Let's have the old days BACK AGAIN

ONE can never tell when a great idea is going to come along. Very recently one popped up that certainly interested us—and ought to interest everybody.

"Why not," wrote Mrs. R.H. B., a young matron as pretty as she is practical, "revive the old ducking stool for people who have halitosis (bad breath) and refuse to do anything about it? It used to work beautifully on scolds and gossips."

The idea sounds sensible to us. For the past ten years we have spent several millions of dollars to acquaint people with the fact that they are likely to have halitosis (see data below) and therefore become nuisances to others. On statistics alone, every literate white person in the United States has seen our advertisements at least one hundred times.

Yet every day we run across people—people old enough to know better—whose breath makes us, and no doubt others, swoon. In view of our great effort, it is pretty discouraging.

That is why we welcome Mrs. R.H. B.'s practical if unorthodox suggestion. It is very possible that a humiliating and chilly immersion at the corner of Forty-second and Broadway, New York, or at State and Madison in Chicago would teach halitotics a needed lesson they would never get from reading the printed page or by the snubs of others. Before the icy water had reached their knees, they might be willing to agree that halitosis is indeed the fault unforgivable and resolve to correct it with Listerine.

The Sad Truth

The sad truth is that everybody has halitosis at some time or other without knowing it (that's the insidious thing about halitosis).

Its presence is usually due to the fermentation of tiny food particles in the mouth.

The quick, pleasant way to combat halitosis is to rinse the mouth with Listerine, the safe antiseptic and quick deodorant. It instantly halts fermentation, then overcomes the odors fermentation causes.

For your own sake and the sake of your friends, use Listerine systematically. It puts you on the fastidious and welcome side. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

LISTERINE checks halitosis (BAD BREATH)
In this historic year of 1934, the final choice of Sterling Silver for your table becomes a more exciting event than ever before! "For silver has become money!" Congress has passed the Silver Purchase Act and the President has nationalized the metal.

This law does not, of course, restrict you from owning or buying fine table silver. On the contrary, it gives you a very strong reason for buying Sterling as soon as possible. For the price of silver bullion has already gone up—is sure to go even higher.

But now—today!—the prices on beautiful International Sterling are still low. If you buy now you will buy thriftily!

And you will buy happily, too—be assured of that. You can select with confidence from the many dazzling patterns that International Sterling has created...sure of choosing "correct" silver, beautiful and precious for a lifetime.

Ask your jeweler to show you International Sterling designs in flatware and hollowware. Or write for booklet giving descriptions and prices of these patterns. If you'd like to have also our useful book, "Correct Table Setting," enclose 10¢ in your letter.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY
Sterling Silver Division
WALLINGFORD CONNECTICUT
America Designs

America Designs, an artistic triumph in the realm of home furnishings, is an unusual exhibit opening early in October in the stores mentioned below. America Designs presents five living rooms whose furniture and fabrics have been especially created for this Exhibit...from new designs by prominent decorator-designers of America. On pages 62 and 63 of this magazine, you will find the new fabrics illustrated.

The most exciting news about these beautiful rooms is the modest prices of the distinguished furnishings...for hitherto the creative genius of these decorators has been available only to people of wealth. Hobe Ervin has created a room of today...very smart, very livable. J. Morley Fletcher of Bell & Fletcher has designed a distinguished Chinese Chippendale room. Grace Hyman Hutchins presents a room in her well-known style of informal luxury. Paul Chalfin, dean of decorators, has designed a beautiful French room. Agnes Foster Wright is represented by a room of great charm in the Federal American manner. Adams and Prentice, architects, collaborated in designing the rooms.

The following manufacturers created these exclusive furnishings:

BARTMANN & BIXER, INC. . . . woven striped Celanese Ninon.
BRISTOL COMPANY, INC. . . . the furniture used in all rooms.
CELANISE CORPORATION OF AMERICA . . . Celanese glass-curtain and drapery fabrics.
HERTER-DALTON, INC. . . . hand printed linens.
LACKAWANNA LEATHER CO. . . . drapery and upholstery leathers.
MARTIN DYEING & FINISHING CO. . . . shrinking and dyeing of linens.
OEBBLE BROTHERS CO. . . . all drapery and upholstery trimmings.
PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING CO. . . . The Agnes Foster Wright glazed chints, linens and portieres.
STROHEIM & ROMANN . . . upholstery fabrics, damasks, tapestries, prints and novelty weaves.
RICHARD E. THIBAUT, INC. . . . all wallpapers.
WITCOMBE McGEECHIN & CO. . . . glazed chintzes in Fletcher and Hutchins rooms.

The America Designs Exhibit is being presented at these stores:

McCUTCHEON'S, New York • WM. TAYLOR SONS CO., Cleveland
QUESTION: One of my friends has a most attractive mirror-topped dining room table. I would like one, too, but do not want to "copy." Can you offer any suggestions? E.D.W.

ANSWER: A golden backing to the glass is an effective variation. It gives a pleasant, mellow softness as in contrast to the sharp reflection of silvered plate glass.

QUESTION: We are taking advantage of the Government's modernizing program, borrowing several hundred dollars and spending it on our house. The first thing we are planning to do is add an enclosed porch, which we have wanted for years. That part is settled, but I am quite concerned about what to do with my living room. It is so small. Can you give me any ideas? M.L.W.

ANSWER: Mirrors can change the entire appearance of a room and make it seem considerably larger than it really is. They brighten dark corners, reflect lights and throw back important colors. If you are having an architect do your enclosed porch, I would suggest that you discuss the question of mirrors with him. If not, a decorator will help you at very little cost, or any mirror shop or L.O.F. glass jobber will gladly send a competent man to study your problem. Remember that a large mirror over a fireplace, and often mirror panels along each side of it, are always effective and are very much in vogue in new homes of all types and sizes. (See illus.)

QUESTION: Is it necessary to go completely modern in design in order to have a Picture Window? Or can one be worked into a period home without upsetting, to any great extent, its basic fundamentals of design? M.McN.

ANSWER: (1) A Window Wall is a series of windows side by side with no, or practically no, solid wall area between them. A Window Wall is commonly used when a maximum of light and air are essential and wall space is not a major consideration. A Window Wall in the kitchen, for instance, is highly desirable. (See illustration.) A sleeping porch or bedroom is another splendid spot for Window Walls.

(2) A Corner Window is the modern manner of doing away with those dark, forbidding triangles of shadow that commonly occur in the corners of a room. It is merely the bringing together, at an outside corner, of the windows in either wall. The division between them is as narrow as is practical and the effect is that of one window with a right angle turn in its center. The corner thus becomes bright and cheery, an ideal spot for chair, desk or other furniture. (See illustration.)

Because the quality of glass is so important in realizing its almost infinite possibilities, it is always advisable to look for the Libbey-Owens-Ford label identifying the genuine products of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.
EVERYONE would like to have gas heat, but many people think it's expensive. Gas heat is not expensive with the G-E Gas Furnace because it is not merely a burner to be stuck into an old boiler. It is a complete, coordinated unit and therefore gives you more heat from less gas.

That is one reason why the G-E Gas Furnace is economical. The boiler sections are so designed that heat is literally scrubbed out of the flames and hot gases. The larger models are equipped with a waste-heat saver that cuts off the flow of cool outside air into the firebox the minute the burners shut down. This saves accumulated heat, and alone cuts fuel bills about 10%.

The furnace is economical to install and maintain. Service costs are either very low, or there are none at all. In design, it is beautiful enough to grace any basement, rumpus room or play room.

G-E trained air conditioning experts in your locality will be glad to tell you, without the slightest obligation, just what the G-E Gas Furnace with or without Air Conditioning will cost you to buy and to operate.

You can have year round conditioning—i.e., warmth in winter and cooling in summer, or winter conditioning only. And you can condition part of your home, or all of it, just as you wish. If you prefer, you can obtain automatic heating alone immediately, and add the conditioning at a later time.

**Advantages of G-E GAS FURNACE**

Boiler, burners and all controls coordinated in design for greater efficiency and economy—all built and backed by G-E.

Automatic day and night control of temperature during heating season. Merely set the thermal control once, and then forget it.

Safety controls operated by gas, insuring positive operation, even in case of electric current failure.

Automatic secondary air control to conserve heat, reduce fuel consumption.

All mechanism and controls, enclosed in beautiful lacquered jacket, are tamper-proof, yet easily accessible.

---

G-E Gas Furnace
AIR CONDITIONING
In Winter: Supplies house with warmed, cleaned, humidified and gently circulated air.
In Summer: Supplies house with cleaned, gently circulated air and can be arranged to draw air from the cooler basement, or outdoors—or to mechanically cool and dehumidify by addition of refrigerating equipment.

---

**NOT a “gas burner”**

Don't confuse the G-E Gas Furnace with the conventional gas burner that goes into the ashpit of an old boiler. That type of heating is like putting a gasoline engine into an old buggy and expecting to get modern automobile performance and economy.

---

**CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!**

AIR CONDITIONING DEPT. (Div. H.G.-10)
General Electric Company
570 Lexington Ave., New York

I want to know the cost of installing and using in my home the (check) ... G-E Gas Furnace ... G-E Gas Furnace Air Conditioning.

Name: ..........................................................
Street and No. ..................................................
City and State: ..............................................
**BRASS TOWN GIFTS**

**from TUTTMAN'S**

**FIRESET**

This beautiful solid brass Fireset is 28" high—a faithful Colonial copy—consists of shovel, poker, tong, and stand.

**$800**

**ANDIRONS**

of solid brass 17 1/2" tall with curved shanks.

**$750**

Express collect
Catalogue on request
Mail orders filled

103 ALLEN ST., NEW YORK

---

**PRACTICAL FLOWER CONTAINER**

A squatvry bulb bowl in the modern French manner with two large vases—one quite frankly modern and the oval vase a pleasing Classical form. Obtainable in Dawn Blue, Riviera Blue, Bronze Black, Green, Royal Red, Fire Red, Yellow and Antique White.

**No.** | **Size** | **Price**
---|---|---
Fower Bowl | 17" | 42.00
Fairfield Vase | 17" | 31.00
Ring Vase | 14" | 2.25
Prices include purple and dwarf petunia root.

*The clear ring of the fine china*

**ABINGDON POTTERY**

**ABINGDON ILLINOIS**

---

**The "MANHATTAN" SALAD SERVICE**

in Choice Crystal and Chromium

The chilled green of salad is twice as tempting seen through the exquisite clarity of this heavy crystal bowl. Crystal and chromium serve- ers. The set complete, $12.00. Postage prepaid.

**DECORATIVE GALLERIES**

NEIMAN-MARCUS CO., Dallas, Texas

---

**Trousseau**

The dream of every bride—to have a lovely Linen and Lingerie Trousseau from Maison de Linge—may be realized at surprisingly moderate cost. Complete monogrammed Linen Trousseau, $90. Complete Lingerie and Negligee Trou- seu, $90.

Write for Linen and Lingerie Troussau Booklet G

**MAISON DE LINGE**

84 Madison Avenue New York White Plains, N. Y.

---

**Shopping**

Where the bee sips there sip you and I—apologies to Willie S.—now that our drinking glasses have discovered the beauty secrets of our flower friends. A chorus of morning-glories standing on their heads must have modelled for the liquor set above—the base of each glass being a tiny blossom, upside-down. A glowing amber color, the glass is petal-thin. The decanter has a solid glass stopper and is priced at $10. The glasses, which are sold in sets of twelve, are $2.25 each. This is a Lohmeyer design that was made especially for James Pendleton, 16 East 48 Street, New York

Pottery, this fall, is apt to be quite two-faced. Externally, as in the two examples above, it may be an innocent cream color—inside, a dark and bunched red. The result is rather startling and decidedly attractive, and with the rugged quality and design of the pottery, especially seasonable. The small vase at the left above measures 5 1/2 inches tall and costs $4.50. The larger, nicely ridged number is 8 inches tall, $12.50. Carbone, Inc., 342 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Most new tables are like chrysanthemums—they come out in the fall. Of course you can't wear them to football games but who wants to anyway? The design above could be used in a modern, Empire, or Biedermeier setting. The top is heavy plate glass in a wooden frame 26 inches in diameter. Mahogany, walnut or old white finish. $15. Chromium lamp, $25. Cream pigskin shade decorated in white, $10. Mayhew Shop, 60 Madison Ave., New York.
The audizons above adapt themselves pleasantly to innumerable decorative situations, because of their simple classic design. The abbreviated, column base is black iron. The urn finial is polished brass. Height, overall, 9 inches; $20 a pair. The same model, 12 inches tall, is $25; 16 inches, $30. These can also be had enamelled white instead of black, or made entirely of brass, for an additional $5 on each price. Edwin Jackson, 15 East 60 Street, New York.

FAMILIES of tables are not so large as they used to be. Instead of there being six or more relations in graduated sizes of which at least two or three are not much good for anything except to fall over—there are in the group above three tables. Two of them are twins that could be used as end tables beside low modern chairs or a sofa; the third, as a coffee table. Dull walnut finish, $22. In colors to order, $25. Olivet Falls, 571 Madison Avenue, New York.

You don't have to look into the stars to see that a great many men are coming into the life of the tray-top table above. It's written in the practical design and the sturdiness of the tray—in the way it sits neatly and firmly on the smart little mahogany Chimpende table. Open on one side, it is finished on the other three in bright red leather studded with brass nails and equipped with large, brass handles. A copper lining is removable, $32. Or the table may be had finished in white crackle with a white leather and chromium-lined tray, at $34. Malodain Maplesden, 825 Lexington Avenue, New York.

By the light of the moon is a good line for a song and possesses romantic possibilities I confess—but it's a rather uncertain guide homewards or to the garage door. Electric light is more practical, especially in a sturdy lantern like that above. This is a modern adaptation of the old pine-knot burning lanterns of the early New Englanders and is, naturally, perfect with the type of architecture they originated. Copy is made of copper-bearing tin finished to simulate black iron. A glass chimney protects light. Height, 17 inches. $12. William A. Bode, Norwalk, Conn.

One of recently finished series of bedrooms now on display showing the latest styles and color trends . . . Bed shown $76.00 Other beds in modern and formal designs $20 to $200

EN CASSEROLE

Onion Soup

simmered and served in these little pots, with crusty toast and grated Parmesan cheese, is the epiphany delight of the connoisseur. It creates the atmosphere for a happy meal. Fireproof glazed in and outside. cream colored top with soft pink brown ring around the base. Sold in set of six. 9 oz. capacity $3.00 for six 12 oz. $6.00 plus postage. This pattern is made in France, strictly niceties and easily cleaned. Ask for our Booklet. Prompt attention given to mail orders. BAZAR FRANÇAIS CHARLES R. FUEGGER, Inc. 666 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CHERRY PEPPER and SALT SHAKERS

- Adjoints to smart table setting. Made in U. S. A. of colored catalin with white metal leaves. Postage prepaid $1.00 pair. Obtainable in jade, cherry red, canary and ivory. Send for booklet G 10

WM. LANGBEIN & BROS. Cutlery and Giftwares since 1878 48 Duane St. N. Y. C. 161 Washington St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

O NLY a fireplace can make a room homelike. We have many types of marble mantels which can be used as attractive artificial fireplaces, and later easily transferred for permanent installation when the owner moves. WM. H. JACKSON COMPANY EST. 1827 16 EAST 520 ST., NEW YORK CITY

MANIERS - FIREPLACE ACCESSORIES ANDRONS - GARDEN FURNITURE


**Antique Oriental Rugs**

Four months from now people of taste have satisfied their oriental rug craving by purchasing their real gems from this collection.

*My Descriptive List Sent Upon Request*

Then try an assortment and make your selection in your own home. If you are not satisfied with your choice — that is, if it does not interest you in the way you intended — shipments prepaid.

Shipment Prepaid

THE LAWTON RUG STUDIO
SKANEATELES, N. Y.

**JARS**—shapely and colorful. Have a fascinating, innocent. Send 10c in stamps for a brochure of Bud Bells, Sun Dials, Vases, Benches, etc.

CALLOWAY POTTERY
218 Walnut Street, Phila.

**2 Organs will be sold at 50% normal value**

Resident Pipe Organs with reproducing players; almost new. Nov. 1, 6 cents per an. Instructions and delivery after November 1, 50c. New Organ Organization. Geo. Kilgen & Son, 616 Union Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

**KINTZGARDENS**

NEW WAY TO GROW WILD PLANTS, FLOWERS, HERBS, EVERGREENS, BULBS. PICTURES AND YOUR OWN GARDEN. Write for prospective.

G. KINTZGARDEN
GUILFORD, CONN.

**Beauty by Schedule**

Beauty may be a gift from the gods... but the upkeep is your own business. And you’ve got to be good at it! A regular schedule... simple, but definite and comprehensive... that’s what you must have these days to keep your beauty ever bright. That’s what you’ll find in Vogue’s Book of Beauty.

Foundation work for your hair, and skin, and figure... so necessary but so often neglected. Last touches of make-up, perfume, coiffure... so fascinating but so difficult to do correctly. It’s all in...

**VOGUE’S BOOK OF BEAUTY $1**

25 chapters... 50 illustrations... written by experts.

We’ll send it postpaid if you’ll send your dollar to VOGUE, Graybar Building, New York City

**Shopping Around**

If you’ve been playing with the cards at the right time when you lost that rubber last night, you could have relieved your nerves by rolling the rubber back into your hand. But if you know your stuff, or if you haven’t been taking the right course... so necessary but so often neglected. Last touches of make-up, perfume, coiffure... so fascinating but so difficult to do correctly. It’s all in...

**VOGUE’S BOOK OF BEAUTY $1**

25 chapters... 50 illustrations... written by experts.

We’ll send it postpaid if you’ll send your dollar to VOGUE, Graybar Building, New York City

**LUMPS** are going to be just as bad form in ice-cream from now on, as they are in mashed potatoes. That “chopped ice” effect is no longer characteristic of refrigerator-made ice cream since the electric freezer at the left has joined the kitchen staff. That simple, skeleton-like frame does all the work, inside. The entire apparatus will fit into the ice compartment of all standard refrigerators, and a special wire slips under the closed door to an outlet in the kitchen. The electric AC motor stops when work is done. $11.95. Lewis & Conger, 6th Ave., at 45th, New York

**HAZARDS TO AVOID**

Have you ever stopped to think that dolls have been growing up all over the country for years without any education? Everyone knows that literacy leads to all sorts of social evils—assuming a crime wave should break out in the Land of Make-believe. But now Dolly has a school to go to—real desks and blackboards to do sums on, a teacher who rings a bell when school opens and a class of pupils. This miniature, wooden schoolhouse, illustrated at the left, measures approximately 18 by 18 inches of nearly flat space. Teachers pursuing an economy program, and mothers of small children, should not be without it. $1.25. Lewis & Conger, 6th Ave., at 45th, New York

**Now the lingerie, hosiery and hose float in the air on their own special trampere and, I might add, with an amazing amount of dexterity. The window**

**HAIR**

It’s all in...

**VOGUE’S BOOK OF BEAUTY $1**

25 chapters... 50 illustrations... written by experts.

We’ll send it postpaid if you’ll send your dollar to VOGUE, Graybar Building, New York City
Mrs. Henry Field
OF CHICAGO

Before her marriage to the grand-nephew of Marshall Field, the founder of the family, Mrs. Henry Field went to school in Washington, in Switzerland, and in England. In the variety of her active interests she is typical of the modern American woman—she collects French and American contemporary paintings, she writes, she plays, she is keenly interested in the theatre, and she prefers traveling by air. She loves animals and her charming home in Chicago houses, amicably, blue parakeets and white Java sparrows, a white Persian cat, and the toy terrier, Xantippe. She loves to dance, goes constantly to balls and parties, and always smokes Camel cigarettes.

"The main reason I like Camels so much better than other cigarettes is because they taste better," Mrs. Field says with convincing simplicity. "They have a marvelous flavor. I can smoke as many as I want because they are mild and don’t make my nerves jumpy. I find, when I am tired, that smoking a Camel renews my energy, gives me a ‘lift.’"

Camel smokers have noticed for a long time that they do get an increase in their flow of energy from Camels. This release of your latent energy is produced by Camels in a wholly safe and natural way. So, whenever you feel tired—smoke a mild, fragrant Camel. It’s a pleasure that actually helps you to be always your animated and attractive self.

Camels are Milder

Camels are made from finer, more expensive tobaccos—Turkish and Domestic—than any other popular brand.
“Handsome is as handsome does” is a made-to-order description of Seamloc carpet. It is beautiful... beautiful as the finest, lush-pile broadloom. And it does so much more! For Seamloc has a seemingly miraculous backing, a firm coating that holds every wool tuft secure, to insure its wear; that lets you wash it on the floor, for no water seeps through to rot the warp or stain the wood; that banishes sewing, binding and ravelling. Yet, in any of its eight grades, Seamloc's cost is par with unbacked carpets! It is a perfect wall-to-wall covering; but any design can be inlaid in either carpet or rug. If you move, pick up Seamloc and take it along... pieces can readily be added or subtracted. In fact, this new carpet has so many advantages that it takes a small book to tell them... we have the book! Would you like a copy? Read margin below.


CHASE SEAMLOC CARPET
A Goodall-Sanford Product

L. C. Chase & Company, Inc., 295 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Please send me your illustrated booklet fully describing Seamloc carpet, and telling me where I can obtain it. My name and address are written below.
Why are the most luxurious motor-cars in the world upholstered in mohair? For this very substantial reason: Mohair is the strongest fibre in the world for weaving fabrics. And for this same reason, the Goodall mills have been performing plastic surgery on the face of this fine old fabric. They have given it hundreds of fascinating new textures; colored it exquisitely and harmoniously; imprinted it in patterns of classic beauty; lifted it so far out of the usual run of decoratives that it is having a permanent wave of popularity in homes where nice things prevail. These new mohairs are color-fast, dust and wrinkle-resisting, and more nearly everlasting than any other woven materials you can use. Ask your decorator! And wouldn’t you like some new ideas in the use of mohairs? See below.

KEY TO PICTURES: On the chair, Chase printed mohair serge. Beneath it, three mohair velvets, ribbed, tufted and plain. At the bottom, mohair frieze in rope and tassel print. At the window, Chase mohair sheer casement curtains, beneath mohair serge over-drapery. Below, four of the fifteen new colors in Chase mohair serge weave.

Goodall-Sanford Industries
CHASE VELMO UPHOLSTORIES
CHASE MOHAIR DRAPERIES
CHASE SERMLOC CARPETES

L. C. Chase & Company, Inc., 295 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Please send me the booklets I have checked below.

My name and address are written in the margin below.

- MEET MR. MOHAIR, (the story of the precious Angora fleece)
- WHAT’S ON YOUR FURNITURE, (about Velmo upholstery)
- IN THE CAUSE OF BETTER CASEMENTS, (with a sample of sheer mohair)
"How to Prolong a Summer's Day" by House & Garden and ORINOCCA

It's simple! The gay outdoors can be recaptured during Fall and Winter days, economically and permanently, in a "morning" room such as this, designed by House & Garden and executed in Orinoka drapery and upholstery fabrics. From the color-page illustrating this interior in the editorial section you can see how the vitality of color in Orinoka's materials gives life to this charming, informal sitting-room. In a distinguished group of stores throughout the country this room is actually reproduced in Orinoka's quality fabrics. They are just what you will want to "prolong a summer's day," for Orinoka sun and tub-fast draperies are supported by this definite guarantee: "These goods are guaranteed absolutely fadeless. If the color changes from exposure to the sun, or from washing, the merchant is hereby authorized to replace them with new goods, or to refund the purchase price." • Orinoka has innumerable other designs, for both period and modern interiors, at most reasonable prices. Write for our booklet, which gives authentic information on decoration. . . . The Orinoka Mills, 133 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ORINOKA SUNFAST DRAPERIES COLORS GUARANTEED SUN AND TUB FAST
Columbia Venetian Blinds at your windows will do for your rooms what grooming and poise do for people—endow them with pleasant and memorable personalities.

For the minute you hang Columbia Blinds at your windows, those windows take on new charm and dignity and usefulness. **No improvement you could make will add so much character to your home—at so little cost.**

When you get your Venetian Blinds, just be sure to get Columbia Blinds, the finest you can buy.

Columbia Blinds are sold only by Authorized Dealers—each especially qualified to serve you well. There is at least one of these near you, who will gladly give you estimates or any other information. May we send you his name and our "Book of Blinds"? Just mail the coupon below.

**Columbia VENETIAN BLINDS**

the kind you'll always be glad you bought

(by the makers of Columbia Window Shades)

FREE—COLUMBIA'S "BOOK OF BLINDS"—FREE

The Columbia Mills, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please send me your booklet of over 20 Columbia Blind photos, including several from World's Fair windows. And the name of my nearest dealer. G.O.

NAME

ADDRESS

---

**Imperial Tables**

**first Choice for Smartness**

No better proof can be found that Imperial Tables are first choice with decorative authorities, than is given in this issue of House & Garden. For instance, on page 57, the coffee table shown above is featured in the charming living room created especially for the readers of this magazine. And not only House & Garden, but Good Housekeeping, House Beautiful, Delineator, and other noted authorities demonstrate their enthusiastic endorsement of these fine creations, by selecting Imperial Tables for many of their model interiors.

Imperial Tables appeal irresistibly to all who appreciate beautiful furniture. Superb style, finest woods and finishes, expert craftsmanship, characterize every Imperial creation. There are appropriate Imperials for every room in every home, where highest quality, decorative beauty, and complete convenience, are essential.

In buying tables, look always for the famous Imperial Green Shield trademark, your assurance of lasting satisfaction.
Leading Stores Everywhere Will Feature Quaker Curtains During Quaker Homecraft Week, October 1-6. Be sure to see them.

There is no other single item of home furnishings costing so little, lasting so long, that is able to make such a complete and gratifying change in any room as Quaker Net Curtains—the style curtains.

SOLVE YOUR WINDOW PROBLEMS WITH THIS BOOK

Nearly 50,000 copies of this book have been used by women to help them make their windows more attractive. Used by schools in teaching correct window decoration.

The only book of its kind—shows, with photographs, window curtaining problems as found in typical American homes, and their solutions. Send 10c, stamps or coin, for a copy.

QUAKER CURTAINS

Gossamer sheerness
or the beauty of hand craftsmanship.
Which do you prefer?
As you pause on the threshold of this inviting room, you are conscious of a pleasing spirit of cheerfulness. The "Flamingo" dining group, the serving table of which is shown below and the sideboard above, successfully conveys this feeling of friendliness without sacrificing any of the stately charm associated with authentic Chinese Chippendale.

This group is ideally suited for the American home of today. Yet its fidelity of design and its thoroughness of construction promise generations of continuing service. Be sure to see it displayed in the nearest of the following stores. It is moderately priced to conform to today's incomes.

OMAHA, Neb.  J. L. Brandeis & Sons
ATLANTA, Ga.  Davisson-Fuzin Company
HARTFORD, Conn.  G. Fox & Co.
PORTLAND, Ore.  Meier & Frank Company
BOSTON, Mass.  Paine Furniture Company
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  John Wanamaker, Inc.
NEW YORK, N.Y.  John Wanamaker, Inc.

This charming floral design shows a grove laden with Bougainvillias overshadowing a banner in Italy.

If you Decorate for Others or for Yourself

Entering on their 49th year, Strahan Wallpapers are America's standard in design and workmanship. At every dealer's, true connoisseurs ask to see them first, thus saving time and trouble.

If you decorate professionally, or if you are doing over your own rooms, Strahan Wallpapers give you a wide range of choice among the best designs of the leading European and American artists. Yet, relatively, they cost no more—Strahan prices are comfortably low.

THOMAS STRAHAN
Company

ESTABLISHED 1886

Factory:

Chelsea, Mass.

New York Showroom:

417 Fifth Avenue

Chicago Showroom:

6 North Michigan Blvd.
Translation from the Japanese - 18th CENTURY STENCIL DESIGNS RENEW THEIR CHARM IN CELANESE Ninon

Tuned to the newly important "far eastern" note in decoration, these authentic Japanese designs in Celanese Ninon Faconne add grace and delicacy to both modern and traditional backgrounds. Printed in monotone on a softly lustrous, translucent sheer, their fragile traceries add character to the window scheme, whether used as a glass curtain weave, or in settings that dispense with overdraperies in favor of sunlight and view. And the serviceable qualities of Celanese Ninons recommend them to smart decoration, as they are pure dye, and may safely be dry cleaned or washed.

Celanese TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. DECORATIVE FABRICS

Celanese yarns, fabrics and articles are made of synthetic products manufactured exclusively by the Celanese Corporation of America, 150 Madison Avenue, New York City
LOOK HIM FULL IN THE EYE, And Ask The Salesman This Question

Is This Genuine Ozite Rug Cushion or just another imitation?

Tell the salesman you won't experiment with imitations—that you want Genuine Ozite with its 39,000,000 square yards in use and its guarantee of satisfaction—not an imitation that for all you know may be made of poor quality hair, or even just dyed to look like hair.

The appearance of Genuine Ozite has often been imitated—not its exclusive features. Genuine Ozite is the only cushion that is ozonized—an electrical purifying process that removes all trace of musty odor that often makes ordinary rug pads offensive in damp weather. Genuine Ozite is permanently mothproofed by an exclusive process that kills moth larvae. Genuine Ozite has the exclusive adhesive center construction that prevents lumps. Genuine Ozite enriches your rugs—makes them last twice as long—so make sure that you get Genuine Ozite by looking for the name Ozite impressed on every square yard.

Three weights of Genuine Ozite bring it within range of every purse—Gold Tape Ozite (4 oz. to the sq. yd.); Silver Tape Ozite (36 oz.); Orange Tape Ozite (52 oz.).

HOUSE & GARDEN CHOOSES “CONSOLIDATED” TRIMMINGS FOR THE NEW MODEL ROOMS

“Consolidated” Trimmings have been chosen to blend with House & Garden furnishings selected in such excellent taste. They express decorative color and fitting design for the classic or modern scheme, completing it in perfect harmony.

Orders should be placed through your favorite shop or your decorator, and inquiries should be directed to them.

CONSOLIDATED TRIMMING CORP.
27 West 23rd Street New York City

For All Time

TIME takes on a more beautiful meaning when your home is dignified with a Colonial Clock. Possessing distinguished character all its own, adding a note of quiet stability that changing customs cannot touch, a stately Colonial Clock bespeaks the virtues of security, of ordered living, and cultured interests. That is why these peerless timekeepers are found in so many homes of true refinement—why they are increasingly treasured as the years pass by.

The addition of a Colonial Clock to your home is an investment in perfect time, for all time. The range of styles is the largest in the world. There are prices to fit the most restricted budgets. And every case, regardless of style or price, is of solid Honduras Mahogany, the movement of finest precision. Identify the genuine Colonial Clock by the name-plate inside the door.

Authentic Colonial craftsmanship is also available in other furnishings as shown on Page 66.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

COLONIAL CLOCKS
World's Largest Manufacturers of Hall Clocks
You have wanted a good looking Mint and Nut Dish — and here it is — appealing in design and exceptionally convenient for serving your guests. $2.50.

The Chase Lorenz Server Bowl is unusually beautiful and so useful for garnishes, gravies and sauces. $4.00. Equally attractive are the Salt and Pepper Spheres. $1.00.

Rockwell Kent, famous American artist, designed the decoration on this Chase Wine Cooler, Wine Bottle Stand and Cigarette Box. The cooler is $12.00. The useful bottle stand, $1.25; and the stunning cigarette box, only $7.50.

This beautiful Athena Candelabra has spring candle tubes so the candles never burn down during dinner. In chromium and spade. Candelabra, $13.00. Candles, $1.00 each. Shades, $1.00 each.

The Chase Cocktail Shaker has a practical inside strainer and snug-fitting top. $4.50. Cocktail Cups to match are 50c each. Thermo-tray, only $2.50. Below, the Pelican Smoker’s Stand is new and useful. $3.50. Chase Automatic Table Lighter is $3.00. For your magazines, a decorative rack in copper and white enamel. $9.00.

For your informal parties — the Chase Electric Snack Server. Keeps foods deliciously hot. Equipped with three one-quart Pyrex dishes. $19.50. The Chase hot Bowl and Tong, shown below, is only $4.50. The Cocktail Mixer is for drinks which should be stirred. $10.00. The Chase Smoke-stack holds 20 cigarettes. $1.00. The Aristocrat Ash Tray is smart and practical. $1.50. The Cocktail-Cass of Server, for serving drinks and appetizers, $12.50.

New.. beautiful... inexpensive!

AND BEST OF ALL CHASE CHROMIUM NEVER NEEDS POLISHING

Here are lovely, new things to make your Autumn Cocktail parties, luncheons and suppers brilliant affairs. All so useful, reasonably priced, and exquisitely designed in brass, in copper and in gleaming chromium. Fine old English Sheffield silver was always plated over copper. So, Chase Chromium is always plated over solid copper, or brass — never over rustable metals. Leading department stores, jewelers and gift shops are showing the newest Chase Specialties now. Ideal as gifts. See them soon.

Chase Specialties

IN CHROMIUM... BRASS... COPPER

For "his" morning paper Chase suggests this clever newspaper stand. Only $1.50. The lovely Fiesta Flower Bowl is $6.00. The Chase Commercial Coffee Service is both beautiful and practical. Makes and serves delicious drip coffee. The set includes the Coffee Maker, Sugar and Creamer. $25.00. Tray $1.00.

EMILY POST TELLS "HOW TO GIVE A BUFFET SUPPER" IN THIS BEAUTIFUL AND VERY HELPFUL BOOK

Everything you want to know about giving buffet parties will be found in this interesting book by Emily Post. Famous authority on entertaining. Invitations, menus, recipes and photograpbs of smart table settings. Send 10c in stamps for your copy to Chase Brass & Copper Co., Dept. G-1, Waterbury, Conn.

Name  
Street  
City  
State  

A division of Kinsman Copper Corporation.
There is no grander feeling than to awaken in the morning refreshed by a night of luxurious sleep. It’s yours with a Perfect Sleeper—a mattress whose surface is not marred or made uneven by tufting. Not since the days of Grandmother’s rope-bottomed bed have there been mattress improvements like those found in the Perfect Sleeper.

Without compression, the padding of the Perfect Sleeper clings like a vine to its base. The springs function freely—without restraint... they cannot lean, overlap or work through. Your Perfect Sleeper will be as soft, even and shapely in ten years as in one. The ticking won’t become loose, flabby or cord-weakened. Bed coverings will drape as neatly as ever. In undiminishing measure you’ll have thousands of nights of matchless sleeping comfort. And no new mattresses to buy for a generation or more!

Only by seeing this revolutionary sleeping cushion (at department, furniture or house-furnishings stores) can you fully appreciate its many features, charming damask pattern and choice of colors. Sleeper Products, Inc., American Furniture Mart, Chicago—Factories in twenty-seven cities.

Made and guaranteed only by these reputable regional manufacturers licensed under three basic patent-rights:

**EAST**
- BOSTON, MASS. (East Cambridge), Enterprise-Maker Co., 150 Sound Street.
- BUFFALO, N. Y., Hardwood Bedding Corp., 500 Prospect Avenue.
- HARRISBURG, PA., Capital Bedding Co., 11th and Broad Streets.
- NEW YORK, N. Y., Arnold W. Becker Co., Inc., 719 E. 123rd Street.
- PHILADELPHIA, PA., Hunt-Blatt Products Inc., 517 Catharine Street.
- PITTSBURGH, PA., He-Le-On Products Co., 1184 Broadside Street, N. S.
- PORTLAND, ME., Enterprise Mattress Co., Inc., 13 Cross Street.

**CENTRAL**
- CHICAGO, ILL., Schiltz & Hirsch Co., 1849 W. Polk Avenue.
- DETROIT, MICH., Garden-Cramer Company, 1106 Cass Avenue.
- INDIANAPOLIS, IND., The J. C. Hinsman Company, 1201 E. Maryland Street.

**SOUTH**
- ALEXANDRIA, LA., Alexandria Bedding Company, Maple and Tenth Ave., South.
- BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Ludlow-Brothers Spring Bed Co., Inc., 231 North Tenth Street.
- CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Chattanooga Mattress Co., 416 Chestnut Street.
- MEMPHIS, TENN., National-Spring and Mattress Co., 1747 Kentucky Street.
- NASHVILLE, TENN., Nashville Mattress Company, 415 Eighth Ave., North.
- NEW ORLEANS, LA., Southern Mattress Company, 1101 Annunciation Street.
- DENVER, COLORADO, Colorado Bedding Co., Main and 8th Street.
- SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Simms Mattress Manufacturing Co., 1777 Vine Street.

**WEST**
- DENVEN, COLORADO, Colorado Bedding Co., Main and 8th Street.
- SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., Simms Mattress Manufacturing Co., 1777 Vine Street.

**PRICE**

$3.95

(On Pacific Coast $4.25)

**NO TUFTS...**

No bunched-up padding. No tick-tearing cords. No dust-catching grooves.

No "hills and valleys." No sagging edges. No jumbled springs or inner friction.

But a revolutionary new-type spring-filled mattress that holds its shape. Stays cleaner. Wears longer. Supports your weight evenly—molds itself smoothly to every curve of your body like a fashioned glove!

**A SLEEPER PRODUCT**

Other genuine SLEEPER mattresses, box springs and studio couches include Restal Knight, Onotuft, Dream Mat, Wonder Mat. As low as $19.75.
The smooth, all-over blend of color in this room is achieved by the use of Lincoln Broadloom, by Cochrane.

Lincoln Broadloom, by Cochrane, is the delight of interior decorators... and an inspiration to the woman of good taste who plans her own rooms. With it, both find new joy in creating room beauty... as it should be created... from the rug up.

Lincoln Broadloom, by Cochrane, is offered in 28 different colors. It can be cut to cover... completely or partly... any size room. It can be cut to fit even the most unusual angles in any room.

Lincoln Broadloom, by Cochrane, is on display at all fine stores. Charles P. Cochrane Company, Philadelphia.
White and Green

If your house wears these colors, and needs new paint, make it look new, now and next year, with Cabot’s Double-White and Green Gloss Collopakes. Double-White is a brilliant velvety white for all materials, including wood, brick, stucco and cement. It stays white throughout its long life. Cabot’s Green Gloss Collopakes are permanent greens that stand up and retain their fresh and lively colors and gloss for years, even under severe exposure. These and many other unique advantages are due to the patented Cabot Collopaking process by which these colloidal colors are compounded. Send coupon below for color card and full information.

Cabot’s
DOUBLE-WHITE
and Green Gloss Collopakes

Gentlemen: Please send me color card and full information on Cabot’s Collopakes.

Name
Address

The Widdicomb Furniture Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
GIVE YOUR OUTMODED KITCHEN
A NEW LEASE ON LIFE

With sparkling walls of Carrara

A LOVELY new kitchen, like the one illustrated here, in exchange for your present kitchen! Wouldn't you like to make the exchange in your home? Walls of Carrara Structural Glass permit you to do so, quickly and at comparatively low cost.

These brilliantly beautiful walls, with their reflectivity, softness of color, and spotless luster, can commonly be installed right over the present walls of your kitchen. The installation is simple and remarkably free from the litter and messiness you usually associate with most interior remodeling work.

Carrara Walls may be installed in a few days... but their loveliness lasts a lifetime. No crazing, checking or staining ever mars their original splendor. No cooking odors, grease, grime or chemicals ever penetrate their smooth, hard surfaces. And you can keep them bright and clean with incredibly little work. All the effort they require of you is an occasional wiping with a dampened cloth.

Carrara Walls may be installed in a few days... but their loveliness lasts a lifetime. No crazing, checking or staining ever mars their original splendor. No cooking odors, grease, grime or chemicals ever penetrate their smooth, hard surfaces. And you can keep them bright and clean with incredibly little work. All the effort they require of you is an occasional wiping with a dampened cloth.

Carrara Walls may be installed in a few days... but their loveliness lasts a lifetime. No crazing, checking or staining ever mars their original splendor. No cooking odors, grease, grime or chemicals ever penetrate their smooth, hard surfaces. And you can keep them bright and clean with incredibly little work. All the effort they require of you is an occasional wiping with a dampened cloth.

Join the trend toward modernization which has been given impetus by the National Housing Act. Remodel your kitchen with Carrara Walls, and, if necessary, the NHA will help you finance the job! Let us send you our new folder containing colored illustrations of Carrara rooms. You will be interested in the complete information it offers. Address your request to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, 2237 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

CARRARA
The modern structural glass

A PRODUCT OF THE PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
You actually pay less in the end for Martex Bath Towels

The first cost of Martex is a little higher as you would naturally expect for finest quality. But when you figure the longer life of Martex—then you’ll see the saving! Many Martex towels are still in use after ten and fifteen years and even longer.

Illustrated above are the newest Martex fall designs. Left: Sprig. Top center: Macedonia and Luxor. Center: Rio. Lower center: Biscayne. Right: Pandora.

Martex is sold by all leading department stores and linen shops. 50c to $2.50. Monograms extra, supplied by your store.

Wellington Sears Company, 65 Worth Street, New York City.
Rhododendron

A New Thibaut Washable Wallpaper*

Rhododendron exemplifies the new trend in "Designs of Today"—the outstanding collection of exclusive wallpapers especially created by Richard E. Thibaut, Inc. to keep pace with the contemporary spirit. Rhododendron, characterized by its smartness and simplicity, is available in a wide range of delightful color combinations and may be used with equal facility as a background in 18th Century English or modern interiors.

Your decorator will gladly show you "Designs of Today" or they may be seen in any of our stores.

Write for samples and suggestions

THIBAUT

24 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

*All Thibaut Wallpapers are WASHABLE and NON-FADING
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.

468. "FLOOR BEAUTY FOR NEW HOMES AND OLD." This story of Armstrong's Lincoln is told in a beautifully illustrated catalog. This floor covering is machine-made of new and old, 30. Armstrong Cork Co., Floor Div., 909 Mellen St., Lancaster, Pa.


Floor Coverings

470. "The Care and Feeding of Furniture." Describes Barker's Old World finish, how it is protected by a seven-year, 10 cent, Barker Furniture Factors, Holland, Mich.

471. "A Book About Modern Ash Furniture." This booklet illustrates attractive modern furniture made by this firm. Modern Ash, 162 E. 39th St., New York City.

Glassware


Lighting Fixtures

473. "CHIC LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LAMPS." Separate folders illustrate fixture designs, each folder describing a specific period style. Chicago Brass & Copper Co., 1027 W. Madison St., Dept. 112, Ill. 10 E. 49th St., N. Y. C.

Silver


Wall Coverings

475. "HERRIRAIN WALL PAPERS." Several large samples of Birge water-foul papers are included. Also four color schemes using Birge papers. Ten cents, M. B. Birge & Co., 205 Fifth Ave., New York City.

476. "NEW WAYS TO USE SMALL HOUSE WALL PAPERS." An interesting booklet showing the Mayflower wall papers in presentations. Mayflower Wall Papers, Dept. 112, Rogers Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

477. "FABRIC YOUR OWN WALLPAPERS." A complete and interesting story of good blanket making and instructions on handling. North Star Woolen Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn.


House Furnishings for the Asking

450. "How to Make a Lawn." This booklet gives information on how to make and care for a lawn. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York City.


452. "STEWART FENCES." A profusely illustrated booklet shows chain link wire and iron picket fences for private property and industrial use. The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

453. "hoa." This booklet gives information on how to make and care for a lawn. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York City.


455. "FENCE GARDEN." This booklet gives information on how to make and care for a lawn. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

Floors


456. "BATHROOMS AND KITCHENS OF DISTINCTION." Several attractive color pictures in this brochure show bathrooms and kitchens that are furnished well in copper. The 1934 catalog of the Mattson Plate Glass Co., 2250 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.


Heating, Insulation, Lumber


460. "BATHROOMS AND KITCHENS OF DISTINCTION." Several attractive color pictures in this brochure show bathrooms and kitchens that are furnished well in copper. The 1934 catalog of the Mattson Plate Glass Co., 2250 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

461. "CARE AND COLDER . . . FAIR AND FABULOUS! . . . WINTER." A practical guide for home owners, it contains information on the care of the flower and vegetable gardens, the rock garden, house plants, insect control, etc. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Gardening Misc.

462. "How and When to Spray." A chart gives simple instructions on spraying fruits, vegetables and flowers with Evergreen, McLaughlin, Grumley, King Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

463. "FOR BETTER LAWNS AND GARDENS." A practical guide for home gardeners. It contains information on the care of the flower and vegetable gardens, the rock garden, house plants, insect control, etc. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Paints and Stains


465. "How to Work with Woods with Color." Color schemes and suggestions for furniture grouping are offered in this booklet. Shows color effects that can be obtained by using Wallridge and Waterproof Paint & Varnish Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

466. "How to Work with Woods with Color." Color schemes and suggestions for furniture grouping are offered in this booklet. Shows color effects that can be obtained by using Wallridge and Waterproof Paint & Varnish Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Milwaukee, Wis.


468. "FLOOR BEAUTY FOR NEW HOMES AND OLD." This story of Armstrong’s Lincoln is told in a beautifully illustrated catalog. This floor covering is machine-made of new and old, 30. Armstrong Cork Co., Floor Div., 909 Mellen St., Lancaster, Pa.


470. "The Care and Feeding of Furniture." Describes Barker’s Old World finish, how it is protected by a seven-year, 10 cent, Barker Furniture Factors, Holland, Mich.

471. "A Book About Modern Ash Furniture." This booklet illustrates attractive modern furniture made by this firm. Modern Ash, 162 E. 39th St., New York City.

Glassware


Lighting Fixtures

473. "CHIC LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LAMPS." Separate folders illustrate fixture designs, each folder describing a specific period style. Chicago Brass & Copper Co., 1027 W. Madison St., Dept. 112, Ill. 10 E. 49th St., N. Y. C.

Silver


Wall Coverings

475. "HERRIRAIN WALL PAPERS." Several large samples of Birge water-foul papers are included. Also four color schemes using Birge papers. Ten cents, M. B. Birge & Co., 205 Fifth Ave., New York City.

476. "NEW WAYS TO USE SMALL HOUSE WALL PAPERS." An interesting booklet showing the Mayflower wall papers in presentations. Mayflower Wall Papers, Dept. 112, Rogers Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

477. "FABRIC YOUR OWN WALLPAPERS." A complete and interesting story of good blanket making and instructions on handling. North Star Woolen Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

478. "The Fearful Stitch." The important features of the Perfect Sleeper Mattress are outlined and illustrated in this booklet. Sleeper Products, Inc., Sears 1410, American Furniture Mart, Chicago, Ill.

House Furnishings for the Asking

450. "How to Make a Lawn." This booklet gives information on how to make and care for a lawn. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York City.


452. "STEWART FENCES." A profusely illustrated booklet shows chain link wire and iron picket fences for private property and industrial use. The Stewart Iron Works Co., Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

453. "hoa." This booklet gives information on how to make and care for a lawn. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York City.


455. "FENCE GARDEN." This booklet gives information on how to make and care for a lawn. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

Floors


456. "BATHROOMS AND KITCHENS OF DISTINCTION." Several attractive color pictures in this brochure show bathrooms and kitchens that are furnished well in copper. The 1934 catalog of the Mattson Plate Glass Co., 2250 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.


Heating, Insulation, Lumber

It is not strange that figures as lovely as Guin­evere, Elaine and Isuelt should thread through the pages of English poetry. For poets, like other men, are wont to draw materials from the sources they know best. And Tennyson was a familiar figure in the drawing-rooms of Mayfair.

- And while the Englishwoman is every whit as beautiful as he pictured her, it is neither by chance nor accident. For more than a century and a half she has known how to care for that beauty.

- She has come to Yardley for everything she uses. Yardley makes her face powder . . . soft as the bloom on a piece of rare, old velvet; Yardley makes her soap . . . English Lavender Soap, so cool and mild and fragrant that to use it is a new experience. Yardley makes the only cream you will find on her dressing table . . . English Complexion Cream, which serves her as a cleansing cream, a tissue cream, and a powder foundation.

- But these famous English toilet things are not confined to London . . . or to the Englishwoman. You will find them for sale throughout the civilized world. And in America, you have only to ask at the nearest good drug or department store.

Write for our free color booklet 10-H, “Complexions in the Mayfair Manner.” It tells more completely the story of English beauty. . . . Yardley & Co., Ltd., 620 Fifth Avenue (Rockefeller Centre), New York City; in London, at 33, Old Bond Street; and Paris, Toronto, and Sydney.

YARDLEY'S ENGLISH LAVENDER

Yardley's English Lavender Face Powder will give your skin the velvety smoothness, the perfect finish you have admired in the English gentlewoman. In seven shades, including English Peach and Gipsy (a radiant sun-glow shade) $1.10

Yardley’s English Complexion Cream is its charming ivory-tinted pot, and Yardley’s English Lavender. The cream, $1.10. The Lavender, $1.10 to $15. The size shown, $1.10. English Lavender Soap, used by eight generations of Englishwomen, large size, 35 cents a tablet, or $1 for a box of three; bath size, 55 cents; guest size, $1.05 for a box of six, or 20 cents singly.
The In-Between Years

If your daughter is one of those bright youngsters who, having romped playfully through preparatory school, now confronts you at the age of 17 or 18 with a "What next?" gleam in her eye? You may hesitate to send her, at this tender age, to a big college or university ... even if she is ready and eager to go.

A junior college may satisfy both of you. There it will be possible for your daughter to take courses allowing her to transfer, at the end of two years, to a college which grants a B.A. degree—provided, of course, she has first satisfied herself of the requirements and then completed the necessary subjects. A junior college will give her the more protected environment you want her to have, and personal supervision of her activities.

If your daughter has her heart set on a business, or a professional, or an artistic career, she can secure excellent preliminary training in a junior college. Architecture, fine arts, library science, secretarial training, music, social service, home economics, dramatic art ... there are complete courses in all of these fields, as well as in business.

The school pages of House & Garden list many junior colleges. A letter to any of them will bring you full information. In addition, our staff is always glad to help you on any school problem. Just call or write House & Garden's School Bureau. Room 3050, Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue (at 43rd Street), New York City, Telephone: Mihawk 4-7500.

These schools will give special consideration to letters from readers who mention House & Garden's name.
This year-round home goes up in a week

Suppose you decided now to build a country home, or a lodge, or a guest house. If you built in the usual way, you'd meet unexpected costs and delays—spend indefinite months and dollars.

Why not choose a floor-plan from our wide selections? We build your Hodgson House in sections, ship it ready to erect. In a few days it's up, without labor, muss, or damage to the landscape. It is staunch, weather-tight, and is comfortable throughout the year.

And you know the final cost before you begin! No annoying "extras." It's good common sense to send for our illustrated catalog H&B-40, and get the whole story.

See a country home in a skyscraper!

For your convenient inspection, we have transferred a bit of the country to our up elevators, you'll see large and small country homes, furnished in landscaped surroundings. Or visit our outdoor exhibits at Dover and South Saltbury, Mass. E. F. Hodgson Co., 710 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, or 730 Fifth Ave., New York.

HODGSON HOUSES

Here is a Hodgson Camp House. You can literally "pitch" it—skyscraper. Comes in sections; you just build it on foundations you make. Gardens and garden equipment, Catalog H&B-18. Houses, kitchens, dog and poultry houses, etc.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS

FOUNDED IN 1884 BY FRANKLIN H. SARGENT

The foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in America. The courses of the Academy furnish the essential preparation for Teaching and Directing as well as for Acting.

FULL TERM OPENS OCTOBER 20th

For Catalog address the Secretary, Room 261-J, Carnegie Hall, N.Y.

APPLIED ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF INTERIOR DECORATION

FOUR MONTHS PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE

Full Term Starts October 3rd

Intensive training in the selection and harmonious arrangement of period and modern furniture, color schemes, draperies, wall treatments, etc. Faculty composed of leading New York Decorators, Craftsmen, Professional, Designers, and Workshop courses.

HOME STUDY COURSE

Those who cannot come to New York may take the same subjects by the Home Study method. Students obtain personal guidance from our regular Faculty. No previous art knowledge necessary. Send for free "Guide to the Important Interiors course. Requires a few hours weekly in your spare time. Start at once. Send for Catalog-L.

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

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

P.O. Box 23, New York, N.Y., or any office of the American Express Company in any part of the world.

WAGONS-LITS, INC.

575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., for travel or shipping orders.
Epic Cruise of the “Columbus”
In cooperation with Thos. Cook & Son
Cruise of astounding contrasts during 86 days, more than 20,000 sea-miles, 32 ports — made possible by the swiftness of the Columbus. Templed groves of India, towering Himalayas, the mid-ocean Seychelles; pretty Madeira tomostat jungleroofed Madagascar; festive Riviera to Tanganyika arbore with tom-toms; the Athenian Acropolis, and Somaliland whirligig with tribal dances. Return from France, England, Germany, at your will, by Bremen or Europa. First Class, $1340 up; Tourist Class, $775 up; including a comprehensive program of shore excursions.

Around the World
Classic Cruise of the “Resolute”
In her new silver-gray regrooming the Resolute sails on the Eastward globe-circling cruise that is the life-time ambition of thousands. More ports than any other world cruise, the 40 treasure stores of 29 lands. Arrivals timed to ideal seasons and days of colorful pageantry. Every single detail of itinerary, of shipboard life, of shore excursions perfected through years of experience. A velveteen voyage over the Mediterranean, India Ocean, visiting Bali, Ceylon, Penang, Java, Siam, the China coast, Japan, Hawaii, Panama, West Indies—over 32,000 miles. First Class only, and with excursions included, $1750 up.
in the Art of Travel

On the Atlantic, the fastest way to France, England, Germany by the Bremen and the Europa—that swift flight of most gracious living between America and Europe.

Cruises in the Grand Manner

Cruises that hold to a great tradition. That combine extensive and rich itineraries with mastery of navigation; all-thoughtful, courteous service with cuisine of the highest artistry; sparkling entertainment with provisions for perfect rest and relaxation; ideal cruise ships maintained in immaculate splendor. The Resolute Classic Cruise of January 12, Around the World. The Columbus Epic Cruise of January 16 through the Mediterranean, to India and over the East Coast of Africa. The Reliance on the Winter and Spring series of cruises through the West Indies to South and Central America.

Through dexterity, capability, courtesy evoking for you from ships and voyages the ineffable magic of life without care.

West Indies Cruises

The Reliance, sister ship of the world cruising Resolute, sails this Winter and Spring in a series of two and three-week cruises to the blissful isles Caribbean and exotic ports of South and Central America. Inspiring events of the highest social standing.

North Cape Cruise

June 28, 1935, the Reliance sails over her famous course of Iceland, North Cape, Norway's fjords, Northern Wonderslands, Baltic Capitals and Russia. The perfect Summer vacation.

Incidental Cruises

Before the Classic and Epic Cruises of this January (see opposite page), the Resolute and the Columbus, besides the Reliance and others of our ships, offer cruises of four and five days or longer, delightful miniatures of our major masterpieces, ideal for week-ends and over holidays... May we mail you announcements of our cruise programs?

Illustrated Literature from Your Local Authorized Travel Agent, or
**FLORIDA**

Beautiful beaches, crystal-clear waters, and a vibrant nightlife make Florida a popular destination. Visit Miami for its bustling cityscape and world-class attractions, or explore the natural beauty of the Everglades.

**COLORADO**

This state offers a mix of natural splendor and adventure. Take a hike in the Rocky Mountains, enjoy skiing in the winter, or taste the local microbreweries in Denver.

**CONNECTICUT**

Experience the charm of New England with a visit to Hartford, home of the Old State House, or explore the beautiful beaches and vineyards of Northeastern Connecticut.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Washington, D.C., offers a wealth of historical and cultural attractions, including the White House, the Smithsonian museums, and the Lincoln Memorial.

**FLORIDA**

Venezuela is a tropical paradise, with stunning beaches and rich culture. Explore the city of Caracas, known for its architecture and nightlife, or sail the beautiful islands of the Caribbean.

**COLORADO**

Vail is a popular destination for skiing enthusiasts, with boasts of world-class ski slopes and après-ski culture. Don't miss the surrounding mountains and natural beauty.

**CALIFORNIA**

The California coastline offers a mix of beach resorts and urban centers. From the bustling city of San Francisco to the serene beaches of Malibu, there's something for everyone.

**FLORIDA**

Honolulu is the capital of Hawaii and a gateway to the islands. Experience the culture and natural beauty of Oahu, Maui, and Kauai.

**COLORADO**

Red Rocks Amphitheatre is a must-visit for music lovers, surrounded by the stunning beauty of the Rocky Mountains. Attend a concert and enjoy the spectacular views.

**FLORIDA**

The Everglades National Park is a natural wonderland, home to diverse wildlife and beautiful scenery. Take a guided tour or explore on your own.

**COLORADO**

Denver is a vibrant city, offering a blend of cultural attractions and outdoor activities. Explore the Denver Art Museum, the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, or visit the Red Rocks Amphitheatre for a concert under the stars.

**FLORIDA**

Miami is a bustling metropolis, known for its Art Deco architecture, world-class dining, and popular beaches. Enjoy a day at South Beach or visit the Cypress Gardens for a taste of the local culture.

**COLORADO**

Crested Butte is a renowned skiing destination, with world-class slopes and stunning views. Experience the thrill of skiing or relax with a spa treatment.

**FLORIDA**

The Florida Keys are a chain of islands known for their crystal-clear waters and tropical climate. Explore the Keys by boat or visit Key West, a vibrant seaside town.

**COLORADO**

Rocky Mountain National Park offers breathtaking views and opportunities for hiking, camping, and wildlife watching. The park contains magnificent peaks and valleys, making it a true mountain paradise.

**FLORIDA**

Orlando is a family-friendly destination, home to the famous Disney parks and Universal Studios. Explore the theme parks or enjoy a day at a nearby beach.

**COLORADO**

Bondurant is a world-class driving school, offering high-speed courses for motorsports enthusiasts. Test your skills on the track or observe races from the stands.

**FLORIDA**

St. Augustine is a historic city with a rich colonial past. Visit the St. Augustine Civic Center, the historical homes, or explore the city on foot.

**COLORADO**

Glenwood Springs is a popular destination for outdoor enthusiasts, with access to the Colorado River and its surrounding mountains. Discover outdoor activities like hiking, rafting, and fishing.

**FLORIDA**

Jacksonville is a vibrant city in North Florida, known for its beaches and cultural attractions such as the Jacksonville Museum of Art and the Panama City Beaches.

**COLORADO**

Telluride is a picturesque mountain town, offering skiing, snowboarding, and summer adventure sports. The town is also known for its music festivals and art galleries.

**FLORIDA**

Miami Beach is a world-renowned destination, known for its Art Deco architecture, luxury hotels, and vibrant nightlife. Enjoy a day at the beach or visit the Design Miami Beach Art Fair.

**COLORADO**

Marriott Grand Lake Hotel offers a tranquil lakeside retreat, with access to the Grand Lake golf course and lakefront activities. Enjoy a round of golf or a swim in the lake.

**FLORIDA**

Miami Art Deco District is a popular area, known for its unique Art Deco architecture. Take a walking tour or visit the Miami Beach Architectural History Center.

**COLORADO**

Cherry Creek State Park is a picturesque state park, offering excellent opportunities for boating, fishing, and hiking. The park is also a popular spot for picnics and outdoor gatherings.

**FLORIDA**

Miami Beach Botanical Garden is a lush oasis in the heart of Miami. Explore the diverse plant life and enjoy a peaceful stroll through the garden.

**COLORADO**

Steamboat Springs is a winter paradise, offering world-class skiing and snowboarding. The town is also known for its summer activities, including music festivals and outdoor events.

**FLORIDA**

Miami City Centre offers a variety of attractions, including museums, theaters, and cultural events. Visit the Miami City Center for a day of cultural exploration.

**COLORADO**

Snowmass is a world-class ski resort, offering breathtaking views of the surrounding mountains. Enjoy skiing, snowboarding, and other winter activities.

**FLORIDA**

Miami Beach Boardwalk offers a scenic boardwalk along the beachfront, perfect for enjoying the ocean view and people-watching. Take a leisurely stroll or relax on the boardwalk.

**COLORADO**

Steamboat Springs Ski Resort is a popular destination for skiing and snowboarding, offering a variety of trails for all skill levels. The resort also offers other winter activities, such as snowmobiling and ice-skating.

**FLORIDA**

Miami Beach Boardwalk offers a scenic boardwalk along the beachfront, perfect for enjoying the ocean view and people-watching. Take a leisurely stroll or relax on the boardwalk.

**COLORADO**

Steamboat Springs Ski Resort is a popular destination for skiing and snowboarding, offering a variety of trails for all skill levels. The resort also offers other winter activities, such as snowmobiling and ice-skating.

**FLORIDA**

Miami Beach Boardwalk offers a scenic boardwalk along the beachfront, perfect for enjoying the ocean view and people-watching. Take a leisurely stroll or relax on the boardwalk.

**COLORADO**

Steamboat Springs Ski Resort is a popular destination for skiing and snowboarding, offering a variety of trails for all skill levels. The resort also offers other winter activities, such as snowmobiling and ice-skating.
All the good things of life are on their native soil in Hawaii. You sample them in generous measure on Matson-Oceanic liners—palatial new ships inspired by the Islands they serve. At your command a whole cargo of clever devices for your entertainment and comfort.

Your only duty... go anywhere and do anything... whenever you wish. Sounds like a millionaire's idea of a vacation... and is. But all the happy people sailing to Hawaii are not millionaires. Just people who know where to get the most for their time and money. It's only a 5-day sail to the Islands from California.

The inspiration of these magic regions invite you to continue through the South Seas. Only 15 days to New Zealand from California. To Australia... only 18! Via Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji. At modest fares.
Back to Paris and London come summer’s exiles. . . . From Le Touquet, from Cowes and Cornwall, from Narragansett and the 'Hamptons, a fashionable company converges on Europe's capitals. . . . And even as Autumn heralds the dying year, the gala season is reborn!

Brave New World . . . with its life and movement and pageantry! There's a sharp clatter of hoofs in the Bois and Rotten Row. Sleek, new cars are on view at the Salon de l'Automobile. On both sides of the Channel, favorites of the theater, the opera, the concert hall return to new conquests. And smart clothes, fresh from the ateliers, accent the season's first events. Everywhere abroad there is a renaissance of activity. The time has come for Fall Flight to Europe . . . to enjoy a brilliant interlude between summer's informality and the midwinter whirl. And at Pier 57, beneath the towers of Manhattan, the Continental interlude begins!

Aboard a French Line ship there's the very atmosphere of France . . . crisp and gay as a Paris October. There is a cuisine that would have delighted Brillat-Savarin. Perfect service (English-speaking) born of long and scrupulous training. Every comfort, every luxury . . . plus a tradition of Breton seamanship centuries old.

Yet withal, a crossing on France-Afloat costs no more . . . French Line rates are still moderate this Fall. It will be nothing less than a pleasure for your travel agent to arrange a booking. And there is no charge for his services. . . . French Line, 19 State Street, New York City.
ENGINEERS visited a region famous for its pure water. Cut apart hot water tanks installed only a few months.

Rust had attacked every one and dangerously weakened many. Yet not a single tank showed any outside evidence of the damage done inside.

There's a sure way to protect yourself against the rust-danger: replace your old hot water tank with one that's rust-proof... made of Monel Metal. "Whitehead" tanks are made of Monel Metal. So are the tanks built into "Whitehead" automatic gas storage water heaters. Monel Metal cannot rust.

Monel Metal

It resists corrosion. These qualities, joined to silvery beauty, explain why Monel Metal is now so widely used for kitchen sinks, table and cabinet tops and other items of household equipment. See them at your dealer's.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
73 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Please send information on:
☐ Monel Metal Hot Water Tanks and Automatic Gas Storage Water Heaters.
☐ Monel Metal Sinks, Tables, Ranges, and other Household Equipment.

Name:

Address:

The "inside story" of leaky tanks. Actual photograph of the Rust-Rotted inside of an ordinary tank only 20 months old. This can't happen to Monel Metal... it's Rust-Proof!
A glossary of dog terms

Wherever dog people gather, there are words and phrases as distinctively associated with kennel affairs as are those of the golfer or sailor with those of his particular hobby. The meaning of some of them is obvious, but many are so obscure to the uninstructed that it has seemed fitting to present a rather complete glossary which can be used for reference. The first installment of the listing follows:

The American Dogs—Boston Terrier, Apple-headed—Skull round instead of flat on top. Barrel—Not allowed in the chase, or from showing dogs in the ring. Beefy—Big, beefy houndquarters. Blue (Blue and Lemon) — The spotted or Brindle Laverack Setter. Blue Blazer—The white line up the face of some breeds, such as the St. Bernard, Collie or Blenheim. Blood—A dog with every appearance of high breeding. Blues—First prize winner. Brague—A German name given to a

IMPORTED DOGS

★ SIX BREEDS ★

Dobermann Pinschers, German Shepherds, Great Danes (Harlequins), Riesenschnauzers, Medium Schnauzers, Dachshunds—Black and Tan or Red Seal

Trained dogs of each breed. Full list with cuts of each breed on request.

ALL GUARANTEED*

Back on Training in English and German with each dog

DOBERMANN KENNELS

Ben H. Wilson, owner

Rushville, Ind.

BOSTON TERRIERS

Four choice specimens, both sexes. Best possible breeding. Cradler in request. Monvalle Kennels, Maysville, Ky., 80 Days, R. S. Bell, Manager.
**A Play Dog, A Work Dog**

Sound young Samoyede stock representing ten years of careful breeding for brains and beauty. Kind, obedient.

**LAIRA KENNELS**

Reg.

Ipswich, Mass.

Mrs. Christian Head

Loyally bred puppies occasionally for disposal

**A Play Dog, A Work Dog**

Sound young Samoyede stock representing ten years of careful breeding for brains and beauty. Kind, obedient.

**LAIRA KENNELS**

Reg.

Ipswich, Mass.

Mrs. Christian Head

Loyally bred puppies occasionally for disposal

**KERRY BLUE TERRIERS**

Puppies and grown stock

Best of breeding

**BLUEDEMON KENNELS**

801 W. 11th Ave.

An exceptional litter of puppies sired by International Champion Wo Foo of Kensing- ton, out of an imported daughter of English Champion Moog of Ashburumes. A few lovely puppies occasionally for disposal $50 and up.

**MRS. RALPH G. BOULT**, Owner

Winsome, Minnesota

**PEKINGESE**


An exceptional litter of puppies sired by International Champion Wo Foo of Kensing- ton, out of an imported daughter of English Champion Moog of Ashburumes. A few lovely puppies occasionally for disposal $50 and up.

**GESSNER'S TRAINING KENNELS**

Exceptional black and brown Poodles at reasonable prices

**MRS. SHERMAN R. HOYT**

Blakeen Kennels

POODLES

6029 Northwest Highway, CHICAGO

HAVE your dog trained by Gessner for obedience, tricks, companionship, protection, field trials and stage work. Your dog will enjoy the modern comfort of our Kennels, the humane methods of training, the large play yards, the up-to-date training fields and the generous menus. Dogs are ready for training between the ages of 9 and 18 months. Monthly rates including board and care $50.

Further information gladly given on request.
A glossary of dog terms

(continued from page 27)

Clothy or Cobbly—Thick set, short coupled and low in stature.

Club Specials—Special prize which are offered by a specialty club, for which only the dogs belonging to members of the club offering them can compete.

Cob—Well ribbed up; short and compact.

Cold Trail—Working on an old or cold trail.

Coud Fringe—The beautiful straight fringe of feather that drops from the tail of a Setter.

Crouching in—Returning to hunters.

Condition—A dog's being in condition means that he is in a general state of perfect health; with just enough flesh and no more, and his coat is in excellent order.

Cobby—Compact and active looking.

Couplings—The length or space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and tops of the hip-joints, lackluster. A dog is accordingly spoken of as long or short "in the couplings."

Cox-kicked—Hocks turned inward.

Crest—The upper ridge or portion of a dog's neck. Generally applied to sporting dogs as the Setter.

Crook-Tail—The crooked tail of the Bulldog.

Cruft—The feather on the thighs, as in the Schipperke and Pomeranian.

Cushing—Fullness in the top lips.

Cushing's—are offered by a specialty club, for the training of German Shepherds and Giant Setters for training at reasonable charges.

Dress—Every dog owner, especially wants to know the correct method of dressing his dogs, and care for any dog. A book is every dog's best friend in health and care for any dog. A book is every dog's best friend in health and care for any dog.

**Callies**

Best of breed in every show in which Champion Bellhaven Black Lassie has been exhibited this year,” writes his owner, Mrs. B. Fleischmann’s Effortless Dry Yeast helps all dogs produce beautiful, rich glossy coats. It also aids in preventing skin trouble so prevalent in the summer months. A teaspoonful in your dog’s daily diet makes your dog healthier... handsome. 1-lb. en., 85c; 5-lb. en., $3.50, postpaid. Ask your dog-food dealer. Or write Dept. HG-10, Standard Brands Incorporated, 356 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Sample and literature free on request.

**Beech Tree Farm**

Collies, Scotties and Cairns

Puppies from America's Best Correspondence Funded

R. TAYLOR,
Falls Church, Va.
Phone Falls 3108

**BELLHAVEN COLLIE KENNELS**

Puppies for sale, n't fancy. Write for information.

Bellhaven Road

Salt Creek, Ill.

**BELLHAVEN KENNELS**

Puppies for sale. Write for information.

504 Madison Avenue

New York City, N. Y.

**BELLHAVEN KENNELS**

Puppies for sale. Write for information.

504 Madison Avenue

New York City, N. Y.

**BELLHAVEN KENNELS**

Puppies for sale. Write for information.

504 Madison Avenue

New York City, N. Y.

**BELLHAVEN KENNELS**

Puppies for sale. Write for information.

504 Madison Avenue

New York City, N. Y.

**BELLHAVEN KENNELS**

Puppies for sale. Write for information.

504 Madison Avenue

New York City, N. Y.

**BELLHAVEN KENNELS**

Puppies for sale. Write for information.

504 Madison Avenue

New York City, N. Y.
A glossary of dog terms

Dare Devil—A name by which the Irish Terrier breed are known.

Deep in Brisket—Deep in chest.

Deep-ched—The extra chases found occasionally on the legs of all breeds, but especially on the St. Bernard.

Dewlap—Pendulous skin under the throat, as in the case of Bloodhounds.

Die Hard—A name given to Scottish Terriers.

Dick-fled—This term describes a dog whose nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop—a feature not infrequently seen in Pointers.

Dowsed Skull—Round skull.

Double—Running against the wind.

Drawing—Working or hunting a covert.

Dudley Nose—A flesh colored nose.

Dundie—A name by which the St. Bernard is known.

Dundie—Running with the wind.

Dude—A name by which the Beagle is known.

Dude—Round skull.

Dude—Deep in chest.

Dude—A name by which the Irish Terrier breed is known.

Dude—A name by which the St. Bernard is known.

Dude—Round skull.

Dude—Running against the wind.

Dude—Drawing.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.

Dude—Dundie.
THE WELL STOCKED "LAZY SUSAN" IS COMING BACK

FROM SOUP TO CUTS

WHETHER a simple snack for two, or a buffet carnival for guests galore—a hot soup preface justifies an otherwise cold repast. If the chassis of the feast is salad or cold cuts of meat, or both, the ideal prologue is a steaming cream soup.

Home-made? Why yes—but here is a hint that comes from a kitchen from whence the soup kettle has been banished. Believe it or not, there is a soup that comes out of a can, which has fooled many a gourmet. If you are one who serves no soup but carefully concocted home-made soup, you are one who will with eagerness accept my appetizing, cook-emancipating news. For it is those who still insist that only home-made soup is good soup, for whom the home-recipe soups of Heinz have been created. Seventeen Heinz home-recipe soups, including six delectable cream soups, are so skilfully concocted that thousands of families who used to scorn "canned soup" are now avidly consuming them. Try two or three varieties of Heinz home-recipe soups, and you will agree.

If jellied consommé is indicated, merely pop into your refrigerator tins of Heinz consommé. Made precisely as is fine home-made consommé, this soup jells in the tin, without the addition of gelatin or anything else.

And about the cold cuts. Many wise hostesses have found the secret of success, in a "Lazy Susan" stocked with Heinz tomato ketchup, Heinz chili sauce, Heinz prepared mustard, Heinz beefsteak sauce and Heinz Worcestershire sauce. When each guest is enabled to fleck his viands with the flavor-dress that he prefers, not a single soul about your board can suffer disappointment—JOSEPHINE GIBSON.
Contents for October, 1934

HOUSE & GARDEN
COPYRIGHT 1934, BY THE CONDÉ NAST PUBLICATIONS, INC.

Gardening

STATELY TRUMPETS OF THE QUEEN OF INDOOR LILIES .................. 34
FALL PLANTING, Robert S. Lemmon .................. 35
ACROSS A FRIENDLY NEW ENGLAND GARDEN .................. 39
A GARDEN BETWEEN TWO SLOPES, Roberta Freeman Dixon .................. 40
THE PAGEANT OF THE CALOCHORTUS, Louise Beebe Wilder .................. 50
THE FORTY-TWO BEST BELLFLOWERS, Agnes C. Darrow .................. 52
STORIES BEHIND THE NEW FLOWERS?, J. H. Nicolas .................. 64
PLANT DOCTOR LOOKS AT LILIES, C. E. F. Guferman and K. OLeary .................. 70
GARDEN QUESTIONS FROM OUR READERS, Henry B. Raymore .................. 72
ACTIVITIES FOR GARDENERS IN OCTOBER .................. 74

Decoration

REMODELING CONVERTS A FUSSY APARTMENT, Kinney and Levan .................. 48
NEW PATTERNS IN FLAT SILVER .................. 51
A COOPERATIVE VENTURE IN DECORATION .................. 56
LIVING ROOM IS CLEAR, COOL, SERENE .................. 57
STURDY, SIMPLE CHIPPENDALE HERITAGE .................. 59
SUNSHINE BRIGHTENS THE MORNING ROOM .................. 60
GEORGIAN IN THE MASTER’S ROOM .................. 61
DECORATORS DESIGN SCHEMES FOR FIVE LIVING ROOMS .................. 62
OLYMPUS SPARES A FEW GODDESSES .................. 68

Architecture

THE FACULTY OF BEGINNING AGAIN, Richardson Wright .................. 38
WHERE RENOVATION WAS NOT A MAJOR OPERATION .................. 42
LOOKING AN ANCIENT HOUSE IN THE MOUTH, Thomas H. Ormsbee .................. 43
ORCHARD TAKES TO A FRENCH MAISON, W. R. Ammon and T. E. Greacen II .................. 44
WHITE-WALLED HOME IN HAMMAMET .................. 66

General Features

COVER DESIGN BY EDNA REINDEL .................. 33
THE BULLETIN BOARD .................. 46
A COURSE IN FISH, June Flatt .................. 46
FOR A MODERNIZED KITCHEN .................. 73
FINDS FOR FALL DECORATION .................. 74

WHAT’S WHAT IN HOUSE & GARDEN

- The second great garden making season of the year being upon us, we open this issue with a fall planting review. Gardening is primarily a matter of knowing what to do and why, and going out and doing it. Hence and to win, we suggest that you get right down to fundamental brass tacks as per this first article.

- Once again House & Garden has assembled a set of rooms built up wholly from materials which are widely available in the stores of the country. The amount of detail, the weeks of search and comparison and study inherent in such an undertaking are appalling; we ourselves can hardly believe it when the camera click finally gives us the color pictures which you will see reproduced on page 57-61.

- Whether or not you believe that the dusky native Africans approve of the idea, there is no denying that the swimming pool exhibited on pages 66-67 is a grand example of what such a place can be. To us, setting down these thoughts in the Turkish bath atmosphere of an early September day in New York, those cool, limpid depths look uncommonly inviting. Just what we would give to be disporting ourself in them at the present moment need not be recorded here.

- That slow, heavy tread in the corridor belongs, we suspect, to the postman bringing another batch of inquiries from House & Garden’s readers, seeking advice on an amazing variety of building, decorating and gardening problems. Our Reader Service Bureau is octopus-handed and magician-minded; that’s why it can supply such answers, as those of general interest which are given on page 72.
"That's a beautiful pattern!" you may say. But there are other things to think of, too, when selecting your sterling. Do not overlook the satisfaction you'll have in owning Gorham ... the sterling with a prestige recognized throughout America.

Take a piece of Gorham Sterling in your hand. Notice its graceful lines ... its absolute symmetry. Judge its true proportion. Feel the perfect balance. Look at the careful execution of detail and finish. You'll appreciate the real art and faultless craftsmanship in Gorham Sterling.

Remember, too, that you'll want a pattern that will live. Because Gorham's 27 authentic patterns each interpret the best art of the period they are good from one generation to another.

Again, you require sterling whose patterns can readily be duplicated. Additional pieces in any Gorham pattern are available 25 ... 50 ... 75 ... 100 years from now. And yet Gorham costs no more than ordinary sterling.

When you consider every viewpoint, you will inevitably select Gorham ... the sterling that is known as the finest in the world.

Gorham has a natural interest in helping you preserve the beauty of your silverware. As the result of our years of experience we recommend, as a service to you, Gorham Silver Polish as the safest and easiest way to clean your silver, and Pamela Silver Cloth for covering silver, as the finest tarnish preventive. The handy $1.25 Silver-Wrap is easily used in any silver drawer.
THE BULLETIN BOARD

BRAND CONSCIOUSNESS. For the past few years, due to the fact that the building industry has lain dormant, there has appeared very little advertising of building materials. This retirement from the public view has proven the truth of the old adage: "Out of sight, out of mind." Magazine readers were once able to name building materials by their brand names and by these names they bought and ordered them. A recent investigation has disclosed that these brand names are now forgotten or confused. Try it some time—try to name three brands of shingles, or oil burners, or radiators or flooring or incinerators or paints or temperature control devices.

TWO SONNETS

I

Now all day long, with footsteps quick and light.
And eyes so guarded that they seem quite bare,
And head alert for turning here and there,
I run, to keep that Sorrow out of sight.

Yet may be standing rigid anywhere,
All day I run, all day, and half the night.

II

Comfort me now, oh constant pain's embrace.
And wake, wet-eyed, to look in Sorrow's face.

For example: a manufacturer in a mid-Western town recently bought a home. He paid $44,000 for it. That was his business. The price, however, got into the newspapers. Shortly afterward his employees, who were being paid high wages, went on strike. When he appeared before them to discuss their demands, they cursed him to his face.

For e.g.: a manufacturer in a mid-Western town recently bought a home. He paid $44,000 for it. That was his business. The price, however, got into the newspapers. Shortly afterward his employees, who were being paid high wages, went on strike. When he appeared before them to discuss their demands, they cursed him to his face.

And so at last I come into my room,
And close the door, and open up the bed,
Well satisfied that in the outer gloom
The Thing that stalks me must by now be dead;
I sleep—and thus disarmed, feel pain's absence,
And wake, wet-eyed, to look in Sorrow's face.

For e.g.: a manufacturer in a mid-Western town recently bought a home. He paid $44,000 for it. That was his business. The price, however, got into the newspapers. Shortly afterward his employees, who were being paid high wages, went on strike. When he appeared before them to discuss their demands, they cursed him to his face.

Visiting the Pennsylvania Railroad, a client was interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1910 the company decided to start a new railroad. This railroad was named the "Rosy Railroad." One of these days we would like to write a column entitled "Who Actually Started It." Take the planning of railroad stations for instance. The credit for starting and pushing this movement of beautification is generally accorded the late Edward Bok. The man who first suggested planting these racing banks to Rosy is still alive—Mr. James Burley, architect. In 1910 he happened to be building a house for a client at Merion, Pa. (This house was shown, incidentally, in the December, 1912 House & Garden.) The client was interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad. At that station there was a small bank which the workers had tried—and unsuccessfully—to cover with sod. This failure was worrying his client when Mr. Burley happened along. "Why not plant it with Rosy Wichurana?" he suggested. "Once get that growing on the bank and it will not only hold the soil but will also be beautiful." This the client suggested to Bok, who was also a Merionite, and the experiment was first tried there. Today it's a pretty poor railroad that doesn't clothe its banks with sprouting Roses.

FORWARD MARCH. One of these days we would like to write a column entitled "Who Actually Started It." Take the planning of railroad stations for instance. The credit for starting and pushing this movement of beautification is generally accorded the late Edward Bok. The man who first suggested planting these racing banks to Rosy is still alive—Mr. James Burley, architect. In 1910 he happened to be building a house for a client at Merion, Pa. (This house was shown, incidentally, in the December, 1912 House & Garden.) The client was interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad. At that station there was a small bank which the workers had tried—and unsuccessfully—to cover with sod. This failure was worrying his client when Mr. Burley happened along. "Why not plant it with Rosy Wichurana?" he suggested. "Once get that growing on the bank and it will not only hold the soil but will also be beautiful." This the client suggested to Bok, who was also a Merionite, and the experiment was first tried there. Today it's a pretty poor railroad that doesn't clothe its banks with sprouting Roses.

STYLING HAIR. Just now designers are the white-hatted boys. Anything they say goes, even though it goes against old habits. There are the new square ink bottles with the flat, screw-on tops, for instance. Now for forty-seven years come Michlewicz, we've used round ink bottles with corks. The square bottle and its cover (which is hard to grasp) look more ton'y, but we just can't style our habits to fit. So we have saved a couple of big old round ink bottles. When we fill a new one, it is carefully poured from the new into the old and the new one thrown away.

A BRIEF SENTIMENT. Despite the fact that Roxbury suffered grievously last winter, the dwellers in this grand old evergreen report that their sales have been quite brisk. Garden owners are replacing their winter-killed Box out of sheer sentiment. And that is as it should be. No plant gives such an air of age to a garden as lumpy old Box. Because exceptionally low-temperature and a glaring sun and a shortage of moisture in the soil last fall all common sense from the plant is no reason for abandoning them altogether. Their sentiment is worth the investment.
The stately trumpets of the queen of indoor Lilies
FALL PLANTING—ESSENTIAL TO GOOD GARDENS

By Robert S. Lemmon

At first glance it seems rather a back-handed undertaking, this planting a garden at a season when flowers are fading and leaves are falling and winter, to distort Mr. Shelley’s words a bit, cannot be far behind. Decidedly a silly procedure, you might say, were you to forget that Nature herself is incurably forehanded and that all good gardeners obey her laws to the best of their ability. Realizing this, it is perfectly obvious that many and many a flower, tree and shrub has its best chance of success if its shift to a new location is made at a time when it is, metaphorically speaking, sound asleep and need not awake until long, long afterward. After all, here is the main if not the only reason why we plant in the fall.

You might keep this sleep metaphor in mind, for it goes a long way to explain not only why most hardy plants may be moved in autumn, but also why some should never be disturbed at this season. Those that are really fall-flowering, such as the hardy Chrysanthemums and the Japanese Anemones, are wide awake now and so it would be risky, to say the least, to shift them around before spring.

A full list of all the kinds of plants which can be set successfully between late September and mid-November would occupy a good many more pages than this issue of House & Garden contains. It would include virtually all the spring and summer flowering perennials except Iris; the hardy bulbs such as Tulips, Lilies, Daffodils and Hyacinths; the bush and climbing Roses; hardy vines; spring and summer flowering deciduous shrubs except Buddleia; coniferous and broad-leaf evergreens; Maples, Oaks and practically all other deciduous trees except Birch and Dogwood, which generally do best when spring planted; and just about the whole tribe of fruit producers with the exception of Strawberries. To lengthen the list, it might be added that, if you want to, you can sow many different kinds of hardy plant seeds in late November or December in a shaded coldframe and have them come up eagerly in the early spring.

I have hinted at the need for months of ensuing quiet sleep for the inmates of the fall-made garden. This means not only freedom from physical disturbance both above ground and below, but also a comfortable bed. There are a good many analogies between plants and human beings, and one need not be a silly sentimentalist to appreciate the danger of being soaked with undrained water all winter, or cramped by rocks or blown to pieces by whistling, frigid blasts from which there is no particle of protection. You yourself would awaken

The entire Tulip tribe calls for fall planting, as indeed do virtually all the hardy bulbs. Get them into the ground during October or November, being sure that the location is well drained and the soil itself reasonably rich and in a good state of cultivation. The bulbs should be covered with a uniform depth of 6" or 7" of soil. Bone meal is a safe and excellent fertilizer.
with at best a terrible headache after a night under such conditions. No less uncomfortable would be your plants.

So see to it that the soil is well prepared before you put a root or a corn into it. In general, it should be a well-drained, deeply dug loam, reasonably rich in plant food and plentifully stocked with humus, which is really nothing but fully decomposed organic matter such as leaf-mold, peatmoss or very old manure. In such a soil there will be a minimum of winter injury to plant roots and crowns, and when these same roots first start their spring search for food they will find plenty of it ready to hand. Where fertilizer needs to be added, it can well take the form of bone meal, old rotted manure or one of the high-grade organic mixtures which are made up especially for plant use.

With the ground properly prepared (preferably several weeks in advance of actual planting, in order that it may have settled again to its normal level), placing the plants successfully is a matter of common-sense general rules and some special ones which will be discussed as we go along. Don't slight any of them, for really a great deal depends on their careful observance.

In the first place, dig generous sized holes which will accommodate all the roots without crowding and allow every one of them to be extended to its full natural length and position. Try to set the plants at the same depth as that at which they formerly grew, but if there is any change in this respect let it be on the deeper side. A little experimentation will show just how much to allow for settling after the soil is filled in around the new arrival.

With the tree, shrub or perennial in place in the hole and its roots properly disposed, hold it steady while enough soil is shoveled or troweled in around it to fill the remaining space halfway to the ground level. Press this down firmly, soak with water, fill in the rest of the way, and firm again. In the case of trees and shrubs this final firming should be done with the feet, so as to compact the soil thoroughly. When all is finished the plant should on no account be sitting up on a mound nor down in a marked depression. The ideal, as I have said, is practically level.

Trees from four to seven feet high should be provided with
stout vertical stakes to which their trunks can be tied until their roots take hold in the ground; taller ones had better be given guy wires, cushioned with rubber hose where they pass around the trunks and running to stakes driven into the ground. Three such wires are enough for each tree, equally spaced around it. They should encircle the trunk about one-third of the way to the top and slant down to the ground at about a 45° angle.

Should the weather be noticeably dry after planting, thorough artificial watering should be resorted to once a week. In the case of evergreens of every type this is especially important and must be continued right up until the ground freezes hard, for these plants evaporate from their foliage during the winter and so must be abundantly supplied with internal moisture to compensate for the loss.

Practically all of the hardy herbaceous perennials suitable for fall planting should be set in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs, but one, the Peony, needs a bit of special attention. If you examine the crown of one of these indispensable stalwarts you will find it studded with a number of stubby pointed buds or eyes which are really the embryonic stalks for next year. When planted, these should be approximately two inches below the surface of the soil. If covered more deeply they will grow, but they may not produce flowers; if less than that amount of soil covers them there is a chance of injury during the stress and strain of winter and early spring weather.

With Peonies, too, it is important to work the soil thoroughly in among the coarse roots so as to preclude harmful air spaces. Indeed, this precaution applies to all plants with heavy roots, especially. No root can live on air, but it can die. So be very sure in all your fall planting (Continued on page 90)
The happy faculty of beginning again

So much talk about the Government's efforts to start building is in the air these days that one may forget its implications. It can be resolved into the three Re's—Remodeling, Re-furbishing and Re-planting. For the first two, Government aid is being given, for the last the garden owner must depend on himself. You can get a new bathroom but you can't borrow money to plant a new hedge. You can re-shingle your roof with the tax-payers' assistance, but you can't renew your borders. The Government, having put gardens in the non-essential class, pays them the greatest possible compliment. Governments rarely do go in for supporting things of the spirit. In that phase of life, at least, we are not to be regimented.

Nor has the Government, up to the moment of writing this editorial, said very much about the implications of its aid. Devised primarily as a primer to a pump long gone dry, it is hoped that this extra shove will start the building industry afresh. The demand that we do something now implies that the Government hopes to convince Americans of the advisability of building in the winter. Except in the most favored climates we are not given to winter building. The advantages of lower prices for materials that often obtain in winter and giving employment during slack months are factors not to be overlooked.

Another implication lies in the fact that building is contagious. Plenty of people plan to build homes. Many of them have the money to carry through their projects, but, because they fear the future, they are reluctant to spend that money. Meantime the years pass. They grow no younger. The dream of building that home fades farther and farther from reality.

A roof shingled here, a new bathroom installed there, are not going to open the full tide of building in this country unless the contagion for building breaks down the fear of those who hesitate to make the venture. On the other hand, if the air of a neighborhood rings with enough hammers, if enough trucks back up to homes and unload the materials for a bit of remodeling, then the hesitancy of those who hope to build entire new homes will be transformed into action.

There are still other implications to this Re-campaign and, as I said before, we need not expect the Government to expatiate on spiritual values since governments are not given to that sort of thing. The greatest implication of all is based on the fact that the American people possess the happy faculty of beginning again. Behind it is some of that same courageous quality that impelled thousands of families a hundred years ago to abandon their homes on the eastern seaboard and trek inland, over Indian trails and down swollen streams and into unmapped wildernesses, that they might find new and better homes. The man who has the courage to go into debt to improve his home exhibits some of that same quality of courage. You can never begin again unless you take a chance, unless you pit your own energy and capacity for work against whatever adverse eventualities the future may hold.

Yes, a lot of Americans are going to begin again this year and in the spring months of 1935. The spirit of beginning again is in the air. Instead of venturesome penetrating of a wilderness, we are going to enjoy the improvements we make—enjoy them in the making and enjoy them after they are accomplished. A new pride of home ownership will replace those shamefaced excuses in which so many of us have indulged. For a time we all made light of the shabbiness of our homes. Then we began explaining it by excuses. Finally we faced the fact that something had to be done about it. Pride had just about disappeared. Our salvation lies in making those improvements now. A coat of paint, a much needed new wing, a new heating system—by these investments will the home-owner's pride be reestablished.

Perhaps those who hesitate to make the plunge into building might sit at the feet of gardeners for their lesson. Gardeners have that particular faculty of believing in the future. Thousands of them this fall will be planting trees and flowers and entombing bulbs with the simple faith of children, sure in the belief that when spring comes the trees will leaf out and the flowers and bulbs drill up through the soil. Amiable believers in a life to come, never for a moment do they dream that their labor might be in vain. To them life is constantly beginning again, renewing itself, and they enjoy their share in its renewal.

What a difference comes over people who can apply that same faith to their homes! To pull order, beauty and comfort out of a neglected shambles is no mean ideal. It may require paint, it may necessitate plumbing, it may mean new chairs or a new dishwasher. By whatever physical means the end is attained, these efforts are insignificant compared with the compensation that results from them.

The Government classes building among the major industries, an industry that has lain dormant all too long. It also classes the revival of building among the major factors by which the courage of this country may be renewed. Behind its efforts lie a deep belief in the pioneering spirit of Americans, the will to venture and the utmost hope in beginning again. Between the first pioneers and their new beginnings stretched vast distances and many dangers. Between ours stand—a few cans of paint, a few loads of lumber, a few shipments of pipes and machines and the willingness to work a little harder to pay for them. And yet—if those pioneers could come back and see how many Americans hesitate to take the new venture, some of them might smile at our puny efforts—but most of them would blush.

—Richardson Wright
AN INFORMAL spirit that perfectly matches the free surroundings characterizes the garden of Mrs. George Lewis Sargent at York Village, Maine. From the ancient Apple tree and the weathered stone wall in the immediate foreground to the white church steeple rising beyond the horizon trees, the whole setting reflects the heart of summertime New England at its best.
Between two slopes a garden solves the problem of...
Lying on and between two slopes, with gnarled old Cherry trees and Oaks and Willows to lend a feeling of permanence to the passing show of lesser plants, the garden of Mrs. Arthur T. Vanderblit at Short Hills, N. J. is like an open map of beauty. The owner realizes its claim to a certain antiquity and keeps the color selection in Tulips and Phlox, dominant respectively in May and August, within the range of pinks, lavenders and soft primrose yellows. Roberta Freeman Dixon was the landscape architect of this attractive planting scheme.

Frequent vistas, with their suggestion of informality, are consistent with the easy terrace planting on the slope and the straight path edged by blue Polemonium and soft rose Tulips. In the lowest part of the garden the pool, under bending Willows, is surrounded with Primroses, Forget-me-nots and low Bleeding-hearts and, in summer, it floats its own single rose Water-lily. Everywhere is a noticeable freedom from over-planting, yet there is sufficient variety and a settled, mature effect which gives to this unusual garden an appeal peculiarly its own.

Elements of both the formal and the informal are here—the former in the oblong, diamond and heart-shaped beds; the latter in the general blend of ground covers and the irregularity of shrubbery and tree planting. It is the sort of garden which constantly invites one onward and, by reason of its shape and design, gives the impression of greater extent than it actually possesses. At the pool end emphasis is laid on springtime effects, while the large perennial beds placed toward the farther end carry on the color through the summer and autumn.
Where renovation was not a major operation

When its original design is good and it is structurally sound, bringing an old house up-to-date is more a minor than a major operation. This was true of the old Colonial home on this page, the residence of Mr. J. R. Johnson at Wilton, Conn. In the restoration, the original design of the house was quite closely followed. Old clapboards that had seen too many winters are replaced with shingles, and a fieldstone wing has been added. The interior has also been thoroughly modernized.
Looking an old house in the mouth

Buying an antique house is a good deal like selecting a horse. Having found an animal of desired type, breed and temper the question arises, "Is it sound of wind and limb?" Old houses can also be spavined, and the purchaser must be able to recognize defects before he buys and form some estimate of how fundamental they are. Replacements to correct such disabilities are often expensive, and the amount of necessary major work ought to be considered in determining the price for any house that has withstood wind and weather four score years or better.

Whether built of stone, brick or wood, such structures may have rafters, sills and main beams so far gone that expensive replacements must be made before the work of putting the house into shape can be started. The foundation may have been so neglected that it must be rebuilt, and the frames of doors and windows so badly weathered that they also must be replaced.

For a final and complete report on the health of an old place, have a trusted carpenter or contractor make a detailed inspection. Such men congenitally dislike old buildings, so there need be no fear that the report will be too optimistic. To them the old is a red rag, and nothing will escape their condemnation, but the buyer will know the worst, and that worst will be painted its blackest. Somewhere between this and the rosy view of the agent lies the truth. For this reason it is well between this and the rosy view of the agent to be able to do some inspecting independently. Knowledge of what are the weak spots in old houses, and where to look for them, will save much time and effort in the initial stages of searching for the house you wish to reclaim.

The skeleton of old houses is not unlike that of a modern fire-proof structure except that the members are hewed timbers mortised and pinned together where today steel bolts and rivets are used. Such a frame is subject to rot, either dry or damp, and the way to be sure that the beams are sound is to test them with a jack-knife. Sink the point of the blade as far into a timber as possible, and then try to turn the knife around. With a sound beam this cannot be done without breaking the blade. With a rotten one the opposite is true. The further decay has progressed, the easier it will be to move the knife around. Where dry rot exists, the beam will often crumble under a slight pressure of the fingers.

One of the first places to look for unsound timbers is the sills—the beams which rest on the foundation and into which are set the corner posts and uprights. It is a simple matter to give them the jack-knife test at intervals of two or three feet. Go over the sill on the north side of the building first. It is most liable to decay from excessive moisture because this side gets less sunlight and during the Winter snow remains longer here than elsewhere. Next check the eastern sill, and after it those on the west and south.

Roof rafters and plate beams, the long timbers at the eaves on which the lower ends of the rafters rest, should also be knife-tested, since leaking roofs too long neglected eventually mean decay to them. Unsoundness of corner posts and other uprights connecting sills and plate beams is harder to detect, as they are concealed between the outside boarding and interior plaster, but note the walls themselves and the corner boards extending vertically from foundation to eaves to provide a finish for the siding. If a corner of the house is out of plumb, vertical at a 90 degree angle, to be visible to the eye, or if the corner boards are sprung and not tightly nailed to the posts beneath, examine further as it probably means dry rot decay of that upright. With brick or stone houses, of course, the walls themselves carry the weight of the roof and so have no vertical timbers. Even here, however, plumbness of walls should not be overlooked. Where walls have settled enough to be noticeable, the foundation may be in need of a major repair.

Whether a house is of brick, stone or wood, there is one further place for knife-testing. This is the ground floor joists. Old houses seldom have furnaces and sometimes the cellar dampness takes its toll of the cross girders and joists on which the flooring above rests. As old cellar ceilings are not plastered, these members are easily accessible.

The fact that a sill, joist or other timber is unsound does not mean that the house is beyond repair. Many old houses with all their sills gone and some other principal beams no longer serviceable have been restored. The necessity of such steps should be realized in advance and the cost taken into consideration. It is far from pleasant to discover that one has unwittingly bought the bill of expense this type of replacement means. Let the buyer beware generally rules in the selling of old places. The purchase of a knife, and an hour or two of poking its point into sills, girders, joists and rafters may save time and money.

"The next time I buy a house to put new beams into, you'll know it," was the heartfelt declaration of a man who left his knife at home when he went house-hunting. "The owner and the agent knew the sills and beams were not all they should be but did not think it necessary to mention the fact. What I didn't see wouldn't hurt me until after I had bought and begun to make repairs. Then I learned all about rotten timbers and the cost of replacement."

After the timber framework, the next step to consider is the exterior of the house. The foundation will probably need some pointing up—replacement of mortar between the stone or brick—but how much? Will it have to be a complete job and has frost worked such havoc that some parts must be relaid?

If the earthen bottom of the cellar indicates that water runs into it during heavy rains, something will have to be done. Notice whether any cellar windows have been closed up. Countrymen are prone to do this as a cheap and easy way out when the framework gets beyond repair. Screened windows that can be left open during the summer months are essential in keeping the cellar dry and free from mould. Replacing stoned up windows is not expensive or difficult, but just one more thing which must be done. Notice the extent of the cellar. For economy, old builders sometimes did not do a complete job of excavating. A partial cellar was ample for storing root crops, preserves and hard cider in the days before furnaces. Keeping a house warm today under these conditions is hard, and it is wise to complete the work (Continued on page 84)
An old Connecticut apple orchard takes to a French maison

"Orchard Acres", the home of C. A. von Goeben at Belle Haven, Greenwich, stands in an old orchard that could easily be taken for a bit of the French countryside. Such details as brick cornice and quoins, iron- and lead-work and wide louvered blinds relieve simplicity of walls and roof. Will Rice Amos and Thomas E. Greacen II, architects

Features of the first floor include a semicircular stair in the main hall, the living room on the south, the dining room to the east and a pantry which connects with the garage. The second floor provides two bedrooms and a bath for the owners, and a bedroom for each of the two small daughters. Above the attached garage are two servants' rooms.
There is probably nothing more confusing in the world than deciding what fish to have for a dinner party. You begin to make up a menu with high hopes of having something special in the fish line, so you consult the cook-books and you pore over them and get completely lost in a maze of unfamiliar fish with queer names. Then you realize that being French cook-books they must be French names, so you rush for the little red dictionary, which turns out to be Anglais-Français and is no help at all. When you finally locate a Français-Anglais dictionary you discover they have somehow or other completely overlooked the fish. Next you hopefully ask your little French cook what a Turbot is in English and she immediately senses a party in the air and vows she never heard of such a fish —so you decide to ask the fish man, and he happens to have a beautiful cut of Muskellunge, if you would like it. Back you go to the cook-books and look desperately for a recipe for cooking Muskellunge, and of course there isn’t one. You finally end up by doing just as you have always done before—either you omit the fish course completely or you resort to lobster because it is almost always in the market.

At the left we present our own little Anglais-Français and Français-Anglais dictionary of sea-food. The dots tell approximately the months of the year that the different varieties are easily obtainable and may safely be eaten.
Some people eat fish because they were once told it was good for the brain, but if you will try these recipes you will eat it because you simply can’t resist it. Another good reason for eating fish often is that it is less expensive than meat; an even better reason is the delectable variety it gives to our menus.

I have heard of a place in Greenwich on the Thames where they serve six course dinners, and each and every course is a different fish.

Probably the most important thing about fish is to have it fresh. If you don’t happen to know how to tell whether it is fresh or not, here are a few helpful clues. The eyes if the fish should be clear, the gills should be red, the scales moist and not easily removed, and the flesh be firm to the touch, showing no indentation when pressed with the finger. Laying fish in water is another good way of judging condition. It should sink to the bottom—if not it is probably decomposing.

Canned fish should be immediately emptied out of the can as soon as it is opened. Lobsters should be alive when plunged into boiling water, or before they are split for broiling alive. Clams should close up tight when removed from water; if they don’t, they are not fresh. Oysters should do the same, or move when poked with a fork when opened, and the juice in them should be clear.

Speaking of oysters, dealers have made it a practice to fatten their oysters artificially by placing them for forty-eight hours in fresh or brackish water before selling them. This is called “laying out”. When in their natural condition oysters contain one-eighth to one-fifth more nutritive material than when they are fattened, but the consumers declare that the improvement in appearance and flavor more than makes up for this loss.

The four main ways of cooking fish are boiling, frying, baking and broiling, but there are a great many delicacies in the way of soufflés, quenelles, timbales, aspics, etc., which call for considerable courage if undertaken, except by an experienced chef.

In boiling fish, always boil it in a court bouillon, which will add tremendously to the flavor and be very little more work. A simple court bouillon consists of enough water to completely cover the fish, 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 carrots, 3 onions, sliced, some parsley, a bay leaf, a dozen whole peppers, a tablespoon of vinegar, and sometimes white wine. The fish should be put in when the water is hot but not boiling. It should then be allowed to come to a boil, skimmed and put on the back of the stove to simmer until done, allowing about ten minutes to each pound of fish.

If you are going to serve a boiled fish cold, it should be allowed to cool in its own liquid, remembering, however, to give it a little less time to cook, as it will continue cooking while the water is cooling.

In frying big fish it is better to clarify the butter before using it.

In broiling, it is well to use a double grill as it enables one to turn the fish without breaking it.

The question of sauces is a most important one, but it would be impossible to give in this article the correct sauce for every fish. For boiled fish in general the following sauce is a good simple one:

Put ½ pound of butter in a saucepan, and add 3 or 4 shallots, chopped fine, or the same amount of onions if you can’t get shallots, a teaspoon of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Put the pan on the stove and stir contin- (Continued on page 81)
Intelligent remodeling converts a fussy apartment into one with a definitely modern atmosphere.

These illustrations show what intelligent remodeling can do to a conventional rented apartment. A few simple changes and badly designed rooms, with many moldings and poor detail, were given good proportions and a modern atmosphere. The Cleveland home of Marshall Pumphrey, Kinney & Levan, decorators.

In the living room, panels were removed to give a sweep of plain white walls and woodwork. Furniture is mainly modern, designed for space-saving and comfort. Coral velvet hangings, coral mohair on the couches, and chartreuse recesses in the bookshelves are the chief color notes with a string color carpet.

Burnished silver furniture, with chairs upholstered in white leather, is emphasized by the background of pale chalk pink walls and deeper pink carpet in the Classic-modern dining room shown opposite. The wide, recessed window is curtained with chalk pink gauze. Hangings of brown satin frame this recess.
GARDENERS are accustomed to thrills. In a manner of speaking thrills are their daily diet—not, of course, the kind that confront us in the press or on the screen, but those none the less authentic stirrings of the blood that derive from the recognition of unusual beauty, or from unexpected success in some field of our endeavor. To him, however, who grows for the first time successfully a representative collection of Calochortus may he confidently promised surprise and delight not hitherto met with in his horticultural experience. These natives of our West Country, it seems to me, stand virtually alone among flowers in their strange and fantastic beauty, their amazing diversity. Glancing from the hard little keys of my typewriter to the bowl of shimmering, multicolored blossoms beside me on my desk I can call to use no words that will give any adequate idea of the exquisite brushwork on the satin petals of some of these flowers, of their pure and brilliant hues, of the strange “eyes” that ornament them, the breadths of Persian embroidery that line them, or the silken fringes, the thick velvet-like pile that decorates the interiors of others. This may seem extravagant language but it fits the subject and I strongly urge the doubting Thomases to see for themselves, not to become so enthralled this autumn with the Tulip and Daffodil lists as to fail to order a generous number of these native bulbous plants and to take the trouble to prepare a proper place for them. To any who have not seen them they will prove a veritable revelation.

The Calochorti belong to the Lily family. There are something like half a hundred species, perhaps more, scattered along the Pacific Coast from Washington to Mexico, and as far east as Colorado. They inhabit such widely differing localities as the summits of high mountains, deep valleys, woodlands and burning deserts. Not by any means are all available to the would-be grower, but a great many are. Of the thirty-six species and varieties I have grown here all save C. catalinae have proved hardy, coming through the past winter’s extremely low temperatures, when the mercury more than once went to fourteen degrees below zero, the first time before snow had added its protective covering to the light blanket of salt hay that is always given the rock garden, without loss of life or diminution of vigor. These plants, however, it must be told, while perfectly adapted to life under West Coast conditions are difficult to grow and to keep in eastern gardens. This is due to basic climatic differences, especially the rainfall. Our frequent summer showers prevent their enjoying the complete rest after flowering to which they are accustomed and our mild and often rainy autumns too often stimulate them to premature growth above ground, which growth is later damaged fatally by the frosts. Perhaps we shall never be able to feel assured of their reappearance year after year in our part of the country but there is no doubt, as has been proved many times, that they may be successfully grown for a time at least if they are given conditions that are suitable to them.

In any case the Calochorti are not recommended for use in the ordinary borders. Special preparation must be made for them. In a well built, sunny rock garden where the soil is deep, well-drained and gritty they are more than likely to thrive. Or an exclusive border may be prepared for them. This should face directly south, be protected by some means on the north, but not over-shadowed in any way, and is best raised a few inches above the surrounding ground. The soil should be dug out for at least a foot and replaced by a coarse mixture of grit, humus, stone chips and a little loam. Thus will heat and light and drainage be assured them, and if we refrain from watering the border after the flowers have faded, the droughty conditions so dear to their hearts will be at least partially maintained. Such a situation is perhaps the most certain to be rewarded with enduring success and it is
By Louise Beebe Wilder

a very good way to grow a collection for observation or for cutting. But the rock gardener will not be able to resist scattering these lovely things over his hills and dales, and the illustrations accompanying this article that were taken in my Westchester rock garden testify to the fact that considerable success is to be met with under these less perfect conditions. Certain kinds, chiefly of the Cat's Ear group, have endured here for many years, though they have showed little increase.

Mr. Purdy advises digging up the bulbs after the foliage has matured and storing them in a dry, cool place as is sometimes done in the case of Tulips. But this is a chore that most gardeners will balk at. Personally I feel that the surest way to enjoy these choice bulbous plants is to devise a place for them with the best of our knowledge and skill and then not to expect too much of them in the way of longevity. Happy surprises may be in store for us but in any case we shall not be too greatly disappointed if we have not too greatly hoped. The bulbs are not expensive and even if they were planted in quantity for a single season's delight the cost would not be excessive. But given the possible maximum of sun, drainage and drought at the resting season more than a season's pleasure may be expected. Because of their tendency to make (Continued on page 93)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>FLOWERS</th>
<th>FOLIAGE</th>
<th>PROPAGATION</th>
<th>NEEDS</th>
<th>HABITAT</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>SEASON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA ALCINA</em></td>
<td>Alpine Bellflower</td>
<td>Clear deep blue</td>
<td>Bell-shaped Stout, short spike</td>
<td>Small—narrow—bicolor green</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Sun—Shade</td>
<td>Europe of Austria</td>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA AMERICANA</em></td>
<td>American Bellflower</td>
<td>Light blue of violet blue</td>
<td>8-10 wide, Amentiflorous</td>
<td>Enne—slender green stems</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Moist soil</td>
<td>Canada to Fla.</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA BUHARIA</em></td>
<td>European Bellflower</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Large, lobed, erect, white</td>
<td>Broad—rounded Stout clusters</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Full in border</td>
<td>Europe of Austria</td>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA CARPATICA</em></td>
<td>Carpathian Bellflower</td>
<td>Blue—White</td>
<td>Cupular, erect, Pendant</td>
<td>Dark green, Next compact</td>
<td>Seed—division</td>
<td>Sun—Rich</td>
<td>Castilian Max. of Austria</td>
<td>9'-18'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA C. var. tatei</em></td>
<td>C. tatei</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Bell-shaped Sterile, Pendant</td>
<td>Dwarf trailing, large, broad</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Good border</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4'-6'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA C. var. Wilsoni</em></td>
<td>Wilsoni Bellflower</td>
<td>Dark blue</td>
<td>Large bells</td>
<td>Dark—Very hairy</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>6'-12'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA DAVENI</em></td>
<td>Caucasian Bellflower</td>
<td>Pale blue</td>
<td>Small nodding bells in panicles</td>
<td>Glabrous, Serrate on erect stem</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>6'-12'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA DRACO</em></td>
<td>Greek Bellflower</td>
<td>Blue—white</td>
<td>Large bells, Stalks erect</td>
<td>Ovate—downy. Tissue fine powder</td>
<td>Transplant, Annual</td>
<td>Good woods soil</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA ERINUM</em></td>
<td>Erin Bellflower</td>
<td>Pale blue with lilac clusters</td>
<td>Tubular, Ten or more in racemes</td>
<td>Small, glossy, corollae, stems</td>
<td>Seed—division</td>
<td>Transplant, Annual</td>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA FRAGOLO</em></td>
<td>Figi Bellflower</td>
<td>Pale pearly blue</td>
<td>Flat wheels, Scales or in two</td>
<td>Two leaf types—Trailing</td>
<td>Cuttings—spring—Division</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA G. var. brevius</em></td>
<td>G. brevius</td>
<td>Pale blue to white</td>
<td>Tiny flat stars, Fat, erect clusters</td>
<td>Branch—trailed, tall plant—Hairy</td>
<td>Cuttings—Division</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>South Italy</td>
<td>4'-8'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA G. var. Apenninum</em></td>
<td>G. Apenninum</td>
<td>White to white</td>
<td>Fuscous—white, erect—pendulous</td>
<td>Broad—papillose, Pendant</td>
<td>Seed—division</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Mt. Gargano in Italy</td>
<td>5'-8'</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA G. var. Sicилиa</em></td>
<td>G. Sicилиa</td>
<td>Dark violet or purple</td>
<td>Terminal glabrous, 1 1/2 in.</td>
<td>Very free flowering, Pendant</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Europe to Asia</td>
<td>1'-2'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA JUVILIA</em></td>
<td>Juvenile Bellflower</td>
<td>Pale blue</td>
<td>Bell-like, Bell-shaped</td>
<td>Very green, velvety, Trailing</td>
<td>Cuttings—spring—Division</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1'-2 1/2</td>
<td>Late June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA L. var. Alpina</em></td>
<td>L. Alpina</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Very plentiful</td>
<td>Smooth—Medium green</td>
<td>Cuttings—Division</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4'-8'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA L. var. Alpina</em></td>
<td>L. Alpina</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Very plentiful</td>
<td>Smooth—Medium green</td>
<td>Cuttings—Division</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4'-8'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA L. var. Aphanthia</em></td>
<td>L. Aphanthia</td>
<td>Deep blue</td>
<td>Very beautiful</td>
<td>Soft, woolly gray green</td>
<td>Cuttings—Spring</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>6'-20'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA L. var. Bessarabica</em></td>
<td>L. Bessarabica</td>
<td>Deep blue</td>
<td>Very beautiful</td>
<td>Soft, woolly gray green</td>
<td>Cuttings—Spring</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>6'-20'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA L. var. Bessarabica</em></td>
<td>L. Bessarabica</td>
<td>Dark blue</td>
<td>Bell-like</td>
<td>Acutely serrate—branched</td>
<td>Seed—self seed—perennial</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA L. var. Bessarabica</em></td>
<td>L. Bessarabica</td>
<td>Light blue</td>
<td>Bell-like</td>
<td>Acutely serrate—branched</td>
<td>Seed—self seed—perennial</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA L. var. Bessarabica</em></td>
<td>L. Bessarabica</td>
<td>Light blue</td>
<td>Bell-like</td>
<td>Acutely serrate—branched</td>
<td>Seed—self seed—perennial</td>
<td>Rock garden</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>CAMPANULA L. var. Marsiliana</em></td>
<td>L. Marsiliana</td>
<td>Great Bellflower</td>
<td>Dark blue, Hair—breezy—strong stems</td>
<td>Seed—division—Self seed—perennial</td>
<td>Sun or shade</td>
<td>Wild garden border</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **COLOR:** SPR = Spreading Habit
- **HABITAT:** Some years later
- **SEASON:** Some years later
- **HEIGHT:** Some years later
- **SEASON:** Some years later
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>FLOWERS</th>
<th>FOLIAGE</th>
<th>PROPAGATION</th>
<th>NEEDS</th>
<th>HABITAT</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>ROOTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea or L. nemorosa</td>
<td>Blue star Bellflower</td>
<td>Lavender blue, Also white</td>
<td>Wood like, Petals pointed</td>
<td>Lower— broad, Upper— narrow</td>
<td>Seed Annual</td>
<td>Sun— rich soil moisture</td>
<td>12&quot;—18&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula carpatica</td>
<td>Candelabra Bellflower</td>
<td>Inside purple, Outside pale</td>
<td>Solitary erect</td>
<td>Small, slightly branched plant</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Rich garden loam</td>
<td>Mt. Taurus Asia Minor</td>
<td>1'—2'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea</td>
<td>Canterbury Bells</td>
<td>Pale—lavender—white—blue—purple</td>
<td>Bell— 2&quot; long in racemes</td>
<td>Strong— erect stems from crown</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Rich soil. Protect in winter</td>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>1'—2'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea</td>
<td>Campanula lactea var. calycanthemis</td>
<td>Cap and Sucker Bells</td>
<td>1 to 3 extra cordate</td>
<td>Dark rough foliage</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Rich soil. Protect in winter</td>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>1'—2'</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula pratensis or Persicifolia</td>
<td>Wall bells</td>
<td>Rich purple or Blue purple</td>
<td>Drooping bells in racemes</td>
<td>Roundish corollas, Even green mat,</td>
<td>Seed— division cuttings, Perennial</td>
<td>Full sun, Drainage Small plant</td>
<td>Eastern Dalmatia</td>
<td>4'—6'</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula rotundifolia</td>
<td>Noble Bellflower</td>
<td>Reddish violet—Cream moto</td>
<td>Nodding, Rachis on ends of branch</td>
<td>Broad blue— C. punctata</td>
<td>Seed— Division Perennial</td>
<td>Rich, Drained Soil</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>2'</td>
<td>Late June— August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula orientalis</td>
<td>Perforated Bellflower</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Solitary Blue bells</td>
<td>Narrow— long</td>
<td>Seed or division Perennial</td>
<td>Sun, Rich loam</td>
<td>Central and North Europe</td>
<td>3'—3'</td>
<td>June— August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula persicifolia</td>
<td>Campanula persicifolia var. Teham Beauty</td>
<td>Ab or white</td>
<td>Purple blue</td>
<td>On wiry stems from central axis</td>
<td>Glower green</td>
<td>Frequent division necessary</td>
<td>Sun, Rich loam</td>
<td>2'—3'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. lutea</td>
<td>Western Harrell</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Large bell-shaped</td>
<td>Tall, leafy plant</td>
<td>Seed or division</td>
<td>Seed or Clara in full sun anywhere</td>
<td>Western Asia, True Alpice</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>June— Oct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. glaucophylla</td>
<td>Spotted Bellflower</td>
<td>Outside dark Inside pale</td>
<td>Solitary in anis</td>
<td>Drooping bells</td>
<td>Branching, Leaves differ, hairy</td>
<td>Sun, Sandy loam, Wild garden</td>
<td>Siberia Japan</td>
<td>2'—3'</td>
<td>June— July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. media</td>
<td>Twisted Harrell</td>
<td>Dark purple violet</td>
<td>Nodding bells</td>
<td>One-Sower on stem</td>
<td>Glabrous incurved;</td>
<td>Shell, Sun, Drainage, Lime</td>
<td>Me of Austria</td>
<td>3'—4'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. pyramidalis</td>
<td>Chinese or Trumpet Bellflower</td>
<td>Blue-purplish, blue and white</td>
<td>Nodding bells</td>
<td>Small, white flowers</td>
<td>Seeds or division;</td>
<td>Granite—Headed Mount, Some kinds</td>
<td>In areas of the Alps</td>
<td>4'—6'</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. maculata</td>
<td>Ruser's Bellflower</td>
<td>Deep Violet Blue</td>
<td>Nodding bells</td>
<td>Small, hairy flowers</td>
<td>Seed;</td>
<td>Sun, Drainage, Winter protection</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>4'—6'</td>
<td>July— Aug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. europaeoliticae</td>
<td>European Bellflower</td>
<td>Purple or bright blue</td>
<td>Nodding bells on one side of stem</td>
<td>Light green—Cardate, hairy</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Sun, Loam with grit and lime</td>
<td>Mts. about Italian Lakes</td>
<td>2'</td>
<td>July— Aug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. rugosa</td>
<td>Rampens</td>
<td>Red—purple—blue or white</td>
<td>Nodding bells on one side of stem</td>
<td>Light green—Cardate, hairy</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Beautiful seed for wild garden</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1'—3'</td>
<td>July— Aug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. persicifolia</td>
<td>English Harrell, Scotch Bluebell</td>
<td>Bright blue— purplish-blue—white</td>
<td>Nodding bells on graceful stems</td>
<td>Small, roundish</td>
<td>Seed; Division, Cuttings, Perennial</td>
<td>Most of temperate world</td>
<td>Europe, Asia, Africa, England</td>
<td>5'—12'</td>
<td>Late summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. moriflora</td>
<td>Moriflora</td>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>Long, narrow, tubular, 25 or more</td>
<td>Skilled stems Simple purple</td>
<td>Seed, Biennial Perennial</td>
<td>1' or more</td>
<td>N. S. Canada</td>
<td>1'—4'</td>
<td>2'—3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. rhodopensis</td>
<td>Throatwort Nettle-bell</td>
<td>Blue—White</td>
<td>Direct in long drooping racemes</td>
<td>Bough, covered with wool</td>
<td>Seed, Cuttings; Division, Perennial</td>
<td>Rail, Grit among browsable plants</td>
<td>Alps, Far West</td>
<td>1'—4'</td>
<td>July— Aug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula lactea ssp. van Houttei</td>
<td>van Houtte's Bellflower</td>
<td>Indigo blue or violet</td>
<td>Long tubular on nodding branches</td>
<td>Roundish corolla, Large</td>
<td>Seed, Div, Ram, Cuttings</td>
<td>Rich, humus under soil</td>
<td>Hybrid, Known in 1878</td>
<td>1'</td>
<td>June— July</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The starred varieties are given special explanation on page 92.
Shining new patterns
in flat silver show
wide range of styles

Shown above is “Colonial Fiddle”, Watson's latest pattern in the Colonial spirit which will have wide appeal because of its fine simplicity. These pieces are produced entirely by hand and come plain or hand-hammered in the manner of the old silver craftsmen. The beige damask tablecloth is from McGibbon. Wedgwood plate, henna and blue; Plummer

At right is “Aristocrat”, a modern conception strikingly interpreted by Towle. The slim lines of the knives, with scarcely a break between handle and blade, the free flowing panel passing over the end, are new details. Oblong cream pottery plates with cut-out monograms are a new idea of Rena Rosenthal’s. Brown and beige linen mats lettered to match: Mosse

REED & BARTON'S Georgian pattern, "Hawthorn" (right), with its sparkling gadroon edge, fits into any setting. Maritime centerpiece: Pitt Petri. White Lenox plate: Plummer. Below, "Rose Point", R. Wallace's pattern with pierced handles on fork and spoons. Celadon Haviland plates; Fostoria glasses in new Quinfolk cutting; Lenzi figurine: Gerard
A COÖPERATIVE VENTURE IN DECORATION

THE PAST few years have seen notable advances in the development of public taste. Now, as never before, it is possible for the woman of average means and better-than-average taste to attain charm, livability, even distinction in the furnishing of her home, without going beyond her favorite store and her regular shopping sources. Manufacturers have looked with a more discerning eye upon the heritage of the past and upon the creative genius of the present, and the result is a higher level of quality in design and workmanship. Retailers have become increasingly selective in their presentations, and are prepared to serve their customers not with merchandise alone, but with assembled suggestions for lovely rooms.

In recognition of this trend, House & Garden is pleased to present herewith a portfolio of four rooms, shown on the following pages in full color, that are the results of a pleasant cooperation with outstanding manufacturers and stores. We have created these rooms out of materials that are excellent in quality but reasonable in price, and it is possible for our readers to see them "in the flesh" in a number of leading stores throughout the country.

THE LIVING ROOM. No single theme dominates our four rooms. One, the Living Room, is predominantly modern in feeling. The others, the Dining Room, Morning Room and Master Bedroom, are more traditional. All, we believe, are in the mode of Autumn, 1934, which is a mode of sanity, charm, above all, livability. Let us examine them in detail.

The first of our four rooms is the tangible expression of a conviction that the Modern influence can be a thing of subtlety and distinction. Dignity without austerity, grace coupled with comfort were what we strove for. We wanted to produce a room where modern people could comfortably practice the pursuits of modern living against a fitting background.

So we painted the walls white, to give an effect of spaciousness and serenity. We painted the woodwork dark blue and picked it out here and there with touches of pale blue—a combination beloved of the smartest decorators. These colors set the keynote of the room. You will find them repeated in the draperies, the furniture covering, the carpet.

All of the chief colors in the room are brought together in the overmantel decoration—a huge, stylized modern flower painted behind mirror glass. Robert Bushnell Hyman designed and executed this overmantel.

Black notes in the lampshades and occasional glass and pottery objects give a sharp, interesting accent.

Our window treatments are simple, in keeping with the modern trend. Printed linen curtains pick up the blues and the white of the wall, and the same pattern is repeated in the chintz that covers the wing chair. Tailored glass curtains are of sheerest natural mohair.

Where there is a fireplace, there is the decorative center of the room. Our fireside grouping is particularly interesting. Four modern chairs, covered in a lustrous off-white brocatelle, make a group for conversation or reading, with lamp tables strategically placed between each pair. There is a trick to these chairs. Put three or four of them together, and you have a large sofa. Two make a love seat.

We believe no living room can have too many small tables. You will find them in profusion in this room—a mirror-top coffee table that is actually big enough to hold a cocktail tray, smoking accessories, a bowl of flowers; adaptations of 18th Century tables to support lamps; a console table with the graceful swans' heads reminiscent of Directoire decoration; a glass-top table that strikes a new note.

A living room has many functions to perform. We have provided a quiet corner for reading. The break-front bookcase is an adaptation of a traditional English type; the black and yellow color combination is new, and there is ample space for books above and storage in the cabinets below.

The lost art of letter-writing is due for a revival, we believe. We plan to help it along with the graceful desk, with its white leather top and a desk chair to match.

Bridge is now a national institution. For a game group, we chose a soft green lacquer, and covered the chair seats in gold.

THE DINING ROOM. In reference to furniture and decoration, somebody has said: "Stick close to the 18th Century, and you can't go wrong." And many people believe that of all the great English 18th Century designers none had greater genius than Thomas Chippendale, that master cabinet-maker to the fashionable of the time. The furniture in our dining room is a mixture of Chinese influence and English Chippendale.

Our dining room furniture is carried out in mahogany, but for accent we have chosen a Mandarin red lacquer for the china cabinet, and this bright color has been repeated in the upholstery of the backs and seats of the dining chairs.

SEE THESE ROOMS IN—

New York: John Wanamaker
Philadelphia: John Wanamaker
Atlanta: Davison-Paxon Co.
Boston: Paine Furniture Co.
Omaha: J. L. Brandeis & Sons
Hartford: G. Fox & Co.
Portland, Ore.: Meier & Frank Co.
Black and white, accented by black, provide the chief color notes in a living room that successfully combines modern and traditional. You can assemble the furniture, curtain fabrics, and carpet for less than $1250. In addition to the furniture shown, there are other important pieces included in this price: a wing chair, desk, permanent bridge group, several tables. The living room is clear, cool, serene.
As a foil to all this warmth, the cool blue-green of the fern patterned wall paper provides a restful background. The green is repeated in the chevron-patterned Mohair curtains, edged with broad bands of white and trimmed with green and white wool fringe. These hang over double-corded net curtains.

Louis Bouché, the talented artist whose work is familiar to House & Garden readers, painted the overmantel picture especially for this scheme. The subject is a still life; a great bouquet of flowers in the foreground, in the background a delightful glimpse of Mount Vernon.

Green and white is used again on the floor, which we have covered completely with dark green linoleum, bordered by lighter green and white. Over the linoleum we have placed a green and white rug of an entirely new type of construction.

In such a setting, the sparkle of silver and crystal, the colorful accents of china will take on new interest. We have used mirror plaques in place of a tablecloth, and placed Spode china in a Chippendale fret pattern upon these. The glass is the modern square-base form designed by Walter Dorwin Teague. Wedgwood china in decorative shapes is placed on the cabinet shelves.

The Morning Room. Our English cousins christened this room for us. The English, whose tradition of gracious living is centuries old, know that every house should have a sort of secondary living room—bright, gay, a room where friends can chat and the family can gather informally. Our morning room is as sunny and cheerful as its name. Incidentally, this room suggests an ideal living room for the smaller house or apartment.

In this room the wall paper sets the key for the entire decorative scheme. Great bouquets of roses, in tones of pink, yellow, green, sprawl on a white ground. These colors are picked up again in the upholstery, the curtains, the carpet.

The furniture, without adhering too strictly to any single period, acknowledges its indebtedness to 18th Century England. Little Chippendale tables, a high-armed sofa, comfortable chairs all recall the most stable and satisfying of the great furniture periods. But we have not been slavish in our decorating. The sofa is covered in a modern yellow fabric, two chairs in a quilted rose material.

Color is picked up again in the bone-white desk, in the little green desk chair. And in our bay window, where the sun streams through upon the green growing things, we have placed no heavy fabrics, but tied back long sheer curtains of light green and white. Over the green and white rug of an entirely new type of construction.

Look carefully, please, at our carpet. It is in the new chartreuse color, which is so important in modern decoration, but which blends perfectly with the flower-tones that have been used throughout the room.

The Master Bedroom. We spend a third of our lives in bed, and the decoration of our bedrooms should be such that the atmosphere is restful when we go to sleep, cheering when we wake to face another day. In the last of our four rooms, we have again returned to Georgian England for the keynote of our decoration.

The headboards of the beds are taken from old chair-backs. The other pieces represent a mingling of favorite 18th Century styles, such as you might find if you wandered through English country houses. A really comfortable chair is covered in forest green moiré, trimmed (Continued on page 78)

 SOURCES OF MERCHANDISE

LIVING ROOM

Furniture: Upholstered pieces. Mueller Furniture Co.; all other pieces, Imperial Furniture Co.
Upholstery fabrics: Artloom Fabrics (Vilmark Associates)
Curtain linens: Glendale Linen Co.
Glass curtains: L. C. Chase Co. Casement Mohair
Floor covering: Alexander Smith & Sons' Deepdale broadloom
Venetian blinds: Pella blinds (Rolscreen Co.)
Lamps: Chase Lighting

DINING ROOM

Furniture: Kittinger Company
Wall paper: Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.
Curtain fabrics: L. C. Chase Co. "Chevron" Mohair
Glass curtains: Quaker Lace Co.
Floor covering: Armstrong Linoleum and Soundloc rug (L. C. Chase Co.)
Silver: Gorham "Late Georgian" pattern
Accessories: Wedgwood and Spode china, Stauben crystal

MASTER BEDROOM

Furniture: Widdicomb Furniture Co.
Upholstery: Celanese permanent moiré
Wall paper: Mayflower (Star-Peerless Mills)
Curtains: Celanese satin-stripe taffeta
Bedspreads and dressing table: Celanese Lenored
Glass curtains: Quaker Lace Co.
Venetian blinds: Columbia Mills
Mattresses: Perfect Sleeper (Sleepers Products, Inc.)
Sheets and pillow cases: Wamsutta or Pepperell Peerless
Blankets: North Star and Kenwood
Floor covering: Alexander Smith & Sons' Cheshire broadloom

MORNING ROOM

Furniture: Herman Miller Furniture Co., Herman Miller Clock Co., Colonial Manufacturing Co.
Wall paper: Thos. Strahan Co.
Upholstery fabrics: Orinoka Mills
Curtains: Orinoka sunfast voile
Floor covering: Charles P. Cohanre Co., Monroe broadloom

GENERAL

Paint: Samuel Cabot, Inc.
Trimmings: Consolidated Trimming Corp.
Rug cushions, Oreze (Clinton Carpet Co.)
Artificial flowers: California Artificial Flower Co.
Living Room and Morning Room mantels: Wm. H. Jackson Co.
Mirrors: Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Here we hark back to the Chippendale era for our furniture, add a distinguished modern painting over the mantel, interestingly combine warm and cool tones in the mandarin red lacquer cabinet, the fern-covered wall paper and the modern green and white mohair curtains. The furniture ensemble, curtain materials, and the inlaid rug can be had for less than $760.
Sunshine brightens the morning room

A floral bouquet wallpaper sets the scheme for this cheery informal room. Rose, green, shades of yellow in the furniture, rug and accessories echo the flower tones. The bay window with its profusion of plants in wire stands provides a winter garden. Comfort and charm as expressed in the furniture, curtain fabrics and carpet, can be obtained for less than $780.
For lasting charm in the bedroom we chose furniture that retains the best features of great 18th Century designers. An ivy-patterned paper is as fresh as an English pastoral, and the yellow bedspreads, curtains and carpet add sparkle to a quiet scheme. For about $700 you may obtain the furniture, including chest and dresser, decorative fabrics and broadloom carpet.

Georgian tradition in the master's room
Decorators design these schemes for five living rooms of various types.
These living rooms may be seen at James McCutcheon, New York, and William Taylor & Sons, Cleveland. (1) Chinese Chippendale room by J. Morley Fletcher. Curtains, plum Celanese damask; upholstery—yellow and white linen damask, brown tapestry, egg-shell chenille. Walls, green.

Paul Chalfin designs a distinguished scheme for a French room (2). Chartreuse damask, shot with copper threads, and dotted homespun are on furniture. Hangings are green frieze with white Celanese glass curtains. Wall paper here, a new design in off whites on green, appears on page 74.

Home Erwin starts his room (3) with a novel idea in walls. One wall is plaid paper, one tan leather, another bronze from stripe in paper, the fourth, plum. Leather curtains on leather wall; on bronze wall, blue and plum Celanese satin. Chair coverings—plum and beige tapestry and blue twill.

Fresh modern coloring was selected by Grace Humen Hutchins for a livable 18th Century room (4). Upholstery, cocoa and lacquer chintz with trumpet design, linen in petunia pattern, yellow and white damask and lacquer, gray and white diagonal damask. The glass curtains are Celanese ninon.

There's another smart idea in backgrounds in Aines Foster Wright's Early American room (5). Walls and windows are hung in red grounded chintz. Glass curtains, Celanese organze; upholstery—roscoed satin, beige damask and linen with black ground. All fabrics from McCutcheon.
What stories are behind the new flowers?

Every large Flower Show introduces new flowers superior to the older types, or a wider range of colors.

How does this happen? It does not “happen”—it is the result of considerable work and vision, progress making further progress possible, just as the automobiles, radios, etc. of this year were made possible by the successive advances of past years.

Let us study the history of a modern Rose, for example:

For centuries, the improvement of the Rose was through intensive cultivation, evolution due to difference of climates and also to accidental cross pollination by insects or wind. Travelers brought new types (called “species”) from far-away lands. Not until the dawn of the 19th Century was Hand pollination adopted by Rose breeders, an advance mainly due to Empress Josephine of France who encouraged the new practice. The then comparatively recent importation of two Chinese species (Tea and Chinensis) made hybridization more attractive. These were bred into the existing kinds (Centifolia, Damask, Gallica), and progress started and acquired a faster acceleration as years went by.

The last century saw the advent of several important developments in Rose progress, each one a milestone in the long journey toward the elusive perfection which is always farther, like a mirage, as we seem to approach it. These notable events were:


Each one of these, because of distinctive characters and superiority over existing types, revolutionized Rose breeding and became the starting point of a new group or strain, eventually to be merged with others, until modern Roses are descended from several and often all of these widely differing progenitors.

Our Roses of today trace their ancestry to four distinct and unrelated kinds of wild Roses: R. centifolia of Asiatic origin but much cultivated in ancient Greece, then Rome (it had practically disappeared from Europe when the Crusaders brought it back again in the 11th Century); R. chinensis (R. indica semperflorens) from Central China; R. odorata (Tea Rose) from Southern China (these two were brought to Europe around 1800); and Persian Yellow, a double form of R. lutea foetida, brought from Persia in 1838.

R. chinensis (originally called Bengal) and Tea were the first species known to have a continuity of bloom, and the “everblooming” character of our modern Roses is a distinct heritage from these two species. R. centifolia crossed with R. chinensis produced the Hybrid Perpetual strain. This strain crossed with the Tea gave rise to the Hybrid Tea. Until the advent of the Tea Rose, yellow garden Roses were unknown, and this explains why until recently (through the Pernet strain) there were no yellow Hybrid Perpetuals. The yellow of the Tea was pale and unstable, easily absorbed by the more dominant pink of the other species; in 1900, after many years of trials, Pernet succeeded in raising a seedling (Soleil d’Or) from a cross between a red Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Dacher) and Persian Yellow, and this made possible in course of time the newer “pastel” shades of orange, chamois, apricot, salmon, etc., and finally the pure yellow (Souvenir de Claudius Pernet). This new strain was named Perpetiana but has been of late years so merged with the older Hybrid Tea class that it is often difficult to draw a line between the two.

Counting from those four wild Roses, a Rose of 1934 (Yosemite, for instance) is the result of twenty-six different crosses between twenty-three known types or varieties, each one contributing its bit. But this is not all, as the pedigree of some of these varieties is not completely known; for instance, of Lady Mary Fitzwilliam (10) we know only that it is a Hybrid Tea and we are in the dark as to its pedigree from the first generation Hybrid Tea (H.P. 4 and Tea 11). Also Mme. de Tartas (12) reported as a Tea Rose, but how far descended it is from the wild species Tea Rose we know not. In the chart I conservatively indicate only one generation. Then we have to take account also of the recombinations which are recrosses or new generations within the original cross.

Results expected from a cross do not always come in the first generation—in fact seldom do—and several crossovers must be made within the progeny or between progeny and one or both of the parents or vice versa according to the dominance of a trait not wanted or absence of a particular character desired in the plant habit, such as quality of foliage, color or form of the bloom. These additional crossovers, which take many years, are not reported in pedigrees. For instance, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont is a seedling of Ophelia crossed with Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, but seven years elapsed from the original cross during which several recombinations were made before the seedling was born that became the final variety known as Mrs. Pierre S. duPont.

Rose seeds are very slow to germinate, one year being the average, and it takes three years before a young seedling is mature enough to bear viable seeds, so we may estimate that the twenty-three crosses, exclusive of recombinations, necessary to transform wild Roses into Yosemite have required at least ninety-two years of work.

Genealogy of a Chrysanthemum
patience and hope interspersed with many disappointments.

This is not true for the Rose only; other flowers and many flowering shrubs have gone through that slow process of development which, we may say with confidence, is still at its beginning. Unfortunately the history of standard perennials is not known and their pedigree never was available. They were plebeians and their genealogy was not recorded as for Queen Rose. However, we have some interesting data on modern Chrysanthemums and Anemones of which new strains and types have been made possible by the discoveries in Korea, China, and Japan of the great plant hunter, the late Dr. E. H. Wilson.

It will be noticed in the genealogy of these two families that several generations are "seedlings". These are recombinations within the progeny of the original crosses, and in the Chrysanthemum, the Coreanum species was reinjected again (5) so as to reinforce its important characters of earliness and hardiness.

While the laws of heredity are well defined, their results are very irregular and even if inexorable are seldom immediate. In genetics, two plus two do not always make four. If one is seeking the perpetuation of only one character, and enough seeds are raised, that character will likely be transmitted to one or some of the first progeny, but when several factors are to be retained or combined and some eliminated at the same time, it requires a great deal of time and many recombinations until two and two actually do make four.

The modern Lilacs are the result of over seventy-five years of patient crosses between Persian and Chinese types and are often called French Hybrids because the Lemoine family of Nancy (France) has been for several generations prominent in hybridizing (Continued on page 88)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The family tree of a modern Rose form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Persian Yellow, wild Brier, Persia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>R. chinensis</em>, everblooming, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>R. centifolia</em>, very old, Asia Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hybrid Perpetual (name lost)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Seedling d'Or (1900), first Pernetiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Pernetiana seedling (name lost)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mme. Caroline Testout (1899), Hybrid Tea, pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mme. Edouard Herriot (1912), Pernetiana, coral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Hybrid Tea (name lost)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Lady Mary Pitwilliam (1882), Hybrid Tea, flesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Tea Rose, from Southern China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mme. de Tarres (1852), Tea, pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Antoine Ducher (1886), H. P., red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Lady Alice Stanley (1899), H. T., pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mme. Melanie Seppert (1906), Hybrid Tea, copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Rayon d'Or (1910), Pernetiana, deep yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Constance (1915), Pernetiana, yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Souv. de Claudius Pernet (1920), Pernetiana, pure yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Dr. Grill (1886), Tea, copper pink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. *Anemone hupehensis* |
2. *Anemone japonica alba* |
3. Seedling selfed |
4. Seedling of 3 |
5. Seedling of 3 |
6. Seedling selfed |
7. Anemone September Charm
A white-walled home in Hammamet
The home of Mr. and Mrs. Georges Sébastien in Hammamet on the North African Coast stands in a white-walled garden, and with its appendages makes a dramatic group above the dusty, cactus-hedged road. Walls within and without are whitewashed. Iron window grilles and door frames are the only accents. Above is a general view of the house.

A huge and almost empty living room, a porch, a patio with sliding glass roof, a swimming pool open to the sky with an adjoining dining terrace comprise some of the first-floor features. The house was designed by the owners and the furniture is by J. M. Frank and Eyre de Lanux. It is equipped for both summer and winter living.
Olympus spares a few of its charming goddesses

Stern gods and lovely goddesses, mischievous satyrs and winsome nympha, hamadryads and all those fleeting figures that haunted hilltops and verdant meadows in the days of ancient Greece and Rome, how far away from the traffic and mechanical perfection of modern life they seem! We have to read about them in school-books; in passing through museums we gaze at their representations with only faint interest. They are so much of the legendary long ago that rarely, to the modern mind, do they take human form or arouse curiosity.

True, architects have always climbed Olympus for decorative leads and devices, and now and then some design of furniture or fabrics has strangled into that habitation of the classical worthies and walked off with an inspiration. It is something new, though, to have them about in domestic wares.

The gods are with us again—only, on closer inspection, they prove to be mostly goddesses. So much the better! Flora and Hebe, Egeria and Jana, wood-nymphs and baby fauns accompanied by satyrs, are all reincarnated in modern pottery.

On a dining table, for instance, Egeria and her companion nympha, crowned with flowers, face in four directions and smile toward all the guests. Egeria, if we remember rightly, was an Italian goddess of streams, one of the nymphs of the brook in the grove of Diana. Numa took her for his divine mistress, and her inspiration guided him in his reorganization of the ritual of the Roman state. After his death, she retired to Arcia, where she made such constant lamentation for him that Diana simply couldn’t stand the noise any longer and changed her into a spring. Perhaps knowing these things about her will make a dinner party where she is present on the table a bit more interesting. Imagine a hostess remarking, “The center piece is Egeria. Now just who was she?” And no one being able to explain about that aqueous lady.

So Egeria holds the interest in this table decoration, and a chubby godling carries candles on his head and there are place plates in color to match. On these plates a queer brownish-black glaze is used for the rim, with a contrasting creamy effect for the faces and bodies. Some of the plates are spread across the top of this page. Surely around such a table will hover a mysterious atmosphere of ancient Etruria.

On the opposite page are also other classical figures. Flora, crowned with a mad mixture of common and rare flowers, has an empty head to hold water and support the flower stems. Hebe, who is likewise equipped, stands on a pedestal in silent, proud repose, remote and beautifully white. Without the flowers, as shown on the top of the opposite page, her expression is enigmatical; with them around her head, she looks slightly as though she had just gone through a delightful ten-day bacchanal.

There are other figures available in this ceramic Olympus—a baby Bacchus, in a soft gray glaze, wears grapes wreathed in his hair. A laughing satyr with a captive wood-nymph might have been excavated at Pompeii, so old and earth-stained is he. So now one may dine with the gods. Or lunch with a goddess, or have perhaps just a simple breakfast with a young faun. Surely the older gods, those living in museums and boasting two or three thousand years of watching this world, must envy the new arrivals who are having so much gayer a time, wearing delicate spring and gorgeous summer flowers, autumn leaves and fruits, and attending feasts and festivities in our brilliant 20th Century.

The originator of these interesting ceramics is E. Varian Cockcroft, who by going back to Olympus for her inspiration has added one more note to the tendency of modern design.

During the past seasons Classic-modernism in furniture burst over the unsuspecting world. Its ready acceptance—for it is quite popular just now—was due to the fact that the classical forms were easily recognized by intending purchasers. From this development in furniture design Classicism has spread to other decorative mediums—to fabrics and wall papers especially. There is soon to come on the market a fabric of which the design is nothing more than a melange of helmeted gods and goddesses. These ceramic ventures into Classicism, with their delightful revival of the ancient deities, are quite in line with the tendency of contemporary taste.

The place plates at the top of the page are from Gerard. The flower-wreathed head of Flora on the opposite page comes from the Ardien Studios. The flower setting for the enigmatic Hebe, surmounting a three-tiered flower table. To the table set, Gerard contributed the place plates, the glass and the figures of Egeria. The silver is from Gorham.
The plant doctor looks critically at your Lilies

While diseases are responsible for many of the failures encountered with Lilies, it should be pointed out that other factors must also be taken into consideration. The use of species and varieties which are not hardy, improper conditions with respect to soil type, amount of water available, drainage, shade and depth of planting all make for poor results with these plants. Reference to some of the excellent books and articles on Lilies and their culture will be very helpful in eliminating troubles of this character.

If trouble persists despite the fact that cultural requirements have received adequate attention, there is good reason to believe that the Lilies are sick. Previous to 1927, our knowledge of the diseases of this family was fragmentary and very unsatisfactory. In that year, however, an investigation of such problems was initiated through the cooperation of the Horticultural Society of New York, the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Cornell University, and the New York Botanical Garden. The late Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Helen M. Fox, Mr. John Scheepers, Dr. A. B. Stout, Dr. L. M. Massey, Dr. Wm. Crocker, and many others took an active interest in the work. Support from various bulb growers and importers was also obtained. By means of this investigation it has been possible to make a substantial contribution to our knowledge of Lily diseases, and with the work still in progress we may look forward to the day when ailments of Lilies, as such, will be of little importance to the gardener.

The most prevalent and serious disease of garden Lilies at the present time is known as mosaic. It is caused by a contagious virus so small in size that it is invisible even with the highest magnification known to science. Most Lilies appear to be more or less susceptible to it. The presence of this disease among Lilies can be determined by the fact that infected plants exhibit an irregular pattern of light yellow and dark green areas on the leaves. Furthermore, such plants are usually stunted, lack vigor and make poor growth. Frequently the flowers are markedly distorted and poorly colored.

The spread of Lily mosaic is very similar in many respects to the dissemination of malarial fever among humans by the Anopheles mosquito. The virus is carried from diseased to healthy plants by a sucking insect or plant louse known as the Melon aphid. If one of these aphids happens to feed upon a mosaic Lilium, it picks up some of the virus coursing through the veins of the sick plant and then transmits the infective agent to any healthy Lilies upon which it subsequently feeds. An infinitesimal amount of the virus is sufficient to infect a healthy plant, and the feeding of a single aphid is enough to effect a transmission. The virus does not contaminate nor spread through the soil, it is not splashed about by rain drops, nor do healthy plants whose leaves are in contact with mosaic individuals contract the disease in that manner.

Affected Lilies never recover from mosaic, nor is any method known by means of which they can be cured. Thus we are faced with the necessity of maintaining mosaic-free plants or preventing further spread of the virus. Since the mosaic virus is not transmitted through the seed, the production of bulbs from seed will insure a stock entirely free from the trouble. Al-
though this may be a slow and sometimes difficult procedure, the fine crop of healthy Lilies which results is well worth the effort. Information in regard to cultural requirements for raising Lily seedlings has been set forth in many publications. As far as diseases and pests are concerned, damping-off, Botrytis blight and aphids are the main problems. Damping-off can be prevented by the use of formaldehyde dust which is mixed with the soil at the time of planting. Several companies now market such a dust and directions for its use are printed upon the container. The control of Botrytis blight is discussed elsewhere in this article. Aphids or plant lice which cause curling or dwarfing of the young seedlings can be kept in check by nicotine, pyrethrum, or rotenone sprays used according to the printed directions.

If flowering-sized bulbs are purchased and brought into the garden, they should be inspected at frequent intervals beginning early in the spring and all plants showing mottling of the leaves removed and destroyed. Such plants are useless as well as unsightly and merely serve as reservoirs of virus to be dipped into by any Melon aphids which happen along. While some measure of protection can be obtained by spraying the plants with a suitable insecticide for aphid control, the prompt removal and destruction of mosaic Lilie is, in the final analysis, the only satisfactory and (Continued on page 89)

Top, left: Healthy and mosaic-attack­ed blossoms of *Lilium longiflorum*. Top, right: Botrytis lesions on the buds of *L. candidum*; the specimen at the right was sprayed with Bordeaux. Center: Healthy and mosaic blossoms of *L. umbellatum*. Right: Botrytis on *tessaceum*. 

71
Garden questions from our readers

1. We have just built a new Colonial house. The foundation is high, about 2 feet. How should we treat this? Should we plant against it or have a terrace?

One of the essential characteristics of the Colonial is that it is set low to the ground. You should try to make your house appear as though it were so planned. Whether you do this with a terrace or with planting depends on how much space you have between house and sidewalk. If you have less than 50 feet, a terrace will tend to divide the area into two small spaces, neither of which is large enough to amount to anything. It would be better in this case to have the lawn graded up as high to the house as possible, say within six inches of the top of the foundation. Let it slope off to the sidewalk in a flat edge curve rather than in a straight slope. Then you can plant against the house, but try not to over-plant, or use things which will grow rapidly and soon obscure the windows. Use low-growing, rounded shrubs or evergreens, and avoid the pointed types, except where they are needed to accent the architectural lines of the house.

If there is more than 50 feet between the house and sidewalk, you can very well have a terrace, whose edge is marked by a hedge or low wall. If you have room enough, a well-designed shrub border would be more interesting. Shrubs of various heights should be used, and a few evergreens and small trees will provide an interesting skyline. These things, which are so often left out of shrub borders, are really necessary if they are to be anything more than monotonous clumps of bushes. So many shrubs grow to approximately the same height, and have nearly the same habit of branching, that they are rather uninteresting in masses. I like to see a clump of tall Cedars or Arbor-vitae used for accent occasionally, and am particularly fond of the small flowering trees like Dogwood, Flowering Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Crab-apples and the like. They grow quite rapidly, bloom effectively, but never get so large as to crowd out other things.

As to the matter of cost, I think you would find the shrub border cheaper than the fence, and whereas the fence will need some maintenance each year, shrubs will need none after they are established, and will grow and become more lovely every year. To get a quick effect you could get just a few large plants, for the main masses, and the rest small, inexpensive ones, which will grow on later.

2. My neighbors have an unsightly back-yard which I would like to hide. It is quick and cheaply as possible. Would a fence be the right thing, or should I use shrubs? Ordinary shrub borders seem to me to be rather uninteresting.

A fence will, of course, hide the adjoining yard and it will occupy a minimum of space. Wattle fence, or a solid board fence would be suitable. I feel, however, that if you have room enough, a well-designed shrub border would be more interesting. Shrubs of various heights should be used, and a few evergreens and small trees will provide an interesting skyline. These things, which are so often left out of shrub borders, are really necessary if they are to be anything more than monotonous clumps of bushes. So many shrubs grow to approximately the same height, and have nearly the same habit of branching, that they are rather uninteresting in masses. I like to see a clump of tall Cedars or Arbor-vitae used for accent occasionally, and am particularly fond of the small flowering trees like Dogwood, Flowering Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Crab-apples and the like. They grow quite rapidly, bloom effectively, but never get so large as to crowd out other things.

During the first part of July, after the German Iris and the Siberian Iris have bloomed, my garden lacks color. What plants would you suggest to fill this gap? Later on I have masses of Phlox and Asters which give me color till late fall.

3. My garden consists of wide flower borders carried around three sides of a rectangle, in the center of which I have a pool. At present the garden is surrounded by a low hedge. I feel that it is too open. What would you suggest I do to improve its appearance?

Every garden should be enclosed. The very word garden means an enclosed space. I would therefore suggest that you develop the present hedge into a more adequate enclosure. Let it grow taller, in fact so tall that one cannot readily see over it. In this way the enclosure will become an actuality, and any unfortunate competition that may exist between your garden efforts and the surrounding landscape will be shut out. The enclosure will provide a background for your plant groups and color combinations, and shelter them from adverse exposure.

This enclosure need not be merely a monotonous hedge, however. Vary this by the introduction, at the corners, of groups of shrubs and evergreens. In this way an interesting skyline may be worked out which will add greatly to the beauty of the garden. The winter aspect of the evergreens will be lovely, and the shrubs can be selected to provide bloom at some time when the inside of the garden may lack a sufficiency of color.

4. My garden is quite formal, being surrounded by a high hedge, and definitely balanced on the long axis. On one side, however, it is shady and on the other sunny, on account of the direction in which it faces. I have trouble in getting things to grow on the shady side, and consequently my color masses in the beds do not always balance as well as I would like to have them. Do you know of any plants that will provide good masses of bloom, and at the same time withstand shade?

This problem can be got at from three different angles. It may be possible to lighten the shade somewhat, though perhaps not in your case. If, however, the shade were being caused by an overhanging tree, you could thin out the branches somewhat, without, of course, damaging the shape of the tree, but letting in more light. Then you may be able to minimize the effect of root competition on the part of the hedge, which, added to the shade, makes the problem worse. Many plants will thrive in shade, if they do not also have to contend with the roots of trees or large shrubs. Root pruning will temporarily keep the hedge from sending its roots out into the flower beds, but this (Continued on page 91)
Whether one is building or rebuilding a home, the result is only as modern as its mechanical equipment, some of the newest of which is illustrated here. For small families there's the new Westinghouse refrigerator chest (1), 36 inches high. The smart gray and black steel cabinet of the new Quiet May oil furnace (2) was styled by Donald Deskey.

Dishes, knives and forks are washed, rinsed and dried untouched by human hands in the dishwashing unit that is part of the monel metal sink (3) of the International Nickel Co. Graduated heats for different types of materials, extra-large ironing surface and streamlined design are new features of the new iron (4) of the General Electric Co.

The de luxe General Electric kitchen mixer, with its accessory parts, is always in position for use in a special cabinet (5). A compartment in the bottom can be used for additional equipment. The new Thor clothes-washer, dryer and ironer (6) is also wired for radio, equipped with a mixer, and has a well-finished top that serves as an auxiliary table.

For a Modernized Kitchen
Finds for fall decorating

Paul Chalfin designed this Thibaut wall paper for the French living room scheme shown on page 62. In off-whites on green. (2) This modern tea set of beautifully flowing lines and plain surfaces is Robert Loeber's latest Modern-Classic design for Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen. (3) Three Strahan papers to take the worry out of your fall decorating. The ribbon design may be obtained in the following color combinations: pink and white; cocoa, cream and red; or chartreuse and white. Authentic reproduction of old block paper, sepia and cream. The medallion in the third paper is in silver, black and white on yellow.

Furnish your kitchen with (4) these Micro-Aluminum utensils with big jade knobs on the black aluminum covers: McCrey. The tube in the center is an electric freezer which makes satin-smooth ice cream in automatic refrigerator: Hammacher-Schlemmer. (5) Two smart shower curtains—a plaid rayon and cotton Glendale design is in green, blue or brown with white; Kleinert's sheer white "Illusion", with monogram designed by Marqueta Morgentine: Lord & Taylor. (6) These new decorative Kensington aluminum accessories, designed by Lorelle Guild, are in satin finish with cast brass trim: B. Altman
TWEEDS are definitely in the fall upholstery picture. (7) Herringbone pattern, brown and white, and white ribbed weave. Snowball cotton material, red, blue or brown with white: Fortnum & Mason fabrics imported by Dan Cooper, Inc. (8) New electric server with three compartments for hot food. This and drip coffee set are Chase, Brass & Copper designs in chromium: Ovington's. Round aluminum cooking and serving dish: Russel Wright. (9) Pleated écru linen shade, brown drawn-work; white parchment, silk swag; écru parchment, brown and écru leaves: new Hanson designs: Wanamaker's. White knit Cellophane: Stern's. (10) Cannon's latest ideas in towels are a small size Terry face towel and twin sets in harmonizing colors. Top: Jade towels, white borders, to go with white set, jade borders. Ribbed border decorates other towel: Altman's
"Any way ye want to look at it, I've always claimed that Apple-trees come party night to bein' God's greatest gift to Man. Shake an' comfort for him in summer, wood for quiet fires to keep him warm in winter, a mighty restful sight for his tired eyes when spring fits again! an' cover ev'ry branch an' twig with pinky-white blooms, the best o' food an' drink for his stomach mighty close to ev'ry month in the year—if they things don't total up to a durn fine gift I dunno what does. Nor ye can't scarcely decide which of 'em counts for the most in the way o' doin' a lucky soul good, neither—leastways, I can't an' I've lived with Apple-trees all my life, like dad an' granddad afore me.

"I calculate it's the eatin' part that most folks think of when it comes to Apples. Less'n they're real country raised they ain't hardly got a notion o' the drinkin' end of it, or if theyhev, it's only for a fettle while in the fall. But to us old squirls it's the cider that counts for the most. I reckon, specially after winter shuts down. Give me a good store an' a warm kitchen, a keen scence hangin' an' a jug o' real hard cider, an' I don't ask fer no greater comfort on a bitter cold night."

Theey show up in ev'ry month in the year—if them things don't total up to a mighty comfort fer Man—leastways. I can't an' I've lived with Apple-trees all my life, like dad an' granddad afore me.
JUST AS THEY ENJOYED IT!

Real Philadelphia

PEPPER POT

by Campbell's

A MAN'S SOUP

21 kinds to choose from...

Asparagus
Bouillon
Chicken
Chicken-Gumbo
Clam Chowder
Consommé
Celery
Mock Turtle
Goulash
Ox Tail
Mutton
Vegetable
Pea
Parsley
Pernod
Tomato
Tomato-Cream
Jamaica
Cream of Asparagus
Clam Cream

Old Colonial Philadelphia gave many precious heritages to
the nation. In the culinary world none endures with a more
potent charm than that sumptuous delight of the dining-table,
Philadelphia Pepper Pot. And Campbell's bring it to your table,
true to all its mellow traditions.

For Campbell's recipe derives straight from Colonial kitchens
—authentic to every last fine touch of its enticing seasoning.
It's a soup that fairly teems with luscious goodness. Tempting
morsels of tender meat; diced potatoes and carrots, wholesome
macaroni dumplings—with sparkling seasoning of whole black
peppercorns, fresh parsley, savory thyme, marjoram and sweet
pimientos. Truly "unusual", truly delightful is Campbell's
Philadelphia Pepper Pot!

Double rich! Double strength!

Campbell's Soups bring you condensed, concentrated goodness. You
are buying double richness—double strength. So when you add an equal
quantity of water in your kitchen, you obtain twice the quantity of soup
at no extra cost. Campbell's Soups are the finest soups you can buy.
she said..."But...how do you keep such a nice polish on your bathtub?"

I said..."I just use Bon Ami. It does more than clean...it always leaves a beautiful lustre and shine!"

YOU can expect more from Bon Ami than just removing dirt. For Bon Ami transforms your bathtub...gives it a new "face"...a sparkling polish that shines like satin. Just run your hand over this new "face." Notice how smooth it feels. That's because Bon Ami doesn't scratch, as ordinary cleansers do. Bon Ami absorbs the dirt—"blots it" up. Also, you'll find it doesn't clog up drains, but washes away instantly. And you'll be pleased to learn that it doesn't redder or roughen your hands—and has no odor.

Use Bon Ami for all household cleaning. It is equally effective for everything—from bathtubs, tiling, refrigerators and kitchen sinks to windows and smooth painted woodwork.

Bon Ami
Music, to children, is like the glamour of a secret room. To its enchanted threshold, some sure instinct guides them . . . . The discerning parent knows this, and, through the crowded corridors of youth, early conducts the sensitive child into a realm of wonder and delight.

Yet if musical training had as its only goal success on the concert stage, parents might wonder whether the hazard were worth the effort. Genius, even today, is all too rare. But fortunately, music is something more than bright lights and fame. . . . It is a personal escape from world-weariness, a joy, an adventure in fascination. To translate, on a Steinway, the spirit-stirring moods of music’s immortals is well within the opportunity of almost every child.

That a child should learn on a Steinway, at once the strongest and most perfect instrument, is the considered opinion of informed parents and teachers here and abroad. Impressionable talent must be developed undistorted . . . . the youthful ear attuned to correct tone and pitch . . . . And, in a subtle manner, a Steinway in the home connects the child with a distinguished musical tradition. Virtually every great pianist from Liszt to Hofmann has used the Instrument of the Immortals.

For all its excellence, the Steinway is a piano that can easily find a place even in the home of very modest income. You need not wait until you have the full purchase price at hand. Simply make a small down payment, and the balance will be conveniently distributed. And your Steinway will be delivered at once.

THE NEW STEINWAY ACCELERATED ACTION

Accelerated Action, a new and wholly exclusive feature of every Steinway, increases the power and beauty of the piano’s tone, permits greater precision and speed, reduces measurably the effort required in playing. This is an improvement of historical importance both to the young student and to the most accomplished pianist. Yet the cost to you is no greater! See . . . hear . . . play the new Steinway today!

THE STEINWAY BABY GRAND FOR AS LITTLE AS $1175 SMALL DOWN PAYMENT Balance conveniently distributed

There is a Steinway dealer in your community, or near you, through whom you may purchase a new Steinway with a small deposit — the balance distributed over a convenient period. Used pianos are accepted in partial exchange. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 129 W. 33rd Street, New York City, just west of Sixth Avenue.

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

STEINWAY
invent a decoration that vies in variety and charm with natural flowers, although artificial blooms are now amazingly true and effective.

While most of the decorative elements of the rooms are based upon traditional forms, considerable freedom is used, particularly in the introduction of fresh, attractive colors and the mingling of modern fabrics with historic types. Thus, the rooms have none of the look of museum exhibits but are livable interiors in which moderns, young or old, could feel immediately at home. A similar modern feeling prevails in the overmantels and pictures.

Readers in many parts of the country will have an opportunity of seeing these rooms for themselves in stores which have cooperated with us. See the actual rooms if you can. We were not able to illustrate all their points of charm and comfort in the photographs. See if you do not agree with us that in this Year of Grace, 1934, beauty is not a mere matter of price tags.

A place for household accounting, etc., in the morning room is provided by a bone-white desk which occupies a corner by the bay window. Both desk top and chair seat are in white leather.

Here’s the way that those four interesting, sectional chairs in the living room will look when we push them all together to make a long, comfortable sofa facing the fireplace.
It is no coincidence that next to many a sportsman’s affection for his horses is his pride in the car he drives. Courage, endurance, power, speed in the one have their almost animate counterpart in the other. The conquests of the Lincoln are decisive. A college student driving steadily from Pittsburgh to Denver . . . a citizen of Michigan who has spent on replacements less than $100 in 79,000 miles . . . a Florida business man purchasing his eighth Lincoln in preference to an airplane . . . to these people, and to owners everywhere, the Lincoln is as nearly perfect a motor car as it is possible to build. The V-12 cylinder engine, developing 150 horsepower, Lincoln engineers declare unsurpassed by any they have thus far designed. Throughout, the car is a luxurious expression of ideals honestly interpreted. . . . The Lincoln is available in two wheelbases—and in standard and custom-built body types.
Autumn
HOLDS A FESTIVAL OF COLOR AT
THE GREENBRIER

Splashed in crimson and bronze and burnished gold, bathed in warm sun and crystal-clear air, the Alleghenies call devotees of country living to The Greenbrier in autumn. For life at The Greenbrier is attuned to the mountains in their October glory. Like to ride? Miles of bridle trails—through fragrant woods—along winding streams—to mountain tops. Prefer tennis—golf—or polo? Keen competition will stimulate your game to top form. Feel like lazing in the sun? It’s worth it. In this golden mood of Indian Summer, each moment seems suspended in beauty that should last forever.

Autumn season rates at The Greenbrier are very reasonable—from $6 per day, European Plan, with A la Carte or Table d’Hote service optional, from $12 per day, American Plan. Illustrated literature describing The Greenbrier will be sent to you upon request.

White Sulphur Springs
WEST VIRGINIA

THE GREENBRIER AND COTTAGES
L. R. JOHNSTON, GENERAL MANAGER
A course in fish for the fish course

(Continued from page 47)

ently until the butter has been melted. Do not let it boil.

A delectable sauce to take the place of Hollandaise for boiled fish is made by chopping fine 2 shallots or white onions, plenty of chervil, some parsley and 2 dozen tarragon leaves, and adding the grated rind of 1 lemon. Next add a teaspoon of tarragon mustard and mix well. Add 1 cup of slightly beaten thick cream and the beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Put in a double boiler or on a very low fire and add a lump of butter the size of an egg. Stir incessantly and don’t let it boil. When the sauce has thickened, add salt and pepper to taste and the juice of ½ lemon. This is particularly good with boiled Turbot or Black Bass.

When very carefully emptied from their shells, the meat of a small soft-shelled crab may be served as a first course. A very delicious sauce to take the place of Hollandaise for boiled fish is made by the following:

Put the flesh through a meat chopper, add the whites of 6 raw eggs and put through a very fine sieve. Mix well with the sauce. Put this in the refrigerator for future use.

Put the fish skins and bones in a little enamelled pan and add 1 carrot cut up fine, a little parsley, thyme, bay leaf, 1 onion, 2 cups of water and let simmer gently.

Cut up a 4-pound Lobster while still alive. This is done by inserting a sharp knife in its back between the body and tail shell, severing the spinal cord. Then with a hammer and strong knife, chop off the claws and split lengthwise.

When this is accomplished, remove the stomach and intestinal canal. Put a large lump of butter in a large iron frying pan and pour in ½ cup of olive oil. When it is hot, put in the lobster and its claws and cook until it turns red all over. Then add 1 onion chopped fine, a wine-glass of cognac, one cup of sherry and the beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Sauerkraut must be added and the sauce is then simmered for about twenty minutes. In the meantime, put 2 quarts of water and a soup-spoon of tomato paste, a wineglass of cognac, one of white wine, a soup-spoon of tomato paste, a cup of the liquid from the fish bones and skins, a fresh pinch of thyme, another bay leaf, a spring of parsley and a little salt and pepper. Simmer for about eighteen or twenty minutes. In the meantime peel a dozen mushrooms, wash well and slice fine. Put a piece of butter the size of an egg in an enamelled pan and add a little lemon juice, a little water and cook the mushrooms in this for three minutes. Drain the juice into the lobster, and save the mushrooms.

When the lobster is done, carefully pick out all the meat and slice it in fairly large pieces. Take all the shells of the Lobster, pound in a mortar until well crushed, put in the sauce and continue to simmer while you start the finished sauce. Melt 1 tablespoon of butter, add the same quantity of flour and then the strained Lobster sauce. Simmer until quite thick, then add the lobster meat and the mushrooms. Now butter well a quart nickel mold with butter in a frying pan, add the almonds and sauté them until a light brown. Drain and keep warm in the oven. Wash the Crabs and dry them well on a cloth. Roll lightly in flour and sauté them in the very hot clarified butter. When done and of a fine color put them on a hot platter. To the butter in which they were cooked, add the juice of ½ lemon. Strain this butter over the crabs and sprinkle with the slivered almonds. Garnish with lemon and parsley and serve at once.

LOBSTER SURPRISE MOUSSE FOR TWELVE

Remove the skin and bones from 2 pounds of fresh Halibut and keep them. Put the flesh through a meat chopper, add the whites of 6 raw eggs and put through a very fine sieve. Mix well with the sauce. Put this in the refrigerator for future use.

Put the fish skins and bones in a little enamelled pan and add 1 carrot cut up fine, a little parsley, thyme, bay leaf, 1 onion, 2 cups of water and let simmer gently.

Cut up a 4-pound Lobster while still alive. This is done by inserting a sharp knife in its back between the body and tail shell, severing the spinal cord. Then with a hammer and strong knife, chop off the claws and split lengthwise.

When this is accomplished, remove the stomach and intestinal canal. Put a large lump of butter in a large iron frying pan and pour in ½ cup of olive oil. When it is hot, put in the lobster and its claws and cook until it turns red all over. Then add 1 onion chopped fine, a wine-glass of cognac, one of white wine, a soup-spoon of tomato paste, a cup of the liquid from the fish bones and skins, a fresh pinch of thyme, another bay leaf, a spring of parsley and a little salt and pepper. Simmer for about eighteen or twenty minutes. In the meantime peel a dozen mushrooms, wash well and slice fine. Put a piece of butter the size of an egg in an enamelled pan and add a little lemon juice, a little water and cook the mushrooms in this for three minutes. Drain the juice into the lobster, and save the mushrooms.

When the lobster is done, carefully pick out all the meat and slice it in fairly large pieces. Take all the shells of the Lobster, pound in a mortar until well crushed, put in the sauce and continue to simmer while you start the finished sauce. Melt 1 tablespoon of butter, add the same quantity of flour and then the strained Lobster sauce. Simmer until quite thick, then add the lobster meat and the mushrooms. Now butter well a quart nickel mold with butter in a frying pan, add the almonds and sauté them until a light brown. Drain and keep warm in the oven. Wash the Crabs and dry them well on a cloth. Roll lightly in flour and sauté them in the very hot clarified butter. When done and of a fine color put them on a hot platter. To the butter in which they were cooked, add the juice of ½ lemon. Strain this butter over the crabs and sprinkle with the slivered almonds. Garnish with lemon and parsley and serve at once.

SHAD Roe Mousse FOR TWELVE

Remove the flesh only from 2 pounds of fresh Halibut and put the bones, oddments and tails in an enamelled saucepan with a small lump of butter, onion chopped fine, a little bouquet of parsley, a bay leaf, a tiny pinch of thyme, a few celery leaves, 3 cups of water and 1 of white wine. Put on the fire to simmer. This liquid is to use later in making the sauce. Put the raw fish through the grinder, add the unbeaten white of 6 eggs and mash the whole thing through a very fine sieve. Add some salt and pepper and stir well until it is just a bit thick, then gradually add 2 pint of cream. In the meantime, cook for about twenty minutes 3 pairs of Shad Roe slowly in a frying pan with a little butter. Carefully remove the skin and veins. Mash the roe lightly and add it to the fish paste. Mix well, add another cup of cream and then season to taste.

Butter 2 medium-sized fish-shape molds and decorate the bottoms with strips of red pimento. Fill the molds with the mousse, packing well to get down into all the crevices. Put molds in the refrigerator and keep them there until forty minutes before you will be ready to serve. At that time place the mousse in a pan of hot water, cover with a piece of buttered white paper and set in a moderate oven (about 400°) to cook.

In the meantime, make the foundation for the mousse sauce by putting ½ cup of butter in an enamelled pan to melt. Stir in ¾ cup of flour and cook a minute or two without browning. Add gradually the strained fish stock, of which there should be about 3 cups. Continue to cook in a double boiler until ready to serve. Then add the yolks of 2 eggs and keep the sauce simmering until it has thickened up with ¾ cup of thick cream, stirring continuously and making sure it doesn’t cook any more. At the last moment add a little seasoned wine and stir in 1 cup of good sherry and the juice of 1 lemon. Pour around the mousse, which has first been very carefully emptied from its molds onto warm platters. Garnish and serve at once.

SOFT-SHELLED CRABS AMANDINE FOR SIX

Order 12 small soft-shelled crabs cleaned ready for frying. Blanch and dry well ½ pound of good almonds and cut in slivers with a sharp knife. Clarify 1 cup of butter. Put a small lump of butter in a frying pan, add the almonds and sauté them until a light brown. Drain and keep warm in the oven. Wash the Crabs and dry them well on a cloth. Roll lightly in flour and sauté them in the very hot clarified butter. When done and of a fine color put them on a hot platter. To the butter in which they were cooked, add the juice of ½ lemon. Strain this butter over the crabs and sprinkle with the slivered almonds. Garnish with lemon and parsley and serve at once.

Altman opens twelve newly redecorated rooms... original, dramatic, brilliantly executed, and so ably adapted to present-day living that you will want to have us duplicate their ideas at once in your own home.

SEVENTH FLOOR

THE ALTMAN STAFF OF INTERIOR DECORATORS IS READY TO HELP YOU PLAN AND EXECUTE INTERESTING NEW INTERIORS FOR FAIR.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

Fifth Ave., New York • East Orange • White Plains
A course in fish for the fish course

(Continued from page 81)

five to thirty minutes to set. Empty it out carefully onto a hot platter and pour any of the sauce which you may have left over, around it. Garnish with sprigs of parsley and serve at once.

FLEET OF FLYING FOR SIX

Have the fish man remove the fillets of 4 Flounders, but take the bones and skins with. Butter plentifully a large enamel baking pan and sprinkle it with salt and pepper. Chop fine 3 shallots and sprinkle the bottom of the pan with them. Wash the bones and skins well and put them on the bottom of the pan. Lay the fillets on them carefully. Pour over them 6 tablespoons of white Burgundy wine and salt and pepper them lightly. Add 6 tablespoons of water. Be sure that you have a hot oven, then set the pan on the stove. When the liquid boils, put the pan into the hot oven and let the fish cook for about seven or eight minutes.

In the meantime, cook 2 dozen little Shrimps by plunging them in a boiling court bouillon consisting of 1/2 cup of white wine, 2 cups of water and the usual chopped onion, carrot, parsley, bay leaf and pinch of thyme. Cook for ten minutes. Drain and remove heads, shells and intestines.

Now peel 16 little, white mushrooms. Reserve 6 or 8 of them and chop the rest. Put the whole ones and the chopped ones in an enamel pan with 3 tablespoons of butter, the juice of 1/2 lemons, some salt and pepper and a cup of water. Then let simmer for five or six minutes.

For a sauce, melt 2 level tablespoons of butter, add the same quantity of flour and let cook without browning for a minute. Now add enough strained juice from the pan in which the fillets were cooked, and from the mushroom pan to make a fairly thick sauce. Let it simmer while you arrange the fillets carefully on an oblong glass cooking dish. Place the whole mushrooms on top of the fish and the Shrimps around the edge. Add 3 tablespoons of thick cream to the sauce, and more mushroom juice if too thick. Heat it if it is thickening up in a small lump of butter. Pour this sauce carefully over the fish and put the dish in a hot oven or under the grill to brown. Hold 3 minutes for three minutes in white wine. Slice and decorate the fish with them, garnish with a sprig of parsley and serve at once.

SKATE WINGS WITH BEREAL NOISSETTE

Make a court bouillon consisting of water, 1 onion, 1 carrot, chopped fine, a bouquet of parsley, a pinch of thyme, a bay leaf, some peppercorns, a little rock salt and about a wine glass of wine vinegar. Let the bouillon cook for half an hour, then plunge in 6 pounds of Skate fish which you have washed carefully. Let it boil up once, then put on the back of the stove and cook so slowly that the water will not even ripple. Skin carefully while cooking. In about half an hour it should be done. Take it out of the liquid and gently scrape off all the skin. Keep warm while you make the sauce by melting some butter slowly and letting it simmer until it browns. Salt and pepper it and add tablespoon of chopped parsley, some lemon juice and vinegar to taste and 1/2 cup of Capers. Pour over the fish and serve at once, garnished with fried parsley.

NEW ENGLAND CLAM CHOWDER

There are many ways of making Clam chowder, but only one way is right according to New Yorkers. They get really emotional about the heretofore sacrosanct use of tomatoes and Quahogs the way we New Yorkers do. They wax so eloquent about "clams as white as snow" (meaning soft-shell Clams) and creamy milk straight from the cow that we end by trying their recipe, and once we have we generally end by agreeing with them.

Put three dozen soft-shell Clams (from which you have carefully strained the juice) through the meat grinder. Put them back in their own liquid in a saucepan and cook gently for three minutes. In the meantime, peel and cut in small squares 3 large potatoes, red and chop fine 1 onion. Cut 6 ounces of bacon in small squares and cook until done, then take out the bacon, leaving the grease in the pan. Pour the Clams and the diced potatoes, and cook until the potatoes are tender. Add some of the best of fresh, rich milk, and when ready to serve the chowder add the Clams and the potatoes and their juice. Salt and pepper (freshly ground) to taste. Serve once over with warm, crisp, crisp wafers.

For the moment and places when fresh fish is not obtainable the following recipes are all marvelously good.

TUNA OMELETTE FOR FOUR

Open a medium-sized can of Tuna fish, pour off the juice and put the fish in the top part of a double boiler to heat, breaking it up gently with a fork. In a separate pan melt 1 heaping teaspoon of butter and stir into it 1 heaping teaspoon of flour. Cook a minute or two and add 1/2 cup of hot, thin cream. Cook until thick, then remove from the fire, add salt and pepper and stir in 2 tablespoons of grated Parmesan cheese. Pour this sauce over the fish, heat well and keep warm in a double boiler. In the meantime, prepare a tablespoon of chopped, tender chives. Clarify 2 tablespoons of butter, add to this the juice of 1 lemon and the grated rind of 1/2 lemon. Now make the omelette. First put your serving platter to warm. Then break 2 fresh eggs in a bowl and add some pepper them, add a dash of cold water and beat with a fork. Put a piece of butter in a good, smooth frying pan and heat the pan until the butter is brown. Slip the eggs into the pan all at once. Put them on a slow fire and let them set a minute. Then, with a fork, lift up the cooked parts so that the raw part runs under. Be sure not to cook too fast. When the eggs are all slightly thickened, spread the Tuna over half of the omelette and put the blanched on a little stronger under.
How to Drink VERMOUTH

of course we mean

MARTINI
AND ROSSI
VERMOUTH

To most people, vermouth means Martini & Rossi, but we specify it—as we hope you do when you buy, or order in restaurants—because vermouths differ like everything else. Martini & Rossi comes as close to being the standard as anything very well can. It is preferred all over the world and has been for generations. It literally covers the globe. Its list of warehouses and branch offices begins: Addis Ababa, Abyssinia; Aden, British Somaliland; Alexandria, Egypt; Athens, Greece.

Next time you go to your dealer’s, remember that THERE ARE ONLY TWO KINDS OF VERMOUTH, “ITALY” AND “DRY”—AND MARTINI & ROSSI MAKES BOTH. It’s nice to have a bottle of each on hand.

The Martini is a dependable creature. Hosts sometimes call it "Old Faithful" because not one guest in twenty demurs. Let your palate choose between: 2 parts gin, 1 part “Italy” Vermouth; and 2 gin, ½ “Italy” ½ "Dry" Vermouth. The Manhattan, runner-up in the popularity contest, is simply a Martini made with rye whiskey instead of gin.

The Mixed Vermouth, continental aperitif, is finding a niche for itself with those who don’t like a cocktail’s vigor. (Even if you like the vigor, this is nice as a change). It is half "Italy," half "Dry" and many people keep a decanter of it on hand.

The Americano, classic drink of Italy, answers the really serious problem. What to serve the non-beer drinkers when you’re serving beer. If you serve them spirits, the party splits. An Americano fills the gap because it has just about beer’s strength. Forgive us for the word, but this drink really has oohie. Recipe: a portion of "Italy" Vermouth, several dashes bitters, twist of lemon peel, seltzer and ice.

The Vermouth Cassis is as much a part of Paris as the Bois. Two parts "Dry" Vermouth, one part Crème de Cassis (black currant liqueur), fill up with seltzer and ice. A grand, mild drink with a delicious fruit taste.

Imported and Guaranteed by W. A. Taylor & Co., N. Y.

This advertisement is not intended to offer this product for sale or delivery in any state or community wherein the advertising, sale or use thereof is unlawful.
Looking an ancient house in the mouth  
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 43)

of excavating. Do not expect to find cellars under wings and sheds. This was never the practice, so if these are to be converted to uses for which excavation is desirable, hire is another item for the adding machine.

With the foundation and its needed repairs noted, begin appraising the condition of the outside walls and the roof. Sometimes a single roof will be found in good order, or at most have two or three minor leaks which can be repaired. More often the first thing that must be done when renovation starts is a new roof, which in extreme cases will include new boarding beneath shingles. As with sills, roofs sloping to the north and east are more apt to be out of repair, and for the same reasons.

If the frames of doors and windows are so loose that they can be lifted out of the side walls, the situation is serious and a carpenter must do something about it. That something is rebudding. Putty and paint are of no avail when joints, sills and lintels of windows are worn out. This can be found in houses built of any material, and because of the handicap which it puts on heating during cold weather repair is almost essential. It is extravagant business trying to heat a house when wind whistles in around doors and windows.

If the fabric of the side walls is of shingle, clapboard or other types of finish, decide whether the material is sound enough to warrant repainting, or whether it must be renewed. If the siding has not weathered so much that loose boards cannot be renailed, it is advisable to repaint it. The objective of paint is to close the small cracks and preserve the wood. Old wood that has gone many years without painting will absorb much more than new, but it is surprising what can be accomplished with two or three coats of paint on siding so weathered as to seem worthless. A new exterior role on an old house of some of its antique look, so preserve the old if possible—carpenters, painters and contractors to the contrary notwithstanding.

STONE OR BRICK

Where walls are of stone or brick, the mortar of the joints probably has so disintegrated under wind and rain that repointing is needed. This also applies to the chimney, from ridgepole to top. Frost may have heaved individual stones so they must be reset. Expect this in places where leaking down-spouts have been allowed to remain. If the walls have settled badly, lintels or sills of door and window openings may be cracked and need re-pointing.

Sometimes an old house has exterior walls of plaster. Patch cracks and spots where the plaster has come loose from the wall. Old plaster has a texture and pattern that modern stucco cannot duplicate, so preserve it if possible.

Indoors there are many things to be observed and appraised, but fireplaces come first. Expect to find the fireplaces disused and closed with fireboards or bricks. Sometimes the mantels have been removed and new flooring laid over the hearthstones. Some detective work in examining the logical locations for fireplaces will tell whether they have been torn out or just concealed beneath lath and plaster. If mantels have been removed, look for them in the attic or on the rafters of a shed. More than one fine old mantel has been rescued from such a hiding place, and I know of one great fireplace, complete with crane and wrought iron cooking utensils, that reposed safely behind an unsuspected opening, covered for fifty years or more with lath and plaster.

Where original fireplaces have been torn out and chimneys intended only to serve stoves put in their place, two courses are possible. The more costly way is to start from the cellar and rebuild the flue, as a last resort, that reposed safely behind an unsuspected opening, covered for fifty years or more with lath and plaster.

Walls and Ceilings

The condition of the plaster on walls and ceilings indoors can be easily appraised. It is reasonable to expect cracks and that some of the plaster will be so loose as to need replacing. Re-moving it all and starting afresh is only advisable where a house has reached about the last stages of disrepair.

If some of the walls are of even the simplest featherboard finish, preserve them. Originals are gone, and the like also should be viewed from the angle of making changes that will not discard them. The same applies to old barns, where with all original wrought iron hinges, latches and locks is both rare and valuable.

Look at the floors to see if they are of old wide boards laid random width and held in place by wrought nails. In houses prior to 1850 the floors were usually of hardwood, sometimes several varieties being used indiscriminately. With all their irregularities, they become a very pleasing feature when well scrubbed and waxed. Sometimes these old floors are concealed by new narrow-width flooring laid on top of them, and it is an easy matter to reclaim them by taking up the later work carefully.

The safety and soundness of stairways can only be determined by direct inspection. If treads move beneath the foot, additional nailing must be done and perhaps new supports are needed. Be careful of those leading to the cellar. They are more often than not somewhat rotten and may give way under heavy stepping.

If the glass in the windows is of the old, wavy, colorless sort, full of bubbles and creases that characterized window glass in early days, make sure that it is not discarded during renovation. Workmen view it with complete scorn and will cast it aside if not put under iron-bound injunctions.

Wherever original doors and window trim have given place to modern machine-made products, a good carpenter can easily reproduce parts to match the remaining originals. Likewise, later additions to the house that are not in keeping with the original, such as porches, sheds, porches and illlogical partitions can be readily re-  

(Continued on page 85)
GREAT or humble, every real home should be a center of beauty, comfort, safety, culture and economy. That is why a G-E electrical home is just naturally a real home. Food, cleanliness, warmth and entertainment are the four corner-stones of good living. Only recently has science provided them minus the toil and drudgery and hazards suffered by our grandmothers. Electrical cooking, cleaning, heating, entertaining and lighting are as necessary to the completely modern home as rain is to crops.

A Monitor Top refrigerator preserves and protects foods, does away with ice bills and freezes desserts with effortless certainty. A G-E electric range cooks as nothing else has ever cooked, by offering a constant and even flow of heat without fumes that spoil food flavors, or excessive vapors which steam and sputter a jumble of aromas. G-E ranges are clean as porcelain. They make automatic cooking possible. G-E kitchens are cool and pleasant and inviting.

The G-E Mazda lamp is the friend of lasting eyesight—the source of clear, natural light. Send for the amazing booklet “The New Story of Seeing.” It will tell you astonishing things which science has discovered about you and your home. For entertainment there are G-E radios in an assortment of time-tested models, each of world-famous G-E quality. In gas or oil heating there is the revolutionary G-E single-unit, electrically operated furnace. The old-fashioned, steamy, soapy laundry G-E replaces with the dry, cool immaculate cleaning room equipped with the G-E clothes washer and flat-plate ironer. These make of an old laundry a new room for recreation.

A few years ago such modern dream-servants were unimagined. Now they are real. More: They are within reach of the humblest purse. The moment you install them they begin paying for themselves in actual cash savings. Science has found a way to wed the age and beauty and charm of the old home to the style and economy and freedom of the modern G-E electrical home. Living now is happier and very much easier for womanhood. In the W. & J. Sloane “House Of Years” exhibit on Fifth Avenue, this glorious combination of G-E 10 Best Home Servants is on exhibit. See it, or write for full information. General Electric Company, Dept. 10, General Electric Building, New York City.
J

"I never touch dish-water but my dishes are many times cleaner." - Vwk^i* ^'

What we eat is clean and pure and easy to keep.

Thorough cleaning takes but a few easy moments.

I just let the clothes wash themselves.

"I am lots better cook with lots less effort and my utensils stay so much cleaner."

"What we eat is clean and pure and easy to keep."

Believe your own ears.

And rest your eyes with modern beauty.

ELECTRIC

10 BEST HOME SERVANTS
GET THE ONES YOU LACK
A GIFT

FOR THE MODERN GIRL

who wants a modern room to call her own

SHE may not have told you. But deep down in her heart every girl longs for a room like this. It will make her next birthday, or Christmas perhaps, a big event—with happy returns of the day for many years to come.

The "happy returns" are assured if you start this colorful gift-room with an Armstrong's Linoleum Floor. Such a floor never tells its age. Some of the happiness will come to you in easier housekeeping, for linoleum is so easy to care for. Then there is comfort—foot-easy comfort—with every step. Warmth and quiet are two more advantages.

And the reassuring fact (be sure to tell dad this!) that your new Armstrong Floor, cemented over lining felt, will never call for costly refinishing.

What will please her most of all is the distinctive beauty of her new floor. The design above is only one suggestion. There are scores of other equally attractive interiors you can create with individually designed floors of Armstrong's Linoleum.

We'd like to send you a whole bookful of gift rooms—youthful rooms that will always stay young. Just write to Lancaster for "Floor Beauty for New Homes and Old."

It shows many types of model interiors in all the richness of their original color. And it reveals a simple method for planning rooms that are pleasingly different. Just enclose 10¢ to cover mailing. (In Canada, 40¢.)

Address Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 970 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Pa. (Makers of cork products since 1860)
A course in fish for the fish course

(Continued from page 8)

the omelette to brown it slightly. Then
flop the plain half over onto the other
half and turn the omelette upside down
onto the other. Pour the melted butter
sauce over it and sprinkle with the
chopped chives. Serve at once.

CAKED SALMON CURRY FOR FOUR

Brown lightly 2 tablespoons of chopped
onions in 2 tablespoons of butter. Add 3/4 lb.
of rice and cook a minute or so, stirring
well. Moisten with 3 cups of milk, add a
pinch of mignonette. Pour in a quarter
of stove to simmer for ten minutes.

Brown lightly 2 tablespoons of chopped
thyme, a pinch of mignonette. Pour in 2
more tablespoons of lard and heat in it.

Clean the salmon, cut it into 2-3 pound
pieces, skin and bones. Peel 2 big potatoes
and chop them. Add 2 leeks, 2 carrots.
Then add 3 quarts of bean water and 3
tablespoons of olive oil and heat it up.

Season to taste with salt and white pepe•er
and then with a spoon fold in 1/2 cup of
thick cream, beaten stiff. Put the mixture
over a gentle heat in well-buttered, flat baking dish and smooth
the top of it. Pour a little melied, clarified
butter over the top and put in a hot oven to brown.

SALT COD WITH DRIED BEANS FOR EIGHT

Soak 1 pound of white, dried beans
overnight. Also soak 1/2 pound of salt
cod for twenty-four hours, changing the
water three times. Then boil gently for
twenty-five minutes. Drain well and
pick it over carefully, throwing out all
skin and bones. Peel 2 big potatoes and
boil them until well done, then mash with
the cod and a wooden musher, until well
mixed. Little by little add 4 tablespoons
of butter, a third of a clove of garlic
boil gently. Also open a large can of
choice Salmon. Drain off the juice and
put in a double boiler to heat with a
small piece of butter.

Make a Bechamel sauce in the
following manner. Chop 2 onions and put
them in 3 cups of milk to heat with a
tiny pinch of thyme, a pinch of mignonette
and a dash of nutmeg. Put on back of
stove to simmer for ten minutes.

Then melt 2 tablespoons of butter and
add to it 2 level tablespoons of flour
in which you have mixed a good lea-
spoon or more of curry powder. Cook
for a minute or so, then gradually add
2 cups of milk and keep stirring
on back of stove to simmer gently until you are
ready for it. When the rice is done,
take it out of the oven and stir into it 1
more tablespoons of butter broken in
and 2 cups of milk. Slice it up into a plate
round mold and place back in the oven
for several minutes. Peel and slice the
hard-boiled eggs and add them to the
sauce with the curry sauce. Empty the rice
out in a round vegetable dish, and pile
the hot Salmon in the center. Pour the
sauce over the rice, garnish with parsley
and serve at once.

SALT COD BENEFICENT FOR FOUR

Soak 1 pound of salt cod in cold wa-
ter for twenty-four hours, changing the
water three times. Then boil gently for
twenty-five minutes. Drain well and
pick it over carefully, throwing out all
skin and bones. Peel 2 big potatoes and
boil them until well done, then mash with
the cod and a wooden musher, until well
mixed. Little by little add 4 tablespoons
of butter, a third of a clove of garlic

THE VENETIAN BLIND goes modern

Glamorous in century-old histories of architecture and interior decor-
ating, the Venetian Blind, through Pella craftsmanship, has risen to
new heights of convenience and enchanting window effects. Gone are
the bunglesome bundles of slats; cumbersome tilting arrangement;
bothersome tying, wear and replacement of cords; pecking light lines;
unsightly brackets and other protruding contraptions which herebefore
interfered with draperies and jarred the esthetic sense.

In any position, Pella Venetian Blinds hang with a symmetry never
before achieved in this form of window shading and ventilating. No
gaping space between blind and window-head; no irregular or sagging
stack of slats when blind is drawn up—but a trim, compact gather
that occupies 20% less space and affords a maximum of light. A neat
metal housing conceals the raising-and-lowering mechanism. A unique
contrivance automatically locks the blind at any desired point. An
unobtrusive device displaces the old-fashioned tilting bar—firmly holds
the slats at any angle, fully open or perfectly closed. Controlled
lighting to suit any mood—soft mellowness for relaxation; full radi-
ance for geniality; complete seclusion when wanted.

Pella Venetian Blinds are easy to install—or to remove (as for
cleaning). The entire blind slips into or out of hangers without the
use of tools. To grace and operating facility are added rare quality
and rich finishes. Fine materials. Fascinating color combinations
in deep shades or delicate tints—to harmonize with any decorative
mood. Nine exclusive features make Pella Venetian Blinds really
different—ultra-modern—the unimitating choice of architects, in-
terior decorators and home owners under any careful comparison.
For descriptive literature and information as to where Pella Venetian
Blinds may be seen, send post card, letter or the coupon below.

ROLSCREEN CO., 701 MAIN STREET, PELLA, IOWA
Send information on "Pella Venetian Blinds".
Fostoria Presents

“WESTCHESTER”
a charming new design in stemware


Here is "Westchester," Fostoria’s newest pattern, thought by many to be the most beautiful stemware design of the year. "Westchester" comes in every necessary shape for correct service—in crystal, in colors including Fostoria’s gorgeous new Oriental Ruby and in combinations of color and crystal. It is available in a number of interesting and beautiful cuttings and etchings; also a new and lavish gold treatment.

See this beautiful stemware at your store—as well as Fostoria’s almost limitless selection of other charming pieces. May we send you our booklet, "Correct Wine and Table Service”? Fostoria Glass Company, Moundsville, W. Va.

Most of us greatly enjoy cooking and eating out of doors. The strongest memories of camping trips have to do with the odor of wood smoke and the pungent aromas of meats cooked over an open fire.

Each fine week-end sees thousands of picniciers cooking in the open. Favorite places have become so over-run that many of us would rather have our picnic suppers at home. And there are many advantages to an open air eating place at home—comfortable tables and chairs can be provided, real mugs, if you happen to prefer them, drinks really cold, and an assured privacy.

That which is lacking, however, is an outdoor fireplace. But if you have space enough for a bonfire, you have enough for an open fireplace.

Outdoor fireplaces may be as elaborate or as simple as you like. Expensive ones may be built against the side of the house or other buildings, with chimneys leading up over the roof. But you will probably get just as much fun from the simplest little open hearth.

We have shown two very modest fireplaces. One has been built into a stone wall, where it takes up no room at all and becomes a decorative break in the wall. Owing to the difficulty of setting bars into the rock we have used a basket grate instead of bars for holding the fire. Many people do not know that a fire will burn much better if it is raised off the ground or hearth. For this particular sort of a fireplace we recommend using a grill to be laid across the top opening. Small iron rods are run through an iron strap at each end. If you want a grill which may be placed nearer the coals you can use the same sort with a dip in it. Sketches of both kinds are shown.

Our second example is designed to be set anywhere in the open. It may be built of brick or of cement. Cement would be the easiest for setting in the iron rods which are used for the grate. If building of brick, use andirons, and instead of setting in the food grill use a portable grill as shown for use with the other fireplace.

Of special interest is the semi-circular hearth with its raised edge for keeping the ashes in bounds. This was made of iron with a brass top. If building of brick, make the hearth square-cornered, and raise the outermost course of brick ½ inches.

—Harvey Richardson

For outdoor meals

Fireplace with basket grate contrived in a stone wall. This same idea, of course, could be utilized for a free-standing outdoor fireplace of stone. Two grills are shown below.

Concrete fireplace much in the modern manner, although its is guaranteed to broil a steak in the good old-fashioned tradition. Two types of removable grills are illustrated at left for those who would like to make a similar fireplace of stone.
A NEW Sterling pattern as exquisite and elegant as the finest rose point bridal veil. The lacy design and delicate open work treatment of Rose Point make it a rich object. It is conceived in a decidedly modern manner, but reminiscent of the artistry and composition of priceless old rose point lace. Priced moderately, it is indeed a treasure to be desired!
**Inherited recipes**

The hostess who numbers a famous cook among her ancestors, whose favorite recipes have been preserved among the family heirlooms, has a unique source from which to draw delicious dishes. Dishes, which are prepared in certain locations or periods in history, have been associated with a period and family. One of the best ways to learn new recipes is to observe the work of others, and to include your own ideas in the mix. Even if you're economizing extremely, what stories are behind the new flowers? To make sure that you're getting the best possible results, always check them all the seasonings and crab meat which have been carefully picked, saved, and cleaned the crab-backs. Melt the butter, and add it and the sherry wine to the crab meat mixture. Place the crab mixture into the crah-hacks, sprinkle with buttered crumbs, and bake in a slow oven for half an hour.

**CHICKEN AND RICE PILAU**

- 2 frying chickens
- 2 cups rice
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 cup sweet onions
- 1 cup sliced mushrooms
- 1/2 cup chopped coconuts
- 1 teaspoon curry powder
- Salt and pepper

Cut the chicken into pieces the right size for serving and bore slowly in sufficient water to cover. When chicken is tender remove from the water and to this stock add the rice that has been thoroughly washed. Cover and cook over a very slow fire for half an hour. Place the chicken in a skillet with the butter to keep hot. When the rice is done remove the chicken from the butter and pick the rice into the skillet after having added the curry, almonds, coconut and raisins to. Allow the rice to get a slightly browned crust. When the rice is ready place it in a deep dish using the soft part for a bed on which to arrange the chicken and the crust as a covering.

**CLOVER SOUP**

- 2 c. coaters or terrapin
- 2 qts. of warm water
- 2 thick slices bacon
- 1 tablespoon ground cloves
- Flour to thicken
- Allspice, nutmeg, salt, pepper
- 1/2 cup sherry wine

Pack over the shells of the cooters with a sharp knife. Remove the meat and eggs. Place in a large soup kettle with the water, bacon, clove, Allspice, nutmeg, salt, and pepper the cooter meat. Cover and cook slowly for four hours. Remove the meat and dip the eggs. Cook for five minutes. Add sherry wine and bits of the meat and chicken with the flour. Serve with a thin slice of lemon.

**DELIathed CRABS**

- 1 pound crab meat
- 2 cups crumbs
- 1/4 cup melted butter

Mix bread crumbs, pecans, mushrooms, butter, and seasoning. Stuff the pigions with this and truss. Place the

**OREA PILAU**

- 6 slices of bacon
- 1 chopped onion
- 2 cups cooked rice
- 1 cup sliced okra
- 1/2 cup chopped peppers
- 1/2 cup shelled tomatoes
- Salt and pepper

Dice the bacon and fry until crisp, then remove from pan. Fry the onion and pepper in bacon fat until brown. Add tomatoes and okra and cook until tender, being careful not to burn. Add the bacon, seasoning and cooked rice to mixture just before serving.

**STUFFED PIGIONS**

- 2 cups bread crumbs
- 1 cup shelled and chopped peacans
- 1 cup chopped mushrooms
- 1 tablespoon melted butter
- 1/2 teaspoon each thyme and bay leaf
- 1 cup sherry wine

Mix bread crumbs, pecans, mushrooms, butter, and seasoning. Stuff the pigions with this and truss. Place the

**What stories are behind the new flowers?**

(Continued from page 85)

species of this large plant family. The history of the Peony should be interesting, but no authentic genetic records are available. However, we know that we owe much to the Chinese artisans who for centuries were the predecessors of the modern hybridizers and whose handiwork has made the present Peony possible. Whether the early hybridizers who interested the limited material at their disposal visualized the possibility of our modern Flowers is improbable—Henry Ford did not foresee his 1934 model when he built his first “horseless carriage” and I doubt whether he could today describe the automobile of twenty-five years hence. So it is with plants. Every year some new development appears that gives rise to new ideals and perfection moves farther away! One thing is sure: we can surmise that there will be a gradual improvement, capital changes, new strains in horticulture of the future. Each hybridizer has his dreams, pursues the end of some imaginative rainbow; each year brings more material from new sources to work with.
Imagine beautiful lighting fixtures like these for only $6.37 a month

Now you may light your home beautifully and inexpensively—with lovely, new Chase Fixtures—paying for them in small monthly amounts.

No longer need you put up with unattractive, old-fashioned lighting fixtures that spoil the beauty of your home. Now for a little down and a little each month you can have the very finest fixtures in your living room—or in your entire home.

Chase Fixtures and Lamps introduce an entirely new and inexpensive way of adding charm to your home, for when you change the lighting of a room you improve its whole appearance.

Plan now to replace the fixtures in one or more rooms. Refixturing is so easy—and costs far less than you may think! The old fixtures are quickly detached and into their places go these beautiful wall brackets and chandeliers. It is as simple as changing your curtains.

No matter what your scheme of interior decoration, Chase Fixtures and Lamps will harmonize with your furnishings, for Chase Lighting includes fixtures and lamps in smart Empire designs, in quaint Early American, stately Federal and Georgian styles. Sturdy fixtures in iron and bronze finishes for Early English homes, and many exquisite lamps and fixtures in Classic Modern designs.

The prices are most reasonable, too! Chase sconces and wall brackets range from $3.25 to $20.00 ... exquisite ceiling fixtures from $2.75 to $30.00 ... interesting lanterns from $8.25 to $38.00 ... and Chase table and floor lamps from $4.50 to $95.50.

May we send you free the Period Folders offered below? They will show you how beautiful and inexpensive Chase Fixtures and Lamps really are! Ask also for the booklet which explains the Chase Partial-Payment Plan for refixturing one or more rooms in your home. Write to Dept. H-4, Chase Tower, 10 East 40th Street, New York. Chase Brass & Copper Co., Incorporated. Subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corporation.

Free Beautiful Lamp & Fixture Folders

Whether you are remodeling, redecorating, building, or refurbishing, write for these illustrated folders showing all Chase Fixtures and Lamps for each period. They're free. Write us at Chase Tower, Dept. H-4, 10 East 40th Street, New York.

Chase Lighting

Fixtures and Lamps

Chase Fixtures are sold by authorized dealers in leading cities. Chase Lamps are sold by department stores, gift shops, and specialty stores.
Today's Value in a Bonded Whisky

If you like a fine, bonded whisky—try "Canadian Club," favorite the world over for more than three generations in the best hotels, clubs and restaurants, as well as in the finest homes. Its uniform quality and purity are assured by selection of the choicest grains. Every drop is aged five years or more in charred oak casks under Government supervision. Constant vigilance is maintained to safeguard every process of its manufacture. Only the 75-year-old house of Hiram Walker could produce a whisky so distinctive in flavor, so delightful in aroma. It is today's value, as you will learn when you compare the price of "Canadian Club" with that of any other high-grade bonded whisky on the market. Another splendid product that is sure to please you is Hiram Walker's Distilled London Dry Gin—a perfect running mate for world-famous "Canadian Club" from every standpoint. Make these two Hiram Walker values your next purchase.

Hiram Walker & Sons
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DISTILLERIES AT PEORIA, ILLINOIS, AND WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA

This advertisement is not intended to offer this product for sale or delivery in any state or community wherein the advertising, sale or offering is unlawful.
effective procedure. In practicing the sanitation suggested above, it should be pointed out that mosaic is difficult to detect on *L. candidum* and *L. tigrinum*. These two species are the "Typhoid Marys" of the genus and should be planted apart from the general Lily collection until it is absolutely certain that they are free from the disease. *L. aurantiu*, *L. brunonii*, *L. chordatum*, *L. elatum*, *L. eucalyptum*, *L. flavescens*, *L. leucanthum*, *L. maximowiczii*, *L. rubripetalum*, *L. surdissimum*, *L. spiritivorum*, and *L. tenuiflorum* are particularly susceptible to the disease and should be watched carefully for evidences of infection.

Certain Lilies are susceptible to a fungous disease known as Botrytis blight which causes a spot of the leaves and flowers. This trouble is particularly serious in the northeastern United States. The disease may be recognised by the characteristic and conspicuous spots which occur on affected plants. These spots appear first as tiny water-soaked dots which enlarge in size, forming concentric rings of dead leaf tissue which become gray or reddish brown in color. The spots are usually round or oval in shape, and in cases of severe infection may become so numerous that they ultimately coalesce, giving the plant a burned or blighted appearance.

When climatic conditions are favorable, the fungus which has been growing in the tissues of the plant, puts out slender threads at the ends of which myriads of microscopic spores or seeds are formed. Spore formation occurs in the centers of the spots and gives them the most noticeable appearance so commonly noted. When ripe, the spores are carried to nearby healthy plants by means of splashing rain or air currents. Upon reaching another leaf surface, they germinate if sufficient moisture is present, penetrate the leaf and a new infection is the result.

**Points of Control**

In attempting to control this disease, several points should be kept in mind. First and foremost, the Lilies must be favored by wet weather and it is during such periods that spores are formed and the disease spreads most rapidly. Another point which must also be present upon the leaves before the spores can germinate and cause infection. Therefore, care should be taken to avoid planting susceptible varieties of Lilies in shady, low and poorly ventilated locations where the relative humidity of the air constantly remains high and where moisture tends to condense and deposit on leaves for long periods of time. A careful cleanup of the Lily beds each fall is very essential. All old leaves and stems should be gathered and burned. This will serve to destroy many of the black-seed-like bodies called sclerotia, by means of which the fungus overwinters.

When spring and summer rains are frequent, it becomes extremely necessary to keep the Lilies for added protection. Ordinary Bordeaux mixture has proved to be the most effective fungicide thus far. Bordeaux mixture made with half the usual amount of lime was tested. The results obtained with this modified spray were equal to ordinary Bordeaux, and it possessed the added advantage of causing far less discoloration of the foliage. For those who make up their own spray, the use of this less-lees Bordeaux is suggested. The formula consists of 3 level tablespoons of copper sulfate, 3 level tablespoons of chemical hydrated lime to 3 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulfate in one gallon of water in a non-metallic container, and thoroughly mix the hydrated lime in two gallons of water in another container. Then pour the copper sulfate solution into the lime solution with constant stirring. The resulting mixture will be light blue in color and must be used within a few hours. Highly susceptible Lilies such as *L. candidum* and *L. hirtum* should be sprayed once a week during the months of May and June. During the hotter months of the summer the disease becomes less of a problem since the fungus is frequently killed or inhibited at high temperatures. With the fall rains, blight again becomes prevalent and such late varieties as *L. philippinense* must be sprayed.

The effectiveness of these methods of control has been demonstrated under many varied conditions and there is no reason why gardeners should continue to be troubled with Botrytis blight on their Lilies.

**To Bulb Boy**

Under some conditions, bulb rots may be a factor in the garden. This problem is of more concern however to the commercial producers and shippers. Several concerns in this country, Japan, and Holland are cooperating in tests of fungicides for the control of bulb rots. Promising results have been obtained and the work is being continued. If the gardener finds rot on his bulbs when dug, the rotted portion should be cut away and the bulb then soaked for one-half an hour in formaldehyde (40% formaldehyde) used at the rate of 1 tablespoonful of formaldehyde to 3 quarts of water. Certain mercurial compounds have been recommended for this purpose, but our tests indicated that considerable stunting results when mercurials are used on Lily bulbs.

Several lists of the better Lilies have been suggested by various authorities, but none has been compiled on the basis of relative freedom from disease in combination with ease of culture. The following species have been chosen either because they are relatively easy to grow from seed or because flowering bulbs can be purchased with reasonable assurance of their being healthy. *Lilium henryi* is outstanding in being free from diseases. It is only on rare occasions that this species is affected by mosaic or Botrytis blight. Expensive flowering bulbs can be obtained from the trade.

*Lilium regale* is given second place on our list. Although regal in beauty it is not quite supreme in health since it suffers at times from Botrytis. *Ma- sola* is not common on this species in the East, and it is notoriously easy to raise from seed.

Third in rank stands *L. tigrinum*. This is an early Lily and one which lasts when once established. It is not severely affected by either of the two

---

Was Your House Stifling this Summer?

Remember ... a stifling house this summer means a cold house this winter!

Save up to 40% on Fuel Bills this Winter...Make Your Home up to 15° Cooler in Summer. J-M Book Tells How.

IF you've been troubled by the heat in your house this summer, you can be sure you'll have expensive fuel bills this winter, too. For where heat filters into a house in summer, it "leaks" out in winter!

30,000 owners have discovered the simple, economical way to correct both these conditions:

J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation, "blown" through a hose right into the empty spaces between inner and outer walls and between the beams of the attic floor, makes homes up to 15° cooler in summer—saves up to 40% on winter fuel bills!

There's no fuss—no bother. The work can be done in two or three days usually, and can be paid for in easy installments.

**Send for this FREE BOOK**

Bills this WINTER: Make Your Home up to 15° Cooler in Summer. J-M Book Tells How.

How Rock Wool keeps homes cooler in summer, warmer in winter.

Rock Wool is fireproof, rot-proof, permanent. You owe it to yourself to get all the facts about it. Write for the book below—today!

"My fuel bill was cut about 30% when I had J-M Home Insulation installed," says J. H. La Granet, of Wichita, Kansas. "Outdoors last summer, it was 96°. Inside my newly insulated home it was 70." writes A. C. Friedel, of Syracuse, N. Y.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK

Explain, in 25 illustrated pages, just what Home Insulation is, and how you may cut fuel bills up to 40% in winter—what we heat in summer.

Johns-Manville, Dept. HG 10
22 E. 40th St., N. Y. Send me free Home Insulation Book and tell me what your Pian is to lend me money to have my house insulated.

Name: 
Street: 
City: 
State: 

(Continued on page 96)
Fall planting—essential to good gardens

(continued from page 37)

The ideal mulch

What is really needed, therefore, is a mulching material which will effectively shade the soil, lessen the penetration of a warm spell, and permit a reasonable evaporation of soil moisture which might otherwise rot the crowns of some species. You can readily see how a thick layer of bulky dead leaves, such as those from Maples, would mat down and smother the plants under them. Furthermore, such material tends to produce heat as it disintegrates and so may start premature growth in the plants which it covers.

The ideal perennial garden mulch is salt marsh hay, which does not settle into a soggy blanket. As a second choice, use dead oak leaves with wire netting laid on to keep them from blowing away. In either case, a layer two or three inch thick will be enough. Other materials sometimes employed are corn stalks and evergreen boughs. At a pinch you can use hay, twigs and dead branches over the bed and scatter ordinary stray or hay on top of them.

Just one further point before we leave the fall-mulch garden to the mercy of a problematical winter: do not put the protective mulch in place until the ground really freezes hard for the first time. Then apply it as thick as you can, for there is soil is just what your plants would most like to have right through until spring comes slowly north again. If you follow the rule, then your plants will survive the cold and the winter.

A CORRECTION

Owing to an unfortunate error, the credits for the illustrations on page 57 of the September issue of House & Garden were reversed. The upper photograph shows the apartment of Mrs. James Goodwin Hall, Diane Tate and Marian Hall, decorators, the lower, that of Mr. William Esty, Thedlow, decorators.

THE PERSONAL LOCK

Here is a most unique and useful YALE lock. The PERSONAL LOCK gives you extra security wherever you may be. It is ideal for traveling...for added protection for your hotel room or closet door.

This ingenious lock can be quickly and easily applied to almost any ordinary door without the use of tools. It is not permanently attached to the door. This unique and handy little lock can be changed from one door to another.

The PERSONAL LOCK is small and compact—fits the pocket or handbag—yet it possesses remarkable strength.

It can be used to provide added security for the entrance doors of your home.

Get one or more of these unusual locks from the nearest dealer. If he hasn’t PERSONAL LOCKS in stock, write to us.

Merchants: YALE Locks Nos. L-102 and L-103 are designed for locking sliding doors on show cases.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.
STAMFORD, CONN., U. S. A.
Canadian Division, St. Catherine's, Ont.

YALE MARKED IS YALE MADE
Garden questions from our readers

(Continued from page 72)

will have to be done every year, as it tends to make the pruned plant send roots. It would be better to sink steel plates to a depth of two feet between the hedge and the beds. This will keep out the roots. Or you might build thin concrete wall, below grade, or crosseted boards for this purpose.

The third angle, and probably the most important, is to plan the arrangement of plants in the beds from the point of view of what will grow in partial shade, rather than what will grow in the full sun. Most things that grow in partial shade will also grow in full sun, but the reverse is not true. Sun-loving plants resent shady conditions. For spring effects, the Narcissus and Tulips will be found satisfyingly, as will also the Violas, and Pansies, all of which like some shade. Later on you will be able to use all the varieties of Columbine, and Sweet William. The long range of Hemerocallis species and varieties makes them valuable from May till August. Scirocos and Phlox do fairly well, but the newer sorts seem less happy under these conditions. It seems that most of the plants belonging to the large family of the Composites, in which most of the Daisy-like flowers belong, do not care for shade, so avoid using these. Delphiniums, and Primroses also, do not thrive.

6 People tell me that I can carry my Geranium plants over winter by just pulling them up and hanging them in the cellar. Is this true?

Geraniums can be carried over winter if hung, root up, in a cool but frost-proof cellar. Most cellars where there is a house heating plant are too warm, of course, and the new growth depletes its strength and it is apt to wither and die. Also, if the cellar is light it is best to wrap up the plants in newspaper. The idea is to keep the plants absolutely dormant. In the spring they can be taken down, cut back severely, placed in water for a few days till they are free of signs of growth, and then set out. They will come into good blooming in a month or two, and will probably continue all summer.

How should I care for my Gladiolus bulbs this winter?

Since most Gladiolus diseases are caused by fungus spores, it is essential to keep the bulbs under such conditions from November to April, that these spores will have no chance to come in contact with them, or, if already present, will not increase and injure the bulbs. Lift the bulbs in October. Cut off the leaves fairly close and place the bulbs in a dry place. This should be done under cover at night so that they will not be subjected to frost, but bring them out again the following day. Shake the bulbs down to facilitate drying and to get the earth off them. It will take ten to fifteen days to get them fully dry. Store them in a warm, dry place till about the first of the year, when they will begin to show signs of sprouting, after which they will have to be kept cooler till planting time. It is believed by many successful growers that the long period of drying is beneficial to the bulbs and detrimental to the disease spores because of the ultra-violet light the bulbs absorb. By shaking the bulbs up well, all the soil, which may contain many disease spores, is gotten rid of. Hence this treatment should render the bulbs fairly free from, and quite resistant to, disease. To destroy wintering-over thrips in the corms scatter naphthalene flakes freely among them during the storage period.

7 Last year my Climbing Roses killed to the ground. Is there any way I can protect them this year?

Practically all the Climbing Roses in the Eastern States killed to the ground last winter, but it is possible to so protect them that they can be brought through successfully. Take the canes down off the trellis and lay them out on the ground as flat as possible. Tie them together with stout string or wire. Put a long, narrow, coffin-like box over, or rather around, them, and put another box outside that, leaving about six inches of space between the sides and ends of the two. Fill this space with leaves. Put on a roofed board covered with tar-paper, to keep out moisture, and cover this roof with a layer of leaves at least six inches thick. Hold these in place with slats wired down, or for branches, or with a burlap cover tucked down. Leave a small hole at each end for ventilation, but make provision to close this at night. Put some poisoned apples or other bait inside for the mice. This is a rather elaborate procedure, but will insure success and make it possible to have the hybrid tea climbers even in far northern latitudes.

I have a number of the tender Water Lilies, and am anxious about how to carry them over winter. Can you advise me?

When the first frost is past, let the water out of the pool where the Lilies are, to the level of the pots or bowls, or a little lower. Cut back the foliage to within six inches of the soil, remove the pots of Lilies from the pool and place in a cellar where the temperature is more than 50 degrees F. When the soil about the plants has dried out, as it will in two or three weeks, remove the Lilies, which are under the roots and are about the size of a plum. These are next year’s undeveloped plants. Put these in pans of moist sand or soil where they can remain till the end of February or the beginning of March. They must not be permitted to dry out, nor be given so much water that rot will be induced. As spring approaches, they may be given a little more moisture and light, and when they have started into growth they may be potted ready to go into the pool. Do not bring them out, however, till about the middle of October.

IN THE "New" HOUSE OF YEARS

The House itself still stands in our Fifth Avenue Shop but now it is entirely refurnished and decorated. From the 18th Century, old-world linelessness of furniture design, Sloane has created a new masterpiece of beauty in the home. The door is open for you every day during business hours.

Bedroom of the daughter—Yellow, green and grey are blended to make this room classic in its linelessness. The carpets and walls are grey, the bed-spread and chair covers are green moire, the curtains are green chintz with yellow figures.

W. & J. SLOANE • 575 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Learn to be CHARMING

A BOOKLET—WITHOUT COST

"The Smart Point of View"

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 social ease, charming manners, finish, grace—the smart point of view.

To receive the Booklet and the "Charm-Test" write to:

MARGERY WILSON
1145 FIFTH AVENUE, 22 K NEW YORK, N. Y.
INVITATION to a job

It isn’t a job that will take all your time . . . nor one that will support you in luxury. But, it is a job that will bring in some real money . . . and, what’s more, will give you a chance to prove to yourself . . . and to other people . . . that you have real business ability. Other girls and women are enjoying it. For most of them, it is their first fling in finance . . . and they’re enjoying the financial returns, too! If you are interested, just write to

VOGUE’S BUSINESS BUREAU
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
autumn growth the bulbs should be put into the ground after it is cold enough to discourage them. In this locality I wait until after Indian Summer in November and another point is to be observed. They require moisture in the spring when growth is starting and if we have a dry spring we must give them plenty of watering. A covering of Oak leaves or salt hay after the ground is frozen is a wise precaution and when this material is removed in spring it is essential to remove it conveniently at hand in case of a return of frosty weather. The Calochorti start into growth with the earliest warmth and then are at risk at this time. The bulbs should be put into the ground at about twice their own depth and three inches apart.

THE MAIN GROUPS

The Calochorti arrange themselves naturally into three groups quite different in habit and appearance. These groups are called respectively Cat’s or Owl’s Ears, because of the soft pile of hairs usually found on the inner segments of most of this type; Fairy Lanterns or Globe Tulips, in reference to the shape of these flowers, and Mariposa (Buttercup) or Mariposa Tulips, which are the largest and showiest flowers, carried on the tallest stems and are the latest to flower. If a representative collection of Calochorti is planted, they thrive best in the neighborhood of New York throughout May and June.

As I write, July 3rd, C. macrocarpus is in its magnificent prime but this will be the last of the display.

First to blossom here are members of the Cat’s Ear group. They are the least showy, being low-growing with weakly stems that allow the flowers to be about on the ground. The blossoms are somewhat starlike and about 1½" across, with usually a thick pile of short hairs on the inner segments of the petals. Two species which would seem to belong to this group are hairless and they are the first to bloom. They are C. chrysanthus, a white flower, from the high Sierra Nevada, and C. ilicinum, pale lavender in color. This species has endured in my garden for eight years.

Of the later blooming ones in this group C. horridus is bright yellow with dark markings and a thick yellow pile, and several forms of C. nanus, one of these is white with a pile of lavender hairs and there are rose and mauve forms. Normally the Cat’s Ears are woodland plants, save ilicinum which grows in “meadows that are wet enough to cause turf to grow” but after two years in woodland resulted in complete failure, while in sunshine they have thrived and endured.

So the Cat’s Ears are well under way while the Fairy Lanterns have begun to hang out their clusters of little lumps. Like the Cat’s Ears these are woodland plants but at home, but I have succeeded with them only in dry, sunny conditions. Elsewhere I have quoted John Muir’s testimony to the beauty of C. ageratoides, in the Cat’s Ear group, C. albida, but it will bear repeating: “A sparsely, almost a plant saint that everyone must love and so be made better. It puts the wildest mountainer on his good behavior. With this plant the whole world would seem rich though none other existed.” Had John Muir, I wonder, seen the pink forms, Pink Pearl and amnsus? I hesitate between the nearly perfect loveliness of the white Fairy Lantern and the gentle sweetly of the pink forms and am unable to decide.

Fairy Lantern grows from eight to twelve inches tall, the stems slender and somewhat leafy. A plant will bear many flowers, the pointed buds hanging like green inverted drops among the open flowers. C. albida is pure white, C. a. The Pearl white with a brownish base, Pink Pearl and amnsus in two tones of translucent pink. Amanusus major, the tallest, is embellished with delicate silken hairs and a dark half-moon-shaped stain on the interior of the segments that shows through the transparent “skin” of the flower. The yellow “lanterns,” C. eauclithum and C. palethum, are also pretty but not to be compared with the pink and the white ones.

When one comes to describe the latest group to flower, one hesitates and takes a breath. These are the Mariposa Tulips, to see them is necessarily to be convinced of their reality; to read of such hues displayed by anything less splendid and spectacular than a sunset is to be skeptical. Some of them may seem too small for use in the rock garden, but if they may be so placed that they may lean into a little bush or against a rock it is helpful; otherwise they may be incomparably tied to slender carnation stalks. If they lean about on the ground, half their beauty is lost. The flowers are large, often four or five inches across, cup-shaped and come in white or in pure bright colors, and always stained, or “eyed,” or fringed, or penciled in brilliantly contrasting hues.

PROLIFIC FORMS

Prolific and splendid among the Mariposa Tulips are the various Venustus forms and strains. C. venus tus citrinus is a fine deep yellow species with a black stain. The El Dorado stain is dazzling in its variety and colorfulness. White ground predominates among them, though tones of fiiac, purple, pink and deep rose appear, and all are fantastically “eyed” and otherwise marked with contrasting hues. C. venus tus oculatus is another strain in which the brilliant “eyes” show against a white or cream ground, and Vesta Mr. Purdy calls the best of all, a superb thing and one of the most easily grown. As a matter of fact it has done somewhat less well here than some others, but it is not by any means to be omitted. The blossoms are large, white, stained with fiiac deepening to a rich red-purple toward the center. Other notable Mariposas that have flowered here are the following: C. macrocarpus, flowering toward the end of May, is a beauty, an immense flower, white with a purple-spade-shaped stain on the inner segments from the base of which a green band runs downwards into a yellow area edged with purple hairs. Its height is about twenty inches. Also flowering toward the end of May and causing every flower in the garden to look faint and dull in comparison is the Desert Mariposa, C. kennedyi. Verrilliam is the brightest (Continued on page 95)
Inherited recipes
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 88)

pigeons and one-half cup pork trimmings cut in pieces in a baking dish and cook uncovered until pigeons are browned, then add sherry wine and cover. Cook in a moderate oven twenty minutes or until the birds are tender.

VENISON IN SAUCE

Venison, whether cut as cutlets, steaks, or a roasting leg, is prepared in the usual way that game must be taken to baste the meat often with butter to keep it from becoming dry and a bay leaf should be cooked with it. A generous amount is a proper garnish.

Fry a chopped onion in two tablespoons of butter until it begins to brown. Add three tablespoons of flour and stir until blended, then add one cup of stock, a bay leaf, a pinch of thyme and sage, six pepper corns, and salt. Cover and simmer for twenty minutes. Strain and add 1 cup of boiled chestnuts chopped fine, a piece of butter, and 1/2 cup port wine.

**SPOONBEARD A LA WOODLAND**

1 cup corn meal
1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 cup sugar

Mix the corn meal with enough cold water to bind together, then add the eggs that have been beaten until light. Add the butter to the milk, and when butter melts pour slowly into the corn meal mixture. When the mixture has thickened, add baking powder and salt. Bake in a hot oven twenty-five minutes.

**RICE PUDDING**

2 cups milk
1/2 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup butter

To the sifted dry ingredients add the milk and blend well. Add to the milk well beaten eggs and then combine with the dry ingredients. Stir in the top, set in method butter and salt. Pour into greased muffin tins and bake in a hot oven twenty-five minutes.

**SWEET POTATO Pudding**

3 raw sweet potatoes
1 pint cold water
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon allspice
2 teaspoons cinnamon
Peel and grate the raw sweet potatoes. Add water and let stand five minutes. Add the rest of the ingredients, and after thoroughly blending turn into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

**BRANDED PEACHES**

Select firm peaches and peel. Pack these peaches in a jar putting a layer of peach slices and a layer of sugar. Cover and let stand for twenty-four hours. Open and fill the jar with whiskey. Cover tightly and either bury the jar or keep in a cool dark place for at least six weeks—longer if possible.

—ELIZABETH N. CHITSON

---

**HOUSE & GARDEN**

---

**The Water Lily Tulip**

(Tulipa Kaufmanniana)

Heres a tulip doing its best to be a saucer of water with its floating blossoms. And making a lot of progress at that. You'll find it not only interesting, but a delightful addition to your garden. Growers on board stems come to the leaves. Seems to be sort of floating on its own greenery. It is one of a hundred and one bulbs and other bulbs found in color in our catalog. Seed for it.

---

**WAYSIDE GARDENS**

---

**SHUMWAY'S "GLORIOUS" DUTCH BULBS**

FOR FALL PLANTING

Direct from Holland

I want every reader of this magazine to try my DUTCH BULBS, and the more you try them the more you will be ready to grow them. I have always found that the only way to get the best results is to use the best bulbs. Therefore, I have a large stock of Dutch bulbs, and I want you to try them. My bulb catalog contains all the information you need to know about growing Dutch bulbs.

---

**R.H. SHUMWAY SEEDSMAN**

Box 61, Rockford, Illinois - Established 1870

---

**DIG HERE!**

Spadework now in The Garden Mart, reading every little ad, may save you untold dollars and hours later on—when even dollars and hours won't turn the trick. Here are America's best offers, guaranteed by the best names in the business—and presence in House & Garden.
The pageant of the Calochortus

(Continued from page 93)

The lovely white blossoms of this species have effective saffron markings. They are carried on slender stems six to eight inches tall in clusters of several. C. gawaniense from the high mountains of Colorado is not as tall-growing as many of the Mariposas. It flowers about the middle of June and its large blossoms, white or pinkish, and richly stained with color at the base of the inner segments, are usually borne in an umbel of three to four. C. forbesii, also blooming about mid-June and of dwarf stature, is white, its open flower filled with greenish hairs. C. scutellata is rather fragile in appearance and grows on slender stems some sixteen inches tall. The lovely white flowers are marked with gold and maroon. This is the state flower of Utah, where it grows by the name of Sega Lily.

C. calochortus nitidus calls for special notice among these splendid flowers. It is large and carried on stout, self-supporting stems. The color is pure lavender and each segment is ornamented with an immense "eye" like those on a peacock's tail, showing through to the outer side. The flowers last long in water. It is one that I should always grow.

My space has come to an end and though many beauties have gone uncelebrated I must finish with the mention of one of the most striking. This is C. macrocarpus that comes from the Sagebrush regions of the Great Basin and ends the Pageant of the Calochortus in my garden. The stems are erect and strong; the large flowers, of a deep blue color throughout, are given distinction by the very long and narrow outer segments that have a greenish tone. These are plainly seen in the illustration. I have not grown C. macrocarpus before this year but hope to make it a permanent resident of my own garden.

I shall be glad to answer any further questions that may occur to readers concerning these flowers if a stamped and addressed envelope is sent me in care of House & Garden.

Garden questions from our readers

(Continued from page 91)

April, when danger of killing frost is over.

What would you suggest for a house plant, other than the familiar English Ivy, in a steam-heated apartment, with plenty of sunlight?

Few plants thrive in steam-heated rooms, on account of the dryness of the atmosphere. I would suggest, however, that you try Ribes nigra morals. This is a comparatively unknown plant among house-plants, although it is grown extensively in greenhouses. It has a rosette of long, narrow, stiff, glossy green leaves tapered to a sharp point. The Lily-like flowers are borne at the tip of a foot long spike, in a cluster of four to eight. They are pale yellow-green, formed of four recurved petals bordered with bright blue. Six long yellow stamens hang from the center. The outer calyx is nile green, formed of four recurved petals bordered with bright blue. These plants grow in a light sandy soil, with one-third cow manure and one-third leaf mold. They want plenty of light and heat and very little water in winter. In summer they should have plenty of water both at the roots and over the tops.

The Burpee's CROCUS

12 Guaranteed Bulbs

Regular Value $25.00 10¢

A lovely mixture of the finest colors—yellow, blue, purple, white, etc. Burpee's Guaranteed Bulbs, the best that grow. 12 bulbs (value 25¢) postpaid for only 10¢. 100 bulbs, postpaid for $1.00.

Burpee's Bulb Book FREE

Tells all about best Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths, etc., for fall planting. It's free. Write today.

Burpee's CROCUS

We offer own-root plants, 2 to 3 ft., of Chas. X, single reddish purple; Pres. Grevy, double blue; Mme. C. Ferier, double white, Belle de Nancy, double pink; Pres. Poincare, double deep pink.

COLLECTION of each of these for $2.50

SEND FOR CATALOG of Hardy Shrubs and Plants from Vermont

F. H. HORSFORD

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT
The plant doctor looks at your Lilies

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 59)

important diseases. It apparently has some environmental requirements which we do not fully understand and this may account for its failure to establish itself in some locations and also its failure to bloom during certain seasons.

The two closely related Lilies, L. willmottiae and L. davidii, can be included at this point. Both are rarely affected with disease.

Let us now turn to the Asiatic Lilies. Some of our native sorts, L. superbum from the East and L. pardalinum from the West merit inclusion in our list. Both are moderately susceptible to blight and should be sprayed if the disease is prevalent in the garden. Mosaic is not much of a factor with these varieties.

Lilium amabile is another Asiatic species which might be suggested. Many gardeners have succeeded with this brilliantly colored species and we predict that it will become as popular in Lily gardens. While it grows easily from seed, good bulbs are also available.

For rock gardens, we have L. tenuiflorum and the closely related Golden Gleam. Both of these grow rapidly from seed and will bloom the first year if started in the greenhouse. Mosaic and blight are liable to cause trouble, but with a reasonable amount of precaution healthy plants can be secured and maintained. L. philippinense is rapidly becoming popular. Six months from seed to blooming has been claimed. Despite its susceptibility to diseases and pests, several hardy strains are now offered for outdoor planting and with careful selection a healthy stock can easily be obtained. This Lily also grows readily from seed, producing large blooming plants the second season.

In connection with the Lily disease investigation, a large collection of mosaic-free Lilies is being accumulated at the Boyce Thompson Institute in Yonkers, N. Y. Insect-proof cages are being used as a tool for the selection of these strains. Among others, we now have several hundred plants of the difficult L. auratum entirely free from disease and doing well in their third year of blooming. We consider these results ample proof that even the most difficult Lilies will thrive and become established if the diseases are eliminated. This collection of 100% disease-free Lilies is being constantly enlarged and those interested are cordially invited to examine these plants and become acquainted with the methods used.

Again we say:

"DON'T BURN YOUR LEAVES!"

Don't waste the valuable plant foods contained in fallen leaves. Mix them with ADCO and they will turn into rich, genuine organic manure. So will we.

Don't waste the valuable plant foods contained in fallen leaves. Mix them with ADCO and they will turn into rich, genuine organic manure. So will we.

Save your time and let someone else do the work for you. Write for your free copy of Your Garden's Odd Jobs Manual.

A NEW HEDGE

for only 60 cts. a foot

The most useful and beautiful of all evergreen trees in America is the yaupon-holly. The ubiquitous tree of Japan, Yew, Sun or shade does not affect it, and it is tolerant of wind or soil conditions. And for hedge use it thickens densely under pruning. These bargain prices will prevail only while the present stock lasts—send your orders NOW for planting this fall.

Plant BULBS NOW for Spring Blooming

DREER'S AUTUMN CATALOG

Early Birds in the Rock Garden

Kelsey Nursery Service
50 Church Street
New York City
Believe it or not, this young fellow is going places! And he's going in the most comfortable, safe, healthful way you can imagine—in Body by Fisher. That means he's traveling first-class, in a body notable for rugged strength and durable quiet as well as for luxurious appointments and suave streamline beauty. It means wider, deeper seats, too, and the stretch-out-and-relax kind of room that grown-ups prize so much. It also means Fisher-perfected and owner-approved No Draft Ventilation, enabling enjoyment of crisp autumn and tonic winter air without a draft in a carful. All these are yours in Body by Fisher no matter which General Motors car you may choose.

Please do not disturb
The clean center leaves are the mildest leaves.

They Taste Better!