I'm your best friend—I am your Lucky Strike

I am a better friend than others, for I am made only of mild, fragrant, expensive center leaves. Not a single sharp top leaf nor a single coarse bottom leaf mars my good taste or my uniform mildness. I do not irritate your throat. I am, indeed, a soothing companion, the best of friends.
THE years are adding up... soon their children will be grown... yet he is still her adorer... she holds him as completely as when they were first married. More women should know her secret.

* * * *

How wise is the woman who realizes the importance of keeping the breath always sweet, wholesome and agreeable! After all, nothing mars a personal relationship like halitosis (bad breath) whether occasional or habitual. It is ridiculously easy to keep the breath inoffensive. Simply use Listerine, that’s all—a little in the morning, a little at night, and between times before social engagements. Listerine instantly halts halitosis; deodorizes longer than ordinary non-antiseptic mouth washes. Keep a bottle handy in home and office.
When the blankets are tucked away in mothballs for the summer, style and dignity needn't be put upon the shelf, too. Time was when a bedroom in summer was about as attractive as a hospital ward—curtains drawn, rugs up, and something white and washable on the bed. Today's warm-weather counterpane is cool, yes, but not a whit less smart than the one that blooms in winter in the Directoire or Modern Classic room for which it is designed. Made of crash in a wide variety of colors of which aqua and a burgundy made cotton rope, $9.50. Carlin Comforts, Inc., 536 Madison Ave., New York

Above—picture of two window problems being solved. There's no window sill to put flowers on, but the white iron plant stand has averted the crisis. The split bamboo shade is keeping the sun's deadly rays out, while letting fresh air in. Stand—32½ inches tall, 24½ inches wide. All colors, $16.50. Hand Craft Studio, 782 Lexington Ave., N.Y., Shade, 66 inches long, $3.50 to $3.95, depending on width. Special lengths, as illustrated, to order. Hammacher-Schlemmer, 145 E. 57th St., New York

The secret of well-groomed lettuce is the wire basket above—a little invention of the French. Leaves are tucked gently in the basket, then thoroughly cleansed by dunking vigorously in a tub of water, and dried, without crushing, by swinging the basket at arm's length. For obvious reasons, it is recommended that this last operation take place out-of-doors. Price, $2.25. Fork and spoon, of boxwood—noted for its durability—60c a set. Bazar Français, 666 6th Avenue, New York

The tea set which replaces cocktail glasses on the table is the only feature to distinguish the midlet terrace scenery above from the adult size. In every other detail this latest effort to make the children's life more interesting is an exact replica of their parents' furniture. The smart wicker frames and the table are white, and tufted seat pads are bright red plaid spattered with white stars. If this scheme doesn't suit the color consciousness of one's offspring, another may be ordered. Sette, $10. Chair and table, each $5. Sette cushion, $1.50. Chair cushion, $1. Childbed, 32 E. 65th St., New York
When the cold, hard stare of an empty wall space threatens to shatter the peace of an otherwise calm and self-possessed room, a hanging shelf can generally be depended upon to fill the gap effectively. If the offending spot is in a dark and dreary corner besides, a design like that at the right, lined with sparkling mirror, is a particularly wise choice. As to size, it measures 15% by 11% inches across the front and is 2 1/2 inches deep. Its simplicity and the fact that it can be ordered in any wood or color finish make it adaptable to innumerable decorative arrangements. Lella Ranger, 970 Park Avenue, New York.

When a fish sits up and begs that's news in dogdom. Imagine Fido's consternation when he observes the son of Neptune at the left stealing his act. Of more interest to garden lovers is the talent he displays as an ornament for the small pool that will enhance the great outdoors illusion in the tiniest garden and keep it cool. This bit of English lead is 1 1/2 inches tall and 9 inches wide. Piped for water, $25. Wm. H. Jackson, 16 East 52nd Street, New York.

A bit of froth and whimsy in an iron garden chair is illustrated at the right—as light and graceful in design as a garden chair. Illustrated is a cool antique green and silver chair with a pleasant tilt to back and seat, much more delicate material. More than arrangements. Leila Ranger, 970 Park Avenue, New York.

The ladies started it by making them signs and decorations can't get along without vegetables. Now here they are imitating cocktail napkins—the most ridiculously fetching performance you ever saw. What could be more perfect for out-of-doors entertaining? And what a grand beginning for the decoration of a game-room. Each vegetable is hand-painted in life colors on linen. A tomato, a squash and a green pepper could have quite a gay get-together. $12 a dozen, assorted. Rosamay Campbell, 48 East 49th Street, New York.
Man Power!

Morning inspection aboard Cunard White Star liners is more than a massing of men for review. It’s an expression of the pride each man takes in the Line and in his ship... of the devotion that has grown through a hundred years, and that unites marine, engineering and catering departments in their common purpose: to make your voyage swift, safe and supremely pleasant.

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Learning and Wood Chopping

We don’t say that the slaves could not have been freed if Abe Lincoln had never chopped wood in his youth, or that manual labor is the high road to the presidency. However, we do agree with most modern schools that work of this kind is an important part of any boy’s education.

In the first place, the boys like it. They enjoy using their muscles and ingenuity on some concrete project, as well as in games and sports.

The log cabin, just reaching completion in the picture above, is an excellent example of the various projects which are developed in schools today. The boys build houses, boats, airplanes, bridges, and motors, and they expect to use them after they are built. They learn that patience, persistence, and cooperation are as important a part of building as labor and material.

These projects have a real practical value, too, even in these effete days. A man who knows through actual experience the problems concerned in putting on a roof or setting a window frame will be a better supervisor when his own house is built. And the ability to handle a saw or plane never comes amiss to any man.

A letter addressed to any of the schools listed here will bring you a prompt reply. If you would like special advice, or if you have specific questions you would like answered, write to House & Garden’s School Bureau, 1930 Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Telephone: MOhawk 4-7500.

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**ARTHUR L. RACE, Managing Director**

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NOTHING UNDER $50

FOR many years the Kennel Department of The Condé Nast Magazines have preached the gospel of sound, healthy dogs at fair prices, because we are convinced that this is in the best interest of our readers. We believe that a person who buys a dog is entitled to receive from that dog the maximum of satisfaction of which its particular breed is capable, and that this can occur only when the dog in question is bred right and raised right and priced right.

So, in the light of the facts and figures set down in the following article, we have decided henceforth to carry no advertising of kennels which make a practice of selling dogs of the smaller breeds at less than $50, and of the larger breeds at proportionately higher figures.

It is obvious that representative quality and cheap prices cannot go hand in hand, in dogs or anything else: a kennel just can't do it and remain in business. So in fairness to buyer, dog and breeder, we say, "Nothing under fifty dollars."

The Value and Cost of a Well-Bred Dog

CONSIDERING that he has been a companion and a helper of mankind for probably as long as any four-footed animal, the dog in America today is handicapped by an astonishing number of misapprehensions on the part of the general public. Even among those who own dogs there frequently exists only the most rudimentary knowledge of the simple principles of feeding and general care—to say nothing about what is a fair price to pay for a satisfactory specimen. As for the finer points—the varying characteristics of the different breeds, the ailments which should be guarded against, the methods of training which will make for the greater satisfaction of owner and dog alike—they are as closed a book to many well-intentioned and intelligent people. Even the superior merit of a well-bred dog over a mongrel, as a general family companion and friend, is too seldom appreciated.

"That the best little dog I ever knew was just a guttaw pup," someone argues. Very true—but he was the exception, not the rule. In him you saw, unrealized, the survival of the fittest theory in its actual working out. Of that prodigal pup's half-dozen brothers and sisters, perhaps six never rose above the lower strata of mediocrity.

It is an old and true axiom that what one pays will spell, whether it is in the veins of man, horse or dog. One looks to the thoroughbred for the truest courtesy, the greatest speed, the most loyal devotion. In the truly well-born, one finds, as a rule, the highest and most desirable type of intelligence, appearing with the greatest frequency. Among such the percentage of successes in any given number is at the maximum.

Good breeding does not, in this connection, necessarily imply a dog that is a potential winner at some bench show. It may mean nothing more than that the pup is of registered, pedigreed parents and that he himself is a good, typical specimen of his particular breed.

With such a dog, you can be practically certain, in advance, that he will exhibit the special traits which have already attracted you to his breed—appearance, courage, gentleness with children, trustworthiness or what you will. Thus you are enabled to select him with special reference to your own situation.

Again, the chances for the outcropping of undesirable qualities such as thriftiness, cowardice and the like will be minimized. A true

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Write for information. See our dogs.

WILSONA KENNELS
Ben H. Wilson, owner
Rushville, Ind.
The Value and Cost of a Well-Bred Dog

lady or gentleman is not prone to such social faults—and a thoroughbred dog is a canine counterpart of that estimable human individual. Still another advantage is the fact that the thoroughly well-bred dog has usually received intelligent care and feeding from earliest puppyhood, and is likely therefore to be in good condition when he comes into your hands. As a rule, too, he is well formed and possesses a sound constitution, as his parents were selected with definite thought for the qualities they would transmit.

Of a less practical but nevertheless important nature is the consideration of pride in ownership. Most of us like to possess a car or a hat or a house that we need not be ashamed of having company. Just so do we feel a keen satisfaction in owning a dog that will pass muster with other dog enthusiasts.

AS TO COST

"But a pedigreed dog costs so much!" the champion of the Unknown Puppy objects. "Why should I pay fifty dollars or more for a thoroughbred pup, two or three months old when I can get one that looks well enough from Pete the Paper Hanger for five?"

H-m-m! Well, because he's worth it—to his new owner, and to the breeder who offers him for sale. One does not have to be an out-and-out fancier to get far more than fifty dollars' worth of satisfaction out of a good pup in the six to ten years of his lifetime. We say that sum, or more, for a suit of clothes—and in a year give it away to the furnace man without a qualm of conscience. A personed hair-on-the-back-of-the-ears cate into the bank account to the extent of fifteen to twenty-five dollars—and in a few months only the reminder of it is a cancelled check. Fifty or seventy-five dollars for a dog is extravagant? No indeed! Pete's Pup may cost only one-twentieth as much, but he'll always look it.

And paying a price like that is not putting a hundred per cent premium on the kennel man's hands, popular belief to the contrary notwithstanding. It costs real money to raise real dogs, and the breeder who pays fair and grows rich at the game is a very rare personage. Consider for a moment, if you will, the principal factors which must justify the good kennels in asking the prices they do:

Take, for example, a kennel raising terriers—Scottish, Wire or Irish, perhaps. For a first-class female suitable for breeding, the owner of such a kennel must pay at the outset $200, let us say. Her life of usefulness will hardly exceed eight years—seven litters of saleable puppies, thirty-five individuals in all. If the luck breaks perfectly, Supposing twenty of these pups are males, and sell at $75 each, their yield is $1500; the fifteen females, bringing in $750, a total of $2250 in eight years.

Now, the upkeep cost for the mother of these pups, in a first-sized kennel, figures out some $120 a year; $960 for the eight-year period we are considering. The additional cost of raising the thirty-five pups to the time they are sold may be put at $150. Appointing a fair share of the stud dog's expense gives another $400, probably, for the eight years. Adding these figures to the original cost of the breeding female shows $3960 as the cost of producing and selling the thirty-five pups for $2250 (average cost per puppy, $51.34), without counting interest on the investment. upkeep and repairs to buildings, taxes, advertising, general overhead and other incidentals.

In other words, a profit of $890 in eighty-eight pups, the profit from each breeding female—$87.25 is a yearly average. Supposing there are twenty breeding dogs (that's a good-sized kennel) they may set out their net $975 a year.

If this be profiteering, make the most of it!

GOOD AND BAD LUCK

As a matter of fact, these figures are exceedingly oversimplified. In actual practice accidents and other ill-luck are almost certain to cut down the credit side of the book. One prominent kennel lost nine stock dogs from distemper which gained a foothold through no fault of the owner. Thus an actual cash investment of nearly $900 was wiped out in a week, to say nothing of the loss in potential puppies. Again, two young building mothers chancily rolled on their first litter, unintentionally snuffing out seven small lives and turning what might have been a slight profit for the year into a substantial loss. Other instances might be multiplied indefinitely to prove the statement that accidents will happen in the best-regulated families—even in dog families.

As a rule, too, he is well formed and possesses a sound constitution, as his parents were selected with definite thought for the qualities they would transmit. Of a less practical but nevertheless important nature is the consideration of pride in ownership. Most of us like to possess a car or a hat or a house that we need not be ashamed of having company. Just so do we feel a keen satisfaction in owning a dog that will pass muster with other dog enthusiasts.

BOSTON TERRIERS

For choice specimens, both next, in the Boston Terrier breeding, consult our recent, pamphlet-sized publication, "In the Hands of a Few." The printer's trade mark, "TERRIERS," is the key to the top-grade specimens, which will be found by the best fanciers. Address THE DOG MART OF HOUSE & GARDEN.

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A unique form of martingale collar—very practical, comfortable and yet delicately finished. It is sold at a moderate price (under $2.00 per dozen) and is made especially for dogs which are liable to pull on the lead. The collar is made of" miraculous webbing," a material which is soft, dainty, and yet strong and durable. The entire construction is of the finest class, with adjustable buckle and swivel eye. Price $2.00 per dozen. Address THE DOG MART OF HOUSE & GARDEN.
A Glossary of Dog Terms

Wherever dog people gather one hears 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 uninitiated that it has seemed fitting to present from time to time a rather complete glossary which can be used for reference. The first installment appeared in October, 1924, the second in January, 1925, and the third is hereafter:

Kissing Spots—The spot on the cheeks of some Toys and others, as the mole on the palm of the Pug.

Puppy—A peculiar quality of coat found on some dogs, which shows on examination a short, woolly jacket next the skin, out of which sprang the longer vellum. This short woolly coat is "pily." When an ordinary coat is described as pily, it means that it is soft and woolly textured.

Pleasures—Descriptive of the coats of some Terriers.

Plume Padddings—The Dalmatian, Poodle, the tail of a Pomeranian.

Ring Tail—A tail curling around in a circular fashion.

Roached Back—Arched loin.

Runner-Up—A second prize winner, but used more correctly as the second in a coursing or Whippet race.

Shelly—Shaping the "Vet".

Shoulders—The Blust.

Slight Of Foot—A flat, awkward forefoot, usually turned outward; and the opposite of "Cat-foot."

Sorry Looking—A tail which is stiff and can not be bent.

Spitz—A breed of which the head and nose are of a pointed shape.

Stiff—The tail.

Stigsaw—One who has charge of the judging ring.

Stifle—The upper joint of hind leg.

Sting—A dog's tail is string-like when it is broad at the base and pointed at the tip, like the end of a whip.

Step—The indentation between the skull and the nasal bone near the eyes. This feature is

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The best way to go about buying a dog is to write to some of the kennels, advertised in House & Garden. Only registered dogs from reliable breeders can be advertised. In The Dog Directory, as our censorship is strictly maintained, incidentally, if you've never heard the dog by mail, you may be surprised to learn that most registered dogs are bought that way. You will tell the larger the breed, sex, age, and color of the dog you have in mind, the circumstances in which you will keep him and the price you expect to pay. The breeder will answer your letter.

But should you fail to find advertised here the kind of dog you want, write to us and we'll help you find him, with no obligation on your part. Address: The Dog Mart of House & Garden, Graybar Building, New York City.
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A Glossary of Dog Terms

strongly developed in Bulldogs, Pugs and Short-faced Spaniels, and considerably so in many other dogs.

Style—Showy, and of a stylish, gay demeanor.

Superior-nature—The one in charge of the entire show, and whose word is supreme during the time of the show.

Thoroughness—Loseness of the skin of the throat or dewlap. Correct in Bulldog and Dachshund, but not in the Pointer.

Tusker—A—An oblong-shaped black mark crowing the foot of a well-fed Black-and-Tan above the toes.

Tight-tipped—Having no flaws; as in the fighting Bull and Terrier Dogs.

Tamper—Bous.

Tongue—Voice of Hound.

Top Knot—The hair on the top of the head, as in the Irish Water Spaniel, Dandie Dinmont and Bedlington Terrier.

Top-knot—An upright, prick ear.

Twist—The curl tail of a Pug.

Undercut—The lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper, as in Bulldogs.

Upright Shoulders—Shoulders that are set in an upright instead of an oblique position. V. H. C.—Very highly commended, and is the next to the fourth prize winner, although there may be a number of V. H. C.'s given in each class.

Varmint Expression—As in the eye of the Terrier, which is free from hair, not sunken, nor large, and has a keen varmint expression.

A RANKING leader among the Terrier breeds, the Welsh looks a good deal like a miniature Airedale and is a most satisfying dog. This is Flornell Welsh Ideal of Halcyon, Halcyon Kennels

For many, many years the Pointer has been a valued ally of mankind in the hunting field, with the result that mentally and physically he has been built up to a very high level. Here is Boyd of Butterthwaite, Wingan Kennels

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E X P L O S I O N O V E R T O W E L S. The domestic peace of our establishment has known, over a course of twenty-odd years, two shocking disruptions, and each of them caused by towels. There were those two lavender guest towels that came into our life early in its marital phases. We didn't have many guest-towels then, and of those in lavender hue, only this pair. For several years no guest ever dared use them, for the simple reason that a maid-of-all-work, aware of our jealously in these possessions, pinned them to the towel rack. Then some guest unpinned one—and the whole family was shaken to its foundations. The same happened recently to three faded red hand-towels spattered with gold stars that were brought home from Chicago once on a trip. Prim and untouched, they had hung side by side in that powder room for several summers. No guest had the temerity to lay so much as a damp finger-tip on them. Recently a tea guest—a pretty wanton who knew not our ways—actually used and crumpled two of them. When she had gone, we gazed upon the toiletries, too shocked to speak.

P A N N I E S O N T H E O V E R E. Those plain Pansies which formed the cover design of our May issue caused so much favorable comment that we particularly regret the error which credited their growing to E. L. Fillow instead of the Fillow Flower Company, to which it rightfully belongs. The Fillow Company has specialized in those superb flowers for years, developing a cultural technique whose results are almost unbelievable to those who know only the old-time Pansies. And with it all, the true Pansy charm and character have been retained.

D R o w n b y B i s h. The Irish are a strange and lovely race, and lucky is the man who has a drop of their blood in his veins. Among people who are content to wallow in the slough of dullness, amid Philistines who shun that modern things and things tangible alone are worth attention, he is able to hear "the horns of Elfland faintly blowing." Arthur W. E. O'Shaunessy put it into a verse—an old favorite of ours—

A common folk I walk among:
I speak dull things in their own tongue;
But all the while within I hear
A song I do not sing for fear—
How sweet! How different a thing!
And when I come where none are near
I open all my heart and sing!

A N D T O O R I E N T A L I S T S. American gardeners are divided into two classes—those who think they know something about Japanese gardens and those who have the honesty to acknowledge that they don't. To each of these Guy H. Lee has rendered an invaluable service by writing a simple, manual, Japanese Gardens. After reading it, there need be no excuse for not understanding either the history or the design of these particularly Oriental gardens. Mr. Lee has shown the close connection between the natural scenery of Japan and the traditional types of gardens made in those islands. He has also set down, in sympathetic terms, the spirit of them and how we Occidentals may transport such of it as will stand an ocean voyage to our own plots and estates. This may not be so difficult, he explains, since our rock gardens and informal naturalistic gardens are both in the same spirit.

W A L E M Y S T E R Y. May we live long enough to discover the solution to this mystery. During the past eighteen years of gardening on a Connecticut hilltop, where each field is surrounded by rough-piled stone walls, we have encountered discouraging quantities of broken bottles along the base of these walls. How did they get there? Did farmers, homing late Saturday night from Norwalk and New Canaan, take the last swig from the bottle and then smash it against the nearest wall so that the old lady couldn't discover it? Or did the old lady, awake and with blood in her eye, lie in wait for the old fellow to come home, seize his bottle, hurl it against the nearest wall and barge him to sleep with a temperance lecture?

J A P A N E S E G A R D E N E R. This happened to a friend of ours. At his country place he had a Japanese butler-cook who also showed a marked interest in the garden all that Summer. Fall came, and the owner was obliged to be away when frost cut down his plants, so he wrote the Jap to label them and see that they were covered. The orders were dutifully carried out. In the course of the Winter the Jap found another place, which didn't disrupt the household at all until the next Spring. The owner, uncovering his plants, discovered that botanical names had evidently trans­ cended the limitations of Omura; he had labeled all the plants in Japanese!
"Tell us your 'must has' for an ideal small house," we asked six experts: an architect, decorator, contractor, real estate man, domestic science and child training experts.

Their valuable opinions, beginning with the report of the real estate man, Mr. Kenneth F. Duncan, are set down on this and the following two pages.

"Design us a house that would suit every one of these six experts," we said to Verna Cook Salomonsky, noted small house architect of New York, giving her the data we had already collected.

The charming result, a house that will cost approximately $15,000 to build, is illustrated on the opposite page. Other details appear on following pages.

It is planned to follow this house in succeeding issues with others designed for House and Garden from the recommendations of the experts.

KENNETH F. DUNCAN, REAL ESTATE MAN:

By the time the average family has determined to build or buy a house, it usually has a pretty good idea of the general section it prefers.

General preferences and prejudices are based on many things: on accidents of birth, the whereabouts of parents or of the mother-in-law, the groupings of family or friends, the favorite golf course, a life-long ambition to sail a boat, the love of horses, or of fishing, or individual "fixations". I know one man who won't live anywhere but in Tarrytown, N. Y., because at the age of eight he was fascinated by Washington Irving's tale of the Headless Horseman!

So at the start I assume our home-seeker has a preference for some general location. If he hasn't, let him look over all possible sections, take a little time, and soon he will have developed a confirmed set of preferences and prejudices.

Thus we reduce the problem of determining what is a good individual plot somewhere in a desired general locality. Frequently nothing seems so hard to find as what you have just determined to buy, be it a new hat or a suit of clothes, a good used car or the right plot for a home. Therefore my advice to those who expect to build within a few years would be to keep your eyes wide open as you drive around the countryside.

When you see a location that seems ideal to you for the home you plan, investigate it and if it stands up under investigation, buy it, and buy it at once. Good locations in our popular suburbs are constantly growing fewer. The land cost is a relatively small part of the total home cost, yet location plays a most important part in the satisfaction of home ownership. Far better to pay a year or two taxes on the right location than to lose it. Ownership of the right plot seems to make the home come faster and easier. If when you are ready to build, you already own a plot, just so much less cash is required to go ahead with construction.

Let us assume our home-seeker, or what is more probable, his wife, has found that plot with those gorgeous, century-old Oaks and Maples on it that seem to make it ideal. How shall he satisfy himself that it is? What are the points to check before he lays out any good money for land? What factors should be present? What should one guard against? The approximate cost of the home has a bearing of course; the following suggestions are made for locations where about $15,000 will be spent on the construction of the home.

First, the home-seeker must constantly keep in mind that the permanent value of his home—its resale value in case he wants to or must sell—is determined not only by what he may do with and on his own land but also quite as much and even more by what his neighbors may do with theirs. Therefore he should buy a site in a section the character of which is already established either by a sufficiency of owner-occupied buildings of the same general type he intends to build, or by the definitely published plans and recorded restrictions of a responsible development, in the case of a new property.

He should get a copy of the city, town or village zoning ordinances, make certain the proposed site is in an area restricted to one-family homes and that it is in one of the stricter areas, i.e., calling for large sized plots, generous setbacks from street lines and for reasonable height limitations.

If there is any large undeveloped or unrestricted area close by, he will be careful. An attractive view over such an area today might turn into an eyesore next year. He will drive through the streets for several blocks around the plot. Are the homes in approximately the same price range and general class? Do they look well kept: the houses trim and the lawns well cut? Is there a general air of pride of ownership? Is there a less desirable section within half a mile? If so, is it showing any tendency to spread? A lonely, misplaced apartment house or store spells "caution". Any nearby industrial plant that might give off smoke, odors or noise, shouts "beware".

Our home-seeker is looking primarily for stability of neighborhood. If he finds any indications of a lack of stability or of a change of character, he will, if wise, look for another plot. He will generally find it safer to buy in a community the population of which is on the increase at least slowly. Census
figures, commutation figures (gladly given by any railroad), and school registration data (from the school superintendent), will give him a clear picture of what type of population change is taking place.

While talking with the school superintendent he will take advantage of the opportunity to check the school situation, not so much by direct questioning as by observation, for, after all, you can't expect any school head to admit that his schools don't rate near the top. He will find out exactly which school Mary and Jack would attend and will arrange to drop by about closing time. Observation of the children and a few words perhaps with one or two of the parents will frequently give him more information on the school situation than hours' consultation with officials.

Stores, churches, clubs, commutation rates and railroad schedules seem too obvious for comment. It takes but a few minutes to get accurate information on all.

Let us return to the site itself for a moment. Is it large enough? A plot 100 feet long by 100 feet deep is only about a quarter of an acre, and certainly the minimum that ought to be considered for a $15,000 suburban home.

The tendency is distinctly toward larger plots and toward a greater proportion of the cost of land and house being represented by land than was formerly customary. People have come to realize that whatever increase in value takes place over a term of years in suburban home properties takes place in the land. The house itself deteriorates or at best remains stationary so it is obviously not only good landscaping but good business as well to have plenty of land around the home.

It is a very good practice to take the architect to the plot. Let him visualize and place the house on it. Can he get the morning sun in the breakfast room windows? How will the other exposures work out? And the views? Are the trees so located that they can be saved? It would be sad indeed to have to cut down that spreading Oak that really sold the plot, just to make room for the house! Is the drainage all right? It is not very pleasant, but frequently illuminating, to visit the piece of property under consideration during a heavy rain. A test-pit, dug to the depth of the proposed cellar floor never does any harm—if one is sure to get the owner's permission before it is dug—and may save a lot of waterproofing expense and headaches.

While we are on the plot, we might just as well start to check the street improvements and utilities. Pavement, sidewalks and curbs are visible. They are either there or they are not. But if there, are they fully paid for? Or is there an installment assessment down in the tax office that is a lien against the property and just as inevitable, except by payment, as taxes? The informed buyer will be sure to check for possible assessments most carefully. There can be assessment liens against the property not only for the street improvements that can be seen but also for such underground improvements as sewers. If there are any assessment liens, the exact total amount of these should be ascertained and taken into consideration in agreeing on a fair price for the plot.
LAWRENCE GRANT WHITE, ARCHITECT:

If I were to build a small house, I should strive for three qualities: convenience, stability and delight—the ancient architectural formula of Sir Henry Wotton.

We can assume that stability will be provided by the builder. Convenience and delight, which are harder to get, involve the personal equation; and if one indulges one's personal whims too much, the field of possible purchasers, in the event of resale, may be narrowed down to zero. But there are certain conveniences, and a few delights which are, or ought to be, acceptable to the average man; and if I add to these some ideas which are peculiar to myself (and may seem still more peculiar to others!), no great harm can be done.

I am building my small house because I prefer to live in the country, and am seeking as much sunlight, privacy and vegetation as I can afford.

I want privacy, so I buy a good-sized lot on the south side of the road in a rather remote part of the section I prefer. I plan my house so that the garage, the maid's room, the kitchen, the bathrooms and the linen closet are on the north side, as near the road as the local restrictions will permit; the dining room on the east to catch the morning sun; the living room to face south and west, and the bedrooms to face south, east, and west. The southern portion of my lot I will develop as my secret garden, enclosing it with a wall or fence at least six feet high. Perhaps I can afford a Yew hedge across the southern boundary; I can at least start one and wait hopefully for it to grow. On the axis, with the hedge for (Continued on page 64)

THE PEOPLE—Introducing the six experts above, whom we invited to contribute their requirements for the design of an Ideal House: Paul D. Adams, at the top of the page, is a member of the Adams-Faber Company of Montclair, N. J., builders of suburban homes. Dr. Grace Langdon is Director of the Educational Advisory Service in New York City. Kenneth F. Duncan is Treasurer and General Manager of the Harmon National Real Estate Corporation, New York City. J. Morley Fletcher, of Bell and Fletcher, Ltd., stands in the front rank of decorators. Rhonda Nebecker Hann, author of many writings on nutrition and home making, is Nutritionist to the Child's Research Center, Washington, D.C. Lawrence Grant White bases his requirements on years of experience in one of the most famous architectural firms in the country, McKim, Mead and White.
Modernism takes to frame construction

An interesting example of the adaptability of frame construction and frame walls to modern design is presented by the residence Robert M. Brown designed and built for himself at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Exterior walls are redwood boards used clapboard fashion but fastened by screws to a light frame. The roof is slate, pitched very slightly toward a central drain. A galvanized steel angle-iron joins the roof to the sidewalks. Windows are steel casements protected by narrow aluminum overhangs. Hoods over front and back doors have oak and steel frames supporting rough plate-glass panels. During the outdoor season canvas is stretched on the frame over the terrace.
Slightly under half of the first floor is given over to the living room, which is also used for dining. Windows stretch across the entire southwest wall and additional casements are placed in the other two outside walls. Opposite is a view of the dining end of the living room, with the centrally located fireplace in the foreground. Interior walls, too, are of redwood boards in twelve-inch width, attached by brass screws. At the right is shown the entrance hall looking toward the living room from a point alongside the entrance door. Above, we look down the stair-well from the second floor hall. The second floor contains four bedrooms and two baths. The basement of this house is almost entirely occupied by a combination recreation room, bar and workshop.
Keeping cool in summer is largely a state of mind, and having a room that looks cool is half the battle. Above, Smart and practical treatment for a city window. Framework, hinged so that it folds back all the way if desired, is built into the room about a foot in front of the window. On this is stretched raw silk paneled with tape to suggest panes. This admits air and light, excludes dust and is easy to keep clean: Empire Exchange. Left, Summer atmosphere in a city room by means of photographic mural of a garden on one wall and Venetian blinds and wall paper on the others to give the illusion of surrounding cool green slats. Frederick Loeser and Company, decorators. Other summer decorating ideas appear opposite.
Another cool decorating idea is found in the guest room of Mrs. Clifford V. Brokaw's house, Center Island, L. I., shown above. Tones of white are used throughout in the furnishings; the bed being upholstered in off-white candlewick with spread to match. This same material might also be used to slip-cover a bed for a summery effect, Thedlow.

And while on the subject of country bed treatments, look above at the latest use of color in sheets—Pepperell Peressa Percale—hand printed in a deep border on white ground. This festive pattern, by Marguerita Mergentime, comes in blue, green and peach pink: The modern satinwood and cream lacquer bed was designed by Donald Deskey.

White with bright accents is the scheme of the country house bathroom shown at the right. Walls are painted dove gray with paper border in white and cherry red. The soft curtains are of white Celanese trimmed with red fringe. White wire used for chandelier and tie-backs is a cool new note. Thedlow were the decorators.
"Sunwise Turn"—a house that steps down to the sea
"We have a hillside lot. Would you please suggest..." is the way many letters to the editor of House & Garden begin. So we asked Harvey Stevenson & Eastman Studds, New York architects, to design a suitable answer.

The result is "Sunwise Turn", named for an ancient superstition of mariners, who found that ropes would lie flat only when coiled with a "sunwise turn"—from left to right—and thought, therefore, it held some magic of good luck.

Sunwise Turn has been planned to secure the maximum southerly exposure for all phases of living. The entire second floor of this exposure is in glass, opening on a sun terrace. And the walls of the house project on either side to protect eager sun-worshippers from rough, northerly winds.

Large bays, in the living room and dining room, admit welcome quantities of sunshine and fresh air. It is suggested that insulated glass (double panes) be used in the large window openings. A door from the living room opens on a first floor sun terrace, flagged like the one above.

The house is planned to be built entirely of concrete blocks. These would be tinted with a buff colored ingredient to blend them with the roof, which is of richly colored Brittany tile.

A study of the plans indicates that while this is not a large house it is amply planned for space. The living room and dining room are connected by a large sliding door. The first floor study can be used for an overnight guest. The garage, in the cellar, is reached by a driveway from the east. There is a workshop beside the garage. Maximum closet space is provided under the eaves.

The architects estimate that the house contains 31,000 cubic feet and believe that, because of the terrace construction, which necessitates careful waterproofing, it would cost 50 cents a cubic foot to build: a total of $15,500.
A NEW ENGLAND HOUSE WAITS TO GROW UP

During 1933 House & Garden presented a series of "Houses that Grow". To a young couple then at the point of going into their first home-building venture this growing business came as just the right idea at the right time. They were then ready to build a small place, but had selected a site that would be appropriate to the larger house that would later be desired. The first result and the planned growth are shown here.

At the end of the first period the Litchfield, Conn., home of Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Davis is by no means an unfinished story. It is now a very complete little house carefully designed in the local Connecticut style of about 1760. Eventually it will grow up to be an extremely well-planned larger house of the same character and period.

The photographs above and opposite show the house, inside and out, as it is at the present time. Sketched elevation and plans depict the second growth added onto the first. Darkened sections portray the present structure; light portions show the additions. A. H. Pierce was the architect of this house.
FRONT FACADE

LIVING ROOM

DINING ROOM

JULY, 1935
Cool scheme for a loggia

A N T I Q U E Chinese stone figure inspired the Chinese Chippendale scheme of this cool loggia designed by Roy Bailey of the Hampton Shops. The card group and fretwork grilles framing the door openings are of metal; other furniture is stick willow. The decorative mural, painted on glass, is set into a mirrored niche illuminated by concealed lights in the frame.
Spices to sharpen dull appetites

Variety is surely the spice of life, and spices contribute in no niggardly amounts their share to variety in life at table. Romance, itself a prime mover away from the dull and monotonous, is gathered thick and fast around the pepper pot, the cruel, salt-cellar and the spice rack resting unobtrusively over the kitchen range. These common, everyday accessories of the table, taken so much for granted by us and every civilized country in the world, were once a great fountainhead of adventure, bringing out the best and worst in men and countries. For spices were lives staked and fortunes risked. In their name world history was made; new continents discovered, and even we owe no small degree of gratitude to the jaded European palate of the 15th Century.

However, all of us know that the frantic, almost panicstricken, search for new spice countries was by no means solely for the purpose of being able to offer up to her ladyship a new and strange flavor to be mingled with the roast at the next royal dinner of occasion, for even in that golden day of art and culture when refrigerated railroad cars were still unpredicted and the need and search for new spice markets advised of their value as flavoring, continue to foolishly neglect as too unimportant for our own cooking, such as it may be. Isn't that the attitude that Glory and no trumpets, and just a bit of added savor in the thing to pick from the fields some unfamiliar plant, stick it to look for and found was known and used in ancient Greece, but while the need and search for new spice markets continued to foolishly neglect as too unimportant for our own cooking, such as it may be, isn't that the attitude that yields the clue to the glaring difference between American cuisine, weighed down as it is with all the opprobrium of the world's ridicule and the French, let's say, where great care, pride, endless pains, with time no consideration and fine seasoning when no pinch of anything is considered too small to be negative in its contribution, make it the honor of the nation and the joy of the world? Just a disparity between our own satisfaction with mere palatability and the more seasoning we can reasonably leave out the better, and the European approach of the more the merrier for subtlety of flavoring, with nothing to be spared but each spice and each herb in its turn, all gradually added until something real is created.

Saffron, about which Solomon sung so tenderly, and one of those unusual spices that we so prodigally neglect, serves as an important flavoring in the native dishes of such countries as France, Russia, Spain, the Balkans, and generally throughout the Levant, besides giving the name to the well-known saffron cakes of Cornwall, England. And that recalls a conclusion of Lord Bacon, the English philosopher, who held that "What made the English people sprightly was the liberal use of saffron in their broths and sweetmeats". Already in the past tense and England had obviously begun to neglect it.

Certainly Nero would never have issued orders that the streets of Rome be strewn with powdered saffron for his entry into the city of Eternal Light if it had not been both costly and treasured. And it surely must have been since it takes the dried stigma of about four thousand flowers of a variety of crocus to make one ounce of powdered spice. But all of the ingredients are far cry from present-day *bouillabaisse* or *arroz con pollo*, done with true Spanish deliberation and hours of stewing over one idea that the rice, yellowed and plump from its contact with the saffron, become truly and congenially married to its mate the chicken.

Preparatory to actually starting to make this rice in the Valencian manner, you need a cooked chicken and a cooked lobster. With these set aside to use presently, you chop up an onion, a tomato, a red pepper, and a clove of garlic. Together, with some diced, fried bacon, you add to an earthenware casserole in which some really good olive oil has been allowed to come to the boiling point. Cook all these with salt and pepper to taste until a sort of thick sauce is formed. Then add a cup of rice, washed and allowed to dry off again. After this has sautéed a few minutes, fill the casserole three-quarters full of bouillon. Add the cut-up chicken and the separated lobster meat to the casserole with a pinch of saffron and cook the entire mixture another half-hour.

*For *bouillabaisse*, of Southern French parentage, and a true fish lover's idea of heaven, there are two very important things to remember before you even think of making it. The first is that you must always use at least three different kinds of fish, which fall into these classes, firm flesh, soft flesh, and shell flesh. Some combinations that balance well are white fish, such as cod, taut, sole, and lobster meat to the casserole with a pinch of saffron and cook the entire mixture another half-hour.

(Continued on page 62)
FOR THOSE WHO TIRE OF GARDENS

Let the dog days of July begin to steam, and many people who went into gardening lustily in Spring now begin falling by the wayside. From the leafy shade in which they rest, comes the weary question: Don't you ever tire of gardening? And from the blistering sunlight when hardened gardeners still labor comes the reply:—Yes, sometimes about 9 at night—tired of gardening, but not tired of gardens, any more than we would tire of rooms our imagining and work created or a house we dreamed over and finally built.

Gardens are constantly changing. Only three weeks ago I thought the most beautiful thing in my garden was made by sheafs of Daffodils under gnarly old Apple trees in full blossom. A week later the Daffies began to fade and I transferred my allegiance to some Flowering Crabapples. This week the Flowering Crabs are tawdry, and I'm all excited about Lilacs and Tulips. Yet I realize that next week I won't be so much as casting a glance at those Lilac bushes because my attention will be riveted on the Irises and Peonies. And the week after that the Roses will begin to bloom. This constant change of pace and color and form of flowering keeps the garden from ever getting stale. You can't tire of it.

Besides, each season brings new kinds of work to be done. You aren't always at the same old job. True, along in August the actual work of gardening begins to slow down. But here again the inveterate gardener is busy studying catalogs to see what Daffodils and Tulips and other bulbs he hopes he can afford to buy this Fall and plant for flowering next Spring. And when Winter closes in, he is engrossed with house plants and with preparations for Spring.

People who tire of gardening fall into two classes: first, those who fail to plant their gardens so that they produce a succession of bloom through the seasons; and the second group are the lazy ones who garden only when the spirit moves them. Anyone can garden in Spring. The test of the real gardener comes in July and August when much of the work of gardening has joggled down into ordinary routine. Men and women who persist in gardening through the dog days are apt to become gardeners all their lives. They know their plants and are willing to work hard at any season to bring them into the fullest bloom.

Then there's a third class of gardener—the disillusioned—people who rush into gardening, bite off more than they can chew, get hopelessly muddled and tired out—and give up gardening for good. By July we find that these people usually have taken up golf.

One of the ways to avert disillusionment is never to make more of a garden than your physical strength or purse can afford to maintain. Master your garden. Don't let your garden master you.

The second way to keep from tiring of a garden is to grow in it such plants as will give a succession of bloom from the opening of Spring to the killing black frost of Autumn. You don't have to cultivate a vast acreage to keep up this succession of flowering, you can accomplish it in a suburban lot. A few spots of Daffodils, a dozen or so of Tulips, a Lilac bush or two—one white and one purple—a few clumps of Tall Bearded Iris, half a dozen Peonies and some Delphiniums. Thus far you are on the threshold of Summer. Then come Roses. July brings Phlox and Hollyhocks, and these carry you over until Autumn brings hardy Chrysanthemums. What a variety of bloom and color and form! How can one ever tire of even the smallest garden?

But if you do tire—quit working. Some enthusiastic gardeners work so hard and so long on their places that they never have time and strength left to enjoy the beauty of their gardens. Stop in the midst of planting or raking or weeding—and walk around to stick your nose in a Rose or admire the architecture of a noble tree or the color in a panicle of Phlox. Have a quitting time and keep it. After that hour—no more work. Wash up and loiter around the place. Or even go away and leave it. There is no better cure for garden boredom than to walk right out of the place and never look at it for twenty-four hours. You'll be mighty glad to see it when you come back.

The same suggestions can be made to those who are now planning homes and the rooms they will furnish in them. Be master of your home. Don't let the expense of creating and maintaining it master you. All too many people have been crushed beneath this load in the past five years. In the small house lies the salvation of those who will build tomorrow.

And as they should leave gardens when they tire of them, so should they leave homes and rooms. Rooms can be changed about, but even these can pall. It is almost axiomatic that those who love their homes and gardens deeply are most quick to leave them. They are the most anxious for the change that travel affords. That is why, on steamers and in distant corners of the world, you constantly meet people who talk about their homes. They knew when they were tiring of them. They had the good sense to go away—that they might come back to them happily again.

—Richardson Wright

A summery table that is the tops

Nearest table settings attain interest and effect by adopting rich colors and unexpected materials. The dramatic summer table at the right is an instance of the increasingly popular mode of dark colors in combination with new values. The burgundy cloth, with its bold white stripes, is in striking contrast to the wooden dishes of polished bird's-eye maple studded with gilt stars. Wooden service from Carole Stupell. The linen in a Mosse creation. Because of these marked contrasts we wanted to show the pattern that this table makes. So it was hauled up to the roof, and from a narrow plank set high up in New York's skyline the photographer swung his camera.
Price- and utility-minded—who isn't? The current and compulsory five-year course in Daily Economies has made us all that way. In domestic architecture it is bound to have a salutary effect, and the days of importing a castle from Spain will bluish into being no more—at least, for most of us building a house in the $10,000 to $17,000 category. What we want to know is how to get the best and largest house for the smallest sum, assuming that construction and architectural taste are to be first-class.

It should be of some solace to us now to recall that America built her best houses when money was scarce and labor plentiful, when the plan was generally a simple rectangle divided into three or four rooms on a floor, and when the exterior mass was a shoe-box or a salt-box with a sloping cover. That was about two centuries ago. Whether you want an ultra-modern house or an historic adaptation, in principles of planning at least no one can do better than analyze the economic and sensible house-habits of Colonial days.

Whether building a one-room addition or an entire house, you pay about 40¢ for each cubic foot enclosed, more or less. After it is finished what you are most interested in is not how many cubic feet of volume you have paid for, but how many square feet of floor space are usable and livable. Two living rooms may be the same actual size but one may accommodate 50% more furniture than the other, and be twice as useful.

Planning a house is more than drawing lines on paper. It consists in "living" in the house in advance of its being built, aided by models or cardboard cutouts. If a living room will not permit a hospitable furniture grouping around the fireplace, and if doors open out all around, it may amount to no more than a corridor. If a bedroom entertains chilling cross-drafts or allows only an awkward furniture arrangement, it becomes merely a sleeping cubicle. When doors are not located in corners they reduce useful floor area lamentably.

Having rooms which do not do a 90% useful job is the worst extravagance possible in a house. Study and re-study the plan before you build. Ask your most caustic and vitriolic acquaintances for their frank opinions, but beware of flatterers. This may easily save you money.

EDITORS' NOTE: This is the first of a new series by Mr. Geerlings dealing with fundamentals of architectural designs and plans.
**General plan.** Wrong: Exterior walls and roofs are too broken up (2); partitions and walls fail to carry through in straight lines; roof will invite leaks; living room is not much more than a passage way (1). Spend plenty of time going over general scheme of plan and thereby save more than all the squandering of size and equipment after estimates are received.

Right: Walls carry through and make for similar wall construction and roof (3); inviting vistas make house seem spacious; dining room counts with living room when entertaining, yet can be cut off; when arriving with guests in car, entry is directly to hall from garage (4).

**Living and dining rooms.** Wrong: Hall divides living and dining rooms and makes large parties difficult; visitor entering at meal time gapes at family group; heat escapes upstairs from both main rooms; living room fireplace cannot have permanent furniture arrangement grouped around it (5); porch darkens entire living room (6).

Right: Combined living-dining rooms follow modern trend so that both can be used as one, yet may be divided on occasion by folding doors or hangings (7); visitor entering hall at meal time does not disturb family group, yet gets vista through living room bay; fireplace at far end permits permanent furniture grouping (8).

**Bedrooms.** Wrong: Small single—usable area is nothing more than a corridor; door swings reduce floor area so that furniture is limited and difficult to arrange; neither window can be opened in winter with comfort. Large double—usable area is a semi-corridor; doors barely clear the beds. Floor area broken up (9).

Right: Small single—usable floor area forms a rectangular sitting room with doors nailing out the corners only; bed recessed in alcove can be screened by hangings and new closet created; window on long wall can be opened any time. Large double—usable area can be sitting room (10); beds in alcove; closets and doors rearranged; no cross-drafts over beds.

**Stair halls and baths.** Wrong: Hall—if there are no doors privacy will be lacking, and both living and dining rooms will be drafty (11); if doors are present, they will prohibit furniture there.

Bath room—scattered location of fixtures is costly; anyone forgetting to unlock both doors on leaving will inconvenience person in other room (12).

Right: Hall—all doors out of way when open; drafts or noises in hall are confined there (13).

Bath room—fixtures all on one wall reduce cost; connecting passage between two rooms is better than access through bath room; single door to bath room is better than two (14).
Less than two years elapsed between the taking of the first and last photographs of this garden created by Roberta Freeman Dixon. In the beginning the site was merely an old field, quite unadorned yet holding, to the landscape architect’s eye, possibilities for a striking transformation. First came the plowing and rough grading, which laid the foundation for the partially sunken portion with its curving wall and steps which lead to a broad walk and so to the house. All this structural work was done during the first Summer, so that planting could begin that Autumn and be continued the following Spring.

As shown in its completed stage at the top of the page, the garden is a permanent and settled one, not a mere collection of photographically expedient annuals. It demonstrates very clearly just what can be quickly accomplished by a definite plan and intelligent direction.
BUILDING COMFORT INTO YOUR HOUSE

By Theodore F. Rockwell

FIFTEEN thousand dollars, at least at the time of writing (May 1, 1935), should provide for a house of eight to ten rooms with an extra bathroom and a good many of the latest devices intended to make living easier.

This house may be in very good taste architecturally, the floor plan may be ideally suited to the occupants; and the building may be structurally sound. The bathroom may be equipped with perfectly matched fixtures in the latest color that strikes the owner's fancy, and the hot water may run from rust-free pipes. The electrical outlets may be always within reach, may run from rust-free pipes. The electrical outlets may be always within reach, the kitchen just full of bright and shiny gadgets; and one corner of the basement game room may be brightened by the gayly colored jackets of the air conditioning system. But unless provision has been made for reducing the flow of heat through the structure, the house will not be a thoroughly comfortable place in which to live during cold weather.

The uncontrolled leakage of outside air into a heated space is an important item in house heating. Two forces cause this leakage; the wind velocity and the difference between outside and inside air temperatures. This uncontrolled leakage finds its way into buildings at numerous places: the cracks between window frames and the main structure, the cracks between sheathing boards, the openings formed by the shrinkage of mortar in masonry walls, the air space in hollow tile, etc.

Control over unnecessary leakage through wall construction results from proper construction methods. In frame buildings, sheathing boards should be applied with tight joints, tongue and grooved if possible; and some form of wind stop such as a heavy building paper should be applied near the outer surface. In brick walls, careful painting of the interior surface with a waterproofing material such as an asphaltic paint will materially reduce the air leakage. The infiltration back of window and door frames can be almost completely eliminated by applying a suitable calking material at the time of erection. The careful fitting of sash to frames and the use of a good grade of weather-stripping will greatly reduce the leakage between sash and frame.

In some localities the combination of a mild climate and low fuel costs may make further expenditures for the reduction of heat losses unnecessary, but where the conditions warrant, some form of insulating material should be incorporated in the wall and ceiling construction. Three distinct types of insulating material are available for this purpose:

1. Rigid or board form insulation. 2. Blanket insulation. 3. Fill insulation.

Before deciding on any particular insulating material, its properties should be checked against the following list of desirable qualities:


It is difficult to find any one material that will satisfy the entire list, and the home builder should consult with his architect to determine which of these items assume greatest importance in his case.

The board form of insulation possesses sufficient mechanical strength that it may be used to replace part of the structure such as the plaster base or the sheathing. When this is done, it must be remembered that the gain in heat resistance is only equal to the difference between the resistance of the insulating board and the material it replaces. But quite often the extra insulation provided by this method is all that can be justified by the cost of the fuel saved.

Blanket insulation, as its name implies, is a flexible material which is generally placed between the studs of a wall or the joists of a ceiling in such a manner as to provide an additional air space. Here we have the resistance offered by the thickness of the material itself plus that of the second air space.

In this connection, it might well be pointed out that the use of any material, no matter how thin it may be or how high its internal conductivity may be, to create a number of air spaces in series will offer considerable resistance to the flow of heat, even at the comparatively low temperatures existing in building walls. If now the surfaces of this material be of such a nature that it may be polished to a high degree of reflectivity, as in the new type of "foil" insulation, this resistance will be materially increased. But to preserve this high resistance, it is necessary that these polished surfaces be kept (Continued on page 72)
The initial size and cost of your heating equipment, as well as your annual fuel bill, will depend upon how well the house you have (or will have) retains the heat. Don't ask your heating system to do the impossible; give it a properly constructed, fully weatherstripped and insulated house (see page 39 of this issue of House and Garden) to do its work in and you will be assured of comfort and of savings.

The heart of every heating system is the boiler or furnace, for on its efficiency depends the amount of heat that can be extracted from each pound or gallon of fuel. Manufacturers and heating engineers have recently developed new boilers and furnaces especially adapted to the different requirements of the three major fuels—coal, oil and gas. While it is possible to convert a boiler designed for one fuel to burn another, it is always better, in a new house, to select one designed for a particular fuel. The oil burner usually needs larger combustion space and smaller but longer passages for hot flue-gases than those provided for coal. Boilers designed for gas-firing have the burners placed close to each section of the boiler. They provide increased heat-absorbing surfaces with narrow flue-gas passages. And the combustion space is smaller than in those designed for coal. The boiler designed for coal has the largest heat passages, so they will not become clogged with soot, and space below the fire pot is necessary for the grate and ash dump.

You must determine the type of fuel and the type of heating system best suited to your house and purse before choosing your boiler or warm air furnace. Remember that the type of boiler will depend on whether your system is "one-pipe steam", "two-pipe steam", "vapor", "vacuum" or "hot water".

The one-pipe steam system is the simplest and cheapest to install. A single pipe serves both to supply steam to the radiator and to return condensed steam, in the form of water, to the boiler. The two-pipe system has a separate pipe to return condensed steam. Both systems have air-vents which allow air to escape but close automatically to prevent the escape of steam. The vapor system operates at low steam-presures because packless valves and thermostatic traps are used. The vacuum system has a vacuum pump on the return lines, graduated valves on the radiator supply, and thermostatic traps on the radiator return. The fourth type, the hot water system

1. Oil-burning boiler which has large heating surface with low chimney temperature. Flame is shut down, heat allowed to rise, and exhausted at bottom of boiler. General Electric. 2. Gas-fired boiler completely enclosed in attractive, insulated casing. Bryant Heater Co. 3. Handsomely styled, "gun-type" oil burner. From the May Oil Burner Corp. 4. Gas-fired warm air type furnace that may be connected with air-conditioning unit. The Surface Combustion Corporation. 5. Rear view of oil burner showing installation in special boiler. Arco-Petro. 6. Cross-section of boiler equipped with the gun type of oil burner. The Hart Oil Burner Corporation.
EATING UNITS · Kenneth Stowell

can operate at lower temperatures than steam, and the water (which is used as the heating medium instead of steam) may operate by gravity or have forced (pumped) circulation.

No matter which system is selected, the boiler must coordinate with the burner or stoker, with the piping and radiators, and with the automatic and manual controls. To simplify this, and to integrate the system so that it will produce the best results possible, several large manufacturers have developed remarkably compact and attractive units consisting of boiler and burner, with thermostatic, time and safety controls. All too frequently in the past the blame for faulty operation could not be taken by the manufacturer of either boiler or burner. Now manufacturers willingly assume responsibility because they supply both elements and know they are scientifically designed to work together in the unit. In addition, some of the large manufacturers now make air-conditioning units which can be installed to operate with their combined boiler-burners.

You will be missing a fascinating part of your building or modernizing venture if you do not take advantage of the opportunities to see what the engineers have developed, vying with one another to provide the utmost in efficient boilers and furnaces. Efficiency today means many things; it is an aggregate of many desirable results, and the manufacturers' engineers are conscious of them all. The fun of the thing is to see how each manufacturer accomplishes the results, to compare the different means employed to reach the same ends, and also to judge how well the results are attained.

Comparing the clear-cut explanatory diagrams in the advertisements and catalogs of the various leading manufacturers will give an insight into the meaning of modern efficiency. Then a visit to the showrooms or to actual installations will demonstrate to you how the heart of the heating plant actually works (and saves you work!), how really smart they are in their clean modern styling and color.


Economy means the production of just the right amount of heat at all times, (Continued on page 62)

The Garden at Kingstree is really only a Long Walk. This is interrupted in four or five places by small paved platforms with seats because of beautiful little prospects of country, and for tea. The fact is that the land itself around the old house is so interesting in contour and outlook that no one could have thought of altering it to any extent.

Under the shadow of a huge Elm stands the house, with old Maples and Locusts to the left as one faces the main door. It is in fact more of a manor house than a farmhouse, though its picket fence seems to me to belong to a house in another key.

Below the great Elm in this picture of the house are old Delaware Grapes on the fences and paralleling these last is a walk of trodden earth, flanked by a long walled border of spring flowers and on the other side by lines of white Raspberries. This walk leads to the Spring Seat, as we call it, and onward to the absurd Rose garden.

There it lay before me on one day in mid-May, the Millet-like picture of William and Netty cultivating the ground, below blossoming Cherries, against the background of the wooded hill. I had brought a chair to the shade of a bower of fruit blossoms, a Cherry and a Plum, and as I sat watching the labors of these two who had long worked in and on the earth and could always bring from it what they needed, I thought, "Why not lay here a small stone platform, hedge it with low clipped Privet, put flowers in these sloping borders to right and left, place here a simple wooden bench and use this as a place for tea?"

This was done, not quickly, but gradually. The stone platform measures about 12' square, the hedge is 14" high, of Iota Privet. Below the platform one or two very shallow broad steps of stone lead to the broader earth walk connecting the two borders, and to right and left of these steps are two oblong spaces, with edges of rough stone, used for flowers. In one of them is a quantity of Arabis alpina, the double one, that patrician of the Rockcresses; while Viola Apricot, a Lily-of-the-valley or two, a Daphne mezereum, some dwarf Michaelmas Daisies and the reflexed petals of Tulip viridiflora with its wild woody beauty of pale green and lemon color, give this spot a certain charm in May.

I sometimes think that a volume might be written on the matter of seats for the garden. Many chapters are in existence, but no book so far as I know. From the humblest ledge of rock built out from a wall to the most elaborate iron bench in the pattern of the Grape, there is a range of material, of design almost infinite; and there is a corresponding range of comfort and of discomfort in seating arrange- (Continued on page 75)
"Oh! it's so hot—I'm exhausted"... "Wish we could go away somewhere"... "Do you think we'll have rain?"... "I didn't sleep a wink"... "Wish we didn't have to eat"... "I'm roasted"... "Are you as hot as I am?"... "There wasn't a breath of air in my room last night" "Mon Dieu, qu'il fait chaud, Madame!"

Is this the way your family carries on the morning after an insufferably hot night in July? And do you say hopefully: "Well, what do you want to eat today?"—hoping one of them will have a bright idea. And then do they all say: "Oh, let's not eat anything at all"? And, foolishly, you take them seriously and offer just a little leaf of lettuce and some iced tea for lunch?—and do they look too, too sad for words?—Of course they do. What they really want is a meal that looks and acts like a meal, but doesn't necessarily make them feel as though they had eaten a meal. Unreasonable, of course—but that's what they want. Everything must appeal to the eye more than ever before. The table must be immaculately fresh, and the flowers mustn't be wilted. And, above all, don't make the mistake of serving too much at once.

Paradoxical as it may seem, there is nothing like a plate of hot soup to cool one off. Likewise, it is equally odd, but natives of India, living in the hottest of lands, live on hot curries. I suppose the idea is to get so hot inside that you feel cold outside by comparison. A great boon to housewives, especially in summer, is the fact that excellent soups in great variety can be had by chilling a can of ordinary consommé in the refrigerator for four hours.

Try cherries in your hot consommé, sometime. Pit a cup of ripe red cherries, leaving them whole if possible. Place a few in each plate of consommé just before serving.

Have you ever served powdered ginger with a little lime on a cold honeydew melon? Here's how to go about it:

Pick some leaves from the grapevine, wash them well and put in the refrigerator to cool. Cut a circular piece out of the top of a thoroughly chilled honeydew melon. With a spoon carefully remove the seeds and fill melon with pounded ice. Place melon on a large platter which has been covered with the grape leaves. You may have to remove a tiny slice from the bottom so that it will stand up. Put a sprig of fresh mint in the ice, place limes cut in quarters around the bottom of the melon. The melon is cut at table; the ginger, which has been put in a pepper-shaker, is sprinkled by each person lightly over his portion. Then a few drops of lime.

I had this in an inn in Oxford, and was both startled and refreshed by it. I hope you will like it. Serve it either before the soup or as a dessert.

Have you ever eaten an ice-cold alligator pear, cut in half, the pit and brown skin removed and a little good rum with powdered sugar poured in the center? The Tahitians eat them this way, so I've been told.

Here's an interesting way to serve cantaloupe. Cut cantaloupe in quarters and remove the pulp in as large pieces as possible. Serve this with thin slices of Italian smoked ham and a quarter of a lemon.

Hot Madrilene, with bits of alligator pear floating in it, is both appealing to the eye and refreshing.

And try a few tiny squares of candied ginger in hot, clear consommé. Or start the meal with luscious, ripe strawberries placed all around the edge of glass plates with a little inverted mould of powdered sugar in the center. To do this, fill tiny thimble-shaped liqueur glasses with powdered sugar. Pack it well in, place in refrigerator for an hour or so. Just before serving, turn them upside down in the center of the plate and remove carefully. You will feel that you have gone back to your childhood days and are making mud-pies. Lots of fun if you don't get excited and knock them over on the way to the table.

The following recipes are calculated for serving six, unless otherwise noted:

**TOMATO JUICE FRAPPE.** Open several cans of your favorite tomato juice, and freeze it to the mushy stage in a refrigerator compartment, or, better still, in a real freezer. Serve in glasses with a slice of lemon sticking out of the middle.

**LOBSTER CHOWDER.** Plunge two-pound lobsters in boiling salted water and cook twenty minutes. Remove from water and cool. Then remove all the meat from body and claws in the usual way, but save the green part and whatever roe there may be. Throw away the stomach and remove intestines carefully. Then put the shells in a big enamel pan, crush them as fine as possible with a mallet and cover with the water in which the lobsters were cooked. Put on fire and simmer gently until there is only a cup of the concentrated liquid left. Put all the meat
through the biggest meat grinder and place in refrigerator.

Now cream 1/4 pound of butter and, when soft, incorporate it into the roe and the green part from the lobsters. Also crush to a powder 2 large pilot wafers. Add these to the butter and make a thick paste. Now put 2 small white onions, left whole, in a pan with 1 quart of milk. Heat to boiling point. Place the mixture of butter, crackers and lobster roe in an enamel double-boiler and gradually add the hot milk and the concentrated lobster water. Continue to cook for fifteen minutes, then fish out the onions and add the lobster meat. Heat until scalding hot, then add a cup of cream, heated separately, and salt and pepper to taste. (Use freshly ground black pepper.) Add a dash of paprika and serve in a soup tureen at once. Pass heated pilot wafers first, each person putting one in the bottom of his or her soup plate; then pass the soup tureen with a ladle in it, each person helping himself.

COLD TOMATO AND CUCUMBER SOUP. Wash and peel 5 raw beets. Run them through the meat grinder, carefully saving the juice which runs out. Put beets in a bowl and pour a little warm water over them. Let stand a few minutes, then strain through a fine sieve. This should give about a cupful of good beet juice. Simmer in an enamel pan for half an hour, 2 cups of tomatoes with an onion chopped fine and a little celery. Strain the juice off, but don't push any of the pulp through. Put this in refrigerator.

Peel a tender medium-sized cucumber, being careful to remove enough skin, so that no part of the green is left. Remove seeds if at all tough. Cut in small dice and put to soak in ice water until crisp—no salt. Make a French dressing, using white vinegar or lemon juice. Mix beet juice with tomato juice and add enough French dressing to flavor well. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Put a lump of ice in this just before serving. Serve immediately with a ladle in it, each person helping himself.

HOT CONSOMMÉ. Make 11/2 quarts of good chicken or veal consommé. Put the yolks of 3 eggs in a soup tureen, together with 1/2 cup of cream and the juice of 1 lemon; add a dash of nutmeg if you like. Beat the eggs and cream well with a fork and then add slowly, stirring meanwhile, the boiling consommé. Serve at once.

CURRIED DUCK. Have the butcher clean 2 fat, tender ducks and cut them up in about 6 pieces. Grate 2 fresh coconuts and pour on enough boiling water to barely cover. Let stand for fifteen minutes, then mash well with a spoon or a wooden mallet. Now put all this in a piece of linen and squeeze out the milk. More hot water should be added to the coconut to make a second extraction, but let the coconut stand an hour the second time and keep the second extraction separate. Place in refrigerator until ready to use. The fat part of the milk will rise to the top and form a cake. Both the hard part and liquid part are used.

Now peel and chop fine 6 little white onions. Wash the white part of 4 leeks and cut in one-inch pieces. Cut up fine 2 green peppers and a big piece of preserved ginger. Brown the onions in 4 tablespoons of butter, then brown the duck in the same butter, being careful not to burn the onions. Sprinkle the duck with 2 or 3 tablespoons of good curry powder and salt and pepper. Add the leeks and the peppers, also the ginger, and moisten with the second extraction of the coconut milk. Cover tightly and simmer gently for fifteen minutes, then add the first extraction of coconut milk. Cover again and continue to cook until the duck is quite tender, at least an hour and a half. With a spoon, remove as much fat as possible, then add the juice of one lime and place the meat on a platter. Pour some of the juice over it and serve the rest in a gravy boat. Serve at once with fresh lima beans and a bowl of brown rice—which, by the way, takes a long time to cook, at least an hour and a quarter. Serve apricot and date chutney with the duck.

This amount will serve from eight to ten people.

APRICOT AND DATE CHUTNEY. Stone, weigh and chop up 1 pound each of dates and fresh apricots. Dried apricots may be used, but should be soaked for an hour first. Grind 2 small cloves of garlic with 3 tablespoons of preserved ginger. Put 1/2 pound of white seedless raisins in a big enamel pan, add the apricots and dates, ginger and garlic, 1/2 pound of light brown sugar and a scant half cup of salt. Then add enough cider vinegar to cover well and simmer for an hour and a half, adding more vinegar if too dry. Cool and put in sterile jars. Seal tight. This makes 6 small jars.

VEGETABLE CURRY. Peel 4 potatoes and cut in half-inch squares. Shell 1/2 pound of green peas. String and cut in half-inch pieces a handful of string beans. (Continued on page 76)
A LONG ISLAND HOME REACHES OUT-OF-DOORS
At the charming country place of Mr. Williston Benedict at Great Neck, L. I., the garden has crept into the house and the house into the garden in a delightfully confusing way. One is continually outdoors, whether dining on the terrace or in the dining room with espaliered trees painted on its greenish white walls, and indoor shutters painted green, white and cherry red. And this fresh, natural atmosphere pervades the house.

The dining room, illustrated above, is completed with French Provincial furniture—the chair seats red checked ginghams, and curtains of white net with red bows. A mirrored fireplace, above right, imparts an airy aspect to the living room. Beside it is a chair in acid green velvet and another in old white. Tables filled with growing vines stand nearby. Walls are chalky white and curtains are a coarsely woven, white fabric with green and white fringe under mirrored cornices. Rugs are white fur.

In the same room is a bridge group, right, chairs upholstered in gray-white cut velvet. The curtain material covers an easy chair. Green and white fringes trim. In a sunroom behind this corner, curtains like those in living room hang on green poles. White damask and green and white chintz upholstery.

A white iron dining group stands under a blue and white awning upon the terrace, opposite. Blue and white wicker furniture catches the shade beneath a Maple tree. Pierre Duteil, decorator.
A STABLE and all its accoutrements! On the wall neat rows of forks and brooms and brushes; the stalls and bins; the sharp sweet smell of animals and hay; the horse glancing around from a manger full of timothy, the cow looking up with a sigh of indifference; and the yard outside the stable door, the fence, and the gate into the garden; and from the garden the stable yard and the stable, with scalloped eaves, and a very minor cupola sprouting from the ridge.

Some such alliance of animals and architecture can do more for the pleasure and appearance of the small place than it would be safe to assert in a magazine that also promotes the possibilities of the garden, gazebo and garage. If it were a goat and a sheep instead of a horse and a cow, or if it were rabbits, or fancy fowl, or pigeons, or bees, the only differences would lie in the types of diversions and decoration. For the amount of ornament and pleasure animals and their habitations can provide depends less upon their size, value and importance than upon your fondness for the creatures and your feeling for the looks of their places in the layout of the grounds. And also, of course, upon your having only those animals you can conveniently support in comfort, and whose quarters you can keep in the normally neat condition of a garden, lawn or living room.

The stable here makes no pretensions. It is meant to be merely simple, trim and expressive. It would "go" with (or it could be designed to match) almost any style of architecture, just as it could be of another shape or size, or be remodelled from or added to an existing building. The practical thing is that it need be no larger than this for a horse and cow; and for a single animal it could naturally be somewhat smaller. The idea being to reduce the arrangements for keeping a horse and a cow to the simple, modest, compact terms of the small place where matters of space, upkeep and expense are fairly important. And the idea also being to make the keeping of animals as easy and convenient as possible, lessening the toil and increasing the entertainment, every opportunity is taken to further the facility of maintenance.

For instance, hay would be bought by the bale as required, and kept in a bin adjoining the stalls; likewise the bedding, of either straw, peat moss or sawdust. Water would be piped to the stalls and fed into a type of drinking basin which automatically keeps itself full. The stalls would be designed so that they could be given their daily cleaning with the minimum of effort and flushed out every so often with a hose. For the various feeds, there would be a four-part bin planned and placed for the greatest accessibility, Saddle, bridle and harness (if any), and all the leather-cleaning equipment, together with all the minutiae of the stable, which might otherwise get lost or gather dust, would be kept in a glass-doored cupboard. Other impediments of the stable, such as forks, brooms, brushes, would be arranged on hooks on the wall back of the stalls. In a little stable like this, properly equipped and arranged, the twice-daily operations of grooming, cleaning and milking can be accomplished ordinarily in thirty or forty minutes.

If the stable is correctly built and kept in order it can be placed as close to the house as a garden or garage. That means particularly giving strict attention to the drainage and ventilation, both easy matters to devise in advance but difficult to regulate as afterthoughts. One method of making the stall floors and providing for the drainage is shown in the drawing on page 73, which also indicates (Continued on page 73)
The fact that the stable on a small estate becomes a sort of show-place should influence the owner to have regard for such simple decorative features as shown in the one above, part of the barn at left. Here every bit of equipment has a definite place and the whole room is so laid out that it may be kept neat and clean with minimum effort. Plan on page 73.

This is the second article of a series on the various animals that are appropriate for the small country place. The first, in the April issue, generalized on the entire subject of animals for the country and gave suggestions for laying out a little farm group. With this article, Mr. Pratt begins discussing in detail individual animals, their housing and care.
Florida turns to remodeling

At Palm Beach, Mrs. N. G. Drake called in Howard Major, architect, to work changes in the appearance and arrangement of her house. On the outside, a needed unity of mass and definitely more pleasing lines were accomplished by replacing the porch roof with a balcony covered by extension of the roof, new fenestration and elimination of the dormer. A pleasant, covered terrace is thus provided at the front of the house, and a glassed-in living porch at the right side.

Indoors many changes have been made to modernize arrangements. The living room was extended through to the rear by elimination of the small bedroom and bath that were formerly on the first floor, and the kitchen and pantry brought into better relationship with each other and with the dining room. On the second floor, a third bathroom was added and one good-sized bedroom has been substituted for the three very small ones at the rear.
It is no longer difficult to insure oneself clear title to a desired piece of property. On this page we exhibit, for your guidance, the several instruments that should be in every home-owner's dossier.

First on the list, at the right, above, is the contract of sale. In this instrument will be found the terms of purchase and a description of the property.

In the majority of transactions for the purchase of property, it will be found that there is a lien against the property in the form of a mortgage. The condition of this mortgage, the time it has to run, the amount of it, the interest it bears and the name of the person or lending institution it is held by, should be clearly stated in the contract of sale.

The contract of sale, like the other papers on this page, must be signed by man and wife, whether they be purchasers or sellers. Otherwise they are invalid.

When the contract of sale has been read and approved by a lawyer, it is signed and a down payment, usually ten to fifteen per cent of the amount of the agreed purchase price, is paid by the purchaser to the seller. This down payment is contingent on the purchaser's ability to secure clear title to the property.

Insurance of clear title should be secured through a search of the title made by a title company. The "policy of title insurance" is the second on our list of papers above. It usually takes a title company a week or ten days to make the search.

The title company investigates the "title chain" for at least twenty years, to make sure that in that time there have been no defects in the papers which may have been signed to establish the ownership of this particular piece of property.

The company also looks for encroachments on the property; other property which actually encroaches on the property investigated; easements; public water mains, etc., which may run under the property and, by the terms of franchise, be subject to removal or repair at any time; restrictions; zoning ordinances, etc.; assessments: cost of improvements of land, in the form of sidewalks and paving, which may be assessed against the property; unpaid taxes are also investigated by the company.

If unpaid taxes or assessments are found, their amounts should be deducted from the terms of purchase. If there are any liens against the property, in the form of mortgages, etc., these should be revealed by the title search, if they have not already been stated in the contract of sale. If no defects are found in the title, the title company issues its "policy of title insurance" in any amount desired by the purchaser. The fee for this service naturally depends on the amount of insurance purchased.

Next on our list comes the warranty deed. This instrument conveys the title to the property from the seller to the buyer. By this paper the seller warrants to the buyer that he has full right to convey the title, and warrants it forever clear and marketable.

The warranty deed must be sworn to before a notary. With it, there should always be an "estoppel certificate", if there are any liens against the property which is being sold.

The estoppel certificate is too often omitted. It is a certificate from the person, or lending institution, who holds a mortgage against the property. It gives clear definition to this lien. Any verbal agreements and off-the-record alterations in the conditions of the mortgage must be stated in this certificate.

The next two papers on our list are the mortgage and the bond, or mortgage bond, which is merely a collateral note secured by the mortgage.

If there is a mortgage already on the property, and there usually is, it is not wise for the buyer to assume the mortgage and take over the bond. These should remain in the name of the seller of the property. In this way, in the case of foreclosure, the seller of the property is liable to the full amount of the property, not the buyer. The buyer merely contracts to pay the interest on the mortgage. He is not liable for the principal unless he assumes the bond.

In buying land, say a 100 x 100-foot lot for $5,000, the seller will usually ask the buyer for half cash and the remainder in the form of a mortgage. In this case, the buyer signs the mortgage and the bond in the amount of $2,500.

The last paper on our list is a fire insurance policy. The mortgagee, whether it be a bank or an individual, usually requires fire insurance in the amount of the mortgage. Such insurance is, of course, payable to the mortgagee and it is so stated in the mortgage. The mortgagor may, and usually does, take out more fire insurance in his own name.

(Editor's Note: Inquiries about financing subjects will be answered by House & Garden's Home Financing Department. See page 65.)
A remodeled Connecticut house retains its fine old character

Although the exact date is unknown the type of construction proves this house at Sharon, Conn. to have been originally built late in the 18th Century. At that time it consisted only of what is now the kitchen wing. Somewhat later another house was moved alongside and added on, and still later a new wing was added directly behind the oldest unit. This was the house, as shown in the two smallest photographs on these pages, when the present owner commissioned Mr. R. C. Hunter, architect, to modernize it. It was definitely stipulated, however, that exterior changes should be held to an absolute minimum so that the interesting story of the house should not be concealed. With what success this condition was met, and the house still keyed up to present-day living, the other photographs and floor plans clearly attest.
The view at the top of the opposite page shows the living room end of the house as remodeled; breaking into this is a photograph taken from about the same point before work began. The other view opposite shows the kitchen wing and the service entrance. Immediately above and at the right are "before and after" pictures of the bedroom wing. The entrance shown here opens to a hall that ends at a porch alongside the living room. As may be seen by the plans above, the huge two-story living room has been made the principal feature of the house. This is also used for dining. On the first floor is a large bedroom with private bath. The second floor is made up of four bedrooms and a bath. On this floor a balcony overlooks the living room. The exterior treatment has been kept simple and unaffected, as the character of the surroundings demands.
Three centuries a mill
—now a country house

Within an hour's drive of Paris, at Combs-la-Ville, lies the Moulin de Brecail, the summer residence of Mme. Helena Rubinstein. Three hundred years an old mill, it recently has been transformed into an enchanting country house containing every modern comfort. Above is a view of the 17th Century exterior, which has been wisely left untouched, and the rustic bridge beneath which courses the original mill stream. At the right is the rear of the house showing the large arched window which is directly opposite a "look-out" of the same proportions in the front wall, thus giving a magnificent sweep of the grounds on either side. Long boxes of flowers bank the walls bordering the mill stream and beyond the clumps of trees over the bridge at the left is a series of landscaped gardens.
DINNER AT EIGHT IN THE MOULIN DE BREUIL

DINING AT EIGHT IN THE MOULIN DE BREUIL

COMBINATION LIVING AND DINING ROOM

TWO-HUNDRED-YEAR-OLD BEAMS

THREE VIEWS OF THE MOULIN DE BREUIL

THREE VIEWS OF THE MOULIN DE BREUIL

THREE VIEWS OF THE MOULIN DE BREUIL

DINNER AT EIGHT IN THE MOULIN DE BREUIL

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DINNER AT EIGHT IN THE MOULIN DE BREUIL

Three views of the huge combination living and dining room in the Moulin de Breuil, the summer residence of Mme. Helena Rubinstein at Combs-la-Ville, France, appear above. Walls are rough plaster, the floor black and white flagstones. Light notes are introduced by apple green chintz curtains, oyster colored houndstooth window used on the seats and backs of the dining room chairs, and the white leather upholstery on couches and stools. The gallery, which runs around three sides of the room, is constructed of wood three hundred years old taken from small buildings on the site of this ancient mill. The dining table which is built around the huge beams reaching to the two-story-high ceiling can be adjusted to seat from six to twenty people.
In the eternal springtime-summer of Hawaii, flowers are loved with the intemperateness of the tropics. There must be flowers in the home. They are as vital to the whole as tables and chairs, and the arrangement of them becomes of paramount importance, meeting with intelligent appreciation as an expression of creative art.

Japanese servants fashion with deft fingers adaptations from their old homeland; mistresses vie with one another in creating conscious beauty from flowers of all sorts and kinds; and because it is the Polynesian way to adopt and assimilate all the grist that comes through its mill, the Islands have blended Occident and Orient into a subtle whole which is Hawaiian.

The homes, the settings into which the arrangements must blend harmoniously, are Occidental. Colonial American, Mediterranean and modern influences are strong. China and Japan add their quota of objets d'art and incidental furnishings, but Hawaii by reason of climate and atmosphere dictates the way of life. All is reflected in the flowers.

Already there are two distinct types or schools of flower arrangement. One, the more florid and voluptuous, is truly Polynesian in feeling—creating its effects with exotic flowers, seed pods, tropical fruits and foliage lavishly massed and highly colorful but nevertheless insistent on pleasing composition and line. In this type the “bouquet” massing and some of the crisp formality of the Colonial American blend with the linear patterning of Japan, but dominating both are tropical lavishness and color.

Large flowers, large bowls—often native calabashes of polished wood—and warm colors are the rule. Polynesians love
purples, reds and yellows. Yellow is their most festive color, sacred to Laka the patron goddess of the hula dancers. Foliage, especially the shining green leaves of the ki (*Cordyline terminalis*) and their cousins the red and variegated leaved Dracaenas, is almost inevitable. Highly colored ornamental Croton foliage is often incorporated into the arrangements with Ginger or Banana flowers and clusters of fragrant Plumeria or hibiscus. Lots of yellow Ginger blooms or even those of the regal gold Ilima may spill out to one side, or perhaps the pale wax-yellow spires of the young Coconut bud will add height and grace to the mass.

The second type is more adapted to the everyday, though arrangements of the florid school, using other colors and less exotic and smaller “garden” flowers in massed combinations are not infrequent and often very lovely. In the more restrained second type of arrangements the stress on linear beauty and composition is borrowed directly from the Orient by adapting the principles of the ancient flower art of Nippon to Americanized uses.

More imitations of Japanese flower arrangements are fortunately as sterile as imitations of anything else. Suitability—expressed in the appropriate choice of floral material for the season of the year, in the harmony of the flowers to the container, and in the relationship of the arrangement itself to the room in which it is to be placed—is the keynote of Ikebana. It is with this idea of suitability well in mind, and from a general understanding of the technique of the Japanese flower design, that the Second Hawaiian school of flower arrangement is developing its working base, modifying the strictly Oriental to blend with tropical flowers and settings.

The simplicity and style possible with these line dominant arrangements adapt them particularly to modern tastes and modern homes. They appeal especially to the true lover of flowers, for these arrangements may (Continued on page 76)
Travel—with the comforts of home

• Now a man may transfer the contents of closet and bureau to luggage built marvelously light and compact for plane and motor. Witness, left: Far corner, duffel bag: Saks-Fifth Avenue. Center row, front to back: Talon-fastened pigskin kit bag; flexible Tour-aider, opens flat for packing: Wheary Aviator case, of canvas rawhide (Malay water buffalos to you); all, Abercrombie & Fitch. Beyond these, Bryon & Bandy extendible week-end case, and Hartmann Bondstreeter: for longer trips, Hartmann rawhide steamer wardrobe trunk: all from Saks-Fifth Avenue.

• When a lady travels, clothing and accessories slip neatly into place, just as they do in drawers and on shelves at home. Above, toiletries and little luxuries. Brown case with white fittings sensibly grouped in drop-front compartment, and alligator Victoria case for bottles and jars: Saks-Fifth Avenue. Black seal jewel case with suede-lined interior: Abercrombie & Fitch. Traveller’s pillow, lightweight throw in matching plaid zipper case: Chez Veli.


• For longer journeys, consider this smart luggage ensemble, all blue and gray. Oshkosh streamline wardrobe trunk of striped blue fabric; hat box and small suitcase of navy blue pin-grain cowhide with inlay of ivory rawhide; all from Oshkosh Luggage Shop. For shore excursions, Hartmann gray rawhide hanger case; Saks-Fifth Avenue. For last-minute packing, a soft double-handle bag; Arthur Gilmore.
ACTIVITIES FOR GARDENERS IN JULY

FIRST WEEK

With warm Syrahytdes are one of the best of the house fruit flies, but the garden of this season—ben-alliances that will not do unless severely
sneakers about "those infernal things that don't have any bad days." There's only one sure
in to cover the planting of some
of the weeds that this will
other disorders that do the damage to the ripe fruit. You
and the others for this purpose

Asphalts or plant feed are likely to appear at any time through the ground, especially during hot weather. They may attack the new fall growth on trees and shrubs, or a wide variety of am
and perennial flowers. Both
and leaf veins to a serious
be removed. This is an
and prune back sufficiently to keep the whole
plant rather taller like these

There can be little argument about the claim that the nearest way to green Timpanogos, and the
productive of the highest quality fruit, is pruning stalks which are ready for cutting and removing. Eating the fruit from these stalks are entirely re
while others prepared back sufficiently to keep the whole
plant rather taller like these

The future cottons of the A

The next steps on the climbing

Matthias tree roses, especially

Proper summer watering is not

As the seasons approach maturity they get attached to a seed. When the weather
gets really dry, ordinary
enough to get into a few
be deterred from

I s'pose melbie's kind o' reckless fer an old stuck'n me to
live a full lifetime in the country an' never get used to the
but darned if they ain't just the plain fact a' the case. They don't
plumb scare me, o' course—leastways, not since I was kneed
high to a grasshopper; but still an' all, I don't like it, 'special
that wicked close-by kind that rips through the air with a noise
tearin' the biggest piece o' cloth in the hull world. Yep, ridic
ious, but what ye going to do about it? Melbie's them the real
SUMMONS... ye can't do nothin'!!

—Old Doc LEMMON.
Overheard in the parlor at the luncheon table: "Isn't this soup simply delicious?"..."My dear, how do you manage it?"..."Don't blame me if I try to steal your cook!"...Pleasing words, those...especially since the soup gave you so little previous concern...a mere thought, an order to your grocer, and that part of your luncheon, at least, was dismissed from your mind.

You were serene because you knew you had really summoned the world's master soup-chefs to start your party...Often had you depended on Campbell's to give that unmistakable touch of distinction...and they never failed you.

So the little shower of compliments for your Asparagus Soup—Campbell's aiding—is just what you expected...well deserved, too...for nothing could possibly be daintier or more attractive than this purée of asparagus succulence enriched with choicest creamery butter, seasoned to the taste's delight. Served as Cream of Asparagus (with milk added), it wins everybody's praises!

Campbell's
Asparagus Soup

21 kinds to choose from...Asparagus, Bean, Beef, Bouillon, Celery, Chicken, Chicken-Gumbo, Clam Chowder, Consommé, Julienne, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Mushroom (Cream of), Mutton, Noodle with chicken, Ox Tail, Pea, Pepper Pot, Printanier, Tomato, Vegetable, Vegetable-Beef
Steel furnaces equally suited to coal or oil. The swept-back collar protects the crown from direct heat. L. J. Mueller Co.

with the smallest consumption of fuel. Operating cost rather than first cost should be considered. It is poor economy to buy a cheaply made boiler and furnace on the slant that may “eat its head off” year after year and even then fail to do its heating work. The burner's jetsting the most latent from each cubic foot of air than the older type while the burner is fully coordinated.

Just heat the boiler that has the largest amount of properly located heat-conducting surface for its size is the most economical or efficient. The same is true of warm-air furnaces. As in the case of the boilers, the second, the oil burner, or furnace, is to take up that heat and to transfer it without loss to the pipes or ducts; third, the automatic controls, to regulate or adjust the amount of fuel and draft to the demand for heat; and, fourth, the system, to transmit heat to the air. Economy obviously demands that the burner be fully coordinated with the boiler and controls, and with the system as a whole.

Recently improved boiler and furnace designs take advantage of every principle of thermodynamics to take up the maximum amount of heat. The hot gases are made to come in contact with large, well-placed and convenient and attractive. Right standards of materials, of workmanship (or "machineship"), to coin a more descriptive word), and of automatic safety controls insure positive safe operation at all times. Today the manufacturer is glad to help you insist on absolute safety even in the remote possibility of the failure of the fuel supply, or the ignition, or the water level in the boiler, or even excessive pressure in the boiler or furnace. There is no necessity for showing off. The principle of ashes is automatic, ashes being conveyed from the fire pit directly into covered ash cans. In other models there is a supply hopper which is kept filled by occasional charging, or ash removal is less frequent. These simpler model stokers are also available with automatic ash removal, by gravity from the magazine, the magazine being connected to a hopper which is charged by reliable companies. You will then be assured of a truly economical, convenient, safe and durable heating plant, one you can set and forget.

Spices to sharpen dull appetites

(Continued from page 33)

really mix, and you will never taste the real thing. But on to the bonshabatice.

After the fish is cleaned and chopped into one-inch chunks, set the pot with a half cupful of oil on the stove and brown 2 large onions, chopped fine, and 4 cloves of crushed garlic in it. Peel 2 tomatoes and cook them a few minutes with the onions. In the first fish, cook a few more minutes and add a glass of white cooking wine. After pouring boiling water over the fish until it is well covered, add a pinch of saffron, a bit of thyme, a bay leaf, a laurel and some minced parsley together with a slice of lemon. When this has cooked for ten minutes, add the tender fish and allow to cook another ten minutes. Then you will have your bonshabatice.

The etiquette of service for it is quite prescribed. The pieces of fish are removed from the pot and served on a separate plate along with the bonshabatice which has been strained, and covered with a piece of thin melted butter sprinkled with grated Parmesan cheese. The fish is either eaten along with the soup or as after you choose. Warning! I’ve the pinch of saffron as directed. It is strong, and while its flavor is unique and stimulating, a little goes a long way and too much will drown out the taste of delicious. The same holds for anchovies, garlic, rosemary, and lemon, and there is a whole group of powders devoted to the mixtures appropriate for fish.

Here is the recipe for the powder of the true curry fancier, but each spice, besides its flavor recommendation, seems to have become entwined somehow with some native medical advice.

Appearance is a matter of convenience, too. The basement heating unit is so attractive and so colorful that it has made possible the recreation room which now takes the place of the dirt-collecting, bluish-producing charcoals. Modern furnaces have made space-for-living out of the old space-for-ash-ands." The heating unit is a joy to behold in its insulated jacket of clean enamel and bright metal, with its few well-placed gauges and control units.

Safely. And the heat of the heating plant is so balanced, so convenient, and so well-placed, that there is no necessity for showing off. The principle of ashes is automatic, ashes being conveyed from the fire pit directly into covered ash cans. In other models there is a supply hopper which is charged by reliable companies. You will then be assured of a truly economical, convenient, safe and durable heating plant, one you can set and forget.

So here are the proportions, together with the hints on how to keep healthy:

8 parts coriander—good for the system.
8 parts cumin seed—essential in diseases of the digestive system. A little cumin powder is ideal for an appetite and powder.
4 parts pepper—询comes diarrhea.
4 parts ginger—promotes the appetite and digestion.
2 parts cardamom—promotes the digestion in diseases of the stomach.
2 parts cloves—slightly carminative and antispasmodic.
2 parts nutmeg—antispasmodic.
1 part allspice—very slight carminative.
1 part mustard seed—stimulating.
1 part cloves and 1 part paprika seed—paprika is not a substitute; to use these two in taste, since no advice is given.

To make a chicken curry with rice, and that is the most delicate of all and seems to be the safest place to inculcate American ploniers who have (Continued on page 34)
G-E AIR CONDITIONING IS SO FLEXIBLE
you can do wonders
even with an old house

One way of modernizing an old house with G-E Air Conditioning. Notice that ducts supply the ground floor, while the upper floors retain the radiators of the existing heating system.

It is perfectly possible to modernize a well-built old home with General Electric Air Conditioning. The cost is incon siderable, compared with the comfort-and-health benefits and the added salability.

Examples:
1. If you have steam or hot water heat, you can air condition the entire first floor by simply removing the downstairs radiators and installing distributing ducts in the basement. Upstairs rooms continue to be heated by existing radiators. And as humidity tends to equalize itself upstairs and down, all the rooms will be made more livable by the humidity control of the air conditioning system.
2. If you have warm-air heat, in many cases existing ducts can be used throughout the house.
3. You can air condition, for winter, summer or year-round, a single room (or as many rooms as you please) without any ducts at all. This is accomplished by G-E air conditioning units which look like attractive furniture cabinets.

To determine how your house should be air conditioned, call in specialists. Specialists in your vicinity are the local General Electric Air Conditioning dealer and his staff of G-E-trained men. You can rely upon what they tell you and what they do, just as you rely on the General Electric name as assurance of quality. They will survey your home and submit recommendations and estimates, without cost or obligation to you.

If you are building or remodeling —complete, all-year G-E Air Conditioning for all rooms can be built in as a duct system, at a cost comparable with that of a good automatic vapor heating system. The flexibility of G-E equipment enables it to fit any architectural design. G-E specialists will be glad to work with your architect, beginning with the preliminary planning.

SEND FOR LATEST AIR CONDITIONING INFORMATION
It is readily concentrated in our new book, "The Home With Air Conditioning Stays Modern." Practised, authoritative, fully illustrated. Mail the coupon today for your free copy.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Air Conditioning Dept.
316A, 150 Lexington Avenue, New York

Please send me, without cost or obligation, your new book, "The Home With Air Conditioning Stays Modern."

Name....................................................
Street Address........................................
City....................................................State........................................
Six experts design our ideal house

(continued from page 25)

Paul R. Adams, Contractor

If I were to build a small house for myself I should first try to formalize a few general principles that I have learned going about this important personal affair. The main considerations would be as follows:

The design of my house must depend for its effect on good proportion and mass and avoid gawgaws and pretentious gadgets. The house must be set on the lot to blend with the landscape, and not appear as though dropped by a tornado.

The cost must be low because my budget is limited and the house is not serving as a piece of scenery for the yard, but must be a good and substantial investment as I can manage.

Structurally the house must be sound, for that is the basis of good workmanship.

Maintenance costs must be carefully considered and materials chosen which will result in low upkeep.

Materials and processes must be used which are consistent with the specific character that they impart to other materials. Fake effects must be avoided so it will not be said—"Another builder's house."

The Architect

To obtain my first result I should choose a professional architect who has the qualities of a real designer and enough common sense to obtain the other results I want. I should go to him with all the data possible, size of room, requirements of my family, general idea of style of house and other considerations which I should give him with all the data possible, size of room, window sizes, etc., and let him design a house that will reflect the philosophy of mind and my reputation as a builder.

In choosing my architect I should take into consideration the financial and physical conditions of my clients which will result in low upkeep.

The exterior materials of my house have been selected by the architectural design, but if I chose masonry walls I should use brick veneer on a sheathed wooden frame—though the cost of materials is less expensive, provides more room for insulation and makes more impervious walls. If I chose stucco I should give it a base of galvanized metal lath, again on a wooden framework. Whatever material is used for the exterior walls I should be sure that the building paper is approved. Cheap building paper is a poor economy.

Rooftop is such an important part of the house, both for keeping out the rain, and for making the house a thing of beauty, that I should find it hard to choose from the many splendid materials which are now manufactured. I should remember, however, that the roof must cost more in proportion than the rest of the house.

WINDS

My windows were of steel if in spite of their faults they have saved maintenance and adjustments since they have been used in small house construction. If the style of house calls for double hung windows I should feel that they were quite adequate if weather-stripped. Copper flashings over the windows would be included and in most cases I should have copper flashing beneath the sills, both for my peace of mind and my reputation as a builder. I should use copper for the gutters and leader pipes instead of galvanizing. The use of copper in the rain gutter is advisable. Cheap building paper is a poor economy.

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If I were to build a small house for myself I should first try to formalize a few general principles that I have learned going about this important personal affair. The main considerations would be as follows:

The design of my house must depend for its effect on good proportion and mass and avoid gawgaws and pretentious gadgets. The house must be set on the lot to blend with the landscape, and not appear as though dropped by a tornado.

The cost must be low because my budget is limited and the house is not serving as a piece of scenery for the yard, but must be a good and substantial investment as I can manage.

Structurally the house must be sound, for that is the basis of good workmanship.

Maintenance costs must be carefully considered and materials chosen which will result in low upkeep.

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I am planning to buy a home and will need a mortgage to help finance the purchase. Please give me information about Federal Savings and Loan Association's mortgages.

R. M. S.

A. A Federal Savings and Loan Association is a local, mutual, privately managed thrift association. Its lending operations are limited to within 80 miles of its home office. The nature of these institutions is one of their strongest safety factors. Loans are limited to $20,000 on one property—a home up to a four-family house—and the first mortgages, not to exceed 80% of the total appraised value of the land and building comprising the home. The mortgages run for terms of from 5 to 20 years and bear interest at 6% per annum. Monthly payments on account of principal and accrued interest are required. For a 5-year loan, these monthly payments are approximately $93.94 for each $1,000 of the mortgage (interest and principal) and for the longer term mortgages, the payments are approximately $8 per month for each $1,000 of principal of the mortgage (interest and principal). Borrowers must furnish satisfactory evidence of an earning capacity sufficient to permit monthly payments, and fire insurance covering the mortgage in full is required, the premium being paid by the borrower. The U.S. Government is a stockholder in these companies and supervises the conduct of their affairs.

Q. I am considering the purchase of a house that is priced at $16,500. If I make a down payment on this property, is the difference between the amount and the total cost of $10,500, the amount for which I must obtain a mortgage?

R. A. L.

A. After you have selected your home and have agreed with the seller on the price you are to pay for the property, you then enter into a "contract of sale" with the seller and make a down payment on account of the purchase price, usually 10%, at the time this contract is signed. This contract of sale specifies the manner in which the $10,500 is to be paid. One can usually obtain a mortgage up to 90% of the price paid for the property, so that the remaining 10% (in this case $5,250) must be paid in cash. If you pay $1,000 as a down payment on signing the contract of sale, you will then have $4,250 more to pay in cash when you receive your deed to the property.

Q. I am planning to build a 6-room house on a 2-acre lot. How much capital do I need for such an investment?

M. H.
Six experts design our ideal house

(Continued from Page 64)

time when I must vacate my present living quarters. But these things having been duly considered, when should I build? Personally, I should not build when I, and every other contractor and subcontractor, am busy. If I am thinking of economy—and I should be when building a small house—I should arrange to start work in December or January. Then contractors and subcontractors can afford to give me low prices because their work is light, and I think I am experienced enough as a builder to build in winter and, by taking advantage of the prevailing cold, to produce a house as good as one built in the summer. It may take a little longer but the savings will repay me.

If I were to build a house for myself, I believe I should try to enjoy the experience. My architect would be a man I could work with pleasantly, my builder, one I had confidence in, and my subcontractors would be chosen for their skill, as well as for their low estimates. I should like to feel that all who worked on my job would make some profit, because the workman is worthy of his hire, and a man must have the satisfaction of producing good work. I should not expect to get something for nothing, but I am sure that if I have the cooperation of the architect, and treat the workmen with consideration I can get considerable in a small house for a reasonable sum.

J. MORLEY FLETCHER, DECORATOR:

If I were building a small house I'd concentrate on space. The reason why the designing of a small house has a special job for a good architect is just this factor of space requirements. Watch your wall spaces. Avoid chopping them up with doors and openings—consider only when any doors disturb the restful feeling encouraged by unbroken wall spaces, yet the swing of the doors makes it very easy to keep the necessary furniture groupings.

Although it is sometimes necessary to combine the living room and dining room in a small house, personally, should much prefer not to do it. Even though it means that the dining room will be of very modest proportions. Naturally it is of importance to enlist the services of a decorator at the time when the planning of the house is begun. Just as a good architect can be drawing up efficient, economical plans, so a decorator, if called in at the very outset, can work with you and the architect in the successful planning of the house. The decorator will protect you against that regrettable error of building a house and finding you have nothing to furnish it with—and no money left in the treasury.

The decorator, working with the architect, will draw up your furniture arrangements on the wall floor plans. This matter of actually "placing" your furniture on floor plans is, to my mind, of first importance. It enables you to build your house beforehand and in a small house today I know of no better advice to give the prospective homeowner than budget.

Before I get on to the furnishing of the small house, let us consider further the various details to be studied when the house is being planned. First, you and I should talk it over to your attention the matter of built-in furniture. I do not mean the modernist habit of attaching furniture to the walls of the room, nor the "space saving" tricks, so popular in the apartment-house era that ended in 1929: fireplaces that turned into bars and boxes that dropped out of nowhere.

The kind of built-in furniture I mean is the sort that saves money—and tempers. It is mostly cloth furniture, with cushions or cushions and in the necessary furniture groupings. Instead of there being two separate living rooms, for instance, one might have a little nook with a bookcase, and the other a small sofa. This sort of building-in relieves one of the necessity of having bulky pieces of furniture—for storage of clothing, etc.—cluttering up the limited space rooms in a small house.

Corner cupboards, built into the dining room for china, silver and silver, are particularly useful. I do not think that a dining room can be too beautifully furnished, and it is a real relief when the room should consist of more than a table, chairs and one serving piece (or a matched pair). Hanging shelves may be bought for walls, to add bits of color by the use of a brick-a-brack in them.

If you wish to build in a library closet, as so many are doing today, please be sure that you put it near the service portion of the house. I suggest a closet in the living room adjacent to the dining room or kitchen.

I should not have a sun room in my small house. I do not understand the purpose of the ordinary sun room, as one sees it tacked on to the end of the living room. It is a study outside of the light off from the living room. It is impossible to get cool air into it in the summertime. I much prefer an open porch or veranda.

A basement, simply furnished, where children may play in wet weather is a useful bit of space in a small house. Another furniture idea is to build into the basement which can be turned into a guest room for an overnight bachelor guest.

If there are children in the family, I should also give serious consideration to an attic for my house. This would be left unfinished when the house was built and developed later into two rooms and a bath when the children grew up.

In the actual furnishing of the small house, I repeat, plan a budget help you begin—and stick to it. If you are starting from scratch, plan to space somewhere between a quarter and third of the cost of the house on decoration and furnishing.

When you are sketching out your floor plans, discuss them with a decorator. Have your decorator make scale drawings of the furniture on the floor plans. There will be only a nominal charge for this service, even if you don't finally use it. I would suggest taking your designs and specifications to the furniture stores. You will be advised on the best ideas.

I believe that a modernist solution to the dilemma of furnishing a small house should be boughi for walls, to add bits of color and interest. I do not mean the modernist furniture. I do not mean the modernist furniture.

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The charm and chic of this bathroom spring full-born from walls of lovely White Carrara Glass, accented by a base and cap of night-deep Black Carrara. Upper walls and ceiling, finished in Blossom Pink Wallhide Paint with trim and linen cabinet done in French Gray Waterspar Enamel, contribute their share of bathroom beauty, too.

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Carrara Walls can do the same for your outmoded bathroom or kitchen. Their beauty, utility and permanence are the secret to a new lease on life for old-fashioned rooms. And once your bathroom or kitchen is modernized in this simple manner (Carrara Walls can usually be applied right over your old walls) what a satisfaction to know that bathroom beauty will never again be marred by checking, crazing, staining or fading walls ... that Carrara will never absorb odors, never be affected by water, oils, chemicals. And best of all, how nice it is to have bathroom or kitchen walls of Carrara that require merely an occasional wiping with a damp cloth to keep them clean!

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Six experts design our ideal house

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 26)

with the decorative fabrics.

Plenty of lamps arranged conveniently near the chairs that will be used for reading and working are a necessity for every family room. Six lamps are about right for the average family.

Light should be soft and clear, so put white shades on the lamps. Never use indirect lighting for living room. It's not suitable because it is not practical—just doesn't give enough light. The best use of indirect lighting is for effect, and then in combination with regular lighting.

A keen eye must be focused as to balance of both color and design. There are many notes for highlights—such as in fabrics for texture, in accessories and in lamps.

BRUNDA HENIE, DOMESTIC SCIENCE EXPERT.

In spite of the invasion of other interests, a woman's biggest job in the house is to manage the comfitory. Because of this she naturally turns first to the kitchen in planning the individual rooms of her house.

This important room should be so placed that the maid's, or mistress's, trips from the kitchen to the front door, the phone or basement will not be long. The most efficient kitchens are usually oblong in shape. However, if the floor area is kept down to the minimum for the necessary equipment there will be no waste space and useless steps. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated by authorities that the sink should be placed somewhere between the refrigerator and stove. Some women prefer to have their sinks placed to the right of the window because the best light for the eyes does come from the left. Others prefer to have them directly under the window, if the view is attractive or if there are children to be watched.

There should be ample work space conveniently related to sink, stove and refrigerator. A double draining or counter space on either side of the sink, and working surface at the stove, are essential in a well-planned kitchen.

Now let us turn our attention to the cupboards. In modern kitchens there is space for everything in a particular place, located exactly where it is to be used, which means that there will be cupboard spaces above and below work surfaces. The most satisfactory cupboards have shelves adjustable to various heights, and drawers of different depths and widths, depending on the particular thing to be stored. The kitchen silver and cutlery require only a shallow drawer while the linen calls for deeper ones.

The top part of the cupboards, where things that are not used very often are stored, may be closed by ordinary doors; but for the space further down, within the average person, it would be preferable to have doors that slide out of sight—similar to the tambour top of a roll-top desk or commercial kitchen cabinet. This eliminates bumped heads and the repetitive opening and closing of doors.

It is a great convenience and "maid-saver" to have vegetable bins built at or close to the sink for keeping small amounts of vegetables used frequently. The bins may have adjustable partitions to accommodate different quantities and kinds of vegetables. With the jarring knives near at hand in the cutlery drawer many steps are saved in the ever-recurring process of preparing the vegetables.

An example of well-planned storage space is the "pot cupboard" built next to the stove. Hooks are placed high on the inside walls for hanging frying pans, saucepans, roasters, double-boilers. A little lower there is a wide shelf with vertical partitions. These compartments are handy for mostly used by place mats, pie tins and one flat utensils and eliminate the need for fishing under other utensils to find the one you want. There is a drawer at the bottom of the cupboard for heavier equipment. The unique feature of this drawer is the cover that can be pulled out with the drawer to serve as a handy place to keep when reaching for the pans at the top of the cupboard. This same idea could very well be carried out in all tall cupboards having drawers at the bottom. On the door of this cupboard are hooks for hanging cooking forks, stirring spoons, pot holders, pancake turners and also a rack for holding pot covers. In fact this cupboard should hold all utensils used at the stove.

All work cupboards should provide toe space for comfortable standing by means of a groove about two inches deep built along the base of the cupboard. The top of work surfaces should have an overhang of about an inch to prevent spills from trickling down the front of the cabinet.

Some homemakers find it helpful to have a small table with large rubber rollers that can be moved about to be used as needed at the various work centers. If one is used, space for it must be anticipated in planning the new kitchen.

The breakfast nook is a usual feature of the modern small home. Its development is of particular advantage in these days of small families. Its usefulness may be extended to include service for the in-between snack and as a buffet space for the salads, hors d'oeuvres and deserts prepared beforehand. An additional storage space may be provided here for the occasionally used large platter and service plate by building a suitable rack at a convenient height.

There must be a cleaning closet somewhere near but preferably not right in the kitchen. This closet should be big enough to hold the vacuum cleaner and waxes as well as the usual cleaning equipment.

There is not space to talk about floors here—there is too much to be said, but remember they should be covered with a material that can be cleaned easily and that is comfortable to stand on. Rounded corners at the baseboard eliminate dust collecting crevices.

A package receiver on the outside wall, having an inside door that can be secured by locked facilities delivers considerably and outside meter boxes provide increased privacy. Also a good addition to any kitchen is an electric fan, built-in, to carry off the cooking.
Six experts design our ideal house

(Continued from page 69)

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K. M.

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320. FRENCH LINE. Literature is available on the Normandie and her sailings, French Line, 410 Fifth Ave., New York City.

322. "Nearby Hawaii." A story of the beautiful islands in the Pacific, leaving out the individual islands and their attractions, Hawaiian Tourist Bureau, 4 Main St., San Francisco, Calif.

323. ITALIAN LINE. Literature is available on the transatlantic crossings of the "Romantica," Italian Line, 311 E. 42nd St., New York City.

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IRIS—ONE of the most colorful of the EASILY fitted to serve its purpose. We think that many an achin back. A light directly over the stove is a joy, as a heating stove in the kitchen, save more family friction than any other one item. The father is in a hurry to shave and time as well as the master bedroom a separate room to be fitted with a shelter and cut in the basement—just where it needs to be.

One naturally expects to find the bedrooms on the second floor, the master bedroom with its bath, the child's room which may also be his playroom, the grown-up room, and a small additional bathroom. Angle bathrooms facilities save more family friction than probably any other one item. The father is in a hurry to shave and time as well as the master bedroom a separate room to be fitted with a shelter and cut in the basement—just where it needs to be.

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Building comfort into your house (continued from page 92)

free from oil and moisture. Blanket insulation is indicated as the severity of the heating season and the price of fuel increase.

Fill insulation are generally a shredded or "blown" mineral product, although on the West Coast shredded wood bark is also used. Shredding reduces density, thereby increasing resiliency of the heat transfer. Fill insulation is used in walls it completely fills the space between studs, and in ceilings it may be used to any desired depth. For new construction, fill insulation is now prepared in the form of "kits" which are cut to the dimensions of the standard studs. This material must be handled and installed with care as it contains many small particles which may be irritating to the skin. Naturally a material of such low conductivity will increase the temperature of going down at being fitted without the danger of family revery from beloved chairs. Each room should of course have ample space for swinging and losing of hands and feet for the books he wants to keep at his home. In many families the master room becomes a second living room. Swing the floor in the living room into a living space for bedding to be combined if one wishes but somewhere, somewhere, such space is necessary.

In planning this home, if each member of the family is to be considered somewhere, no matter how small a place, I would want to study what materials upon which one might be working could be left behind. The workroom could be left behind by being so going, I was marring the attractiveness of the home, and with the assurance that where they were left behind, the materials either by a child intent upon exploring, or a maid equally intent upon "cleaning up", further, somewhere in the house, probably in the basement, I would want to provide a work shop where the man of the family might have his tools, work table and all his tools and materials, somewhere where he might enjoy and where they might be enjoyed by him, at the same time causing no disturbance to the rest of the family. These needs might lie in other directions.

A generous supply of electric outlets throughout the house would win the gratitude of the family who would live here. If I were building a small house, I should hope to plan it, that, to anyone stepping into it, it would give a feeling of homeliness and bigness invite to home building.

Six experts design our ideal house (continued from page 70)

out-of-doors in to the family as they gather together.

In planning the kitchen, a bit of thought and care as to details makes more difference than one might think in the designing or losing of that room. Otherwise and always there are the days to be considered when by choice or necessity the lady of the house herself does an arm. A swing stool under the sink or work table is easy to provide and saves and many an achin back. A light directly over the stove is a joy, as a heating stove in the kitchen, save more family friction than any other one item. The father is in a hurry to shave and time as well as the master bedroom a separate room to be fitted with a shelter and cut in the basement—just where it needs to be.

One naturally expects to find the bedrooms on the second floor, the master bedroom with its bath, the child's room which may also be his playroom, the grown-up room, and a small additional bathroom. Angle bathrooms facilities save more family friction than probably any other one item. The father is in a hurry to shave and time as well as the master bedroom a separate room to be fitted with a shelter and cut in the basement—just where it needs to be.

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A horse and a cow on the small place

(Continued from page 48.)

The dimensions of the stalls. If you want a stable that can be kept clean, sweet and healthy, you will have to do a decent job on the stall floors and drainage, and not be swayed by the counter-advice of your carpenter or builder unless you have good reason to believe that he is an expert in stable construction. Adequate ventilation can be provided for both drainage and ventilation than these, just as there are far less simple ways of engaging in the whole matter of animals, from housing management; but here we are concerned with the small place and the necessity: you can acquire if you let yourself go, to say, there is hardly any limit to what novice with limited help and modest management; but here we are concern- in all weathers is also an important to your entertaining, so sought these days.

Besides which, it is a wonderful place to lounge around in and sun yourself. There is health in sunshine all of us know. And most of us get far too little in the six or more indoor months.

On your invitation we will be glad to come and talk over with you this hav- ing of a combination Garden and Sun- shine Room. To our book on the sub- ject you are most welcome.

For Four Generations • • • Builders Of Greenhouses

Years to cultivate

..moments to destroy!

You respond considerable time, effort and money cultivating your garden, shrubbery and lawn. Trespassers and neighbors’ pets take only moments to destroy your efforts.

A sturdy Stewart Fence of Iron or Chain Link Wire will define your boundary lines securely against unwelcome intrusion and convert your yard into a private outdoor living room.

Fencing is NOT expen- sive and it pays generous divi- dends of pro- tection.

The STEWART IRON WORKS COMPANY, Inc. 100 Stewart Block Cincinnati, Ohio

E
d to think what it would mean to you, in the cold bleak months, to have flowers, so you could at any time, simply mix your flowers and your fun.

That’s exactly what can so easily be done, if you have one of our Garden Rooms opening off your home. Growing, blooming flowers all around you, and ample room besides for tables of Bridge, or for serving refreshments. It adds that delightful distinctive touch to your entertaining, so sought these days.

Lord & Burnham

Glass Gardens

A Live Idea on Living with Flowers

JULY, 1935

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

SCALE IN FEET

SECTION THROUGH BARN

A Live Idea on Living with Flowers

Ever stop to think what it would mean to you, in the cold bleak months, to have flowers, so you could at any time, simply mix your flowers and your fun.

That’s exactly what can so easily be done, if you have one of our Garden Rooms opening off your home. Growing, blooming flowers all around you, and ample room besides for tables of Bridge, or for serving refreshments. It adds that delightful distinctive touch to your entertaining, so sought these days.

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The STEWART IRON WORKS COMPANY, Inc. 100 Stewart Block Cincinnati, Ohio
A horse and a cow on the small place
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 73)

factor. But as important as all these practical matters are, it is just as important that the stable and its yard be designed, built, and located to take advantage of the facilities or features in the architectural and landscape scheme of the place. And not only for esthetic reasons, for unless they are attractive themselves and enhance the attractiveness of their surroundings, the whole idea of keeping animals for pleasure will lose the greater part of its charm.

The selection and purchase of a horse or cow should be done under the guidance of a reliable veterinarian or some other equally reliable expert. There are animals to be had at all prices, but no matter how little you pay there is neither sense nor economy in getting one that is unsound or that has bad habits. If it can possibly be arranged, it is a good plan to take the horse (or the cow, for that matter) on a two-week trial; in addition to getting the most obtainable, as far as quality and condition, it is always well to have some personal acquaintance with the animal before making your final decision. I know, of course, that with the best intentions in the world the novice in these matters will listen to advice as the forlorn one and then go out and irrecoverably buy the first animal that strikes his fancy. Something happens, something sentimental is brought, and probably very human too, which makes him overlook its faults and feel that an animal of which he is already so fond could not be any thing but perfection. But remember, and a little forlornly, I give this advice about expert counsel and a two-week trial, knowing from experience that it is good advice, and hoping against hope that he will heed it.

I am thinking now of the person who is going to buy his first horse or his first cow. He will know how much he can afford to pay and this will determine to a certain extent the style, breed, age and quality of what he is going to get. He should know (unless price is the particular factor) that less requirements are quite exacting, and if what he really wants is to own an animal or two which will incidentally turn in a perfect form of terry performance in line with his particularly desises, an impressive pedigree and youth are less important than good health, gentleness and intelligence. In a horse he will know what type by ways, if a saddle horse, for what kind of riding it will be used, how heavy the rider and how experienced, all of which must be considered. He should know that while saddle horses, driving horses and work horses are ordinarily bred and trained to do specific tasks, it is possible to get a horse that can be ridden, driven and worked—a real family horse, with limitations but at least with all-around ability. The range is from there to the thoroughbred; but from one extreme to the other the pleasure of owning the horse will largely depend upon the care and skill with which it is chosen, or just plain luck.

The two most popular breeds for a family cow are the Jersey and the Guernsey. The Jersey is generally somewhat smaller than the other breeds, and to my taste more attractive. Her milk is the richest, yet usually plentiful enough to supply all the milk, cream and butter for an average family. The choice of breeds, however, is something one can scarcely be arbitrary about without losing in some measure the fun of decision-making. The main thing is to get a cow which is guaranteed to give enough milk for all your needs, whose dry period is a six weeks or so before her annual calf comes at a time when you can best do without her milk, and whose habits and gentleness make her an easy animal to milk and manage. The care of a horse and a cow centers principally in feeding them the proper food in the right quantity and with consistent regularity, in keeping the animals themselves and their stalls and yard scrupulously clean, and in looking out for their comfort at all times. These, of course, are generalities, and unless you have experienced help you should acquaint yourself fully with the special requirements of your particular animals. Even with dependable help a routine plan is a good plan to learn and see that it is carried out. For unless you take a personal interest in your daily welfare, you miss a great part of the pleasure and pride of having them in your possession.
Gardening bits (continued from page 43)

Gardens of the Nations

RAFL HANCOCK

Internationally known horticulturist and landscape architect...to him goes credit for this truly remarkable achievement—verdant roof-top gardens made a permanent feature of a new-era office building in the stony wasteland of mid-town Manhattan.

THE ENGLISH GARDEN

Tudor arches—old brick—real English turf—a box hedge transplanted from a Kentish garden—a quiet formal pool...With these materials, and his inspiration and experience, Mr. Hancock has succeeded in creating a sure effect of genuine old-world atmosphere.

The Most Wonderful Gardens in the World

GARDEN ROOF

11th Floor • RCA Building

ROCKEFELLER CENTER

HORTICULTURAL HALL . . . A unique and comprehensive garden service
We're having a heat wave

(Continued from page 45)

Shell 1/2 pound of baby lima beans. Peel, remove pits, and cut up 2 tomatoes. Peel 12 white onions and chop fine. Cut up a small dillflower. Melt 1/4 pound of butter in a roasting pan. Add 2 tablespoons of grated onion and 1/2 teaspoon of curry powder and a little salt. Add the vegetables and a cup of hot water. Simmer gently until vegetables are tender. We should not so as not to burn them. Serve at once.

VEGETABLE PLATE. A beautiful dish is tender, green cabbage, boiled whole in one pot with a little butter from cooked corned beef, or, lacking that, a shank of ham boiled with the cabbage. Place on a platter and serve with a dill sauce, on which you have removed a cluster of baby carrots, long summer squash peeled and cooked whole, onions, grilled tomatoes. Cut the top off the cabbage and cook for two hours in salt water to remove any insects lurking inside. Boil, as stated above, in corned beef water or ham water. Cook all the other vegetables, each one slightly and serve attractively about the cabbage.

TOMATO Soufflé. Remove the crust from 4 thick slices of bread and soak in a cup of milk. Mix to a paste with a fork. Peel 8 small ripe tomatoes, remove pits and cut up, 1 teaspoon of grated onion, juice of 1/2 lemon. Add 2 tablespoons of grated Parmesan cheese and bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes or until well risen and set.

CUCUMBERS IN CREAM. Peel 8 small tender cucumbers. Cook in boiling, salted water until tender to the touch. Drain, pour cold water over them, and spread on a tea-cloth to drain. Make a cream sauce by melting 2 tablespoons of butter, and adding to the tablespoons of flour, then 2 cups of this scalded cream. Cook in double-boiler at least fifteen minutes longer. Salt and pepper to taste. Add 2 cups of cream, and 1/2 cup of thick cream. Serve with plain boiled fresh salmon. Sprinkle the salmon with chopped chives, garnish with little boiled potatoes.

SQUASH STUFFED WITH PISTACHIO NUTS. Cut the butternut into 6 little squares without cutting through the skin. Put the bones in a pan and cover with cold water. Add 2 carrots and an onion. Simmer gently for five or six hours to make a very concentrated broth. Put 1 pound of boiled ham through the meat grinder. Soak 6 slices of bacon from which you have removed the crust, in milk and squeeze dry. Add it to the ham. Cook the squash slices in butter until a golden brown. Salt and pepper, chop fine, and add the bacon. Then add a cup of shelled pistachio nuts, left whole, and a tablespoon of grated onion. Mix together lightly and stuff the squash. Add the almonds. Cover with the crust, in milk and sprinkle on the bottom 2 tablespoons of grated Parmesan cheese. Bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Remove from paper and put in a warm dry place to dry even more. Make a sauce by boiling a cup of sugar with 1/4 cup of water up to a light brown. Mix the yolks of 6 eggs. Beat the whites of the 6 eggs until stiff and fold in the tomato mixture. Put in well-buttered casserole dish. Sprinkle with Parmesan cheese and bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes or until well risen and set.

Cold Roast Duck. Roast 2 ducks in the usual manner. When cold, remove the skin and slice the breasts in four pieces, then remove the legs and wings, and all as large pieces as possible. Take a small jar of pâté de foie gras and rub it to a paste with a little cream smooth enough to spread easily on the dish. The cold duck. Make a good mayonnaise. The powdered gelatin aspic will do. When it is very cold and almost ready to set, slip each piece of duck into the aspic and lay it on a plate on ice to set. Repeat the process several times so as to glaze the meat well. Lay on a pretty platter. Make a small plate of petits pois on a shallow platter to cool so that you can cut it in little squares. Decorate the plate with duck with this, and with parsley and tiny slices of orange. Serve very cold with a delicious green salad.

Trout Fricassé with Chopped Almonds. Blanch 1/4 cup of almonds and chop very fine. Salt and pepper 6 small trout which have been properly cleaned. Put the trout, finely chopped, in the thickest part of the fillet. Heat plenty of butter in a frying pan over a moderate fire and then lay the trout carefully in the pan. Brown them well on both sides. Put them on a platter, being careful not to break them, then put the platter in the oven to heat. Add the almonds to the butter in the pan, and then put in a little more melted butter. Cook slowly until the nuts and trout have browned slightly. Add the juice of 1/2 lemon. Sprinkle with parsley and serve at once.

Almond Soufflé. Blanch 1/2 pound of sweet almonds. Cut them in very tiny slivers. Beat 1 egg yolks until very creamy, then add 3 tablespoons of sugar, continuing to beat until very light. Then add 1/2 of the almonds. Mix well and add a few drops of cream extract. Then beat the white of 1 egg stiff and fold it in carefully into the first mixture. Pour carefully into buttered soufflé dish and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes; then remove the soufflé, leave in the oven for three or five minutes longer. Serve immediately hot plates and pass it with a bowl of cream flavored with a drop or two of almond extract and containing the remainder of the slivered almonds, beurre noisette and very cold white wine.

FROZEN MINCED WHIPPED CREAM. Put the whites of 6 eggs in a double bowl with a pinch of salt. Beat these at first, then increase the speed until smooth and stiff. Then add 1/2 cup of granulated vanilla sugar. Beat again. Drop by spoonful on white paper, sprinkle with sugar, then 4th, 5th, paper and confectioners sugar. Cook in a very warm oven for at least 1 hour. Remove from paper and put in a warm dry place to dry. Cut it in little rounds, place a sauce and cream in each, and a sauce in the double boiler until it forms a thick coating on the spoon. Put the mixture in a bowl surrounded by ice and beat until stiff. Then add 3 cups of whipped cream, which is not too stiff, and a teaspoon of vanilla. Break into this 5 or 6 meringues fairly big pieces. Pack in the refrigerator tray or in a mould packed in 1 and salt. Turn out and serve with border of ripe red raspberries, or sugared.

Hawaiian flower arrangements

(Continued from page 57)

be made to stress the flowers themselves and to bring out their habi­
tats of growth in an organic design.

Or it may be a quizzical sort that one variety of flower or shrub may be used to the greatest advantage. Variety and relief from monotony are obtained by simplification and through the use of buds, branches, half-opened flowers and leaves; or of berries, fruits and seeds. Quality and not quantity is what counts, and a harmonious relationship between each part and the whole is most important of all. Overcrowding is a deadly sin.

The Japanese schools of flower arrangement possess purity of line and asymmetrical balance. They are not weighted down by symbol and precept, fraught with significances unintelligible to the uninitiated OccIDENTAL. The charmingflurrying West has no patience for the teacher who promises "Six lessons—six years," and yet the West must learn heavily at Japanese art in formu­lating its own rules for flower design.

When a Japanese master creates an arrangement it is his proud boast that no unnecessary flower or branch is cut from the garden. Time, that servant of the Orient and master of the Occident, does not hurry his decisions. Arranged and pasted strikingly in inter­esting flower or branch he builds in his mind's eye the complementing parts of the arrangement as a whole before cutting into the flower itself.

We, however, find it difficult to achieve this strict economy. Trial and error must be the guides of the West. The master is rare never to be skies in his touch and should always be his aim to pick as little as possible and to select that little well.

Every arrangement must have some definite center of interest. Select this first, and placing it in position in the vase or bowl to be used, one may then work in around it the other branches or flowers so that they ever present, but never detract from the feeling of the central flower, cluster of flowers or dominant branch. This holds good for both the flower container and the design must be evenly distributed, it is true, but not necessarily symmetrically. Often the most pleasing effects have resulted by returning at the tip to a point directly in line with it, with heavy flowers toward the bottom and buds at the tip.

How that center direct is understood, however, that there must be no confusing of this so-called "center of interest" with the center of the vase. They are things entirely different. The design must be evenly distributed, it is true, but not necessarily symmetrically. Often the most pleasing effects have resulted in establishing the harmony necessary between these two and the clever use of color combina­tions—that gives the crisp distinctive­ness that is the goal of all those who indulge in arranging, that joyous dream—the "perfect" flower arrangement.

—JULIET RICE WHITMAN
He's going to grow up to go to war?

No—he's never going to grow up at all. If another war comes, he and his mother and thousands upon thousands like them are going to "die in action."

"Impossible!" you say. "They're non-combatants." Don't be silly—there'll be no such thing as non-combatants in the next war.

Wide-cruising submarines, and bombing planes will laugh at front lines. Gas—gas so powerful that one drop on your skin will kill you—will not be particular whose skin it touches. There will be no haven, no sanctuary, no safety. Everyone will suffer.

And for what? Glory—where was it in the last war?

Victory—where was it in the last peace?

With that cruel lesson still fresh in mind, is another war to be forced upon us—a war infinitely more horrible, more futile, and more lasting in its harm than the last?

That is for you to decide!

What to do about it

Hysterical protests won't avert another war, any more than will "preparedness."

Civilization must build its own defense out of human reason and intelligence, properly organized and applied.

To every reasonable and intelligent man and woman in America goes the responsibility of doing his or her share to avert the coming war.

World Peaceways offers a practical plan of how you can help. Write for it. There is no obligation involved in your inquiry, except the obligation to your conscience and to your conviction that there must be no more wars. World Peaceways, Inc., 103 Park Avenue, New York City.
We asked Society Women why they Prefer Camels —

No Nerves! "Almost every one is smoking Camels," replied Mrs. Allston Boyer. "I can smoke as many as I want and they never upset my nerves. Lots of people have told me the same thing. And I notice that if I'm tired, smoking a Camel refreshes me up."

Flavor! "In the enjoyment of smoking, Camels certainly make a difference," answered Miss Mary de Mumm (below). "Their flavor is so smooth and mild that you enjoy the last one as much as the first. I'm sure that's one reason they are so extremely popular."

Wildness! "Camels have such a grand, mild flavor, and that's because they have more expensive tobaccos in them," said Miss Dorothy Paine (below). "They are the most popular cigarettes. Women do appreciate mildness in a cigarette, and the fact that Camels never bother the nerves—that is why they are so enthusiastic about Camels! The finer, more expensive tobaccos make a difference."

So Refreshing! "Sometimes you are apt to smoke more than usual," said Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, "and I notice that Camels never upset my nerves. In fact, if I'm a bit tired, I find that smoking a Camel rests me—I have a sense of renewed energy."

Camels give you just enough "lift." They contain finer and more expensive tobaccos than any other popular brand.

Among the many distinguished women who prefer Camel's costlier tobaccos:

MRS. NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Philadelphia
MISS MARY BYRD, Richmond
MRS. POWELL CABOT, Boston
MRS. THOMAS M. CARNEGIE, JR., New York
MRS. J. GARDNER COOLIDGE, H, Boston
MRS. BYRO WARWICK DAVENPORT, New York
MRS. HENRY FIELD, Chicago
MRS. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, New York
MRS. POTTER D'ORSAY PALMER, Chicago
MRS. LANGDON POST, New York
MISS EVELYN CAMERON WATTS, New York
MRS. WILLIAM T. WETMORE, New York

Camels are made from finer, more expensive tobaccos—Turkish and Domestic—than any other popular brand.