Waikiki— the world's most famous beach—is only part of Hawaii's great diversity! All of her islands are rimmed by superb beaches... white sands, black sands, "barking" sands... shaded by slanting coco-palms, washed by lazy surf. You may swim in perfect comfort at any time by clock or calendar... midnight or noon... January or June! Behind her shorelines, high-speed motorroads wind through verdured canyons... past plantation-lands... and climb to the inspiring summits of great volcanoes. Behind her gaiety and varied pleasures is Hawaii, the community, modern and American. A community of fine schools... lovely homes... shops that are fashion centers. A land of boundless energy... imparting to all an unique joy of living.

When you turn westward to these isles like no other place in the world... let us know your sailing-date, that we may welcome you... with scented necklaces fresh woven from our native flowers... the Aloha lei greeting, proud tradition of Hawaii! Nowhere else does a community say "how-do-you-do" with such sincerity and grace. Write us by all means.

From routine to rapture is an instant change! Swift, luxurious steamships sailing from Los Angeles, San Francisco or Vancouver, B.C. speed over this glorious sea-way in less than five days. Our booklet, "Nearby Hawaii" and "Tourfax" bulletin contain complete information, invaluable in planning your visit. Free, from your railway, steamship, or travel agent, or Hawaii Tourist Bureau, 4 Main Street, San Francisco, Calif.; 1001 Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

This Bureau, with headquarters at 765 Bishop Street, in Honolulu, is a non-profit organization, maintained by THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII to enable you to obtain accurate information on any subject concerning the entire Territory of Hawaii, U.S.A.
Clinical experiments on actual people show value of antiseptic treatment in controlling colds

If you or any member of your family is troubled with colds read the following carefully. It suggests a remedy that may help you as it has helped others.

In the winters of 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1934, medical supervisors selected large numbers of people and divided them into two groups. One group gargled with Listerine. The other group did not. At the end of each winter, the number of colds contracted by each group was compared. This comforting result was noted:

**Fewer Colds and Sore Throats**

In a majority of the tests those who gargled Listerine twice a day or oftener caught fewer colds than non-garglers.

When Listerine users *did* catch cold, their colds were milder in character and of shorter duration than colds of non-users. And note this: Users of Listerine had fewer cases of sore throat.

Listerine kills germs in throat

Why such gratifying results? Here is the answer: Germs associated with colds and sore throat are killed by millions when Listerine is used as a gargle. Nature is given a helping hand in resisting germ invasion.

Think of what the last cold you had cost you, in discomfort, inconvenience, and dollars and cents; then ask yourself if the twice-a-day Listerine treatment isn’t worth trying. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

---

**Listerine**

for the quick relief of Sore Throat

*Try this new, finer COUGH DROP ends throat tickle relieves irritation checks coughs*
COME, SHARE in the profits of international commerce. Select your merchandise from the very latest offerings of 25 countries. Know what the entire world offers in your lines. The semiannual, international Leipzig Trade Fairs are more than 700 years old. Today they attract some 200,000 visitors representing the smartest buyers and business executives of 75 nations.

In the General Merchandise Fair (March 1st-6th), there are 6,000 exhibitors—showing every conceivable line for the specialized store and the department store. Their exhibits include the standard lines—and invariably a wide selection of profitable new items. The firms which cover the Leipzig Trade Fairs are always six months ahead of their competitors—in being able to offer their customers interesting and attractive new merchandise, distinguished in style and quality.

With general conditions in the United States showing steady improvement, your opportunity to sell the distinctive and unusual is now greater than at any time in the past five years.

In the Great Engineering and Building Fair (March 1st-9th),
there are 2,000 exhibits of machinery, tools, equipment and manufacturing processes for every purpose.

The Spring Fair opens March 1st. In less than a week's time you cover all your buying needs. Please communicate with us for full details on the lines in which you are interested. Write for Booklet No. 21. We can cooperate with you to such a degree that you will know before you sail, just what you are seeking and how to find it with a minimum of time. Important travel discounts are available to Fair visitors. Your inquiry involves no obligation. Leipzig Trade Fair, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York City.
An Imposing Home at Moderate Cost . . .

It cannot be said of this house, outwardly so charming, "The interior disappointed me." The reputation of this organization for homes of advanced design is strikingly exemplified in this well-planned interior. It is truly a home for entertaining, featuring a large entry and hall-ways, spacious living room opening out on a flagstone terrace and a study, each with its log-burning fireplace. Dining room, pantry room, modern tiled kitchen, pantry and maid's quarters complete the first floor.

Especially praiseworthy is the large master bedroom with bath and fireplace, in addition to two other good-sized chambers with connecting bath on the second floor. Every room has cross ventilation and ample closets.

With every modern convenience, including air-conditioned heat and insulation, this truly fascinating Colonial residence quaintly finished with hand-split shingles can still be built for $12,500. Long-term government financing available. Built on your plot, little cash is required. Price good for limited time only, subject to imminent inflation. Telephone Murray Hill 2-2860.

THE DREAM of another man's soul

Today the man who is seeking something more than a house has many an opportunity to buy what Dr. Rupert Brooke called "the dream of another man's soul" . . . a home with landscaped gardens, velvety lawns, choice flowers and specimen trees planted with affection and grown with loving care. And often with a small fortune invested in their perfection.

If we are to believe the statisticians and the precedent of history, this season may see the last of such buys at depressed prices. A decreasing number of vacancies and a growing shortage of homes has started the inevitable uptrend. They show lengthy charts to prove they are right—and probably they are. For who of us has not read of these pages, where it will have been stated that the number of homes under construction or to be built at a certain rate within a certain time is so many? One sees the same home advertised several times. The numbers in these lines where it will have been stated that the number of homes under construction or to be built at a certain rate within a certain time is so many.

Certainly the reports we hear of actual sales of homes and estates in Greenwich, Connecticut—on the North Shore of Long Island—and in other fine communities, everywhere verify the statistical charts and corroborate the prophets.

We keep close touch with what's happening in the better home communities throughout the country, and will be glad to put our Information Bureau at your service. Don't hesitate to call on us for help when you are "hunting a home".

Houses are growing younger! Had you planned to treat your house to some youthful improvements this year? Then, of course, you'll want House & Garden's new book of suggestions for modernization . . . thirty-two pages packed full of exciting ideas sketched, and diagrammed and estimated as to cost. Whether you are planning a modest bit of plastic surgery in the way of new closets or a new porch . . . or completely revitalizing an old, old house, you will certainly want to have the new book of more than fifty practical plans—astonishingly inexpensive—saving their cost many times over in added value. All for a mere ten cents.

Houses & Gardens' Suggestions for Modernizing

A Beauty Treatment For Your Home

assistance will be glad to mail it to you if you re prize one of the many models of modern homes. It is invaluable for you to come to our New York office, where we can give you exact price quotations for Illustrations and floor plans of similar models.

FREE PORTFOLIO

of Pictures, Maps and Descriptions

The NATIONAL GARDEN HOMES CORP.
Builders of Distinctive Homes
535 Fifth Avenue (44th) New York
Murray Hill 2-2860

If you want to sell, here's an economical way to reach the right people

People who have the means to buy a fine home—and the inclination—read House & Garden to find out what sort of home to buy—and where. There is probably no surer way to reach the people who will be most interested in the home or property you have for sale—and no less expensive way, for that matter—than to list your house or acres on this page.

House & Garden Real Estate Dept.
420 Lexington Ave., New York

If the property you want to sell or lease, is the kind of property that would appeal to the discriminating taste of the readers of House & Garden, then obviously the plan to advertise it is in these pages, where it will have the same status as the other classified advertisements in the Home. Advertising rates will be negotiated with each person, probably more in proportion to House & Garden Real Estate Guide, 1954 (Quarterly), in these lines where it will have been stated that the number of homes under construction or to be built at a certain rate within a certain time is so many.

For Your Home

Write to

House & Garden
420 Lexington Avenue, New York City

HOUSE & GARDEN

HOST & GARDEN REAL ESTATE

HOUSE & GARDEN


January, 1950

10 cents a year in advance. Subscriptions for the United States, Porto Rico, Mexico, Cuba and the Philippines, $2.00 a year in advance.
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RUMSEY HALL
For boys 7 to 14. Thorough preparation for the leading preparatory school of the commercial, school, college, understanding supervision. All outdoor activities. Mr. R. Knight, Headmaster. L. E. Sanford, Director. Newburyport, Mass.

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KISKI

FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY
(On Lake Maxinkuckee)

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Learn to be a LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
at home—by mail
Send 50c for fully illustrated 35-page folder. American Landscape School. 505 North Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Ill.

Authentic School Advice

- Unbiased advice—based on a thorough knowledge of the school field, plus a sympathetic understanding of the needs of young people—it's not easy to find! However, this is exactly what you can be sure of receiving from House & Garden's School Bureau. Every year hundreds of readers ask for help from House & Garden's School Bureau. Perhaps we can help you too. Just write, call, or telephone.

HOUSE & GARDEN'S SCHOOL BUREAU
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Winterset

Winterset! Track! Gangway for the skiers! Just at this point the girls may not be breaking any speed records... but they are on their way to becoming very proficient skiers. So are hundreds of boys and girls all over the country.

Looking at the girls in the picture above, you might think that their only problem in life was to keep both skis going in the same direction. The thought of mid-year exams and the opening of a new semester—only a few weeks away—doesn't seem to bother them at all. As a matter of fact it need not. Exams are not the formal and formidable affairs they used to be... and the opening of the new semester is so smoothly managed that there is no break in the even routine of school life.

If you have a son or daughter who is now ready to enter school, you will be glad to know that many schools accept new students at mid-year. The very fact that the transition between semesters is so smooth makes the first days easier for the new students and for the school. House & Garden will gladly give you advice or special information on mid-year enrollment. Just write or call House & Garden's School Bureau, 1930 Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS

INTERIOR DECORATION

FOUR MONTHS PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE
Spring Term Commences February 3rd

Intensive training in the selection and harmonious arrangement of period and modern furniture, color schemes, draperies, wall treatments, etc. Faculty composed of leading New York decorators, Cultural or Professional Courses. Also two-year course in Design. Day or Evening Sessions. Send for catalog 14-R.

HOME STUDY COURSE

Those who cannot come to New York may take the same subjects by the Home Study method. Students obtain personal assistance from our regular Faculty. No previous training necessary. Practical, simple, authoritative and intensely interesting course. Requires a few hours weekly for your spare time. Start at once. Send for catalog 14-R.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION
578 Madison Avenue
New York City
SHOPPING

LATEST decorating note! Old brass samovar transformed into a graceful urn-shaped vase to hold your flowers or a decorative arrangement of fruit. It is 13 inches tall and costs $25. The luscious grapes spilling out, green and deep purple, are artificial. $1.00 a bunch. Both from Johns' Decorations, Inc., 535 Madison Ave., New York.

Well-designed Sheffield plate, particularly when it is practical in addition to good-looking. It is a feather in any hostess' cap. These new aids to entertaining are smartly marked with a crest design. Ginette box, $6. The tray, for cocktail glasses, etc., is 8 x 11 inches and costs $13.50. Loedl-Haultain, 38 East 57th Street, New York.

Specially designed for absent-minded males—and ladies too—who make a habit of parting your best cocktail napkins in their pockets. White, fringed edge, with name and inscription stamped in red or blue, $2.75 a dozen. The ship design is the same price and coloring. Abercrombie & Fitch, Madison Avenue & 45th Street, New York.

Here's the perfect solution for that extra table you've been needing—a practical gate-leg type in three finishes—Maple, Walnut or Mahogany, with square or round drop leaves. Open, 42 x 32 inches, closed, 13 x 32 inches. $7.95, express collect. The Douglas Manufacturing Co., 1301 South Twelfth Street, Louisville, Ky.

If you failed to bring back sea shells from your last Caribbean cruise, try a table decoration with these smart pottery reproductions, beige, pink-tipped. Use a large shell for flowers, the next size for candies, the little ones for ash receivers. Large shell, $2.50; small size, $1.50. Mayhew Shop, 603 Madison Avenue, New York.

The little table you've been waiting for so long—small in scale, vast in possibilities. Beautifully designed, in mahogany with a removable tray top, it stands beside your chair, sofa or chaise longue, holding a lamp, smoking things or cup of tea. It is 27 inches high and costs $27.50. From Olivette Falls, 571 Madison Avenue, New York.

Breakfast in bed becomes an even greater occasion when the breakfast tray brings with it such a delightful tail-wagging delegation as this. Tray cloth and napkins are pale blue linen with applique design in white, black and brown. Or you may have this set in green, yellow or peach. $8.50. Bourne Tie 111, 2 East 57th St., New York.

Wishing an impromptu party suddenly demands food, it’s grand to have professional talent to help the amateur host. Here's the latest electric snack server, finished in chromium with wooden handles. It makes toasted treats of all kinds and has a section for waffles, $69.50. Abercrombie & Fitch, Madison Ave. & 45th, New York.

Beverages are more exciting white things to give your living room life. It so badly needs this time of year. The creamy white porcelain vase—excellent for flowers because of its large opening—is about 12 inches tall. $10. Charming for small flowers is the white bowl on its teakwood stand, $8. Both from Yamanka, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"It isn't the heat but the humidity" that makes a room really comfortable. This Walton humidifier replaces the necessary moisture, washes the air dust-free and alleviates smoke and cooking odors. One has only to connect the electric plug. Copper container, bronze finish, $37.50. Lewis & Conger, Sixth Avenue & 15th Street, New York. What some more leaf dishes, but so charming in shape and color that you'll give a party immediately to show them off. The large round one is emerald green pottery, $2. The other is strawberry pink with a strawberry motif at one end, $2. For hors d'oeuvres, celery, etc. Diane Tate and Marian Hall, 803 Madison Avenue, New York.

This Walton humidifier replaces the necessary moisture, washes the air dust-free, and alleviates smoke and cooking odors. One has only to connect the electric plug. Copper container, bronze finish, $37.50. Lewis & Conger, Sixth Avenue & 15th Street, New York. When one sees a smartly decorated room where everything is right except the fireplace fittings, these audacions will successfully stand the test of fitness in Empire, Regency or Modern-Classic scheme. The handsome black shells in brass plinths with black stars are 16 inches high. $35. Edwin Jackson, 175 East 60th St., New York.

How often one sees a smartly decorated room where everything is right except the fireplace fittings. These audacions will successfully stand the test of fitness in Empire, Regency or Modern-Classic scheme. The handsome black shells in brass plinths with black stars are 16 inches high. $35. Edwin Jackson, 175 East 60th St., New York.
One of the most effective ways of giving distinction and interest to a difficult wall space is by means of a hanging bracket holding decorative brackets. This mahogany Chipendale bracket, fitted with a mirror back, measures 15 x 24 inches. Priced at $12.50. You'll find it at John's Decorations, Inc., 533 Madison Avenue, New York.

White Pottery Centerpiece
- Bowl 15" dim. $ 5.00
- Figure 11" high 30.00

White Pottery Centerpiece
- Bowl 15" dim. $ 5.00
- Figure 11" high 30.00

POTTERY SHOP, 141 E. 47th, New York. Its small spout. $4. The small pitcher Kreen case and black handle is $4.50. The tall pitcher, oyster white with gray nickeled hall from Norway. Its copper green. $4. Norwegian leaning as the tower of Pisa, the hanging bracket holding decorative giving distinction and interest to a different space. Find it at John's Decoration. Inc., 5.55 Madison Avenue, New York.


Plates and sets are frequently used for cheese. The tall pitcher, oyster white with gray nickeled handle, is $4.50. The tall pitcher, oyster white with gray nickeled handle, is $4.50. Norwegian leaning as the tower of Pisa, the hanging bracket holding decorative giving distinction and interest to a different space. Find it at John's Decoration. Inc., 5.55 Madison Avenue, New York.


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Arizona

San Marcos on Desert

The San Marcos Hotel and Bungalows—now in 23rd season—offering 40 elegantly furnished, 23-hole golf course adjoined. Exclusive clientele, Glistening, warm, dry winter climate here united orange, palm greens—ideal—romantic desert—roses—all sports. Lowest winter rates at Phoenix, Mr. R. Gilbert, Manager.

Litchfield Park

The Wigwam, Distinguished Inn & Attraction, is an illusion of old Arizona. Every room has bath and stained glass. R.R., L. E. Howard, Jr., Manager.

Mesa

El Portal, a modern hotel, beautifully fitted. Exclusive clientele, America’s finest winter climate, 30 miles from Phoenix. European, moderate rates.

Phoenix


Tucson


El Camino Real, Landmarked hotel with typical Sangha, in vicinity of desert gardens. Distinguished clientele, Leisure climate, all sports.

Planner Hotel, Southern Arizona’s finest hotel, beautifully scaled with bath, Ranch house, Coffee seaside dining room, Room Inn, Golf, Ranch, Garden, Sun, Comfortable hotel.

CALIFORNIA

Arrowhead Springs

Arrowhead Springs Hotel. All sports. Reasonable rates. New hotel erected near your resort in this beautiful, sun-bathing, modern spot.

Bevery Hills

Beverly Hills Hotel & Bungalows. Mid the opf and beauty of Beverly, twenty minutes from Los Angeles. Apprentice a Wire, Two and Three Meal Plan.

Palm Springs

Desert Inn, Luxurious hotel and bungalow accommodations. All sports. December 1 to June 1. Rates $10. Write for folder.

Pasadena


Santa Barbara

Santa Barbara Biltmore. Famed seaside resort hotel, situated overlooking ocean, sunny days for recreation and all sports. American Plan 50 up.

COLORADO

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Brown Palace Hotel, $250,000 improvements listed month. Most beautifully situated in the world, and beside this, the Mountains West’s ranking metropolitan hotel.

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Annapolis Hotel, 600 outside rooms, 600 baths. Close to shopping district & Government Buildings, Every room 5x8 single, 6x8 double. H. H. Comstock, Mgr.

The Ralph Hotel, Across Pennsylvania Ave, from Government Buildings. All rooms are ensuite. Rates $3.50 and up. European Plan.

Daytona Beach


Florence Villa


Hollywood

Hollywood Beach Hotel, Featuring the “Super- American Plan” with club-like facilities including pool, golf, tennis court.

Lakeland Beach

Lake Livermore Inn, Florida, modern, centrally located, Overlooking lakes, warm bath, Moderate rates, Golf, hunting, fishing. Open all year.

FLORIDA

Miami Beach

The Hotel Pancoast

Most exclusive resort hotel in America. Located in an exotic tropical setting directly on the Ocean front. Private bathing beaches and exclusive club. Ideal atmosphere, yet close to all seasonal activities. Outdoor sports all winter. Open all year. American plan during winter season. Write or wire to Arthur Pancoast, President, Norman Pancoast, Manager.

Miami Beach

The Whitman-By-The-Sea in the exclusive North Beach section, sunset, ocean, dining room. Open for the first season.

The Golf-Leaf

Overlooking beautiful Biscayne Bay, one of the finest hotels in Miami Beach. Excellent food and excellent service. A Delightful setting. Rates $15 & $12, European Plan.

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Dania-Plan. Conveniently located, ultra modern, all the differences, panoramic. Write to please the discriminating. Now open—first season.

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Miami Beach

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Most exclusive resort hotel in America. Located in an exotic tropical setting directly on the Ocean front. Private bathing beaches and exclusive club. Ideal atmosphere, yet close to all seasonal activities. Outdoor sports all winter. Open all year. American plan during winter season. Write or wire to Arthur Pancoast, President, Norman Pancoast, Manager.

Miami Beach

The Whitman-By-The-Sea in the exclusive North Beach section, sunset, ocean, dining room. Open for the first season.

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Hotel Hyland. Located in tropical park. Every desirable feature included. Table of seasonal excellence. Well rounded entertainment program.

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Swan Hotel. On Tampa Bay, Modern, European, 20 rooms each with bath. Atlantic Ocean, Booklet.

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Sarasota


Santa Barbara


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Melbourne Beach Hotel, Modern hotel, resort hotel overlooking beautiful Lake Worth, Swimming, boating, tennis, golf, sailing, etc. Dec. 15th.

Winter Park


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Bon Air Hotel

Overlooked both American and European plan, under direction of Thos. DeWitt, nationally famous hotel manager. Golf courses on grounds, splendid stables and equipment on every sport facility. Augusta is the "winter golf capital of America," with winter temperatures warmer than Nice or Naples. For rates and particulars write Thos. DeWitt, Cheekwood, Okefenokee.

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The General Oglethorpe

On St. Mary’s Island in a domain all its own, with an 18-hole Donald Ross golf course, fine tennis courts, fine fishing pools, fine hunting, and dancing and dancing every evening to nationally famous orchestra, splendid stables and miles of beautiful paths, sand-clay tennis courts, short shooting, fine hunting, etc. A DeWitt Operated Hotel. Open the year round. Commercial rates. Free Garages.
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**NEW JERSEY**

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Directly on the Boardwalk—offers you the warm welcome of an ideal Winter home beside the sea . . . with comforts and features for every member of the family . . . sun decks . . . Garden Terrace . . . sea water in all baths. Complete health baths department. Indoor ice hockey. American and European plans. Walter J. Budd, Inc.

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Hotel Parkside, Lenox Ave. and Irving Place. In exclusive Murray Hill, near Central Park, Roosevelt, midtown movie. 29 per day, 65 per week. A Knoll Hotel.

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Seaboard Inn, Bestlow, Modern, Atlantic, Famous Golf Course, Riding, Tennis, etc., Racquet Field, American Plan Fodder.

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Pocono Mountains—Buck Hill Falls

Snow Sports at The Inn

Enjoy winter fun in the Poconos. 3 hours from N. Y. and Philt. Stabling, sledding, tobogganing (12 chairs), dog sledding, riding, sleighing, skating, etc. Slides and trails to meet tastes of all. Every comfort indoors. 300-room, entirely fire-proof Inn. Latest talking pictures, dancing, etc. Low winter rates. Selected clientele. N. Y. Office 500 5th Ave. Lakewood 8-4522.

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"Charleston's Only Waterfront Hotel." Located on the Famous Battery overlooking the White Point Gardens in the center of the city's exclusive residential section. Fifteen minutes from wonderful golf at Charleston Country Club, to which guests have card privileges. The Fort Sumter is a "Colonial" Hotel. June, S. Caller, Manager.

**TEXAS**

San Antonio


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Nassau

British Colonial Hotel

Holiday center of this British Virgin, renowned for its Continental comforts and cuisine, the beauty of its waterfront gardens overlooking the sea, its complete resort facilities. Indoor swimming pool; surf bathing; every sport from golf to games, fishing. American plan. Address: British Colonial Booking Director, 525 Fifth Ave. (Suite 121-231), New York, N. Y.

**SWEDEN**

**GREAT WHITE FLEET**

WHEN I selected the Great White Fleet for my Caribbean Cruise, I thought

I knew all about ocean travel—I'd been so

many places before. But I was in for some

wonderful surprises. The way they make you

feel like a royal visitor from the moment you

come aboard. And the food....

That's saying it better than we could. That's

what we mean when we talk about personal-

ized service, "every passenger a guest," and

the veteran experience of the men we assign
to these cruises, on shipboard and ashore. Add to that
the exotic tropical ports, the spotless white liners, the
outdoor swimming pools, sports decks, alluring dance
music and other cruising delights—and you'll under

stand why so many Caribbean travelers choose the
Great White Fleet. Weekly sailings from New York,
New Orleans, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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Apply any Authorized Travel Agent or UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, Pier 3, N. R.

“Take my word for it!”

**GREAT WHITE FLEET**
Old English SHEEPDOGS

- A QUANT and ancient breed possessing intelligence and sagacity equal to any in the most cultivated and demonstrated breeds. A sensible and devoted companion. The “Boftail” is a strong, compact-looking dog of great symmetry, profusely coated all over, with a characteristic ambling or pacing movement in walking or trotting. A thick-set, muscular, able body distinguishes one of the oldest and rarest of sheepdogs. He is powerful, active, very fast, courageous, alert and extremely intelligent and takes to training quickly.

The following reliable breeders of Old English Sheepdogs have stock for disposal:

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MRS. ROLAND BAKER, Woodland Farm Kennels, North Hampton, New Hampshire
MISS EDITH BUCKINGHAM, Greatcoftage Kennels, Sudbury, Mass.
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ANTHONY A. BLISS, Owner
Kennels located on the Wheatley Road 5 miles from Westbury or the Cedar Swamp Road 5 miles from Jericho.

IMPORTED DOGS

- Eight Breeds -

**Great Danes**

*Harlequins*

Dachshund

- Black & Tan-Reds"

Dobbers and Pincushions

Bouvier

German Shepherds

Medium Schnauzers

Gloucester Giants

Stewards

Great Dane Kennels

REFERENCE: The Kennel Department of The Conde Nast Magazines believe that the true Pekingese coat and expression in their correct development

Little Dog from China

Enterow Note: The Kennel Department of The Conde Nast Magazines believe that the true Pekingese coat and expression in their correct development are great influences and the breeder expects are the best policy. We know that right breeding and right raising cost money and that they are necessary if the purchaser is to derive maximum satisfaction from the dog he buys. We therefore believe it a duty to our readers to accept no advertising from breeders who make a practice of charging less than the $50 which we consider to be a fair minimum price for the right sort of puppy.

I have owned a great many dogs—large, small and medium-sized dogs—dogs that loved long tramps and those that were content beside a fire. But of them all, that little dog from China, the Pekingese, combines the traits of dogdom and at the same time is the most individual.

What I am going to say in the next few paragraphs, however, pertains not only to the Pekingese but to all dogs. For all dogs are individuals with much in common, whether they be champions, toys or terriers. Early treatment and environment are great influences for better or worse but, with patience, some respond readily even later in life. Of course we cannot deny that heredity has a part in everything else. Put nine times out of ten, when a dog doesn't

HOUSE & GARDEN

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Puppies from distinguished bloodlines.

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OLD LYNX, CORN.

Telephone Lynx 07-13

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NORTON KENNELS

M. D. Lemon, Owner

Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

Cocker Spaniels

Puppies from renowned studs.

Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

WHITE COLLIES

 tink a special request of yours, or to help in our advertising

MEDOC KENNELS

Miss Edith Buckingham, Owner

San Antonio, Texas

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* The Wirehaired Dachshund is a gentleman, clean in his habits, loyal, and affectionate. He is patient, sensitive to rebuke, and punishment is unnecessary. A good watch dog, ready to defend the household. The durability of the wire over the smooth lies in his even, short, thick, weather-resistant coat.

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BAER KENNELS (Mrs. L. C. Danielson), Groton, Massachusetts

In Tweedle Dum of Ashcroft of Merrick, owned by Mrs. Philip Schaffner, you see the true Pekingese coat and expression in their correct development.

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The ideal companion and guard. A few outstanding puppies from the best in imported and American stock.

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Boxers

Great Danes (Harlequins)

Dachshund: Black & Tan-Reds"

Dobbers and Pincushions

Bouvier

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Medium Schnauzers

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Wirehaired Dachshunde

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New Britain, Conn.
Little Dog from China

Little Dog from China

One of these turned out as it should, it is man, not dog, but is a fault.

Oftentimes, from the confines of a kennel, a puppy will be taken into a home and allowed at will to run all through the house. No one takes the time or trouble to show it about or what is expected of it, as would be done for a servant. And presumably it has been bought as a friend and companion. The new owner soon begins to wonder why he cannot housebreak his puppy. But how much time, or thought has he given the subject? The puppy cannot teach itself, although sometimes it learns from... (Continued on page 14)

PEKINGESE
Imperial Dog of China

PEKINGESE are rather small-sized pet dogs of Oriental origin. They are, however, by no means small. Unlike many breeds, they are not addicted to senseless and indiscriminate barking, but only give tongue on the approach of a stranger. Being of royal origin, they have always bred for regality of bearing, poised and impressive appearance. All colors are allowable. Red, fawn, black, black and tan, white, brindle, white and parti-color well defined; black masks and spectacles around the eyes, with lines to ears, are desirable. Being a toy dog, medium size preferred, provided type and points are not sacrificed. Exceptional puppies usually available in each of the above breeds—puppies with unsold pedigrees, priced largely by containing A.B.T.H. champion parents.

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- CLAIRMARLON KENNELS, The Misses C. & M. Lowther, Indian Head Rd., Riverside, Conn.
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- GREENWICH KENNELS, Mrs. F. Y. Mathis, Stanwich Rd., Greenwich, Conn.
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- HOLLY LODGE KENNELS, Mrs. Frank Downing, 2402 Erdman Ave., Baltimore, Md.
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- MERRICK KENNELS, Mrs. Philip M. Schaffner, 75 Byron Rd., Merrick, Long Island, N. Y.
- ORCHARD HILL KENNELS, Mrs. Richard S. Quigley, Lock Haven, Pa.
- PERSONALITY PEKINGESE, Mrs. P. G. McWhorter, 2300 Monterey Ave., Monterey, Col.
- SUNNYFIELDS FARM KENNELS, Mrs. M. M. van Beuren, Gray Craig, Newport, R. I.
- TONCHINA KENNEL, Mrs. W. J. Mark, 144 El Camino Real, Burlingame, Cal.

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Puppies, youngsters, grown dogs and breeding stock
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T. C. Hudson, P. O. Box 86, 311 West Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

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Little Dog from China

(Continued from page 13)

another dog, remembers the newspapers of its infancy or will be considered enough to choose one spot on a special rug.

But to return to the Pekingese, the royal dog of China. For centuries, he has been the favorite at the Imperial Court, and it is probably this association that has given him his courtly bearing and impressive appearance. From China he was introduced into England, where he has gained great popularity both as a show dog and companion. But despite this the Pekingese still retains a number of characteristics in common with the Chinese. Pekingese are always friendly and cordial to strangers but grow more and more affectionate as they get to know you. I can truthfully say I have known only one otherwise, and he had not been properly brought up. They make advances slowly and, like the Chinese, show their best treasures one by one when you know they are to be trusted. Like the Chinese they are philosophical, I have seen them at a show standing in the broiling sun with their heavy coats, waiting to be judged, looking resigned and as though there was nothing they could do about it, while dogs in nearby rings were chafing at the excessive heat. Again, like the Chinese, they are loyal and forgiving, even if neglected and treated badly. But once they are your friends, they’re yours for life. Which is something that cannot always be said of people.

Unless I leave my house pets, they never leave me. If you are ill they want to be closer than ever, as though they were afraid they were about to lose you. That large head and those eyes seem to understand your pain and need of their comfort. They much prefer man’s company to their own kind. Perhaps, being pets for so long, they are not as gregarious as some other dogs. They have their own friends among their kennel mates, showing their devotion and affection in many ways.

Dobermanns of Quality Trained to Perfection

The Kennels Kennels and Training School can supply you with a Dobermann Pointer that is properly bred—Properly Bred—Properly Trained.

Dobermanns breeding and training develop a dog’s desirable traits and characteristics. When you buy a Dobermann from the Kennels Kennels, you get a dog that will make you ashamed of your neighbors. Do all owning breeders accept?

Mr. W. V. Reynolds
Phone: Lake Villa S
Lake Villa Illinois

Great Danes excel as watch dogs and guardians of property. They combine nobility, size, power and elegance.

Great Danes come in a wide range of colors including fawn—light yellow to deep golden tan and brindle—same ground color with black stripes. Males not less than 30 inches at shoulder and females not less than 28 inches.
They are good watch dogs, sleeping lightly, very alert, and when they bark at night there is usually something to bark at. When treated properly a Pekingese loves to play, even up to a late age. I have one thirteen years old who likes his play, although his frolicking days are over. One starts and the whole kennel is frolicking madly. I have one who climbs up a holder, sits on a rug as though it were a gallery seat, watching the play going on below. Another is an acrobat; he can take the kennel at a standing jump as though it were a gallery seat, and he can turn the kennel inside out to their own satisfaction.

In conclusion a Pekingese is easy to make or break. They have marked intelligence but it is greatly enhanced by the intelligent treatment of its owner or whoever is looking after them.

Mrs. Loring Washburn

New York

60th ANNUAL DOG SHOW

Madison Square Garden, New York
February 10, 11, 12, 1936

Westminster Kennel Club
381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Apply for prize lists and entry blanks to Joseph C. Hooft, Secretary, Westminster Kennel Club, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Dining-rooms of two centuries

18th Century. A delightful dining-room with antique Georgian paneling and carved overmantel of linenwood (complete room, $4,000). The furniture—mahogany cross-banded with satinwood—was made by Sloane's own Mastercraftsmen who have given it the rich mellowness and authentic beauty of fine antiques: Sheraton three-pedestal table, $350; Chippendale ladder-back chairs, $49.50 each; armchair, $62; Sheraton sideboard with tambour panel front, $290. Exceptionally fine crystal girandoles, $180.

SLOANE DOES BOTH

20th Century. A dining-room with the exhilarating freshness of good "modern." The furniture is sane, calm, livable, and comfortable—the principles behind all furniture in the new Modern Furniture Department. It was designed expressly for Sloane and made by Sloane Mastercraftsmen—your assurance of good taste and permanency. There are ten pieces at $900, of which are shown here the dining-table, sideboard, serving-table, and two of the six upholstered chairs. The wood is Madrone burl and Macassar ebony.

W & J SLOANE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH STREET • NEW YORK
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RICHARDSON WRIGHT, EDITOR • ROBERT STELL LEMMON, MANAGING EDITOR
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VOLUME XVI, NUMBER ONE. TITLE HOUSE & GARDEN REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE. PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CONDÉ NAST PUBLICATIONS, INC., GREENWICH, CONN.; CONDÉ NAST, PRESIDENT; FRANCIS L. WURZBURG, VICE-PRESIDENT; W. C. BUCKLE, TREASURER; M. E. MOORE, SECRETARY; FRANK F. SOUD, BUSINESS MANAGER, EXECUTIVE AND PUBLISHING OFFICE, GREENWICH, CONN.; EDITORIAL OFFICE, CRYSTAL BUILDING, LEXINGTON AT 43RD, NEW YORK, N. Y.; EUROPEAN OFFICE, 1 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W. 1; 55 AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES, PARIS; PRINTED IN THE U. S. A. BY THE CONDÉ NAST PRESS. SUBSCRIPTIONS, $3.00 A YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES; $4.50 IN ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES. SINGLE COPIES 35 CENTS.
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This is the first chance you have had to stock your linen closet with the new Wamsutta Supercale sheets and pillow cases at January Sale prices. It has been less than a year, you know, since Wamsutta perfected the new EQUI-TENSION processes which have made Supercale even smoother and stronger than the famous old Wamsutta Percale.

At White Sales you see all kinds and grades of sheets at every conceivable price. You hear claims and counterclaims about such vaguely defined things as Quality and Value. It is the best possible time to remember, therefore, that "There is only one Wamsutta," and that any sheet or any pillow case which carries the Wamsutta label is definitely guaranteed to serve you handsomely and well for years to come.

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WAMSUTTA Supercale SHEETS
**THE BULLETIN BOARD**

**PROBLEM OF TASTE.** Since suitability of design to purpose is one of the underlying tenets of good taste, we wonder why there are so many hideous radio—Gothic cabinets, Louis XV cabinets, Whosis cabinets. After all, the radio is a modern instrument; why should it be made to resemble a 14th Century chalice cupboard? Why deck it out with Gothic arches and Saracen scrolls? Because of these hideous cases, many people of taste discard the cabinet and consign the mechanism for a where else. The mechanism itself can be interesting, consequently a few bold fellows put it in a glass case, as you see on page 30.

**GHOSTS**

Dark windows in the filling of the night.

Dark windows and deep silence at the door.

Ever so, evermore,

Beneath the cold stars, quivering and white.

The locks will know no master but the breeze.

The steps will crumble softly in the dawn:

On the paths, on the lawn.

None move but the slow shadows of the trees.

Now in the night the silent moonbeams creep

Across the darkness, through the dreaming halls.

Up the stairs, up the walk.

And linger whitely in the world asleep.

—FRANCES FRIESEKE.

**PROMOTION NOTE.** The news from Washington that Ira N. Gabrielson becomes Chief of the Biological Survey upon the resignation of Jay N. Darling will be of particular interest to those who read Dr. Gabrielson’s articles on Western plant hunting in House & Garden two years ago. For many years Dr. Gabrielson was in charge of the predatory animal control work of the Survey on the Pacific Coast, and spent many months in the field. He thus became a noted authority on many phases of Nature, including the alpine flora of the region about which he has written extensively and with great charm. The Survey is fortunate in having as its new Chief a man of such engaging personality, ability and sound practical experience.

**PATHOLOGICAL NOTE.** Signs are multiplying that the flower-arranging fever has passed its crisis and is gradually subsiding toward normality. It will not—and should not—vanish wholly from the garden clubs’ veins, but one cannot fail to note with satisfaction its increasing replacement by the horticultural virus. After all, the really lasting appeal of gardening lies in the actual growing of flowers, not in the artificial disposition of the blooms that result from such effects. The one is a matter of fundamental satisfactions; the other, a comparatively superficial side issue.

**ADJUNCTARY ARSENAL.** Those who know that mint sauce should be made with lemon juice instead of vinegar, and that it should be put on the ice and served cold with hot roast lamb, ... Among the minor but memorable items in a youth not given to too exalted gastronomic flights were cinnamon toothpicks. What has become of them? Where can one get them? Some day we may see the glittering bit of wisdom: “The proper study of mankind is meals.”

The mention of fine meals reminds us that this Spring will appear “June Platt’s Cook Book,” composed of all those grand recipes she has contributed to House & Garden over the past few years, with a lot more added.

**Horticultural Malaria.** Generally speaking, we have profound respect for the medical profession—as long as it sticks to medical matters. But when one of its members launches into horticulture we raise a skeptical eyebrow, to put it mildly. Thus, when an eminent M. D. oddly decreed as one said recently, that rock gardens induce malaria, our retort is, “Oh, yes?” In our crude layman way we had thought that one catches malaria by hanging around damp, minisnake and generally unhealthy places. If anybody believes that a rock garden is that kind of a spot he merely discloses an abysmal ignorance of what he’s talking about. And that goes, as the man in the street would say, for eminent M. D.’s, too.

**BUILDING FIGURES.** In the splendid extravaganza of our youth, we Americans like to think we lead the world in about everything worth doing. This unconvincing optimism gets an awful jolt when we look into the matter of flower bulbs. The United States imported 4,403 tons in 1934, Great Britain 21,732, France 21,098, Canada 11,393, Germany 1761, Denmark 1156—in fact the Scandinavian countries imported 400 more tons than the United States. Wake up, Big Boy!

**Including Ventilation.** The great Cardinal Newman once wrote this sentence—and as Spring will appear “June Platt’s Cook Book,” we are grateful for the lesson he learned from his beloved thanks—“Education, periodical literature, railroad traveling, ventilation and the art of life, when fully carried out, serve to make a population moral and happy.” 

**TEXT FOR KNITTERS.** Patrons who have run out of ideas for sermons might gather together all the knitting women in the town (that would make a sizable congregation) and preach from Exodus 35, 25: “All the women that were wise hearted did spin with their hands.”
In these Bucks County farmhouses is found a great variety of unusual masonry, entrances, windows, dormers and roof lines.
INTEREST in the domestic architecture of the American Colonies has been so great that almost all the best examples have been photographed, measured and published. The types characteristic of the seashore from Maine to Georgia can be identified without hesitation by most well-informed persons. But for some inexplicable reason the beautiful, old stone houses of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, have received relatively little consideration. This fact becomes even more difficult to explain when it is realized that these houses abound, that they have a native quality which sets them apart from the contemporary work of other localities, and that they present many problems to the architectural historian which do not yet appear to have been satisfactorily solved.

Bucks County lies along the Delaware River in the southeastern corner of the state of Pennsylvania. Its settlement was begun early in the 17th Century by small groups of English, Dutch and Swedes. With the granting of letters patent to William Penn in 1681, the rate of colonization greatly increased, and its character was definitely established by the influx of large groups of English Quakers. They first took up the lands along the banks of the tributaries north of the Delaware, and then spread out to settle the rich back country. The character of this colonization contributes perhaps the most important key to an understanding of the domestic architecture of the county. It was built by the sons and grandsons of English Quakers. Its roots were in England.

During this period of settlement, two other facts of architectural bearing emerged. The soil of the country proved to be extraordinarily rich, and under part of it was found a generous bed of limestone. Other good building stones also were found in abundance. Here was provided a sound economic basis for a rich, stable, agricultural society, and here, ready to the hand of the builder, was plenty of stone and good lime for mortar.

In the succeeding period, from about 1735 to 1760, often called the Golden Age of the county, these elements combined to produce the domestic architecture characteristic of the country side today. Houses are set among trees, well back from public roads, surrounded by large groups of farm buildings, also of stone. During the following century and a half, they were added to and altered, but the character imparted to them by the builders of the Golden Age remains essentially unchanged. Many houses are still occupied by the descendants of the original colonists.

The general use of stone for the exterior walls is, of course, the most obvious characteristic, which differentiates this architecture from similar work of the period in New England, to the north, or Virginia and the Carolinas, to the south.

The abundance of good building stone in the county is accepted by many students as sufficient reason for its general use. This point of view would appear to be borne out to some extent by the early records which explain that "the building of the new stone meeting house in Buckingham about 1751 stimulated the erection of a better class of dwelling houses in that section of the county, and several of the old log houses gave way to stone." Architectural history, however, records so many instances where a good local building material has been ignored in favor of some imported mode of building, that some students refuse to ac-

Pennsylvania offers her most distinctive style of residential architecture

By James Kellum Smith

THE PLASTERED STONE TYPE
cept the abundance of local stone as sufficient explanation in itself and prefer to follow the lines of tradition back to England to discover the roots of Bucks County Colonial in the stone architecture of the Coltswood Hills.

The stone-work itself is handled very simply. Only upon the quoins and occasionally upon the lintels is the stone cut, the body of the wall usually being laid up with the rough stones as they are picked from the field or dug from the ledges. Colors range from a deep reddish brown, through a wide variety of grays, to a beautiful golden yellow. Often the stone-work is caoted with exterior stucco, and sometimes the east ends are sheathed in wood.

The reason for the additional protection of the exterior wall probably lies in the custom of plastering directly upon the inside of the stone without providing for an air space, a system of construction which inevitably invited trouble from leakage and condensation.

Less easily explained, but perhaps even more important than the use of the building stone in establishing the peculiar character of these houses, is their extraordinary arrangement in plan. They usually extend from east to west as a series of units, one room deep. The resulting plan affords double exposures, north and south, for all rooms in the house, while reducing to a minimum opportunities for east and west exposures. In the relation of exterior wall to enclosed space it is not an economical plan, but to its development Bucks County architecture owes much of its individuality in form and mass. The nucleus of the plan was the kitchen. Designed for open-hearth cooking, the greater part of the end wall would be given over to the great fireplace with its bake-ovens, etc. This was generally located convenient to the well or spring. Once this position was established, the size of the original house was determined by the number of rooms, in addition to the kitchen, required by the family. Stairways were very steep, with single or double windows concealed between walls.

As the demands of the family increased, the house would be enlarged by the addition of similar units either to east or west. Each unit, separated by stone walls from the original, would have its own system of entrance doors, fireplaces, interior stairs, etc., and connect through to the original house often only upon the ground floor. Successive additions were made in the same manner, so that many houses contain a series of three or four separate self-contained units, capable of accommodating with some degree of privacy several generations of a family. Although numerous variations from this plan are to be found, the fundamental arrangement runs through the whole architecture of the county with almost uniform persistency. (Continued on page 74)
While these Bucks County stone farmhouses run to certain general types, their details offer a great variety of suggestions available to those proposing to build stone Colonial houses today.

The frontispiece on page 29, shows typical stonework, rich in color variation, and a hooded front door entrance with its flanking benches. It is at the Nichols residence. Opposite it is the Lang home, of which the walls are smooth plastered over rough stone. On these two pages there are further details. Beginning at the top opposite—a glimpse of the C. Lang house showing rooms on three levels, then original knitting drawers in the Norman Gutman house, then a typical window with its shutters. The stone fireplace, from the Gutman house, still has the original pointing. Then two views in the old kitchen of the James Kelham Smith house. Directly above is the front door of the Lang house. The depth of the stone wall allows the door to be definitely recessed.
PLANTS
that are new and worthy of our gardens

PROGRESS, you may have noticed, is a peculiar animal. It feeds and grows on a sort of trial and error diet, a startlingly fallible menu which, in its component parts, is strangely seasoned and often indigestible but whose long-range effect is unquestionably beneficial. Only through a constant succession of stops and starts, of defeats and victories, of disappointments and fresh hopes, is a well defined goal finally attained and progress, one of the world's great mainsprings, achieved.

IN no realm is the halting character of this advance better illustrated than in that of horticulture. The plants which furnish our modern gardens are of infinitely wider variety and often of markedly greater beauty than were those of a generation or two ago. Each year sees numerous additions to their ranks—species newly introduced from far or neglected corners of the world, new varieties created by hybridizers in their never-ending task of serving the human demand for novelty. Many of them are good and take their rightful places in horticulture's forward march. Some, regrettably, fail to live up to their early promise and are never heard of more. We can hail the Regal Lilies and Kolkwitzias and Hemerocallis hybrids of recent years as evidences of genuine horticultural progress. But it is perhaps as well that we forget those other "novelties" which rush above the horizon from time to time with a great blaze of publicity, only to fade away within the year through their own demerits, sad testimony to the fact that every advance must have its moments of retreat.

WHAT, after all, is a true plant novelty? Obviously, a sort not hitherto widely known—perhaps some species but recently discovered, possibly a new variety clearly resultant from the breeder's efforts to improve color or form or fragrance. But to our mind, looking at the whole matter from the standpoint of practical merit, mere newness is not enough—not nearly enough. Of what earthly good in a garden is a "novelty" which, no matter how outstanding at first glance, proceeds to die or regress or do any of the other disappointing things which unproved plants have a way of doing? Even the best of gardening is too fraught with failures to warrant increasing their percentage willfully.

So it follows that, in the deeper sense of contributing to progress in garden satisfaction and loveliness, the true plant novelty must have passed the stiffer of tests over a sufficiently long period to prove its value under actual garden conditions. That much the consumer has a right to expect; that much the producer would be rather silly to overlook. There is but one exception we would make to this principle—novelties for the out-and-out garden experimenter. If you are of that elite company who find keen pleasure in trying the untried, then let the devil fly away with the proven plant and may good luck attend you!

For many years House & Garden has championed the cause of the genuine plant novelty as defined in this broader, sounder sense. We have lived to see plants, unknown in the American horticultural trade when we introduced them to our readers, propagated and sold by the hundreds of thousands. A dozen years ago the late "Chinese" Wilson, one of the keenest judges of plant quality the world has known, wrote of many of them in these pages; Dr. A. B. Stout, Louise Beebe Wilder, Henry Teuscher and many others carry on that worthy pioneering for us today. American gardens are immeasurably richer by the labors of these leaders in true horticultural advancement.

A GREAT Dahlia originator once said, as he looked upon a superb new variety of his own breeding which, after exhaustive tests, had been put into commerce and was taking the world by storm, "Perhaps that flower will serve as my ticket of admission into Heaven."

An odd remark? Perhaps, at first glance. But look a little deeper, and you will see that there spoke one who knew the true significance of plant progress. For it is of the essence of flowers to give pleasure, and if one can increase that pleasure by giving to the world a new bulb or shrub or tree of greater lasting loveliness than its predecessors, then to that one may well come a heartier handshake at the Gates.

TODAY we stand on the threshold of a new year. The clouds which for long have darkened the world are lifting; the wind has shifted slowly to a more favorable quarter. As the sun breaks through our spirits rise and we look forward with renewed zest and fresh anticipation to those reanimated pleasures which ever follow a storm.

As with life, so with gardening. The world moves forward, even the world of flowers. Fine old standbys remain, a sturdy company tested by time, enhanced by long association. Hold fast to them, for theirs is a quality that is always welcome, always strong in its inherent merit. But along with them let there be also the new—the worthy new—for in them lies the certainty of fresh beauties, of those greater satisfactions which make the garden a place of never-ending interest.

—ROBERT S. LEMMON

INTIMATE little balconies, exquisitely wrought ironwork, jalousied windows that bring close the spirit of the France of earlier days—such are the architectural features that aid materially in giving to New Orleans its Old World character. Facades like that opposite seem scarcely to belong in an American city.
The charming rooms illustrated, in the Long Island home of Mr. & Mrs. F. Trubee Davison, are full of fresh decorating ideas. Right and opposite are views of the dining room where the background is a decorative combination of paneling and wall paper. Three walls are hung in old Chinese paper in celadon green and whites—effective contrast to the plain carpet and hangings; the fireplace wall is paneled in stripped pine. Curtains are oyster white silk serges; carpet, taupe color. Taylor & Low, decorators.

A mirrored wall panel held by bands of wood simulating ivory is used with striking effect as a background for the glass fireplace in the living room. Note how the reflection of the opposite wall gives a sense of added depth and spaciousness. The brown note in the chintz blends happily with the pinkish beige of the walls and the beige hand-woven silk mesh curtains hung from glass poles. On either side of the mantel hang lighted shadow pictures of jungle life painted in browns on clear glass coach pink walls and beige carpet admirably set off the fine Colonial furniture in Mrs. Davison's bedroom. Curtains are of blue and white striped taffeta lined with crinoline, and the blue note is repeated in the blue ribbon and pink rose design of the chintz used for bed draperies and to cover the sofa, and in a pastel over-mantel of delphiniums.

Stripped Pine Panels—One End of Dining Room

Glass Mantel and Mirrored Chimney Breast in Living Room
The Oyster Bay home of Mr. & Mrs. F. Trubee Davison

Recently House & Garden asked several thousands of its readers on what phase of decoration they most wanted help. The majority named color schemes and information on how to select and group colors. So here we have two rooms with color schemes chosen from a plate and a flower print, both compositions of well-ordered color. From these we took the recipes for measuring the quantities of color.

Measure your color quantities as you do the recipes, bright seasoning in small quantities, the larger areas in more neutral colors. Always figure wood tones and furniture color values in your color scheme. Remember that color schemes lie all about you—in chintzes, wall papers, colored sketches of gowns and flower arrangements, tulip beds, needlepoint, et cetera.
PUTTING THE RADIO

As most radios are in a room, not of it, we are suggesting six ways of placing this indispensable instrument so that it becomes a definite part of your decorative scheme. Upper left. Fascinated by the "works" of the radio, George Sakier designed this case for the chassis of a Stromberg-Carlson. Top and sides are glass-enclosed. The dial is gold leaf lines backed by black enamel executed inside the glass, with etched numerals. Knobs are red plastic. The loudspeaker is inverted under the chassis, the sound emerging through louvers in the zebra wood stand. Above, Donald Deskey places a radio in the arm of a big modern sofa and arranges the dial so that you can turn on your favorite hour by merely lifting a finger. Left. In the Richard H. Mandel house, Mt. Kisco, N.Y., the radio is built into the fireplace wall, reached by a sliding panel. Dial is above sofa arm and the sound comes through grille in ceiling.
RIGHT IN ITS PLACE

Uniformly bound volumes of phonograph records require a handsome setting. Harry Richardson designed this grouping for the Victor Library of Recorded Music—461 records—shown here with the new RCA Victor automatic radio-phonograph. The satinwood and walnut cabinet was designed by John Vassos. Below; Smartly designed in beautifully grained walnut, this Philco radio becomes an attractive end table in a modern room. Furniture from Sloan’s. Bottom of page: Excellent use is made of space under a long window. A radio occupies one end; in the center is a radiator and at the other end, cupboard space for logs. Cummings and Englebert, designers.
On our last visit in England, while we were enjoying a delicious lunch in the sweetest of cottages, looking over the most ideal of English landscapes, our host related most amusingly his first encounter with his cook, some ten years before. When she came to be interviewed about the position, she opened the discussion by saying—"You know, sir, I'm just a good plain boiler." Startling as this might seem as a recommendation, it has much to be said for it.

Don't you often crave just plain boiled dishes? There is something piquantly refreshing about the occasional contrast of boiled food. There are many delectable boiled dishes, but here are my favorites. As almost all of them should be accompanied by plain boiled potatoes, I will first tell how these should be cooked.

**Boiled Potatoes.** Peel old potatoes, removing all eyes; wash well, soak a little in cold water, put into boiling water containing a little salt and cover. Cook gently until they may be easily pierced with a fork (about thirty minutes). Drain in colander, shake over the fire a minute. Sprinkle with salt and cover with a cloth. Keep on back of stove for a minute or two. Sprinkle very lightly with very finely chopped parsley and serve on a folded napkin.

Another way of serving boiled new potatoes: Cook them with their skins on, as above, but first scrub well with a stiff brush so they are perfectly clean. When cooked, drain and place them in a gay napkin.

Tie the opposite corners together, making two knots, and send to the table just like that—of course not at a formal party.

**Corned Beef and Cabbage.** Buy a choice brisket of corned beef weighing about six pounds. Peel 6 little white turnips, 6 carrots and 6 parsnips and leave them whole. Also, cut a fine white cabbage in quarters and remove the core. Also, peel 6 or 8 potatoes. Soak the corned beef in cold water for an hour. Drain and cover again with cold water. Put on fire and bring briskly to the boiling point, but skim carefully just before it boils. Reduce the heat and simmer gently for three or four hours. Add more boiling water if necessary, to keep the meat covered. An hour before the meat is cooked, pour off enough water from the beef to cover the carrots, parsnips and turnips, and cook them until tender. In a separate pan, boil the potatoes in plain water, and in still another pan, the cabbage, which will only take fifteen to eighteen minutes. It should be put into boiling water with a tiny pinch of soda and some salt, and cooked until just tender through.

Fifteen minutes before serving, add a teaspoon of sugar to the corned beef. When ready to serve, place the meat on a large hot platter and rub it over with a little butter. Slice thin and garnish the platter with the cabbage, potatoes, parsnips, carrots and turnips.

With this dish, serve the following hot horseradish bread sauce:

Remove crusts from 6 slices of white...
bread and cut into little squares. Place a small lump of butter in the bottom of the top part of a double-boiler. Add the bread and pour over it ½ cup of cold milk. Place on fire and heat through—stirring lightly with a fork. Add ½ cup of cream and a little salt. Just before serving, add four tablespoons of freshly grated horseradish.

**Boiled Chicken with Dumplings.**

First prepare the dumplings.

You will need for this a tablespoon of chicken fat and a tablespoon of beef drippings. These you will have saved from a previously cooked roast of beef and a boiled chicken. Stir the two fats together until creamy, and add, one by one, 3 eggs, a pinch of salt and a pinch of powdered sugar. Add 1 teaspoon of grated onion and enough Matzo Meal to make a stiff paste which will hold its shape. Put this on the ice for an hour or so to chill thoroughly. Then shape it into little balls. Place back on the ice until ready to cook.

Now, put 2 chickens, cut up as for fricassee, in a pot with 3 carrots and 3 onions peeled and left whole, a piece of celery and a small piece of salt pork. Barely cover with warm water, salt lightly, and place on fire. Just before it boils, skim carefully and reduce the heat. Simmer until quite tender, an hour and a half or two hours. In the meantime, cook separately in boiling, salted water with a tiny pinch of soda, 2 cups of green peas. Fifteen minutes before the chicken is cooked, add 1 cup of fine noodles, broken up, to the chicken. When cooked, add the drained peas to the chicken, but keep their water, and add it to a can of chicken broth which you will put into a shallow enameled pan which can be tightly covered. Add a little of the broth from the chicken to this and heat it all to the boiling point. Now, place the dumplings in this broth all at once; cover tightly and boil for twenty minutes. Do not take off the lid to see how they are getting along. More people ruin dumplings by obeying that impulse. When dumplings are cooked, serve the chicken, noodles and peas and all the broth in a big earthenware pot. Add the dumplings, but not their juice, and serve at once to be eaten from soup plates—soup, chicken and all. Serve coarse salt in a salt grinder with this.

**Boiled Tongue.**

Carefully wash a smoked tongue and soak it overnight. Drain and cover with fresh cold water and bring it slowly to a boil; put 2 cloves and 1 carrot in the water and simmer until quite tender—about two hours. Place on a hot platter and remove the skin very carefully, beginning at tip and stripping it back. Cut off as much gristle and fat as possible from the root and slice very thin. Garnish the platter with a ring of plain boiled noodles which have been well drained and in which you have stirred a big lump of butter. Sprinkle over the noodles some buttered crumbs made by toasting little pieces of bread in the oven until a golden brown and crisp. Then roll them out to make fine crumbs. Melt some butter in a frying pan and heat the crumbs in this.

Serve the following sauce with the tongue:

Cut 4 slices of bacon into tiny squares and cook in a small frying pan until crisp. Pour off most of the grease and add ½ cup of heavy cream and heat very slowly. In the meantime, (Continued on page 64)
Books serve as decoration

So colorful are book bindings that, when used in large groups, they play a definite part in the color scheme of a room. They should be treated as a decoration. Two examples show practical application of this principle. In the room above, the depth of the wall made it possible to mass books as a colorful surrounding to a door between rooms. In the Chicago apartment of David B. Stern, at the left, they form a wide panel background to the desk and enhance the interest of the wall. Samuel A. Marx, architect in both instances
Plan your silver wardrobe

For a life of bridal anniversaries

The purpose of the chart on this page is to establish a buying guide based on usage, so that your silver wardrobe will be complete and so that the purchase of silver will be spread out cumulatively rather than remain static as is so often the case. Built around the needs of an average family as those needs amplify and expand, it provides certain measures of checking and assorting one's silver requirements according to a predicated buying plan. It can help to eliminate useless gifts from friends and relatives by directing their purchases into safer and more useful channels. Finally, it will create a hobby or collector's interest, as well as an ease in entertaining, which will be of great service to the hostess for many years to come.

The budgeting has been done at a minimum and a maximum average so that at no time will you be without the essentials of correct service. Such dates are not to be considered arbitrary for the sooner one can purchase all of these silver items, the better. Certain objectives, however, are reached by easy stages, such as one's first wedding anniversary, when a check-up is in order after the wedding presents have been sifted and the gaps loom large and clear.

The next stage is the fifth anniversary, when one is more firmly established and when provision must be made to meet one's growing social obligations.

The third check-up comes at the fifteenth anniversary, when, released from essentials, one begins to spread a bit into more luxurious realms.

We end with the great climax of the twenty-fifth anniversary.

In itemizing the wardrobe on the maximum plan we emphasize the desirability of more than one service and the interchangeable and harmonious use of various modern and traditional pieces. Silver items can be substituted gradually for glass and china whenever suitable.

In the minimum assortment we are disregarding the accepted conventions of sets, since here the inadequacy of silver needs is first apparent. We suggest sizes and quantities in relation to use and necessity, and whenever possible, make as wide a use of a particular size of fork and spoon as possible, increasing the quantity necessary for smooth service. For example: In a regular service for eight, we suggest sixteen luncheon forks. At luncheon these will be needed for both salad and dessert forks, so two complete courses may be served without washing in between. Even this has not eliminated the necessity of washing the forks used in the main course in time for dessert.

Tablespoons may do double duty as soup spoons and therefore we advise the purchase of twelve, leaving four over for the fork and spoon service required for hot dishes. Double duty may also be required for tea and dessert spoons. They can be used for the cupped soups and as service spoons for jellies and pickles. Many people, however, prefer round bowl soup spoons, and in complete assortments, they certainly have their place, as do ice cream forks and spoons. Luncheon knives can serve as salad knives, and butter spreaders can be used for tea and with cheese.

After the fifth anniversary, as you can readily see by comparing the chart, there is very little difference between the minimum and maximum assortments. Again at the fifteenth and twenty-fifth anniversaries these assortments overlap, since there are certain (Continued on page 66)
TROPICAL LUXURY

THE appointments of the tropical table setting opposite are fancifully elaborate, accentuated by details delightfully simple. White pineapples, corals and shells with red pomegranates and crimson pricklypears form the centerpiece, shown below. To the left is the flat silver chosen for the occasion—Towle's Candlelight pattern. Wrought of Mexican tin, the amusing candlesticks are placed within cylindrical glass vases to be breeze proof. The gay napkins are woven in blocks toning from white to deep red—all three from Mary's. Lower left are the plates used. Wooden Mexican place plate, lacquered in black on white, from Fred Leighton's; the white scalloped flange design from Wanamaker, and next a reproduction of Baek with shell motif. This, the shell vases and branch coral from Olivette Falls. Pitt Petri's crystal glasses sparkle with fine cross cutting. Coral and shells, courtesy Nassau Development Board of Bahamas, B. W. I.
The scene is a patio. Time, midwinter evening. Above, wide star-speckled dark blue; below, the sea shimmering with silver lights. To right and to left, plants indigenous to tropical sun and soil cast decorative shadows on white walls. The white iron frames of the furniture appear in sharp contrast to the deep green of the surrounding foliage. The chair seats are in a bright lemon washable fabric; clear glass forms the sectional table top. Furniture comes from the Colwell Company. The plaid sisal rug is shown by courtesy of the Walle Carpet Company.
A rock garden is a sort of fairy-tale landscape. Often it is complete with all the features of a full scale *mise en scène*, with hills, valleys, crags, peaks, plains, rocks, water and a varied assortment of plant life. And of these properties none are more vitally important to the reality of the scene than the evergreen conifers; they are second, indeed, only to the rocks that may be said to make up the bony structure of the terrain. Evergreens are to the natural landscape what character is to the human physiognomy; they endow it with strength, distinction and interest. Without them any countryside is apt to have a certain flimsiness or superficiality of aspect. It is exactly so in the miniature landscape.

The Japanese have long appreciated the value of piny trees in their miniature landscapes, but westerners have been slow to learn the lesson in scale which these ingenious and artistic people demonstrate with such supreme skill. There was a time, some eighty or more years ago, when there was a great vogue on the continent and in England for dwarf-growing conifers and there were then a great many kinds to be had. At that time, however, they were used more as curios, or collectors' items, and dotted about singly in conspicuous positions or herded in formal beds on the lawn, rather than employed to do the work in a narrow landscape that would be done in a wide landscape by arborescent types. Then came the usual shift in fashion and the little trees were shunted aside and many of the fine types were lost for good and all, while land owners great and small indulged their fancy for trees of forest stature, particularly evergreens, that dwarfed their dwellings, shut the light from their rooms and unmercifully robbed the soil of both food and moisture. This last is true down to the present day. One has only to walk about any suburban development to see houses grown insignificant behind towering evergreens that were used in the foundation or lawn plantings.

But now with the popularity of rock gardens there is a new vogue for little evergreens and a very definite and pressing need for them. Unhappily we must now suffer for the sins of our fathers in following a silly fashion and completely losing track of so many of the fine natural dwarfs. And by natural dwarfs I mean those chance seedlings of arborescent types that assume and keep a low habit of growth, or such as have become in exposed places stunted through hardship, many of which keep their character. And there are of course such as certain of the Junipers that have a naturally prostrate habit. Today the true dwarf conifers, because they are somewhat scarce, are also expensive, but growers and nurserymen are endeavoring to answer the growing demand and soon undoubtedly there will be no lack. In the meantime if the individual feels unable to meet the expense of the genuine dwarfs, baby specimens of normally tall evergreens may be made use of, but in this case one must have the strength of mind to pull them out as soon as they have begun to out-

*Rock Garden Evergreens* by Louise B. Wilder

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER
grow their positions, otherwise he will watch his mountains shrink to molehills, his whole little landscape reduced to the appearance of a pile of stones.

The quaintly distorted little trees grown by the Japanese in pots are not recommended for use in the rock garden. Their natural aspirations are held in leash only by the restrictions of the pot and if planted out where they have a free root-run they shortly revert to their original intention of becoming forest trees.

There is one very important point to be borne in mind in planting the dwarf evergreens in a rock garden. They should never in any sense represent a collection or be dotted about indiscriminately. Thus used they do more harm than good—breaking up fine masses of rock outcrop, dwarfing what they should heighten, making trivial what they should enhance, and altogether disturbing any grandeur and stability the little scene may aspire to express. Each little tree should be used with the definite purpose in mind of creating an effect. Very slender pointed types are most appropriately placed in the valleys, or groups of them may climb a hillside in the manner of Cedars, while on the heights illusion is served if low Junipers are planted there, making it appear that the wind-swept situation has brought about their crouched habit. At the base of a cliff some of the irregularly humped sorts, such as Picea Maxwellii, will appear like a forest (Continued on page 73.)
CONTAINING an intricacy of structure which the casual eye quite fails to detect, flowers upon close inspection are often strange in their anatomy. More than that, one discovers that their beauty as a whole is composed of many minor beauties each perfect in itself.

Consider, if you will, the four portraits on these pages: Waterlily and Amaryllis above, Gloxinia at the left, and Tiger Lily opposite. All have in common the fundamentals of stem, stamens, petals and foliage, but how completely unlike they are in the detail and relationships of these four principal parts! They are as individual as animals or birds, and a great deal more so than most human beings.

As a fresh field of gardening interest there is much to be said for a close-up study of flowers. The unaided eye alone will come upon an amazing number of unguessed beauties and oddities; with the aid of a magnifying glass one can enter what seems a whole new world. The heart of an Iris blossom holds the perfection of loveliness; the seed head of a common Dandelion is a lesson in ingenuity and the balancing of means to end. The strangest part of it all is the fidelity with which each of the million characteristics is passed on to other millions of descendants. Though the generations be countless, there is no slightest variation in their salient features.
Close-ups of Beauty
Plant facts for gardeners in the middle South

By Elizabeth Lawrence

1. In Southern gardens it is certainly better to use plant material adapted to mild climates than to struggle with varieties that will only thrive where the summers are cool. On the other hand, we should not be too sure that desirable plants will not grow in the South until we have given them a fair trial. Many plants that fail do so, not because of the hot weather, but because they are not watered, and not planted in a soil with sufficient humus. Many plants that do well in the North in full sun can be grown here if given some shade.

2. Two favorite perennials definitely not for the South are hybrid Delphinium and Oriental Poppies. While Chinese Delphinium, especially the dwarf types, will do fairly well, other strains must be treated as annuals or biennials, and even then will be poor things compared to those grown in the North. We can console ourselves with Larkspur, which reaches its perfection with us, especially since the large Stock-flowering varieties have been developed. Baby’s-breath is also a doubtful subject for Southern flower borders, but we can substitute the charming wild Spurge, Euphorbia corollata, which responds to cultivation when brought into the garden.

3. The controversy is still going on as to whether the French hybrid Lilacs are worth while for the South. The general opinion seems to be that they are, if well watered and given a northern exposure. Certainly we should not give up all hope of having them, if they can be grown by taking a little extra trouble. Those who fail with them may do so because they have not given them the proper care, and not because of the exigencies of the climate. The Persian Lilacs are unquestionably the best species for the South. They have the added advantage of being free from attacks of insects and diseases. There are white and purple forms of Syringa persica, and the dainty cutleaf Persian Lilac (Syringa persica laciniata) is very desirable for the fine texture of its foliage.

4. Nandina domestica, the Heavenly Bamboo of China and Japan, is hardy in the Mid-South, and root hardy in protected places in the Northern states. It is considered an evergreen, and no doubt it is in the far South, but in North Carolina it drops its leaves. Nandina is a small, slender shrub resembling a Bamboo in form and foliage. Its leaves turn red before they fall. The enormous bunches of brilliant red berries persist all winter and even into the spring, when they are likely to detract from the effect of early flowering shrubs if planted too near them. Nandina will thrive in sun or partial shade. It is said to require a great deal of moisture, but it does very well for me without it. It is a favorite shrub for foundation planting, which is to be regretted when the house is of certain shades of brick.

5. As it is unquestionably the best practise for them, Southern gardeners need not take part in the arguments for and against fall planting. Here perennials planted in the spring do not have time to get established before the hot weather. November is the best month for remaking the borders and setting out most perennials, because the early fall is likely to be dry. Annuals, if sown in the fall, should be sown in October, or in December, not in November. I think December preferable, as the beds will be ready for the winter then, and the seeds will not be disturbed.

6. About two inches of well-rotted manure and compost spread on the top of the flower beds in the fall will break down during the winter, and be available for food when the plants begin their growth in the spring. In the South many plants keep their green tops, and continue to make new growth all winter. They cannot be mulched heavily, as is the practise where the ground freezes, but they need some protection against sudden frosts after very mild weather. It is a good plan to watch the weather reports, and put a light covering of broom straw over the beds when a heavy frost is predicted. This should be taken off when it turns warm again, and put back when there is another sudden drop in temperature. This is not much trouble, as it will only be necessary once or twice during the winter.

7. The Mimosa (Albizzia julibrissin), a graceful tree from the Orient, has become naturalized along the highways in the South, and is hardy to Washington. It is a perfect tree for flower gardens because its shade is too light to keep flowers and shrubs from blooming, and because, being a legume, it adds nitrogen to the soil. In addition to its resistance to disease and insects, it has a characteristic and interesting form, fine, Fern-like foliage, and delicate, silky rose or yellow flowers, borne profusely in June and sparsely throughout the rest of the summer. Their tropical fragrance is delightful. (Continued on page 68)
Most of our readers, when they build, will retain an architect; probably all of them will employ a reliable building contractor. It is the concern of these individuals to see that materials are of good quality and composition and that the construction of the building is sound and correct. It is the client’s concern to satisfy himself that the appearance of his house as well as its construction is pleasing to him and that in selecting the materials to be used he has not overlooked any important possibility.

This article, therefore, will devote itself to a general review of wall and roof materials, high-lighting especially such matters as color and texture and drawing attention to such new methods and materials as have taken their place beside the more established ones.

Inevitably, a discussion of walls must begin with some mention of those traditional materials—wood, brick, stone and stucco—which are still the mainstays of the home-building field. All of these are too well known to require detailed consideration but there are certain points of interest which it might pay the prospective builder to consider.

For example, although there is nothing new about wood siding, modern architects have achieved a fresh and interesting effect in their use of siding, usually in wide boards, on modern homes. Some of these woods are famous for their durability and resistance to decay and their natural warm color is, of course, an asset.

Progress in rendering wood immune to attack by termites is a development of great importance to the home owner. In all sections of the country where the termite ant is a menace, the wood-constructed home should have the protection of termite-proof construction.

Brick is another material which, despite lack of any sensational improvement, has maintained its popularity by virtue of its inherent worth. A very wide range of sizes, colors and textures is available and the prospective builder would do well to study a fairly representative group of samples before making his selection. Some brick is more characteristic of Georgian and Colonial architectures, for example, than others, and a proper choice, combined with the appropriate bond, will often do much to build character and authenticity into the finished structure.

Stone houses are usually built of native rock and the choice is therefore properly limited to the material locally available. The beauty of well executed stone masonry is indisputable and in localities where the material is plentiful and labor not too high the cost may compare favorably with other types of fire-safe construction.

Stucco has been a favored material for many centuries. Craftsmanship in its application has been developed in many countries and with a wide variety of effect. Color and texture are important factors and the modern craftsman has at his command a broader range of colors and a better quality of material than have ever before been available. But it should be remembered that the texture and character of stucco are to a great extent dependent on the ability of the workmen who apply it. If really fine results are expected, only skilled and competent workers should be employed.

Reinforced monolithic concrete is one of the comparatively new additions to home building methods...
Attractive textures and soft, unobtrusive coloring are important reasons for the use of slate for residential roofing. The heavier slates, such as those which the architect, H. E. Woodsend, used for the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Resor, at Round Hill, Conn., are particularly effective with rough stone walls.

The growth of modernism has given a great impetus to the use of monolithic concrete walls. Long favored on the Pacific Coast where the molds into which the concrete is poured are used to give interesting textures to the wall surfaces, monolithic concrete is now becoming popular in other parts of the country. Home of Dr. Michael R. Williams, Westport, Conn. Barry Byrne, architect.

Cast stone—blocks of cement and stone or cinder aggregate—appears to be increasing in popularity as a material for exterior walls. It affords an opportunity to secure an effect similar to that of cut stone but at much less expense. When used with understanding, with frank appreciation of its own inherent character, cast stone yields results of real distinction. Color may be applied by means of paint, stain or stucco, or the wall may be left in the natural tones of the blocks themselves.

Tending more toward prefabrication is the newly developed technique of precasting entire concrete wall sections and erecting these at the site. One of the advantages claimed for this method is that the concrete slabs can be cured in the plant under controlled conditions of temperature and humidity, thus producing more uniformly perfect results than are otherwise possible. Another, and perhaps even more important, point is that the slab can be surfaced with selected aggregate in permanent colors and tints, and design motifs in color can be cast integrally with the
slab, obviating any further decorative treatment. Metals are becoming increasingly important as building materials, even in the small house field. Steel, for example, customarily associated with the erection of skyscrapers is now the subject of intensive investigation aimed at adapting it to both the framing and the sheathing of residences. Considerable progress has been made, and there is no reason to doubt that this type of construction is destined to become very popular. The manufacturers of pre-fabricated, or semi-pre-fabricated homes, are especially interested in metal because it offers great strength without excessive weight, is adapted to accurate fitting and quick assembly on the site, and is fire safe and durable.

Copper sheathing for walls, like copper roofing and shingles, is also coming into the building picture. Two of the outstanding merits of copper, of course, are its durability and resistance to deterioration—conclusively demonstrated in the roofs of many ancient buildings in Europe.

Used in combination with steel or wood frame structures are many new enclosing materials manufactured of rock fibre, asbestos-cement, and similar substances. The best of these are durable, fire-resistant and weather-proof and, in some cases, provide effective insulation. They may be used unpainted or painted. At present, these materials are employed principally in the construction of small cottages, bungalows, camps and the like, where their use offers considerable economies over many other types of materials.

Glass is making a strong bid for consideration as a wall material. Structural units of hollow glass are now manufactured by several companies. They are self-supporting when laid up like brick and, in addition to admitting light, have a definite character and decorative quality of their own. Most types are manufactured with some pattern moulded in the glass to promote diffusion of light and consequent better distribution.

As in the case of walls, contemporary roofing materials comprise a number of traditional types augmented by the products of modern research and manufacturing methods. In the first group we find such old reliables as wood shingles, slate and tile, while the second includes composition shingles and roofing, copper shingles and copper sheet roofing, and pre-fabricated steel structural roofing.

The best wood shingles are made today substantially as they were made centuries ago—hand split from selected wood. These shingles have a beautiful texture and are extremely durable, which compensate...
Metals protect against heat, cold, fire and deterioration. At left, above, a section of wall shows structural members composed of a fireproof core wrapped in steel. These can be cut and nailed like lumber. The wire lath is an integral part of a bright metal surfaced insulating fabric. (Reynolds Metals.) Next picture, workmen applying copper sheets to the wall of a house. (Copper Houses, Inc.) At right, two stages in the construction of a steel frame house. The steel is erected without waste and enclosed in brick walls. (Berger Mfg. Co.) Metals promise to play a decidedly important role in future substantial home building.

for their slightly higher cost. Probably the most interesting point, to the home builder, is the very wide range of stains now available for use on shingles. Not only do such stains prolong the life of most shingles but they afford an opportunity for the use of soft or vigorous tones which are in keeping with the contemporary trend toward discerning color combinations.

Shingles, whether wood or composition, are of course frequently used for the walls as well as for the roof. In this connection it is noteworthy that many a house has been immensely improved in appearance, as well as in value, by applying new shingles over the old roof or walls.

Slate is hard, non-absorbent rock, and a slate roof is consequently as permanent as rock. The quarrying and cutting of slate is an ancient craft and modern manufacturers, although they have found means of producing commercial grades economically, have not lost sight of the value of hand-wrought craftsmanship. Natural colors range through a variety of greens, grays, buffs, browns, purples, blacks and reds. Some of these soften with age and weathering; others are permanent. Customarily, slate is used in combinations or blends of tones, and often in a variety of mixed or graduated sizes. Cost is naturally a factor in the use of good slate, as is also the weight of this material which re-

(Continued on page 50)
The colors and textures offered by manufacturers for the beautifying of walls and roofs, new and old, make real news. Ranging from delicately tinted concrete blocks and stucco finishes (at left) through slates, shingles, tiles and bricks, to the new glass building blocks (at right), the palette offered the home builder is a full one. Above the slates at the left is a shingle-shaped piece of copper 145 years old, showing how handsomely this material weathers. Contrast it with the new copper, in the background and through the center of this color photograph which was taken especially for us.
quires rather substantial framing for its support.

Roofing tile for residential work is obtainable in a variety of sizes and patterns, some of which are accurate reproductions of Old World types. There are curved tiles, such as Spanish, Roman and Mission, and flat shingle tiles which are often used in random sizes. Colors range through buffs, reds, greens, and blues, and a new tile with a permanent dull white finish has recently found much favor in Florida. Tile, like slate, is a permanent roofing and has the added advantage of fire safety and freedom from maintenance costs.

Composition roofing, whether of the shingle type or the roll type used on flat roofs, is the product of modern methods and ingenuity. It is usually composed of a felt-asphalt base with a mineral surface, or of asbestos and cement. There is an almost unlimited range of types and color schemes, and some types reproduce the effect of wood shingles with remarkable fidelity. Economy, fire safety, and absence of maintenance expense are important advantages of this material. As in the case of wood shingles, there are certain types of composition shingles and siding which are frequently used on walls and which may be applied over old siding or shingles.

Copper, as a roofing material, is centuries old, but recently it has appeared in new forms which compare favorably in price with other permanent roofing materials. Copper shingles are a good example. Made of sheet copper, corrugated lengthwise, they have a rolled bottom edge which gives the effect of thickness. Actually they make a lasting but extremely light roof, weighing approximately half as much as wood shingles. The natural copper turns to a soft mottled green when used near the sea, and to a rich brown inland. It can also be supplied with a permanent green patina chemically applied, or, at slightly greater expense, with a thin lead coating.

Copper sheet roofing, laid in strips about 16" wide with a standing seam, is now available at approximately the cost of commercial slate. Composition roll roofing, for flat roofs, may be obtained with the added protection of a thin layer of copper.

Also for use on flat roofs are such new products as interlocking steel sheets which form a continuous deck over which insulating material and surface roofing are applied.

This review of wall and roof materials, while necessarily brief, should serve to encourage the prospective home builder or remodeler to investigate for himself the varied products in this field before making a decision. He may lean on his architect for guidance and practical knowledge but he should not deny himself the pleasure of seeing the widest possible assortment of wall and roof materials.

One of the most recent developments in the building field is the use of tinted, precast concrete blocks for exterior walls. These are generally laid in random ashlar courses as shown below in the house which Adams & Prentice designed for Mrs. J. R. Luce at Gladstone, N. J. The color scheme of Mrs. Luce's house is a mixture of light tans and browns. See also our color photograph: page 48.
Noble trees make noble streets, whether they are New England Elms or these stately Lawson Cypresses in Florida
The residence of R. E. Funke at Rouken Glen, Larchmont, New York, is almost modern in its pleasant simplicity. It has been designed in the formal French manner with walls of whitewashed brick and a slate roof. The plan is also direct and logical: To left of a central hall is the living room; to the right are dining room and kitchen, with a library and a maid's room over the garage in a wing that descends the hillside. The rear end of the house—depth central hall is used as a breakfast room, thus sanding utilizing otherwise unimportant space. Above are three bedrooms and two baths. Master's room and bath occupy the entire space over the living room. Urbain Turcot was the architect of the residence.
And a little house set into a slope

A KELLNER house always sets an architect's imagination. Here is a chance to make a place appear more than ordinarily well allied to the site. With walls of native stone this small house literally appears to sprout from the ground. Dining room, kitchen and master's room are in the front. The living room is at the rear, two steps down from the front room level. The garage is below, where it is convenient but inconspicuous. On the upper floor are two bedrooms and a bath and a maid's room and bath, with exposures to the rear and ends of the house. The home of Robert Laid, also at Rouken Glen, Larchmont, and designed by Urbin Turcotte, who did the house on the opposite page.
Fresh light on a problem important to every house

By Gerald K. Geerlings

The primary purpose of any entrance court is to be useful. To accomplish this the court must be easy to enter and to leave, not alone for a single car but when several are parked there. In case you have staked out an area which would seem sufficiently ample, invite several good-natured friends to park their cars, and then have various ones try to extricate themselves. Within a very few moments it will be evident whether or not the allotted space is large enough and of proper shape to serve its purpose. If a garage court is to function agreeably it must be so laid out that when there is a party any one car can leave without the others having to be moved.

The final test of a plot to be developed into a court is to have a friend drive into the marked off area when it is dark, unfamiliar to him, and with you beside him. If he finds it difficult to see where to go and how far it is possible to go, if the entrance to the house is obscure after the car has been parked, if the parking space is near a steep bank which makes the driver feel uneasy—if you will study the reaction of a number of sensible friends as they first meet up with the projected forecourt, the conclusions you come to should be sound ones.

It is not exaggeration to state that a garage entrance court can change the aspect of the house. When the garage is attached and the house seems too high out of the ground a pergola should be built which continues on the same line as the front of the garage, and the effect will be to lengthen and lower the house. If the pergola is placed on a low wall the combined effect of masonry and overhead lattice will be to make the court seem a part of the house.
HiJ it is demonstrated that even though a garage may be located at some distance from the house, an attractive entrance court can be formulated. Even if "hazard conditions can be made to appear as though the result of a carefully preconceived plan. The winter advantage of a pergola is that it can be glass-enclosed and so offer shelter against inclement weather. In summer, planted with vines, it will provide decoration superior to architectural ornamentation.

construction, and thus appreciably increase the latter's apparent size. If both house and garage already exist and are separated by distance and differences in design, a pergola arrangement such as is shown on this page can work wonders. Instead of the effect being that of two structures having no relation to each other and being inconvenient in bad weather, a connecting pergola can make it appear that the courtyard was meant to be rectangular in shape, and glassed-in during the winter months.

Within the courtyard area there can and should be a garden—but it should be confined to the outer perimeter. It should consist largely of vines which will grow upward on lattice and overhead pergola members so that bumpers and wheels will not do damage. If it is desirable to have a flower or shrub border this should be confined above the drive level for obvious reasons, and elevated enough so that a moving car will not be able to mount the curb. This curb should be of heavy stones well embedded in earth or mortar, or it should be a poured concrete mixture. If there is to be a fence, it will be the better part of intelligence to have a substantial curb well in front of it so that a convivial driver will not bump it over.

Construction notes on erecting pergolas are few, but they record a veritable song-of-sixpence. All members should be stock and inexpensive, and the labor will not be considerable. Vertical posts should be of clear cypress (for longevity and lack of resin-running knots), while the overhead members could be of clear fir. If both vertical and horizontal supporting members are 4 inches on each side in section, the effect will be strong yet light. Before erection the wood should be given at least one coat of wood preservative. Each vertical post should rest on a concrete pier, and be either imbedded in the concrete or impaled on a long vertical spike. Ordinary lattice strips of stock sizes are all that can be desired for the encouragement of vines—it being taken for granted that wherever vines are expected to grow the soil will be duly prepared.

As for surfacing, it is taken for granted that there must be a sound roadbed made of large stones (to a depth of 1 foot) topped with smaller stones, and all rolled solidly. But the surfacing need not be either dark or light finely-crushed stone or gravel. The small drawings on this page give a few of many possibilities, the choice depending upon personal preferences, funds available and the effect desired. In all decisions affecting the courtyard it should be remembered that the well-planned, well-planted and well-maintained courtyard can have the charm of a large garden.

The finish of drive and courtyard need not be monotonous. At top are flagstones with grass. Next, flagstones confined to runways, borders and diagonals, cinders or gravel between. Follows a bold pattern of crushed stone and black cinders added to the treated surface. Last, cobbles or blocks with grass.
The Frederick P. Goodrich house at Daytona Beach, Florida, is one of those residences which will continue to grow if and when the famous breathing spell becomes permanent. At present the tower section has been erected. Eventually a wing will extend forward from this, as the sketch and plans show. Several simple changes, of course, will be made in the plan. The present dining room and entrance hall will be divided to make a living-dining room. What is now the breakfast room will be the pantry.

Meantime, with charming decoration the house is very livable. The Italian architecture of the exterior comes through the walls to the decoration within. On this page are glimpses of the stairway, the dining room and the living room. A. H. Pierce is the architect.
These remarks are not addressed to owners of large gardens with several permanent gardeners, but rather to the average home owner who at most employs only an odd man to cut the lawn and do the more strenuous tasks, such as manure-wheeling, tree-planting and general digging, of course under personal supervision. It is among such folk that the greenhouse is still a comparative rarity, often because they have never really understood what glassed-in gardening actually implies in the way of responsibility and dividends of many unexpected sorts.

Maybe you have toyed with the idea of possessing a greenhouse, but have hesitated for various reasons. You are doubtless unaware that a greenhouse does not have to be an expensive affair, since all manufacturers have standard types of houses that can be adapted to suit one's own conditions. You, like myself, may have some reluctance in giving up an open space in the garden to a span roof structure; but perhaps there is room behind the garage that can accommodate a lean-to. And even a lean-to, let me state, can do an amazing job of providing flowers and a whole world of plant pleasures.

It is, of course, possible to attach a lean-to greenhouse to the dwelling and heat it from the house boiler; but it must be remembered that, whereas the dwelling is allowed to cool off at night, a greenhouse, with its thin glass walls and roof, requires plenty of radiation on a cold night, and consequently must have sufficient radiators, controlled by a special valve and an active fire to keep the steam or water moving constantly, lest the temperature go down. (Continued on page 75)
American flower lovers, as a class, are far behind the English in their utilization of the all but endless opportunities for year-round gardening which are inherent in even a little greenhouse. It is time we awoke to the facts and realized that one does not need to be either a millionaire or a horticultural expert to find the greenhouse an immensely worth-while investment, that pays handsomely in satisfaction.

With a modern greenhouse you can carry on plant hobbies which otherwise would be quite out of the question. Begonias, for example, can be grown perfectly and in wide variety, as illustrated opposite. Equally possible are the propagation and growing of choice rock garden plants in pots, and many tropical species. Photographs in the Long Island greenhouses of Mrs. Roswell Eldridge, James Eason, gardener.
Some ten or eleven years ago I came to live upon a narrow, curving thoroughfare one block long, in a pleasant Pennsylvania city. The street was paved, but relatively new, and a short time previously both sides had been planted with young Pin Oaks. They were forlorn little wisps of trees about eight feet high, and to me it seemed oddly optimistic to expect them ever to amount to much, for I shared the common delusion that Oaks were slow, deliberate trees which required generations to grow up. Ten years later I have changed my mind decidedly.

Year by year the slender trunks have stiffened, and the ragged, inadequate little heads have broadened their spread and taken on character, until now a really delightful avenue of twenty-four trees, somewhat humorously stately for its brevity, has come to justify the wisdom of the planters. I doubt if any other tree worthy of the place would have made a speedier growth, or produced a more satisfactory result; certainly the Ginkgos adorning a neighboring street, which were set out at the same time, have not yet attained anything like the finished, permanent appearance of the Pin Oaks.

With the passing of the years I have come to love this double row of trees. They are so perky and self-confident! They have endured so bravely a soil of mean shale on the driest slope in the county. They have so valiantly resisted the thoughtless whacks of passing schoolboys, and have repelled the bark-smashing lumberers of foolish motorists who try to turn in our narrow street.

All of the Oaks have the great merit of strength and longevity; some of them are notably pleasing in appearance, as well. Of these the Pin Oak is in a class by itself, a well formed, interesting tree with an air of alertness about it which makes it especially desirable for use in prominent positions.

By George A. Stevens

They have ranged themselves into a pleasing uniformity, without becoming alike. They have retained characteristic peculiarities of shape and color, and each individual has affected a special twirl to the little cocky feather that adorns its tip.

In the autumn the leaves turn different shades of bronzy red—only just a little different—enough to provide a whole gamut of reds from tints of soft gray-rose to patient violet and soft mahogany shades, all dusted over with misty silver on the gray days, and gleaming with the fiery brilliance of bright copper and burnished bronze in the slanting autumn sunlight. To demonstrate this individual independence, one of them remained a cold, hard summer-green for many weeks one fall, after the others had flashed their red and sobered into brown; and then quite suddenly turned scarlet as a Gum Tree overnight. As I drove into the street evening after evening, there it stood defiant in green, then impudently red and rebellious. What idiosyncrasy induced the erratic performance is more than I can tell.

But what is a Pin Oak, anyway? In The Manual of the Trees of North America Dr. Sargent tells us that it is Quercus palustris Muench, that it belongs to the section of the Black Oaks, and that it is sometimes called the Swamp Spanish Oak. The most interesting bit of botanical information is that it takes two (Continued on page 72)
Spring comes to a New York City garden

Mrs. Eustace Seiden's garden, in cherry blossom time, is further brightened with the bloom of Tulips, Forsythia and Daffodils. There are really three gardens connected with each other by little wooden gates. Against the brick wall of the house is a stucco background for the small fountain. Wrought iron furniture, with oak topped table, is used for meals. William Lawrence Bottomley, architect; Margaret Bailie, landscape architect.
JANUARY GARDENING ACTIVITIES

The necessary feeding of house plants during the winter is most readily done with the various manufactured fertilizers or stimulants which are generally characterized as "chemicals." These preparations are quick-acting, simple to apply and with little or no unpleasant odor or messiness of any sort. There is just one way to determine the frequency of their use, and that is the plants' condition.

Plants which are being carried through the winter in shaded coldframes, especially those which retain some or all of their upper growth, are benefited by an occasional breath of fresh air on warmish days. Do not expose them to direct sunlight; merely raise the ends of the shades to change the air. If the inside soil is not frozen, water moderately a couple of times during the winter.

Potted house plants, and those in the regular greenhouse as well, are benefited by having the surface of the soil around them stirred occasionally with a cultivating "claw." Roots need air as well as food and moisture, and since frequent watering tends to pack down the soil and interfere with aeration, something must be done to counteract its ill effects. Do this cultivating about once a week.

Winter damage to plants by various rodents falls into three general classes: cutting of twigs and bark above the snow-line, for which the best preventive is wire or tarred paper guards; similar damage to parts covered by too-close mulching, under cover of which fieldmice can gnaw unmolested; and the devouring of bulbs by mice in underground burrows, from which there is no sure protection.

Outdoor plant work is pretty much at a standstill during January, except for tree pruning and spraying. Both of these are dormant season activities, because the sap is down and there is no tender young growth to be injured. All kinds of scale insects are controlled now by spraying with a strong lime-sulphur mixture. This is especially important on Apple and some other fruit trees.

This month sees the arrival of the new seed catalogues, and to judge by the advance information they will contain their full quota of novelties. It will be especially worthwhile to study them carefully, for horticulture is making steady progress these days and a good many leading varieties of a few years ago are being supplanted by definitely finer ones. Good gardeners keep posted on these.

Nine steps in correct seed sowing, as directed by Montague Free at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. 1: Loam, sand and leafmold, the chief soil constituents. 2: Mixing and sifting the ingredients through a wire sieve, to remove lumps, pebbles, etc. 3: Mixing the three piles thoroughly, an especially important step. 4: The seed pot, with bit of broken crock over the hole to prevent clogging. 5: Cinders, broken crocks or oyster shells in pot, assuring drainage. 6: Sphagnum over the drainage material. 7: After the pot has been loosely filled, the surplus soil is scraped off level with top. 8: A small tamp is used to firm down the soil and level it before sowing. 9: How an expert sows seed—direct from the envelope.
Which of the 21 soups is missing from this picture?

Confidential: It's missing because the family is enjoying it today!

*The missing soup is one of the 21 described above. It's so popular that it has a way of disappearing promptly from the home shelf. A tremendous favorite.*
I'm a plain boiler

(continued from page 33)

put the yolks of 2 raw eggs in a bowl with a pinch of salt, 3/4 teaspoon of dry mustard and a dash of pepper. Stir well and gradually add 1 teaspoon of cider vinegar. Stir this into the hot cream and continue to cook slowly until thick. Serve at once.

POF-AY-FET. Peel 6 carrots and 4 turnips. Peel 1 onion and stick 2 cloves in it. Cut the green part off of 4 leeks, split them down the middle and wash well. Make a bouquet garni of parsley, half a bay leaf and a tiny pinch of thyme. Put 3 pounds of brisket of beef in a big pot and cover with 3 pints of cold water. Heat to boiling point, skin carefully and add another cup of cold water. Heat again to boiling point and skin carefully, once more. Then add the vegetables, the bouquet, a large narrow bone and a little rock salt. Simmer gently, partially covered for six or seven hours. When cooked, pour through a sieve into a plate or a sieve made from French bread, cut thin, toasted on both sides and buttered lightly.

The meat is then served on a hot platter, carved and garnished with the vegetables and sprinkled with rock salt, accompanied by a pot of mustard and any other relish you happen to like. As usual, boiled potatoes may be served with this.

BOILED LEG OF LAMB WITH CAPEL SCAUCE. With a sharp knife trim a leg of lamb weighing six or seven pounds, carefully removing all the dry skin. Wrap it carefully and tightly in a piece of clean linen, and sew it securely. Then peel 12 little white onions, 12 medium sized carrots and 12 tender small white turnips. Leave them whole. Heat some water in a kettle. Place the leg of lamb, surrounded by the vegetables, in a flat white enamel oblong pan, if possible, which has a cover. Cook the meat in a very thin layer of water, a tablespoon of salt, a thimble of water, a little pepper and a cup of hot lamb broth, care­fully, cover and simmer for about two hours. Salt to taste an hour before serving it.

Another way of serving the same dish is to use the broth as a soup for the meal, serving the following caper sauce instead of the thick one. Clarify a cup of butter and add to it 2 tablespoons of capers and 2 teaspoons of vinegar. Stir over the fire for a minute or two—then serve.

NEW ENGLAND FISH CHOWDER (for eight). Cut 2 ounces of salt pork in little squares. Peel 8 onions and slice very fine. Put a little butter in a pan and try out the salt pork until tender but not very brown. Peel and parboil about 8 potatoes. Slice them and put in a layer in an enamelled pot which has had the bottom buttered. Then add a little of the salt pork, some of the onions and a layer of fresh white bread. Cut in 1/2-inch slices, the skin and bones removed. Sprinkle with salt and freshly ground black pepper, then repeat the process using in all about 4 pounds of fish and all the potatoes. Pour over this 2 1/2 cups of cold water. Cover closely, bring to a boil and then simmer gently three-quarters of an hour, or until the fish is quite opaque and tender. Now heat in a double boiler a pint of cream. Pour the fish, taste and add more salt if necessary. Tie a napkin around the pot. Serve the chowder in soup plates accompanied by toasted pilot waters.

Cold boiled bacon for breakfast.

COLD BOILED BACON FOR BREAKFAST. Please don't shudder. It's really quite good. Take a piece of Yorkshire bacon weighing about two pounds. It should be well streaked with lean. Put it into cold water and boil briskly for an hour and a half. Drain well and turn off the fire, which should come off easily. In the meantime, dry some bread in the oven until crisp and brown, and well toasted. Roll out to make fine crumbs and sift. Dust the entire piece of bacon with these crumbs. Serve cold, sliced very thin, with a pot of English Mustard—for breakfast.

HOT BOILED LOBSTER (for eight).

There is probably nothing much better in the world than hot boiled lobster with melted butter, waiting for the morning. It retains all its juice if opened and eaten immediately. Male lobsters are considered better for boiling than the heavy lobster for each person is fed. If larger ones split in two will do for two people. Be sure they are alive and kicking when you plunge them into the boiling hot court bouillon consisting of water, a tablespoon of salt, a tablespoon of vinegar, 3 sliced onions, 2 carrots, a bouquet garni and 12 pepp­ercorns. Cover the kettle and keep it boiling for twenty minutes. Remove lobsters from water and place on a chopping board. Chop off the claws and split the lobsters lengthwise with a sharp heavy knife. Remove the intestines and stomach. Place bodies on hot platter surrounded by the claws and send to table at once with a nut cracker for each person. Clarify 1/2 pound of butter, add a few drops of lemon juice to it and serve with the lobster. Also serve hot popovers with them if possible. The claws are cracked by each person individually and held to the side so that the juice may be drunk from them. Be sure to have a good supply of finger bowls ready with a bit of rose geranium and lemon in each one of them and a very messy dish—but it is so good.

(Continued on page 74)

Piano Styles are Changing thanks to the Smart New MUSETTE

Today, in the leading stores ... and in the smartest homes ... you will find a piano which is so distinctive, so thoughtful, so completely new in appearance and performance and so reasonable in price that it is the envy of all eyes.

Small, compact and finely proportioned, The MUSETTE embodies a new and improved method of sounding board construction and suspension (patents pend-ing) which gives this big little piano a tone of surprising purity, richness and power.

Available, as you will see by the illustrations, in charming modern adaptations of authentic Period styles...and different woods. Custom made Period Models to match any decorative style, are built to order.

THE MUSETTE

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ONE OF AMERICA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF STUDIO AND GRAND PIANOS

HOUSE & GARDEN

Throughout the MUSETTE is only 23 3/4" deep and 51 1/4" wide—taking up less floor space than a 2 1/2' x 2' house plant in your fireplace. Above you see the graceful SHERATON model in Walnut. Also available in Mahogany.

LOUIS XV MUSETTE, A charming Period design executed in Walnut.

COLONIAL MUSETTE, in Mahogany, only $295 F.O.B. New York. Also available in Walnut and Maple.

FEDERAL MUSETTE, shown in Ebony and Gold. Also made in Mahogany.
YOU will identify it instantly—and everywhere—as the new Style Leader for 1936. Its freshly streamlined beauty, its symmetrical grace of line and contour, proclaim that it couldn't be anything else than Oldsmobile. Its style is the style originated by Oldsmobile, and now developed to a new degree of smartness and distinction, with every modern fine-car feature, too. The extra safety of protective steel all around you, over head, and under foot in the solid-steel "Turret-Top" Body by Fisher... Safety Glass as standard equipment all around... Big, powerful Super-Hydraulic Brakes... Knee-Action Wheels... and to top it all, new low prices for "The Big New Car That Has Everything!"

1936 OLDSMOBILE
"The Big New Car that has Everything"... ALL AT A NEW LOW PRICE

Accent on Style!
Plan your silver wardrobe

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35

necessary service pieces in one's silver wardrobe, such as those listed under "incidental." Here, as with flatware, convenience and smooth serving depend upon the proper number of these items. In the maximum, one needs six sauce ladles of various sizes, four sauce boats, four vegetable dishes, and at least six serving spoons and forks of matching sizes, are a necessity if one is entertaining twelve people. The larger silver pieces, termed "hollow ware" by the jewelers, permit a little more individual choice and flexibility than the flatware, yet here again there is a minimum requirement for indispensable pieces. A silver after-dinner coffee service with the smaller sugar bowl and cream pitcher and a matching tray is indispensable. One may wait to get the tea service with its larger cream pitcher and sugar bowl, its waste bowl and its urn, but the silver water pitcher, several silver bowls and smaller trays, a silver vegetable dish with double section and four matching silver dishes for bonhoms must be obtained at the earliest possible moment. Equally desirable are the candlesticks as well as the important decorative pieces such as cergenes and covered urns, which should be purchased at any convenient time, although they may wait until the later years. One must always be on the alert for styles in smaller items such as cigarette ash trays, cigar ash or hors d'oeuvre dish, and cocktail shakers, which are constantly demanded by cocktail fashion in the whole service.

House & Garden wants its readers to realize that this chart is simply a suggestion to help them acquire the proper pieces of silverware over a period of years. If, however, by later years, one is alert for styles in smaller items such as cigarette ash trays, cigar ash or hors d'oeuvre dish, and cocktail shakers, which are constantly demanded by cocktail fashion in the whole service.

Concerning garden renovation

It has been said on a good many occasions that a garden is never finished; that there are always more plants to be used, changes of this or that sort to be made in the interest of greater charm.

At no time is the truth of this saying more evident than at the present time. This can certainly be said of the last half-dozen years. Most of us have felt that real renovation of our gardens must await the return of better times; some of us feel that we have been lucky to be able to keep any garden at all, even a sadly obsolete one. But now that the tide has turned it is well to take stock and see what can be done about bringing our plantings up to date.

Once we get at it, we may be surprised to find how little it costs to do a really worthwhile job of renovation. Labor costs are still low, the prices of new and improved plants are moderate, materials for soil improvement and enrichment will make but reasonable demands on the bank account. A whole fresh effort awaits the application of a little planning and action. Especially when you realize that its satisfactions will last for years, the garden renovated in 1986 will be a very good investment indeed.

January is none too early in the year to be thinking definitely along these lines. Whatever you do, let it be well considered; change just for the sake of change is likely to prove a somewhat disappointing venture. Figure things out on paper, and if they involve changes in the actual plan or location of the garden, check the whole project through. If you are in doubt about certain things, book them up in the standard gardening books of which we in this country have an excellent list.

Should you decide upon really extensive changes, you will probably be wise in calling in a competent landscape architect who is equipped by training and practical experience to achieve maximum garden charm.
January White Sales bring a happy discovery this year.

You see the luxurious quality of Mohawk Percale sheets and pillow cases in their sparkling white sheen. You feel it in their lovely, soft-as-silk texture.

Mohawk Percale sheets pay for themselves in a few months.

The guarantee of this famous testing authority, combined with our own guarantee, is assurance of long wearing qualities. Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., Utica, N. Y.
LEARN TO BE Charming

Charm is the birthright, the natural heritage of every living soul. The expression of it is the only known insurance for happiness. When a woman reflects her innate Charm all else of value follows as naturally as flowers turn to the sun.

A BOOKET
"THE SMART POINT OF VIEW"
WITHOUT COST

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

A FINISHING SCHOOL AT HOME PERSONALIZED TRAINING

In your own home, under the sympathetic guidance of this distinguished teacher, you learn the art of exquisite self-expression—how to walk, how to talk, how to acquire poise and presence, how to project your personality effectively—your appeal, your social ease, charming manners, finish, grace—the smart point of view.

To receive the Booklet and the "Char-m-Test" write to:
Margery Wilson
1145 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Keep young and beautiful—
WITH DOLE HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE JUICE

Plant facts for gardeners in the Mid-South

(fully refreshing on hot summer nights.

8. Roses should be pruned and given a dormant spray when the buds begin to develop. In the North this happens in March; in the South in February. They should be sprayed with a fungicide when the flower buds appear, and again when the buds show color. I don't know why the Radiance Roses are so looked down upon by connoisseurs. They are certainly the best group for the South. In addition to the Pink Radiance and the Red Radiance there is the exquisite Mrs. Charles Bell, and the brilliant American Flower Guild. The list has a slenderer than most of its group, and the shade of the American Beauty, with the same unfortunate habit of fadding to a washed-out magenta. Those Southerners who are above growing these easy and satisfactory varieties will find that the Duchesse de Brabant, Killarney Queen, the Duchess of Wellington, Cardinal Piff and Antoine Rivalle will do well for them.

9. Although the Winter Jasmine (Jasminum nudiflorum) is the only one commonly planted, there are several other species available. The Winter Jasmine is hardy to New York. It blooms off and on all winter, and profusely in the Spring. The drooping green branches give it the effect of evergreen during the Winter. It will grow anywhere, in sun or shade, and in any soil. It is especially good to plant where the soil washes, because the tips of the branches take root whenever they touch the ground. Jasminum stolonifera, blooming in May, is evergreen in the far South. Jasminum floribundum, hardy to Maryland, blooms in the Summer.

10. German Iris are particularly adapted to planting in the South because the hot dry Summers are needed to ripen the rhizomes. Some of the tenderer varieties, such as Portulaca, cannot be grown in the North. Since German Iris should not be watered during the Summer, and since they like lime, it is best to keep them out of the perennial border, and give them a place to themselves. Drought-resistant annuals that are not tall enough to shade the rhizomes may be planted between them for Summer bloom, Portulaca, California Poppy or Nemophila will do very well. Immediately after the blooming period is considered the time to divide Iris. However, in this climate, where it is apt to be dry at that time, the months of July, August or September are safer. The set out in July and August will make the best bloom the following year.

11. Northern gardeners will tell you that Peonies should be set out on September the fifteenth: not the fourteenth, not the sixteenth—the fifteenth. One even goes so far as to say that Peonies should be set out at nine o'clock on September the fifteenth. Since Peonies must be taken up only when they are dormant, the best time for the South is the middle of October. They should not be allowed to bloom the first year after they have been divided. Late varieties will not thrive in the South. One of the best for this climate is Editha Superba. Others that will do well are: Fisitiva Maximus, Felix Crouse, Rami­ cress Shredder, M. Jules Elle, Mikado. Peonies can be protected from the hot afternoon sun.

12. The most important factor in gardening in the South is the length of the blooming season. We cannot have the burst of bloom that is possible in cold climates where everything comes out all at once. But Fall bloomers nearly every month in the year. Usually there is one month when the gardens are bare. Some years it is November, and some years it is February. We should make the most of this long season by using late-blooming varieties of Fall flowers, and early-blooming varieties of Spring flowers. If the seeds of Crotonia spectabilis are sown in June the magnificent yellow spikes will begin to bloom the first of October, and will bloom all winter until there is an early frost. The little unidentified early trumpet Narcissus that we bought so cheaply by the bushel will bloom long before the later varieties.

13. The Ginger Lily (Hedychium coronarium), an herbaceous perennial from tropical Asia, is hardy in Virginia. It is a valuable plant for the borders in late Summer and Fall, blooming from the middle of August until frost. The delicate, very fragrant white flowers are born terminal spikes. The plant is rather like a cornstalk in appearance, and the heavy tropical foliage makes a strong accent. The roots are fleshy. The Ginger Lily, or Butterfly Lily as it is sometimes called, requires a rich soil and plenty of water before blooming.

14. Cassias are invaluable for the Mid-South because they withstand the Summer drought, and bloom gaily in September and October. The yellow pea-shaped flowers and pale green leaves are as fresh and healthy looking from December on, as if they had not been watered. In the South we cannot have the blooming season. We cannot have the burst of bloom that is possible in cold climates where everything comes out all at once. But Fall bloomers nearly every month in the year. Usually there is one month when the gardens are bare. Some years it is November, and some years it is February. We should make the most of this long season by using late-blooming varieties of Fall flowers, and early-blooming varieties of Spring flowers. If the seeds of Crotonia spectabilis are sown in June the magnificent yellow spikes will begin to bloom the first of October, and will bloom all winter until frost. The delicate, very fragrant white flowers are born terminal spikes. The plant is rather like a cornstalk in appearance, and the heavy tropical foliage makes a strong accent. The roots are fleshy. The Ginger Lily, or Butterfly Lily as it is sometimes called, requires a rich soil and plenty of water before blooming.

15. I have heard various and conflicting reports as to the success of the Chinese Elm in the South; that it is a very desirable tree and has all of the virtues claimed for it as to rapid growth and resistance to disease; that it is not at all attractive, and is so riddled by beetles and infested with disease that it has to be cut down. Of the specimens I have seen, some are fairly healthy looking, but the foliage is rather thin; others are actually diseased. With so many disease-proof trees available, such as the Daydream, Dorothea or the native Elm, all quick-growing and very attractive, I can see no need to experiment with the Chinese Elm. On the contrary, it proves to be of exceptional value.

16. In the Mid-South, where one may (Continued on page 79)
The first thing that strikes you is their natural comradeship, their family unity. Difference in age isn't a factor. Their fishing trips... their sailing expeditions... their "hot foursomes" on the golf links... all their activities are whole-souled family affairs.

Really, someone should keep a movie record. No other record can be as true, as secure. How fascinating it would be to look over their doings of last year—or five years ago—right now. Lost pages of family history.

Making movies is as natural a part of life today as motorizing. Ciné-Kodak "K" makes it as simple, as sure in results.

With the "K," you press a button—you're making a movie... a good movie. Then, as your skill and ambitions grow, the versatile "K" meets every demand... You can also have movies in full natural color, as easily as in black-and-white. The amazing new Kodachrome Film makes it possible. No gadgets—the film alone gives you color.

The "K" loads with full 100 feet of 16 mm. film. Fine f1.9 lens is standard equipment. Price, including case, $125; without case, $112.50. Your dealer will show you the "K," and movies made with it, both in black-and-white and Kodachrome... Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

EXTRA EQUIPMENT for the "K" includes four telephoto lenses, for close-ups of distant action; the wide-angle lens, giving breadth of view in close quarters; and filters for cloud effects and scenics.

CINÉ-KODAK "K"
EASTMAN'S FINEST
HOME MOVIE CAMERA
Plant facts for gardeners in the mid-South (continued from page 68)

sit out of doors on mild days in Winter, more use should be made of crape myrtles. There are interesting contrasts in the fine texture of the cuticles, the shining leaves of the broad-leaved evergreens, and the gray and gray-green of Lavender, Santolina and Rosemary. Beds edged with perennial Candelilla: have neat borders that are green all winter, and burst into bloom on the first Spring day. Ivy is especially attractive in Winter. It is interesting to plant several kinds for the variety in their leaf patterns.

17. It is unfortunate that the most commonly planted Summer-blooming shrub in the South should be seen most frequently in the hottest shades of magenta. Sometimes very old Crape-myrtles are found in a soft shade of mauve that is lovely with the gray branches. Very old ones have thin foliage and beautiful bark. The salmon shades of Crape-myrtles are endurable if too many are not seen at once, but the white is safest. They must be planted in full sun if they are to bloom, and they need plenty of room to develop to their natural size and form.

18. The Bishops Rose, an evergreen crape myrtle used a great deal in the far South, and harder than is usually supposed, will grow luxuriantly in North Carolina. It drops its leaves there, and is sometimes killed back in severe weather, but it will come out again. The flowers are small yellow rose-like blooms in clusters in April. Coming at the same time as most of the Azaleas, their pale yellow is very desirable.

19. Languid southerners should fill their gardens with bulbs. All Daffodils do well here, and there is an endless variety of tender bulbs that will thrive where the Wintons are not too severe.

Editor's Note: This is the first of several articles prepared especially for gardeners in different sections of the South, and planned to present a wide variety of practical information. It is our intention to cover not only the plant material actually belonging in gardens proper, but also to touch upon trees and shrubs which are considered more from the landscape standpoint. These articles will appear during the coming year.

FOR INVALIDS AND OLDER FOLKS—The Open Door to a New Life!

The automatic electric home elevator—a practical boon to all who have a real strength to climb stairs. Touch a button—and you are upstairs or down as easily as asking you have done before. A product of the makers of the finest office and hotel elevators. Operates from lighting circuit. Modest in price; absolutely foolproof. Easily installed in old or new homes. Beautifully finished. Write today for booklet and full details.

THE SHEPARD ELEVATOR CO.
2129 Colerain Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio
THE CAR THAT SKIPPED THE AWKWARD AGE!

The ROADMASTER, series 80 six-passenger sedan pictured above has 120 horsepower, carries a list price of $1255 at Flint, Mich. Fender-wells extra. All Buick prices include safety glass throughout as standard equipment.

They're a critical lot, those old-time Buick owners, and it means a very great deal that you see them going around now with their faces wreathed in smiles.

They have watched and wondered while car styles evolved through what seemed to be abrupt and painful stages—hoping for a streamlined car they could call beautiful, and mean it!

Then came the 1936 Buick—and streamlining blossomed forth full mature, satisfying, all trace of awkwardness gone, all ungracefulness artfully avoided!

Nowhere in the long sleek winning loveliness of this great car is there a single instance of straining for effect.

Nowhere, from tapered fender to tasteful interior, is there a suggestion of the inept hand, the groping taste.

Buick style is the welcome style of experienced artists, demonstrated again and again in that deep repetition of the fundamental motif which is the foundation of all true beauty.

Buick style is streamline style and gives full benefit of air-slipping efficiency; yet no hard angularities spoil this flowing grace, no harsh demands of function make this form unbeautiful!

But why should we tell you that Buick is beautiful as well as big—lovely to look upon as well as luxurious to ride in? Your own eyes bear grateful witness.

And for once the size of your purse puts no limit on the style you may enjoy. Buy any Buick—and you buy a car that has skipped the awkward age.

GENERAL MOTORS CONCERTS, Sunday 10 to 11 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, NBC Red Network—Coast to Coast—Symphony Orchestra with Famous Guest Artists
There seems to be a general belief that all Oaks are so slow growing that it does not pay the current generation to plant them. Oaks do live long, and it takes them the better part of a century to achieve their full stature, but for many years before that they are big enough to be enjoyed, and that stage is reached by Pin Oaks as early as any tree well worth growing.

There is no longer need be a mystery to the amateur gardener the origin of Pin Oak, as early as any tree well worth growing. To my eye the Pin Oak seems to be a feminine tree: perhaps I should say youthful, instead. By that I mean that it is distinguished by gracious charm and a feminine presence, always the presence of a tree family whose name has been the synonym of strength and ruggedness practically since the beginning of language.
sloping hillside. In the rock garden. for the bright flowers of the
smaller Scillas and Snowdrops may—may swirl about them, and little
briolias. Thymes, Vandrosaccus, Veninaceae—may be used in the
setting of smaller ones.

Very delightful are the various forms of the dwarf Chamaecyparis, sometimes
found in catalogs under Retiniapora. There is obtusa pygmaea, that makes a
delightful flat-topped, irregular mass of fan-shaped branchlets. If you get the
true form it is very slow growing. There is a "golden" form of this that is a
quaint little conical and carefully placed does not look too incongruous in
the rock garden, though weeping and colored forms are not generally to be
recommended. I have a Chamaecyparis that came to me as obtusa graciulata but
I can find no authority for this name. Gracilis means graceful, and graceful
my little tree is and very dwarf, with the same fan-shaped branchlets as the
others and a most beautiful tone of green, winter and summer.

THE JUNIPERS

All the Junipers, it seems to me, are.
lovely, and there is much variation among them as to form and color, and
what is important, they are easy to grace and usually like the rock

garden. J. communis is the beautiful low shrub we find so often in New
England pastures. It has many forms and while the large sizes are too
expensive for any save spacious rock gardens there are lower and denser forms
that are very easily placed. J. communis nova is almost prostrate, seldom
more than a foot high, with the top somewhat conical in the characteristic
communis habit. The tips of the branchlets appear to be tipped with silver. J. communis compresa never grows more than an inch a year and
seldom that. This is sometimes known as hibernica and again as svecia. It
is valuable for its narrow, close or fastigiate habit. The generally
forms or varieties are J. sabina and J. s. tamariscifolia. J. horizontalis
Douglasii (the Waukasset Juniper) is an especially beautiful variety whose
foliage turns a charming plum color in the winter. J. sabina tamariscifolia

Rock garden evergreens

The first is a dwarf, broadly con-
ifirm form with a close, dense habit. It
rarely reaches a greater height than
feet. Maximili is no taller and just
as dense and its habit of growth is
curiously humped and contorted, so
that it is invaluable for forest or hedges
and flower effects where such are wanted. P. c. pygmaea is also
very engaging and spreads broadly and densely. P. erebii Rehmsii is of more open growth, broad
at the base but pointed at the apex. This has grown in my garden for twelve
years and has only accomplished a few inches in all that time, though it has
grown more reticent. Of course the growth of the little trees is more or less
retarded by the hungry soil conditions in the rock garden.

Of the Pines, that known as Pinus Mugo is the most useful and must be
used with care as it broadens in time, though it starts life as most a
mollis and squat little individual. There are not many Yeats that are suitable for
use in the main rock garden, for the broad types spread out too perversely and
the tall ones grow too tall. But either the English or the Japanese Yew (Taxus) is suitable in large rock gar-
dens or used in the setting of smaller ones.

Before buying Dwarfs

Before purchasing dwarf conifers it is a good plan to see a collection in a
nursery or botanic garden. In the hope of years since their vague as specimens
many types have disappeared, but their names are still and often in catalogs for quite other and often in-
ferior kinds. Also botanists have made changes and what we once could buy
as Retiniapora we must now seek as Chamaecyparis or sometimes Cupressus,
and so on. If we can see and study the merits of the various kinds it is a
great help. In the Arnold Arboretum there is an especially comprehensive
collection, and there they may be seen grown together on a sloping hillside but
not in competition with arborious types.

In any case, to find what you want will take some hunting—one nursery
will give us this kind and another that kind and another.

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In any case, to find what you want will take some hunting—one nursery
will give us this kind and another that kind and another.
This Glass Garden Will Give You  
A Head Start on Spring

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W Y H not be ready for Spring when it comes? Readily, by having your plants started so that they can be set out in the ground just as soon as the weather permits. Then you will have your garden blooming and flowers to cut weeks before your neighbors.

You can build this attractive Glass Garden now and have a head start on Spring. You can have the tons of growing your own flower seedlings and save money besides. Vegetable plants too can give you a Head Start on Spring.

For $1,985 we will build this Glass Garden for you complete, under normal conditions. A 10 by 10 feet one, with masonry walls, potting and plant benches, plumbing, heating system and a boiler and potting room all in one glass structure. Size 14 ft. 6 ins. by 33 ft. 5 ins. Delivery included within 60 miles of New York City or Chicago. Slight transportation charge to more distant points.

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Three Rivers, Mich.
A greenhouse?

It is not necessary, however, to keep a greenhouse heated to the temperature usually required in the home. As a matter of fact, 70° through fire heat is far too high for the well-being of all but truly tropical plants, and it is for this reason that plants in ordinary living rooms quickly go to pieces. This in itself is one definite argument for a greenhouse of your own. A wide variety of plants can be grown under glass with a night temperature not above 55°; indeed, it is easily possible to have flowers all through the Winter if the night temperature ranges between 45° and 50° F. With the right sort of heating outfit it is not at all difficult to maintain this temperature without attention for 12 hours or more; my own little greenhouse boiler is fired without attention for 12 hours or more; it is bad policy to let it run up to 75°, indeed, it is easily possible to have flowers all through the Winter if the night temperature ranges above 75°, as it will do quickly, and then open the ventilators wide. The automatic ventilator is an ideal if it works, but as it will do quickly, and then open the ventilators wide. It is bad policy to let it run up to even in midsummer. The insect problem is one that is not difficult to control, however, if fumigating and spraying are regularly done. Don't wait for aphids, mealybug and the rest of the wretched pests to get strongly entrenched, as then it's too late. Act early and save yourself trouble and possible loss of treasured plants.

CONCERNING WATERING

Watering is the only other problem, but if you are home daily you can deal with all unexpected needs and even avoid relying upon any one else. Theoretically it is wrong to water plants in the evening, but it can be done even in Winter without stopping water around unnecessarily. The secret of watering cannot be told; one has to learn by experience. There is no judging whether a pot plant needs water by looking at the soil surface, or even feeling it. One gets to know by lifting or tapping the pots, and if still doubtful, by knocking 50% ball out of the pot and examining it. In the neighborhood of New York, at least, soil and pots have a way of looking moist because of the green algae that persistently form on them at all times of the year. If the greenhouse has a natural earth floor, damping down is practically unnecessary at any time, even in midsummer. The insect problem is one that is not difficult to control, however, if fumigating and spraying are regularly done. Don't wait for aphids, mealybug and the rest of the wretched pests to get strongly entrenched, as then it's too late. Act early and save yourself trouble and possible loss of treasured plants.

As to what can be grown in one house, the selection is almost endless. You may perhaps wish to emulate the common greenhouse ideas, and grow cut flowers in benches, which means simplified watering but a limited variety of subjects that can be successfully grown with a daily struggle, by knocking 50% ball out of the pot and examining it. In the neighborhood of New York, at least, soil and pots have a way of looking moist because of the green algae that persistently form on them at all times of the year. If the greenhouse has a natural earth floor, damping down is practically unnecessary at any time, even in midsummer. The insect problem is one that is not difficult to control, however, if fumigating and spraying are regularly done. Don't wait for aphids, mealybug and the rest of the wretched pests to get strongly entrenched, as then it's too late. Act early and save yourself trouble and possible loss of treasured plants.

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A greenhouse?

(continued from page 73)

frame as a supplementary feeder. Starting in November, my own perpetual show begins with Narcissus, and Roman Hyacinths, followed by Lachenalias, which in variety carry on for several months. Freecias in variety, various so-called Dutch bulbs, Triteleia, Iris, yellow Callas, Watsonia, Baby Gladiolas, Veltheimia, Ornithogalum in variety, Ixia, Leucojum and Amaryllis, all bulbous, some of them rarely if ever to be found in florists' establishments, ensure an endless variety of blooms until the Spring. In addition, and raised mostly from seed annually, are Cyclamens, Primulas in three types, Cinerarias, Streptocarpus, Calceolarias, and dwarf Sweet Peas, which run into June. Then tuberous Begonias take the runnings, and they persist along with Gloxiniias and Caladiums in providing color up to November. A few pot-grown Chrysanthemums could be managed at a pinch, although I have not felt the need of them with so many growing outdoors; but I do find room for one or two Anemones, Poinsettias, and a Gardenia.

But the usefulness of the greenhouse does not end with the production of flowering plants. Of equal importance is its value for seed raising. With a house run at this temperature I find it possible to raise and keep growing all Winter the rarer Asiatic Primroses and many alpine plants and get them to flowering size in half the time possible with cold-frames alone. Delphiniums sown in January can be flowered from July on, and sandry other perennials also gain a season by early sowing.

Have I said enough to convince you that you are missing the greatest of plant experiences if you do not own a greenhouse? You can, because the pots are close under your eye and less liable to be ravaged by bugs, raise all kinds of seeds that are hopeless in a frame; you can root cuttings of many plants with greater ease at all times of the year; you can force bulbs, graft little evergreens, and generally try a whole lot of things you've dreamed of. For example, in the past twelve years I had striven to raise a good stock of Primula rosea and the Bartley pink pulvverulenta from seed, but only once did I succeed in germinating the former to the extent of one or two plants, and scarcely any better with the Bartley. In the greenhouse, though, from one pot of each sown in the Fall of 1934, I pricked off nearly 1,000 tiny seedlings into two flats. They were put in a cold-frame in March and planted out in May, a number of them actually flowering.

The operating expenses of a small or moderate size greenhouse, aside from fuel, are not great. The cost of light- ing for night work is a mere detail; insecticide and fumigating costs are light. The expense of stock ing the house depends entirely upon what you choose to grow. Necessary, and essential, expenditures include those for flower pots and pans from 1/2 inches to 10 inches diameter, flats, leaf-mold, sand, decomposed fertilizer. Beyond these, no more is required than your own enthusiasm—and as for that, whoever heard of putting a money charge against it?

- T. A. Westen.
WHAT ARE YOU INTERESTED IN?

Building?

476. 101 PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENTS. It starts with the basement—with some room designs and the wall and floor boards that make them possible. It redesigns a living room—does charming things with arts and crafts—remakes ugly ceilings, modernizes kitchen and baths, all with new types of wall boards. Then it goes on to new outside, insulation and re-cladding. JOHN MANSVILLE.

477. OLD COLONY shows many charming homes that have achieved individuality along with substantial lasting qualities, with Weatherbest hardwood red cedar shingles. These are shingles very like the old-time hand split shingles for walls and roofs, made to meet the requirements of modern architecture. Weatherbest National Shingles Co.

478. DISTINCTIVE HARDWOOD FLOORINGS. This little group of booklets includes one on historic plank floors for the home of today, one on oak flooring, and another on patterned floors of wood that come in Xail Blocks—all finished and waxed—ready to lay. E. L. BACE Co.

479. HODGSON HOUSES is a sixty-page book of actual photographs of ready-built-up houses, with their floor plans, dimensions, prices—all information complete, even to a letter telling how many years it has been lived in. It answers all questions about every type of ready-made house, from small huts to an ample home. E. F. Hodgson Co.

480. THE KEY TO FIRESAFES HOUSE is the story of concrete floors—the rigid, modern floors that won't burn. Topped with tiles, linoleum or hardwood, they fit in—not only with cast stone fireplaces and cement stairs walls—but with every type of interior. Portland Cement Assn.

Heat?

481. INVISIBLE WARMTH describes the new concealed heating unit, sometimes erroneously called a concealed radiator, but rightly known as the Alto Convector. You can see just what it does to the decorative scheme of the room, and discover how it improves the heating efficiency of warm air, hot water or steam systems. National Radiator Corporation.

482. LUNG POWER presents an interesting explanation of the economic operation of an automatic coal boiler called the Combination Furnace-tacker, which can be used to modernize any heating plant, to do away with hand stoking. Combustion, Inc.

483. BURNHAM HOME HEATING HINTS is a friendly booklet of help in your heating problems—including keeping down costs, in understanding your heating system, in deciding what fuel to use, and what type burners, radiators, valves, and automatic control. Burnham Boiler Corporation.

484. HOME HEATING is a pocket volume of simple rules for saving fuel, with practical suggestions for better operation of every type of heating plant. It explains how automatic heat control keeps your house just right—never too warm or too cold—without "furnace watching". Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

485. HEATLATOR tells of a new type of furnace on the principle of the warm air furnace—to circulate heat throughout the room, instead of toasting your face while your back freezes. It is truly a form around which any sort of fireplace can be built! Heatlator Co.

486. NEW CONFORM is a most informative book for home owners. With "sketches" pictures of houses, it shows how to plan a complete heating system of any type—from the boiler (oil or coal burning) to the radiators or convectors, the pipes, and even the valves, for controlled heat distribution throughout the house. American Radiator Corp.

487. 20TH CENTURY MODERN is a fascinating study for anyone really interested in the better sort of modern furniture. Illustrated with a profusion of photographs of new modern furniture for every room in the house, it discusses the woods and materials used, and the new tradition on which their design is based. The Herman Miller Furniture Co.

488. THE SAGA OF FURNACE is a revealing short story of what goes into the making of fine furniture that gives it its quality and distinction. It adds interesting tidbits of information, and helpful advice on the care of furniture. Crane Furniture Co.

489. GARDENS ARE FURNACE tells you how to heat your garden in much the same way you heat your house. It's for every gardener, and a book to be cherished. FRIESE HOME & GARDEN.

490. CARNATION GREENERY makes itself at home in your garden. It is the story of what twelve leading gardeners have done with the new Pyrofax Carnation Greeneries that can give you garden thrills all winter long. Carnation Greeneries Corporation.

491. FLYING HUBS. This is a friendly little booklet that you'll enjoy if you'd like to know how to test for the wooden tone that gives individual voices their identity—how to judge percussion sounds and correct tonal balance between bass and treble—what wave bands a radio should have—what points of cabinet construction affect the sound. Sennheiser Carlsson.

492. STYLIZED LIGHTING tells you how to prescribe a "proper diet" of light for your eyes—to judge the proper quantity of light, the proper quality, and to provide convenient control. With the new J. E. B. Better Sight Lamps, that are shown, this matter of beautiful lighting looks like a practical accomplishment. General Electric Co.

493. PRESENTING THE FRIGIDAIRE is a forty-page booklet of facts and pictures that answer every question you might ask about the latest Frigidaire refrigerators. They actually provide, among other things, fast freezing, frozen storage, extra-cool, storage, moist storage and normal storage all in one refrigerator. Frigidaire Corp.

494. SHE SENT SLAVES TO GATHER THE DW! is an amusing and highly enlightening new booklet that should be read by every family owner of a red water. It shows how hard water deposits scale in the pipes, clogs sink pores, and causes laundry troubles; and how a fully automatic Permanent Installation controls this problem electrically. The Percussion Co.

Gardens?

495. SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEED NOVELTIES FOR 1936 is the hefty title of a listing of new flowers from England which will give introduction to you if you are one of the thousands of garden lovers who spend long winter hours poring over seed catalogs. SUTTON & Sons, Ltd.

496. GRAINE.S SAMEN (SEEDS) FOR 1936 actually lists about 4500 varieties of garden flowers. It's selected from the Jura mountains and is climated for your garden, in the Floraire Seeds Catalogue. U. S. A. (U.S.A.)

497. SOME GLASS GARDENS gives you more than thirty pages of gardens under glass—from a mere coldframe to sun-room and greenhouses of moderate size that can give you garden thrills all winter long. Good garden-planning for a January day! Long & Berman Co.

498. HITCHINGS GREENHOUSES. In a clever trick of the pages, this well illustrated book shows you how your house may appear "before and after" you add a greenhouse. It considers the problem architecturally, and illustrates greenhouses not too big nor too small, but complete to the last detail. Hitchings & Co.

Music?

499. HOW TO CHOOSE A RADIO is a book for anyone who will enjoy if you'd like to know how to test for the wooden tone that gives individual voices their identity—how to judge percussion sounds and correct tonal balance between bass and treble—what wave bands a radio should have—what points of cabinet construction affect the sound. Sennheiser Carlsson.

500. THE SPINET GRAND. A reclassification of the old-time spinet in a modern version (musically speaking) is illustrated and fully described. It shows at least six different models of spinets—some with a soft tone, some with a hard tone, some with a more sensitive and responsive piano keyboard. This is the story of the foremost pianists of the world today think about the new Steinway accelerated action—and what a scientific test actually recorded. Steinway & Sons.

501. SENSITIVITY IN THE NEW STEINWAY is the remarkable answer to the Steinway demand that makes the modern pianist's life easier. It shows how Steinways are designed, built, and finished. And it shows the Steinway rosewood and other woods and treatments, and Steinway's own Steinway Grand Piano. Steinway & Sons.
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"After a strenuous morning, a Camel certainly tastes good," says Miss Dixon. "I don’t like strong cigarettes; that’s one of the reasons I always smoke Camels—they are much milder." Milder—finer flavor! Costlier tobaccos do make a difference.

Miss Vivian Dixon is the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dixon of New York and Long Island. "One’s first season is exciting," she says. "There are so many parties...so many things to do. But all the rushing about does tire you sometimes, and that’s when smoking a Camel makes such a difference. It gives you a splendid 'lift' in energy, and makes it so much easier to go on enjoying things." You’ll agree with Miss Dixon, because Camel spends millions more every year for finer, more expensive tobaccos.

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MISS BYRD-WAUDEN DAVENPORT, Richmond
MRS. ERNEST DU PONT, Jr., Washington
MRS. HENRY FIELD, Chicago
MRS. CHISWELL DABNEY LANGHORN, Virginia
MRS. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, New York
MRS. JASPER MORGAN, New York
MRS. POTTER D’ORSAY PALMER, Chicago
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