If there is one thing the Englishwoman has had to learn very thoroughly, it is how to care for her complexion under trying circumstances. For like the Englishman, she comes by a roving spirit . . . and is off, at the drop of a hat, for parts unknown. But she has found, too, that this same Englishman has carried ideals of beauty to the uttermost parts of the globe . . . and lady explorers with leathery skins are not very much to his liking.

So, even if you met her in the heart of the Tropics, the Englishwoman would still guard her exquisite complexion. And there, as in her dressing-room in Mayfair, you would find the three products that hold her precious secret. One soap, one cream, one powder, that is all.

Yardley's English Lavender Soap, mild, refreshing and fragrant. Yardley's English Complexion Cream, a cleansing cream, tissue cream and powder base, all in one. And Yardley's English Lavender Face Powder.

Yardley's Face Powder might well be called our crowning achievement. It is so delicately fine, so accurately tinted to your own coloring, that only the result is apparent, and never the powder itself. It comes in six carefully blended shades, including English Peach, a warm peach with just a little pink. Scented with the soft, clear fragrance of English Lavender, it sells for $1.10 at drug and department stores everywhere.

We have a charming color booklet, No. HG-3, "Complexions in the Mayfair Manner," which tells more completely the story of English beauty. It's free, if you will write for it. Yardley & Co., Ltd., 620 Fifth Avenue (Rockefeller Centre), New York City; in London, at 33, Old Bond Street; and Paris, Toronto, and Sydney.
NEW TYPE DESIGN POPULAR AS
MANY FAMILIES PLAN

More windows . . . bigger windows . . . Keynote of modern home construction

A NEW TYPE home has come into existence during the past few years. Now you can give your family a new lease on life . . . give your children the additional sunlight that they need . . . make yourself feel ten years younger . . . by moving into a new style residence that is refreshingly modern. Your architect knows all about this popular trend. He can help you get more for your money.

He will show you new developments in design that are surprisingly inexpensive. Many of them are based upon the more generous use of glass . . . L.O.F Quality Glass, preferably . . . because this added emphasis makes it vitally important that glass you use in your home be bright, clear, flat and evenly reflecting.

LIPBEY • OWENS • FORD GLASS COMPANY,
TOLEDO, OHIO, manufacturers of Highest Quality Flat Drawn Window Glass, Polished Plate Glass and Safety Glass, also distributors of Figured and Wire Glass manufactured by the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation of Kingsport, Tennessee.

SCREENS AND PANELS of L.O.F. Quality Glass are practical, unusual innovations that are very popular.

PICTURE WINDOWS of L.O.F. Polished Plate Glass will give your home a distinctive personality.

CORNER WINDOWS of L.O.F. Quality Glass will give you the extra daylight that you need.

PICTURE WINDOWS of L.O.F. Polished Plate Glass will give your home a distinctive personality.
ARE YOU one of the thousands and thousands of people in this country who are gosh awful tired of playing nurse to a furnace? Do you hate to get up half an hour earlier in a cold house so you can have heat up before you leave for work? Do you hate the idea of the "little woman" playing janitor all day? Sure!

Then you are probably one of those who have reacted very favorably to the idea of enjoying the luxury and economy of a G-E Oil Furnace. You probably would like very much to get up in the morning and find the house at about 72 degrees; have good hot water on tap for your shave and shower. You like to imagine your wife not having to run up and down the cellar stairs a dozen times a day, opening and closing the drafts. You would like very much to yaw and go to bed at 11 or 12 P.M.—without having to go down and bank the furnace.

If all this is so, what are you waiting for? The day you put the G-E Oil Furnace in, a real saving starts along with the luxury. Many owners are cutting their fuel bills by 20% to 50%—have been for two heating seasons.

And if paying for the furnace is what is bothering you—set your mind free on that score. A small down payment puts it in. The G-E Purchase Plan gives you 30 months—2½ full years—to pay the balance.

You’ll have a complete, coordinated heating unit. Not an attachment for your old furnace, but an arc-welded steel boiler, burner, controls, and water heater designed and built to work together, by one responsible company—General Electric.

INSTALLED IN ONE DAY
Don’t let cold weather, or coal in your bin, hold you back. We install the furnace within a day, before your house can grow cold. The work is done under the supervision of factory trained engineers. If you have a supply of some other fuel we will exchange it for oil.

All you have to do about it is to let us know you are ready. Stop in at the nearest dealers’ showroom—or telephone—or mail the coupon—and we will send you complete information.
An unfailing test that every woman should use in buying bath towels

Hold a big, fluffy Martex bath towel against a strong light. You will see that its underweave is more closely woven. This is why Martex towels give extra years of long wear, even if you pay as little as 50c each.

The following unsolicited letter is from a native of Brusa, Turkey, the city where Turkish towels were first made. She writes, “When I came to live in America twelve years ago, I brought with me a dozen hand-made bath towels. Last Summer, I had to replace them. A saleslady produced Martex towels and I wish to tell you how pleased I am with my purchase. Your towels are the only ‘American Turkish’ towels that look and feel like the real thing. Of course, Martex towels are not hand-made like ours but I have no doubt your towels will wear as long as my imported ones did as I have held them against the sun, as we do in Turkey, and ascertained that they were closely woven.” Martex towels are sold by all leading department stores and linen shops. Wellington Sears Company, 65 Worth Street, New York.

MARTEX

BATH TOWELS . . . BATH MATS . . . WASH CLOTHS
Perfect Sleeper is made and guaranteed only by these reputable regional manufacturers licensed under three basic patent rights:

**EAST**
- **BOSTON. MASS.** (East Cambridge), Enterprise-Miller Co., 159 Second Street.
- **BUFFALO. N. Y.** HandCraft Bedding Corp., 865 Prospect Avenue.
- **HARRISBURG. PA.** Capital Bedding Co., 14th and Second Streets.
- **LANCASTER. PA.** Herr Manufacturing Co., 118 S. Christian Street.
- **NEW YORK. N. Y.** Arnold W. Barker Co., Inc., 79 E. 33rd Street.
- **PHILADELPHIA. PA.** Honofilt Products, Inc., 172 Catharine Street.
- **PORTLAND. ME.** Enterprise Mattress Co., Inc., 45 Union Street.

**CENTRAL**
- **CHICAGO. ILL.** Schult's & Hirsch Co., 1500 W. Fulton Street.
- **CINCINNATI. OHIO.** Adam Wuest, Inc., 505 E. Pearl Street.
- **DENVER. COLORADO.** Continental Bedding Co., 1300 W. Fulton Street.
- **INDIANAPOLIS. IND.** The C. H. brickman Company, 129 N. Maryland Street.
- **LOUISVILLE. KY.** Kentucky Sanitary Bedding Co., Inc., 117 North 6th Street.
- **MILWAUKEE. WIS.** Marquardt Company, 3020 W. Clarke Street.
- **ST. LOUIS. MO.** National-Hose Spring and Mattress Co., 322 S. First Street.

**SOUTH**
- **ALEXANDRIA. LA.** Alexandria Bedding Company, Maple and Youth Ave., South.
- **BIRMINGHAM. ALA.** Lehman-Brothers Spring Bed Co., Inc., 129 North 6th Street.
- **CHATTANOOGA. TENN.** Chattanooga Mattress Co., 312 Elm Street.
- **MEMPHIS. TENN.** National-Rose Spring and Mattress Co., 767 Kentucky Street.
- **NASHVILLE. TENN.** National Mattress Company, 410 Eighth Ave., North.

**WEST**
- **LOS ANGELES. CALIF.** Sleeper Products Company, 1534 West 41st Street.
- **PORTLAND. ORE.** Petti Feather & Bedding Co., 2205 N. W. York Street.
- **SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH.** Salt Lake Mattress & Mfg. Co., 235 West Broadway.
- **SAN FRANCISCO. CALIF.** Simon Mattress Manufacturing Co., 1717 Yerba Buena Avenue.
- **SEATTLE. WASH.** Washington Furniture Manufacturing Co., 1614 Fourth Avenue.

**Stirring, isn't it, that in all the progress toward mattress softness, so little thought should have been given to mattress smoothness? Until the Perfect Sleeper was invented, manufacturers had found no better way to keep mattress "insides" from shifting about than by the expedient of tight-drawn, stitched-through cords. A series of "bustle"-like tufts was inevitable. . . Yet a smooth surface is as essential to restful body support as is an evenly soft interior.

The Perfect Sleeper makes "bustles" in mattresses as obsolete as bustles in clothes. Basic-patent protection makes it the first and only really practical mattress of its kind. Its surface is as smooth as a table cover—pillet's, knotless; easy to keep clean; easy to dress. Ticking can't become loose and flabby.

In place of cords, thousands of tiny "fingers" of an inner layer of clean, white Javanese sisal—securely quilted to a strong spring casing—hold the thick, downy outer padding of snowy cotton in place. No strain on ticking! No destructive inner friction! No restraint on the Perfect Sleeper's hundreds of resilient, electrically tempered springs of finest steel! Firmly anchored and looped, they can't lean, overlap or work through.

See this most comfortable, beautiful and durable sleeping cushion in all mattress history! Twenty years—and longer—is its life. Fascinating new damask pattern and colors. At department, furniture and house-furnishings stores everywhere. $39.50 (on Pacific Coast, $42.50). Sleeper Products, Inc., Daily News Building, Chicago. Factories in twenty-eight cities.
BOOKLETS FOR THE ASKING

BUILDING MATERIALS

270. "BATHROOMS AND KITCHENS OF DISTINCTION." There are several attractive color pictures in this brochure of bathrooms and kitchens that have been walled in Carrara structural glass. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Grant Buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa.

271. MONET METAL SHOPS AND RANGE. Literature on sinks, ranges and other household equipment made of Monet Metal. Separate booklets cover Monet Metal Hot Water Tanks, The International Nickel Co., Inc., 73 Wall St., New York City.

272. THE WHITE HOUSE LINE. An interesting folder contains layouts for kitchens of small and large homes showing the use of White House Kitchen dressers. James & Kentland, Inc., 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

273. Portable Houses. Henderson Houses, Catalog HBD-2 contains illustrations of these houses and their plans. This concern also makes greenhouses, garden furniture, playhouses, etc. F. E. Henderson Co., 1108 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

GARDENING


Garden Furniture

276. GARDEN DECORATIONS. An illustrated brochure of distinctive bronze, lead, marble, terra-cotta and stone garden furniture. The Menomonee, 231 Lexington Ave., New York City.


Seeds, Bulbs and Nursery

278. ALGREEN & MUSKER SEED CATALOG. The forty-first annual catalog of this firm contains numerous illustrations of flowers, vegetables, aquatic plants, etc. It is profusely illustrated. Algreen & Musker Seed Co., 1921 East Fifth Street, Dept. HG, Los Angeles, Calif.


Reviewed here are a number of the new brochures, pamphlets and catalogs which have lately been issued by House & Garden's advertisers. Kindly indicate by number on the coupon below the particular material in which you are interested.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

286. "BRIDAL SILVER AND WEDDING CUSTOM." This booklet, an engravings chart, illustrations and prices of Towle patterns will be sent for 25 cents. The Towle Silver Company, Northampton, Mass.

278. "DRESSED AND COLORED HARMONY." A book containing four sections of interiors in which Orosa fabrics have been used. The Orosa Mills, 183 Madison Avenue, New York City.

279. "QUAKER LACE CURTAINS." A twenty-four page brochure describing the curtain containing patterns. Price ten cents. Quaker Lace Co., 335 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

280. "THE SMART POINT OF VIEW." An attractive illustrated booklet which outlines Margery Wilson's course in Charm. The "Charm-Test" is sent with this book. Margery Wilson, 1316 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BOOKS


286. "NOTES FOR AN EPICTER." An excellent book on the use of wine at the table. There are chapters on the care of wine, the order of usage, best vintage years, etc. Colorful photographs show the proper glasses. Ten cents. Libby Sturges, The Libby Glass Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Floor Coverings

287. "USEFUL FACTS ABOUT THE CARE OF RUGS AND CARPET." How to select rug cushions which will make your rugs last longer. Information on cleaning rugs and carpet. Clinton Carpet Co., Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

Furniture


HOUSE & GARDEN'S Reader Service Bureau, Greenwich, Conn.

Please have sent to me the booklets numbered:

Name

Address

City State

If remittance is mentioned kindly enclose in stamps

TRAVEL


308. "UNITED STATES LINES." Describes the transatlantic trips on the United States Line, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

309. "BRAZIL LINE." Describes the transatlantic trips on the Brazil Line, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

310. "BRAZIL LINE." Describes the transatlantic trips on the Brazil Line, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
**Try**

**THIS SIMPLE BEAUTY TREATMENT**

**at your windows**

Just slip new Scranton Net Curtains over your curtain rods—a beauty treatment certain to give a radiant and refreshing look, not only to your windows, but to the entire room.

For all of the new patterns are fascinating—in designs to harmonize with modern, colonial or classic types of furnishings. Their weaves are interesting, open, airy—bringing good cheer through the windows into your home.

Ask to see No. 86452 in ecru shade. You will find them in the representative stores in your city at about $2.50 a pair.

**These curtains are ready-to-hang**

**WITH NEW SELF-ADJUSTING TOPS**

Adjustable to three different lengths—as easy as one, two, three to hang them at your windows. No hemming needed—top or bottom.

THE SCRANTON LACE COMPANY

SCRANTON, PA.
Smart assembly reveling in a sun-tan setting of the South Seas aboard new Matson-Oceanic liners. A symphony of sun-bright days and star-decked nights of tropic languor spiced with lust of living. Hauntingly beautiful as the intangibles that make of life aboard these distinguished liners and in Hawaii a delectable unbroken feast of the senses, emphasized by low cost.

SOUTH SEAS • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA via Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji

A menu of tempting travel, garnished with pungent sauces of primitive life in island Edens, and refreshing draughts offered by vigorous new nations. New Zealand a brisk sail of 15 days. Australia but 3 days more. Fares and inexpensive All-Cost tours set new lows.
The first car this young couple owned was a small and inexpensive one.

And even while they were buying it, he told her: "Some day I'm going to buy you a Packard."

Yet to them, it was more than a Packard—more than a beautiful, luxurious automobile. To her, it was a vindication of her faith in him. To him, it was a vindication of his belief in his own ability to succeed. To both of them, it was a symbol of everything that is fine in life, of a whole scheme of living.

Perhaps Packard has meant something like this to you. Perhaps you have wanted one for years, yet have gone on postponing the pleasure it would give you. Why postpone that pleasure any longer? Right now, give yourself and your family the thrill of owning one of the newest Packards—the one car that, in the eyes of the world, is emblematic of the position in life you have wanted to attain... Your Packard dealer will gladly show you the newest Packards, or bring one to your door for a trial trip.
cruise the tropics Grace way
leave winter far behind

Only GRACE Line with its four-score years in southern waters offers such gay and carefree days and nights at sea, blended with adventuresome and memorable trips ashore, into six exotic and fascinating countries. Fortnightly a new GRACE “Santa” sails from New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Victoria, Seattle, visiting en route Havana, Colombia, Panama Canal, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, where only GRACE Line stops. And only on a new GRACE “Santa” liner can tropical cruising with perfect appointments be accomplished so delightfully. Every luxury of trans-Atlantic travel, every room outside with private bath, a dining room with roll-back dome, so that you may dine under the stars, the largest outdoor tiled pool on any American ship. See your travel agent or write Dept. 10028, GRACE Line; 10 Hanover Sq., New York; or 230 North Michigan Ave., Chicago; or 2 Pine St., San Francisco; or 525 West 6th St., Los Angeles.
SAIL AND ENJOY THE VALUE

that makes these two ships such popular Cabin liners on the Atlantic

IT IS luxury like this that has led more passengers to sail to Europe on the new Manhattan and Washington this past year than on any two Cabin ships of any other line in the service. World's fastest Cabin liners, largest ships ever built in America, the Manhattan and Washington, with their running mates President Harding and President Roosevelt, offer weekly service to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg. See your local agent. His services are free.

Bask in luxury of this spacious room and bath for $176 EACH FOR TWO

NEW

S. S. WASHINGTON
March 14, April 11, May 9, June 6
S. S. PRESIDENT HARDING, March 21, April 18

S. S. MANHATTAN
March 28, April 25, May 23, June 20
S. S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, April 4, May 2

UNITED STATES LINES
ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC., GENERAL AGENTS • NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

For branch offices see Travel Directory on pages 10 and 11
CHARLESTON

Besides the richness of its historical associations and the charms of its climate, Charleston, South Carolina, is famous for its perfect examples of pre-Revolution buildings and its gardens. This time of year sees thou­ sands of visitors from all over Amer­ ica and the world flock to this historic city. The palaces are the internationally famed Magnolia Gardens, Middleton Gardens, which are the oldest landscape gardens in America, and the exotic Cypress Gardens. Not only are the gardens closed to perfection at this time of year but March is an ideal time to browse through Charleston's quaint crooked streets and by-ways, to view the stately mansions, ancient taverns and coffee houses and to study the graceful specimens of hand wrought iron grills, gateways and balconies.

If there are any gollers in your family remember that the second annual Tournament of the Gardens will be played over the Wappoo Course of the Charleston Country Club on March 15, 16 and 17.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

"Life is just a merry-go-round," says the Copley-Plaza in Boston, in greeting the return to polite drinking with an exceedingly smart bar that announces which a name from a gay little flag as "Plaza Merry-Go-Round". As its name indicates, it takes its motif from the well-known circus machine. Quite tricky it is, with the center wheel containing "the works" in the form of all the necessary bar equipment and the surrounding wheel carrying individual tables for four, which are set out from the center like spokes on a wheel. A real calliope, playing rather inappropriately "The Sidewalks of New York" and other pieces of similar import, completes the proper atmosphere. It takes seven minutes for the wheel to complete one revolution—not too fast, we say, but just fast enough to allow you to greet your bartender with a "Glad to see you again!"

PRINTEMPS

An early Easter this year throws the beginning of the "high season" at Hot Springs into March instead of April. The latter half of this month will find the young people, which includes many college and boarding-school students, joining their parents in Virginia for the Spring Frolic. To add to the Romance, a leg­ end note the Princeton Glee Club is to perform in The Homestead Theatre on the evening of March 31, followed by the Hasty Pudding show April 2 and 3. For the rest, March is a month of increasing sports interest in this Virginia mountain valley with three hunts a week of the Bath County Hounds, shoots at the Skiff Field, golf on the Cascades course and the co-own-tennis courts at the Casino open again for the season. And who can forget riding the mountain trails in Spring?

MID-SOUTH

Pinchurst enters its busiest pe­ riod this month with the holding of two traditional championship golf tournaments, a dog show and a horse show. Since golf is such a compara­ tively scarce game in this part of the country, there are few championship tour­ naments that have the right to be de­ scribed as traditional. The North and South Women's Championship March 19 and the North and South Open on March 27 began 32 years ago and hence rank with the oldest tournaments in the nation. Many dog fanciers will also be in Pinchurst for the dog show on March 24. The Horse Show, which is seventeen years old, is on the 30 and 31.

JUST TO KEEP POSTED

BERMUDA: Golf; Men's Amateur Championship of Bermuda, Riddell's Bay Course, March 13-17.

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA: Japanese Cherry Blossom Fete, March 25.

NEW YORK CITY: Tennis: Men's National Indoor Championships (Singles and doubles), Seventh Regiment Armory, March 18-19.

NEW YORK

Albany

On Whit Clinton, A (Knoht hotel, New, well ap­ pointed, Fores Capital Esth, splendid meals; at­ lente service. Come, we'll make you happy.

New York City


Hotel Parkside, 20th St. and Irving Place. In one of the grandest places of the Metropo­ lis, pleasant service. Excellent in every respect, 32 per day—$50 per week.
Two years old and the most talked-of train in the world

In two years The George Washington has established an exclusive identity. Travelers speak of it intiminately as a friend... a genial companion on pleasure jaunts, a helpful partner on business trips. Its mountain-fresh atmosphere all year round, contributed by genuine air-conditioning... its beautifully designed interiors, reminiscent of Mount Vernon... the charm and gracious service of its Tavern cars—these qualities set it apart from other trains, and quickly establish its authentically American character.

Yet world travelers also say, and truthfully, that “It has the fleet smoothness of The Flying Scotsman, the sleek beauty of The Golden Arrow, the splendor and comfort of The Rome Express. It is a composite of all the luxurious trains in the world.” The George Washington, on its second birthday, is a famed American institution.

Any ticket agent can route you on the Chesapeake and Ohio. INSIST UPON IT!
Names prominent in the social and business world... in the circles of diplomacy... in the Almanach de Gotha... names that are news. These help to make an Italian Line sailing an event of brilliant importance!

Travelers of consequence are turning in numbers to the Southern Route... to sail on the world's fastest liner, the "REX," holder of the Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic... or on the only gyro-stabilized liner afloat, the superb "Conte di SAVOIA"... or on the "ROMA" or the "AUGUSTUS," the ships that first introduced Lido Decks... or on the noted Cosulich liners "SATURNIA" and "VULCANIA," with their celebrated deck-verandah suites and other luxuries.

No matter which vessel you choose, the Southern Route voyage is one you won't forget... over blue waters, under sunny, friendly skies, with a thousand miles or more of added cruising "east of Gibraltar," at no extra cost.

For branch offices see Travel Directory on pages 10 and 11.
"Now there's a car! Big, roomy, substantial-looking. And the way it rides! Why, this new Buick is the easiest-riding, most comfortable—"
"Right as usual, darling. It does set a new high in unadulterated comfort—and I hope I'm not making any admission when I say that I appreciate that a lot."

"Those big tires look nice, and I suppose they help make the Buick as comfortable as it is, but what about steering?"
"Easier than ever. Buick engineers redesigned their steering system to go with Knee-Action Wheels and those Air-Cushion Tires. It takes less effort and there's never a sign of jiggle in the wheel."

"It's stunning—just my idea of a really attractive car. And so convenient, too. Think of it—nothing to do when you start the car but turn the key and step on the accelerator. No choking, no throttle to bother with, or anything."

"I do hope Jack will decide to get one. Since this car came out, our car has seemed hopelessly out-of-date."
"I want one, too. From the time I first rode in a new Buick, I haven't been really comfortable in any other car."

"What's this about Vacuum-Power Brakes, George? They sound quite important."
"They are important, too. Just a light touch on the pedal does the work so far as you are concerned. No matter how fast you're going, the car comes down to a smooth, even stop—and does it in a hurry, too!"

-- B U I C K --
For 1934 with Knee-Action Wheels
A GENERAL MOTORS SILVER ANNIVERSARY MODEL
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM
Reflecting the trend to rugged, "textured" materials, Celanese Crepe Ondese is keyed to the vivid modern spirit in decoration. Shown in Bermuda Blue. A decorative feature at W. & J. Sloane.

The sheer, honeycomb texture of Celanese Armure Ninon adds richness to the window setting, yet veils the sun's rays only lightly. Shown in Champagne. A decorative "First Fashion" at Lord & Taylor.

Rich in sheen, and crisp to touch, Celanese Clairanese Taffeta plays a spirited role in Spring bedroom decoration. It is valued, too, for serviceable merits, as it will not split or crack. In Buccaneer green. From B. Altman & Co.

A neo-classic design in glistening Celanese Clairanese Taffeta lends grace and serenity to Empire, Directoire or Classic-Modern bedrooms. In Chartreuse yellow. Featured by McCutcheon's.
In Such a Room...

The word "Living" gains new significance from the true beauty of modern design and decoration exemplified by this Room in our Contemporary Galleries.

W. & J. SLOANE
375 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
711 TWELFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

TWO WEEKS LATER, YOUR HODGSON HOUSE IS UP!

Do you cherish, privately, a bit of landscape or seascape that wants only a house to complete it? Then consider the possibilities of choosing your own, your very special and appropriate site, and building a perfect house upon it—in a fortnight!

You can do it if you build the Hodgson way. Your house will be planned precisely to your taste, whether simple cottage or many-roomed house. Then shipped in sections, and speedily erected by local labor or our own men. There are no delays or tiresome discussions. No scarred surroundings or other building worries. And the first cost is the final cost. There are no extras of any kind.

Hodgson pioneered in "pre-fabricated" houses forty years ago. Each is a personal, individual home, built to live in—and last. See the Hodgson Houses complete, displayed in our New York and Boston showrooms. Or write for Catalog HBB-3. It also describes Hodgson greenhouses, kennels, birdhouses, and the like. Address E. F. Hodgson Co., 1108 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, or 730 Fifth Ave., New York.

HODGSON HOUSES
THERE is a new idea for growing the Easter bulbs. As you can see in the illustration, it is a vessel of clear glass letting the pattern of the bulb roots show through, the bulbs themselves being supported on a glass rack perched just below the top of the container. This rack takes the place of the rather messy assortment of pebbles that is usually provided to keep the bulbs out of the water that feeds the roots. It can be taken out when the vessel is to be used for cut flowers, instead. $5 for this brain-child. From Pitt-Petri, Inc., The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

SPEAKING of birds, the most unusual container for small spring flowers, Ivy and the like that I've seen hereabouts is a weird, polka dotted, pottery hen. The flowers are inserted in a large hole in the fowl's back, in spite of which unnatural situation she manages to look quite cheerful. At first glance you can't tell whether she's an Early American or quite Modern person—and then you discover you were wrong both times, for this bird has flown all the way from a little village in far-off Persia—which certainly has all records for long distance flying stopped. Red or blue, and gold dots on gray-white ground. These birds are $2 each. Mottahedeh, Inc., Rockefeller Plaza, Radio City, New York.

Some of the latest spring millinery for our pet lamps is shown above, introducing a distinctly new and different trend in lampshades. Made of parchments, which is, of course, the perfect warm weather material—cool-looking, dirt resistant and easy to clean—these shades belong to a series decorated with what their designer calls "Fruit of the Earth" motifs. The number and variety of these are overwhelming. The pineapple border above is particularly good-looking and for the vegetarian let me suggest the mushrooms and the like that I've seen hereabouts.

THE inside of the house is going to have to look to its laurels if our out-of-door living rooms keep on developing their decoration consciousness. Where, for instance, have you seen a more charming, distinguished little tea table than that pictured above, made of iron and glass to defy the elements? It can be seen in the picture, but I can vouch for, is its excellent construction. Armchair, $27.50; bench, $18.50. 32-inch circular table, $65. Florentine Craftsman, 90 Park Avenue, New York.

THE perennial polka dot blooms again this spring on one of the smartest tablecloths that ever gladdened these old eyes, sah! Incidentally the colors are something to clap hands over. Just to give you an idea—there's a terribly sophisticated yellow and black and white—the yellow a dull gold shade. And then for your lighter moods there's a rose and white and black. There's a good green and a blue scheme, too. 54-inch square, with 6 napkins, $9.75. $4 by 72 inches and 6 napkins, $12.75. I forgot to say the cloths are fine French linen. Maison de Linge, 844 Madison Avenue, New York.

WHEN we bird-lovers provide food and shelter for our "feathered friends" do we perhaps, in a moment of thoughtlessness forget iheir esthetic needs? If we do, then let us hope that the group of flowers illustrated above will serve as a timely reminder. For this bouquet has been designed expressly to enhance the birdbath—to cast an aura of beauty and natural charm over the feathery ablutions. It can be piped for use as a miniature fountain. $18.50. Erkins Studios, Inc., 253 Lexington Avenue, New York.
THERE are two very effective backgrounds for
Olivette Falls, 571 Madison Ave., N. Y.
ond. 8-Kl inches. Each $35 a dozen.
crosses and flowers illuminate the sec­
on, 9 inches. Right. Dull gold
Left. Embossed border and fruit motif
ed with French landscaj^e prints. $2.75
rette box—two compartments—decorat­
above, framed in passepartout, with
come the softly faded flower prints
A TOPPER is no longer a member of the
hat family—it's a means of glorifying
the lids of these nice flat tins made
by the cigarette people to keep their
cigarettes fresh for you. At left above.
Wood fibre with metal trim. $3. Right.
Red enamel with flying ducks crystal.
$4, Alice Marks, 19 E. 52 St., N. Y.

IT MUST be the spring air that's mak­
ing bright ideas sprout so these days.
A thermos for wines is one of the
latest and best. Instead of cooling it in
an ice-bucket you put the bottle in the
refrigerator. When its temperature has
dropped sufficiently, the bottle is
slipped into the thermos which fits
any quart size. Insulation on the in­
side keeps the cold in and an opening
in the top, through which the neck
of the bottle extends, and a handle at
the side facilitate pouring. Silver-
plate. $10, Bobhill, 230-5th Ave., N. Y.

COLLECTING old prints and devising
new ways of using them is a specialty
of Loebl-Hauklin, Inc., 38 East 57
Street, New York. From this shop
come the softly faded flower prints
above, framed in passepartout, with
pale blue-green mats. 7½ by 5½
inches. $2 each. Parchment-color ciga­
te box—two compartments—decorat­
ed with French landscape prints. $2.75

BELOW is what I call a right clever in­
vention that serves two purposes. The
14-inch tray, in the illustration, is
ready for an army of crackers and
cheese—the former to march around
the edge, the latter to stand on the cen­
ter wooden section. This last can be
lifted out and the gadget at left, mak­
ing charged liquids and dispensing them
right from their "store" bottles, popped in
instead. Then glasses stand around
the outer circle of the tray. Cheese-board
and tray, $2.50, Fizart, St. Carol Stu­
pel, 443 Madison Avenue, New York

MARTIN HOUSE $15.
Write for Booklet of
Our Bird Houses
•
For sale by leading department
and seed stores or direct from
Bird View Novelty Mfg. Co.
J. A. JEGER
1149 N. State St.
Chicago, Ill.

CHRISTMAS old prints with
drawings and rules for wastebaskets. Both
are priced at $8. Daniel Watson Stu­
dio, 310 East 31 Street, New York

Our vital improvements (patented
Sept. 12, 1933) now make this
screen practical as well as attrac­
tive.
A. Opens and closes by chain pulls at
the side, making operation easy and
comfortable.
B. Automatically overlaps at center just
enough to give complete protection.
Catalogue shows this and other
screens, also Montels, Andorons,
Grates, Franklin Stoves.

r... rrinnnn
FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT
Edwin Jackson
175 E. 60th St.
NEW YORK

CURTAIN FIRE SCREEN
(open)

HAND-HOOKED RUGS in historic and
Early American designs. Hand-Tied
CANOPIES for four-poster beds. Pil­
low Covers, COLONIAL COVERS,
Chair Seats, Table Mats and Runners,
Foot Stools, Smoking Sets, Wing Chairs.
Write for free booklet showing
illustrations and prices
LAURA H. G. COPENHAVER
"Rosemont" Marion, Virginia

Tropical fish aquarium with
light. Unfilled, postpaid, $36.50

RENA
485 MADISON AVE... NEW YORK CITY

RENA ROSENTHAL
Designers & Makers of Children's Furniture
52 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK

ICE BUCKET & TONGS
Very smartly styled, this two-piece
set of ice bucket and tongs presents
an up-to-the-minute ice service. A
striking contrast is provided by the
solid copper bucket and rich yellow
brass handles and tongs. The bucket
diameter is 5¾" and the cap, 15¼ qts.
Tongs 6½" long.
Postage prepaid $1.65. Also obtain­
ably in chromium finish at $2.75 pre­
paid.
WM. LANGBEIN & BROS.
Cutlery and Giftwares since 1870
48 Duane St. Wllliamshope St.
Brickell, N. Y.

A ROSEMO<:NT RUG

SEND for booklet G-3
CHILDHOOD, INC.
Designers & Makers of Children's Furniture
32 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK

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new ways of using them is a specialty
of Loebl-Hauklin, Inc., 38 East 57
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te box—two compartments—decorat­
ed with French landscape prints. $2.75

IT MUST be the spring air that's mak­
ing bright ideas sprout so these days.
A thermos for wines is one of the
latest and best. Instead of cooling it in
an ice-bucket you put the bottle in the
refrigerator. When its temperature has
dropped sufficiently, the bottle is
slipped into the thermos which fits
any quart size. Insulation on the in­
side keeps the cold in and an opening
in the top, through which the neck
of the bottle extends, and a handle at
the side facilitate pouring. Silver-
plate. $10, Bobhill, 230-5th Ave., N. Y.

NURSERY Individually Planned
Bassinetti dressed to order

A TOPPER is no longer a member of the
hat family—it's a means of glorifying
the lids of these nice flat tins made
by the cigarette people to keep their
cigarettes fresh for you. At left above.
Wood fibre with metal trim. $3. Right.
Red enamel with flying ducks crystal.
$4, Alice Marks, 19 E. 52 St., N. Y.

TWO very effective backgrounds for
summer refreshments are illustrated
above—both designs by Wedgwood.
Left. Embossed border and fruit motif
on white, 9 inches. Right. Dull gold
crosses and flowers illuminate the sec­
ond, 9 inches. Right. Dull gold
Left. Embossed border and fruit motif
ed with French landscaj^e prints. $2.75
rette box—two compartments—decorat­
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HAND-HOOKED RUGS in historic and
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CANOPIES for four-poster beds. Pil­
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Wood fibre with metal trim. $3. Right.
Red enamel with flying ducks crystal.
$4, Alice Marks, 19 E. 52 St., N. Y.
**SIMULATE the glow of CANDLELIGHT**

Nows the time to bring the soft light of candlelight indoors. This season, CANDYBEME has created a special line of lamps that capture the spirit of the real thing. These lamps have a brass base and shade, with a natural wood finish. They come in a variety of styles, from traditional to contemporary.

**OLD FIDDLE-BACK STOOL**

A traditional New England stool, perfect for your kitchen or entryway. Reproduced exactly by hand. Solid maple—plus a oil. $12.50 each; $55.00 minimum.

Handmade Reproductions
R. E. WILLEY
Westfield, Indiana

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Send 25¢ for new 1919 catalogue of Fountains, Benches, urns, etc., for Garden, Penthouse and interior.

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**BOBHOll MUDDLEr**

For Old-Fashioned Cocktails

$100 for 6
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Of silvery Danica, with sinew or satin. Will last for lifetime.

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Old Pine-knob design in brass or black iron finish. 11 inch, handmade. $11.00 prepaid.

FRANK COLBY
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**GROWTH& GARDEN**

**CANADA'S MOST TALKED-ABOUT GIFT SHOP**

Wonderful selection of English Rose China, New Brunswick baskets will be on display. As of Oct. 15, 1931, 5, 10 E. 5th Street, Portland.

HERBERT S. NILLS
Hamilton, Canada

**CANDLES**

Hand crafted candles have perhaps been more widely used on mantels throughout the ages than any other type of accessory—one frequently in a perfectly unaggressive way. Now the trend for mantel decoration seems to have reached its peak. This year, the trend is for a more restrained approach. Of metal with a lovely, sea-green patina, Price, $3. Jane Merrick, 103 Rockefeller Plaza, Radio City, New York

**GREAT GEORGIAN HOUSES OF AMERICA**

Great Georgian houses of America... presents 47 of the most important Georgian houses in America... through 250 photographs and drawings in the most complete way ever attempted... "House & Garden.

**GALLOWAY POTTERY**

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**OLD POTTERY**

An artist's rendering of a New England pottery, brought to you by CNNGYBEME.

**ADEL HAMtTON**

101 Worth Street, New York

**ESTABLISHED 1810**

DISTINCTIVE HIGH-FIRED ENDURING TERRACOTTA BIRD-BATHS, SUN-DIALS, BENCHES, VASES, JARS, STOOLS, SEND 25¢ in STAMPS FOR BROCHURE

**SOLD TO RAISE FUNDS FOR UNEMPLOYED DRAUGHTSMEN**

Price $20

THE ARCHITECTS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE
15 East 40th St., New York

**TEXAS INTERIOR**

The interior of a Juvenile closet is apt to present an amazing sight these days—with the heat still a kind of cross between a menagerie and a village green. For baby's boudoirs have now come to rest upon trees and giraffes and church steeples like these below—made of wood and painted in happy colors. The height of each is about 12 inches and the price, $5.00. From Childhood, Inc., 32 East 65 Street, New York

**Perhaps it's because the armchair is so exactly my idea of the one Goldilocks must have sat in during her impromptu visit to the three bears, that the children's furniture below seems to me among the nicest I've seen. The three pieces are maple. Chairs have rush seats 10 inches from the floor in the 2- to 5-year-old size. The table for the same age is 18½ inches tall. Armchairs, $3.50. Straight chair, $3. Table, $5.50. Complete set, $11.50. The Playroom, 816 Madison Ave., New York.

**More suited to grown-up tastes, is the attractive and well-made little pedestal table below. Its uses in any household are without end. It stands happily beside either bed, or living room chair, and when not needed it can be pushed into the hall, taking up practically no space. Height is 21 inches; the diameter of the top, 14½ inches. It may be had in mahogany, walnut or maple finish, $12. Bayhne, Inc., 15 East 48 Street, New York.**
Out of the Rug...Beauty grew

IT'S BROADLOOM BY COCHRANE

This living room with its note of modern classic decoration was designed for the Charles P. Cochrane Company by Lurelle Guild.

This deep pile, cushiony floor-covering, with its complete ladder of color tones and variations, enables you to build your every room as it should be built...luxuriously, from the floor up.

Few floor-coverings lend themselves to virtually every furnishing scheme as does Broadloom by Cochrane.

It is the delight of interior decorators...and an inspiration to the woman of good taste who plans her own rooms. The decidedly different effect of this living-room is achieved by the use of Cochrane's Pebbleweave Broadloom.

The individual "pebble" surface gives a soft and luxurious depth to your step. Its deep, cushiony pile does not show foot marks or mat down as do most rugs.

This gift of the master weaver to a more beautiful home, however, finds perfection in color. You have 18 colors from soft tones to briliants to choose from in building your room effect. It is this complete range that enables Broadloom by Cochrane to actually lead a room to beauty.

See this luxurious floor-covering for yourself. Learn how it eliminates "ugly duckling" corners...how it can be cut to fit even the most unusual angles in any room. The store where you select your Broadloom by Cochrane will explain how simple is the method of measuring your exact requirements. Charles P. Cochrane Company, Philadelphia.

THREE STEPS IN DECORATING EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW

[1] When you decide the effect you want to achieve—select your rug.
[3] In selecting furniture and accessories you can give full vent to spectacular colors or subdued tones that complement your rugs.

COCHRANE Carpets and Rugs
THANK YOU MISS Dodge

It began in New York—when the Auto Show gave clamoring thousands their first view of the new 1934 Dodge. Now they’re talking about it... lauding and applauding it... from Bar Harbor to Miami; from Broadway to Hollywood Boulevard.

It’s new! And, as Miss Anne Morgan says, “It’s utterly different.” New from the smart sweep of its modern lines to the ultra-comfort of its luxurious interior. New from its bigger, more powerful engine to its wonderful new independent wheel suspension... “Floating Cushion” wheels, they call them. And they do make riding like floating. Imagine a car that glides over humps and ruts with scarcely a tremor. A car in which you can ride for miles and hours — and never feel fatigue.

That is the kind of ride you’ll get in the new Dodge—a ride that is made possible only by the combination of “Floating Cushion” wheels, a new type of shock-...
proof cross-steering, and Floating Power engine mountings.

Also—perfected “7-Point Ventilation.” New bigger Airwheel tires. A new baggage compartment—inside the car. And these are but a few of the surprising new ideas with which Dodge again expects to dominate its field.

Then, of course, Dodge retains its many other famous engineering features: hydraulic brakes, safety steel body, quiet gears, automatic clutch, “Oilite” spring inserts, hydraulic shock absorbers. And, as in 1933, Dodge offers motorists the

“Show-Down” Plan—a new method of comparing car values for yourself.

See this new, bigger Dodge at any Dodge dealer’s showroom. You’ll find in it luxury, comfort and performance you never expected in a low-priced car—and features that are not found in some of the highest-priced cars!

DODGE BROTHERS CORPORATION
Advertisement endorsed by Dept. of Engineering, Chrysler Motors

The new, bigger Dodge on 117-inch wheelbase. Coupe $645; Coupe with rumble seat $695; Two-door Sedan $745; Four-door Sedan $745; Convertible Coupe $745. On the 121-inch wheelbase. Brougham $835; Convertible Sedan $875. All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit. Special equipment extra.

DODGE “FLOATING-CUSHION” WHEELS—No matter how bumpy the road may be Dodge new front-wheel suspension assures smooth, level riding. When either front wheel of the Dodge strikes a bump, the wheel—indeed the entire rest of the car—rises and falls with the bump. No jar, no shock, no tilting of the car. With “Floating-Cushion” Wheels (tested over thousands of miles of rocky, furrowed country), patented Floating Power engine mountings, hydraulic shock absorbers, shock-proof cross-steering, Airwheel tires and long 117-inch wheelbase, Dodge is the only car in its field to offer all these advantages!

ONLY $645
AND UP
P. O. S. FACTORY, DETROIT

JUST A FEW DOLLARS MORE THAN THE LOWEST-PRICED CARS
"Come On!

The party's adjourned to the kitchen..."

Nowadays no kitchen is safe from sudden invasion. That's one reason so many housewives have become "kitchen conscious." And that's why you find so many kitchens with glorious new floors of Armstrong's Linoleum.

No other floor offers greater opportunity to delight your artistic eye. And there are more than four hundred designs to choose from.

But Armstrong's Linoleum Floors are more than merely beautiful. They're built for wear, and lots of it. Daily dusting and occasional waxing with Armstrong's Linogloss will keep their colors clear and bright. Spilled things will wipe right off without leaving a trace.

Please see the new designs in Armstrong's Linoleum at your local dealer's! Ask him any questions you wish about these up-to-the-minute floors. And let him tell you exactly how little they cost, installed for years of service—cemented securely over lining felt.

Armstrong's Linoleum Floors

FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE

PLAIN • INLAID • EMBOSSED • JASPÉ • PRINTED • ARMSTRONG'S QUAKER RUGS and ARMSTRONG'S LINOWALL
**Pekingese**
Current type for those who want quality and distinction. Reasonably priced.
Orchard Hill Kennels
Lank Starr, Pr.
Mrs. Richard G. Bridgman, Owner

**White Collie Pups**
The most beautiful specimens the dog world can offer. Beautiful heads, kind, gentle, swift and intelligent. Four prices. Breed stamps for California.
Creston Farm Kennels
Box 1—Cahill,—Ohio

**Dobermann Pinchers**
To everyone, the Dobermann is the dog to own. They are so loyal and kind.liable. When you come home from dog shows you know that the Dobber is the only breed you own. For the very best, send for complete list.
THE RENNELS KENNELS
Mr. & Mrs. M. V. Rennels, Owners
Lake Villa or 22 West Monroe St.
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**BULLTERRIERS**
Loyalty . . . Protection
Puppies and grown stock are available.
COMEBROOK KENNELS
Franklin V. Bovcles
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**SENTER BOSTONS**
World Known
Shipped from coast to coast and exported
K tentative vision, shown, two boys typical of stock
"Senter Bostons Appelii"
"Bretten," 4012 Garvinia, Royal Oak, Michigan

**BOSTON TERRIERS**
Few choice specimens, both sexes, best possible breeding.
Ch. Compton
Mrs. Sarah Walker
Libertyville, Illinois

**PUGS OF SIGVALE**
Puppies, in form or black at $3.00 each.
Thirty-five miles Northwest of Chicago

**THE ARISTOCRAT CALLED SCOTTIE**
Character is one of the things we look for in dogs. Without it, certainly no dog can easily win our friendship regardless of how perfect he may be in conformation or color. From earliest times the dog symbolizes fidelity—a trait of his nature accepted universally. It is taken for granted, too, that other altruistic qualities belong to him, one of which is gratitude.

In speaking of character, however, I am not thinking so much of such virtues as individuality or personality, as of that indefinable something that lifts some dogs out of the rut and distinguishes them from others. Many dogs are simply colorless, amiable creatures who go through life doing their duty to master or mistress, but never prove to be amusing or interesting. Possibly the blame is not wholly theirs.

It may be that their minds have not been fully developed by proper education, but probably the defect is inherent, as it is in many men and women who are contentedly commonplace. If the testimony of those who have had experience is to be accepted, Scottish Terriers will never suffer under the reproach of being stupid. One gentleman, thoroughly versed in the ways of the Scottie, wrote that, to one who has owned one, "all other breeds of dogs are regarded as merely dogs, while the Scotch is a personality. He may have taken upon himself the outward appearance of a dog, and the biologist may classify him as such; but those who have a close acquaintance with him know that the outward form is a deception, and that within is a (Continued on page 18)
The Aristocrat Called Scottie

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17)

spirit more human than dog-like."—

Once said that "the real Scottish Terrier has the most characteristic facial expression. Jock is a thinker, philosopher and seer; his soul is oppressed by the dense stupidity of all things created, and he shows all this in his countenance. Though there should be a cast of thought upon his face even when he is a puppy, and he knows nought of men and dogs and things from personal experience." He went on to quote the definition of a friend of his as to the Scottish Terrier's expression, "The Scottish Terrier should be like one appears the morning after a glorious spree. Romore for hard-earned money."

Continued on page 19
The Aristocrat Called Scottie  
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18)

squandered and time wasted, the disgrace of such conduct, the recollection of persons and incidents of yesterday, "The present-day Scottish Terrier may have altered somewhat in looks since under cultural breeding, but certainly not in character. He is one of the most faithful, intelligent, hardy and appealing dogs that you can find. In selecting a Scottie look for a long, level head, strong jaw, small, dark eye, small erect ears, carried close together, short, round body, short, saddle tail, great bone, straight forelegs and a dense, hard coat.  

C. E. HARNEDON.
IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER

Choosing a school is like choosing a work of art... personal taste, intangible values enter in, but the guidance of an expert is important. That's why House & Garden started its School Bureau some 12 years ago. That Bureau, like an art appraiser, gives authoritative information, information based on individual tastes and personal interests.

Three distinct services are offered to you, free of charge:

1. Our staff visits hundreds of schools. It knows those intangible things about a school that no catalogue alone can give... the atmosphere, the temperament, the personality of each institution. In addition, it keeps up-to-date files of all governmental educational association reports, and school catalogues. This is our information gathering service.

2. The Bureau has trained advisors who consult with you on your ambitions for your child's personal problems and needs. This is our consultation service.

Of course the choice is yours. But your choice will be better if it is founded on accurate information and sound advice. The coupon below is a starting point for you. It gives us preliminary data on which to work.

Name, Address, Boy, Girl, Age, Grade.

Type of school desired, Size preferred, Religious affiliation, Locality, Approximate tuition.

Former school attended, Special facts about child or school you might wish to tell us.

Fill out and mail to:

HOUSE & GARDEN'S SCHOOL BUREAU
Room 1930, Graybar Building, New York City
Be Charming
A BOOKLET—"The Smart Point of View"
WITHOUT COST

HOW much charm have you? Just what impression do you make? Grade yourself with Margery Wilson's "Charm-Test." This interesting self-analysis chart reveals your various personal qualities by which others judge you. The "Charm-Test," together with Miss Wilson's booklet, "The Smart Point of View," will be sent to you without cost or obligation. This offer is made to acquaint you with the effectiveness of Margery Wilson's personalized training by correspondence.

A FINISHING SCHOOL AT HOME

In your own home, under the sympathetic guidance of this distinguished teacher, you learn the art of exquisite self-expression—how to walk, how to talk, how to acquire poise and presence, how to project your personality effectively—to enhance your appeal. Margery Wilson makes tangible the elusive elements of charm and gives you the smart point of view.

To receive the Booklet and the "Charm-Test," write to:
MARGERY WILSON, 1148 Fifth Avenue • 22-C New York, N. Y.

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Rhode Island Preparatory School

15 miles from New York. Preparatory for College; Small classes; Personal attention; Accredited by N. Y. State Regents. Excellent faculty; Athletics; Junior school. Write Headmaster, Box 150, Bristol, R. I., or Walter G. Henderson, Box 314, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF DISTINCTION

A MILITARY ACADEMY

A SCHOOL OF CONSERVATION

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For Boys. College preparatory, private school. Small classes. Near Monticello. 21 miles from N. Y. C. Catalog, Headmaster, Box R. East Falls, N. Y.

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II. RALSTON THOMAS, 271 Hope St., Providence, R. I.

MAJORPreparatory School

Thorough preparation for admission to all classes in major universities. Excellent college preparatory record. Small classes. Write L. W. Gregory, Military, Cont. Headmaster.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Headmaster.

Headmaster, Box D, Essex Fells, N. J.

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Old mother nature has always designed her creatures for the function they are to perform. She has streamlined her fastest fish... her swiftest birds... her fleetest animals that move on land.

You have only to look at a dolphin, a gull, or a greyhound to appreciate the rightness of the tapering, flowing contour of the new Airflow Chrysler.

By scientific experiment, Chrysler engineers have simply verified and adapted a natural fundamental law. The true functional motor car had to be built some day. And it is characteristic of Walter P. Chrysler to say "If we know it's right... let's do it now!"

So the functional motor car is here today in the Airflow Chrysler... functionally correct for cleaving through the air... and functionally correct for moving over the uneven surface of the ground.

The result is a new form of travel... creating, out of such technicalities as body shape, weight distribution, and frame fabrication, the greatest travel comfort man has ever enjoyed.

Obviously, the best way to appreciate the ride is to try it in the car. The facts are so astonishing that they need no superlatives.

Four Distinguished 1934 Models

CHRYSLER AIRFLOW EIGHT... 122 horsepower and 125-inch wheelbase. Six-passenger sedan, brougham and town sedan, five-passenger coupe. All body types, $1,245.

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Contents for March, 1934

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WHAT'S WHAT IN HOUSE & GARDEN

- In planning an outdoor room don't overlook the decorative value of birds, and their cages, as well. In addition to the fine color our feathered friends can bring, their voices raised in song will lend a real note of the outdoors. Pages 31 and 35 show colorful outdoor rooms in which birds are given places of honor.

- The well-dressed home, of course, takes cognizance of the seasons. In the winter our rooms go in for more formal, warmer attire—with the summer more frivolous fashions are in vogue. The complete story of how to decorate a window should show both summer and winter treatments, which is exactly what we have done with four on pages 48 and 49.

- We have often heard ambitious hostesses lament the fact that there are so few foods to choose from in making up meals for special occasions. The next best thing to a new food, however, is a new way of treating an old one. Therefore we have taken chicken, and had our contributor scour the world for fine ways to cook it. Possibly you know some that she has left out—but we'll bet she has found some that you didn't know.

- Scenes like the above were probably never enacted outside of the melodrama, but anyway the figures are only atmosphere to put over the idea that the building in the background is a slave hut. By this means we introduce one of this month's features, an old plantation slave "tabby" that has now become (of all things) a play house for grown-ups.
TRUE ART never dies! For 103 years Gorham artistry has stood supreme. It is interesting to trace in Gorham Sterling the best art of each period, translated in each generation into the styles of the day.

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Notions for Garden Clubs. About this time of year the program chairman of the average garden club grows a little ditthy over what she shall offer her members in the way of not too scientific instruction. Might we suggest that she take this issue and study it? The articles are selected with an eye to satisfying all types of gardeners, from the old-timers and old-timers to the young and interested business men in these social problems, and, as the result of his efforts, the garden of Washington's sister at Fredericksburg, and the gardens of the birthplaces of Robert E. Lee and President Wilson. In our April issue we will publish a schedule of gardens and when they can be visited.

Come with No Sharp Surprise
Blow gently, March, as you come near.
Do not distress the old, brown leaves.
Within, a flickering flame of yellow Crocus burns,
Giving its fragile lamp to light the Spring this way.
(Quick footsteps rustled on the hills but yesterday.)
Blow gently, March, a saffron lantern overturns
So easily. Come with no sharp surprise.
Too imperious breath would break this cup
Within a flame in some name of yellow Crocus burns.
In last long sleep,
Within a flame in some name of yellow Crocus burns.
Plow gently. March, a saffron lantern overturns
So easily. Come with no sharp surprise.
Too imperious breath would break this cup
Within a flame in some name of yellow Crocus burns.

Virginian Gardens. One of the most famous gardens of Virginia are to be opened to the public. This spring's pilgrimages will extend over the week of April 24th. From the proceeds the garden club hopes to help restore the trees at Monticello, house of Thomas Jefferson, the garden of Washington's sister at Fredericksburg, and the gardens of the birthplaces of Robert E. Lee and President Wilson. In our April issue we will publish a schedule of gardens and when they can be visited.

We Real in Beauty
Because poets have extolled it, because it refuses to be squeezed into any special category, Beauty is believed to be so elusive a quality that one should not count on it. The budget books designed for keeping household accounts have no column for beauty; nor can a salesman go out with more Beauty as his goods. And yet month after month we go on dealing in Beauty, page after page of it. Month after month of selling spiritual satisfaction, whether it be the Beauty of a well-ordered garden or the Beauty of a well-burnished copper kitchen pot, in the clamor that is being made about "Service" it is well to stop and listen for the still, small voice of Beauty.

Gardener's Prayer
Grant me this prayer, oh Lord!
That when my eyelids close
In last long sleep,
I may awake
To find my hand upon a garden gate,
And, passing through,
Feel in my face
The scent of Mignonette.

To wander down a garden path
Bordering with those dear growing things
I loved so well in life—
The simple, homely flowers—
Gay Zinnias, tall Phlox, and Marigolds;
And, bending for the perfume from a Rose,
To drop upon my knees
Before unfolding beauty of white Violets.
There could I rest content,
My trowel in my hand.

—Nancy Allen

Hermit's Here. In 18th Century England, when everyone was harkening to the beauty of new-fashioned gardens, it was quite common to have a hermitage on your place, and if you were really swank you hired a live hermit to live in it. In the reign of George III, for example, the Hon. Charles Hamilton, on his place, Pain's Hill, near Cobham in Surrey, built a log hermitage and advertised for a hermit. He was provided with a Bible, glasses, a mat for bed, a bosock for pillow, an hour glass for time-piece and food from the house. He was to wear a robe, never shave or go beyond the grounds and never speak to the servants. If he held the job seven years, he was to be paid 700 guineas. There was only one aspirant, and he lasted three weeks.

Another place the neighbors complained that a hermit was taking up all the parish land. The owner had to substitute a dummy. On still another offer, the hermit was dismissed for getting too familiar with one of the milkmaids. But this is no place to speak of that.

After all, we think we won't have any hermitages or hermits around our country place.

White Gardens. The popularity of white, which has kept the manufacturers and decorators busy this past year, is now appearing in the garden. We have all-white porches and all-white flowers on them. An all-white garden is not difficult to make. Thus the tides change. Only a few years ago and everyone was trying to make all-blue gardens. Farther back in this issue our gardening scoops have set down a number of white trees, shrubs, bulbs, annarbor and perennial from which you may make your selection.

A Rose for Mr. Williams. New York City has recently honored William Henry Williams for the work he has done in the past year in behalf of the city's park system. New York and other large cities have literally to fight for the open green spaces that belong to the people. All manner of encroachments threaten these areas and watchful citizens must guard them. Mr. Williams has succeeded in making city fathers park-minded. His example may well be followed by others.

All Fresco Furniture. We've come a long way from the old porch rocker. That front porch to which a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectable ladies. Now and then a thatch of vines or a flower box gave privacy. There the rockers stood in a dignified line, like straight-backed, respectful...
The garden's yield when spring and summer meet
The Lilac line-up for gardens great and small

By John C. Wister

"Come down to Kew in Lilac Time," that beautiful poem of Alfred Noyes', has had a curious effect on horticulture. Many thousands of persons have visited Kew after reading it and enjoyed there the beauty of the spring among the trees, flowers and birds. But to American gardeners (many of whom are supersensitive on the subject of our relatively unfavorable climate for some plants), it has had an effect its author never intended, namely to create the impression that to see Lilacs at their finest one must visit Kew. This impression comes from the American habit of reading headlines. Many who have not read the poem assume Mr. Noyes wants us to visit Kew in Lilac time in order to see Lilacs. Far from it. He isn't concerned with Lilacs at all but with the nightingale, the thrush, the linnet and other birds. As a matter of fact, the poem was written for ornithologists, not horticulturists.

Yet thousands of Americans have sighed because they could not have Lilacs like those at Kew, mentally classifying Lilacs with Roses, Rhododendrons, Saxifrages and other plants in which the English excel. The truth is that our cold winters and hot dry summers are exactly what Lilacs like best. The Londoner cannot find at Kew any Lilacs that are available in American nurseries at reasonable prices. Let me comment first on the wild types from various parts of the world. The one best known is the common Lilac, Syringa vulgaris, which comes from the Mountains of Bulgaria and adjacent countries, and was sent to Northern Europe in the 16th Century. Well known also is the Persian Lilac, Syringa persica, now believed to be a native of China, which was brought to Persia by man as early as the 12th or 13th Century. It is a graceful, featherly shrub. Most of the other species are Chinese and of much more recent garden introduction. The best known is Syringa villosa which is distinctly later in flower.

Not as well known but much more beautiful is Syringa pubescens, a most graceful shrub growing ten or twelve feet in height and having exceedingly fragrant small pale bluish flowers. These species are enough for the ordinary gardener or one with limited space. For those withgreater space, or ambition, I can recommend S. reflexa, the only species with pendulous flowers, S. komarowii, S. wolfsii, S. meyeri and S. amurensis japonica, the Tree Lilac. To explore much further is to leave horticulture and delve into botany.

Now we must come back to the modern Lilac varieties. What a relief it is to know that after a period of relative scarcity they are now available in American nurseries in quantity and at reasonable prices.

John Wister, author of Lilac Culture and other books of marked gardening importance, is Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and a widely known lecturer and contributor to the garden press. His present article represents judgments based on long personal experience.

The sketches on this page, by Pierre Brissaud, show four Lilac types: upper left, villosa; upper right, pubescens; center, reflexa; bottom, persica. In the color photograph of freshly cut branches on the opposite page, the flower holders are all from Yamamak.
Two types of plants are commonly sold—own root cutting grown plants which are produced rather slowly and therefore should command a higher price, and plants grafted on Privet which is an easier, quicker and therefore cheaper process. Opinion concerning the merits and demerits of the two processes will probably always be divided and that very fact probably proves that there is much to be said for each. I prefer own root plants when they are available in the varieties I want, but having made up my mind what varieties I do want I would rather take Privet grafted plants than substitute different varieties. In other words, I have no hysterical faith in one method and consequently hysterical fear of another. Gardening, like many other American activities, has been too much ruled by hysteries in the past. Much depends on the methods of grafting, the relative length of the cion, the depth of planting, etc. I do not under any circumstances want plants grafted on Lilac as the suckers are especially hard to distinguish and control.

So much for type of plants. I advise buying small plants, two to three feet rather than larger because they are cheaper and easier to handle. Heavy plants five or six feet or over should be moved with a ball of earth. In all but the most severe northern climates I prefer fall planting but spring planting is safe anywhere if done early before growth starts. Lilacs will grow in practically any soil but if you are a real gardener and want real results, give them the best soil you have. They will repay you with finer flowers. I believe in feeding and feeding heavily every spring. Use manure if you can get it, or a well balanced commercial fertilizer.

Prune enough to keep the plants shapely and fairly open. Unpruned plants develop a forest of twigs and relatively fewer flowers. Some prune to one central trunk or to two or three stems. I much prefer a bush with a dozen or more strong stems rising from the soil and prefer from time to time to cut one or more of these entirely to the ground in order to make room for the younger canes.

Remember also that Lilacs, while comparatively free from serious pests, are not immune from troubles. Scale insects are present often enough to make desirable a winter lime-sulphur or oil spray, and borers may turn up with little warning and need cutting out with knife or wire or gassing with carbon bisulphide.

Let me now consider first, the indispensable old varieties that any good nurseryman should be able to supply. If your fa-
Among today's leading Lilac varieties are shown on these pages. Mont Blanc, although it has been in commerce for eighteen years, Mr. Wister considers to be one of the best single whites; the other is Vestale, shown below. White Lilacs tend to give life to other colors.

Among the pure white double-flowered varieties, Jeanne d'Arc is a recognized leader—unquestionably one of the best. In the shades ranging from reddish to purple, personal preference must determine the choice from a long and excellent list which includes Congo, as left.

The first to bloom are the early hybrids which come nearly ten days ahead of the common Lilac. Lemoine raised these and introduced them into commerce about 1911 and they have proved valuable not only for earliness but for their unusually rapid growth. Only a few kinds need be mentioned as they do not vary greatly in color, which is on the pink side of Lilac. Lamar-tine, Berryer, Louvois and Necker are among the best.

In the later flowering group you want, of course, the old common purple Lilac, Syringa vulgaris, the type. Let the experts rave about the new kinds all they like. Be broadminded enough to let them say (if they wish to) that the common Lilac is no longer worth growing. But don't believe them. It is worth growing; I am sure of that. In fact I am sure it always will be worth growing. It fills all the requirements of a sturdy, vigorous, strong growing shrub, tolerant of many different conditions of soil, situation and climate, and it bears freely and faithfully year after year lovely and fragrant flowers. What more can we properly ask than this? What matter if newer varieties have larger flowers? Size isn't everything—(Continued on page 84)
Brave adventure on all four walls

The walls in a little boy's room tell an exciting tale of sails and ships, of flight by air, land and sea. These stimulating murals designed by Adrienne Adams are painted in soft grays and blues, with touches of rose-red, on white above a high dado in greenish blue.

Well-designed child-size furniture is of sturdy maple. Rose-red and blue plaid linen makes the curtains and covers the sofa; the bedspread is a grayed chartreuse rough-textured material, and the rug a washable, two-tone woven wool in red and beige.

This room and the little girl's on the facing page are in the home of Mrs. Allan J. McIntosh at Port Washington, L. I. Childhood, Inc., the decorators
Living in the land of Mother Goose

Pretty book walls, with one's favorite friends from Mother Goose painted in whites, grays and dull pink on pale pink; white furniture with pink stripings, rough white fabrics on chairs—a perfect child's room. Adrienne Adams, artist

Do you remember when your best dress, fluffy and white, was worn over a colored slip, with an enormous sash? Such a frock inspired the curtains of white organdy over pink taffeta, with a pink bow. Childhood, Inc., decorators
Lovely ladies in ancient gardens

A stranger coming to America for the first time—a stranger interested in gardens—would doubtless be struck by the marked feminist character of gardening in this country. Whereas in France, England, Germany and Japan gardening is mainly in the hands of men, here it appears to be in the hands of women. To be a member of a garden club is part of the essential social equipment of countless women, and to show an intelligent interest in plants and their growth is a hobby that women are riding with grace and distinction.

This condition is natural. Women were the first gardeners. In the dim, primitive days of the race, they were the ones who went out with digging sticks and rooted up tubers and collected grains and berries to fill the hungry male should he come home empty-handed from the chase. They were the ones who first sowed seeds and cared for the plants that sprung up and cached away the surplus harvest against the lean days of winter.

From that distant beginning down to our own times gardening has always displayed feminist aspects, and it is well for us that it did.

Consider, for example, the feminine interest in botany that appeared during the early years of the past century. It begins with Elizabeth Blackwell drawing the illustrations for an herbal that she might buy her husband out of the debtor’s jail. It passed on to Lady Charlotte Murray writing of the British garden and Mrs. Moriarty setting forth her ideas on growing flowers under glass. It included such women as Jane Webb Loudon and Louise Ann Twamley. In the first half of the last century English women alone wrote no fewer than fifty-seven books on botany and gardening. Many who did not write made the illustrations. No lovelier pictures of Roses exist than those the Queen Anne Street drawing teacher, Mary Lawrence, made. No more exact botanic studies have been produced than those the invalid Anne Pratt drew for her various books.

This feminist movement in the garden world was not so apparent in those years because women were unorganized. Once they had assembled their forces under the aegis of the garden club, their power loomed very large indeed.

And yet gardening has never been without its men enthusiasts. If they did nothing more, they paid for the gardens that women desired. If you doubt this, listen to the tale of three lovely ladies in ancient gardens.

Nebuchadnezzar it is said, succumbed to the beauty of a Median girl from the hills and took her for wife, and brought her down to his palace by the riverside in the flatlands, and there installed her. For a time all went well. She was blissfully happy with the regal splendor that surrounded her—fine raiment and rich food in abundance and servants at her beck and call. Gradually she began to weary of them, however, and homesickness drew the laughter from her eyes. Her lord and master, noticing that she had lost spirit, sought the reason for her sadness. Finally he warned it out of her. She had been born and bred in the hills, she explained, and now she was obliged to live on a dull, flat plain. Hill-born people are accustomed for them when away from their tree-clad slopes. Thereupon, to quiet her sniveling, Nebuchadnezzar promised that he would make her such a garden with trees on slopes that she would never again be homesick for her hills. That, if legend can be believed, is why he built the hanging gardens of Babylon.

One March morning Rumaykiyya of the gazelle eyes was standing by the window in the palace at Cordova. Her husband happened to pass and noticed that she was dissolved in tears. When he asked why she was crying, she told him to look at yonder hill. Snow had fallen during the night and it covered the plain with a pearly blanket. She had never seen snow before and she wept for the sheer beauty of it. Thereupon, being deeply in love with her, Mutamid promised that every spring she would see that hillside covered with snow. So he had it planted thickly with Almond trees, and each March thereafter the dark earth was blanketed with a snow-fall of petals.

Then there was the lovely lady Yokiki. Mistress to the Emperor Genso she was, in the ancient days of China. Never a wish but he fulfilled it for her. She wished always to smell sweet fragrances when she stepped out onto her balcony, so he had the balcony built of camphor and sandalwood. So dainty were her feet that she wished never to set them on the crude earth. Genso ordered that whenever she walked, the garden path should be carpeted with flower petals.

Height-ho! What women! We do not know what became of Nebuchadnezzar’s Median bride or what was the end of Rumaykiyya. The extravagances of Yokiki so enraged the people that the soldiers slew her. So it happened again many centuries afterward. One year Marie Antoinette is playing at dairy maid in her hamlet at Versailles; the next she is being hauled in the tumbrel toward the guillotine. Men footed the first bill and women paid the last. Elizabeth Blackwell succeeds, after making many flower drawings, in having her husband released from prison, whereupon he got himself into all manner of messes and finally lays his head on a Swedish executioner’s block. She might well have saved herself the trouble.

So, for better or for worse, women have always been in gardens. Their presence there is nothing new. Some of the world’s greatest gardens have been made for their whims.

Such thoughts may console a husband when, in these difficult times, he gallantly signs the check for his wife’s garden club dues.

—Richardson Wright
There is that about the calm dignity of weathered boulder steps which fits them pre-eminently to the naturalistic type of garden. Theirs is the quality of honesty, of complete repose, which such a setting demands. They are the products of the true earth, of fires and stresses aeons old, and their mellow friendliness is born of experience far beyond Man’s ken. In them, beauty is the heir of age.

Granite stairs among the garden’s greens
NATURE has done her bit for interior decoration. Rooms have blossomed into gardens, fish are snugly ensconced in bookcases and over-mantels, while the vivid life deep down in tropic seas is responsible for countless entrancing walls and screens. Now birds have their turn. Why not profit by the decorative possibilities of their bright plumage and have a bird room, just as you have a game room or sun room? Or you might have a combination room—birds and growing plants, or a sun and card room featuring a collection of vivid birds, with a color scheme planned accordingly.

Such a room is found in Mrs. Jay Gould’s New York apartment—a sun, card and bird room in one, with rare birds given the place of honor in the wide window. Here the beiges and yellows of bamboo, accented with
brown and black are excellent background for their plumage. On the black glass window shelf is a fascinating variety of tropical plants and aquariums. Jones and Erwin, decorators.

Birds are again the center of the charming window group at right. This graceful cage surrounded by plants holds blue Parrakeets. It is in a bedroom in Mrs. William Hale Harkness' New York home. Thedlow, decorators.
Trees and shrubs for blended borders

It is partly the nurseryman's fault, but more largely the owner's, that so many moderate sized places are planted almost exclusively with shrubs. The nurseryman naturally would quite as soon sell several shrubs as one tree. If the owner, himself not having a sufficient knowledge of plant materials and design and failing to engage the services of someone who does, ends up with a shrubbery planting perhaps adequate in extent but wholly lacking in individuality and character, it is both unfair and profitless in consequence to heave verbal bad eggs at the nurseryman.

The root of the trouble lies in the fact that we have got into the habit of thinking of almost all trees as "specimen" subjects. Unless a place is of very generous proportions, only a few individual trees, so placed and spaced as to have nothing else near them, can be accommodated. In this as in so many other garden problems we will do well to take a look at Mother Nature's notebook, and see how she handles them.

The development of the informal type of planting small and moderate sized places—a distinctly American contribution to landscape architecture—has resulted in a more general employment of shrub borders than ever before. This is a step in the right direction, but many such borders are woefully lacking in interest because, notwithstanding variations in color, the plant habits and mass effects of the materials used are too uniform, resulting in a sense of monotony and flatness.

This can easily be corrected by the planting of trees along with the shrubs in the enclosing or background border. An observing glance at any bit of woody growth will reveal the fact that Nature draws no line of distinction in the use of trees and shrubs. The humble hedgerow in a farm field or along any road—which has not been so "improved"—will furnish a lesson in pleasant landscaping that most of us may profitably take to heart.

And the attractiveness of such a bit of natural plant arrangement lies largely in the way trees of various sizes are combined with lower, more shrubby forms in a continuous mixed line of loveliness.

With these general considerations in mind, one may well resolve to add trees generously to the shrubbery border, whether it be a new one in the planning, or an old one which somehow or other has never given quite the effect anticipated. Next comes the problem of how to select the trees which will give most satisfaction under the conditions which have to be met.

To begin with, it may be well to define what is meant by a "tree" in the sense in which we are using the word here. While we think of "trees" as being taller than "shrubs," height alone is not a sufficient mark of differentiation: it is more a matter of the norm of growth—the tendency to form a single stem or trunk, with branches spreading therefrom, as against the many-stemmed habit of shrubs.

Tall trees may advantageously be employed in the shrub border. It will help greatly in the process of determining what to plant if they are considered in three general groups: tall trees which will far overtop the shrubs, and give shade and a sense of canopy above; trees, tall or small, used for striking contrast in foliage or texture effect; and small trees which will blend with the shrubs, but add variety, interest and character.

As it is this latter group which will be most freely used, especially on grounds of limited dimensions, they may well be discussed first. Most of these small trees are flowering kinds, but in the shrub border their value is by no means limited to their floral beauty, which should really be a secondary consideration in selecting them for the purpose under discussion.

Of the dozen or more kinds of small trees which are particularly desirable for use in close planting with shrubs, three are of peculiar value because of their more or less horizontal branch growth. These are the Dogwoods, the Hawthorns, and the common Sassafras—a tree, by the way,
altogether too little appreciated by landscapers and too much neglected by nurserymen, the golden globes of its unfolding leafbuds and flowers in early spring, and its splendid coloring in early autumn entitling it to a much more important place in our planting lists.

The ornamental fruit trees—Crabs, Cherries and Prunes—which, though one may desire them, it is often difficult to find space for as specimens about the grounds, may be used freely in a continuous boundary planting. The varieties are too numerous to take up in detail here, but they offer a wide selection in height and shape, as well as in color.

Three small trees of unusual flower charm are the Golden Chain (Laburnum vulgare); the Silver Bell or Lily-of-the-Valley Tree (Halesia tetraphylla); and the Smoke Tree (Rhus cotinus). These stand out conspicuously as points of accent, and should be located where their beauty will be fully seen—say well to the front of the border on a swelling curve. The Golden Chain, incidentally, will appreciate the protective shelter of surrounding shrubs, as it is sometimes winter injured in exposed positions.

Three other good things for points of accent, during early spring, early summer and early fall, are the Redbuds (Cercis canadensis and C. chinensis); the Japanese Tree Lilac (Syringa japonica); and Althea (Hibiscus syriacus). The Chinese Redbud, little known, is considerably more showy than our native species, and of a deeper color. The Japanese Lilac, blooming much later (Continued on page 88)
Rich flower hues refresh the country dining terrace
Rose success begins in the soil and roots

A professor once said that a student can get only as much out of college as he is willing to put into it. The same principle applies to Roses, whether one has one bed of them, a garden, or a complete rosearium. On the other hand, it may be said that, contrary to many beliefs, Roses can easily be grown anywhere in the United States, as long as we find a layer of earth. Without resorting to magic this can be accomplished, provided we are willing to make it possible for Roses to live in our garden.

Let us, for a moment, analyze this layer of earth which makes it possible for us to enjoy the beauty of flowers, as well as the prosaic food it provides so generously.

On the surface, we have the well-known quantity of topsoil. This term is self-explanatory, and automatically denominates the lower stratum as subsoil. Ever since home gardening has been widely practiced a mythical value has been placed upon topsoil. It is cherished like the pupil of one’s eye, because of its darker color, its being easier to work, its lighter character and for many other reasons of no greater value. We don’t stop to realize that topsoil is just dark because it has been exposed to light and the elements, and of lighter construction because cultivation has taken a great deal of its organic substance away.

As Mr. Payne’s brush so well suggests on the opposite page, the informal dining terrace is a place for abundant flower color. In the early season, yellow Pansies and red Geraniums are excellent. Later, reliance may well be placed on lighter colors. Pot grown plants are often advisable because of their easy replacement is pure when it evaporates from the earth.

We will, therefore, transpose these layers of soil, an operation that is called soil preparation. In so doing we also create a filter, encourage capillary action, and, of course break up an inevitable hard shell which is to be found sometimes as close as six inches below the surface.

There are three necessary natural agents which make Roses as well as any other plants grow: sunshine, air and water. The agent we are concerned with when preparing soil is of course rain.

How often do we hear people complain of drought after only a few days of sunshine? Yet we cannot escape the fact that constantly the same quantity of water exists in or around the earth. Automatically we must reach the conclusion that since Nature provides the necessary amount of water, we are failing to avail ourselves of it.

In order for Nature’s watering system to function, we must make possible capillary action in the soil. In plain words, this phrase means the process of water being stored in the lower stratum of the earth, subject to withdrawal on demand through the heat producing qualities of the sun.

Experiments have proved that Roses thrive equally well on water which is supplied in the form of rain or on moisture passing the root system on its way back into the atmosphere.

Sunshine draws heavily on moisture. If this moisture is not supplied in a major quantity by the earth, its proper source, it must come from somewhere else. The next best source of supply is plants.

Evaporation on plants through leaves is a process that need not be explained, but when evaporation is intensive, and the supply is brought down to a minimum, the very structure of the Rose plant is undermined. The inside structure of the leaves becomes flabby and if rain again brings a full supply of water these leaves are no longer in a condition to handle the supply. Thus they become subject to fungus diseases, to say nothing of many of the leaves falling at a time when foliage should be at its best.

With an adequate water supply, on the other hand, your Rose plants are placed in a position to offer you more joy than you ever dreamed of obtaining. Water is the only medium of movement for all the nourishment which makes for plant growth and health. Thus, through constant supply of nourishment, Roses will maintain their natural vigor even in the hottest periods of the year. Such a condition will permit them to build and maintain a resistance so often lacking in American Roses.

Lime is absolutely necessary, and where it is not contained in the soil by natural deposits, it must be supplied at a rate of 1 1/2 pounds per square yard at the time when the soil is prepared, and at the rate of nine ounces per square yard every two years thereafter.

If the soil is sandy it will need organic matter to increase its density. To obtain this we mix in a good quantity of cow manure, or kitchen refuse of any kind, excepting of course, refuse which will not decay. As long as there is some earth present in the soil combination to give the prospective Rose garden a foundation to which the newly added substance may cling until it has completely turned into earth, we can reclaim almost any piece of land for Rose purposes.

Clay-like soil, on the other hand, can be made several degrees looser so as to achieve medium density. This is accomplished by mixing in some loose matter like horse manure, turf, or peatmoss, and if necessary some sand. The use of all these agents must cease just as soon as the proper medium has been reached, since continued application would automatically continue the effect too far.

While the root system of Roses generally extends only eighteen or twenty inches downward, the ground must be broken to a depth of three feet in order to permit capillary action, filter and water storage. This capillary action comes into existence automatically through the breaking of the hard shell. A filter is created by mixing in stable manure. This form of manure will create channels of a different density, which will permit water to travel both in a downward direction for storage and upward for evaporation.

Transposing of the various layers of soil is accomplished thus:

In order to reach a clear understanding we number the layers from the surface downward in their original relationship. The first foot is layer No. 1, the second is No. 2, the third is No. 3. In their new order layer No. 1 becomes layer No. 3, layer No. 3 becomes layer No. 2, and layer No. 2 becomes layer No. 1. The reasons for this procedure are as follows:

Since old layer (Continued on page 78).
Two (if the High Olympics' greatest flower treasures are here photographed by Dr. Gabrielson. The upper picture shows Viola flottii, a true rock Violet with large blossoms of a peculiar purple shade. The lower photograph is of Campanula piperi, the star of all the alpine Bellflower group.

Plants from the High Olympics in

THAT jagged skyline against the western horizon viewed from the waters of Puget Sound, is a land set apart. Bounded on the west by the storm-tossed waters of the Pacific, on the north and east by the hurrying tides of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca and Hoods Canal, the Olympic Peninsula has a landward connection only to the south where the Coast Range shrinks from the towering Olympics to a low mass of rolling hills.

Abundantly watered, the lower slopes are covered with the heaviest forests to be found anywhere on the Pacific Coast. These dark woodlands are thickly undergrown with a tangled jungle of Devil's Club, Vine Maple, Ferns, Rhododendron and other undergrowth, threading through a maze of decaying logs, the remnants of forest giants of long ago. Peculiarly enough, the northeast face, protected from the rain-bearing southwesterly winds by the massive heart of the range, is comparatively dry and resembles somewhat the eastern slopes of the Cascades.

Above these somber forests, whose gloomy depths never see the sun, are the great dark conglomerate and granite cliffs, born of ancient convulsions and torn and furrowed by the fingers of the frost and weather giants into a mass of jagged peaks and crests, until traveling among them is a slow and laborious progress. Dominating the entire mass is the great bulk of Mt. Olympus itself, on whose hoary flanks, scored and scarred by the living glaciers still present, are to be found the headwaters of the major streams of the peninsula. These streams have carved tortuous canyons through the labyrinth of peaks which form the present skyline.

There are no roads into this territory, which is perhaps one reason why it calls so irresistibly to any lover of the out-of-doors. It is one of the largest and least known of the primitive areas remaining in Continental United States and has been visited by comparatively few people save those who make their homes near its foothills. It furnishes a refuge for the greatest remaining herd of Roosevelt Elk, a distinct form, formerly found throughout the Coast Range. Mountain lions, too, love those forest-clad slopes and ply their ancient elk-killing trade as a means of livelihood. The lower slopes are thickly honeycombed with the tunnels and workings of the mountain beaver, a curiously primitive tailless rodent survivor of the time when the earth was young. He is a strange
The far Northwest • By Ira N. Gabrielson

animal of strange tastes living, among other things, on Cedar twigs and Bracken Fern stalks, a diet at which even a goat curls the well-known lip of scorn.

This rain-washed land is a fascinating place to a plant lover, as well as to those interested in animal life. About the base, Rhododendrons and native Spiraeas grow luxuriantly, banking the roads and trails in color during the season. In every clearing the tall spires of the Foxglove, a foreigner which has enthusiastically adapted itself to alien conditions, glow against the dark background of Cedar and Spruce.

Along the lower trails the banks are covered for rods with unbroken sheets of the dainty Twinflower (Lipsiaca borealis), which blooms so profusely in this land that it fills the air with the elusive fragrance of its myriads of elfin pink bells. Along these same trails the Creeping Dogwood grows in unsurpassed profusion and perfection. Scattered through the woodlands along the tumbling streams, which head far back in the perpetual snow, are Pyrolas of several species showing their waxen blossoms in the subdued light. Included in this group is the little single-flowered Pyrola (Moneses uniflora), whose pale faces are the most fragrant of all forest flowers.

Every opening along the steep trails that lead into the land of ice and snow and rocky cliffs, the goal of every flower lover, is gay with masses of blue Lupine and the scarlet, spidery blossoms of Aquilegia, nodding in the breeze. The trails lead ever upward through the Fir and Spruce forests until the first rocky outcrops thrust themselves out of the forest. Here the vegetation makes a change, and on these cliffs are to be found the orange-flowered Sedum oreganum and the myriad showers of white flowers of Saxifraga brachyida, dancing above stiff green rosettes.

One of the floral wonderlands of the Pacific Northwest is to be found on Mount Angeles, a part of the northern rampart of the range. If one is lucky enough to reach the timberline parks on its ice-carved summits, at the proper season, one will be rewarded by an unsurpassable flower show.

This is, without doubt, the best-known peak in the Olympics, due largely to E. B. Webster of Port Angeles, Dean of the Klahanie Club and Godfather to this part of the vast range. He never tires of this fairyland, with which he became familiar when it was far more inaccessible than at present.

Once timberline is gained on Mount (Continued on page 85)
The Regency's classic mode finds fresh favor in Ohio

In the Regency home of J. E. La Dow at Mansfield, Ohio, we have a typical example of the current reversion to simple, straightforward styles from the rather picturesque favorites of the near past. Walls are red brick. David V. S. Hahn was the architect.

Below are two views of the front façade and a close-up of the entrance doorway, showing the characteristic detail. First and second floor plans at right show how the interior is laid out. The second floor provides three master's and two servant's rooms.
When you speak of Saratoga Springs, you have to make a distinction, because there are two of them. There's the Saratoga Springs of the past—the tremendous old hotels and their archaic Victorian architecture and furnishings and all the memories that go back to the glittering race days of the 80's. And then there's the new and young Saratoga Springs, with its fresh country houses and lively interest in horses. To the latter group belongs the residence of Frederick Johnson.

Isolated behind a thick grove, the house, of which the entrance door is shown at the right, is cut off from the noise of traffic. Ample approach is given the front. Its rear façade, shown above, faces a wide lawn, broken only by the semi-circular garden before the house, that stretches out to the distant meadows and hills.

At one end the wing houses the service and at the other the bedrooms. The rear of the main structure has an uncovered second story porch leading off the master bedrooms. Below it is the enclosed living porch which leads to an awninged, flagged terrace bordered by the garden.

The architect was Harold Vassar. The decorations are by Mrs. Johnson, who is the portrait painter, Mary McKinnon. Interiors are shown on the two following pages.
Setting for a country gentleman

Off the entrance door is the living room, shown at top of page. The fireplace end is paneled with traditional pine. Sidewalls have a scenic paper of old American ports. Window curtains are vermillion chintz and the furniture English mahogany.

One of the choice pieces in the living room is the large gilt eagle convex mirror, above. The little morning room shown at the left is Victorian, with cream and green wallpaper, green rug, salmon striped sofa and white and gold accessories.
The garden room, in which breakfast is served, carries out the Early American atmosphere with its slate floor, simple furniture, hooked rugs and collection of Saratoga bottles. Walls and woodwork are white and curtains green and tan.

One enters the garden room, right, from the front through vermilion daintly swag curtains. These are the only pronounced color in the room. The garden outside furnishes the rest of the color. Above is a detail of the adjacent morning room.

The rooms are pleasantly rural
A New England shingled farmhouse set at the head of a West Virginia valley

When Elias R. Levi came to build his country home, he selected a sloping piece of ground six miles from Charleston, a site folded between the hills and commanding a view of the reaches of the Kanawha River valley. There he built a comfortable shingled farmhouse of the New England type, painted its walls white and the shutters bottle green and stained the roof a chestnut brown. Lewis E. Welsh was his architect and the entire cost came pleasantly under $15,000.
IN THE LIVING ROOM

Merely as a summer residence, this soon became an all-year home, so a small office was placed at the entrance. The garage is in a separate building linked to the house by a wall. The house consists of a central mass with two lower wings. Porches in front and behind command the views.

FURNISHINGS carry out the style and taste of the exterior. The living room extends the width of the main structure, with a fireplace midway on one wall. In the dining room is a delightful, sunny bay window filled with shelves holding plants and brilliant glass. A couch and end-tables fill the bay.
How to change your curtains from winter into summer

with new designs for both

So Interesting were the window treatments in Sloane's House of Years that we persuaded Ross Stewart, the decorator responsible for them, to design summer curtains for the same rooms. Four of these winter-into-summer ideas appear here. Photographed are the winter schemes, with formal materials and elaborate draped effects. The sketch shows the same window for summer, with cool, inexpensive fabrics and simpler arrangements throughout. In all, eight curtain ideas for you to mull over.

**Summer.** Dining room window at left hung with white luvet—new glistening cellophane—edged with green fringe, finished with green swags of same fabric. Curtains hang on glass rings from glass pole, replacing formal cornice box. Walls are covered in white mica paper.

**Winter.** Curtains, white faille with gold fringe and red-and-white Greek key design galloon 1½ inches wide. Double swag valance ending in jabots hangs from black and white cornice. Venetian blinds in all treatments; cornices average 4½ inches wide.

**Summer.** One curtain, looped high over mirrored tie-back, replaces the more elaborate winter arrangement on a window in a stair hall with white walls. Fabric, sheer voile with fine openwork mesh in pale yellow edged with crystal drops. Cornice box is same in both treatments.

Winter, Curtains, white faille with gold fringe and red-and-white Greek key design galloon 1½ inches wide. Double swag valance ending in jabots hangs from black and white cornice. Venetian blinds in all treatments; cornices average 4½ inches wide.
SUMMER. Cool curtains in a room with blue satin-stripped paper are white organdy edged with glass balls; chintz hangings and blue mirrored valance. White ropes connect windows, blue ropes trim dressing table. Chairs have white piqué slip covers.

Winter. Cornice covered in blue moire with white moss fringe; valance, blue moire, blue-and-white fringe. Curtains are white crinkled striped organdy and the dressing table is in blue moire and white fringe.

SUMMER. Windows in a bedroom with yellow and white paper have cool curtains of yellow Argentine cloth, the sleek, crisp stuff of your clothes' bags. Trimming is diagonal bands of white moss fringe 12 inches apart. Cornice box is without fringe.

Winter. White celanese curtains edged with yellow cotton rope hang from cornice covered in section of wall paper border, with yellow cotton fringe attached at bottom. The decorations are by W. & J. Sloane.
LOTS OF WAYS TO COOK CHICKEN

By June Platt

I can easily see I've been reading too many cook books lately, and thinking too much about food, because last night I had such a dream. I dreamt I was at a dinner party where the bright young hostess served a new meat. I don't mean an old stand-by cooked in a new way. I mean a brand new animal I had never met before. Not cow, not pig, not lamb, not fowl, not red meat, not white meat, just a perfectly nice barnyard animal I had never heard of. Wouldn't you know I would wake up just as I was asking what on earth it was, and what the beast looked like, and where to buy it, and how to cook it? Oh dear, oh dear, it was only a dream and there really isn't anything new on earth, and we are still faced with the same old problem: what shall we have for dinner?

At the mere mention of guests, chicken pops up in our minds as the best company dish, and after all, why not? Certainly next to the thrill and novelty of a meat never tasted before, a really good chicken cooked in a new way can have the most surprise.

By the way, did you know that: Chickens are more or less direct descendants of wild pheasants... They have been domesticated for 2000 years, and have gradually spread from the East Indies, China and the Malay Archipelago, of which countries they are native, to every part of the world... Their meat is universally esteemed for its delicate and delightful flavor... Broilers have a food value of 305 calories per pound; fowls 765 calories... They should be fed corn to make them fat... They taste ever so much better if separated from their friends for two weeks before killing and fed practically no water... If you give an old chicken a teaspoonful of vinegar before killing her she will be more tender... Chickens with white, close-textured skins are better and all are at their best in September... If you rub the pieces of chicken for chicken fricassee with lemon juice it will whiten

No matter how you cook it, it's still chicken, but if you always cook it the same way, you'll soon grow tired of it. Every country in the world has its own way with this delectable bird—each better than the next. Follow some of them toward new gastronomic delights. Take a world tour around your own table. Let the author be your guide.
Jo AT IIK

left is a self portrait of the author lakiii'.^ a bit of her own advice about picking out her chickens personally. The other sketches that margin these pages show locales in which Mrs. Platt has tracked down some of her choicest recipes. Don’t get the idea from this article that she eats nothing but chicken in her travels, however, for her notebook is packed full of other recipes which she’ll give us in due time.

One thing I do know, though, is that the best way to get a good chicken is to put on your hat and coat and go to the butcher’s to pick it out yourself. Poke it here and there and wiggle its breast bone, and look very wise, even if you don’t quite know how it should feel and what it’s all about anyway, for the butcher will be impressed and have much more respect for you, and the chances are you’ll get a better chicken (if not the one you picked out) than if you had telephoned for it.

Of course broiled chicken and roast chicken are very delectable and not to be shoved aside as plain dull, I suppose, but just the same I think I agree with Paul Reboux in his cookbook, *Plats Nouveaux*, that roasting is a primitive and barbarous way of cooking meats, and not an art. After all, why not be a little more fanciful and curious about things and find out what they do about the chicken problem in other countries?

I’ve gotten together the following collection and you will probably have one or two of your own to add to it: Poulet Sauté à l’Espagnole, Chicken Chop Suey, Curry of Chicken, the way they serve it in a little restaurant near Paris; spécialité of a Frenchman brought up in India. Boiled Chicken, as an English family in Yorkshire serves it. Chicken with Polenta, as they serve it in Rome. Chicken en Cocotte à la Bonne à Tout Faire. Roast Chicken, with prunes and bacon or sauteed apricots, originated by an American cook. Chicken à la Him. Mexican Chicken stew. Persian Chicken.

POULET SAUTÉ À L’ESPAGNOLE

For six people—ingredients: Two lbs. of green peas, 5/8 lb. of lean smoked ham, 3/8 lb. of ripe tomatoes, 2 dessert spoonfuls of lard, 1 teaspoonful of olive oil, salt, pinch of Cayenne, 1 qt. of veal broth, 2 green Spanish peppers, 1 roasting chicken cut up as for fricassee, 1 big Spanish onion and 1/2 clove of garlic.

Put the lard and the olive oil in a deep iron frying pan. When melted, add the ham cut in little pieces and the chicken. Season lightly with salt and pepper and fry for about one-half hour. Then take the ham and chicken out of the frying pan and put them to keep warm until later.

At the same time that the chicken is cooking, cook the green peas in the veal broth.

To grease left over from frying the chicken, add the onion, garlic and peppers which have been (Continued on page 70)
Better and newer Daylilies for all

By Dr. A. B. Stout

There are now at least twenty-five different Daylilies of special merit that are worthy of a prominent place in any flower garden. A few of these are wild types, but mostly they are plants of hybrid origin. Many of them are not generally known to gardeners but most of those here mentioned are now being propagated by nurseriesmen. These Daylilies present for the choice of the most critical gardeners a pleasing diversity in stature, in habits of growth, in season of flowering, and in the size, shape and color of flowers.

The early-flowering Daylilies, those which bloom in May and the early part of June, include several species and several of the older hybrids. There is the Lemon Daylily (Hemerocallis flava) which has been a favorite in European gardens for at least three and a half centuries and which is still to be ranked highly, for there is no other yellow-flowered Daylily of the same stature (about 3' tall) that flowers so early. There are also H. minor, H. dumortieri and H. middendorfii which are semi-dwarf (from 1' to 2' tall); but these species are surpassed as showy garden plants by such excellent hybrids as Tangerine, Apricot, Estmere, Orangeman, Gold Dust and Sovereign. These have flowers with yellow or orange shades of color, but in several a dark brownish-red coloring is conspicuous on the flower buds and on the back of the sepals after the flowers are open. All of these have been in existence for more than twenty-five years and they are choice plants, yet they are not common in American gardens.

Following these in sequence of bloom and somewhat overlapping in the blooming periods are Ajax, Aureole, Winsome, Modesty and Queen of May which are in the climax of flowering in the month of June. At New York, Queen of May has never flowered in May. Slightly later, Wau-Bun and Mikado come into bloom and are at their climax about July 1st.

In July a large number of Daylilies are in flower and excellent varieties may be had which start bloom at different dates of this month. Mostly these are robust (from 3' to 5' tall), a few are semi-robust (2' to 3' tall), and their flowers include not only clear yellow and clear orange colors but various shades of fulvous and red.

Of the summer-blooming species the yellow-flowered H. thunbergi is somewhat well known in America. Blooming somewhat later is the species H. citrina, whose flowers are night-blooming, very pale yellow, and of large size but composed of narrow segments. This type is of no special value as a plant for the flower garden, but it is valuable in breeding on account of the excellent habit of growth and the large size of the flowers.

Of the summer-flowering (July) clons of hybrid origin which have clear yellow or orange shades in flower coloring, mention may be made of Luteola, Luteola Major, Shirley, Parthenope, Sir Michael Foster, Ophir, Soudan, Hyperion, Lemona, Anna Betscher, Radiant, Royal and Taruga. The last seven named are of recent origin. These are all floriferous, the flowers are of good size, and there is considerable diversity in size, form and color of flowers and in stature of the plants and habits of growth.

The most familiar of the fulvous Daylilies is the H. fulva clon Europa that has been cultivated in gardens for more than three hundred years. It is so vigorous in vegetative propagation that it has become naturalized and almost appears to be wild.
in older settled areas in the region about New York City. There is also the double-flowered Kwanso Daylily, that has been known for a hundred years. More recently (1897) there was introduced into culture from China the *H. fulva* clon Maculata which is similar to the Europa Daylily but has larger flowers and a somewhat later season of flowering. Still more recently wild plants of the *H. fulva* have been obtained from the Orient and one of these new types from wild stock is the *H. fulva* var. *rosea* which has flowers with rosy-pink coloring. This variety has already been used in breeding and the seedlings produced are excellent for their rosy-pink and pink colorings.

Another fulvous Daylily, *H. aurantiaca*, has faint fulvous coloring over orange, a stature of about 3' and a somewhat scraggly habit of growth. The so-called *H. aurantiaca* Major has much the same habit of growth but the flower is much larger and is without fulvous coloring.

Many of the hybrids between the *H. aurantiaca* and yellow-flowered or orange-flowered types have only very faint or sparse development of fulvous colors in the face of the flower. Of the older varieties Ajax and Aureole, blooming in June, are in this class. Of the newer hybrids Wau-Bun blooms late in June and early July, the flower color is a rich light cadmium with only a faint sprinkling of fulvous, and the petals are large and twisted and folded, giving a form of flower that is new and of special charm. Vesta is rich orange with only traces of fulvous overcast, the flower is full, and the stature semi-robust (less than 3'), which is somewhat lower than most of the Daylilies that flower in July.

New fulvous Daylilies have recently appeared. Some of these are obtained directly from various wild types of the species *H. fulva* which is extremely variable in the Orient. Mr. Amos Perry in England has recently produced and introduced to the trade various fulvous Daylilies. The variety George Yeld has large flowers of yellowish orange (Continued on page 91)
When Nature turns to curve
and line her flowers carry
on to new heights of beauty

If Peter Bell, in Wordsworth's poem, had gotten
closer to the Primrose by the river's brim, it might have
been more to him than just a Primrose. He might, in fact,
have seen such beauty of line and detail as George Davis
pictures in the soft folds of the Calla Lily shown above.

Some find rhythm in music
and some in the dance and
some in poetry, but to the eye
of the discerning flower-lover
there never was such perfect rhythm as that which is re­
vealed in the curving edges
and structural ribs of the Calla,
a treasure from South Africa,
also known as Lily-of-the-Nile.

Because the marvelous outside
tints and tones of petals, many
an opening Tulip displays in
its heart vivid color splashes
that give it the effect of an
encrusted jewel—streaks of
pure vermilion or black jade
or pronounced amethyst. For
striking beauty of color
this flower has few equals.
In the heart of a Tulip is hid a radiant jewel
In the 17th Century palace of the Maharajah Tirumala Nayak there is an enormous golden bed, which originally swung by silver chains from the ceiling. When the Maharajah was ready to retire for the night, he was accustomed to assemble his wives and concubines, numbering upward of a hundred. Selecting from this beauty chorus the houri who happened to catch his fancy, he gave the order for the bed to be hoisted till it reached a position some forty feet up off the floor. The chains were then locked in place, and swinging between floor and roof he was free from assassination and the multitudinous disturbances of a great household.

In early times the bed was always the pièce de résistance in the interior, not only of the palace of an Arabian Nights tale, but of the mediaval palace of the nobility, as well as in the humbler homes of provincial folks in every land.

The first piece of furniture sought in furnishing a home, it was likewise the last to be parted with. This fact alone makes the bed the most difficult of all the pieces of furniture in an Italian Provincial setting to be acquired. Indeed, in mediaval times the bed was so important that it was especially mentioned in wills and was oftentimes designated by a special name.

Thus in the will of the Earl of Arundel, made in 1592, he speaks of—

"Clove a bed of gold swans, with tapetar of green tapestry, with bunches of flowers of diverse colors; and two pair of sheets of Raynes; a pair of fustian, six pair of other sheets; six pair of blankets; six mattresses; six pillows; and with cushions and bancoves that belong with the bed aforesaid."

Up until the 18th Century, the bed was almost a room within a room, so enormous were its proportions. The great bed of Ware was seven feet high and ten feet square. Massive posts, imposing canopy, side curtains heavily lined and padded hung to the floor, behind which the occupants were thoroughly protected from every breath of air.

Under Louis XIV the bed still remained high, sometimes on a dais, reached by a miniature flight of stairs and separated from the room by a balustrade, setting a new fashion among the upper classes. During the next reign, heavy magnificence gave way to elaborate elegance and we see the French court's influence on Chippendale. One of this cabinetmaker's designs called for a bed whose top was supported on posts rising like Ossa upon Pelion, piled with layer upon layer of carved figures of children, rock work, the whole crowned by a group consisting of several figures and animals. Many, however, stood flat on the ground without ornamental feet and with fluted bedposts for the support of a canopy or tester. (Continued on page 74)
Dallas goes in for Classical Modernism

In going over her home at Dallas, Texas, Mrs. Fred Lege selected—instead of the usual Spanish decoration to which most of the Southwest is given—the newest form of contemporary taste, Classical Modernism. The top view shows the sun room. Zebra cloth upholstery and a patterned linoleum floor are among its features. At the left is the breakfast room with its Directoire chairs and starred linoleum floor. The other shows the mirrored powder room. Decorations by Neiman-Marcus
Lilies that everyone can grow easily

By Helen M. Fox

To Mrs. Fox goes the honor of having delved deeply and practically into the culture of two special plant groups: Lilies and Herbs. In these, particularly, she has won signal success.

Lilies, along with the Chinese Primulas, Thibetan Poppies and species of Peonies, are the Lords and Ladies of the rockeries and borders in England to-day. To succeed with these aristocrats of the plant world is a sign that one has earned a place among elite and highly skilled gardeners.

Every year the Royal Horticultural Society puts on a show which stars some particular plant family; last summer there was a Lily Show and along with it a Lily Conference. In preparation for this, a Lily Year-book had been published which contained articles by authorities throughout the world. This fall, the papers read at the conference were published in a second Year-book. Both of these volumes are invaluable for the Lily enthusiast, as they contain the latest information on the problems of Lily growing as well as photographs and descriptions of newly discovered species and crosses.

These papers show that Lilies are not insuperably difficult to grow and that it requires merely a knowledge of their horticultural requirements to succeed with them. As soon as this is widely realized, Lilies will surely find a place in every American backyard because of their beauty of form and color, their fragrance and the length of their flowering season, which begins the first week in June and continues into October. Already there are fine plantations of Lilies in the United States and Canada, notably the one in the Roger Williams Park at Providence, Rhode Island, where four years ago there were over 40,000 Lilies all grown from seed, planted among standard Wisterias, backed by climbing Roses and with low-growing broad-leaved evergreens at their feet. By now there may be two or three times as many, but it is strange how few people know about this park. In Canada, at Ottawa, Miss Isabella Preston, who is the Horticulturist of the Experimental Farm, has done outstanding work in crossing Lilies and has planted her new hybrids in long herbaceous borders in front of climbing Roses. It is worth going the long distance to meet her and see them.

Lilies require a hot summer in which to ripen their seed and a dry one in which to mature the bulbs. Obviously, then, our climate is suitable to their needs.

The best and safest way to raise Lilies is to grow them from seed. At the conference last summer, one speaker said, “Lilies are no longer to be classed among the bulbs but should take their place with the herbaceous perennials.” In accord with this, my own experience has taught me that if I want healthy bulbs it is safest to raise them from seed, for the insidious enemy of the Lilies, the mosaic, is not carried through the seeds. One may purchase seemingly perfectly healthy bulbs and not see the mosaic until the leaves unfurl in the early spring. The presence of this disease is shown by a mottling or twisting of leaves and blighting of blossoms; such plants should be destroyed by burning, for there is no cure for mosaic. However, sometimes it is difficult to wait for the plants to mature, and besides, certain hybrids do not come true from seed; in such cases one buys bulbs. One should insist upon bulbs being sent with all their roots on. As soon as
they arrive, like all dusty and tired travelers, they should be given a bath, not a perfumed one but one of Somesan, which will destroy mold and slime and act as a stimulant as well.

Most Lilies take three years to produce flowers, but quite a few bloom the second summer after sowing the seed, such as *tenuifolium*, *concolor*, *collatum*, *amabile*, *elegans* and *regale*. *Longiflorum* flowers in nine months and *philippinense* in twelve. But why be in a hurry when gardening? Why not take a leisurely pace and plan for generations to come? It is amazing how much sooner than we expect our shrubs and trees grow tall and broad.

The soil for Lily seeds and bulbs should be preferably light, friable and neutral. That is, not too acid or too alkaline. Leaf-mold in quantities is a good element to stir into the soil, and if it is heavy, add sand. The one factor which was emphasized at the Lily conference was that Lilies require absolutely perfect drainage. Lilies growing in poorly drained soil are very subject to many blemishes and imperfections which plants in well-drained situations are free from.

To prepare a bed for Lilies one should dig out the soil two and a half or three feet deep, be sure of sharp drainage and then put in friable soil, rich in humus. I never use commercial fertilizers, but put a cover of compost or (Continued on page 89)
By courtesy of Old Black Joe

By Margaret M. Lewis

Of the row of slave cabins that stood on Hamilton Plantation, Saint Simon's Island, Georgia, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, one is left standing today. The outside appears much the same now as then, but inside one can see that its state in life has been considerably improved, for this erstwhile slave "tabby" is now attractively and comfortably furnished as a grown-up playhouse. The restoration has been carried out in as simple and crude a manner as possible as it was the desire of the present owners to preserve every thing of historic interest, and old pine and pecky cypress from other buildings were used in the construction—even old sheds contributing their priceless material.

The word "tabby" is of Spanish derivation as is the type of building and method of construction. When Spain in her glory rode the high seas during the 16th Century, her Jesuit missionaries built and founded missions from what is now South Carolina to Florida, then known as Guale. Finding endurable and safe building material, other than lumber, an unknown article, but sand and oyster-shell in abundance, they mixed the shell and sand with water and built the walls of their monasteries, safe and strong from the attacks of the Indians. Although almost four centuries have elapsed, these old ruins still stand along our southern coast, in almost perfect preservation. Nothing in America is more interesting than these old tabby structures, antedating, as they do, the California missions by more than one hundred years.

The name "tabby" was for many years believed to be derived from the manner of building, namely the pouring of the material into wooden forms, a foot at a time, just as cement is made today, and "tapping" it. It was believed that it was first called "tappy," then "tabby," but I discovered what I believe was the real origin of the word. On an old yellowed page of Jones' History of Georgia, I noticed the word "tabby" underscored, and on the margin in quaint old writing, the word "tapio." Search in a Spanish dictionary disclosed that "tapio" meant a "mud wall." Hence, the evident origin of the word.

So solid was this material and so cheap, that the English settlers, following the Spaniards, used it for their building, and it was thus that the slave cabins at Hamilton Plantation were built on the banks of the broad tidal river, Fredericka, the inland route to Florida.

The planting around the cabin is native material and selected to reveal and not conceal the time-eaten walls; Yucca, Bottle-brush, Azaleas, Cherry Laurel and scrambling Verbenas that bloom the year round. The row of holes at the left of the entrance show where the forms were held together. The window frame and sill above the door are original and the window, slightly crooked, was left as it was. Shutters of old pecky cypress were roughly made and stained a dark red, their openings cut the shape of a slit hog's ear, the cattle brand of the plantation in 1790. The shutter fasteners are "H" and "P," (Hamilton Plantation) made from iron by the Negro blacksmith.

The entrance stoop was built of old pecky cypress and hand-adzed pine. The four doors of the little cabin were made of two thicknesses of pecky cypress—vertical on the outside, horizontal on the inside, with heavy building paper between, as even in the south a cold winter wind sometimes blows. These doors are heavily studded with big round-head nails, and on the entrance door hangs an old knocker in the shape of a human hand. An old carriage lamp hangs at the right of the door, and two Bennington jugs grace the uncompromisingly simple posts of the stoop.

If one enters this door first, he is greeted by the sight of a hospitable bar, as the little front room has been converted into a Tap Room. The walls are pecky cypress painted a deep cream, the low-beamed ceiling, but little higher than one's head, is whitewashed sky blue. It forms the floor of the little balcony above that adds much interest to the big room beyond. The beams are old pine, hand-adzed, and stained brown over a coating of lime which works through the stain, giving an appearance of mouldy (Continued on page 74)
Up two steps and down two, you come into the main room with white-washed pecky cypress walls and blue ceiling. A cartwheel serves for center light and the mantel shelf was once a school bench. The flooring is of ancient brick painted and shellacked.

Left. A small room just inside the entrance door is the taproom, with bricked floor and modern drinking equipment skilfully masked behind ancient fixtures. The bar has a very professional look. At the windows red cotton curtains hang under scalloped wooden valances. Old prints decorate the walls.

A gallery reached by an open stair stretches along one end of the principal room, above, which is located behind the taproom. This old slave tubby, now a playhouse for grown-ups, was remodeled by the owners of Hamilton Plantation with only the help of an intelligent contractor and a day laborer.
A little fragment of old Spain
set down in a New York suburb
It was natural that a Spanish family, when it located in Riverdale-on-Hudson, should choose a Spanish type of house and make a Spanish garden. The architect, Dwight James Baum, designed an adobe style stucco house and with materials he and his client, Miss Elisa Galban, collected in Spain and Cuba laid out the patio garden behind a high wall.

The paving is mainly 16th Century Spanish tile in browns and cream. The pool is lined with blue tile. Under the pergola is an old reja or grilled cedar window from Santa Clara convent in Havana.

In selecting the plant material for Miss Galban’s garden, Mr. Baum was careful to choose shrubs that would be reminiscent of an Andalusion garden.
Plant paths that amateurs can follow

The photographs on this page are part of an extensive series taken for House & Garden at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden under the direction of Montague Free, Horticulturist. They illustrate graphically the various steps in practical plant propagation methods which can be followed successfully by careful amateur gardeners.

The first step in making a side graft is to make a long slicing cut in the stock plant. Next (2) the scion, cut to a long wedge shape, is inserted in this slit. (3) Twine is used to tie the scion in place and the pot containing the plant is then plunged, almost horizontally, in peatmoss for about four weeks, with the scion uppermost. (4) A side-grafted Rhododendron as it looks after the graft has “taken” and the surplus top of the stock plant has been cut away. (5) A Cryptomeria side-graft after taking hold, with top of stock removed. The final result with grafted specimens is one kind of plant growing on the roots of another.

Other methods of propagation by grafts will be illustrated in subsequent issues. Various kinds of cuttings and division will also appear.

Removal of a sliver of wood and bark from the stock is the first step in making a veneer graft (6). Then (7) the scion is shaped to fit accurately on the cut in the stock plant and (8) is tied in place with twine.

For propagating greenhouse Roses the splice type of graft (9) is commonly used. (10) A freak graft which illustrates the unexpected results which a skilled operator can sometimes achieve. In this case English Ivy has been grafted on Hercules’ Club (Aralia). The stems of the latter may prove too impermanent for complete success.
Sunset tints in Evening Primroses

By Louise Beebe Wilder

For years Mrs. Wilder has been the high-priestess of rock gardening in this country. Her several delightful and clearly informative books are the classics of horticultural literature.

The trail of the Evening Primrose is apt to lead the seeker after knowledge concerning this glamorous family into a morass of confusion, albeit very pleasant confusion. As is pointed out by the late Reginald Farrer, "the family, its relationships and differences is wrapped in impenetrable mystery, so that true, definite and finally established species are not by any means easy to come by in a group of plants as polymorphic as a range of clouds at sundown." Add to this confusing existence of several forms or types of structure in the same species or group the fact that American botanists have been having a thoroughly good time with Oenothera by splitting the genus into tongue-twistingly confusing names and differences is wrapped in impenetrable mystery, so that true, definite and finally established species are not by any means easy to come by in a group of plants as polymorphic as a range of clouds at sundown. Add to this confusing existence of several forms or types of structure in the same species or group the fact that American botanists have been having a thoroughly good time with Oenothera by splitting the genus into tongue-twisting fragments, and it is readily seen that taking off from the safe platform of silence must be attended by considerable trepidation on the part of a mere amateur explorer like myself.

It is a long time since I hit the trail of the Evening Primrose and I am still floundering about delightedly amidst a sea of baffling personalities and identities, not greatly helped by seed and plants procured from what should be the fountain head, nor by information procured therefrom. One is in the best of company, however, as many of the great doctors disagree, and in any case an immense deal of pleasure is to be had in knowing any of these plants by whatever name they are called. Dr. Bailey in Hortus appreciates the difficulties that confront us and abides by the name Oenothera for the genus, giving the new names in parentheses, which is a wise provision for there is no telling when, in an excess of nomenclatural zeal, the catalogists will espouse the changes and we should be in a bad way indeed unless fore-educated, in a manner of speaking.

Oenothera is a valuable summer flowering race, especially important to the rock gardener who seeks to keep his hills and dales colorful after the spring rush is past, as well as to the border gardener. It embraces annuals, biennials and perennials, evening bloomers and day bloomers, which latter group have been differentiated respectively as Evening Primroses and Sundrops. So far as I know the race it is all American. North or South. The prevailing color of the flowers may be said to be yellow, though some of the loveliest are white and there are pinkish and reddish sorts. Many have the trick of turning from white to pink as they mature, or from yellow to red. They are sun-lovers all, liking a place in dryish, well-drained soil where the sun falls fully upon them. Many are low-growing and make ideal subjects for the rock garden where the sharp drainage is to their taste. But in severe climates a great number of them must be considered short-lived, if not actually biennial or annual. To offset this drawback it may be emphasized that they will commonly blossom the first year from seed sown early in a coldframe. The flowers of nearly all the species are large and of the most exquisite texture, compared with which it must be confessed the foliage seems a little wanting, a bit cheap. Let us get down to cases alphabetically:

Oenothera acutis (Onogra teresiae), the White Chilean Evening Primrose, is a delightful plant for the rock garden though it may or may not prove hardy in your locality. It, however, blossoms the first year from seed sown early. It makes a tangle of Dandelion-like leaves above which seem to float on the long slender calyx tubes an amazing succession of great flat white flowers, fragrant and gleaming, opening with the coming of dusk. The habit of the plant is decumbent and somewhat scrambling but the effect when in full bloom is indescribably lovely. An English firm offers a form, aurea, which is the one I grew first, but it is inferior to the white one. The latter is said to be identical with Burbank's America, widely advertised some years ago. This species should be given the hottest and driest situation which is available.

Most of us are familiar with the tall biennial species, Oe. biennis (Onogra biennis), that clutters the roadside tangle by day with tall rag-hung stalks, but with the coming of twilight magically transforms it into a softly illuminated way as the pale round moons.

(Continued on page 50)
Headlines in House & Garden's latest

Above. The fine art of laziness abetted by a chair designed expressly for reclining. Of chromium with cushions in brown and white diagonal twill. Designed by Gilbert Rohde for the Troy Sunshade Co.

Above. Electric chafing dish in chromium. Small chromium shaker for a couple of quick ones. Decorative ash-collector enables ash-trays to be emptied without leaving a festive scene. Ovington's

Left. Housekeeping reduced to laboratory formula—apothecary glass and china for household use. Glass candy jar; porcelain cooking utensils; porcelain vase: Eimer and Amend

Above. A chip off the old clock—pocket size clock-lighter with large desk clock-lighter whose appearance it reproduces in miniature. Both finished in chromium, black letters. Abercrombie & Fitch

Plates. Left to right. White, silver, green; two—blue, white; silver, white; beige, brown; red, white; blue, white; black, silver, white; beige, brown; blue, pink; blue, yellow. Wedgwood, Spode, Macy


Above. Around the world by eye and ear with a terrestrial globe that is also a radio. Black metal with gilt tracing and trim. Especially at home in masculine surroundings. From Abercrombie & Fitch
newsreel of the New York shops

Today's wine rack is compact and easily portable. Gray painted iron frame. Available in conveniently small sections that hang on the wall or fit into a sideboard as in sketch above. Abercrombie & Fitch

Like little "Half-Chick" each piece of the tea set above stands on one foot. Narrow, and flat as to sides, all four fit in a row on a small tray. Chromium with ebonv handles. Rena Rosenthal

Right. A sturdy breakfast set of beige and brown pottery that would grace a bachelor's domain or a rustic setting. Linen made to match in brown and hem-stitched around the edge in beige. Macy

Above. Glass shelves supported by metal tubing on a full length, circular mirror make a dramatic dressing table. The cabinet is olivewood as is the low pouf upholstered in gold mohair. Hathaway

Above. Lamp of white pottery designed by Waylande Gregory with simple white shantung silk shade. Matching pottery vases by the same designer may be had in a variety of sizes. Rena Rosenthal

At the Bath. Upper right, above. New monogram in vivid red on cream colored bath set with yellow border. Lower left. Bath mat, towel and face cloth striped in beige and brown. Macy

Above. Place mats. Left, down. Powder blue; terra cotta with black, white, yellow; green, cream, rose, black and beige. Right, Lemon yellow; green and blue; red, white and blue. Macy
TIMELY GARDENING HINTS

Each year the follower of flowers is impressed anew by the achievements of the plant hybridists. Many a garden flower of today would hardly be recognized by those who knew it only a dozen or more years ago, so greatly has it been improved. Take, for example, Burpee's new double hybrid Nasturtiums, here shown and strongly recommended.

New bird houses, it may or may not be generally known, should be put up well in advance of the arrival of their potential tenants from the south. This is because even warms and bluebirds prefer weathered abodes to fresh-looking ones. And while you're thinking about ornithological architecture, don't overlook the unique nest boxes of heavy straw.

Sweet Peas should be planted just as early as you can break into the soil with a spade. Let the trenches for them be at least 18" deep and half as wide, and fill them with very rich soil to within 4" of the top. Then sow the seed, cover it about 2" deep, and fill in gradually to the adjacent ground level as the young plants grow and prepare to climb.

Early spring is an auspicious season to plant practically all kinds of trees and shrubs, including broad-leaved and coniferous evergreens. More specifically, such plants may be set out any time after the frost is out of the ground and before new growth begins—or even slightly later. Be sure that the holes prepared for them are wide and deep to accommodate the roots without crowding or bending out of shape.

Successful execution of garden plans, whether on a large or small scale, calls for a considerable degree of accuracy. Few people can lay out a good-looking border or vegetable garden by guesswork; if the finished result is to be right, it must be based on measured distances and accurately plotted lines. Naturally, the procedure calls for certain simple mechanical aids to be used literally on the spot, such as: A garden line, with reel and stake; some sort of accurate measuring unit, such as a carpenter's folding rule; stout wooden stakes to mark lines, corners, etc., and a hammer whereby to drive them into the ground. Thus equipped, you can make your garden plan come out right.

In the opposite upper corner of this page we show a new and noteworthy flower, and now here is another from the same source. It is a Chrysanthemum-flowered Poppy in salmon pink—large, showy and double—which is produced freely on plants which grow 2½' high.

The outdoor coldframe as an aid for spring seed sowing and young plant growth generally is an old idea, but it is surprising how many gardeners have never tried it. For ease of handling and operating the 3' x 3' sashes are preferable. Two of them will cover a lot of seed.
You will say that Campbell's chefs are truly inspired in the making of Celery Soup. To capture the fine, fresh flavor of crisp celery and bring it to you in a soup that charms and exhilarates, requires the skill of the master.

Lift a spoonful of Campbell's Celery Soup to your lips. The delicate appeal of its flavor gives instant pleasure. Its tonic wholesome goodness gives a satisfaction peculiarly its own.

In this rich, smooth, ingratiating purée, snow-white celery in generous abundance is blended with golden creamery butter and the deft seasoning of the gifted chef. Here are nourishment — healthfulness — deliciousness — combined to a rare degree. Enjoy it often, too, as Cream of Celery by the addition of milk or cream, as the label directs.
Lots of ways to cook chicken
(continued from page 51)

chopped fine, add the rice which has been previously cooked so that each grain is separate, moisten all of this with the broth in which the peas have cooked, add the tomatoes which have been peeled and the seeds removed and cut up, and the ham and chicken and peas. Season to taste and let it all simmer for half an hour—arrange on a hot platter, decorate with parsley and you are ready for serving.

CHICKEN CHOP SUYÉ

For eight people—ingredients: 1/2 lb. of lean veal cut in small cubes, 1/2 lb. of young raw chicken meat, 3/4 lb. of lean pork cut in cubes, 1 small bunch of celery, 1 small onion chopped fine, 3/4 cup of chicken fat or olive oil, 1/2 lb. of Chinese chestnuts, 3/4 can of bamboo shoots, 8 small mushrooms, 3/4 lb. of bean sprouts, 1 level tablespoonful of salt, 3/4 teaspoonful of pepper, Chinese sauce, 1/4 cup of cornstarch softened in two tablespoonfuls of cold water.

Cut breast and dark meat from raw broiler and slice the pieces in thin strips. Add salt to the chicken fat and when hot add chicken, pork, and veal, and let simmer slowly, tightly covered, adding a little water if necessary until all tender. Have the chestnuts peeled and sliced fine, the celery and bamboo sprouts cut in two-inch pieces across, then sliced lengthwise and then into thin strips. Slice the onion fine and add all this to the hot meat, also the mushrooms, which have been peeled, washed, and cut into eight parts; cover and let cook ten minutes. Now add the bean sprouts, which have been picked over and washed carefully, the softened cornstarch, salt and pepper and to taste. Cover and let simmer for five minutes. Then serve very hot with Chinese rice.

To make Chinese rice take 1 cup of rice and 1 1/2 cups of cold water. Wash the rice thoroughly in cold water many times, until water is clear. Drain, place in a kettle and put in enough cold water so that there will be about 1 1/2 of an inch of water above the rice. Place over hot fire and let it come quickly to the boiling point; cover tightly and reduce the heat, and let cook slowly twenty to thirty minutes or until kernels are tender. Add salt to taste. Serve each guest a portion of the hot rice in a large individual Chinese soup bowl, and cover it with chop suey. Pass the Chinese sauce.

CURRY OF CHICKEN

For eight people—ingredients: 2 small roasting chickens cut up as for fricassee, 4 onions chopped fine, 4 egg yolks, 1/4 pint cream, salt, pepper, curry to taste—2 to 4 tablespoonfuls, 2 carrots, 1/2 cups of rice, 1/4 lb. of butter, 1 level tablespoon of curry powder. Now pour in the chicken liquor and stew for five or ten minutes. Beat the yolks of four eggs, add the cream and put this into a double boiler. Pour the curry liquor from the chicken on a warm platter—not hot—and pour over it the thick sauce. Decorate with parsley and serve with a bowl of hot boiled rice.

Then pass a tray of as many different condiments and accessories as you like, such as shredded coconuts, pine nuts, pickled onions, spiced curants, chutney, quince preserve, etc. In India I believe they usually serve as many as forty different varieties, and each different dish is passed by a different servant.

COLD BOILED CHICKEN (For four)

One 5- or 6-lb. roasting chicken
3 carrots peeled but left whole
2 stalks of celery
Salt, pepper
3 small roasting chickens cut up as for fricassee, 4 onions chopped fine, 4 egg yolks, 1/4 pint cream, salt, pepper, curry to taste—2 to 4 tablespoonfuls, 2 carrots, 1/2 cups of rice, 1/4 lb. of butter, 1 level tablespoon of curry powder. Now pour in the chicken liquor and stew for five or ten minutes. Beat the yolks of four eggs, add the cream and put this into a double boiler. Pour the curry liquor from the chicken on a warm platter—not hot—and pour over it the thick sauce. Decorate with parsley and serve with a bowl of hot boiled rice.

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B. ALTMAN & CO.

Lots of ways to cook chicken

(continued from page 70)

CHICKEN POLENTA (For four)
1 small chicken cut up 1 slice of ham fat about ¼ inch thick and 3 inches square
1 ⅛ onion 1 small carrot, 1 or 2 pieces of celery
Salt, pepper
Peel of allspice
⅛ of a glass of red or white wine 1 tablespoonful of tomato paste dissolved in a cup of hot water, or a spoonful of hot thick tomato sauce
⅛ of a cup of yellow corn meal 1 pt. milk

Clean and prepare the chicken. Chop the ham very fine and put it into a good-sized iron frying pan. Cut the onion, carrot, and celery up fine and add them to the fat. Then put in the small carrot and celery. Season and pepper and stir and cover the pan. Cook until the chicken is tender, basting with the grease and turning the chicken until the pieces are brown on all sides, then add the wine. When the wine has become absorbed, add the tomato sauce. Cook a few minutes longer until the chicken is thoroughly cooked.

Serve with the polenta, which is made by boiling the milk and adding the cornmeal little by little, all the while stirring furiously. Cook in a double boiler for fifteen or twenty minutes and add the salt just before removing from the fire. Dish it by spoonfuls around the chicken, which has been put onto a deep platter for serving. Serve at once. The polenta should be very stiff.

CHICKEN EN COCOTTE À LA DONNE 
À TOUT FAIRE (For four)

⅓ lb. of salt pork cut in tiny squares
⅜ lb. of butter
10 little white onions
Wine glass of Madeira
Tablespoonful of beef extract
2 tablespoonfuls of white wine
Salt, pepper
12 little carrots
2½ to 3 lb. chicken
1 little olive oil and about 8 oz. bacon

Clean and tie up the chicken. Put one onion chopped fine, a large tablespoon of butter and salt and pepper inside the chicken. Brown the chicken carefully in an iron frying pan or cocotte on top of the stove until it is a delicate brown all over. Put more of the butter in an earthenware cocotte, add the pork and put the browned chicken in the cocotte. Cover it all with a big piece of buttered paper. Fit the lid of the cocotte on tight and put in the oven to cook slowly for half an hour.

In the meantime, brown lightly the rest of the little onions and the carrots in the remainder of the butter in a separate pan. Now take the chicken out of the cocotte for an instant and remove the string. Pour the juice in the cocotte through a fine sieve and put the chicken and the strained juice back in the cocotte, add the carrots and onions and the white wine and Madeira in which the beef extract has been dissolved, taste and season and put back in the oven for another half hour to cook slowly.

In the meantime, scoop about twenty little potato balls out of some big potatoes, wash and dry them very carefully, Put them into a frying pan with some hot olive oil and fry to a delicate brown and until they are thoroughly cooked. When ready to serve the chicken, put a piece of parsley on top, add the potatoes and serve at once.

ROAST CHICKEN, PRUNES AND BACON (For four)

Put in the bottom of a roasting pan a cup of melted butter, two or three small white onions cut up fine and three small carrots cut in tiny pieces, also two slices of lean bacon cut up fine. On this bed place either a whole roasting chicken or four individual baby squab broilers left whole. Salt and pepper them and put in a moderate oven to roast slowly, baste very frequently. About fifteen minutes before they are ready to serve, increase the heat so that they will brown well. Serve hot with large portions prepared in the following manner as a garnish to the dish:

Soak extra large prunes, which have been carefully washed, in warm water for two hours. Drain and dry them carefully and wrap each one with a strip of lean bacon. Put in a shallow tin and broil in the oven, turning them constantly until the bacon is crisp.

Another good accompaniment to broiled or roast chicken is a can of halved apricots drained of their juice and slightly sauteed in butter until a golden brown. At this point sprinkle lightly with granulated sugar and pour a few tablespoonfuls of the apricot juice over all. Simmer for a minute and garnish the platter of chicken with these.

CHICKEN À LA BÉRÉC

Roll the necessary quantity of rice in salted water for five to eight minutes. Drain the rice and add a handful of raisins, plenty of currant powder to season, a banana cut in slices, and grated orange peel. Stuff the chicken with this mixture and roast in a pan, surrounding the chicken with slices of the orange and bacon. Baste with curry water and the juice of an orange.

One may also use wild rice which, when cooked, can be mixed with stale bread crumbs. I believe this is the way I used to do it, but I cannot get wild rice here.

MEXICAN CHICKEN STEW

Clean and fry in lard to a deep golden brown a good sized roasting chicken cut up for frying. Remove the pieces from the frying pan and place them in a deep iron cocotte. In the lard in which the chicken was fried, fry two large onions whole and two pieces of garlic chopped fine, add 1 tablespoonful of flour and as soon as the flour is browned add two tablespoonfuls of tomato paste or sauce and one cup of water. Mix thoroughly, boil, and pour over chicken. Add three or four cloves, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar, a cup of sherry, salt and pepper to taste and add a large green pepper sliced in two. Cover the cocotte and simmer the contents until the chicken is tender. About fifteen minutes before serving add a dozen pitted olives and a handful of seeded raisins. Serve in the cocotte or in a deep hot platter.

(Continued on page 82)
Although your presentation at the first of this year's Bachelors' Cotillons was one among many, you enjoyed a personal triumph of the first magnitude. Your pictures, appearing first in The Sun and then in other well-known newspapers, indicate again why Baltimoreans sing, "Maryland, My Maryland" with such impressive fervor. As the scintillating center of your particular circle, we extend to you a special invitation to drive the new Chevrolet. You see, we had someone very like you in mind when we chose the smart fittings, developed the swagger lines, and evolved the "Knee-Action wheels," that make this personal car unique among them all. What's more, we don't even ask you to accept our word as to the new pleasures in store for you. You'll find plenty of your close friends, already Chevrolet owners, eager and anxious to bear us out in every detail.
"Canadian Club," happily, is one of those few products known the world over for consistent, unvarying excellence. When Hiram Walker, in 1858, founded this now vast business, he laid down hard-and-fast principles of quality and purity. Those principles have not been changed in 75 years. They are practiced faithfully today, in every process of distilling and leisurely mellowing "Canadian Club"—whose age is attested by the government's official stamp which seals the bottle. Those same principles are your assurance that any product bearing the name of Hiram Walker & Sons measures up to the high standards so evident in "Canadian Club."

Hiram Walker & Sons

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO  •  PEORIA, ILLINOIS
The four designs illustrated are (from top to bottom) Whirlpool, Celestial, Nocturn and Roslet. Each service is available in any of these, as well as in many other designs and colors. Water goblets, tumblers and dinner pieces may be had to match.

**penthouses service** . . . The customary essentials for correct table service of wines and liqueurs. Penthouse No. 1 . . . (32 pieces) . . . 8 each—Sherry, Claret, Champagne and Brandy. Penthouse No. 2 . . . (84 pieces) . . . a dozen each of the same glasses.

**hostess service** . . . A satisfyingly adequate stock of glassware for those whose entertainment requirements assume more than ordinary proportions. Hostess No. 1 . . . (56 pieces) . . . 8 each—Sherry, Claret, Cocktail, Rhine Wine, Champagne, Brandy and Wine. Hostess No. 2 . . . (84 pieces) . . . a dozen each of the same glasses.

**embassy service** . . . For the occasional dinner of exceptional formality. Embassy No. 1 . . . (72 pieces) . . . 8 each—Champagne, Brandy, Wine, Rhine Wine, Sherry, Claret, Creme de Menthe, Cordial and Cocktail. Embassy No. 2 . . . (108 pieces) . . . a dozen each of the same glasses.

**sideboard service** . . . Standard equipment for every home. Sideboard No. 1 . . . (32 pieces) . . . 8 each—Cocktail, Old-Fashioned Cocktail, Whiskey-2 oz., Highball-10 oz. Sideboard No. 2 . . . (48 pieces) . . . a dozen each of the same glasses.

18th Century Italy went to bed in these

(continued from page 56)

Happelkost’s designs picked up these simpler models and added graceful, instead of complicated, curves to the general outline. Sheraton’s designs were as bold as Chippendale’s, but he invented the idea of beds made in two separate compartments, included under a single head or canopy, from which the “twin-beds” of today are derived.

During the period of Louis XVI, the canopy and the heavy draperies gradually disappeared, the beds, during this reign as well as in the following years of the Empire style, assuming the lines and proportions that are still commonly used.

Of course, all this pomp and magnificence had its effect on provincial furniture, but to a continuously decreasing degree, as measured by the distance from the source of original invention—Paris. In Italy, amongst the very wealthiest class, the beds differed from one another only in slight details that could be attributed to the individual taste of the patron ordering a matrimonial bed, as they were and still are called, from his cabinetmaker. Cardinal Acciaiuoli even went so far as to have a most spectacularly landscaped grotto, built of papier-maché rocks, constructed in his bedroom, so that callers, when he chose to receive them, could discover him in the role of a hermit. But the French scheme of a balustre motif for the head and foot was far more practical and attractive than the French scheme of a balustrade about the bed, which served to keep the crowd at a distance from the noble occupant when he or she, as the case might be, received callers—a fashion that was introduced at this time by the French royalty.

The very simple Louis XVI bed was as completely removed from the Sheraton line commode and Empire mirror to Louis XVI armchair and caned-seat chairs, as the State coach is from the little sedan chair. During the transitional period made entirely of Italian walnut, the frame and springs are concealed by the continuous touch-like crest that surrounds and is a part of the bed. These beds were originally designed to hold the changes of linen, extra pillows and covers that belong to one bed, bed, just as they were so specifically mentioned in the will of the Earl of Arundel in 1592. This bed is now owned by the Marquis Peruzzi di Medici.

One type of bed, quite common to the Italian countryside and indigenous to Italian soil, was the bed spring built on a rectangular frame set on four plain legs, like the studio couch of today. This was set against a headboard fastened to the wall. The headboard was cut out in accordance with the Baroque lines of the Louis XV period or simple geometrical lines of the Louis XVI period, padded with wool and covered with silk or satin damask. To finish it off, a wood moulding was customarily used to frame this headboard, if a rich braid had not already been thought of by the local upholsterer.

ILLUSTRATED EXAMPLES

The photographs at the lower right corner of page 56 show a bed of the transitional period made entirely of Italian walnut. The frame and springs are concealed by the continuous touch-like crest that surrounds and is a part of the bed. These beds were originally designed to hold the changes of linen, extra pillows and covers that belong to one bed, just as they were specifically mentioned in the will of the Earl of Arundel in 1592. This bed is now owned by the Marquis Peruzzi di Medici.

The bed at the top of page 56 is a delightful example of Italian early 19th Century work, using the simple archaic motifs of the head and feet. The arch supported on columns is universal in Italian domestic architecture. You find it used for loggias, clerestories and the palace courtyards.

The posts of another bed in the villa of the Marquis Peruzzi di Medici, near Florence (also shown at the bottom of page 56) are of iron with brass finials supporting a canopy much smaller in its proportions than those of the previous century. All the furnishing in the bedroom are provincial Italian 18th Century from the Sheraton type commode and Empire mirror to Louis XVI armchair and caned-seat chairs. These combinations combine features of both the French and English cabinetmakers' designs.

The very simple Louis XVI bed shown on page 56 is of rustic origin and is painted a soft blue-gray. The scene on the headboard, although naïve in technique, is full of charming color depicting peasants at work. The draped swag and tiny garland, (Continued on page 88)

Like using a GOLD TOOTHPICK at the table,

SWEET COCKTAILS are no longer quite the thing

- The Nineties had its revolting little gadgets (you could buy a dandy, solid gold, for $25)—but prohibition had its sickly-sweet cocktails. By comparison, the toothpicks were a triumph of social finesse. Both offended the guests' sensibilities. But the cocktails did a complete job. They went deeper.

They're disappearing fast, thank goodness—those vicious liquid-heartburns. People are going back to civilized cocktails—Martinis, Manhattans—cocktails made of vermouth.

Why vermouth? Because it fills the true purpose of a cocktail: to stimulate the appetite. Doesn't dull it as sweet drinks do. It is tart—tangy. And delicious. Sends you to the table with an alert palate. Try it in a cocktail—if you like cocktails—or as an apéritif, straight. You'll want both kinds, Italy and Dry (Green Label). Then you'll realize why vermouth is considered one of the greatest of all drinks.

Of course we mean Martini & Rossi Vermouth which for generations has been the standard all over the world. Ask your favorite dealer for a bottle or two of each kind.

Note: There is a widespread impression that sweet vermouth is made only in Italy and dry vermouth only in France. This is not the case. We make an excellent dry vermouth called "Dry" as well as the famous "Italy" vermouth.

**MARTINI VERMOUTH AND ROSSI**

**OTHER WAYS TO DRINK VERMOUTH**

**MIXED VERMOUTH:**
Most people prefer straight vermouth to sherry as an apéritif. Most popular proportion: 1/2 "Italy," 1/4 "Dry." Serve in cocktail, sherry or miniature highball glass.

**VERMOUTH Cassis:**
One part Martini & Rossi "Dry" Vermouth, one-half part Creme de Cassis (black currant cordial), add seltzer as desired. Exceedingly popular in Paris. A grand, mild, long drink.

**"AMERICANA BIANCA"**
A drink widely used throughout Italy. Fill glass 1/2 full with "Italy" and "Dry" Vermouth—half and half. Add several drops of bitters and a slice of lemon peel. Add seltzer as desired. No ice.

*This advertisement is not intended to offer this product for sale or delivery to any state or community wherein the advertising, sale or use thereof is unlawful.*
QUAKER ORIGINATED
THE CORDU NET

and it has no equal in richness and quality

The Quaker Cordu is a heavy multi-cord net with the gracefully irregular charm of hand craftsmanship. Blends perfectly with the sturdy types of furnishings in living or sleeping rooms—Early American, English or Italian. The strong character of the Cordu Net eliminates the positive need of overdraperies, yet the patterns are simple enough to tone in with plain or figured materials. Beautifully made, pre-shrunk, this Quaker curtain will survive years of wear and laundering. At your favorite store in a variety of patterns in pairs and panels.

HAVE YOU A WINDOW PROBLEM?
SEND FOR THIS BOOK

The only book published that shows photographs of curtain problems found in typical American homes, and their solution. Sent postpaid upon receipt of ten cents, stamps or coin. Quaker Lace Co. Dept. A. 330 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

For the "something new" in curtains, ask for "Quaker."
THE FASHIONABLE WINDOW CURTAIN

FAMOUS DECORATORS TURN TO QUAKER NET CURTAINS

For example, Catherine Field Comly, Decorator, Philadelphia, Pa., selected Quaker Corda Net for this beautiful room in a Philadelphia suburban home.
Rose success begins in the soil and roots (continued from page 39)

No. 1 is largely exhausted, it is placed at the bottom where it is out of reach of the root system. With some good cow manure mixed into it, it will re- 

habilitate itself for future use.

Old layer No. 3 becomes new layer No. 2 because it is not quite prepared to be surface soil. In this middle position it will acquire some of the benefits of cultivation and subsequently will be ready to assume the top position when necessary arrives.

Old layer No. 2, having gone through the process explained in the previous paragraph, assumes the duties of topsoil with full vigor. Rose beds thus prepared must be let to settle at least eight or ten weeks before any planting can be done. During the settling time well rotted cow manure, in the ratio of one cubic yard to thirty square yards, is mixed into the new topsoil. Lime also is added in the ratio previously mentioned.

This procedure of transposing the layers should be repeated every twelve or fifteen years, which will prevent the soil from becoming tired of Roses.

As mentioned before, subsoil is necessary if Roses are to thrive. It quite often happens that we find only a thin layer of good earth on top, and sandy soil beneath. In that case we must make our subsoil by mixing in some good organic matter.

PLANTING PREPARATION

Planting should be undertaken in only two periods of the year: late fall and early spring. It is my belief that fall planting is best, anywhere. Roses reach a dormant stage in late fall, and all commercial nurseries are then digging the plants either for sale or for winter storage. The Roses not sold in Fall are dug, not because they must be stored over winter, but because very often it would be impossible to dig them in time for spring shipments. It is always advantageous for any plant to be set out as soon as possible after it has left the soil for purpose of transplanting.

While the branches are in a dormant state during the winter months, the root system is active at least to some degree. This activity prepares the plant for the first real sign of spring. It results in the formation of small side roots which are the actual feeders of the plant. When spring comes the roots of all planted Roses are ready to furnish nourishment as soon as the branches are ready for it.

However, if necessary, we can plant in early spring, as soon as we are fairly assured that the real winter frosts are past, and no later. Late spring planting is always rendered risky by the sap flowing through the plant. While modern science has made it possible to retain the dormant state in Roses for quite a long period in the spring, it is nature's will.

Root prunings must be field grown and balled—not grafted. As to age at purchasing time, it should be at least two years. I am stressing this point particularly since Rose plants which grow on their own roots and others which are grafted and have their origin in greenhouses are sometimes offered for sale. Both kinds will ultimately lead to disappointments and to the wrong belief that Roses cannot be grown successfully in this or that section of the country.

The Rose plant, while representing a unit, is really composed of two distinct parts: the root system, which is that of a wild Rose or a hybrid of such, and the branch system. Each of these two parts has a definite function. The root system is the source of supply, while the branch system must produce leaves and flowers.

For reasons never made clear, information has been given to the effect that the budding point—the knobby swelling at the upper end of the root neck—should be planted two or three inches below the ground surface. In my experience, following such advice means that at some time during its life one or two branches of the plant will die.

Dead wood must be eliminated, as an aid in prevention of diseases. Deep planting will not permit you to eliminate this dead wood completely; the best you can do will be to cut it off at the surface level, thereby inviting disease below the ground level.

In planting Roses of any kind never prune any of the roots except when one has been broken or bruised in shipment, calling for a clean cut just above the injury. Before actual planting prepare, in a good sized hole, a mud mixture just thick enough to cling to the roots without running. Take not more than six Rose plants at a time and dip the roots up to the budding in this mixture; then place them under some canvas or burlap to keep the mud from drying while you proceed with the planting.

This little extra precaution will keep the mud in condition to absorb soil moisture quickly and relay it to the roots. This is especially important in spring planting. On the other hand, if you let this mud dry before planting your Roses it will form a crust around the individual roots and check any quick flow of moisture. Always stir the mixture to keep it thick, and as soon as it starts to lose body add more earth and a little water.

SETTING THE PLANTS

Make certain that the hole is deep enough to permit the longest root to go straight down; never bend any root to accommodate it to the size of the hole. This may seem an unimportant item but it is vitally important and tends to carry the Rose plant a long way toward real success.

When the root system is well spread in the hole, the latter is half filled with fine earth. Then take hold of your plant at the budding and proceed to shake the root system in order to work the earth between the roots, subsequently filling in some more earth and giving two treads with your foot. This will pack the earth around the root system. This treading is done lightly, not with the pressure of a steam roller. If Roses are planted during heavy rain, refrain from treading, as under such circumstances it would compact the soil too much.

Roses planted in the fall are not pruned until spring, while those planted in the spring are pruned immediately. Fall set plants should be mulched with earth before real winter sets in.
Once a mill stream

A new dam below one already in existence made a splendid naturalistic lake from an old mill stream running through the estate of C. J. Voorhis at Long Ridge, Stamford, Conn. New dam is shown at the left.

Many years ago the vicinity of this placid pool was a scene of great activity. The stream which feeds the pool at that time furnished power for a grist mill located on one bank and a sawmill on opposite side.

To the left is a view of the old dam. Examination of this prior to the building of the other one disclosed in front of it part of a log dam, that had evidently been built in Colonial times, with some huge logs still intact.

STROLL THRU QUALITY LANE
AT THE KITTINGER EXHIBIT

Come in and browse! You’ll find a striking display of decorative art, with new stress on Georgian, Empire, Regency and Neo-Classical designs. Styled to the needs of modern living, there are over 700 Authentiques by Kittinger, whose reputation for quality is a tradition of 70 years standing.

Stroll down “Quality Lane” at the Kittinger Showrooms or in leading shops from Coast to Coast. These gems of furniture craftsmanship may be purchased as individual pieces or in small groups. If you want to brighten a corner, redecorate one room or an entire home . . . . or if you just want to look around . . . . please feel free to drop in at any time. Bring your dealer or decorator along if you wish, as sales are made only through legitimate retail outlets.

KITTINGER authentique
FURNITURE

Visit our Showrooms — Open every week day from 9 to 5.
New York: 265 Madison Ave.—Buffalo: 1893 Elmwood Ave.—Grand Rapids: Keeler Building
and at better decorators, furniture and department stores in over 500 cities.
Sunset tints in Evening Primroses

(continued from page 65)

Oe. elatae, a new species discovered in Arizona by Willard Clate, I have not grown, but it is reported a biennial, making a large rosette of leaves the first season and in the second throwing up a four-foot stalk flanked by lesser stalks and bearing large yellow flowers four inches across that open out flat. No doubt a desirable plant and one of which seed is to be had.

A group of good hardy perennial kinds for the borders comprises Oe. fruticosa (Kerria fruticosa) and its varieties major and youngii, and Oe. glauca (Kerria glauca) with its varieties Frazeri and Eldorado. These are anybody’s plants, hardy, spredy, gay in the border, but American botanists I have not grown. It is reported a biennial, making a large rosette of leaves the first season and in the second throwing up a four-foot stalk flanked by lesser stalks and bearing large yellow flowers four inches across that open out flat. No doubt a desirable plant and one of which seed is to be had.

Modern decorative requirements cannot be met with ANY Venetian Blind.

Precision in fit, perfection in color and workmanship and ease of operation are pre-requisites to a satisfactory installation. These are always assured when you insist on Wilson.

Now as in 1876 the name Wilson stands for the best Venetian Blind that money can buy.

Incidentally, Wilson Outside Awning or Louvre Blinds will materially increase the efficiency of any air conditioning equipment. They will also convert any exposed porch or room into a livable place.

For literature and prices see any leading Department Store or Interior Decorator—or write direct to THE J. G. WILSON CORP., 9 East 38 Street, New York City

EXACTLY True

For literature and prices see any leading Department Store or Interior Decorator—or write direct to THE J. G. WILSON CORP., 9 East 38 Street, New York City

To long... WE HAVE A TELECHRON, NOW!!

“You were noisy and uncertain from the start. And you made me miss my train today. You’re through, old-timer!”

“I have a Telechron now! It’s silent, accurate, electric. It never needs winding. It has a self-starting motor, sealed in oil, for smooth, long life. I can depend upon it.”

Telechron prices range reasonably from $4.90 to $197.50. The model illustrated is Colonial, priced at $197.50.

WARREN TELECHRON Co., Ashland, Mass.
Prelude to Pleasure

Those who instinctively appreciate the better things are quick to recognize the quality of DIXIE BELLE DRY GIN. Its gracious smoothness, exquisite bouquet, superb dryness have won immediate acceptance with super-critical tastes. DIXIE BELLE lends a note of authority to your cocktails and highballs. One taste and you know you have a really choice dry gin. Look for the "Distilled by Continental" seal. It is your guarantee of highest quality.

DIXIE BELLE
TRIPLE DISTILLED

A PRODUCT OF CONTINENTAL DISTILLING CORPORATION • PHILADELPHIA

This advertisement is not intended to offer alcoholic beverages for sale or delivery in any state wherein the sale or use thereof is unlawful.
Sunset tints in Evening Primroses

(continued from page 80)

close), a hardy perennial that was one of the first plants to teach me that roses, no matter how much of a good thing—for it is a plant of hungry ambition. But it is lovely. Somewhat shrubby and growing laxly erect to a height of about fourteen inches, it clothes itself in somewhat hairy leaves and a gossamer flatter of white blossoms about three inches across that are delicately fragrant at night and make the characteristic change to pink before twenty-four hours are out. It is a day-bloomer and never fails to evolve admiration from those who see it. A pink-flowered form offered as rosa or rubra is said to be more compact in habit. Give it a soil sandy in quality and full sun and you will satisfy all its needs.

Oc. tetrapeta (Hortensia tetrapeta) is a night-blooming biennial of great charm with white, thin-textured flowers opening punctually at sundown. I grow it in the rock garden where the self-seen freely but never attains the two-inches allowed it by authorities, nor is it fragrant.

Dr. Bailey gives as synonyms Oc. chilidii and Oc. serracinii, and says it is found wild in Arizona and Texas, as well as in South America. It blooms from midsummer until well into the autumn.

Tried for the first time this past season, and proving to be a most lovely thing, is the Desert Primrose, Oenothera tricolor (Oenothera tricolor). It is biennial or at best a short-lived perennial. Seeds started in a coldframe in December, 1932, flowered all through the summer and autumn of 1933. On a plain of the rock garden it proved rather an ungainly plant in habit but when the immense fragrant white flowers began their evening performance any lack in grace was forgiven it.

The flowers are of silken texture and filled at the heart with golden stamens. Dr. Ira Gabrielson says, “From the Dales of the mighty Columbia eastward, the sand dunes and cliffs alike are banked knee-deep in tangled masses of this fragrant Evening Primrose.” When I covered the garden late in the autumn some plants seemed to have disappeared, others were still showing points of growth. I do not yet know what the winter will do to them, but as it blossoms so readily from seed or the same season it may enjoy this exquisitely newer.

Lots of ways to cook chicken

(continued from page 72)

PERSIAN CHICKEN (For four)

1 lb. of Carolina rice

1 spring chicken, left whole

1 pint of oranges

1 oz. of sugar

1/2 lb. of salt

2 grams Spanish saffron

2 oz. almonds

1/2 lb. butter

If dinner is to be at eight-thirty, the rice will have to be put to soak at seven o’clock in the morning. First wash it three or four times, rubbing it thoroughly with the hands and changing the water each time. Next soak the rice in tepid water, letting the water stand three hours above the rice. Pour from the water on the rice and let it stand until six o’clock at night.

Into a two-gallon caldron pour six quarts of water and let boil. As soon as it boils pour out slowly and with care the water in which the rice has been soaking. Empty the rice into the caldron and dish it up ready for the table. Should the caldron is hot; if not add a few minutes until the skins fall off, and the meat becomes white, cut into four quarters perpendicularly.

Next remove the white part of the orange peel to such an extent that both sides of the peel are of the same color. Then cut the peel into long thin strips. These should be boiled in two pails of water to remove all bitterness. Then strain.

Mix the almonds with the orange peel and boil in a syrup of sugar for ten minutes. Strain and keep in a warm place until needed.

Begin boiling the chicken very slowly at 3:30 P. M. Bolt the meat and skin of salt and serve at once. This will make the bones and skin detach themselves from the flesh.

Warm the saffron to remove all dampness and pour it into a powdery meat in a mortar, after which dissolve it in 3 tablespoonsfuls of cold water.

In serving, one-half of the rice should be taken from the caldron and mixed in a bowl with the orange peel and almonds. Over this sprinkle three tablespoonsfuls of saffron water to color well; now pour over it about two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Next remove the remainder of the rice from the caldron and dish it up ready for the table. Place the chicken, from which the bones and skin have been removed, on top of the rice.

Topp the whole with the remainder of the rice which has been mixed with the almonds and orange peel and salt. Serve the dish at once, as the rice will have a delightfully and pleasantly flavored dish.
job and the result was a very grayish looking floor. Scrubbing it with muriatic acid only ate the cement and roughened it. A scraping machine that was called in did not clean the cement down nearly as the warm soft red that was wanted. So, five different shades of red and brown stain were mixed, and five men, each with a pail of stain, painted each brick, skipping around to avoid regularity and carefully avoiding the cement between the bricks. This done, each brick was shellacked separately with a soft brushing color into the cement. When this was dry, the whole floor was given a coat of shellack to hold the cement joints that had been eaten by the acid, then waxed and the result was perfect. The texture and appearance of the old brick had not been lost, and the floor was a warm, glowing color.

The furniture is an interesting collection of different periods. Old family pieces found in a grandmother's attic with a few added pieces bought here and there, among them a rare ten-legged pine bench that had been covered with layer upon layer of paint, which had to be removed, the wood bleached, stained, and waxed. The same thing had to be done to the small chest of drawers that was bought in New Orleans from a grandmother's attic. This had been eaten by the acid, then waxed and the result was perfect. The texture and appearance of the old brick had not been lost, and the floor was a warm, glowing color.

The prize possession of all is this corner cupboard by the fireplace, which has been in the family for so many years that no one knows where it came from. Many different kinds of wood are in its construction, put together with wooden pegs. Connoisseurs of antique furniture have been unable to determine its origin, and have decided, that, if it did not come from Europe originally, it was made in this country by a European cabinet-maker, using his odds and ends of wood to embellish, according to his own ideas, the main structure of walnut. Many hours of patient labor must have been consumed in its building, for its whole outside surface is almost completely covered with applications of the different woods—mahogany, cherry, maple, ash, in designs no two alike, that are carved in an almost unbelievable number of different patterns. The elaborate turned motifs in the upper corners, as well as some of the other designs, cause one to suspect a Scandinavian origin, but as yet no one has been able to identify it.

In direct contrast is the pine pewter cupboard standing near it. Plain, square, practical, its only embellishment the collection of early American glass, old plates, brown glaze pitchers, and pewter candlesticks on its shelves, it mutely depicts the sturdy, simple qualities of our American pioneers.

On its top stands another interesting Southern relic, a large jug, dug up on the General Hull Plantation in South Carolina, its origin also a mystery. Expert potteries, examining it, have been unable to determine its origin. Impressed on the top of the bowl, opposite the handle, is a design, apparently Aztec, but the Aztec and Spanish pottery had no glaze, and this jug has a lovely old glaze.

Back of the cabin a roughly-built pen with old hand-made brick, holds pink and white Cherokee Roses and purple Wisteria, and overlooks the river and "Marshes of Glynn." It was not built entirely across the side, as there will be a kitchen and bedroom wing added "if, as, and when." It will then be a delightful little guest house, catching the cool breezes from marsh and river, and giving an unobstructed view of the glorious Georgia sunsets.

A rather interesting little old place, after all, that houses many a jovial party of plantation guests, with its old extension table stretched out, covered with a red checked tablecloth, a buffet dinner served in wooden dishes and old pewter, its centerpiece an old caster flanked by milk, glass, celery holder, and spoon holder. With old plates and bone-handled cutlery, the guests serve themselves to an old-fashioned dinner of sausage (broiled in the fireplace), gits (no Southern table is complete without gits), peas, carrots, cabbage and tomato salad, all from the plantation fields, corn bread, and apple butter, and lemon pie for dessert. A steaming pot of coffee on the hearth, and "what will you have" from the bar.

Flowers for white gardens

**BULBS**

Snowdrop (Galanthus nivalis); Single Roman Hycacinths.

**LILIES**

Apple Blossom (Lilium candidum); Nigella; Red Madonna (Lilium blondii); White Madonna (Lilium candidum)

**HEIRLOOMS**

White Grape Hyacinth (Muscari botryoides alba)

**HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS**

Alpine Rockcress (Arabis alpina); White Creeping Phlox (Phlox subulata alba); Hardy Candytuft (Iberis sempervirens)

**ANNUALS**

White Iceberg Poppy (Papaver nudicoccum alba)

White Tufted Pansy (Viola cornuta alba)

(Continued on page 91)
The Lilac line-up

(Continued from page 29)

there is room for the small as well as the large. The newer varieties give many new colors but what of that? The old Lilac color is still charming. We want the new kinds, of course, and I am writing this article to urge that they be planted much more freely, but I beg of my readers in doing this not to drop out of their gardens a shrub as lovely as the common purple Lilac.

The common white Lilac is, however, a horse of a very different color. Don't waste your time planting what the old nurserymen used to call "Old Dar and beautiful white Lilac." It was old and it was a Lilac but today it cannot fairly be called either beautiful or white. The celtes is removed from the purrill green of the earliest kinds. In fact its only good quality is its rapid growth and this soon becomes a bad quality. It becomes very ugly and bears its flowers rather sparsely and at the top only. If you must have quick height in a garden why not plant Louis Poppulas and be done with it?

GOOD WHITES

We can part with the old white Lilac without any tears, for there are many varieties to take its place. Old collections featured Albuni giv'cle, Mme. Lagoyre and Fran Bertha Lamman. They are much better—in fact, they are first rate Lilacs—but why waste time or space with them when we have others like Mme. F. Morel, Princess Alexander or Reine Elizabeth can be had? These three are deservedly great favorites among Lilac growers. Plant them if you have room for five single white varieties. If you have not, leave them out also and plant the two that I consider the best of all, namely, Mont Blanc and Vestal. It has been reported that the great Leonce once said in public that he considered Mont Blanc his masterpiece. I very much doubt if a man as modest as he ever made any such remark in public or even in private. But I do know that he feels a very special pride in this variety, a pride that is justified by its record in the gardens of many countries in the eighteen years since he sent it into commerce.

There certainly are enough single varieties that are as good if not better than the doubles (for those who prefer them) will be dealt with later. Before going on to the other colors, may I suggest that in a collection many more plants of white are needed than of any other single color? White Lilacs give life to the blues, pinks, reds and purples. Plant them generously.

True shades of blue, pink, red or purple are not to be found in Lilacs at all, for all the flowers referred to as blue shades, for instance, Bleuatre, an old and poor variety, or for red and purple, "sure fire" varieties. They be­lieve to recommend any die) doub­k. However, prefer the doubles and certainly they are more spectacular and have the very important advantage of lasting rather longer and thus prolong­ing the season.

Among the double pure whites, Jeanne d'Arc and Misse Wilmutt are undoubtedly the best in general com­merce. In creamy white Mme. Perier and Mme. Lemoine are fine but are, I think, outclassed by the newer Edith Cavell. I still have a great fondness for Virginia, an old and poor white with pink in it and a flower unusually fragrant even in this uni­formly fragrant family.

BLUEISH DOUBLES

The bluest double variety I know is Emil Gerri, but many others are bluish and among these may be mentioned Olivier de Serres, Pres. Grey, Pres. Viger and Rene Jarry Dawes, the last name a great favor­ite of Mr. Havemeyer. In the common Lilac shades Henri Martin and Thunberg (the latter ex­tremely late) are fine, while in the pinkish side there is a wealth of vari­eties. To choose between Belle de Nancy, Mme. Buchner, Montaigne, Pres. Falleres, Leon Gambel and George Bellair one can tell you which you will like best, for personal taste is not a matter of rules or percentages, but any one of them will give satisfaction for only well­tasted kinds that are good growers are included. All the varieties mentioned are single and on the whole I prefer the singles to the doubles. Many people, however, prefer the doubles and certainly they are more spectacular and have the very important advantage of lasting rather longer and thus prolong­ing the season.

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BLUES

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Plants from the High Olympics

(Continued from page 41)

As my companion and I climbed the trail and broke out of the solid timber, great pinnacles and cliffs of granite towering above furnished the first real thrill. Every crack and crevice on the face of those frowning battlements was glowing with the pale azure blossoms of Campanula piperi, the greatest alpine flower of the High Olympics. The trail was quickly forgotten as we scrambled hastily about the chimneys, looking over the plants, examining the still, dark head of a good dwarfed form of Alpine Willowherb (Epilobium dorfii). It was found, and Douglasia ferruginea, abandoning its cliff-loving propensities, flung wide rosy carpets among the alpine Anemones (Anemone occidentalis). It was an unbelievable display to one grown accustomed to find only on the sheer cliff faces of the Shrubby Cinquefoil (Dasiphora fruticosa) of the Shrubby Cinquefoil, and Stachys. Here was found, as well as its boon companion Viola rupestris, whose soft grey foliage is so much like that of the European Mossy Saxifrage (Saxifraga glaberrima), at least in its early display.

ABOVE TIMBERLINE

As my companion and I climbed the trail and broke out of the solid timber, great pinnacles and cliffs of granite towering above furnished the first real thrill. Every crack and crevice on the face of those frowning battlements was glowing with the pale azure blossoms of Campanula piperi, the greatest alpine flower of the High Olympics. The trail was quickly forgotten as we scrambled hastily about the chimneys, looking over the plants, examining the still, dark head of a good dwarfed form of Alpine Willowherb (Epilobium dorfii). It was found, and Douglasia ferruginea, abandoning its cliff-loving propensities, flung wide rosy carpets among the alpine Anemones (Anemone occidentalis). It was an unbelievable display to one grown accustomed to find only on the sheer cliff faces of the Shrubby Cinquefoil (Dasiphora fruticosa) of the Shrubby Cinquefoil, and Stachys. Here was found, as well as its boon companion Viola rupestris, whose soft grey foliage is so much like that of the European Mossy Saxifrage (Saxifraga glaberrima), at least in its early display.

AMONG THE HIGH CRESTS

All of these things took place until all too little of our allotted span remained for the rugged crests still above us. Pushing onward, scrambling and panting, we were at last actually scaling the rocks to find new wonders on every side. The greatest and most perfect display was made by an old friend, the Shrubby Cinquefoil (Dasiphora fruticosa). Here in these austere heights it was a sprawling prostrate shrub of some six inches, sheathing the bases of the final pinnacles in great glowing golden carpets of perfect bloom. Never have I seen this old friend of a score of far-flung mountain ranges so magnificent in display and so perfectly in harmony with its setting. Scattered through it were many of the things we had climbed this peak to find, Campanula piperi still fresh on the rock faces with its pure white, while in the weathered crevices below, a dwarfed Campanula rotundifolia displayed solitary nodding bells of emerald green and white. Unfortunately this form loses much of the dwarveness when it is brought to the lowlands, though it does retain enough of the slate of bloom and charm of its color tone to make it a very superior garden strain.

(Continued on page 87)
GARDEN INDEX
51IS Madison Ave., New York.

$1 culture of 100 plantx, shrubs, etc.

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FRUIT TREES

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS. Leonard & Son, Bluffia, Ohio.

Willi Paul’s Scarlet. 1 to 1 ft, plants (not braii'beilp beautiful varieties as low as $1 a tree. Write for catalogue.


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Welsor Bark. 1 ft.

RARE BARK. Barl. Itobnik & Alkins, Bullierford, N. J.

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JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

HYBIRD HETEROCALLIS—Heteria David. After years of patience-taking selection we are offering this fine new variety. An 8 in. pink. K. Hedges, Bluffia, Ohio.

ROSES

ROSE GARDEN PLANTS—Cont.

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ROSE GARDEN PLANTS—Cont.
Great feasters of *Spiraea hender­sonii* occur in the neighborhood of the Olympics, outlined the crevices in giant boulders, the dark green foliage mass of palmately divided leaves furnishing an evergreen background for the innumera­ble little spires of palest sulphur. When we worked over the face of the cliffs we found every available crevice occupied by *Arenarias, Saxifragas,* or some of the numerous plants mentioned above. In addition *Pennestremon monti­ｓiaei,* dwarfed and stunned into almost Lichen-like flatness, became suddenly conspicuous with an abundance of bloom, while a Phacelia, tucked among the rocks, displayed spidery heads of deep violet in startling contrast to the duller hues of its lowland cousins. Most elusive and shy of them all, and therefore the last to reward our search, was one of the rare oddities of the Olympics, a true rock Violet. We searched some time before we found good blooming specimens in the rocky crevices. Here the resemblance ends and the last to reward our patience. *Viola aduita* is idi­diTii nddily. Surri-|ii ;:illy jldlii position jjossible to photograph.

"The cultivation of most of them is attended with no more difficulty than is present in all alpines. The Douglasia, *Pennestremon,* *Arenarias* and *Campanula* will thrive in any well-drained rock garden. The dwarf Willow, the Heathers, Drum­mond's Anemone and most of the others, must be placed in moraine and scree gardens. In some gardens I have seen the Heathers growing in ordinary bor­ders, but such a procedure cannot be recommended for the average gardener. Of *Viola fliei* I can say little. It may be easy, but I suspect it will be a somewhat capricious beauty. Campa­nula pyramidalis is growing in numerous gar­dens of the Pacific Northwest, but I have yet to see a really healthy, hearty specimen that compared with those growing in mountain fastnesses. It is somewhat averse to forming roots, and generally slow growing. Perhaps in time it will reward patient care, as many of the best rock garden subjects require a number of seasons to es­tablish themselves. *Spiraea hendersonii* seems about in the same class. It grows, but so far has attained nothing ap­parently in the haurian glory of those great rock-decorating feasters of the heights.

All of the others may be tried with the same degree of success if care­ful plants be secured for the start.

### The Lilac line-up

(continued from page 84)

The air and the rolling log banks to westward reminded us that the day was ending and camp was far, far below. Perhaps you may some day be for­tunate enough to visit the Heather parks and frowning pinnacles of Angeles. If so, I can only wish you the good fortune to see it at its perfect best. The chances are somewhat against it, for out of many seasons of hunting the plants that scale the heights, I can recall only once before finding so many of the alpine varieties in perfect display on the same day.

Of the plants mentioned above, many are already successfully cultivated and available to gardeners who wish to try them. The cultivation of most of them is attended with no more difficulty than is present in all alpines. The Douglasia, *Pennestremon,* *Arenarias* and *Campanula* will thrive in any well-drained rock garden. The dwarf Willow, the Heathers, Drum­mond's Anemone and most of the others, must be placed in moraine and scree gardens. In some gardens I have seen the Heathers growing in ordinary bor­ders, but such a procedure cannot be recommended for the average gardener. Of *Viola fliei* I can say little. It may be easy, but I suspect it will be a somewhat capricious beauty. Campa­nula pyramidalis is growing in numerous gar­dens of the Pacific Northwest, but I have yet to see a really healthy, hearty specimen that compared with those growing in mountain fastnesses. It is somewhat averse to forming roots, and generally slow growing. Perhaps in time it will reward patient care, as many of the best rock garden subjects require a number of seasons to es­tablish themselves. *Spiraea hendersonii* seems about in the same class. It grows, but so far has attained nothing ap­parently in the haurian glory of those great rock-decorating feasters of the heights.

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**Another OUTSTANDING Novelty**

Setting Sun is an improved large ruffled form of the popular Rose of Heaven Petunia. It is a single, fringed Petunia with a color of a pinkish glow that can be described only by compar­ing it to the beautiful shadings of a setting sun's reflections on massed white clouds. Whether alone against a green background or in masses with other flowers, it blends in perfect harmony in any garden. Like all Petunias it grows easily—may be started indoors in April for May transplanting or may be sown out of doors in late May.

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"Everything for the Garden" is the title of our 1934 catalogue. It is a beau­tifully illustrated book with 32 full-color plates and hundreds of illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results of Hen­derson's seeds. It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh crisp vegetables throughout the summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.

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It is not necessary to order Petunia to receive catalogue.

87
As Nature blends her trees and shrubs

(continued from page 37)

than the cedars. Varieties, misses a plane no matter how many of the latter one may have; and it is of real tree form. And the Althea, available in several shades, gives a welcome touch of color long after almost all the other shrubs and flowering trees have become merely masses of foliage. The Redbuds, Japanese Lilac and the Altheas may be placed at the back of the border.

The all too little known but charmingly attractive and distinctive Starry Magnolia and the graceful Tamarisks are all shrubs which assume tree-like form as they get older, or can easily be trained by you planting a main stem or two. The former, *Magnolia stellata*, is to my mind infinitely more beautiful than the coarse flowered varieties so generally grown; and its pure white, ribbon petaled, delightfully informal fragrant blooms are always among the first to greet returning Spring. The feathery foliaged Tamarisks make such a graceful mass throughout the summer, but especially so when covered with their myriads of minute, delicate, pale rose flowers—in early spring, midsummer, or late summer according to the variety. Indeed they are ideal for very sandy soil and for seacoast conditions. Why they should be grown so very much more is difficult to understand. Though the Starry Magnolia and the Tamarisks may be placed either at the front or the back of the border.

Of the many good trees suitable for planting—usually along the back of the border—as a pleasing contrast to and background for the ordinary shrub masses, we can take space here to mention but a handful.

Were I restricted to, say, four each of the deciduous and evergreen trees, with its white and slender, ribbon petaled, delightfully informal fragrant blooms are always among the first to greet returning Spring. The feathery foliaged Tamarisks make such a graceful mass throughout the summer, but especially so when covered with their myriads of minute, delicate, pale rose flowers—in early spring, midsummer, or late summer according to the variety. Indeed they are ideal for very sandy soil and for seacoast conditions. Why they should be grown so very much more is difficult to understand. Though the Starry Magnolia and the Tamarisks may be placed either at the front or the back of the border.

The Larches, both the European and the Japanese, are rapid growers, even in poor soil and sandy locations. The deciduous trees and the evergreens they possess an individuality all their own. They are usually among the most prized trees and shrubs, both male and female trees must be planted, the latter in the more important positions. Give Hollies acid soil, preferably quite sandy.

Even on the very commercial farms, some overhead shade is desirable. Usually at least a few tall trees may be grown, even if there is not room to space them singly among the shrubs, but which should not miss in your garden.

18th Century Italy went to bed in these

(continued from page 74)

however, is skilfully done, as the Italians, even the humblest, are always sure of geometric forms and the art of being shapely.

The last illustration is a fairly elaborate Empire single bed, made in walnut. It serves to point out the details in decoration that existed between the original French and the Italian copy. In the first place, the French bed undoubtedly would have been built of mahogany. The laurel wreathed staff, on the headboard, and the bow and quiver motif on the foot would most certainly have been executed in exquisite brass ormolu applied onto the wood with tiny screws. The Italians, being excellent wood carvers, preferred to incorporate this ornament by carving it in the frame of the bed and brushing it with gilt instead. The sphinx heads and feet were more often imported from Paris than not.
Even the man or woman who leaves everything about the car to the chauffeur knows that the heart of a motor car is its engine. Beneath the hood of every new Lincoln is a V-12 cylinder engine which develops 150 horsepower. Lincoln engineers declare it the finest they have yet designed. Its perfection results from extended research, long experience... The Lincoln is not an automobile which can be built hurriedly, or sold cheaply. But the Lincoln will serve you handsomely. This is a luxurious car, a safe car, a car that will leave you refreshed at the end of journeys longer than you are used to making. And it is a car easy to keep in condition, as many who own two, three or five Lincolns will attest... Faster acceleration. Improved braking mechanism. New clear-vision ventilation system. Two wheelbase lengths, in standard and custom-built body types. From $3200, at Detroit.
A refreshing innovation in yellow climbing roses ... a really hardy Golden Climber. Here is a true climber with rich gold blossoms of the Hybrid Tea type which hold their color. These blooms are usually produced singly on stems frequently twenty-four inches long. As a cut flower it has no equal. The above picture, made by direct color photography, shows the beauty of this exquisite new rose at one-half actual size. The pointed buds of rich gold are flecked with dashes of orange-scarlet. The full blown rose is semi-double ranging from four to five inches in diameter with a heavy tuft of Nankin yellow stamens. Petals are gracefully scalloped and curled. The China Tea fragrance of Golden Climber is a delicate refinement.

Golden Climber is a hardy, vigorous grower that establishes itself readily and is well able to withstand sub-zero temperatures.

It blooms through an exceptionally long period. The glossy foliage with brownish wood and red thorns is attractive even after the flowering season has passed. It is one of the most hand-some “vines” to cover a pergola, trellis, fence, porch, or garage wall. A generous planting in the picking garden will supply your house with an abundance of blooms of incomparable golden beauty and fragrance.

Golden Climber won the Gold Medal in 1933 awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for exceptional and outstanding blooms. Also the American Rose Society Medal for the best rose at their 1933 annual meeting. As the supply of Golden Climber is limited, we advise all rose lovers to place their orders early to avoid disappointment in the busy planting days of Springtime.

Other outstanding current introductions of Jackson & Perkins Company which are worthy of a place in your garden are the Hybrid Tea Roses, Countess Vandal, Amelia Earhart, Mary Hart, Souvenir, and the New Hardy Climber Blaze.

Order from your nurseryman or dealer. If he cannot supply you, write us for a list of the firms from whom Golden Climber and our other plant novelties may be secured.

Available also in the popular “Fertil-Potted” packaging.
Lilies that everyone can grow easily

(Continued from page 59)

rotted leaves on top of well-established beds do not reach the mould. This is left on all the year around, for it keeps the ground cool in summer and warm in winter.

After much experimentation, I have found it more practical to plant seeds in the fall than in the spring. Unless planting is done the first week in April, it soon becomes too hot for the seedlings which are apt to burn as they come through. Besides, the more work which can be done in the fall, the better, and it is always a comfort to know that one need not worry about getting the Lily bed ready when the Daffodils are pushing through the ground and there is so much cleaning up to do.

We plant our Lily seeds in coldframes, but if there were a sheltered garden where no one moved the labels they could just as well be planted out-of-doors. The rare ones, in small packets are planted in clay pots in the greenhouse, where they can be carefully watched over. The seeds are planted about one inch apart and covered with soil. If the soil is washed off by the rain and the seeds exposed to the weather, they do not germinate until the spring. As more is scattered over them. If the soil is washed off by the rain and the seeds exposed to the weather, they do not germinate until the spring. As more is scattered over them.

Within six to nine weeks, if planted in spring or indoors, the seedlings of all but a few species will be up. The exceptions form a little round ball in the greenhouse, where they can be carefully watched over. The seeds are planted about one inch apart and covered with soil. If the soil is washed off by the rain and the seeds exposed to the weather, they do not germinate until the spring. As more is scattered over them.

If planted late in the fall, the seeds do not germinate until the spring. As soon as the ground freezes, the seeds are buried with salt hay. In the spring, the young seedlings are shaded with shadetrees until they are well up. They are then transplanted to the coldframe until the end of the second summer, unless they have been planted too closely (in which case I take out the crowding ones and replant them elsewhere). The species which bloom the second summer are moved to their permanent home in the garden as soon as they die down after summer. Unusual exceptions form a little round ball in the greenhouse, where they can be carefully watched over. The seeds are planted about one inch apart and covered with soil. If the soil is washed off by the rain and the seeds exposed to the weather, they do not germinate until the spring. As more is scattered over them.

The most suitable companion plants are still undecided. One tries to find foliage and color which will harmonize best with the Lilies, but one must also find plants which besides fitting into the picture will thrive under the same conditions of soil and exposure and at the same time protect the Lily shoots coming up in the spring against late frosts. Annuals, although beautiful, are difficult because they must be set out in the spring and there is always a danger of digging into an unseen bulb at that time of the year. Biennials or perennials are therefore better. At the Lily Show in England last summer the whole color scheme was in shades from white through cream, to yellow, orange, red and deep purple. Purple leaved Plums and brown and golden leaved Japanese Maples were used with the Lilies and made a rich picture. But in our hot, dry summers we like a cool effect better than such a warm color scheme. We like the shiny green leaves of low evergreens, such as Azaleas, dwarf Rhododendrons and Andromedas. Yellow color is a good ground cover under Lilies, but a bit too low. Agerelias are lovely with Lilies and so are the low Thalictrums, both having featherly, delicate foliage. I have Regals planted with Lavender bushes, whose closely growing gray leaves and lavender blossoms are a foil to the white, gold and rose blossoms of the Lilies. In another part of the garden the Regals grow with purple Japanese Irys and make a handsome picture. A friend grows gray leaved Artemisia abrotanum extensively under Regals, a difficult horticultural stunt as they have to be bolded out in late spring.

Mow and Roll in One Operation

IT'S TIME TO ROLL THE LAWN when the frost leaves the ground . . . then follow with successive light rolling and mowing. This smooths out the surface, conserves the moisture and produces a fine velvety finish to the turf.

THE COLDWELL DEPENDABLE POWER LAWN MOWERS AND ROLLERS perform the two operations in one . . . Faster, finer work with less labor and expense.

It's time now to investigate the Coldwell . . . Several styles and sizes to choose from.

Let us arrange with nearest Coldwell distributor to demonstrate on your own lawn.

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER COMPANY, Newburgh, New York, U. S. A.
In Canada—Taylor-Forbes Co., Ltd., Galt.
Manufacturers of DEPENDABLE Lawn Mowers—HAND, HORSE, CAROLINE, ELECTRIC

Above: Coldwell "Five-Thirty" motor lawn mower and roller. Mows and rolls simultaneously 6 to 8 acres a day on one gallon of gasoline.

Hemerocallis, the New Giant Day Lilies from Dreer's 1934 Garden Book

This attractive offer is only one of many in the new Dreer's 1934 Garden Book. 216 pages. Write today for your free copy. It is the COMPLETE guide to successful gardening.

You will want to order now these eight remarkable varieties of the New Giant Hybrid Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lilies). Unusually large flowers, pure in color. The differences in the respective blooming periods (see below) result in a flowering season much longer than that of the older types.


Any of these New Giant Hybrids: 75 cents each. The set of 8 varieties, 1 each, $5.00. Send prepaid if you mention House & Garden.

Write for free copy of Dreer's 1934 Garden Book

HENRY A. DREER
224 Dreer Building
1306 Spring Garden Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Lilies that everyone can grow easily

(continued from page 89)
caloxanum, concolor or tenaxifolium. My own tenaxifoliums, hundreds of them, grow with "Pilgrim" Primulas and blue Aspindula actuosa. Henry's grows in front of pines with blue Aconites; superbus grows in front of Pines with the flowers of which are finished flowering by the time the tall orange Lilies open. Orange crocosum grow with Delphiniums and tall yellow Thermopsis. In a garden I once saw Tiger Lilies with tall Campanulas and pale yellow Hemerocallis. Lilies do not like to be crowded it with strong growing perennials.

There are ninety or more species and varieties of true Lilies, a great number of which are hardy and easy to raise from seeds. Surely, in time, at least a few will be found to beautify every garden whether large or small, expensive or simple in this broad land of ours. The easiest of all Lilies to grow and the one with seemingly the strongest constitution is the regale. It flowers from the last week in June until early in July. When planted in the shade it will flower later. Tigrinum is perhaps just as strong, and has naturalized itself freely in parts of the country.

Small Lilies easy to grow are: amabilis, caloxanum, concolor and concolor viridis, distichum, tenaxifolium and tenaxifolium Golden Gleam, all yellow and orange, delicate and pretty. Amabilis is the largest of them. Dwarf eleanora is another lily on a short stem but the flowers are large. They do well in tullp beds amongst viola or dwarf purple petunias.

AMERICAN SPECIES

Native American Lilies in the easy class are canadensis, superbus (very tall), Louisiana, pendulatum, rosalba and parviflora, this last with small flowers, and greyi which I consider a collector's Lily because of the very small flowers. There are also the smaller and large. All of these, too, are in the yellow to orange group. European and Asiatic Lilies in the same class are cormous, a very distinct orange (there is a new called cormous Coolthrust which is even handsomer) kamome, an old standby, which must be planted in partial shade and whose bulbs the mice never eat, and henryi, tall and orange, which should go in partial shade and flowers in August.

The American Lilies are for the most part easy to raise from seed. They come readily in with strong growing perennials.

Under the more difficult Lilies I will list some which the reader may have found easy. For example, in my garden candidum does not do well, and always acquires a boxtortis. This may be because my soil is a heavy clay and, no matter what operation is performed upon it, always maintains something of its cohesive character. Candidum does very well in the South and in California. Chalcedonicum is one which I regret exceedingly because of the plant's gorgeous red flowers. Japonicum, the lovely pink Lily, does very well for Mr. Craig at Weymouth, Mass., in his sandy soil, but not for me. Parryi, the peach-colored Lily from the West, with an exquisite scent, also leaves me without warning. Philadelphus does very well. I find the Lilies of the Yosemite group sometimes with me, but I find the white flowers too heavy for the slender stems. It comes very late, the last Lily to flower, and therefore has a value in the garden. Sargentiae seems to have a delicate constitution but has made a good parent for hybrids.

Giganteum is chamber among the funny Lilies, but if grown in woody soil the clearing of a wood and planted just below the surface of the ground, it will do well. Redolentia, a dainty pink Lily not hardy with me. Several Lilies new to gardens have lately been brought into cultivation. Among these are dactylorhiza and its variants, and words. These do beautifully in England but not so well here. Barler named dactylotheria the "marble martagon," as it is white with spots. It is a dainty plant and well worth trying. Carnosum is a lovely shade of lavender-pink with wine-purple spots and is fragrant. Distichum has orange flowers spotted with black and is another dainty plant. Medeoloides, with nodding apricot or scarlet flowers, and tuberose also, with orange spotted flowers, have germinated but not flowered yet. They seem to be hardly and ought to be added to a new interest to the garden.
with a moderate flush of fulvous coloring. Margaret Perry, which is much like a wild type of H. fulva and has a throat of yellowish-orange which extends out through the fulvous colored sepals and petals, making a charming pink bloom. Mrs. Perry has very properly named and briefly described about a dozen seedlings that have fulvous colors, including the clonal Dana. Byng, of Vanity, Emperor, Bucclcy, E. A. Bowles, Goldy Giuseppe, Gladys Perry, Sunlight, Shekinah and Perry's Pigny. In several of these the petals are narrow but in some the petals are broad and the flowers full. Some of these clonal are being propagated in America for the trade.

The writer has given special attention to the breeding of fulvous Daylilies and at the present time there has been a larger than a thousand seedlings which exhibit a wide range of fulvous coloring. Mrs. Perry has a pink and purplish maroon color with the form of a bold contrast which is somewhat new and outstanding type. Cinnabar has a third fulvous coloring that is H. aurantiaca and the flower is more spreading. Several seedlings have recently been named and will be propagated for general use. Of these, C. aurantiaca has flowers of a clear rose pink and is the first of this new type to be named. Another hybrid, Therion, has a color of pale yellow-orange outside of which the red color is dark red of a shade which approaches maroon gray. When the flowers first open and on days of reduced sunlight the color is almost light rose or purplish black. Lilies of this color the flowers Therion is a distinctly new type of Daylily.

A new species, H. multiflora, which has large number of flowers and blooms in autumn, has recently been obtained from China and is being grown at The New York Botanical Garden. It is a distinct species and belongs to the H. multiflora group. The New York Botanical Garden now has a special display collection of 16 of these hybrid plants, now available in the near future. A collection of twenty-five of the best Daylilies mentioned in this article, most of which are in the trade today, will agreeably surprise those gardeners who think of Daylilies in terms of the old familiar Leader Daylily and the fulvous Europa Daylily.

The New York Botanical Garden now has a special display collection of 16 of these Daylilies more than one hundred of the clonal varieties that have been named for the trade and several thousand seedlings developed by hybridization and selective breeding. Gardeners may visit this collection and make their own decisions as to the merits of the many varieties that are now to be had for culture or that will be available in the near future.
**Flash**

Duckham's Delphiniums refuse to go High Hat!

Although used extensively in the gardens of the largest and richest estates throughout the world, they have even greater value to the average home gardener than has any other perennial, because they are an improved, out-of-the-common strain. Their classical stature and carriage impart a rich tone and appearance wherever they grow. Complete cultural instructions with each order makes success assured. Large, 2-3 year root clumps $11 per doz; $85 per hundred. Catalog of these and other perennials on request. Duckham's, 2 Noe Avenue, Madison, N. J.

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**NEW and IMPROVED**

Easy to operate—a 12-year-old boy can keep up a beautiful lawn.

Sizes: 20", 27", 30", 60" gangs. May be had with Sickle-bar and Riding Sulky attachments.

[New illustrated catalog on request.]

**MILBRADT MANUFACTURING CO.**

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**Exciting!**

**New TREES and SHRUBS**

This isn't another catalog like our 32-page "Short Guide", 117 pictures, 66 in full color. From us you can buy the rarest and most exquisite things (grafted, most of them, and balled and burlapped—several times transplanted)... Here are some of them:

Six dwarf Pines and Spruces
Nine dwarf Junipers
Dwarf and Weeping Hemlocks
Flowering Crab (16 varieties)
New Elmsberries (cart-size)
Hardy new Hybrid Nut Trees

Exciting! New TREES and SHRUBS

And then, we have a complete assortment of small evergreen and deciduous shrubs for the nursery or for reforestation. Sizes from two inches up. Prices from one-half cent each up.

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE

Established 1887

50 Church Street, New York City

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**Three great flower shows**

This year, as always, Spring will witness the staging of great flower shows in various parts of the country. The popularity of these mammoth displays has increased even during the depression years—proof positive, perhaps, of the fundamental soundness of plant appeal.

On Monday, March 12th, two of the big eastern shows will open their doors in Philadelphia and Boston. Both of them will run through the balance of that week. The former exhibit, which is put on by the Philadelphia Flower Show Inc., associated with the Florists’ Club of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, will be in the Commercial Museum, on Thirty-fourth below Spruce Street. Some of its special features will be the exhibits of bulbs in flower on the opening day, cut Roses and Carnations on the 13th, and Sweet Peas on the 15th. The big feature displays occupying large areas will be open every day, of course.

At Boston they are planning the largest show since the great Centennial Exhibition of 1929. All the halls on both floors of Mechanics Building will be occupied. The stage at the end of Grand Hall will contain a re-creation of an old New England farmstead; at the opposite end a huge exhibit of Acerias will be set up. Two very large gardens framed by bulb borders will occupy the central portion of this hall. Under the balcony on one side of Grand Hall will be an avenue of Roses, and on the opposite side a series of 400 gardens in wide variety will undoubtedly add greatly to the interest and beauty of this section of the building. Exhibition Hall has been set aside for the (Continued on page 93)

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To John W. Prince, President of the Florists’ Club of Philadelphia, goes much credit for the Show’s success.
Three great flower shows

Garden Club exhibits, which this year will be on a large scale, featuring a series of gardens surrounding a fountain and pool.

Orchids, of course, will form an especially prominent part of the Boston Show, which is officially designated as the 63rd Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Out in Chicago, from April 7th to April 15th, the Eighth Annual Flower Show of the Garden Club of Illinois will be held in Navy Pier. This is the only major flower show in the country which is sponsored and financed by the women of the garden clubs themselves.

It is recognized as an educational and civic institution of importance in the Middle West and for this reason the large department stores of Chicago, seedsmen, architectural firms and growers of every kind of plant material gladly join in promoting the project.

At this show competitive exhibits will be staged by the garden clubs, together with the magnificent display of flowers and plants made by the Allied Florists and commercial growers, parks and private estates. Entries are expected from three-fourths of the 142 garden clubs which make up the Garden Club of Illinois.

Space lacks to present to the readers of House & Garden all the individual people who initiate and are responsible for the spectacular beauty of these important flower shows. The best we can do is print the photographs of a few of the leaders and regret that we cannot include more of them. It is impossible to overstate the importance of what these folk and their co-workers are doing in the furtherance of American horticultural progress.

Greatest Sensation in Flowers for 1934

NEW COLORS IN DOUBLE NASTURTIUMS
Burpee’s Double Hybrids

Giant, Double, Sweet-Scented Flowers of Gorgeous New Colors

All the lovely, soft, and best brilliant colors, and who knows, perhaps colors never before seen in Nasturtiums! As these new Double Nasturtiums are hybrids, there may be an occasional single or semi-double flower. The large DOUBLE flowers, especially those of a soft primrose color, are exquisitely sweet scented. Colors range from a pearly lemon shade to brilliant scarlet. The orange and scarlet flowers grow to a size never before seen in these colors. Produced on long stiff stems; excellent for cutting as well as for garden decoration. Delivery May 15th. Supply limited. Order promptly.

Packet (10 seeds) for $1.00; 5 packets for $2.75; 3 packets for $4.25; 10 packets for $8.00, postpaid.

FREE A large packet of Golden Gleam Double Nasturtium Free with every order for Double Hybrids. Burpee’s Garden Book FREE

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A GARDEN WALL

Erect a sturdy, inconspicuous fence, plant vines and flowers, and nature will build you a beautiful garden wall, affording both protection and privacy. Pittsburgh Fence, with uniformly heavy-gauge wires of zinc-covered rust-resisting copper-bearing steel, is the ideal fence garden foundation. Send for the free Fence Garden Book, full of helpful suggestions. Address Pittsburgh Steel Co., 734 Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Daylilies
By Dr. A. B. Stout

Daylilies are not only beautiful, but they also provide a wide range of colors and varieties. They are easy to grow, require minimal care, and are ideal for both novice and experienced gardeners. With their vibrant colors and striking blooms, daylilies can enhance any garden setting.

3 Great Roses for 1934 Gardens

Roses have always been a symbol of beauty and elegance. They come in a variety of colors, shapes, and sizes, making them a popular choice for gardens around the world. Roses are not only visually appealing but also fragrant, and they can be enjoyed throughout the year.

Colorado Blue Spruce

Blue spruce trees are a popular choice for gardeners due to their attractive texture, color, and effectiveness in providing privacy. Their blue-green needles create a striking contrast against more commonly used evergreens. The blue spruce is also a favorite among birds, providing them with a natural food source.

Water Lilies

Water lilies are a beautiful addition to any garden pond or lake. They add a touch of elegance and grace to water bodies while providing a habitat for various forms of aquatic life. The flowers are large and fragrant, making them a beautiful focal point in the garden.

Day Lilies
By Dr. A. B. Stout, New York: The Macmillan Co.

Daylilies

Daylilies are a popular choice for gardeners due to their ease of care and striking flowers. They come in a wide variety of colors, from pure white to deep reds and yellows, and can be planted in a variety of garden settings. Daylilies are also known for their stamina, as they can bloom for several weeks, making them a long-lasting addition to any garden.

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Day Lilies
By Dr. A. B. Stout, New York: The Macmillan Co.
as Adam did. We are as proud as Cain of the fruit of the ground.

To the scholarly gardener the chapter that is most interesting is perhaps the one entitled "Gardening of Olden Days", in its revival of the charms that appeal to one's various senses among the savoirs of old-fashioned herbs. There is almost no preaching, even in the discussion of garden troubles, though there is a glossing over of a gardener's difficulties.

F. B. M.

**House & Garden's bookshelf**

(continued from page 94)

of the book is that devoted to conditioning and handling dogs for and in the show ring. Each year sees more and more people becoming interested in the show ring and entering their dogs for competition. All that sheds true light on the show game is being welcomed. An ambitious volume, this, but exceedingly well carried out. It is recommended to those who want an informative dog book not done on the stereotyped pattern.

R. S. L.

**Flowers for white gardens**

(continued from page 91)


Here's how to save $2.40 on these two books. Each book $5.20—Special for both $8.

TWO BOOKS
THAT TELL ALL

They say a picture is worth a thousand words. If that is the case, these two books contain 900,000 words in pictures, and many other thousand words in type. They are genuinely helpful and a real guide to the perplexing problems of home decoration and garden planning.

House & Garden's Book of Color Schemes contains over two hundred color schemes and three hundred illustrations of halls, living rooms, dining rooms, bed chambers, sun rooms, roofs, garden rooms, kitchens, and baths. The color schemes are grouped in accordance with the decorative period of which each scheme is characteristic. It tells how to select a color scheme and gives unusual treatments for painted furniture and floors. There is a portfolio of crystal rooms and eight pages of unusual interiors printed in color. It is an authoritative guide, complete in every detail.

House & Garden's Book of Gardens contains six hundred illustrations. Gardens of all sorts and size selected from all parts of the country are shown with complete practical explanations of how their flowering is accomplished and maintained. This is the second Book of Gardens published by House & Garden and is even more complete and helpful than the first notable book.

These two books may be bought separately at $5.20 each. Both together are priced at $8.00. The pair furnish the most complete and inspiring aid for making the home beautiful both indoors and out.
TO A LADY OF QUALITY

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If an entirely new cosmos were designed for women, certainly the French would be called in as consultants... For the Gallic genius gives life a subtle, gallant turn... a flavor which delights the feminine soul.

There is something about France-Afloat that persuades woman to be her most charming and individual self. Here is a perfect blend of activity and relaxation. In the morning, you might rise very late, walk a little, read a little, or beguile your time on the sun-deck. The day slips away, punctuated perhaps by a visit to the beauty salon (French talent here)... or a tour of the miniature Parisian shops (a new perfume, a lovely scarf?).

The apéritif hour finds you in your smartest Vionnet, joining a brilliant company. Dinner is a rite... And as you face the tempting concoctions you reflect, happily, that Paris endorses curves. (A reducing diet is available, however... feather-light soufflés, inspired salads, and the like.) In the evening there's music or dancing or bridge... with pleasant, civilized people.

Throughout the trip, your merest whims are satisfied by an army of efficient attendants (English-speaking, of course). Your children, if any, have a special dining-room, nursery, and expert care. Then always, there is the sense of security afforded by the centuries-old tradition of Breton seamanship.

A French Line crossing is, we believe, one of woman's inalienable rights! Yet for all its tempered and gracious elegance, it costs no more. Your travel agent will help you plan a trip, without charge... French Line, 19 State Street, New York City.
I NEVER TIRE OF THE FLAVOR OF CAMELS

MRS. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Mrs. James Russell Lowell is essentially modern in her interests. She loves sports, plays tournament tennis and bridge enthusiastically. Her flair for interesting and individual clothes is equalled by her talent for decorating and her Park Avenue home, which she did herself, has great distinction. She spends her summers on Long Island with her two young children or in Europe, and divides her winters between Palm Beach and New York. She invariably smokes Camel cigarettes.

"THEY ARE SMOOTH AND MILD"

"The taste of Camel cigarettes is always delicious—smooth and mild without being flat or sweetish. And they never get on my nerves—which I consider important," says Mrs. Lowell. "Naturally, I have other brands in the house, too, in case anyone should want them, but I find most people agree with me in preferring Camels."

People do seem to prefer a cigarette that doesn’t make them nervous. That’s why steady smokers turn to Camels. Camel’s costlier tobaccos never get on your nerves no matter how many you smoke. They always give you a cool, mild smoke.

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