made of metal tubing and say, "My child, when I am gone, you will have that." Even modern grandmothers value their own treasures.

FLOWERS FIRST. It may seem strange to some people that only within the past few months have England's landscape designers formed a society. It is a commentary on the difference between Britain and America. Here we form societies first. As a talented English lady once remarked, she had never met an American woman who wasn't a president of something. Forming and supporting societies is one of the great indoor American sports. Up to this time, doubtless, the garden designers of England did not feel the need for a society. In England the plant is the thing. Horticulture comes first. In this country, design has been so touted that horticulture is relegated to second place. That may be one of the reasons why England has the better gardens.

O GALLANT BLOOM!

White though the world with frost,
Or sullen with streaming rain,
Gay is their challenge tossed:

The Almonds are flowering again!

Low in the dip of the hill
Are leaves still lingering green;
Here, where the winds pipe chill,
The pink-budded branches lean.

Perfect the faith of a tree!
Unbowed by shadowing fear.
Leaguers of winter—See!

The tender blossom appears.
—Mary L. Lant.

THE FLORAL SOUTHWEST. You can always tell when a section becomes vitally garden-conscious by the fact that its citizens begin writing gardening books for that section alone. The latest addition to these practical books is, Gardening In The Southwest edited by Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, with illustrations by Margaret Surraos. Here all the exactions of climate and soil are set forth, and all the flowers that can be grown in them and the care they need. So complete and usable a section gardening book is this that it should speed along horticulturally in that romantic area of old Mexico. Previous to this it had been published, A Garden Book for House, which took care of its own part of the state. Texas is so vast and has such climatic variations that each section requires its own gardening instructions.

UMBRELLAS. Had we a gardanb handy, we would lay it reverently on the grave of Jonan Hanway, who pursued the even tenor of his life from 1712 to 1786 and only managed to do one exciting thing—that was when he appeared carrying an umbrella. He has come down in history as the first Englishman to venture out in public with this protection over his head. Today the umbrella has become the symbol of the Englishman. Rolled or unrolled, it is a great national indication that no Englishman is afraid of bad weather.

HOUSE FROM CRETE. Harvey Stevenson, the architect who designed the small house shown in this issue, has recently returned from studying the excavations of houses on the island of Crete. He found that these structures, built thousands of years ago, are surprisingly like the modern house in design. In fact the house he planned for this number is based on his findings in Crete brought up to date. All of which makes us wonder just how modern this modernism is.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY. When House & Garden showed the first of its complete, small houses, in the November number, we prophesied not only that the small house would be the first step in the revival of building but also that many people who had hitherto lived in large houses would relish and adopt living in a small house. Even an ex-millionaire can learn to live graciously within narrow limits if those limits are well-designed.

We now venture to prophesy that this country will soon see a revival of simplicity in living. Jeffersonian simplicity, if you will. Simplicity that will reflect the simplification of our various town, city, state and federal governments which are under way now. We will live none-the-less abundant lives if we cut some of the red tape of household management.

Already furniture has been designed along simple Jeffersonian lines. Aids to household labor will be the modern projection of those labor-saving devices Jefferson invented and installed at Monticello. Even houses may be planned to copy that country place in which Jefferson embodied so many of his ideas.

With this belief in mind House & Garden is planning for its next issue a house of the Jefferson type, which will be furnished and landscaped in the Jefferson manner.

THE SUNDIAL'S LAMENT ON A DARK DAY

The flowers in this old garden bloom
When sky and sun are veiled with gloom,
But I can only watch and sigh
That scented hours, unmarked, pass by.
—Selnya Meach.
The flowers that blue in the spring

...in the spring garden are all the more effective when complemented with the right shade of yellow. In this instance the blue tones are found among the Grape Hyacinths in the foreground, the Forget-me-nots surrounding the pool, and the Pansies that edge the beds of Inglescombe Tulips with their Forget-me-not ground cover thickly spread beneath the broad green leaves.
TRUE BLUES AMONG THE EARLY BLOSSOMS

Against a background of moist earth, dark tree trunks, twisted brier and straightened shrub, with last year’s leaves clinging here and there, the fabric of Spring’s garment is wonderfully woven, pale yellowish green and greenish yellow, swept here and there with white, seemingly dropped from Winter’s bag of tricks as he scurries away toward the north. It is delicately patterned in Adonis and Daffodil, Spicedush and Forsythia and Shadbush, Snowdrop and Snowflake, Winter Aconite and Anemone, Christmas Rose and Dandelion, white Violet and Troutlily.

This yellow and white color scheme is a pleasing one, young and infinitely fresh. It arouses the imagination and releases winter-bound senses. But the eye is greedy. It asks a fillip. Something to touch this tentative beauty to pulsating life, to compliment it and incite it to gaiety. And what is there to bring about this desirable metamorphosis? Why, that magic hue we call blue, to be sure—true blue, not vague lilacs or sad purples, but bright, pure blue. We have but to look about us and note how the blue sky above brings out all the latent delicacy as well as the strength of the frail vernal harmony to know how much this celestial hue will do for us at garden level.

Blue is a lovely and beloved color at any season in the garden, but in the spring it is, verily, the salt in the broth.

Now let us see what is at hand. Happily the spring is wealthy in blue flowers, though they are largely exotic and do not spring from our own soil—for Violets can by no stretch of the imagination be called blue. The gardener, however, is not held down by native lack in this matter but reaches out to the four corners of the earth and gathers what he has need of—or at least as much as our crippling quarantine laws will permit him to grasp.

In our own spacious wild we have the Hepatica, blue enough at times, though more often white or pale purple, the little Quaker Lady (Houstonia) that sweeps the spring meadows with pale blue frost, the Virginia Cowslip (Mertensia), and out in the west a number of Polemoniums, the little known Synthyris, the bulbous plant, Bradisia lutea.

But from foreign parts we derive, and should make lavish use of, a number of little blue-flowered bulbs. These increase with kindly alacrity if their needs be ever so slightly considered. Their usefulness in the spring garden cannot be over-sung.

Earliest to appear in my garden, even before the fiercely burning blue torches of the Siberian Squill, appear the cheeky little pencil points of Hyacinthus azaracus (Muscari azaracus) that rise only a few inches high between strap-shaped leaves in early March—sometimes, indeed, in February. They are a pale blue than the Scilla and you will notice that the lower flowers on the little cone open first, and that they open wide like bells and not in the indeterminate manner common to the house of Muscari. This delightful small spring flower, just right for a foreground planting of Snowflakes (Leucojum), seems not to be much used elsewhere. Nor is its later flowering sister, Hyacinthus amethystinus, called the Alpine Hyacinth, that comes from the Pyrenees and heights in Croatia. This kind hangs out rather large bells along a slender stalk that may be eight or ten inches tall. These bells are blue but have a hint of veiled purple, and the bulbs are sometimes found in catalogs listed as Muscari amethystinum. Both will flourish anywhere out of the way of the intolerant hoe and are especially good company along a half woody path where the soil is good and nourishing.

Happily everyone plants Scilla sibirica—surely the bluest thing in all nature. There are few gardens wherein it does not follow hard upon the heels of the Snowdrops and Winter Aconites, often catching them up and conspiring with them to make a brilliant small show. The blue of Scilla bifolia is less pure than that of S. sibirica, but it comes earlier and sometimes, says the late W. R. Dykes, “among collected bulbs specimens appear with crimson anthers, to which the varietal name of taurica has been given.” Both these are well worth including chiefly for their earliness. Scillas increase rapidly and anyone may have sheets of bright blue color in the spring garden who will let them have free rein in any half shaded situation where the soil is rich in humus.

The later flowering Scillas, or Spanish and English Bluebells, S. campanulata and S. festalis (S. nutans) come in a rather poorish pink, as well as the blues and a fine frosted white. The blue-flowered kinds are the best, however, though not nearly so strong in color as the earlier kinds. S. campanulata is stiffer and more upright than the English Bluebell (nutans) and the different kinds make fine interplantings for Darwin and Cottage Tulips with which they bloom. S. festalis hangs its bells from a little crook and it is these that one sees making pools of dim color in shadowy spring woodlands in England. They increase rapidly.

Chionodoxas (Glories of the Snow), that to the non-botanical eye appear much like Scillas, are members of a small genus native in Crete and Asia Minor, C. sardensis, that gets its name from the ancient town of Sardis near which it grows at stark and high elevations, wears as bright and hard a blue as Gentiana acaulis. C. luciliae is modified by a white central zone and the body color varies from pale to deep sky blue. These are the more lovely, and strewn thickly about a planting of that gay early Tulip, T. kaufmanniana, or spread with a lavish hand beneath the creamy-flowered Magnolia stellata, make a very brave early picture to feast the eyes upon. Those who have a weakness for size may plant C. gigantea (C. grandiflora or aliens), which is bigger but no better, and the color sometimes runs to mauve. Or one may plant C. imolasi, unpronounceable but serving to prolong the season, and a fine thing though the color that rings the white zone leans to purple—but does not achieve it. This kind is a plant of rich valleys where the soil is kept moist during the grow-
ing season by melting snows from above; do not give it too dry a place in the garden.

The Muscaris are the friendliest of bulbous things, increasing by offsets and by seeds with prodigal generosity. The Common Grape Hyacinth, *M. botryoides*, has naturalized itself in certain neighborhoods and a delightful surprise it is to find this pretty alien holding its own in the rough grass of meadow and roadside. Do not admit the Muscaris to your rock garden (they are too "spreadacious," as a friend says), but give them the freedom of your banks and braes and shrubbery borders. Heavenly Blue, a supposed form of *M. conicum*, like good wine, surely needs no bush. Its bright blue cones scent the garden with the delicious aroma of Clove Pink in April. I like these everywhere—wadded between the crimson shoots of Peonies, shooting up through mats of Arabis, Aubrietia or Creeping Phlox, spread to make a blue floor for Cherry blossoms to fall upon.

There are others of this clan, too, that may be touched here only in passing, but that are worth growing: *Argaci*, dwarf, very dark blue bells with white tips; *armenicum*, late, deep blue and spicily; *micranthum*, bright narrow cones; *neglectum*, the so-called black Muscari; *paradoxum*, dark also and shaped somewhat like a sugar loaf, and *racemosum*, said to be sweet scented but which I have never seen. By-the-way, the Muscari await a careful monographer; the genus is in confusion. None is difficult to grow, seemingly, and most are desirable. The little few-belled *M. heldreichi* I have never been able to secure for my garden.

So much for bulbs. Then of course there are the blue-flowered Anemones, for which exquisite innocents, because of our quarantine against plant introduction, we must pay a king's ransom, if we can get them at all. Whereas in less anxiously "protected" countries the lovely blue Apennine Anemone may be had for as low as twopence each, the peerless *A. blanda* for little more. And so on. But what use to speak of them? Have them we may not. What a price we pay for our so-called blessings! A few pre-quarantine colonies in my rock garden make me ache each spring that I may not have them as they are enjoyed abroad, starring the woodland and the rock garden with their winsome beauty. I feel very much like the little boy of my acquaintance who said he would like his mother all right if she did not have such an awful lot to say about everything he wanted to do.

Well, if we may not have the precious blue Anemones, there is still the old blue Lungwort, *Pulmonaria angustifolia*, to fall back upon, though it has grown scarce of late in catalogs. Why, I don't know. It is a vigorous low tufted plant with long roughish leaves above which about Daffodil time appear in conspicuous profusion pink buds.

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*The Scillas*, represented at the upper left, offer some of the finest blues to be found among the spring flowers. Especially good in this respect are *S. bifolia*, *S. tibetica* and *S. atroscaevulosa*. Directly above is *Anemone angustifolia*, an exquisite gem which, unfortunately, is excluded from American gardens by the quarantine.
SCILLA campanulata is a rather late flowering kind, stiffer and more upright in form than the English Bluebell (S. nutans). There are two blue forms of it, one a lovely deep tone and the other a clear porcelain blue. Pinks and whites are also found

At the right are two of the best blue spring flowers—Anchusa myosotidiflora massed behind a congregation of Heavenly Blue Grape Hyacinths. Both of these plants are easy to grow, effective and suitable for many different situations

that open to purest blue. It will thrive even under trees, and indeed grows best in partial shade. I use it with Anchusa myosotidiflora, Heavenly Blue Grape Hyacinths and Forget-me-nots to maintain a succession of bright blue on the edges of my rock garden.

Anchusa myosotidiflora, like a giant dark blue Forget-me-not and blooming before them, is invaluable. It grows well in shade or sun, but likes a soil that is not too dry. It has a thousand uses in the garden. It wreathes the yellow skirts of the Forsythias with lovely effect, is lovely in low borders with early Trollius, Dromicium and blue and white Camassias, is lovely as an interplanting for Tulips of almost any color. Try it with some of the “difficult” bronzes, as well as with those of purer hue. I have an old planting here of the Anchusa with the very inexpensive flame-colored Tulip Thomas Moore that always brings many complimentary remarks from visitors to the garden. The Anchusa enjoys a long season. It is, I believe, now properly known as Brunnera macrophylla.

Polemoniums also twang away at a song of spring “blues”, albeit a tender one. The old Jacob's Ladder, Polemonium coeruleum, blooms in May. Earlier is the little P. reptans, close to the ground and pretty for the rock garden. I forgot it when mentioning our native blue spring flowers. It is good for a border, too, if not too closely pressed upon by stronger growing plants. From the Northwest we get Polemonium pulcherrimum, that travels under more than one alias, but Dr. Ira Gabrielson abides by pulcherrimum, which name indeed is suitable, for I believe it means “prettiest”. It has grown in my garden for many years and self-sows freely, thus conveying to me the fact that all is well with it. Though a high mountain plant it accepts life in lowland gardens with surprising complacency. Its china-blue blossoms have bright orange-yellow eyes to set them off and the leaves are more finely dissected than those of P. reptans. Otherwise it is similar, though more showy altogether.

Mertensia virginica with its pallid leaves and azure nodding blossoms, often touched with pink, grows here in an effective association. In a low border where the soil is deep and rich a pink-flowered Crabapple, Malus floribunda, spreads widely its wreathed, crooked branches. Beneath it are clumps of Mertensia, grown stout with the years, interplanted with crowding Poet Narcissi. And if you are a “Curious Gardener” you will want to look up some of the western Mertensias. I can speak well especially of the Prairie Bluebell, Mertensia lanceolata, good for dryish places; of M. ciliata, the Mountain Bluebell, luxuriant and graceful with glaucus foliage and sprays (Continued on page 68)
WHEN I went to Europe on my biennial hunt for novelties last May, I was so imbued with American press reports that Europe was in the doldrums that I wondered whether I was not going on a fool adventure. I had not been ashore twenty-four hours when I realized my fears were in vain. If the people are hit hard—and they are—they do not show it, do not speak of it; they put up a bold front and a stiff upper lip, their talk is optimistic and the press less morbid. As far as horticulture is concerned, I noticed doubled their efforts and we can look forward to a new period, a period of novelties in many genera that will soon supersede our present favorites.

Starting with the herbaceous hardy varieties, at the great London Chelsea Show, the most interesting and striking novelty was *Beeschorneria yuccoides*, a Yucca native of South Africa; the foliage is identical with *Yucca flaccida* (Spanish Bayonet), but the needle tip is red, the flower stalk is scarlet red as also are the bracts and sepals while the bell shaped flowers are pale green, finishing greenish yellow. The contrast of scarlet red and greens was striking. I am told it is as hardy as the ordinary Yucca.

Another interesting novelty from South Africa is *Sparaxis pulcherrima*, nicknamed Magic Wand. It belongs to the Iridaceae family, the foliage looking like a Siberian Iris. In midsummer appears a slender stalk growing up to six feet and arching; from that arch bell-shaped flowers hang on a thread five or six inches long. It is extremely graceful. The flowers are of two types, pink and mauve.

Delphiniums are now far away from the old blue Larkspur of our early gardens. The colors are varied; pure white, yellow, rosy, purple, blue either solid or mixed in the same flower, which sometimes reaches two inches or more in diameter and almost resembles a Hollyhock. At this juncture it may be interesting to mention that what we call the flower of the Delphinium is not, botanically speaking, the flower but the sepals; the actual flower is in the center—what the connoisseurs call the "bee". This is either black, white or brown and the contrast or harmony of the bee with the sepals is an important factor in judging Delphiniums.

The white Delphinium has been in existence for some time, but it always had a dark bee and it is only recently that a pure white with a white bee has been originated. The foliage has also been greatly improved and the modern strains are less subject to rust and fungus diseases.

While I am writing mainly of European horticultural progress, I might mention that a good Delphinium strain for American conditions is the so-called Vanderbilt strain, which had its inception with Burbank. But the latest sensation in Delphiniums is the red perennial one originated in Holland, which required fifteen years of patient work to perfect. It has the plant habit, foliage and form of flower of the Belladonna but is of a brilliant scarlet red. One of its ancestors is a red species native to California, but nobody before had been able to infuse that red into our domesticated strains. In the process of hybridizing and recombining the various offsprings until the pure red was obtained, many interesting shades came along, such as copper, salmon, pink, etc. This new strain has also the advantage of being continuous, blooming weeks ahead of the ordinary Delphinium, new stalks coming from the base till late autumn. It may take several years yet before these new Delphiniums reach our gardens, as the originator has but a few plants himself, but it is something to look forward to.

Hollyhocks have come back into favor and the varieties bear pompous names. These are double types, the individual flowers bunched or spherical like, and of the size of a half tennis ball. All colors from pure white to deep maroon are represented. One of the most interesting things about these new Hollyhocks is that they may be cut and kept for several days, a fact which cannot be said of the ordinary varieties. They have created a real sensation wherever shown.

Of course, the Peony has not been neglected. The Chinese type as we know it has been crossed with the single Japanese and remarkable hybrids have been produced. They are very ornamental for landscape work; all colors but each one with a heavy tuft or cushion of golden yellow stamens in the center. The discovery in China by Wilson of a Sunflower yellow type of Tree Peony (*Paeonia lactea*) has permitted new blood to be injected into the old Moutan Tree Peony and thus brought out a new strain with yellow color in dominance, which may be compared to the Pericetiana strain of Roses.

Asters—Michaelmas Daisies—weeds of American origin, have been taken up by our British cousins as a great acquisition to give colors to their gardens. Under cultivation and hybridization they have been greatly improved both in size of the blooms and color, and we now have white, yellow, all shades of blue and pink.

In Chrysanthemums, as in Dahlias, the large flowering kinds are decreasing in popularity; those mammoth monstrosities seen in our shows are shunned as vulgar and inartistic. A new strain derived from the pompom Chrysanthemum but with larger blooms is now the thing; the plants are low growing, very bushy and self supporting, obtainable in all colors. Their blooming season has been greatly advanced. The single or light petaled Dahlias are produced in many types and colors; they are of bushy form, seldom over two to three feet high and very floriferous. These are very much praised for hedging and mass planting.

The Iris is more than ever on the top of the heap of perennials, the German or bearded strain being the favorite. Hybridizers have three things in (Continued on page 70)
Elizabeth Arden's plumed stairway

Against a French gray background, fantastic feathers in black, white and gunmetal are painted in groups up the stairway of Elizabeth Arden's New York apartment. Steps are black marble covered in ivory carpet, the balustrade, wrought iron. This suave scheme is accented by a Venetian chandelier of multi-colored crystal. Nikolai Remisoff, decorator. Other rooms follow.
Elizabeth Arden selects a symphony of suave tones

ELIZABETH ARDEN, in private life Mrs. Tom J. Lewis, selected subtle colors for the charming rooms shown on this page. The living room has gray walls broken by gray glass pilasters flanking a polished steel fireplace. Curtains are palest pink satin over chartreuse taffeta draw curtains. Furniture is in chartreuse satin. A blue Russian lamp hangs from the pink ceiling, the one definite color.

The dining room was planned around an old Chinese paper in beige, gray and green, mounted above natural colored Chinese silk in place of the usual painted dado. The baseboard simulates gun-metal against which the white carpet of clipped goatskin makes an excellent foundation for light furniture designed especially for this room. Gun-metal glass is introduced in screen and table tops.
Color and glitter in two
schemes brimful of ideas

Three sides of the solarium, which overlooks a
superb view of Central Park and the mid-town
skyline, are of glass painted to represent a sky-
scape. Overhead, white pleated shades that draw
in the manner of awnings shed a pleasant light
over the whole. Furniture is in ivory plush trim-
med with red, white and blue fringe. There are an
aluminum table and plants in aluminum holders.

A year ago House & Garden prophesied feathers
in decoration. This motif is brilliantly used in Miss
Arden's apartment, on the stairway and in this
powder room. Here painted plumes surround a mir-
ror; there is a white feather chair and crystal plumes
hold back blue taffeta curtains. Walls are painted a
design of orange draperies. Nicolai Remisoff, dec-
orator; curtains designed by Elsie Cobb Wilson.
Breakfast on Sunday

By Leone B. Moats

Pollyanna might have found something to be glad about in the weekday breakfast, but to most of us who rise early, it is a thing to be got through without too much suffering. Sunday breakfast, however, is an entirely different matter; a late sleep and plenty of time to pull oneself together make it possible to face even a fried egg, leering up from a plate, without experiencing acute discomfort.

Sunday breakfasts are usually associated with the country and house-parties, when they fall into two classes: the tray in bed or a hearty meal in the dining room. The first is light, and with its pastel linens and delicate china, very dear to the feminine heart; the second is essentially for masculine tastes and there’s no denying that it’s quite exciting to peek under the covers of the silver dishes and encounter anything from corned beef hash and finnan haddie, to baked beans—certainly no fare for a delicate city flower.

In midwinter most of us stay out late on Saturday night so that we relish nothing more than a long Sunday morning sleep. For that reason breakfast and lunch are apt to overlap. This town breakfast has little in common with the country variety, particularly as it is definitely a social occasion, which can scarcely be said of the other.

Whether you are the possessor of a kitchenette or a kitchen equipped with all the latest contraptions and a chef, it is by far the most amusing way of assembling a mixed group who on no other day could devote so much time to one host. Never make the mistake of mentioning an earlier hour than noon, for that takes away the whole point of the thing. Make no plans to sit down before one o’clock, as there are sure to be one or two late arrivals and, besides, it is very pleasant to spend a long moment in front of a blazing fire getting over the early morning shivers and whetting an appetite with ice cold orange or grapefruit juice which has been vitalized with a squeeze of lemon. Incidentally, this should be served a quarter of an hour before the meal as fruit juices ruin the flavor of good coffee.

If the dining room is small, there is little choice but to have the food set out on the table and allow the guests to drift around feeling as independent as they would at a lunch counter. But, the self service system is never as satisfactory as a sit down meal; the food can’t possibly be kept piping hot, one grows very weary as a result of so much standing and walking about and the party is apt to break up into small groups, which is bad for conversation. Since, to be a real success, the party should be small, there is no good reason why in a household of normal size the guests shouldn’t be seated at a table. In that case, about all that can be done to hasten service is to have the first dish set out at the places.

With the exception of the coffee cups, which are put beside each plate, the table looks very much as it would for an informal luncheon. Doilies of the trim, tailored style or colored linens are the obvious choice. For (Continued on page 66)
Informality whets the breakfast party appetite
Spring blooms in a Long Island country house

FLOWERY as a spring garden is the bedroom above, in the country house of Mrs. Wylys R. Betts, at Syosset, L. I. Small gay flowers are scattered over the yellow wall paper used in panels; an old lavender toile covering the bed is also festive with many blooms, while a profusion of cut flowers completes the garden theme. Chester Patterson was the architect. Thedlow, Inc., were the decorators.

Also prompted by the garden is the entertaining wall treatment in the breakfast room—one view of which appears at the left and another opposite. A design of espaliered fruit trees in color, varied by arms and toytry motifs, is painted on a gray ground above a terra cotta dado. The flooring is made up of slabs of gray stone; the console is gray stone and the iron table has a gray marbleized top.
Clever decoration transports the garden indoors

About is another side of the garden bedroom shown opposite. Picking up the varied colors on the flowered walls are full, soft curtains of pink taffeta, a chaise longue done in cream yellow taffeta with a green velvet throw, and a screen covered in the same flowered toile as the bed. A stool at the foot of the bed is upholstered in pink quilted taffeta. The floor is covered with a taupe colored rug.

Painted lattices on the fireplace side of the breakfast room are an unexpected touch which harmonizes perfectly with the espaliered fruit trees opposite. Another effective detail is the wood trim surrounding the wide window filled with growing plants set out on glass shelves. This flat trim is painted and shadowed in a design of green trellises. Thedlow, Inc., were the decorators of both the rooms shown.
Ten commandments for the aspiring decorator

**Don't**

- group together articles of similar height and shape. Size-place belong in the army—in decoration they're a bore. Even if you are a militarist at heart don't let the arrangement of your living room show it.

- wonder why Mrs. Jones never visits you a second time if the relations between your tables and sofa are as strained as these. She's probably still in bed with a dislocated shoulder and a broken back.

- throw all your pictures away if you hear your friends say they give them a pain in the neck, till you make sure whether they're referring to your esthetic taste or to the physical discomfort of enjoying it.

- use lampshades that scatter the light in all directions. The moon may be conducive to romance but no one ever said the same of an electric bulb. A spotlight never encouraged a proposal from any man.

- make an even longer story of the very long wall by punctuating its length with a series of dashes. A row of furniture with horizontal lines predominating lays disagreeable emphasis upon the monotony of the extended wall.

**Do**

- select the accessories for that table, mantel, hanging shelf or whatever with an eye to variety. For every tall gadget find a short one, for every stout piece get a lean and put that desirable spicke eye-level.

- let common sense be your guide in determining desirable heights for your auxiliary tables. Those holding cigarettes, books and such should not come above the elbow; coffee tables should reach the knees.

- make sure that your works of art are situated where the difficulties of examining them will not interfere with their appreciation. Remember that pictures are most effective when they hang at eye-level.

- choose shades which focus the light discriminately—making sure that the sides are of the right depth and pitched at the right angle to guide the beams definitely downward instead of out to the sides.

- try using a few periods and commas to keep the long wall from running away with itself. Foreshorten it with vertical pieces such as the secretary and built-up arrangements such as the table with pictures, in the illustration.
Vices and virtues of contemporary interiors

Don't

• • • let a lighting fixture with an inferiority complex handicap a room. A light that is too small for its setting becomes gloomy and sheds its own depression and very negligible illumination on its surroundings.

• • • give your lamps or other bric-a-brac such doubtful support as that at the right. You'll worry yourself into a nervous breakdown besides exposing the lamp to the danger of a very sudden crackup.

• • • expect your furniture to carry too much weight without collapsing under the strain. Shun all fabrics with large, heavy designs when you are thinking of upholstering those small, fragile pieces of furniture.

• • • overwhelm your personality and that of the sitting room with art that suffers from elephantiasis. Pictures like that illustrated at the right are of no use except as atmosphere in a haunted house.

• • • block up the entrance to a fireplace with andirons that are too tall. After the first hundred times, you'll decide that replenishing the fire should be a serious business and not an obstacle race. Andirons are made to help, not hinder.

Do

• • • select a fixture whose size is in direct relation to that of the interior in which it is to be installed so that your sense of proportion and your need of illumination are completely and happily satisfied.

• • • provide good, substantial props for your decorative accessories that will maintain them in safety without the aid of constant prayer and breathtaking feats of balance, and preferably with space to spare.

• • • put the stout lady and the flamboyant fabric on the overstuffed sofa and consign your slender guests and material with the more delicate pattern or with, perhaps, no design at all to the chair of slightest frame.

• • • scrap those awful monstrosities, even if, possibly, they are family heirlooms, and replace them with other pieces that are easier to live with and more in keeping with the size and spirit of their surroundings.

• • • consider the size of the fireplace and the period of the room which is its background before selecting the fireplace equipment. Andirons should be about half the height of the fireplace opening. In general, simple designs are best.
When fruit trees enter the ornamental planting

By Helen Van Pelt Wilson

"And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; . . . And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food."

Certainly, then, that first garden must have been rich in fruit trees, for what other tree is there so fair to see in its changing beauty of blossom, leaf, and fruit as an Apple, Pear, Cherry, or Peach? What other tree is there so abundant in its nutritious yield?

For the large estate with its gardens and alleys there are fine, free-growing, standard varieties carrying in spring a cloud of delicate blossoms, in summer and fall, a burden of brilliant fruit. For the small garden or tiny lawn the dwarf fruit trees are just as beautiful, and with their limited growth are suited to plantings on a more restricted scale.

So satisfying, indeed, have I found these ornamental fruit trees that now I never design gardens without them. Each spring as the line of pink Peaches fades beyond the boundaries of my garden, and the southern slope of paler Apple blossoms bursts, I feel again with a kind of yearly hallucination that I am passing, as in childhood, through the colorful enchantment of fairyland.

Apple trees lend themselves most gracefully to this landscape treatment. In the center of the loveliest garden I know is a cool, inviting, grass-grown square enclosing an oblong pool. At two of the opposite corners of the pool stand Apple trees. Beneath them are inviting benches. Early in May the clouds of their delicate, blush blossoms are accompanied in the surrounding shrub and flower borders by pink-flowering Crabapples, deep rose Hawthorns, white and pink Dogwood and the paler Magnolia, while plantings of yellow, lavender and pink Tulips add depth in the foreground. All drifted about is white Iberis to echo on the ground the cloud of blooming Apple overhead.

Always there is a sense of gracious invitation in this garden with its center plantings for cooling shade. Flowers to grow well must, as a rule, have an abundance of sunlight but we, if we are to enjoy the glowing stretches of summer brilliance, must have shade. Here the Apple trees provide all summer this welcome respite from the heat. They are what might be called the "essential garden tree"—the shade tree which every garden-maker should consider. In the fall they glow with shining green and red globes like balls on a Christmas tree and later their interesting contours rise from the barren garden to make a beautiful tracery of limb and branch against the gray of winter skies.

Often a most exquisite color picture may be obtained—the pale pink of the Apple blossom with the delicate blue of the Belldonna Delphinium and the coral of the lacy Heuchera. In southern New York State I know this can be achieved because there the fruit and shrubs are slower to bloom, while flowers, if a little protected, are often somewhat ahead of more southern regions. Wealthy and Rome Beauty Apples so employed were planted on the upper edge of slopes while the Delphinium and Heuchera bloomed gloriously in sheltered terraced beds below them.

For those who enjoy meals out-of-doors the Apple tree presents a pleasant shelter. I remember seeing once in a tiny garden in Fontainebleau—enclosed, of course, in

![cherries by the pool]
pleasant gray old stone—a gnarled Apple tree ripening its fruit against a wall. Beneath the tree the table was set for dinner. Each petit pain was wrapped in the snowy cornucopia of a napkin; the bottle of wine was already set. The planting itself was otherwise a nondescript affair of gravel walks and pink Geraniums, but this glorious "dining-tree" lent not only a note of comfort but an air of distinction as well to the narrow confines of the garden.

Where, however, there is plenty of room, Apple trees may be planted in far-flung lines to form an avenue or allée, as the French term it. If this is narrowed slightly at the end to meet a finishing semi-circular enclosure made of Wisteria-covered colonnades, or perhaps a group of splendid evergreens before which is poised some graceful dancing nymph, the effect is entirely glorious. Often a deserted Apple orchard that is included with the purchase of an old estate can be reclaimed and made to lend itself to this delightful effect.

Pear trees can be used in much the same way. Because of their stiffer and more upright growth they make, however, a different kind of allée. The Apples arch gracefully overhead (Continued on page 71)
In House & Garden's First Little House

Never did a cordon bleu have his tools more compactly at hand than in this tiny kitchen of House & Garden's First Little House designed by Howard & Frenaye. Cupboards of white enamelled metal from Janes & Kirland are marvels of convenience; another triumph is the combination sink and electric dish-washer of monel metal made by General Electric. All dishes and kitchen gadgets from Lewis & Conger
Close harmony among kitchen tools

SALAD sharks insist on a simple wooden bowl in which to mix that best of all salads—crisp, fresh greens. This rubbed maple bowl at the right comes in three sizes: Lewis & Conger. The salad set is boxwood: Bazar Français.

For the blue and yellow scheme opposite we have selected mixing bowls of fluted pottery: Hammacher Schlemmer; a striped pitcher: Lewis & Conger; and a polka dotted jug—part of a set comprising small pitcher and tray: Altman.

That chef-d'œuvre of the French cuisine—soupe à l'oignon—is cooked and served in earthenware crocks. This fireproof pottery comes in all size casseroles, soup pots and baking dishes. Above is a bean pot: Hammacher Schlemmer.

Other notes in your kitchen blues are struck by the three canisters at the left of the picture, part of a set of four. In addition to their brilliant enameled tops, these containers have a festive red apple design on the front: Altman.

When Brillat-Savarin said “soup is never made so well as in France” he was pinning bouquets on that national institution—the iron stock pot. Here is the modern French pot-au-feu of cast iron pottery obtainable vulcanized either blue, or red: Bazar Français.
Rock slabs come into the garden

Unusually successful has been the use of specially manufactured slab stone in the Harry Bradley garden in River Hills, Wisconsin. The site is a sloping one and permits the artificial rock to be placed in simulation of natural ledge outcrops. The view above is of the upper garden and pool.

The unique rock treatment is echoed in the setting of a Gothic arch gate of hewn timber. As befits such an open, wind-swept site, emphasis has been placed on strong horizontal lines in the garden design. Fitzhugh Scott was the architect, and Thomas J. Moreau the landscape architect.
The chosen perennial of the month

It has long been a favorite fiction among planners of gardens that each month there should be a chief flower in the border that dominates the picture, around which other flowers are grouped; and this may be in any of the chief flower colors.

“But just what plants would you use?” says the earnest student who looks beyond the theory and begins to visualize results. Ah! there is the difficulty. My favorite red for June is Oriental Poppy, but for several reasons this makes a very poor major performer in the border. So I have often planned out what would be used month by month, testing so far as I can in actual gardens. It is now a great consolation to have all these plants in one big testing garden, where comparative notes on culture and values can be taken.

There are many practical difficulties in this problem. The Maker of garden plants in the wild did not have planning schemes in mind when the flowers were created. There are places in the series where no good plant has yet been tested by me, and this schedule as presented would be modified by another enthusiast. Yet it has value to one who is looking for definite values for garden effects. There are no reds at all at the two ends of the season; often the blues are too near purple. Instead of green flowers I like a plant of good green foliage each month.

Many plants are not of easy culture, or require special conditions not found in the usual border; some are rare or not readily obtained. It is not fair to mention these. Many plants are not of easy culture, or require special conditions not found in the usual border; some are rare or not readily obtained. It is not fair to mention these. Many plants are not of easy culture, or require special conditions not found in the usual border; some are rare or not readily obtained. It is not fair to mention these. Many plants are not of easy culture, or require special conditions not found in the usual border; some are rare or not readily obtained. It is not fair to mention these. Many plants are not of easy culture, or require special conditions not found in the usual border; some are rare or not readily obtained. It is not fair to mention these.

Finally, the attempt here has been made to make the suggestions for each month of such kind that the group would be possible as a unit, and the list of each month would make a complete garden of all colors when properly planted. The nearest approach to the primary colors is indicated in each instance; lighter or mixed colors are for the moment forgotten.

There are eight months in this garden. In March and earliest spring it is built around blue Scilla and white Snowdrops, just little bulbs and a mat of green. This is the most important garden month of the year, for each flower is specially appreciated after the snows of winter. The reds are not easy, being some of the uncommon species of Tulip and not quite pure red, and the Waterlily Tulip (T. kaufmanniana) closes when there is no sunshine. Chionodoxa may be substituted for Scilla, but the color will not be as dark, unless they are specially selected. For a green cover in sun use the forms of Thyme of medium height, or if in partial shade or some moisture, the old evergreen Veronica.

The plants of April are on a (Continued on page 68)
The American version of the Georgian
gives spaciousness within a small area

Although the front facade of Lee H. Bristol's residence, shown on the opposite page, does not give the impression of a really large house, the plans reveal a surprising amount of space. The architects, Bagg & Newkirk, have combined small house intimacy with the substantial character that is an earmark of the Georgian. At the left is the vista from the breakfast room across the rear terrace.

The view at left, below, shows the classic detail of the entrance vestibule, in harmony with exterior entrance treatment, illustrated on the opposite page. The other photograph below is of the service porch, the design of which has been handled with such delicacy that its being in view from the front of the house is not in the least detrimental. At the bottom of the page is the garden face of the house.
The front and part of the rear of Mr. Bristol's house are surfaced with ship-lap, accented by wood quoins. The service wing is shingled. All woodwork is painted white; blinds are dark green. Gable chimneys of stone make an interesting feature. The property is eleven acres of rather rolling country with extensive views. William Pitkin, Jr. and Seward H. Mott, landscape architects.
So lies the pattern of the fields

From the hill's brow there spreads afar a pattern planned in unconscious partnership. Where man's part ends, Nature takes the brush to sketch her borders of bush and tree, of shadow and narrow stream. The browns and greens of cultivated fields lie blocked against the sunny background of the meadows. Near at hand, the vineyard's picketstaffs are echoes of the Poplar spires far below.
What's new in building and equipment

WATER PIPE CLEANSING. A service guaranteed to restore normal flow and to eliminate discoloration of water in pipes clogged with rust is offered for residences. The cleansing of water heaters and storage tanks is included in the process, which is usually completed in a few hours' time.

In cleansing pipes by this process, water is first shut off. A hose is connected at the top and bottom of the water supply system, forming a circuit or loop. A cleansing solution is then pumped through this hose to the topmost fixture; it returns through the pipes to the basement by gravity. After the solution has been circulated several times, the pipes, we are told, are entirely cleaned of rust and sediment, and a free flow of clear water is obtained. As a last step, all water pipes are thoroughly flushed.

The solution used is harmless, and while it has a strong affinity for rust, does not attack the metal of the pipes, nor will it affect the quality of the water. The Water Flow Restoring Co. provides this service.

AIR WASHER. A portable humidifier that washes dust, dirt and odors from the air, while it automatically maintains healthful humidity conditions, has recently been announced. Equipped with a cord for plugging into a convenient electric outlet, it may be set in operation anywhere. While running it uses less current than an ordinary light bulb, we are told, and produces no more sound than that caused by a ten-inch fan. The outer surface of the product is finished in ebony black trimmed with aluminum, while a felt pad on the bottom prevents scratching of floor or table.

Resembling in appearance a cylindrical urn, the unit separates into three parts by lifting off the two top sections. The base contains a water reservoir of three and one-half gallons capacity, which quantity is sufficient, we are told, for 24 hours' service under average conditions. The middle section, identified by a decorative aluminum grille that encircles the humidifier at the center, houses a ten-inch fan and motor. The upper unit contains a screen to prevent dust, dirt and odors from the air, while at the same time it raises a fine spray from the water in the reservoir.

The air is driven through this spray at the rate of 200 cubic feet per minute and cleansed of dirt and odors. During the washing process just the correct amount of moisture is picked up so that the air emerges from the opening at the top cleansed and properly humidified. The dust laden water falls back into the reservoir, is filtered through a fine mesh, brass screen, and used over and over until entirely evaporated. The reservoir is kept filled by pouring fresh water in at the top as required. When the water filter needs cleaning it is easily removed for that purpose after the two top sections have been lifted off. The motor is so packed that it needs but a few drops of oil once a year.

BURGLAR PROOF LOCK. A pin-tumbler lock of advanced type that offers, according to its maker, better than average security, is available for use on wood and steel cabinets, desk drawers and in other places where private records are placed for safekeeping. A larger type for doors will soon be offered.

The pin tumbler of the lock have sharp, square corners, so carefully machined that the pins must be correctly gathered to free the cylinder and allow the lock to operate. The dual nature of the cylinder makes the lock exceptionally difficult to pick, and permits master keying groups of locks without in any way lessening the safeguard. The principal characteristic of the unique key is a long, wavy groove through the center. Unauthorized duplication of the key is impossible, since only the manufacturer can supply them. This lock is made by the Dudley Lock Co.

ENTERLOCKING STRUCTURAL LUMBER. There is a suggestion of the return to rigid lumber framing practices of earlier days in the Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber recently announced for frame construction. Milled from Douglas fir in the one best grade of material for the purpose to which each kind of piece will be put, this labor saving lumber is made available in a full line of machined pieces. Mortises, accurately placed 16 inches on centers, are cut into all headers, sills and plates, ready to receive the tenons. A machine made, wedge-shaped dovetail tenon is cut on the ends of beams and studs. Framing goes together with a strong, patented enterlocking joint. After studied simplification and standardization, the manufacturers, Long Bell Lumber Sales Corp., have coordinated the system so that more than three-quarters of the parts going into the frame house arrives on the job cut, ready for instant use. The basic framing members are available in a limited number of standard lengths. The lumber, said to be adaptable to any type of frame building, should not be confused with ready-cut house construction.

WALL FINISH PAINT. An oil base paint recently developed will dry so rapidly that when necessary in the redecoration of plaster walls, both priming and finish coats may be applied in one day. Advantages of such speed include savings in labor cost, and in the case of redecoration, shortness of time that rooms need be upset. One coat will effectively hide an old painted surface, except when changing from dark to light color. Paint flows freely, dries in even, pleasing film, with no brush marks. Elastic quality protects against peeling and cracking. The paint, available in many pleasing colors, is a product of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

WINDOW GLASS CLEANER. A new device that simplifies the task of cleaning windows makes it possible to reach both the outside and inside of the glass pane while standing on the inside. Risk of accident is avoided; it is not necessary to lean outside or sit out on the sill. Glass surfaces are speedily cleaned, yet no excess water slops upon sill or draperies.

The cleaner is composed of a water tank and felt washer, a chamois dryer, and a frame for reaching the outside of the window. When the patented water reservoir is filled and tightly sealed, no water will flow out by gravity. It requires the up and down motion resulting when glass surfaces are scrubbed over by the felt pad to compel just the proper trickle of water to keep the felt wet. After washing, the glass is polished by a roll of chamois held in a clip on the side opposite the felt.

For outside surfaces the cleaning unit is secured to one arm of the frame, and extended through the opening, first above and then below the sash. The glass is scrubbed and (Continued on page 72)
WHEN  

\[
x = \text{present conditions} \\
y = \text{a small expenditure} \\
z = \text{a good investment}
\]

By Gerald K. Geerlings

---

When the entrance is prefaced by flights of steps the prospect of climbing them provokes a sigh. But the rise in elevation can be inveigled into an advantage if the steps change direction and terrace dry walls with appropriate planting enrich them, particularly if the garage drive enters the scheme.

---

Brick paving laid on cinder or gravel base, 25c-75c sq. ft. Flagstone laid on ditto, 25c-65c, flagstone on concrete, 65c-$1.20
Brick wall 3' high, to 2' below grade, 50c to $1 per lineal ft.
Brick steps and risers, 51c per sq. ft. up
Grading: Cut, 75c to $1.50 cu. yd. Fill ($ to be acquired), 31c cu. yd. Topsoil, 31c to $2 cu. yd. Final regulating and seeding, 15c-50c sq. ft.
Vines on house and walls, about $1 each according to kind.
Terrace borders, $20
The garage drive and entrance on the side of the house, with the latter piped atop steps, rarely stops you to be welcome. Terrace dry walls and flagstone paving (both with soil pockets), plus judicious planting, will make Aladdin's lamp jealous.

When a garage drive is left to its own devices something ought to be done, such as making a definite break from the garden by means of a wall topped with potted plants and vines.

When on display in Naples has all the earmarks of a Roman holiday, but displayed at home it looks like a depression. Screening wash lines from the rest of the garden with vegetables is an improvement. And if the garage is linked up, all the better.

Wall 3' high, extending 3' below grade: Stone and mortar, $4.40 per lineal ft.; dry stone with soil pockets, $2 to $3 per lineal ft. Flagstone paving on soil, $3.50-$4.00 sq. ft. Flagstone steps, $1.50 and up per lineal ft. Flowering Crab tree, 7' to 9', at each end of terrace, $3. Flower border for terrace, $25 up. Foundation planting to screen basement windows, $25.

Concrete wall 3' high, to 3' below grade, $1.75-$3.50 lineal ft. For fence on lot line, see other estimates. Dogwood trees, 5'-8', at lot line, $2 each. Flower borders along wall and fence, 40¢ per lineal ft.

Arbor and gate, ordinary hardware, $10. Material for fence: Fir posts 10" apart, rails, cypress pickets 5' high, 19¢ per lineal ft.; posts, except 4' pickets, 75¢. Material for lattice screen: 100' cypress lattice strips, 60¢; 100' uprights, 94.50. 25' for lattice screen, about 60¢ each.
The Connecticut Colonial
emigrates to Long Island

The Southampton, L. I. home of Mr. and Mrs. Alan C. Bakewell adopts the typical Colonial of Connecticut with its shingle walls and simple accents. To keep an unbroken lawn before the house, the principal entrance has been placed at the side, as may be seen in the view on the opposite page.

As the site is absolutely flat, it was thought best to stretch the residence as far out as possible, which was accomplished through connecting the garage and the house by an arched and trellised loggia treatment. A balancing wing at the opposite side has a small porch with a flagged terrace before it.

The living room has been carried out in the late Colonial spirit, with the fireplace wall paneled, wide floor boards and furnishings of the period. This room is centrally located at the front of the house. Entrance hall is to the right; dining room at left. Polhemus and Coffin were the architects.
Where Roses crown a Long Island hill

From inside the entrance gate the Rose garden of Mrs. Walter B. James at Cold Spring Harbor presents an interesting pattern of greens and blossom colors. Broad turf paths bounded by Boxwood surround the severely formal pool and lead to the raised paved terrace which closes the view.

Both standard and bush Roses are used in the beds—a particularly pleasing effect against the background of shrubbery and trees. Lilies and potted plants flank the terrace steps as additional points of accent. Umberto Innocenti and Richard K. Wehel were the landscape architects.
## HOUSE & GARDEN'S ANNUAL

### GARDENING GUIDE

The species suggested on these pages do not all include the de-
sirable plant that is available, but constitute a tryed and
tried nucleus with which to begin. In the key, "R" refers to
suitability for rock gardens. "D" means ability to succeed in
dry soil and hot sun, and "S" indicates shade or partial shade.

### DECIDUOUS TREES FOR THE NORTHEAST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oak (Quercus)</td>
<td>75'-100'</td>
<td>Very long lived; rapid in appearance; mostly horizontal growth in many cases; such as Fr. 28, excellent for shade and permanence; numerous varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm (Ulmus)</td>
<td>100'-125'</td>
<td>Most graceful of all giant trees; more deeply rooted than maples; yellow foliage; shutters finer when mature; evergreen form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch (Fagaceae)</td>
<td>80'-100'</td>
<td>Spreading, open growth, fairly rapid; bark decorative in winter; purple and black foliage for the dwarf form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple (Acer)</td>
<td>75'-100'</td>
<td>Very fast growing but not very long lived; excellent for shade and beauty of autumn coloring; prefers soil rich; hard on neighboring soil; Norway, one of the best.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow (Salix)</td>
<td>40'-50'</td>
<td>Most adaptable of all large trees; extremely rapid growth, decorative even when small; may be kept back in controllable; excellent for shade; especially effective when near water; decorative in every way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>栋 (Populus)</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>Most graceful of all trees; massed both broad and spreading and upright forms, as in the Lombardy; comparatively short-lived; excellent for temporary use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EVERGREENS (Northeast)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pine (Pinus)</td>
<td>40'-100'</td>
<td>Mostly naturalistic or picturesque in habit; especially with aged, nearly grown, long lived, stand exposed position, fairly rapid growth; softly needle soil where most evergreens would not do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock (Tsuga)</td>
<td>40-75'</td>
<td>Most graceful of the very large evergreen conifers; excellent for shade, and particularly for shade; some also for hedges, some for streets, some for general landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce (Picea)</td>
<td>40-75'</td>
<td>Graceful, pyramidal form, usually horizontal in habit; effective in large groups; evergreen; opposite leaves; small, sharp, sticky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir (Abies)</td>
<td>40-75'</td>
<td>Similar to Spruce; free graceful; sharp height; upright cones; male in the same year; effective in extremely long and age, especially when planted singly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga)</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>Vigorous, healthy, rapid growth; young growth especially beautiful in fall and winter; deciduous growers, evergreen form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arborvitae (Thuja)</td>
<td>3'-30'</td>
<td>Numerous dwarf forms of various shapes; American (Virginia) varieties hardy; Carolina hardy to New York; good foundation planting; evergreen group for color, foliage effect, taller varieties for amuse and hedges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rhusodendron (15'-30')

- Largest and most impressive of all extremely hardy evergreen shrubs; covered with many masses of glorious flowers in May and June; also hardy; extremely satisfactory for naturalistic planting.

### Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)

- Native Mountain Laurel; excellent growth, evergreen foliage abundant the year round; excellent in stony soil; flowering plants or mat-forming, ever or shade; native, hardy; evergreen, exceptionally hardy. |

### Azalea

- Most ornamental of evergreen flowering shrubs, also suitable for foundation planting; excellent for foundation plantings; selection of varieties will give bloom from April to July. |

### Dogwood (D. orientalis)

- Hardy grower, fall color, early spring; white or yellow flowers in spring; with other evergreens in border or foundation planting; good shrub under larger evergreens. |

### Andromeda (Pieris forrlands)

- Handsome foliage, dark green, pointed, narrow, white, little leaf-flower very early spring; with other evergreens in border or foundation planting; good shrub under larger evergreens. |

### Leucothea

- Long drooping sprays of creamy white blossoms; thin, silky foliage coloring beautifully in autumn; good in mixed borders and for the mixed evergreen; native, hardy, extremely satisfactory. |

### Cotoneaster

- Deciduous growers mostly winter growth; best preserved to desired size or form; upright growing and trailing species especially good for rock gardens; others for hedges, shrubbery border, foundation. |

### Oregon Holly (Kalmia polyantha)

- Very handsome, Hophy-like foliage, fine shade, or partial shade; ornamental fruit in fall and winter; excellent as a self stuffing plant, or in combination planting of evergreen groups. |

### Rhamnus (Larix 30-50')

- Large group including many dwarf and decorative evergreens; native, hardy, extremely satisfactory. |

### Deciduous Shrubs for the Northeast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sypheon</td>
<td>6'-8'</td>
<td>Most graceful, some drooping and fountain-like varieties; broad-spread forms useful to bloom; native.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsythia</td>
<td>5'-10'</td>
<td>Vigorous, growing extremely; hardy; succeeds anywhere; handsome flowering Crepe Myrtle is a beautiful variety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia</td>
<td>3'-8'</td>
<td>Handsome foliage, large clusters of white flowers in spring; makes fine display; shadow border, foundation planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigela</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>Slightly deciduous, some colored flowering kinds, such as Evan Ratliff flower blooming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautybush (Kobus wtisnolius)</td>
<td>6'-8'</td>
<td>New introductory shrub somewhat similar to Weigela but more graceful and free flowering; decorative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum</td>
<td>2'-10'</td>
<td>Large group of widely differing, most satisfactory: the best of large shrubs for individual specimens, shrubs of larger and more formal nature especially good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea</td>
<td>4'-5'</td>
<td>Handsome foliage, large clusters of white flowers in spring; makes fine display; shadow border, foundation planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly bush</td>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>Vigorous, graceful, rapid growth; Lilac-like fragrant flowers; handsome in North.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Barberry (Berberis)

- Jacques Barberry; lovely, spreading, most satisfactory plant for moderate sized protective hedge of wide-spreading habit. |

### Privet (Ligustrum)

- Most graceful and spreading forms of privet; good foundation planting for shade or sun. |

### Honeysuckle (Lonicera)

- Extremely hardy and attractive; lime green leaves in spring; good foundation planting. |

### Lilac (Syringa)

- Very free flowering, white, pink, purple, blue; admirable border shrub. |

### Box (Buxus)

- Dense thick growth; dwarf and tall growing; for edging hedges, hedges, protection north of L. I.
House & Garden’s Gardening Guide

PERENNIALS (Northeast)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum</td>
<td>4.5'-6&quot;</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone</td>
<td>3'-4&quot;</td>
<td>Mar.-June</td>
<td>Dark purple</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
<td>3'-5&quot;</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astilbe</td>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>Apr.-June</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsamroot</td>
<td>1.5'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>Apr.-June</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>1'-5'</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>2'-5'</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea</td>
<td>1.5'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-Oct.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta</td>
<td>1'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>6'-15'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Red, white,</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatera</td>
<td>6'-12'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lythrum</td>
<td>1'-5'</td>
<td>Apr.-Oct.</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-July</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-July</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-July</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Most graceful late autumn flower; garden display; cutting; winter protection North.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VINES (Northeast)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dutchman’s Pipevine</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Crab</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hornbeam</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hornbeam</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Crab</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hornbeam</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Crab</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hornbeam</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DECIDUOUS TREES FOR THE MIDDLE WEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oak (Quercus)</td>
<td>70'-100'</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Large, deciduous; excellent for shade; excellent for the middle west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm (Ulmus)</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Large, deciduous; excellent for shade; excellent for the middle west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple (Acer)</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Large, deciduous; excellent for shade; excellent for the middle west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar (Populus)</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Large, deciduous; excellent for shade; excellent for the middle west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow (Salix)</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Large, deciduous; excellent for shade; excellent for the middle west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-Chestnut (Juglans)</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>All year</td>
<td>Large, deciduous; excellent for shade; excellent for the middle west.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perennials (Northeast)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agastache</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astilbe</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsamroot</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatera</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lythrum</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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ANNUALS (Northeast)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>HEIGHT</th>
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<th>CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrostemma</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astilbe</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsamroot</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatera</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lythrum</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Apr.-May</td>
<td>Masses of color of front of border; remove old blooms. <strong>D. R.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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House & Garden's Gardening Guide

EVE Rogers (Middle West)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fir</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>Quick growing, broad, pyramidal, blue-green foliage. Native White Pine (P. strobus) especially fine. Scotch Pine (P. sylvestris) and American Pine (P. virginiana) to 150'. Douglas Firs for foundation planting. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine (Pinus)</td>
<td>40'-100'</td>
<td>Most desirable for the back of shrubs. Black Hills is hardy for dry soils, close, dense growth. Native, Roman, evergreen and graceful; blue needle and cool summers. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce (Picea)</td>
<td>40'-75'</td>
<td>Most desirable for foundation planting and specimen. Great evergreen for standard and from location. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir (Abies)</td>
<td>40'-75'</td>
<td>Evergreen for standard and specimen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock (Tsuga)</td>
<td>40'-75'</td>
<td>Evergreen for standard and specimen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redcedar (Juniperus virginiana)</td>
<td>25'-50'</td>
<td>Native western species; very hardy; fine for variety, distinct coloring. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Spruce (Picea pungens)</td>
<td>30'-40'</td>
<td>Native western species; very hardy; fine for variety, distinct coloring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common Lilac (Syringa vulgaris) (Rock Cotoneaster, Barbarea)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>NAME</th>
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<th>NAME</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2'-3'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)</td>
<td>2'-3'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Low hedge or shrubs in masses; for front of mixed border and rock garden; summer flowering for masses of color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Low hedge or shrubs in masses; for front of mixed border and rock garden; summer flowering for masses of color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Low hedge or shrubs in masses; for front of mixed border and rock garden; summer flowering for masses of color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4'-6'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)</td>
<td>4'-6'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Low hedge or shrubs in masses; for front of mixed border and rock garden; summer flowering for masses of color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4'-6'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)</td>
<td>4'-6'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Low hedge or shrubs in masses; for front of mixed border and rock garden; summer flowering for masses of color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)</td>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Low hedge or shrubs in masses; for front of mixed border and rock garden; summer flowering for masses of color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6'-8'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)</td>
<td>6'-8'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Low hedge or shrubs in masses; for front of mixed border and rock garden; summer flowering for masses of color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8'-10'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia)</td>
<td>8'-10'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Low hedge or shrubs in masses; for front of mixed border and rock garden; summer flowering for masses of color.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERENNIALS (Middle West)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aconite</td>
<td>36'-72'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Blue-white</td>
<td>Upright grower for middle or back of border; blue flowers until frost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monckshood</td>
<td>36'-72'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Blue-white</td>
<td>Upright grower for middle or back of border; blue flowers until frost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctium</td>
<td>24'-48'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Pink, white</td>
<td>Feathery plumes during midsummer; back of border or for landscape effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astilbe (Spirea)</td>
<td>24'-48'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Pink, white</td>
<td>Feathery plumes during midsummer; back of border or for landscape effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bocconia cordata</td>
<td>6'-8'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Cream, white</td>
<td>Feathery plumes during midsummer; back of border or for landscape effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calochortus</td>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Blue, purple</td>
<td>Feathery plumes during midsummer; back of border or for landscape effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christanthemum</td>
<td>30'-72'</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, pink</td>
<td>Feathery plumes during midsummer; back of border or for landscape effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td>10'-18'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Pink, rose, white</td>
<td>Feathery plumes during midsummer; back of border or for landscape effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitalis (Foxglove)</td>
<td>15'-20'</td>
<td>June-Aug.</td>
<td>Yellow, white</td>
<td>Feathery plumes during midsummer; back of border or for landscape effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallardia (Blanketflower)</td>
<td>18'-24'</td>
<td>June-Nov.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Feathery plumes during midsummer; back of border or for landscape effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsophila (Baby'sbreath)</td>
<td>24'-30'</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Feathery plumes during midsummer; back of border or for landscape effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera</td>
<td>12'-18'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Pink, red</td>
<td>Makes compact clumps of evergreen foliage; front of border or large rock garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollyhock</td>
<td>48'-72'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Against wall or other wind protected location; easy from seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris</td>
<td>6'-10'</td>
<td>April-July</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Japanese and Siberian types prefer soil with moisture, other dry. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peony</td>
<td>36'-50'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Rose, pink, white</td>
<td>Early flowering and low varieties for front of mixed border and rock garden; summer flowering for masses of color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>4'-6'</td>
<td>April-July</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Blue and white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia</td>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Golden Glow (R. fulgida), thrives anywhere in any soil, naturalizing, against outbuilding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Blue, violet</td>
<td>Flowers from tiny flowers for border and cutting; very hardy; extremely hardy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum (Stonecrop)</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Flowers from tiny flowers for border and cutting; very hardy; extremely hardy.</td>
</tr>
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ANNUALS (Middle West)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ageratum</td>
<td>6'-18'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, white, lilac</td>
<td>Low, spreading border; Blue Ball compact dwarf variety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum</td>
<td>4'-10'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>White, blue</td>
<td>Spreading for interplanting among other flowers; to follow bulbs; late sowing for autumn garden. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum</td>
<td>8'-30'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Back of mixed border; bloom long after frost in protected spot, cutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendula</td>
<td>12'-15'</td>
<td>June-Nov.</td>
<td>Orange, yellow</td>
<td>Good for cutting throughout season; mixed border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos</td>
<td>12'-36'</td>
<td>June-Nov.</td>
<td>Yellow, rose</td>
<td>Bright colored flowers on long stems; cutting; now to blooms; this cut; fall sun. D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**House & Garden’s Gardening Guide**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candytuft (Iberis)</td>
<td>12&quot;-18&quot;</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Greatly improved new Giant Hyacinth flowered strain; pleasing colors; fragrant; cuttings; Tom Thumb makes good low edgings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>48&quot;-72&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Pink, white</td>
<td>New early flowering type makes it possible to grow this much farther north; well protected spot; cutting; garden dieters; start late in fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus (Angels Trumpet)</td>
<td>24&quot;-36&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Creamy white</td>
<td>Vigorous growing bushy annual; creamy white trumpet-like flowers; grows anywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsophila elegans (Baby's breath)</td>
<td>12&quot;-18&quot;</td>
<td>June-Sept.</td>
<td>White, rose</td>
<td>Graceful, delicate sprays of tiny flowers; several selections for continuous supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>18&quot;-30&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Blue, various</td>
<td>Unsurpassed for display in the border and cutting; new named varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupine</td>
<td>20'-28&quot;</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Blue, rose, white</td>
<td>Various sprays of Fan-like flowers on vigorous plants with handsome foliage; short individually in small pots or great in bloom in eight weeks; stands partial shade; well drained soil. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold (Tagetes)</td>
<td>15'-30&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Always satisfactory; dwarf for edging and taller for mixed border and cutting; second sowing for late fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasturtium</td>
<td>15'-24&quot;</td>
<td>July-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Desert and vine-like types; fall sun and rather poor soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunia</td>
<td>15'-24&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Continuous flowering until hard freezing; Balcony type for porch boxes and baskets; feeding for bees of color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>6'-16&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Good everywhere for low masses of brilliant color; so as many as you will need and in May; flowers in a few weeks from seed. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppy</td>
<td>2'-24&quot;</td>
<td>May-Sept.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Tender but rapid growing, giving tropical effect, starts in pots for early use, or outdoors at flowering time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portulaca</td>
<td>6'-16&quot;</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Spreading, thin or coarser. Small sprays of purplish or scarlet flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket</td>
<td>36&quot;-72&quot;</td>
<td>July-Nov.</td>
<td>Green, bronze red</td>
<td>Tenders, splendid shade or ornamental line autumn coloring; good everywhere for low masses of brilliant color; does not feel up well. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena</td>
<td>8'-10&quot;</td>
<td>July-Nov.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>New types and colors; thrives anywhere; avoid too much nitrogenous fertilizer; full sun.</td>
</tr>
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### VINES (Middle West)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis)</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>Climb in brick and stone like English Ivy; A. rugosa hardier than two American species, widespread Minnesota.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browallia (Browallia)</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>Blooms in exposed positions. English Ivy for winter effect. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollyhock</td>
<td>36&quot;-108&quot;</td>
<td>Tall graceful flowers; excellent ground cover also. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis</td>
<td>30&quot;</td>
<td>Keep, Siarlet and Mossycup for general use; Poinsettia for garden use. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisteria</td>
<td>50'</td>
<td>Clinging and twining. Will cling to wire or other fairly substantial supports. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumpet Creeper (Bignoniaceae)</td>
<td>40'</td>
<td>Tender but rapid growing, giving tropical effect, starts in pots for early use, or outdoors at flowering time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DECIDUOUS TREES FOR THE NORTHEAST

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hick (Quercus)</td>
<td>90'-100'</td>
<td>Red, yellow and Minnesota for general use; P. Oake for vertical effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Maple</td>
<td>50'-60'</td>
<td>Broad headed, broad leaves; street or shade; other varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Black Walnut (Juglans)</td>
<td>50'-60'</td>
<td>Near coast except in far North; shade and decoration; ornamental.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Gum (Liquidambar)</td>
<td>75'-100'</td>
<td>Splendid shade or ornamental; fine autumn coloring; moist soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch (Betula)</td>
<td>60'-90'</td>
<td>Rapid growing, great size, not long-lived; plant Yellow B. if desired for permanence. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Dogwood (Cornus sargentii)</td>
<td>60'-80'</td>
<td>Native; grows to tall tree size. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac (Syringa)</td>
<td>50'-75'</td>
<td>Irregular spreading habit; Maidenhead Fern-like foliage held late in season. S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EVERGREENS (Northwest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>COLOR, CHARACTER AND USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga douglasii)</td>
<td>155'-150'</td>
<td>Rapid growing; beautiful; symmetrical but graceful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood (Sequoia)</td>
<td>200'-200'</td>
<td>Rapid growing; more beautiful than in East; groups particularly attractive. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress (Cupressus)</td>
<td>60'-100'</td>
<td>Decorative and satisfactory for all Pacific coast; well drained soil; Atlas Cedar somewhat harder. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptomeria</td>
<td>30'-50'</td>
<td>The true Japanese; including the columnar Italian Cypress, hardy near coast; good drainage, sheltered positions. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Umbrella Pine (Scopulophyllum)</td>
<td>30'-50'</td>
<td>Excellent; prefers better soil than in East; fine for garden use. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Spruce (Picea)</td>
<td>30'-50'</td>
<td>Remarkable Japanese tree; slow growing; background for rock garden. S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EVERGREEN SHRUBS (Northwest)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abelia grandiflora (Glamis Abelia)</td>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>Low, spreading, graceful, flowering early summer to frost; small, Arbutus-like blossoms; evergreen tendency. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aucuba japonica (Gold Dust Plant)</td>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>Thick, spreading, large decorative leaves; foundation plant; evergreen; groups; against; well protected locations. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camellia japonica</td>
<td>10'-20'</td>
<td>Hardy to Tacoma if protected from driving winds; beautiful evergreen foliage, abundant pink or white flowers in early spring. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Orange (Celtis sinensis)</td>
<td>4'-7'</td>
<td>Orange-like flowers, spring and late summer; short; evergreen foliage; good for hedge or against wall. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Barberry (Berberis, in variety)</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>All but the tenderest do moderately protected locations; good for the Carteria for rock garden, foundation planting, mixed shrubbery groups. R.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Hollyhence</td>
<td>5'-6'</td>
<td>Vigorous growing, Holly-like foliage; yellow flowers, inside; black berries, protect from driving winds. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptonia</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Dense, spreading or trailing; beautiful all year; wide variety; foundation planting and rock gardening. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erica (Heather)</td>
<td>1'</td>
<td>Next; dense mat, small leaves or hairy foliage and pink, red or white flowers; different varieties bloomed Feb., to late summer; rock; geranium or hardy shrub or dwarf; easily soil; full sun. 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel (Lasius, in variety)</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>Several species, including English and Portugese Laurel, and L. Jonas (flowers January or February); hedges, rock groups, ground cover from winter, semi-shade. S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Also listed for the Northwest and most for the East.*
**DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (Northwest)**

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven)</td>
<td>2'-6'</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>Blue, lavender</td>
<td>The &quot;rainbow&quot; flower of northwestern rock gardens; many improved varieties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Althea (Honeysuckle)</td>
<td>5'-7'</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Clinging; charmingly graceful; mixed border; cutting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anemone japonica</td>
<td>24'-30'</td>
<td>April-Nov.</td>
<td>Pink, white</td>
<td>Many dwarfs for rock garden; many new named varieties of tall growing late hardy Asters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aster, hardy</td>
<td>2'-6'</td>
<td>May-Nov.</td>
<td>Blue, lavender</td>
<td>Many dwarfs for rock garden; many new named varieties of tall growing late hardy Asters.</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias syriaca (Aster)</td>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>July-Aug.</td>
<td>Pink, white</td>
<td>Native doing best in sharp sandy soil, full sun; evergreen foliage, dainty flowers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azalea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garden friends, lanky growth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barberry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thrives perfectly; sunny cupshaped flowers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Many new named varieties of tall growing late hardy Asters.</td>
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</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convolvulus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uses flowering; semi-evergreen.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The familiar varieties of the East and also several natives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous shrubs (Northwest)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uses flowering; semi-evergreen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dryads (Peaches)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eriobotrya japonica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Highly distinctive; spring flowering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frangula</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea paniculata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ilex</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera periclymenum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prunus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
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**ANNUALS (Northwest)**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum majus (Snapdragon)</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>May-Oct.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Dwarf and tall sorts for front, middle and back of border; unsurpassed for cutting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Masses of color in the late garden for cutting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balloon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New improved types of this old favorite; avoid too rich soil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calendula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very long season; ideal for yellow in the mixed border.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Garden Friends, liking cool weather, thrive wonderfully.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hardy, adaptable, especially effective in hot sun.</td>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dahlia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Euphorbia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>English lavender</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Geranium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gypsophila</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helianthus annuus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Helichrysum</td>
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<td>Hibiscus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iberis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Impatiens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ipomoea</td>
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For the rooms behind the brownstone fronts

Some of the best residential districts in our cities take in blocks of the so-called brownstone fronts—America's first venture into architectural mass production. The half-dozen ideas on these pages suggest how to overcome the undesirable features of these houses. A before and after ensemble at left shows what may be done about the fireplace.

In the living room, the deep window reveals into which once folded the old-fashioned shutters can be fitted with shelves to hold treasured knick-knacks. A dressing table might be set before a window similarly treated and the shelves utilized to hold toilet articles. The window above is decorated as one of a balanced arrangement of two.

As demonstrated at the left, an ugly Victorian window can be very decoratively enhanced by a painted cornice board and a curtaining treatment that entirely conceals the window frame. Exposed pipes, that the installation of modern heating equipment in solid walled houses of yesteryear makes necessary, could be boxed in, pilaster-fashion.
For decorative purposes, upon occasion, a window may be desired where one has no practical reason for being. How to make a window that will never greet the sun is shown in the small sketch above. Alongside it is a view of the completed window, interestingly curtained. A permanently lowered Venetian blind is the basis of the illusion.

The room that now has its walls broken up by the monotonous applied molding paneling in favor a few years ago, could be inexpensively transformed by draping the walls below a scalloped cornice. Here the draping ends with a rope molding at the dado. A window with a good distant view, but a poor immediate one, might be half-curtained.

Plywood and the various wall boarding materials are a great boon to inexpensive remodeling operations. Above we have a Victorian door that after the application of a couple of plywood panels and simple moldings emerges a door of pleasing design. Ideas and drawings from Harry Richardson.
Courtyards à la Créole

By Arthémise Goertz

If you could walk with me down Royal Street in old New Orleans of a crisp, sunshiny morning, and peer through the lacy ironwork of some of the street gates, or step along the flagged, lantern-hung corridors that open into veritable little dreams of fountain, flower, and foliage, you would, I am sure, become a convert to the courtyard à la Créole! And if you will you may have one of your own. New Orleans is brimming over with examples of ugly, colorless, clothes-strung yards transformed, as if by magic, into the loveliest and most inviting of retreats, where, of a morning, Créole ladies sit at little tables sipping their café au lait.

Practically no space is too small to treat à la Créole. Indeed, the small yard has many virtues. Extensive acreage requires the formality of blueprints and landscape artists, while your estate of twenty-five by sixty may become a place of beauty with little thought and less expenditure of time, effort, or expense. But it is necessary to determine on the form at once, so that it may come into bearing early, and so there may be no disfigurements or eliminations necessary after it is in flower.

Before we proceed, a description of a typical New Orleans courtyard may be in order. It is in the Vieux Carré, which was the original New Orleans, that the finest examples of court­yards are to be found. Here the houses are built flush with the sidewalks, with overhanging iron-railed balconies, and heavy batten doors. At the side of each house is an iron, or, more frequently, wooden gate, in which appears a little shutter for

the servant to pull back in order to determine the identity of the visitor. On the other side of this gate stretches a flagged corridor, graced with olia jars containing flowering Yuccas, or, in local parlance, “Spanish daggers.” Sometimes there are potted shrubs; and overhead hang old-fashioned bronze and iron lanterns, which peer from their shadowy recesses like eyes from another century. At the end of the corridor, the court, a paved rectangle very often enclosed on three sides by the house, smiles up at the blue sky. Palms or Crepe-myrtle trees whisper over wrought-metal benches and little tables saucily reminiscent of Parisian sidewalks. Creepers sprawl over the old brick walls, where lizards bask in the sunshine... a fountain tinkles dreamily... the air is sweet with the odor of Jasmine.

Such is a typical New Orleans courtyard, and though the factors of climate and architectural differences may prohibit an exact reproduction, there is no reason why a good imitation of a southern courtyard—and certainly all its comforts and joys—cannot be worked out in any back yard.

First of all, comes the problem of the rear fence. There are dozens of satisfactory ways of making it over. One idea may be taken from the old brick wall of the beautiful Patio Royal, one of the most famous courtyards in New Orleans. Large jardinières of upright and trailing fern (which, where the fence is of wood, could be placed on the posts) make an otherwise ordinarx' partition interesting, while vines and “window” boxes affixed to the side wall lend life and color. It is comparatively easy to nail wooden flower boxes to a board fence, supported from beneath after the manner of a shelf, or, if preferred, regular shelves might hold potted plants.

Another suggestion is offered in the sketch at the top of the opposite page. Boxed-in posts are finished by a square board, with a ball placed on top. The upper fence line is curved to meet the upper stringer. A narrow molding on top serves as a finish. The important point is to get a graceful curve in the line at the top of the fence. A fence such as shown in the center sketch can be used in a courtyard to good advantage. Posts are eight inches square, with a square board on top. The fencing is cut down to the upper stringer and open lattice inserted. The posts may end at the

(Continued on page 64)
SkeChes at right, above, show varied fence treatments that would be in character with courtyards which are patterned after the Créole

Such scenes as those illustrated on these pages abound in the Old Quarter of New Orleans. The patio shown above is more than 150 years old.

The historic Bruléau mansion to which the courtyard at the right belongs has become the home of the New Orleans Arts and Crafts Club.
For the design of our Fourth Little House we choose
the ancient modernism of Crete

According to Harvey Stevenson, architect for House & Garden's Fourth Little House, if an ancient inhabitant of the island of Crete who departed this world in 3000 B.C. were to revisit the earth today and see what we call our modern houses, he would think architecture had been dormant for 4933 years, so closely do they follow the dwellings he knew. And to prove the point, Mr. Stevenson, who has done considerable research in Cretan architecture, designed for us a typically Cretan house which, without any special effort, fell into perfect alignment with the tenets of modernism.

Although cast concrete or stucco could make the walls of this house if desired, the architect had in mind frame construction surfaced with flush boarding fitted together so that joint lines show through the paint only faintly, if at all. The cornice treatment is made up of a series of plain, blocked wood boards projecting varying distances beyond the wall surface. This decorative trim could either be kept the same color as the house, which probably would be white, or it might be painted in terra-cotta.

The decoration about the entrance door is painted in terra-cotta and the entrance door would be a deep reddish brown. Wavy patterned translucent glass panels above and at each side of the door give the necessary light for the hall. Above the entrance loggia is a modern lighting fixture made up of tubes of bronze, chromium or stainless steel alternating with translucent glass. The loggia floor and a small space fronting it are tiled. The forecourt is gravelled.

As is consistent with best practice today, the road face is relegated to secondary importance—the rear being given first consideration. The house is set back from the street only far enough to permit parking in the little segment of forecourt. This allows maximum space for gardens and terraces where they will be most enjoyed—behind the house.

Both house and grounds have been laid out in balanced, symmetrical fashion. Instead of a covered portico before the entrance, a wide, centrally-placed loggia indents the front façade. Inside, a small hall gives access at left to a room with tiny private bath which is optionally study, guest room or maid's room. Directly across the hall is the kitchen, to which a tradesmen's entrance opens from the garage court. From the hall, a center passage, flanked on one side by stairs leading above and below, and on the other by the dining room, leads to the living room, which has its greatest dimension across the plot. A long, shallow loggia-porch, open only at the rear, is reached through a door in one end of the living room. A balancing wing houses the garage, which is entered through a door alongside the fireplace in the other end wall. An identical door at the opposite side of the
place leads to a convenient storage and wood closet. Three tall French windows open from living room to a little tiled terrace bordered by a grassed area. The flower gardens, laid out in orderly, precise fashion, are on the axis of the middle living room window. Space at the right of the house occupied by the garage drive is continued to the rear where it is walled in and utilized first as a drying yard and then for a vegetable garden.

Four bedrooms and two baths are on the second floor. The two bedrooms over the living room make use of the flat deck roofs above porch and garage as private terraces. The largest bedroom has a fireplace and is provided with direct access to one of the baths. The other bath also has direct connection to a bedroom. Each bedroom has ample closet space and a capacious hall closet cares for linen.

Builder's estimates of the total construction cost for this house complete with cellar under front half, heating system, etc., run to $8000, assuming that the site would be within a hundred mile radius of New York City. As this section of the country is generally accepted as the most expensive building area, costs in other districts will very probably be appreciably lower.

With the completion of the exterior design, the Cretan
The entrance hall stresses red and a "dirty" cream-white, with minor notes of black and yellow. On the floor is red linoleum bordered in black and having a central accent made up of a black ring enclosing a white cuttlefish painted on the red. From floor to chair-rail the walls are painted red; chair-rail, black; chair-rail to plate-rail, cream-white; plate-rail black with a narrow band of yellow immediately above. From yellow band to ceiling, red with typical Cretan decoration (double-headed eagle) picked out in cream-white, which is also the ceiling color.

At each side of the exterior doorway, under the side lights, stands a Pompeian stool with boxed cushion upholstered in yellow diagonal linen piped in red. A black and gold console table sets in the space facing the exterior door on the study side, made by the beginning of the passage to the living room. Above it hangs a black and gold mirror.

Total cost of decorating and furnishing hall, including laying linoleum and other labor—$254.14.

The living room features white walls and gray trim. Contrast notes are worked out in blue, red and black. Specifications for details and furniture:

- Cornice on bookcase wall 5" wide divided into dark blue, red and gray bands, carrying these bands down on the sides.
- Three medallions on bookcase wall above, painted dark blue, red and gray.
- Fireplace opening outlined with gunmetal border, inside painted dark gray.
- Niche above mantel painted dark blue; gunmetal and red bands on sides.
- Dark gray seamless rug.
- Venetian blinds in white with white tapes.
- Curtains of figured dark blue and white linen.
- Sofa covered in natural burlap with dark blue sateen welts. Upholstered chair near sofa covered in red diagonal frieze.
- Two upholstered chairs near fireplace covered in blue monk's cloth, self welts.

One round modern table in black (Continued on page 62)
This is the fourth in the series of little houses designed, decorated and landscaped by well-known professionals under House & Garden's supervision. In this case Harvey Stevenson is the architect, Louise Tiffany Taylor and Elisabeth Low, Ltd., decorators, and Mary Deputy Lamson, landscape architect.

Complete with cellar under front half, heating system, etc., construction cost of this house in the vicinity of New York would be $8000. Further information can be secured by writing to House & Garden's Reader Service, Graybar Bldg., New York.

The entrance hall, left, is carried out in red and cream-white with accents of black and yellow. The floor is covered with red linoleum bordered in black and with a white center ornament inside a black ring. Walls are red and cream-white surrounded with a frieze of double-headed eagles—a typical Cretan decoration—picked out in cream-white on red. The ceiling is cream-white.

Another view of the living room is given below. The two fireplace chairs are covered in blue monk's cloth. The shutter screen and the Venetian blinds at the windows are white. Curtains are white-figured, dark blue linen. At the bottom of the page is the rear porch, with cream-white walls, and brown-red tiled floor with black and white tile border. Furniture pieces are in brown and red.
The Gardener's Calendar for March

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

**SUNDAY**
- First Quarter, 4th day, 5 h. 23 m., morning, in the West.

**MONDAY**
- Full Moon, 11th day, 9 h. 46 m., evening, in the East.

**TUESDAY**
- Last Quarter, 18th day, 4 h. 5 m., evening, in the West.
- New Moon, 25th day, 10 h. 20 m., evening, in the East.

**WEDNESDAY**
- 1st. Plant seed potatoes. (Rhubarb, asparagus, peas, beans, etc.)

**THURSDAY**
- 2nd. Remove weeds from the garden. Barrels should be placed over the plants wilt worth. If the plants are not pulled out, the soil may be improved with black root, heated to the plant. New plants will be more vigorous this year, and the latter are better than the former. The soil should be thoroughly mixed or well manured and ready for transplanting.

**FRIDAY**
- 3rd. If you are going to go cutting off any new trees this spring, be sure to have the proper tools well sharpened and in good condition when they are needed. Prepare a place in the garden for the proper planting of suitable trees and shrubs. The most suitable trees are the apple, pear, plum, and the smaller ones will do well in the garden for the sake of their beauty.

**SATURDAY**
- 4th. Make a habit of giving each of your plants the best care possible. If you have a garden, it will pay you to lay the soil and manure of it so that it may be thoroughly worked and made ready for transplanting. All new plants should be well watered and the soil well worked in the row.

**The world, says Old Doc Lenmon, has lived too easily.**

*There ain't no two ways about it—folks get more soft. All the easy livin' we've got used to so far has done away with the hard times of old, and now the men are no longer strong enough to endure the hard times. The world is getting softer and softer, and the men are no longer able to handle the hard times.*

*For close on ninety years Gardiner lived on the old Ruscoe farm up the Valley Road, the farm where he was born and raised. He was a sturdy man, strong and healthy, and he had never been known to be anything else.*

*He knew how to treat an animal, but he didn't know how to treat a man. I don't know if he had a heart, but I do know he had a mind, and he used it.*

*The grass belies and a lot of foolish lies, same as a hoss when he's been out on pasture all summer 'bout a lick o' work to do. Like him, too, we got to through a heap o' everythin' and not just one thing.*

*Frustrated by the earlier death of his grandfathers, the whole country was left without the guidance of the great men who had cared for it.*

*Yessir, we've gone soft. The old tough breed like Gardiner Ruscoe has mighty high dis- peared, fur's I can see, an' the young one that's just there's been 'pin' ain't in a minute o' bein' a chip off the old block. There's some as say that's progress and some as say it's a dum.
A hearty delight from old Colonial days!

Philadelphia PEPPER POT!

Step back in your imagination to the quaint streets of Philadelphia in the days when Washington and Franklin and Jefferson were not just portraits, but breathing men. In those stirring "times that tried men's souls"—when the Declaration was signed, the Revolution fought, the Constitution born—men would pause from their tasks and regale themselves with a delectable dish which was known as Pepper Pot Soup.

At the lusty inns, at the gleaming boards of the socially elect, Pepper Pot was considered a proud birthright of Philadelphia—her own savory temptation—a dish sought by every traveller from dusty roadway or overseas.

And now Campbell's bring it to your table just as the eager diners of those days enjoyed it. Made from an old Colonial recipe, it transports you in thought to the sumptuous tables of long ago. Rich, velvet-smooth, teeming with luscious good eating, it blends tempting morsels of meat, diced potatoes and carrots, macaroni dumplings and those irresistible seasonings—whole black peppercorns, savory thyme, marjoram, sweet pimientos, fresh parsley. But only tasting can do it justice!

A Man's Soup

MEAL-PLANNING IS EASIER WITH DAILY CHOICES FROM CAMPBELL'S 21 SOUPS
A Prize for Beauty,  
Won by the Charm of "Collopakes" 
Modern Colors for Every Paint Use

This house was awarded the Certificate of Honor by the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1930. Mr. Fuller writes:

The use of Cabot's Old Virginia White and Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain was I believe instrumental in producing the charm which lead the jury to make this award . . . The building is now about three years old and the surfaces are as well preserved and in as good condition as when newly finished. I am well pleased with the finish and durability of your products and specify them at every opportunity.

If you are painting your house this Spring, or building a new home, Cabot's Collopakes and Cabot's Creosote Stains will give a beautiful and durable finish, inside and out, to brick, stone, stucco, cement, wood.

Write us for full information about these scientific colors, which have many advantages not found elsewhere, and are made by a patented and exclusive colloidal process.

Cabot's Collopakes  
For Every Paint Use

Made by the makers of Cabot's Creosote Shingle and Wood Stains

141 Milk Street
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Gentlemen: Please send me information on Cabot's Collopakes and Stains

Name______________________
Address____________________

The Fourth Little House

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 58)

with metal legs and black glass top.  
One modern cabinet in dark walnut  
with black base, metal handles.  
Two modern console tables in dark  
walnut.

Two Biedermeyer end tables in dark  
walnut, black lines.

Modern end table in walnut.  
Four-panel shutter screen in white.  
Total cost of furniture and decorations  
for living room—$270.00.

The loggia porch has its walls painted in dirty cream-white. Inside a border of alternating black and white tiles, the floor is brown-red tile.  

Wicker chaise longue, stained brown  
with box cushion covered in appliquéd  

with metal legs and black glass top.  
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Two Biedermeyer end tables in dark  
walnut, black lines.

Modern end table in walnut.  
Four-panel shutter screen in white.  
Total cost of furniture and decorations  
for living room—$270.00.

The loggia porch has its walls painted in dirty cream-white. Inside a border of alternating black and white tiles, the floor is brown-red tile.  

Wicker chaise longue, stained brown  
with box cushion covered in appliquéd  

with metal legs and black glass top.  
One modern cabinet in dark walnut  
with black base, metal handles.  
Two modern console tables in dark  
walnut.

Two Biedermeyer end tables in dark  
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Total cost of furniture and decorations  
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The Nineteen Thirty-three production of the

CADILLAC V-SIXTEEN

will be limited to Four Hundred Cars,
custom built to order
creating an entirely new plane of fine car
ownership.
YOUR BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE AND FLOORS
...how do you keep them so radiant?

WE ASKED Mrs. WILLIAM MITCHELL BLAIR

A black painted floor, waxed to a high luster, sets off strikingly the valuable Chinese rugs in Mrs. Blair’s interesting living room.

Mrs. William Mitchell Blair, daughter of the famous architect Alfred Granger, is known for her rare taste in clothes, music, literature and art. This de-lightful society woman writes, paints and draws with remarkable facility.

“JOHNSON’S WAX
increases their loveliness and wards off scratches and wear,” answered the charming Mrs. Blair.

You, too, can make your home more attractive this economical way

* Many priceless museum pieces are found in Mrs. Blair’s Chicago apartment. The antique furniture is marvelously preserved. The wood glows with a satin-like lustre. For many years this clever woman has depended solely on Genuine Johnson’s Wax to safeguard her furniture and floors against disfiguring scratches and wear. Tables, chairs, sideboards and floors have grown lovelier with the use of Johnson’s Wax. The antique furniture is marvellously preserved. The wood glows and wards off scratches.

* Floors have grown lovelier with the use of Johnson’s Wax. The antique furniture is marvelously preserved. The wood glows and wards off scratches.

* The antique furniture is marvelously preserved. The wood glows and wards off scratches.

* However, the fence and clothes-post problems are not entirely overcome until they are made as innocuous as possible by coloring a cheerful green, to conform with vegetation. Do not paint woodwork in the courtyard—stain it. Don’t make it a bilious green, but a yellow-green. If your yard is a haunt of shadowy, yellow is the color to use without a green admixture. It is the happiest color in the world.

* The antique furniture is marvelously preserved. The wood glows and wards off scratches.

* Try Johnson’s Wax in your own home. It cuts dusting in half—does away with floor scrubbing—saves your furniture, floors and linoleum from scuffing and wear and adds beauty to every room.

* Johnson’s Wax (paste or liquid) is for sale at grocery, hardware, paint, drug or department stores.

* Send the coupon below for a trial size of Johnson’s Wax.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Dept. HGC, Racine, Wis.

Enclosed is 10c for trial size Johnson’s Wax and very interesting booklet.

Name

Address

City and State

Courtyards à la Crèole

(continued from page 54)

upper stringer and the fence be completed by a two-foot-wide diagonal lattice.

Also, the fence should be made longer than it is intended to be used, and then cut down to the required length. A footing of concrete, not more than five inches thick, should be laid immediately above the ground, which is to be finished later. The concrete should be left to harden in the open air.

There are other arrangements whereby a little ingenuity can circumvent the necessity of the clothes-post. If tall enough, the fence posts may judge themselves to that use when the occasion demands; or, as in the third drawing on page 55, clothes-post be disguised by converting into square posts, beching the corresponding fence posts, and adding the arch.

However, the fence and clothes-post problems are not entirely overcome until they are made as innocuous as possible by coloring a cheerful green, to conform with vegetation. Do not paint woodwork in the courtyard—stain it. Don’t make it a bilious green, but a yellow-green. If your yard is a haunt of shadowy, yellow is the color to use without a green admixture. It is the happiest color in the world.

New Orleans courtyards are flagged or paved, with only an occasional flower bed where sunlight is most abundant. The reason for paving can readily be seen: grass will not grow where there is scat sun. However, whether enclosed on three sides or wholly within the buildings, it is possible to make the courtyard into flowers that thrive in the shade.

When completely enclosed, the whole area should be paved, raised beds, tubs, vases, etc., being arranged for the reception of flowers which can be introduced in full bloom and replaced as soon as the blooming is over. Dwarf trees in boxes, and store and lead ornaments are suitable for mingling with the flowers.

Paving may be laid to give a semblance of roughly squared flags or of broken stone of irregular shapes, clipped together like a puzzle. Paving-bricks and tiles, while more expensive, and are excellently adapted to the cloistered courtyard. In any case, the advantages of a paved yard—which on first thought seems cold and colorless—are many; there is no upkeep expense, no worrying over a scrawny lawn, no mowing to be done, no scolding the children for wearing paths, the yard always looks clean.

Of plants that do well planted out in the open ground where sunlight comes but two or three hours a day are the following: Calceolarias, Paeonias, Labelias, herbarious Phloxes, Pansies, Forget-me-nots, Lilyp-of-the-valley, and other herbaceous plants whose native habitat is shady woods. Perhaps a better effect is produced in such situations by ornamental leaved plants, such as Coleuses of all kinds, Aman- tils, Arachyranthes, Callalilies, Can- nas, and others with highly colored or ornamental leaves. With these may be combined the different kinds of flowering plants: such as Centaureas, Cin- erarias, and Naphaliums, plants known under the general term of "Dusty Millers."

Following is a list of plants and flowers for courtyards, recommended by the Horticultural Committee of "La Renaissance du Vieux Carré":

FOR BALCONIES SURROUNDING COURTYARDS


An all-green box could have Ivy, Aparagus Sprengelii, Wandering Jew and common fences. For an upright plant, small plants of Creole Box. A box with Green or Variegated Vinca to hang, with Petunias or Ver- benas in the back, would be inexpensive and attractive. An entire box of Plumbago, blue and white mixed, is a good feature. Even if caught in a freeze, it comes back. Much used for window boxes. One or two green hanging plants in the front of a box, with one or two flowering plants in the back, would be easy to care for.

FOR COURTYARDS


VINES FOR FENCES AND TERRACES

English Ivy, Bougainvillea, Bigno- nias, Moon Flower, Morning Glory, Ficus, Jasmine Grandiflora, Solanum.

FOR TUBS


It might be mentioned for the benefit of the really ambitious that a Lily pool adds a delight to the courtyard.

But if it is decided that a pool is too adventurious to attempt the first year, a central feature may be formed by a stone curb as for a fountain—circular, octagonal, or oval—filled with flowers instead of water, from the midst of which a slender figure or finial can emerge.

Even in the city, where crowded business streets make garden space well-nigh impossible, great office buildings, and not infrequently an immensely tall brick wall is set square against the end of the lot, which for only a showing of flowers by sunshine, a semblance of a garden is not out of the question if the courtyard plan be followed. Indeed, some of the most famous courtyards in the country—the Court of the Lions, Court of the Cabildo, Adelina Patti Court, and others—are to be found in the most congested section of New Orleans.
There is only one Wamsutta

The finest of cottons


New York Sales Office, 180 Madison Avenue
"Hush!"

There is a deeper significance in the quiet of the Packard Twelve motor than mere solace to your ears.

Such quiet is a reflection of standards so precise as to be almost incredible.

Would you believe that any manufacturer would carry the war against noise into the realm of inaudible sounds? Packard does so. By amplification—the same way sound is stepped up in your radio—Packard locates and eliminates noises that the human ear unaided could not hear.

Would you believe that any manufacturer could reduce even the noise of the wind as it rushes by? Packard has done so—by minutely studying contours, angles, moldings, and redesigning them.

Such examples are typical of the lengths to which Packard has gone to produce the quietest motor car ever built.

What does this quiet mean in comfort, in motoring pleasure? Take a Packard Twelve out on the road and open the throttle. In a trice you're going faster than you've probably ever dared drive a car before. Yet you drive with a perfect sense of security. For there's no snarl, no roar from the motor to rasp your nerves. So quiet is the whole car that you can converse in normal tones while traveling a mile and a half a minute. You ride relaxed. As mile melts into mile, you realize why Packard Twelve owners have been able to drive a thousand miles in a day without fatigue.

Today's Twelve is not only Packard's masterpiece—it is, we believe, the finest motor car ever produced in America. A car that has withstood tests that have broken other fine cars to pieces. A car that offers years of the finest motoring the world has ever known.

That's saying a great deal. But it's not saying too much, and your Packard dealer would like to prove it to you. He would like to bring a Packard Twelve to your door, and have you drive this car as if it were your own. Drive it over roads of your own choosing, not his. Compare it with every car you've ever known. Compare it with any other fine car 1933 can offer you. Do this, and we know the only car that will ever completely satisfy you will be the Packard Twelve.

Prices begin at $3,720 at Detroit.

THE TWELVE

BY PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE
Creamy and silken-smooth, like the petals nearest the heart of a rose: this is the Englishwoman's complexion. Delicately fine, with a vibrant, glowing color you would give much to make your own... and you can.

For the Englishwoman's beautiful skin is the result of magic she, herself, has wrought, with these three simple preparations. A soap: Yardley's English Lavender, refreshing and mild; a cream: Yardley's English Complexion Cream, to cleanse, to nourish, and to serve as a powder foundation. And finally, Yardley's Face Powder, to give her skin the exquisite finish which is the ultimate test of perfect grooming. Yardley powder is so soft (a bit of thistle-down blown your way); so luxurious in texture (sift it through your fingers); so cleanly fragrant... as if a wandering little English breeze had strayed across a moor in flower. It is, you will quickly find, everything desirable in a powder.

And so, if you will accept the Englishwoman's creed of faith, you may have her matchless complexion too. For all the Yardley preparations she uses are offered for sale throughout America. And our booklet, H-3, "Complexions with an English Accent," will tell you more about them. Won't you write us for a copy? It's free. Yardley & Co., Ltd., 452 Fifth Avenue, New York City; in London, at 33, Old Bond Street; and Paris, Toronto, and Sydney.

Yardley's English Face Powder, to leave your skin with a velvety bloom. In six new shades, including English Peach, a warm and becoming rachet with an undertint of pink. $1.10 a box.

Yardley's English Complexion Cream... cleanser, skin food, and powder base; and Yardley's English Lavender Soap. The cream, formerly $1.50, now $1.10; the soap, 35 cents a cake; bath size, 25 cents; guest size, six in a box, $1.05, or 20 cents singly.

Yardley's English Lavender, a light and charming fragrance for all informal occasions. Englishwomen prefer it particularly for morning and sports. $1.10 to $1.15. The bottle illustrated, $1.15.
MARCH, 1933

House & Garden's Gardening Guide

(Continued from page 51)

VINES (Southeast and Gulf Status)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coral Vine (Antigonon)</td>
<td>25'-35'</td>
<td>Climbing tendril: Tender; bathroom root; one of the best for lower South and California; continuous bloom; graceful, delicate, profuse; tendrils; tender to frost; should start again, S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasmine (Jasminum)</td>
<td>8'-12'</td>
<td>Semi-climbing shrub; several varieties; winter or early spring flowering; S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Jasmine (Jasminum hybrids)</td>
<td>20'-30'</td>
<td>Twining; native; small fragrant yellow flowers in January or February; evergreen; tendrils; barren; easily transplanted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bougainvillea</td>
<td>20'-40'</td>
<td>Flower-like, long lasting crimson flowers, April to November; summer, biennial or biennial, evergreen; tendrils; barren; easily transplanted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa Trumpet (Bignonia liliiflora)</td>
<td>20'-30'</td>
<td>Twining; Climbing Bignonia with pointed leaves; withstands shade, frost; pergolas, summer houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian (A. hendersonii)</td>
<td>25'-35'</td>
<td>Twining; Quantities of beautiful deep, clear yellow 3&quot; blossoms; long season; long, narrow, shining leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana</td>
<td>6'-8'</td>
<td>Semi-climbing, trailing; fast, climber; excellent for low ground cover or lawns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis</td>
<td>4'-8'</td>
<td>Twining; Coral Tree; blooming in February.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona (L. ingens)</td>
<td>15'-15'</td>
<td>Twining; Arizona; blooming, deep, warm-yellow; broad, kidney-shaped leaves; 1' long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Fig (Ficus benjamina)</td>
<td>10'-15'</td>
<td>Climbing or ground cover; leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>10'-30'</td>
<td>Small, shiny, heart-shaped leaves; delicate twiner; easily transplanted, for use in shrubbery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERENNIALS AND ANNUALS (Southwest)

Note: The same perennials and annuals used in the more northern States are available for the South. The culture is somewhat altered by climatic conditions. Many of the hardy annuals become perennials. Some and many of the true annuals may be planted in late fall—October-December, instead of in the spring as in the North. Many of the perennials, on the other hand, are best treated as annuals. Some of them do not thrive where they can not have the long period of rest provided by northern winters. Started early they will flower satisfactorily the first season.

DECIDUOUS TREES (For the Southwest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elm (Ulmus)</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>Suitable for border; English: Elm does well; parvifolia is evergreen in South, D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch (Bend)</td>
<td>40'-60'</td>
<td>Deciduous; European and Canary species do well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginkgo</td>
<td>50'-75'</td>
<td>Irregular spreading branches; good shade; good color in early fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidambar (Tilia)</td>
<td>50'-75'</td>
<td>Pyramidal; Maple-like foliage; good substitutes for Maples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar</td>
<td>50'-100'</td>
<td>Very fast growing for shade and temporary use; Rules of thumb must be followed; Liquidambar for Arizona and alkaline soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Ash (Fraxinus)</td>
<td>25'-35'</td>
<td>Extremely rapid grower; well is alkaline soils and drought; also near coast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td>75'-100'</td>
<td>Thorn-leaf variety; for Arizona and inland; extremely fast grower; excellent shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagoda Tree (Pono)</td>
<td>50'-60'</td>
<td>Large, spreading, graceful; late green foliage; drooping yellow flowers; easily grown; very soil, well-drained soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry (Morus)</td>
<td>15'-30'</td>
<td>Several varieties, including SRB Worm. Mulberry (mature); Klingam has less fruit but is best for Arizona and inland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Tree (Erythrina)</td>
<td>15'-30'</td>
<td>Small tree usually about 15'; S. American; commonly taller; var. kurly; crimson or scarlet butterfly-like flowers; unusual garden specimen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EVERGREENS (Southwest)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cupressus Obtusa</td>
<td>50'-50'</td>
<td>Redwood and Big Tree do give well; beautiful even when young; turns deep color in fall; individual specimen for large grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar (Cedrus)</td>
<td>75'-100'</td>
<td>Many varieties; Deciduous; useful over wide range; vigorous growth; resistant to wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incense Cedar of Calif.</td>
<td>50'-75'</td>
<td>Beautiful and satisfactory evergreen; branches in wheels harder than Aroceras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor Tree (Cupressus)</td>
<td>40'-50'</td>
<td>Narrow pyramidal, bright green foliage; good for island where some others will not; Turner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Cypress (Cupressus arizonica)</td>
<td>30'-40'</td>
<td>Tall, narrow, dense column; deep-green; best in southern California; also drought-tolerant and resistant to salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey Cypress</td>
<td>50'-60'</td>
<td>Beautiful, somewhat similar to Redwood but more spreading and graceful; finely cut aromatic foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Cypress (Cupressus texanla)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A number of native and exotic species do well under southern California conditions. Especially Monterey Pine, C. radiata; dense growth, light green; Forever Pine, C. solo: dense growth, dark green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine (Pinus)</td>
<td>40'-60'</td>
<td>Excellent as a specimen tree, for new building and new interests . . . not the usual interests . . . not the usual interests . . . not the usual interests . . . not the usual interests . . . not the usual interests . . . not the usual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir (Picea)</td>
<td>12'-15'</td>
<td>Unusual lacy evergreen, light green, finely cut; Comes like foliage; easy, wide range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenn Pine (Picea pungens)</td>
<td></td>
<td>A number of native and exotic species do well under southern California conditions. Especially Monterey Pine, C. radiata; dense growth, light green; Forever Pine, C. soo: dense growth, dark green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-Leaved Rufflepine</td>
<td>25'-35'</td>
<td>Pine and satisfactory tree; completely naturalized; wide range of form; individual specimen; tall trees; naturalistic planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camphor Tree (Cupressus)</td>
<td>75'-100'</td>
<td>Big fast growing, uniform shape; dense bright green foliage; pattern formed by spring coloring; tall, narrow, evergreen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper Tree (Schinus)</td>
<td>40'-50'</td>
<td>Spreading; round head; drooping branches, beautiful foliage; excellent varieties of species—American, street-planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Louse Oak</td>
<td>60'-60'</td>
<td>Native, picturesque, dense spreading; laden; leathery leaves; rigid growth, beautiful, at all stages; good for shade; also smaller species, Canary Oak, good lawn specimen in dry locations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 60)
the rest of the decorations, flowers, or a piece of silver or china seem the roast in keeping. The main object is to obtain a fresh, crisp effect and to give the feeling of sun streaming onto the table even in the darkest New York apartment.

Aside from avoiding heavy food, there are three don'ts attached to the town breakfast: don't demand that your guests be amusing, or even that they make sense, until after the second cup of coffee; above all, don't make an effort to be the entertaining hostess. The whole idea is to create an atmosphere of easy informality.

**BREAKFAST MENUS**

- Egg Toast
- Hot Biscuits
- Waffles with Fresh Maple Syrup

---

**Egg Toast**

Cut bread in squares and toast. Separate white from yolk, keeping yolk whole. Beat white to a stiff froth; lay beaten white nicely around on the edge of the toast; drop yolk in center. Heat white to a stiff froth; lay beaten white nicely around on the edge of the toast; drop yolk in center. Beat until very light. Pour this mixture over 2 cups of milk and stir while adding. Slowly add to flour 2 cups of milk and 5 tablespoons melted butter, then the egg yolks, and last fold in beaten whites.

---

**Popovers**

Add 1 whole egg, beaten very light to 2 cups of milk, stirring while adding. Pour this mixture over 2 cups of flour to which has been added a level teaspoon of salt. Beat until very light and smooth and strain through a sieve. Heat greased popover tins until quite hot, fill half full and bake in a quick oven for 25 minutes. Have plenty of sweet butter at each place as that is the making of popovers.

---

**Griddle Cakes**

Creamed chipped beef on toast
1 large cupful of shaved dried beef
1 cupful of milk
Butter size of a walnut
1 tablespoon flour

Shred the dried beef, pour over it hot water and drain at once. Then add milk and butter. Wet the flour with the remaining milk, and stir until thickened. Serve on toast.

---

**Griddle Cakes**

1 pint of flour
½ teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of soda
1 scant pint of sour milk or cream
2 eggs, well beaten

---

Crush, measure, and sift soda and salt into flour, mix thoroughly. Add the milk, and beat well; the beaten yolks, and lastly, whites beaten stiff. Bake on a hot, well-greased griddle.

This mixture should be mixed just at the moment of baking the cakes.

---

**Baked Apple**

Strained Raisins with Pinion Pudding or Kidney
- **Café's Liver and Bacon Buckwheat Cakes**
- **Baked apples**
- **Baked apples with the core taken out and in its place brown sugar and honey with butter mixed with the juice of a lime. On top a generous sprinkling of cinnamon. These are delicious served hot or cold, with or without cream.

---

**Kidney en Brochette**

Cut lamb's kidneys in quarter-inch slices. Season with salt and pepper, dip in olive oil. Arrange in skewer with alternating slices of bacon. Dip in breadcrumbs, and broil over a clear fire, or saute in butter.

---

**Boston Baked Beans**

Brown bread
1 cup Indian meal
1 cup molasses
2 teaspoons salt
2 cups molasses
1 cup sour milk
1½ cups sweet milk

Steam three hours.

**Egg Toast**

Baked apples à la Florence
4 large tart apples
3¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons vegetable fat or butter
1 tablespoon sugar
3¼ teaspoon cinnamon

Wash the apples and wipe them dry, then remove the cores and slice in quarter-inch slices without removing the skins. Melt the fat in a frying pan; add the salt. When the fat is hot, dash in the apples and cover immediately. Cook briskly for a few minutes, then with a broad spatula turn over the mass that all may be equally cooked. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon mixed together.

---

**Minced Meat with Poached Egg**

Brown bread
1 tart apple
1 tablespoon orange juice
2 tablespoons liver and kidney stock
1 egg

Mix the ingredients together.

---

**Minced Meat with Poached Egg on top**

Brown bread
1 tart apple
1 tablespoon orange juice
2 tablespoons liver and kidney stock
1 egg

Mix the ingredients together.

---

**Minced Meat with Poached Egg on top**

Brown bread
1 tart apple
1 tablespoon orange juice
2 tablespoons liver and kidney stock
1 egg

Mix the ingredients together.

---

**Minced Meat with Poached Egg on top**

Brown bread
1 tart apple
1 tablespoon orange juice
2 tablespoons liver and kidney stock
1 egg

Mix the ingredients together.
Blue Empire illustrating the elegance of the Empire Period in Steuben hand-blown crystal

Color, clarity, and deep, exquisite cutting that can never be duplicated in machine-made glass

HAND-BLOWN stemware, in designs as beautiful and original as "Blue Empire," is increasingly rare.

Fifteen years of rigid apprenticeship—before a single Steuben goblet in all its purity and beauty can be fashioned.

The Steuben glass blower receives a fiery mass of molten glass on the end of his blowpipe, expands it with his breath and shapes it with a primitive tool of apple wood. You'll find no mold marks—no machine joinings—on Steuben pieces.

Examine the crystal. It is whiter, brighter. Flick it with your finger. Flawless—it will produce a tone that no machine-made glass can ever have. As clear and true as a tuned musical instrument!

Only a few pieces of each lovely design are ever blown! You wonder it is not priceless. Yet there is a range of prices, based on intricacy of design, which happily makes it possible for anyone to own Steuben!

"Blue Empire." This is known as "cased" glass and cannot be reproduced by machines. A clear goblet is blown and then encased in a blue one. The pattern is cut through the blue, exposing the clear. Goblets, $168 the dozen; cocktail glasses, $90; finger bowls, $102.


Steuben crystal

Product of Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York
Let genuine* OZITE save it before it's too late!

When threadbare spots show in your rugs... when their nap is ground down, their colors spoiled by wear... then it's too late! Don't wait for this to happen. Save your rugs with inexpensive OZITE Rug Cushion... now! OZITE doubles the life of rugs because it actually cushions the pounding and grinding of hard, sharp heels. And, best of all, it makes even your oldest rugs feel softer than new!

*Be sure you get genuine OZITE

There are misleading imitations of OZITE Rug Cushion that may seem to sell for less, but actually cost more. Inferior rug pads form lumps and mat down—doing the life of rugs in a field. And in the wild garden. It has a glorified form called Victoria and a fine white form known as White Lady. There is also a quite enchanting M. sylvestris, like the belongings of some dainty baby. M. palustris graniflora and M. p. sylvestris are for damp places and the latter blooms practically all the season. M. reptis is a choice species for the rock garden, a four-inch bit of guity with a bright yellow eye in its bright blue flowers. There are many fine forms of M. alpestris, used commonly for bedding, among them Star of Love (very early), large flowered and compact; Triumph, also early; Ruth Fisher, an old favorite; Blue Beauty, that is sold (by its sponsors) to have a "colonial-like" growth, covered from the foot up with a large handsome deep blue flowers." Surely a prize!

My space is all but gone and many small things that made a sparkle in the rock garden have not been mentioned. Here are a few: Gentiana verna and G. acaulis, Aquilegia caerulea, Globularia of sorts, here and there and fuzzy and pretty; Alpina repens, the kind with metallic leaves that is so nice near the early-flowering Geums; Linnaea perenne and L. alpina, of which more next month; Onopordus verna and O. cappadocia (capricious with me), Styphrion rossianum, Lithospermum prostratum, Brachyca serratula and B. congesta; the lovely blue Primroses and Polyanthos.

How could I forget Periwinkle? Periwinkle that opens a brave blue eye upon the very dawn of the year and often goes on blooming practically all the season. M. reptis is a choice species for the rock garden, a four-inch bit of guity with a bright yellow eye in its bright blue flowers. There are many fine forms of M. alpestris, used commonly for bedding, among them Star of Love (very early), large flowered and compact; Triumph, also early; Ruth Fisher, an old favorite; Blue Beauty, that is sold (by its sponsors) to have a "colonial-like" growth, covered from the foot up with a large handsome deep blue flowers." Surely a prize!

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White Star's perfect service

A glorious tradition of the sea—White Star service! The perfect service that begins with perfect seamanship... expert knowledge that "paves the waves" and gives you every opportunity to enjoy the grand good time that's so much a part of White Star travel.

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White Star Liner MAJESTIC, world's largest ship
VOGUE'S BOOK OF BEAUTY

- Does beauty mean to you some unattainable thing—a gift from the gods bestowed only on a chosen few?
- No! A thousand times no! Beauty today is a thing that can be acquired simply and easily by approaching the subject with an open mind and expert advice.
- By an "open mind" we mean a clear, unbiased reckoning of those points of your physical appearance that will bear improvement.
- By "expert advice" we mean the homely consideration of those primary factors too often neglected in the quest of beauty.
- Vogue's Book of Beauty, by the Editors of Vogue, is a bible of facts—practical, constructive, and instructive facts—designed to meet the most exacting demands. It covers every phase of beauty care that is of interest to the modern woman.
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Please send me copies of Vogue's Book of Beauty ($1 the copy). I enclose $ .

NAME
ADDRESS

American atmosphere for sale

Anyone who contemplates the redemption of some forgotten farmhouse of Early American vintage will be interested in the "Maple House" now on display at Gimbel Brothers in New York. This is a charming little cottage furnished throughout with reproductions, in maple, of the best Early American designs, executed by the Whitney Furniture Company. These craftsmen, well-known for their wooden furniture, are now making upholstered articles with wooden frames to harmonize with the rest of their creations. If, in this rejuvenated dwelling, antiques must be supplemented by less aged, more inexpensive decoration, none more harmonious could be found than the reproductions in the "Maple House." In these last a special finish simulates the softly satin look which decades of polishing and rubbing give, and rounded corners also contribute to the illusion of age. The scale of the original is faithfully adhered to and the old-fashioned peg joint used in the construction. The apartment dweller with a weakness for Americana will likewise find this furniture well suited to his needs.

The boy's room and, in an adjoining alcove, the nursery appear below. Both are comfortably and sturdily equipped with reproduction Early American pieces—the baby's room on a midget scale.
The trend of fashion has turned sharply to lace and net. Humdrum curtains are banished. Now, style arbiters enthuse over the correct and lovely variety of the new Quaker curtains. And you will too.

VISTA CURTAINS... ingeniously arranged to veil the window for privacy or to draw back instantly and reveal a lovely vista.

COUNTRY HOUSE CURTAINS... smart for the millions of smaller windows in the newer homes, especially the difficult-to-curtain casement windows. They introduce a clever new way of adjusting the length at the bottom—the top being ready to hang.

PRINCESS CURTAINS... of gossamer net are distinctly feminine in character and correspondingly lovely.

CORDU NET... a heavy masculine net reflecting the hand craftsmanship desirable for the Tudor, English and Early American home.

All Quaker curtains are made of special super twist yarn. Countless washings have no effect on their sheerness, beauty and transparency. And they are quite inexpensive. See them at your favorite store or write us for the name of a conveniently located dealer.

Quaker Lace Company, 330 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Reviewed here are a number of the new brochures, pamphlets and catalogs which have been issued by House & Garden's advertisers. Indicate by number on the coupon below the particular material in which you are interested. Where a nominal pay-ment is mentioned please enclose your remittance in stamps.

Water Systems
15. Power Fountains & Water Systems. A catalog describing and illustrating the various pumps and water systems manufactured by this company. The R. E. Myers & Co., 105 Fourth St., Oakland, C.

Pottery

Furniture

Seeds, Bulbs & Nursery Stock

Trees
20. "Star Guide to Good Roses" Lists several modern kitchen in which White metal cupboards and cabinets have been installed. L. S. Star, 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Sports

22. Zephyr Air. The "Zephyr 50" is described in a compact air conditioning machine which is both effective in operation and decorative in appearance. Zephyr Air Conditioning Co., Phila, Pa.

Bathroom Equipment

Glassware
24. Highly Silver and Warring Cristals. For 25 cents this booklet by Emily Post will be sent together with a spoon in the pattern you choose. Spoon cannot be returned in 10 days, or the balance of $1.25 sent to pay for it. The Triple Silverplate, New York City.

Miscellaneous
25. "The Home Industry" Illustrating the many lovely decorative furnishings and gifts which can be obtained through this firm. Yamazaki & Co., 680 Fifth Ave., New York City.

House & Garden's Reader Service Bureau, Greenwich, Conn.

Please have sent me the numbers booked.

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City ____________________________ State ____________________________

House & Garden's Reader Service Bureau, Greenwich, Conn.

36. Draperies and Color Harmony. Twelve color illustrations show rooms in which Drapery fabrics are used. Groups of fabrics suitable to different types of decoration are displayed in color. The Overka, Makers, 183 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.


38. Tour of the Young Scudderman. This interesting book, which tells how your order is so important, will be sent with a sample of wire for 10 cents. S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., H2G, Racine, Wis.

39. Claridge Carpets. A portfolio of illustrations showing the colors and uses of Claridge carpets in decoration. 10 cents. Clara Durer, 6 W. 42nd St., New York City.

40. Masterpieces in Glass. This beautifully illustrated brochure shows some of the finest new designs executed in Swedish Art glass. Courting Glass Works, Corning, New York.

41. Silver. The Silver and Warring Cristals. For 25 cents this booklet by Emily Post will be sent together with a spoon in the pattern you choose. Spoon cannot be returned in 10 days, or the balance of $1.25 sent to pay for it. The Triple Silverplate, New York City.

42. Yamazaki & Co. Illustrating the many lovely decorative furnishings and gifts which can be obtained through this firm. Yamazaki & Co., 680 Fifth Ave., New York City.

43. Accessories & Gifts. Yamazaki, Illustrating the many lovely decorative furnishings and gifts which can be obtained through this firm. Yamazaki & Co., 680 Fifth Ave., New York City.


45. Travels in India. An illustrated booklet listing typical tours of varying duration, on which you use your private tourist saloon car as your hotel. India State Railways, 38 East 57th Street, New York City.

46. Programme of Circular Tours. Outline of various circular tours available. LMS Corporation, 28 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

47. Matson Line. Descriptive literature on cruises to Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia on the ships of this line, which include the Mariposa, Monterey and Malolo. Matson Line, 533 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

48. France, Brochure illustrating the important picturesque French cities to be visited through the medium of the Railways of France. Railways of France, 1 East 57th Street, New York City.

49. To the North Cape. An attractively illustrated booklet describing a circular tour through the Scandinavian Peninsula. Scandinavia Tours, Inc., Dept. 10G, 553 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

50. California. An illustrated catalog showing the many local and geographical information on trips on the Los Angeles Limited and on the San Francisco Overland Limited. W. S. Berington, Box 134, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.
Expectations are high, naturally, as you take your place behind the wheel of a Lincoln, or rest at ease on relaxing cushions. But the motoring thrill of the new 12 cylinder Lincoln with 136-inch wheelbase is beyond anything you ever experienced . . . unless you are already familiar with Lincoln 12 cylinder motor cars.

An effortless smooth motion. An alert, unbelievably quick responsiveness. Ease of control. A feeling of security pleasantly reminding you that your motor car is a precision-built Lincoln.

Never before has Lincoln offered value as great as that found today in this new Lincoln 12-136. Here are typical Lincoln qualities and high mechanical standards presented at the lowest prices in Lincoln history . . . from $2700 at Detroit.

The Lincoln 12 with 145-inch wheelbase, and 150 horsepower, is the most luxurious Lincoln ever built. It is priced from $4200 at Detroit. You are cordially invited to test your own critical judgment with a demonstration of these new Lincoln motor cars.
Clara Dudley suggests **APPLE GREEN Carpet** as the keynote for a Colonial bedroom

"To achieve a charming Colonial bedroom," says Miss Dudley, "carpet it in Apple Green and furnish it in maple. Paint the woodwork a pale cream and the walls the palest green imaginable. Use cream curtains with small Apple Green figures; simple candlewick spreads for the beds, a pale green chintz with flower groups of rose, yellow and blue for the chairs."

Apple Green is only one of a wide range of beautiful colors available in the three grades of Alexander Smith Wide Seamless Carpet—Claridge, Belvedere and Deepdale. All are deep-pile, rich-lustre carpets, made of fine-twist yarns. They may be had bound as rugs of almost any size or cut to fit your floor from wall-to-wall. One of the three grades is certain to fit your budget. All three may be seen at leading decorators, department stores and floor-covering stores.

Send ten cents for an interesting portfolio showing the most popular colors and Clara Dudley’s suggestions on the use of Wide Seamless Carpet in Decoration. Write W. & J. Sloane, 577 Fifth Avenue, New York, sole selling agents.
Aristocratic, with Royal Appointments, gold medals and awards, Bovril has enjoyed popularity throughout Great Britain for nearly fifty years.

Democratic, Bovril mixes with humble Britain for nearly fifty years.

It is marvelous for sandwiches, hors d'oeuvres and canapés. Bovril is packed in four sizes — 2, 4, 8 and 20 oz. to fit your individual uses.

If you do not find it at a convenient store, send the coupon direct to us with 50 cents for _ with_ 

Aristocratic, with

EXTRACT OF MEAT & PLANT

Please send a 2-oz. bottle of Bovril with _ with _

NAME

DECIDUOUS TREES (For Southeast and Gulf States)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elm (Ulmus)</td>
<td>100'-125'</td>
<td>Thrives even in the lower South; in addition to the American Elm, Pampila and Alba may be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak (Quercus)</td>
<td>25'-100'</td>
<td>Lurid Oak Carpinifolia, Willow Oak (Mollis), and Pin Oak (pilosus) are especially good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine (Pinus)</td>
<td>86'-200'</td>
<td>Uncommonly suited for street planting and for large shade tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yew (Taxus)</td>
<td>25'-35'</td>
<td>The popular &quot;Golden-nud&quot; tree; yellow flowers in August and September; ranges; moderate, long lived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia, Pink</td>
<td>15'-20'</td>
<td>Very large leaves; rounded, spreading head; trumpet-like fragrant purple flowers, May-June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albizia (Mimosas, Silk Tree)</td>
<td>25'-30'</td>
<td>Subtropical, especially in lower South; many varieties; small growing; long lived; evergreen in mild climates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinesberry (Ilex cornuta)</td>
<td>10'-40'</td>
<td>The popular Magnolia; tender; prefers southern exposure; small leaved species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus</td>
<td>160'-150'</td>
<td>Fern-like foliage like Acer; pink fragrant flowers; hardy to southern New Jersey; last growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>Rugged tap, dense shade; panicles of lavender flowers, yellow berries; very rapid growing; red, long lived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia)</td>
<td>3'-12'</td>
<td>Apliee; fragrant; small growing; fast growing; handsome small tree for landscape planting; native and natural; varieties thrive; individual specimens; hardy to southern New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EVERGREEN SHRUBS (Southeast and Gulf States)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>CHARACTER AND USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abies grandiflora</td>
<td>5'-6'</td>
<td>Foliage is readily cut and used for indoor decoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus alba</td>
<td>5'-6'</td>
<td>A good habit; usually spreading branches, forming tent of dense shade; flowers in April, attractive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus communis</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>A popular &quot;Goldn-rain&quot; tree; yellow flowers in August and August, hardy to southern New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td>10'-30'</td>
<td>Handsome, Very like Eucalyptus; dense growth; evergreen; small leaved species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer</td>
<td>10'-20'</td>
<td>Handsome, Very like Eucalyptus; dense growth; evergreen; small leaved species.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECOLOGICAL PIONEER

Few people realize that often a mere $200 is the price difference between an ordinary motor car and a distinguished Pierce-Arrow. America's Finest Motor Cars

(Continued on page 72)
THE GARDENER'S FRIEND & OTHER PESTS

THE GARDEN MART

Horticulture marches on

(continued from page 22)

view: pure white, real red and remis­
son of any of these goals has thus far been
attained, although much progress
has been made especially toward white
t and remission: some varieties show a
tendency to push forth such a cloud of
blossoms in late summer, this repeti­
tion being commensurate with the abun­
dance of vigor with which they are sup­
tmented. The red is a little farther
away, though we have seen seedlings
with, which a little stretch of imagi­
cation, could be called red, but I will
not be satisfied until I see an Iris of the
Jack Rose red.

Space is lacking to mention the many
new varieties. I may be noted in all
perennials, but just a word about over­
blooming Tritonias (Red-hot Pot­
t) may be noted from pure yellow to
glowing red. Pinks novelties are coming
thick, with great variety of forms, colors and height.

Now among the shrubs Rhododen­
drons are on the upgrade. Recent dis­
covers of new species in China and
Southeast Asia now breed for forms with
golden yellow, white, red and pink
flowers. Lily flowers are also being
taken colors.

It is a great time for lilies when they
are at their height; the bloom season has
also been con­
ditionally shortened; Rhododen­
dron cultivation blooms in England in
the middle of August with immense heads, pales pink, llic individual flowers being
over two inches across.

Philadelphia's are taking colors.
This is part of the news year: the late
flowers more beautiful and more abun­
dant; with the large amount of
white spring flowering shrubs includ­
ing many varieties of Mock Orange,
the blooming season has also been con­
siderable lengthened; Rhododen­
dron cultivation blooms in England in
the middle of August with immense heads, pales pink, llic individual flowers being
over two inches across.

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the middle of August with immense heads, pales pink, llic individual flowers being
over two inches across.

Philadelphia's are taking colors.
This is part of the news year: the late
flowers more beautiful and more abun­
dant; with the large amount of
white spring flowering shrubs includ­
ing many varieties of Mock Orange,
Fruit trees enter ornamental planting

(continued from Page 33)

but the Pears are stately and uncom­
promising. They have, however, the ad­

van tage of allowing the sun to stream down in between them so that flowers may bloom and sway in pleasing con­

trast to their sturdy vigor, while in winter their dark stands out in velvet blackness against the snow.

The Pear tree is also charming when it is used in the manner of the Lombardy Poplar as a boundary to the gar­

den. It makes, too, an arresting speci­

men tree. Such a one Edna St. Vincent Millay must have seen when she wrote, "White, incredible, the pear tree .

Unlike the Apple, it has a softer, green fruit, while the Quince was kept pruned always in the semblance of a

hedge. Even so there was some fruit for

now with heavy pendants of yellow-­

ternate Pear and Quince. The former

The greatest difficulty arises in mak­

ing the selection of the best variety of
tree that will give both beauty of flower

and foliage, and quality of fruit as

well. Among Apples a good list would

include the Twenty-Ounce, a mid­

summer cooking variety with green

fruit; the Delicious, a sweet, red .Apple

with red skin and green flesh; the Gold­

en Delicious, with bright yellow skin

and flesh. As to Pears, the Seckel, a

early variety, is pleasant as a shade tree in the gar­

ness of its blossoms, is one of the most

hardy Po|)lar as a boundary to the gar­

den. It -makes, too, an arresting speci­

men tree. Such a one Edna St. Vincent

Millay must have seen when she wrote, "White, incredil>le, the pear tree .

" and the trunk of the tree, and then all

are filled to within four inches of the top with a complete fertilizer before the grass is pressed back into position, roots will always be well nourished.

Spraying should be regularly done according to directions which the Ex­

perimental Stations of State Colleges will supply. All agricultural counties have agents also who will gladly come to give expert advice upon the care of

fruit trees.

The Cherry tree, "An April day's de­

light" because of the dazzling white­

ness of its blossoms, is one of the most appealing of the fruit trees. Shaped more like the Apple than the Pear, it is pleasant as a shade tree in the gar­

den or attractive placed at the edge of the lawn. One lovely effect I saw was

a Cherry planted in the far end of a narrow garden. Set beneath the tree was a small, wrought-iron green bench with a table nearby to hold the maga­

zine, or glass that accompanies a lei­

sure garden hour.

All these trees—Apple, Pear and

Cherry—will grow to well-drained, loamy soil even if it is sodded. Every alternate year, however, it is wise to give them a feeding with some good complete fertilizer. If a number of holes, eight inches deep and two feet apart, are bored with a crawler under the outer extremities of the branch spread, and if another series of them is made between that outer circle and the trunk of the tree, and then all are filled to within four inches of the top with a complete fertilizer before the grass is pressed back into position, roots will always be well nourished.

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fruit; the Delicious, a sweet, red Apple

(Continued on page 73)
We’ve Made it Easy for you to have BEAUTIFUL ROSES

Fertil-potted and Certi-Fed roses are pre-planted in individual cartons, each of which bears the name of the rose and a full-color photograph of the bloom. They are green and growing when you buy them, and the roots are packed in blocks of scientifically fertilized soil. Simply slip off the carton, soak the root block in water, and plant. Success is guaranteed. You don’t have to prepare the soil, prune the branches or cut out broken roots. All this has been done for you by America’s largest rose growers. Even rose experts will appreciate this convenience and assurance of success.

“Fertil-potted” and “Certi-Fed” plants are patented and are guaranteed to succeed. For your own protection, be sure to ask for them by name. New and untried imitations and infringements may prove disappointing.

Fertil-potted “Sterling” Varieties

A special selection of new and rare hybrid tea and climbing roses, chosen for their vigor, hardiness and bloom. For example, “Balsam”—the sensational new hybrid tea rose, chosen for its beauty and hardiness, is introduced to the world. It is the result of crossing the famous varieties "Evelyn" and "Crimson Tiger." This is a product of the Belter Institute.

Fertil-potted Perennials, too!

We’ve made it easy for you to select guaranteed perennials for borders, rock garden or cutting, even though you may not know their names. On every Fertil-potted Perennial carton there’s a full-color picture of the bloom, the botanical and common names, the season of blooming when you buy them, and the roots are packed for immediate growth. This has been done for you by America’s largest rose growers.

What’s new in building

(Continued from Page 41)

POLISHED LAMINATE

Polished laminate is a new type of artificial stone surface that is frequently used in kitchens, bathrooms, and other areas where durability and easy maintenance are important. It is made from a combination of natural and synthetic materials, such as resin-bound mineral aggregates and pigments, which are bound together with a polymer resin.

VINES, PERENNIALS, AND ANNUALS [Southwest]

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

HOUSE & GARDEN
Fruit trees enter ornamental planting

(CONTINUE FROM PAGE 71)

of early fall; the Golden-Delicious, following with sweet yellow-green fruit; and Rome Beauty, a late fall, red, cooking Apple, famous for its heavy, deep pink blossoms and heavy bearing of fruit while young. Because Apple trees are long lived and grow twenty-five feet in twenty years, they should be planted about thirty feet apart. If the center is kept open by pruning, better fruit will result.

Pear trees may be planted about twenty feet apart as they are somewhat slower in growth. The Evergreen is best for cooking and the Bartlett and Seckel for eating. Seckels are smaller, but very sweet and delicious.

Among Cherries the sour ones, Montmorency and Early Richmond, have bright red fruit. These are somewhat lower in growth than the sweet Cherries and are best set from fifteen to eighteen feet apart. Governor Wood is a fine, yellow, sweet variety and Black Tartarian, a good, black, eating Cherry, stand s sure of delight to gardeners and children. These last two grow to a height of twenty-five feet and should be planted at that distance apart. Sour Cherries grow more easily than the sweet is best which are sometimes a little difficult to establish.

Peaches, because they need constant culture, will not make it worthwhile for themselves either as specimen or shade trees in sodded areas. They can be made, however, to do the work of a garden as a background line. If the vegetable garden is adjacent to the flower garden, Peach trees may be grown at the edge of the vegetables and kept constantly cultivated, along with them. Peach blossoms are so brilliantly and exquisitely pink in April that some think it is well worth exercising to bring their beauty to the lawn. The trees are, however, short-lived, hardly ever lasting more than fifteen years and, to be kept alive, they must be pruned severely and constantly. Their height seldom exceeds ten to twelve feet. So root soil to light bulbs will provide the best growing conditions.

Favorites among peaches are Pioneer, a large, white, middlish fruiting variety for late summer. Among White Peaches it is what farmers call a "heavy cropper". The Elberta has the best of the later yellows while Golden Jubilee is the best of the early ones. Carmen and Champion have exquisite blossoms but their fruit is less than that of Apple. Pear, Cherry or Peach that they are hardy, good, cooking and the Harleett and Seckel varieties of are best set from fifteen to twenty-five feet in twenty years, they

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Salpiglossis, Schling's New California Specialties—A new and unusual variety, fully double from base and branching in profusion. Pkt. 25c

Scabiosa, Giant Lavinia—Pkt. 25c

Varieties—A handpicked selection of interesting color with cushion centers of tiny splits. Pkt. 30c

Specialties—Any selection of the above.

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Sutton's Excelsior—Feet. Very early. Pkt. 25c

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731 Union Trust Building

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Fruit trees enter ornamental planting

(continued from page 73)

For the smaller property owner where every square foot of space is valuable, dwarf fruit trees are excellent. At the rear of a white Colonial house I saw a most charming outdoor living room unusual because of its dwarf fruit trees. A stepping-stone path led out from the straight central balustrade of the house to the garden. Half open Dutch doors all summer gave a long view from the front of the house to the far end of the property. The end of that vista was a small white garden bench with Pear tree sentinels at each side. The length of the back line was hedged with two varieties of French Lilac—the really blue President Grey and the white Marie Le grady. These bloomed exquisitely with dwarf Apple trees at the distant corners of the garden square, while the corners near the house were marked by dwarf Peach trees which flowered with the yellow Forsythias of the side boundaries. Within the fruit tree and shrubbery borders were the flowers. When I saw them, pink Bleeding-hearts, lavender Phlox candidissima, yellow Alyssum saxatile, the new Queen of Heaven purple Primroses, and a mass of pure white Forget-me-nots made an unforgettable accompaniment to the flowering Pear and Apple trees at the edge. The value of the dwarf fruit tree is that it is in scale with the small garden. With the miniature trees, the growing proportions of the garden are harmonized and the whole appears larger than it really is, like the stage and puppets in a marionette show.

None of these dwarf trees is, of course, large enough to be the essential garden or “thing tree”, but dwarf Apples, either those grafted on the Paradise roots, which are very low, or those grafted on the Dearin roots, which produce half-size Apple trees, make small charming altars, Pears grafted on Quince roots, and stone fruits on the Sand Cherry as specimen trees on the lawn or accent notes in the flower garden, give lovely spring pictures as well as qualities of perfect, faultless fruit.

For our own particular garden, there seems nothing so “pleasant to the sight and good for food” as the ornamental fruit tree.

Editor’s Note: Of the photographs on page 53, the upper one is in the home of Rogers L. Buirchard, architect, in Manhasset, Long Island. The one at the left is the Duncan gardens at Wheatley Hills, Long Island; Trower & Patin, architects, Annette Hoyt Flan­ders, landscape architect. The small photograph shows the East Chester, N. Y., home of James J. Revin archi­tect. The photograph on page 53 is in the Breeze Hill garden of J. Horace McFarland.

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