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The German Shepherd revival

The German Shepherd dog, one of the most widely distributed and broadly popular breeds of pure bred dogs, finds itself in the United States upon, perhaps, the most solid footing it has ever enjoyed. The breed has passed through a remarkable cycle. In fifteen years, it has swung through an orbit which began with an almost frenzied demand, reached a low point which was caused by unwise and importunate breeding and importation, coupled with ignorant or malicious criticism, and now attained a point of more constructive understanding and regard.

Few breeds have been subjected to such unwise partiality or such venomous attacks. No dog lacking great and unquenchable virtues could have survived the storm.

Following some early importations by fanciers such as the late Thomas Fortune Ryan, Benjamin H. Throop, and Vernon Castle, whose first "German Shepherd-Dogs" were shown in miscellaneous classes, the breed got its first impetus in America from returning doughboys who brought with them "war" dogs, or alleged war dogs, from the Western front and from the occupation of the Rhineland. In 1920 the first considerable number of dogs approximating the modern type of real show quality came in a single importation. Fifteen were divided among three ardent fanciers at the neat price, f.o.b., the Government quarantine station at Amenia, New Jersey, of $8,000. The rush had begun.

From then on for several years the Shepherd fancy bore all the earmarks of the gold strike, the new oil town, or a real estate boom like that of Southern Florida. German fanciers who had patiently developed the breed since the foundation of the Verein fur Deutsche Schaeferhunde in 1899 to a point of remarkable physical and mental excellence, found themselves besieged by traders who wished to sell them the gold rush for a few dollars.

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MART

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ship to the United States almost any registered animal on which they could lay their hands. Puppies which before the boom might have brought in Germany $25 in pre-war marks were eagerly grabbed up at $100 or more, and resold in the United States for several hundred. Animals of breeding age brought figures which seemed entirely fantastic to their German producers.

Once the imported creatures reached their new owners, they were promptly put to work on a mass production basis. With weanling puppies worth at least $100 apiece and stud fees running up to $200, many enthusiasts believed that there was a bonanza in Shepherd dogs. For a few, there was. One notorious commercial kennel of the period kept two electric typewriters busy sending out sales letters, and had, at one time, more than seventy-five brood bitches farmed out.

Shepherd entries at dog shows mounted by leaps and bounds. At one Westminster Show there were more than 240 dogs bunched and I very well remember winning a limit class in which there were fifty-eight animals.

To give further impetus to the movement, the native intelligence of the Shepherd was widely exploited both by native and foreign writers busy sending out sales letters, and had, at one time, more than seventy-five brood bitches farmed out. At one Westminster Show there were more than 240 dogs bunched and I very well remember winning a limit class in which there were fifty-eight animals.

To give further impetus to the movement, the native intelligence of the Shepherd was widely exploited both by giving him the title "Police Dog," which of course he had never earned except when specifically trained for this one out of his manifold duties and services—and by making him the hero of screen dramas.

It is true that the nation-wide publicity brought to the breed by such movie heroes as Strongheart, Rin Tin Tin, Peter the Great, and their successors, did much to popularize the breed. It was a left-handed compliment, however, since the scenarios upon which most of the then silent dramas were based made of the Shepherd dog either a "half wolf," or a dog descended from, and at some point in the play, reverting to, the wild. Of course the fact is that the German Shepherd, whose ancestry is recorded in perhaps the most

(Continued on page 10)
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GREAT DANES

GREAT DANE MART

(Continued from page 9)

complete and accurate stud book ever devoted to a race of—dogs—that of the German Verein, which now contains more than half a million registrations—has no more wolf blood than the Boston Terrier. Nor was it any more probable that a dog which has been domesticated and in the service of man for centuries should "revert to the wild" than in the case of, let us say, the Pug.

Both ideas may have made appealing movies. But both did the breed incalculable harm. Unfortunately, the wolf blood legend was widely taken up by uninformed writers and, indeed, persists to this day. Unbelievable as it may seem, there stands upon the records of the Appellate Court of the State of New York the grave statement of sober jurists to the effect that the German Shepherd dog is descended from the Collie and the Wolf.

The "Police Dog" misnomer also did the breed grave injury. While the field trial work conducted by local clubs and, on a national scale, by the German Shepherd Dog Club of America, was of value and interest in demonstrating one of the many facets of the versatile character which distinguishes the German Shepherd, the abuse of the term was far more deleterious than its occasional true exemplification was helpful.

The Shepherd is primarily a dog of high intelligence, great adaptability to training and, properly trained, unswerving obedience. Abroad he has been rendered highly useful as a working police dog on the basis of thoroughgoing training at properly constituted schools—often under state or municipal ownership—to work with the individual patrolman or police officer with whom he was afterwards to live and make his daily or nightly rounds. In this country, where any serious attempt was made to use him for police work, it was usually botched by the ridiculous plan of keep-

(Continued on page 10)

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WHY NOT TO ITALY and enjoy enchanting sun-travel among traditionally pleasant and hospitable people all the way from the Alps to Sicily? Living accommodation varies from a cozy cottage to a luxurious metropolitan hotel. It will cost you just as little and just as much as you want to spend. The food is exquisite and plentiful, the wines are proverbially famous. Italy is the most attractive and up-to-date country in Europe, while its interest is nowadays not only limited to art and folklore, but to sports and to all aspects of modern life.

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12 MARCH, 1936

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Illustrative half page.

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SHOPPING

Right is a coffee table that doesn't need any legs to stand on. The base is Mexican hand-woven bamboo basket work which is strong enough to take adequate care of the wooden top. The surface of this particular table is finished in a lovely jade green, and the wood itself is five ply plywood. But you can get it in equally attractive shades of marigold, teal blue, etc. Or, if you will wait five days, it will be finished in any desired color, costing but $7.50 plus express charges. For this table send to The Mexican Mant, 1687 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Florida.

Ice-knives like those could not possibly cause a blot on any desk. The bulbs looking cut crystal one at the right has a round malacca top, and being both smart and un-dated fills the bill anywhere. Its companion is called the bamboo inkwell, because the small glass stripings simulate the Chinese motif so popular at the moment. They are heavy enough to remove any possible danger of upset. The first $12.50, the other $7.50. Both may be seen at Elsie de Wolfe, 657 Fifth Avenue. New Talk.

Bamboo sample about 8 inches in diameter; the second 5 inches diameter.

Your stockings may go to rack but not ruin, if, after washing, you dry them on this handy gadget. You can entrust your other clothes also, for the purpose of all this is to make life easier if you are faced with the inevitable laundry trouble in a small apartment. Folded into one slender piece 2 inches thick, and 1½ by 2½ feet, it can be hidden in any spare nook. Opened, held 1½ feet of drying space. Certainly that ought to be satisfactory to amateur landladies. Of painted wood, $1.65. From Bullock's-Wilshire, 3850 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

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If you are interested in any of the things shown on these pages, kindly send your checks or money orders directly to the shops. In each case, for your convenience, the address is listed in full.
MARCH, 1936

16 MARCH, 1936

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Send 10c to House & Garden, 420 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Hunt’s an arrangement that will stand

on its own any day—a little three­
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handy for holding drinks near your

favorite garden chairs. And its deco­

rative uses are endless. May be ordered

in a white or Pomegranate green paint

finish, the frame being made of wrought

iron. With clear glass shelves, the cost

is $10.00, and with blue glass, $13.50.

The whole stands 34 inches high, and

may be obtained from J. E. Saltziner

Co., 522 East 44th Street, New York.

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Paint and glass will work miracles in "most any room. Palmetto Green Wallside Paint will give colorful walls like those in the picture. You can use White Watercolor Enamel for the woodwork too. The keynote of this room is the fireplace, framed and pointed to the ceiling with lovely mirror glass. The coffee table has a mirror top.

Walls of Carrara Structural Glass bring beauty to unattractive bathrooms. Here, upper walls of Wallside Paint and a large, hand-tinted mirror enhance the smart ensemble effect.

Gracious reflections in glass of gayly colored painted furniture! Your bedroom awakes to new beauty with miracle-working Pittsburgh Mirrors, blue, flesh tinted, gold, gnometal or Crystalite.

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The label at the left, printed in red, will be found on all furniture of which the exposed parts are guaranteed genuine solid mahogany.

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SEND FOR "THE MAHOGANY BOOK" TODAY. IT'S FREE

You should have this profusely illustrated 70-page book, showing period furniture in mahogany; the many variations obtainable in the graining of this exquisite cabinet wood; its sources; and its uses in modern decoration. The supply is limited, so write for your copy today.

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"After all—there's nothing like Mahogany"
SCHOOLS

What every wise parent should know!

The matter of choosing a school is one that requires time and deserves careful consideration.

It involves selection of right teachers, suitable surroundings and proper companions—primary influences which, in no small measure, shape the development of every child.

Needless to say, there is danger of jeopardizing a child's future progress—to say nothing of its happiness—by allowing financial considerations to play too big a rôle.

Obviously, "special inducements" are often used to cover deficiencies in academic standing, physical equipment and cultural influences which, in no small measure, shape the development of every child.

For this reason, modern schools give art a definite place in their curricula. They don't really expect to produce first-rate artistic geniuses. Their aim is to give some means of expression to that creative instinct which flickers, more or less steadily, in every child.

The girl in the photographs may never touch her paint brush after she leaves school, but her enjoyment and understanding of great painting will remain richer and deeper because she, herself, once painted.

Many a school has a very creditable exhibit at the end of each year. However, the tangible results are not so important. It is the doing, the creation, which satisfies a need in every child as genuine as the need to sing or the need to laugh.

Expression

It is common to all humans—this desire to perpetuate what they see in some form or other. We can't look at a beautiful scene without thinking, or saying, "I wish I could paint that!" Most of us never get much farther than the desire—but the desire returns again and again and sticks like a lump in our throats.

For the very factors that should determine your choice.

Investigate the schools listed on this page. You may rest assured that their academic standing, physical and cultural equipment and cultural background. Yet these are the very factors that should determine your choice.

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

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PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE

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The garden preparatory for the leading secondary schools of the country. Small classes, understanding supervision. All outdoor activities, local & national.

RUMSEY HALL

For Boys 7 to 19

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For further information, write to the Director, House & Garden School Bureau, 1930 Graybar Building, New York City.
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Because our happiest experiences stay longest in mind, travelers enjoy vivid recollections of the Savoy-Plaza. Unforgettable are this internationally known hotel's tempting cuisine and flawless service. Dancing and entertainment in the Savoy Room and the Cafe Lounge and Snack Bar . . . Central Park at the door, shops and theatres nearby . . . The rates are reasonable, especially for monthly or longer stays.

EXPERTS AT YOUR SERVICE . . . for ten cents

All it costs to put the best experts to work on your remodeling plans . . . for ten cents. That's the price of House & Garden's new thirty-two page book of modernizing suggestions. It is crowded with ideas for utterly transforming old houses, and ways to add new charm or comfort to homes not so old. Every idea is devised by experts, clearly sketched and diagrammed to show you how to carry it out . . . and its cost is estimated for you. If you are planning to subtract years from the age of your house, and add dollars to its value, you'll fully appreciate the Handy Check List for Remodelers, and the help of House & Garden's experts in your figuring.

House & Garden Suggestions for Modernizing

Send ten cents to: House & Garden, 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

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The automatic electric home elevator—a priceless boon to all who lack health or strength to climb stairs. Touch a button — you are upstairs or down as easily as wishing you were there. Built by 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.
2429 Calera Ave.
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REAL ESTATE

ANNOUNCEMENT

With this issue we present a new real estate service to House & Garden readers—a convenient reference guide of leading real estate brokers throughout the country. This should be of definite interest to all of you who are planning to buy or build. Rest assured the advertisers in the various states are a reliable group of people, always ready to work for and with House & Garden readers.

In addition to the brokerage listings we plan to devote space each month in these columns to interesting news on real estate subjects all over the country. In short, here is a complete real estate guide.

KNOXVILLE AND ASHEVILLE

Beautiful homes and estates, clubs and resorts soon may dot the slopes leading to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a 450,000-acre tract lying in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina. Such luxuriant wilderness remained practically isolated until a few years ago when it was acquired by the federal government which now, through the Park Service, with the aid of CCC camps, has built roads and trails, has given protection to game, and has taken other steps to preserve the wild life.

Recently plans for building residences and country clubs on land adjacent to the park have made progress. One of the foremost lately thrown open to public occupation is the 1,300-acre tract included in Tuckaleechee Cove, not far from Maryville, Tennessee. (Continued on page 22)

A Country Home of Unusual Charm

Quite the most fascinatingly arranged home that it has been our privilege to present. No picture can do justice to the entrance garden porch. Large dining room with fireplace in left wing connects with rear is a spacious living room opening out on a terrace and a covered porch. Large dining room with fireplace in left wing connects with a modern tiled kitchen and a 2-car garage. Three large master chambers with baths and maid's quarters comprise the second floor. The owner's bedroom has a dressing room.}

Amy's Pantry would be glad to call on the Metropolitan district. It is recommended for you to come to our New York office. We understand the work to be done in the right wing is a study with fireplace and la
domestic and small acreage, sales, sales and rentals.

Lauren Co. Tel. 54-1111. Western and inland estates. Exclusive terrain on Sierra and Squaw Point.

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NEW YORK

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Never will labor and materials be so low. Own your own home at an unbelievably low price.
REAL ESTATE

(Continued from page 21) A cave, incidentally, is a valley emptying into a larger valley at one end, and at the other end rising to a level plateau. On this tract alone are 12 mountain springs, one so large and dependable that engineers have reported it would supply a town of 3,500 population throughout the year. The tract includes a cave, never explored, about which various legends date from the Revolutionary War have sprung up.

Within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park are some of the highest mountain peaks in the eastern half of the United States. Hiking is a favorite sport and, in the areas immediately surrounding the park, fishing and hunting are the kinds that sportsmen dream about. The Park is accessible from Knoxville, Tennessee and Asheville, North Carolina on wide paved roads.

At Greenwich for the past 22 years

Says: NOW is the time to buy real estate, and offers a number of choice houses and large and small acreage plots at prices which are attractive and that are bound to increase in value, and should like to have an opportunity of discussing these offerings with you.

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IN THIS rolling, wooded, new section of Lawrence Park West, the same standards of taste and careful social restrictions that have made Bronxville so distinguished a residential community, are being maintained.

A short walk from the Bronxville station (29 minutes from Grand Central) these houses offer many advantages to families of refinement looking for a moderate-sized home of highest quality in a permanently protected environment.

Present prices are for group of completed houses only, as they cannot be duplicated at as favorable costs. They range from 7 rooms, 2 baths and 1-car garage at $15,200 to 9 rooms, 3 baths, laundry and 2-car garage at $24,900. Decorating, landscaping and equipment are very complete.

For illustrations, floor plans and full information address:
Lawrence Park Properties
4 Valley Road, BRONXVILLE
"Phone Bronxville 0400

If the property you want to sell or lease

Is the kind of property that would appeal to the discriminating taste of the members of House & Garden, then obviously the place to advertise it in is House & Garden. Here, among thousands of eyes of thousands of prospects who will appear in these columns, advertising rates will be furnished you, or you insert, promptly upon application to House & Garden Real Estate Guide, 1300 Grand Central Building, Leib- linon at 2nd, New York City.
The HEMLOCKS
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

The hemlocks...Hastings-on-Hudson...part of a delightfully secluded, beautifully landscaped private estate. Here, among the century-old trees, and intimate gardens, is this charming Colonial style home...situated on approximately 1/4 acre with a commanding view of the broad Hudson and the Palisades, such as is seldom seen.

This picturesque home of Early American architecture consists of Living Room (30' x 15'8'') with large open fireplace, adjoined by a very large Sun Parlor; Library: extra large Dining Room: Kitchen completely modern: maid's room and tiled bath: Studio-type Foyer Hall with all bedrooms opening off gallery on second floor...1 large Master bedroom and a private porch...3 additional bedrooms and 2 complete baths. There is a 2-car built-in garage.

This home has never been occupied and is now an unusual buy (at less than 30 cents per cubic foot). Price $22,500—one-third less than present cost of replacement...adequate mortgage money can be arranged. To see it is to appreciate the phenomenal value.

L. H. TASKER. Owner

Or Your Own Broker
211 SOUTH BROADWAY
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON
Tel. HASTINGS 710

Berkley at SCARSDALE

The perfect site for a New Yorker's suburban home: highly restricted—beautifully landscaped—permanently protected—34 minutes from Grand Central.

Berkley combines to a rare degree the health, beauty and recreational facilities of the country with as rapid transportation and as many conveniences as in the city.

The landscaping includes a picturesque private lake and definite restrictions as to the size and architectural merit of Berkley homes.

Scarsdale's renowned public school system and low tax rate are important additional advantages for Berkley residents.
New Caracul Broadloom, with a luxurious “pebbly” pile of tightly twisted yarns that have great springiness and resiliency. Convincing proof of its sturdiness is a model room at Sloane’s, where thousands of people have walked on this carpeting without causing any visible wear. The colors offer many unusual tones not available in most floor coverings, for they were chosen from the “decorator point-of-view.” $5.95 a sq. yd. Mail or telephone inquiries invited. Fifth Floor

SLOANE DOES BOTH

Oriental Rug . . . replica in design of a beautiful 16th Century North Persian rug now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art . . . acquired from the Yerkes Collection. Noted authorities claim there are only two specimens of such carpets in existence, the other being in the Museum of Lyons. Sloane’s was privileged in being allowed to reproduce the design of this rare “compartment” carpet which suits so perfectly today’s interiors. Its predominating colors are gold, terracotta, and rich blue. The largest compartment portrays a dragon and phoenix in conflict; the smaller compartments show colorful birds at play. Size 15 ft. by 11 ft., $630. Fifth Floor
CONTENTS FOR MARCH

GARDENING
AZALEA GLORY, Clement G. Bowers .............................................. 29
BORDERS, Louise E. Wilder ....................................................... 38
SPRING ON SHOW .............................................................................. 41
SOUTH AFRICAN PLANTS, Sarah V. Coombs ..................................... 42
PARIS MODERN, Alma Mallman .................................................... 48
A NEW YORK OVAL GARDEN ........................................................... 54
SPRING BEAUTY SHRUBS, Henry Twisler ......................................... 55
GARDEN CLUBS, Olive Hyde Foster .................................................. 58
SHORT AND SIMPLE ANNUALS OF THE POOR, Mrs. Francis King ........ 69
GARDEN TOOLS, 1936 ...................................................................... 70
MARCH GARDENING ACTIVITIES ..................................................... 72
DAISIES COME TO THE RESCUE, Evelyn Williamson ....................... 98
GARDENS OF MOSS, Loraine E. Kuck ............................................. 105

DECORATION
ROOMS IN TOWN ................................................................................ 32
NEW PRINTS ....................................................................................... 50
LUNCHEON FOR BRIDESMAIDS ...................................................... 53
PERSONAL SILVER ............................................................................ 68
UPHOLSTERY NEWS ......................................................................... 92

ARCHITECTURE
HOME OF FREDRIC MARCH ................................................................ 35
DUTCH COLONIAL AND CAPE COD .................................................. 44
DOORS AND WINDOWS ..................................................................... 46
FLORIDA CLOISTER ......................................................................... 56
BASEMENT PLANNING ...................................................................... 59
BRICK COLONIAL IN NEW GARDENS ............................................. 71
ANNOUNCING OUR IDEAL HOUSE .................................................... 88
RHODE ISLAND SCHOOLHOUSE ..................................................... 97

GENERAL FEATURES
COVER DESIGN BY JOSEPH BINDER .................................................... 6
WHAT ARE YOU INTERESTED IN? .................................................... 8
THE DOG MART ................................................................................ 11
HOUSE & GARDEN'S TRAVELOG ..................................................... 11
SHOPPING AROUND .......................................................................... 14
SCHOOLS OF HOUSE & GARDEN ................................................... 19
HOUSE & GARDEN'S REAL ESTATE .................................................. 21
THE BULLETIN BOARD ...................................................................... 27
RETURN TO ELEGANCE, Richardson Wright ...................................... 34
YOU ASKED US ................................................................................ 47
HOUSE & GARDEN'S BOOKSHELF .................................................... 92
THE GARDEN MART ......................................................................... 101

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

MARCH, 1936
Where three's a thrill!

The new Chevrolet is welcome where many another companion—and many another car—would not be welcome at all. Because it manages to meet every mood and motoring desire of its owners in such a completely satisfying way.

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THE
BULLETIN BOARD

Cover Roof Tree. This month we welcome a new cover artist, Joseph Binder of Paris. He pictures a roof tree, and if you don't know what a roof tree is, you ought to look it up. When the builder sets in place the topmost timber of a house he nails a little tree to it. The custom prevails in any section of this country. See that your builder puts up a roof tree when you build that new house.

Whatnot Contest. In November the Bulletin Board offered prizes to those Loving Readers whose whatnots and cabinets of treasures showed the greatest variety of countries visited or sources from which these bibelots and objets d'art and curiosities were derived. We finally emerged from the mountain of correspondence which has since swamped us to report that—

First prize goes to Mary Pierce Ekle, Dallas, Texas.
Second prize goes to Norma Carpenter, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Third prize goes to Florence M. Sullivan, Dayton, Ohio.
A consolation for a close runner-up to Gillie M. Morrison, Graham, Texas.
Each prize winner has received an addition to his collection.

Stories of Houses. Behind every house a man builds to his own delight there usually lies a story or a bit of romance. This month on pages 44 and 45 we show two houses that have stories. One—the one in Massachusetts—we heard about from a Loving Reader who was attracted to it while riding by, wrote us and described its history. The other—one in Connecticut—the owner showed the Kiealest variety of countries visited by its owner. A noteworthy book. For those who appreciate outstanding horticultural volumes our recommendation this month is Dr. Clement G. Bowers' Rhododendrons and Azaleas, fresh from the publishers as House & Garden goes to press. Dr. Bowers, who is the author of the first article in this issue of the magazine, has presented here a study of a great group of flowers which can truly be called the last word on the subject, both botanically and gardenwise. We cannot recommend it too highly.

Brave Salads. Nevertheless, in Shakespeare's time it was not uncommon to place upon table salads with as many as thirty ingredients. In addition to Lettuce were used Almonds, Marrows, Barbery berries, Brown-buds, Elder nuts, stalks of Parslane, Mushrooms, Currents, Raisins, Samphire, fresh and candied Rose petals, Primroses, Violets, Nasturtiums, Marigold petals, Strawberry leaves, Daisy leaves, Yarrow, Sorrel and Borage. No wonder these were called "brave warming salads!" Or perhaps the "brave" refers to the courage of those who ate these amazing assortments.

Spring Morning Test. On these first days when grass turns emerald green and the first fragile leaves unfold and Crocuses star the lawn and the urging of life beneath the surface can be seen in rising stalks, then it is that one realizes what the Psalmist meant when he said, "The Lord hath put on His apparel."

Old Doc Lexam. "I've been readin' considerabl' in the papers lately 'bout this here planetarium, or planterium, or whatever they call it, down to New York—the jigger that shows ye the bull blinded heavens, moon an' all, in a couple minutes. Sounds mighty wonderful, ain' they say as how it cost nigh on io dollars to build, but—

"Wal', to git right down to it, I ain't specially bet up over the idea. To my way o' thinkin', not even a thousand or so mechanical stars be worth as much as one look at Venus an' Jupiter like I see 'em off in the southeast these Winter mornin's just as day's breakin'. Folks ain't listen to try an' make an imitation o' that sight, so still, so peaceful, so doggone cold an' beautiful—why, it'd be the same kind o' serenely as settin' down to write a new Rock of Ages hymn, ain't."

"No, I reckon. I won't go down to New York to see no planetariums—the real stars hev been good enough for me all these years, an' I figger I'll stick by 'em."

Moss Encourages. Say you've built a new stone wall and are anxious that moss soon grow on it. This antiquing can be hastened by washing the stone face with a thin solution of molasses or the milk. Either of these will afford a touch of age. People who have apolastic homes enjoy giving parties, you see.

Exasperated Spring Song. In a member of a Garden Club, a very earnest band, They're keen on growing things in flats and starting things in small pots. To take a cutting is a joy—to pull a weed a duty. They are creators, in a way, of sweetness, light and beauty.

But I am a Philistine, a black-heart in the fold, To tell the truth I don't like dirt, not even good loam mold. The earth for me's a place to lie and feel the sun heat down, And watch the crows go sailing, on the sky's bland face a frown, I hate to deal with seedlings, their names are such a bore. The names of trees are better—ash, oak and sycamore.

Now this is a confession, so tell it not in Gath. For every perfect lady goes "Down the Garden Path."

—M. G. Batches

Government Goes Modern. Among the Federal Arts Projects of the W.P.A. is the Design Laboratory at 10 East 99th Street, New York, a free school for instruction in industrial design, graphic arts and the fine arts. It is opened only to those amateurs and professional students who cannot afford to attend private art schools. The faculty, under the direction of Gilbert Rohde, is a well-selected group from among the leading modern designers and the advisory board includes the entire hierarchy of those who are giving our homes and our products new and refreshing presentations in these modern days.

Moss Encourages. Say you've built a new stone wall and are anxious that moss soon grow on it. This antiquing can be hastened by washing the stone face with a thin solution of molasses or the milk. Either of these will afford a touch of age. People who have apolastic homes enjoy giving parties, you see.

Swell Adjective. If some guest accuses you of having an apolastic apartment or an apolastic house, let not the sun go down upon your wrath. Rather, seek out a fat dictionary and look up this adjective. To save you this trouble we'll give the definition. It means "made for pleasure." People who have apolastic homes enjoy giving parties, you see.

27
Azalea Glory
E HAVE come to a time when American gardeners may well take stock of the Azalea situation. Nearly seventy species are now known in the world, and there are innumerable varieties and hybrids. Almost every one of these might find a congenial home in some part of the United States. Sixteen species are natives of this country to start with. Natural Azalea regions exist up and down the Atlantic Coast, extending inland almost to the Mississippi, and embracing all of the Gulf States. Beside this, the region of the Pacific Coast is exceptionally favored.

That Azaleas are well worth growing seems obvious. No other flowering shrubs are more vividly colorful, more floriferous or more impressively beautiful. Few have such an interesting branching habit as to make them attractive in Winter when the leaves are gone.

In determining the best kinds of Azaleas for outdoor planting, one must be governed by the climate in which they are to be grown. With several species reaching their northern limit at Philadelphia or New York, one must be aware of the fact that a variety which succeeds admirably in New Jersey may perhaps fail in western Massachusetts.

Another essential factor concerns the actual planting of Azaleas in relation to the site, soil and shelter. This we shall speak of later. Azaleas are not hard to grow, but their requirements differ from those of most other plants and these peculiarities must be taken into account.

Let us discuss Azaleas from the standpoint of the regions in which they may be expected to succeed, briefly describing those sorts which appear most useful for each region. Taking the coldest areas first, we start with New England and those other regions to the westward which possess a climate comparable to that of Boston, Mass., or of Rochester, N. Y. It may surprise some readers to learn that about seventeen species and a number of hybrids seem to be of reliable hardiness for this latitude. The showiest Azaleas of all, among those of "ironclad" hardiness, are those which embrace the yellow-orange-red color range. The first of these is the Flame Azalea (Rhododendron calendulaceum) which comes from the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, where zero weather is not uncommon. It grows to a height of ten feet or so in Boston and is so variable in color, size, form and character of inflorescence that a large range of different types may be found among wild plants. The usual color is orange-yellow, but this is a mere approximation, for the colors of different plants extend from lemon yellow to vermilion, with almost all intergrades. The Flame Azalea blooms about June 7th at New York City, along with the Catawba Rhododendrons.

Another species which cannot be praised too highly for cold regions is the Japanese Azalea (R. japonicum). This vigorous shrub will grow to a height of five or six feet with fair rapidity, but will not exceed this height. It becomes as broad as it is tall and bears a profusion of orange, salmon or coral flowers which are from two to three inches in diameter—as large as those of the famous Indian Azaleas of the South. It has proved perfectly hardy at Ithaca, N. Y., where Winter temperatures frequently go twenty-five degrees below zero, and is a grand sight at the Arnold Arboretum near Boston. There is great variation in the flower colors of seedlings and a beautifull form of pure yellow, called variety aureum, is notable. Other forms in brick-red and salmon-rose may be found among mixed seedlings. Again, superior forms should be selected, named and sold as clonal varieties, but, pending that happy time, one must visit a nursery where seedlings are being raised and pick out individual plants if he wishes special forms. Any seedling, however, is good if one does not require a special color type.
Another fine Japanese Azalea is the Torch Azalea (R. Kaempferi), which possesses a distinctive color of its own, best described as a scintillating carmine-pink with a touch of salmon. It is not a rose pink and never has a blush or purplish tinge, still it is free from yellow. The flowers are of fair size and the plant is upright in growth, reaching about six feet in height. It is satisfactorily hardy in Boston and Rochester, but needs protection wherever the Winter temperatures are lower than fifteen degrees below zero, for its flower buds and even its branches will kill at that temperature. It is thus somewhat less hardy than the "ironclad" American Azaleas and R. japonicum. It is a gorgeous thing, and comes nearer than any other hardy sort towards resembling the Indian Azaleas. It fades badly in full sunlight and so should be planted in semi-shade.

For a pure rose-colored hardy Azalea, none can surpass the best forms of the much-neglected Mayflower Azalea (R. roseum), sometimes called the Rosy Pinxterbloom, which grows wild in the uplands of New England, New York State and westward, extending to the Virginia Piedmont region. In cultivation it develops a more compact growth, and flowers much more abundantly than the plants commonly found wild in the woods.

R. roseum, with its clear rose-colored flowers having a delightful Clove-like scent, should be distinguished from its close relative, R. unduliflorum, which does not have a spicy odor or such a clear a color. The two are sometimes regarded as forms of the same species, and intermediate types have been found, but for horticultural purposes R. roseum is far superior to the other. Forms from the Piedmont have been much sold under the erroneous label of R. canescens, but the latter is a different species, tender in the North and native only in Georgia and Florida. R. roseum will grow to six feet, but may be restrained by clipping. It tends to be spreading and becomes wider than high. It is perhaps harder than any other species mentioned in this article.

At present there seem to be no large "ironclad" Azaleas of deep red color available, except perhaps a few Ghent hybrids, but one may well use, as a substitute, some of the best crimson Rhododendrons, such as Mrs. Charles Sargent and atrosanguineum. A beautiful low Azalea, a form of R. palchrum called Maxcullii, appears hardy near Boston, however, and has large flowers resembling those (Continued on page 76)
Selected kinds for outdoor planting
How inviting you can make a small hall if you know how. Dramatic notes are the practical rubber floor marked off in big black and white squares, the brilliant yellow walls, and the two perfectly balanced furniture groups. Vivid green is introduced in the striped satin covering of the white and gold bench. Chairs are white with yellow seats, the console fruitwood. This and the rooms shown on the opposite page are in the New York apartment of Mrs. Walter Brownstone. Elizabeth Peacock, decorator.
Elegance is the theme of the Brownstone apartment. Although the rooms are fairly small, each is packed with distinguished ideas in color and furniture. The living room is in delphinium blues—blue walls, white curtains with blue fringe, Récamier sofa in ombre blue moire, blue and mauve linen on the big sofa, eggplant carpet. In the Directoire dining room is a fresh scheme of Venetian pink walls, black floor, white curtains lined in jade, jade chairs with white leather seats. Other pieces are black and gold.
REPORTERS and editors came panting up to this desk with the last words in decoration trends from Paris, London and New York. Depression's old slogans "Style at a Price" and "High Style—Low Price" seem about to retire to the horse-and-buggy limbo. People are demanding quality—and are ready and willing to pay for it. On all sides are pronounced evidences that we are in for a return to elegance. Let's go—

LONDON—Flash: In the form of an epidemic, the urge for the Regency style goes on. The search for authentic pieces is frenzied—no casual or questionable effects will do. The real thing or things is the cry. The situation is quite different from that existing here awhile before our present trend towards elegance—when we approached a period with an effective but untrue sort of cheese-cloth technique.

Flash: The dramatic exhibition of Chinese treasures is creating quite a stir. Great auction rooms have taken the success of this to mean that there will be a revival in the fashion for Orientalia. They have unearthed many of the traditional and the contemporary styles are noticeable in gracious houses. For its new and unexpected details and ensembles, London goes to Paris. Public rooms—restaurants and such—go in for lighting and furnishing in a more completely modern manner than do the private houses.

Flash: A well-known designer-decorator strips his old provincial furniture of all finish and then veneers all sufficiently simple surfaces with antique mirror—amazingly smart... old blonde wood and off-color mercury glass. Another one, the originator of a charming off-white screen panted in leather, now reproduces this model in a heavy natural linen—an economic gesture; the difference in price is considerable. It is hard to decide in which material the screen is more handsome.

Flash: The artist best known for lacquer work imports his assistants and workmen from Indo-China—thus being sure of painstaking and excellent execution.

Flash: Fabrics are gay—the patterns are varied and usually of the all-over type, the scale is not generally large. As subject flora and fauna persist in being the center of interest—circles of butterflies and robins with the early cherry on a foliated ground—sensitive in drawing and naive in color. It remains in the memory as a thoroughly charming design. Another delightful chintz is blocked in a pattern made up of a rabbit in foliage. It is simply painted in one color on a white field. A white marquisette is blocked at intervals with various blossoms, doves and amours. It has a scalloped edge of considerable width defining the long panel. The colors are bright, the drawing slightly humorous (with an amusing disregard for the relative scale of things)—the whole like a lovely valentine. It is designed to be used alone without any heavier hanging. Paule Mortot is responsible for it.

NEW YORK—Flash: While in furniture Modern outsells everything else at present, the cheaper kinds are tending to join the ranks of borax furniture. Good Modern will hold its place for a long time. Despite the popularity of Modern, 18th Century mahogany, bleached mahogany and blonde woods in traditional forms are crowding in.

Flash: In floor coverings texture is everything—much more than pattern—with deep pile and shaggy effects. Many carpets look like Scotch tweeds. Modern patterns in block effects are brand carved—a grand name for tufted. The colors range from the off-whites to rusts, ocean and dark brown.

Flash: Plaster is being used for wall treatment by draping walls with fabric and then spraying with plaster. Furniture is being done the same way. Vases and lamp bases are also moulded from plaster.

Flash: Watch out for black appearing as a background for walls—black tea box paper. (Continued on page 78)
Fredric March selects French Provincial for his home in Beverly Hills—whitewashed brick walls and blue doors
A terrace and rooms in

Fredric March's house

Directly above is the living terrace, of which a view was shown on the previous page, and in the upper corner, the walled entrance terrace. The latter is on the street level. When you enter the house you look directly through to the living terrace situated at the rear.

At one side of this entrance hall is the living room and at the other, a stairs hall—shown to the right—that leads to the dining room. The service—including an octagonal dining room for children—is grouped in the farther wing; on this side are a Normandy kitchen, projection room and guest suite. A three-car garage forms one wall to the entrance court.

To the late Harry Slepier was entrusted the decoration. He fashioned the living room after an 18th Century salon, with laurel green panelled walls, lots of books, a piano in one corner, secretary in another, 18th Century furniture in deep yellow brocade and a dark brown chintz on the couch. A book-lined gallery leads out from the living room to the Normandy kitchen.
This dining room runs the depth of the house. Its walls are covered with a Zuber paper of hunting and fishing subjects, with woodwork and damask curtains a soft azure blue-green. Refectory table and chairs are walnut. The playroom reproduces a kitchen in an old Normandy house—fine copper and brass on the hearth, brown toile curtains, yellow quilting on the chairs and sofa. Then the modern touches—an unobtrusive little corner bar, radio and Victrola concealed in an old cabinet and a movie projector that comes up out of the floor.
Practical suggestions by

Louise Beebe Wilder for

those with small gardens

It is not always the person possessed of the greatest number of acres who has the greatest love of flowers. Indeed, it is more often one with little space at his command who is plagued with the keenest desire to entertain a great variety of plants. And this desire puts him more often than not in the curious position of being defeated by the success of his own efforts. That is to say, his enthusiasm causes him to plant not wisely but too well. How often you see a little place literally submerged beneath its wealth of flourishing green inhabitants—towering Hollyhocks and Sunflowers, great long-branched shrubs, fat evergreens and deciduous trees of forest stature. The owner may have begun with an orderly plan and the best and tidiest of intentions but because he prepared his ground well and then made his borders too wide, his paths too narrow, his open spaces too few, and chose his plant material from among the too early and willing possibilities he finds himself, after a few years, overtaken by chaos. He is utterly bewildered and discouraged with the effort of maintaining a seemly balance between his desires and surfeit—between his love of plants and his available space.

At the outset the wise gardener will carefully consider the land he has to deal with, noting well its good and bad points, then make a plan which will augment the first and minimize the second. This plan will of course differ with the size, shape, topography and exposure of each piece of land. But let him at once secure and keep inviolate a patch of greensward. This provides a quiet place for the eye to rest upon when it tires of butterfly flittings from flower to flower, besides creating a setting for the brightly colored borders. Then let him see that his paths are of sufficient width for walking two abreast, even when edging plants are reaching from either side. Insufficient width of paths is the cause of much of the confused and disordered appearance on many small places. If the path, whether gravel or grass, runs between two borders each four feet wide the path should also be four feet wide, or four feet six inches, particularly if it is in a main part of the garden. If the path runs along a single border three and a half feet will be sufficient. For main borders on small places four feet will in general be wide enough, though there may be situations where five or even six feet could be tolerated, especially where shrubs are to be accommodated; and again borders of three or even two feet in width will best serve the purpose. All borders should be well prepared in the beginning, deeply dug and fertilized, so that remarking will not be necessary for several years. Personally I like (Continued on page 80)
BORDER A

1. Korean Chrysanthemum Mars
2. Salvia Pitcheri
3. Helianthemum Mochelm Beauty
4. Delphinium Capri
5. Korean 'Mum Ceres
6. Phlox Peachlow
7. Campanula Telham Beauty
8. Aster Fetham Blue
9. Delphinium Persimmon
10. Helianthemum Wyndley
11. Korean 'Mum Daphne
12. Phlox Daily Sketch
13. Salvia virgata nemorosa
14. Phlox Miss Lingard
15. Geranium ilicium
16. Chrysanthemum max. King Edward
17. Hemenocallis Bay State
18. Aster hybridus lateus
19. Eupatorium coelestinum
20. Phlox Boule de Feu
21. Aster Grey Lady
22. Gypsophila paniculata
23. Malva moschata alba
24. Erigeron Quakeress
25. Lupinus (pink)
26. Iris Junita
27. Poesy Le Jour (single)
28. Hyssopus officinalis
29. Phlox x grandiflorum mariesii
30. Gypsophila Bristol Fairy
31. Asilbe Arendsii Avalanche
32. Phlox George Steppe
33. Sedum spectabile
34. Aquilegia coerulea
35. Chrysanthemum max. Burbank's Frilled
36. Lychnis chalcedonica
37. Aquilegia Chrysantha
38. Stokesia laevis (white)
39. Delphinium chinoense
40. Phlox Jules Sandeau
41. Hemenocallis minor
42. Aster Victor (dwarf)
43. Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
44. Delphinium Bristol Purity
45. Aster Countess of Dudley
46. Heuchera Edge Hill
47. Arabis alpina
48. Dianthus Beatrice
49. Heuchera Roseanunculi
50. Scabiosa caucasica
51. Phlox sub. G. F. Wilson
52. Nepeta Souv. André Chaudron

BORDER B

1. Santolina chamaecyparissus
2. Onosma missouriensis
3. Iberis sempervirens
4. Tournefort chamaedrys
5. Campanula carpatica (blue)
6. Alyssum saxatile citrinum
7. Stokesia laevis (blue)
8. Dianthus Lustre 'Bisniski
9. Nepeta Mussini
10. Hosta coerulea
11. Aster Frikartii
12. Sweet William Pink Beauty
13. Geranium grandiflorum
14. Scabiosa caucasica
15. House's Hybrids
16. Digitalis ambigua
17. Anchusa tinctoria
18. Phlox Tapis Blanc
19. Iris tectorum alba
20. Aster Lady Henry
21. Alchemilla vulgaris
22. Veronica longifolia suboesalis
23. Oriental Poppy Queen Alexandra
24. Iris Purple King
25. Phlox Columbia
26. Pentstemon Pink Beauty
27. Aquilegia chrysantha
28. Veronica splendens
29. Lupinus (blue)
30. Erigeron Quakeress
31. Gypsophila Bristol Fairy
32. Chrysanthemum max. The Speaker
33. Centaurea montana
34. Hemerocallis Apricot
35. Anemone japonica September Charm
36. Oriental Poppy Perry's White
37. Gypsophila Bristol Fairy
38. Dictamnus albus
39. Phlox Enchantress
40. Peony The Bride (single)
41. Phlox Daybreak
42. Iris Perry's Blue
43. Anchusa Opal
44. Phlox Miss Lingard
45. Anemone sylvestris
46. Phlox Mrs. Jenkins
47. Aster hybridus lateus
48. Salvia virgata nemorosa
49. Delphinium Belladonna
50. Thermopsis nullis
51. Korean 'Mum Apollo
52. Salvia azurea
53. Asilbe Arendsii van der Wielen
54. Delphinium Lamartine
55. Aster Queen Mary

Two borders planned for
a wide variety of plants
in space of limited size

MARCH, 1936
When March brings the borderline of Spring the International Flower Show presents the truth of the changing seasons with displays such as the two presented on these pages. Opposite is a detail of last year's first-prize rock garden—a pattern of boulders and Sempervivums, those indispensable rosettes of which so wide a variety of size and color is available. It demonstrates effectively the opportunities which lie in crevice planting, one of the most effective types with which good rock gardeners have to deal.

In actual gardening, one might make an extremely interesting composition merely with Sempervivums, rocks and a bit of soil for root-hold. For greater variety, though, it would be well to broaden the scope of the crevice plants to include such species as the less rampant Sedums, certain of the dwarf Penstemons like rupecola, Alpine Campanulas and even our own native eastern Columbine. It should always be remembered, though, that crevice planting should be restrainedly done lest a bulging, overstuffed effect be produced.

In another of the International Show winners of 1935, shown above, two practical garden principles are well exemplified: first, an effective plan of displaying Tulips against a wall background, and second, the use with them of carefully chosen companion plants.

Intrinsically lovely as Tulips are, their effectiveness can be materially increased by good under-planting. In no plant family, perhaps, are there greater opportunities for developing subtle color schemes than among the Tulips. Yellow varieties, for example, look particularly well with blue Aubretia. Crimson and scarlet Tulips, again, can well have white Arabis or Iberis as companions. For varieties which tend toward the buffs or chestnuts, one should choose white foils, too—perhaps the two species just mentioned.

In the matter of background plants for Tulips, as distinguished from ground covers, a good selection can be made from among the Lilacs, Wistarias, Spireas, Peonies (for their foliage), Polemonium and tall Bearded Iris.
Travelers who stop for even a few hours in the city of Cape Town, South Africa, carry away with them the memory of the flower-sellers of the city's main thoroughfare, Adderley Street. This is true almost without exception and whether the individual cares for flowers or not. Two blocks or more of brilliant color in unusual and beautiful flowers register an impression on the most unhorticultural brain.

Here are Kipling's "heath and lilies" in great abundance. The Heaths are of many kinds and colors, for South Africa has several hundreds of species. Here are the Lily-flowers, not true Lilies, but of the great family of the Liliaceae; Red Hot Pokers and Aloe, "Blue Lily of the Nile" and the white and the golden "Chinkerinchie", cousins of our Stars of Bethlehem. Here are Amaryllises; tall fragrant Crinums and glittering salmon Nerines and the queer Snake's Head Haemanthus. Here are the Irises; wild Gladiolus of many kinds and lovely delicate colors, fragrant ones among them; Watsonias, Freesias, Babianas, Tritonias. These are but a few and the colors are dazzling, scarlet and yellow, crimson and blue, mauve and purple, a wonderful mass of brilliant hues. One stands spellbound before such gorgeousness and longs to have a share of it at home. A not uncommon experience, this, and one of the most disconcerting to which the gardener is heir.

This is a preface to the happy fact that we can have a share in this beauty if we try to do what Nature does in that flowery land, or rather we must find out how the flowers have adapted themselves to the sort of climate they have. It is very different from ours in the North—much like California's with rains and then a long dry season. The flowers will with few exceptions not be hardy but we can grow many of them as annuals and Summer bulbs out-of-doors or for indoor use in Winter. The many succulents of queer shapes may add an entrancing variety to our sunroom and Cactus gardens.

We may divide the plants roughly into four classes: (1) Bulbs; (2) Annuals and quick-growing perennials; (3) Succulents and (4) Shrubs, trees and slower perennials. This fourth class will be suitable only for outdoor growth in our South and Southwest or for growing under glass in the North with the exception that some plants may be wintered in the cellar as Hydrangeas are. Many of the trees bloom early in life and make fine greenhouse subjects. The climate of the
SPARAXIS TRICOLOR, RIGHT, WATSONIA ROSEA ALBA

The southern part of California is especially good for South African plants. In the North there are many that we can use.

Among the bulbous plants (with which I include the corms, etc., usually placed here) we find an enormous variety. Out-of-doors, we can have as Summer bulbs Watsonias, the well-known Kniphofias or Red Hot Pokers, Tritonias, known to us as Montbretias, some of the Gladiolus—not the big hybrids but the original species—the pink Schizostylis or Kaffir Lily, a fine bulb with an ugly name. We do not realize how charming Red Hot Pokers look growing among the grass by a pond. The tall Watsonias will grow anywhere, amiable creatures and almost fool-proof. There are many other kinds available.

With these we may put the Arums or Calla Lilies, not properly bulbous since they grow from a fleshy rootstock but in the great division of the Monocotyledons. The possibilities of their use outdoors have never been realized. Clumps of them by a pond or in a damp spot among Ferns are very charming. They must be taken up at the approach of cold weather, like Gladiolus and other Summer plants, but will be worth the little amount of trouble. The roots of the Callas may be stored in the cellar, not being allowed to dry out entirely, or if set out in pots, the white one will need only a short period of rest and may be grown alone in the house. The white Calla is Zantedeschia or Richardia (both names are used by botanists) aethiopica; two good yellows are Z. Elliottiana and Z. albo-maculata. A fine pale yellow with a black blotch, rare in this country, is Z. melancholica, and the delightful dwarf pink one which received so much attention at the International Flower Show in New York last March is Z. Rehmannii. All of these are fine indoor subjects, the pink one needing a rather dry soil. They are among the most worth while of the plants which South Africa has to offer us.

In house and greenhouse, we have grown South African Freesias and their hybrids for many (Continued on page 82)
Broad-shouldered Dutch Colonial and Cape Cod's fine, clean line

The two houses shown here are contrasts in size but similar in that both are considerably more roomy than their exteriors would indicate. Both look to sturdy, pre-Revolutionary prototypes for their architectural inspiration, one being an adaptation of a New England type associated with Cape Cod, while the other, across the page, is a faithful copy of an old Dutch Colonial residence.

On this page, the home of S. H. Hallbeck of Wellesley, Massachusetts, is especially noteworthy for the way in which the flagstoned dining room becomes a distinctive and unusually attractive feature, at the same time permitting maximum light and ventilation through the house. The light gray fieldstone of the walls and chimney is in pleasant, traditional contrast with the shingled roof and white clapboard of the rest of the house. The chimney crest of terra cotta cement is a cheerful accent—the sort of gesture we always appreciate in a little house. The architects were Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley, of Boston.

On the facing page, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Young of Darien, Conn., makes splendid use of the salt box idea combined with the Dutch Colonial roof. The effect is to give extra floor space to the downstairs rooms, and to sacrifice as little width as possible upstairs. In point of appearance, this same device gives the house a long, graceful line and keeps it "close to the ground", Frazier Forman Peters, architect.
NATIVE NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECTURE
IN TWO HOUSES OF RECENT DESIGN
The entrance to this modified Colonial house is a door of six panels flanked by two windows. The house itself is constructed of stone and shingles, and the flagstone walk leading to it blends harmoniously with the type of construction utilized.

French influence is seen in the drawing to the left. A double door is protected against the weather and intruders by a pair of batten blinds, which provide a pleasing contrast to the white stucco finish of the exterior when they are thrown open.

The spirit of our early American ancestors can be seen in the doorway below, left. This features a Dutch door with glass panes in the upper half. Outswinging casement windows placed above the bench give this entrance a welcoming effect. The first floor is clapboarded, the second finished with shingles.

The roof in the example shown immediately below extends down to the top of the heavy English-type door. On the left side, as one approaches the house, the designers have placed a pair of outswinging metal casement windows which effectively break up the expanse of wall. The approach is of flagstones.
Groupings to suit that house you may build. Suggested by C. T. Sigman and W. J. Ward

A cantilever balcony built off a bedroom in a modern house and covered by a roof of similar design is illustrated. The rail could be of bright metal such as chromium or monel, which would gleam in the sunlight. Such a balcony, if it were glass-enclosed, might be converted into a sleeping porch at night.

Another variety of deck is shown in the Georgian type of house in the above illustration. The long roof lines extend down on either side of the dormers, and enclose a small porch for sunning or sleeping. A glazed door flanked by two windows of similar design provides access from the porch to the house.

A projecting bay of interesting design has been placed to one side of the doorway on the English-type dwelling above. The windows of metal blend harmoniously with the brick of the walls. Various designs in the brickwork afford interesting possibilities.

The doorway to the right might be the main entrance to a house of New England ancestry, or it could be used as well in a living or dining room to afford a garden vista. The door is a six-panel type reminiscent of those early American Colonial times.
When treated artistically and intelligently, the modern garden combines distinction and novelty with real garden beauty. One becomes accustomed to the use of reflecting mirrors, colored walls, asphalt in place of grass, and strange geometric patterns. Once separated from these materials which have gone into the architects' design, we are conscious of the whole and its refreshing simplicity—the extreme simplicity that only real taste can achieve.

Paul Vera and Jean-Charles Moreux have accomplished this in two distinctive landscape schemes recently completed for M. Jacques Rouché at his Paris residence, near the Parc Monceau. They are quite separate gardens, leading out of two adjoining sides of the house. Three mirror-panels, set in the pale, sky-blue wall at the far end of the first garden, reflect a modern green glass fountain, and afford, at the same time, the pleasant illusion of roominess and (Continued on page 78)
Birds fly away with many of the print honors this Spring, as you'll see by the gay fabrics at left. 1. Revival of a lovely old Portuguese print in reds and blue-greens on beige ground. 2. Decorative cockatoo pattern in ivory, green and white on brilliant yellow cretonne: Both Elsie Cobb Wilson. 3. The huge coq feather design, from Thedlow, comes in glorious color combinations including this dark gray, raspberry and white on pink. 4. Birds of Paradise, golden brown and white on a deep blue, from Sloan.

Vines and leafy effects are creeping steadily to the foreground. Opposite, 5. Huge elephant leaves in gray and sepia on a black ground, a smart design from John Wanamaker. 6. This espalier design has gray leaves, and sage green and yellow fruit on a medium blue ground: R. H. Macy. 7. Modern leaf pattern on cream with big leaves in bright green and tan: Tate & Hall. 8. Design of wheat in turquoise and silver on aubergine is striking and new: McCutcheon's. All in various colors, and chintz unless otherwise stated.

Flowers take a big step forward, huge bouquets, spacious all-over designs and large modern flowers showing a tendency to bloom extensively on the new chintzes. Opposite, 9. Large bouquet, typical of these big flower patterns, in pastel shades on light or dark grounds: Wm. Gleason Adair. 10. Orange and green on a brown: McCutcheon. 11. Hand-printed linen, cream ground, cherry red and pink flowers, blue leaves: McMillen. Inc. 12. Horse-chestnut design with gray leaves and yellow flowers on maroon: Macy's.
Luncheon for Bridesmaids
In the gay whirl of wedding festivities, here is a special party—an event for the bride. The plan for the round table, shown on the opposite page, is directly simple and modern. The scheme is blue and silver with white and bright pink introduced in the flower arrangement—striking values and colors against the black table top. A sense of harmonious relationship in design exists between the silver, china and glass chosen for the occasion. Modern Classic is the sterling silver pattern. Wedgwood blue “Concave” is the china used. The glasses are selected from the Neo-Classic design. A correct complement exists in the supple, lustrous silver cloth which makes the matching place mats and napkins. The centerpiece is made up of a large cluster of white Hyacinths arranged in a silver bowl placed on a silver plate. This is surrounded by a ring of bright pink Bouvardia blossoms held in low glass containers. The photograph to the right shows the discreetly simple detail of the flatware. Below this are various models chosen from Fostoria’s Neo-Classic line of glassware. Sterling silver butter plate, place plate and large bowl shown in the next photograph are items belonging to Rogers Lunt & Bowlen’s popular Modern Classic design. All of these and the gleaming metallic silver Cellophane mats, washable, soft and non-tarnishable, come from R. H. Macy & Co. The china, which can be had in full open stock, is Wedgwood’s unadorned blue Concave pattern and may be obtained from Wm. H. Plummer & Co.
We have become so accustomed to thinking of garden design in terms of rectangular areas that a planting whose outline is circular or oval strikes a welcome note of freshness. Such departure from the stereotyped is one of the great charms of the plan executed by Noel Chamberlin, landscape architect, for a garden in Armonk Village, New York.

The photograph at the top of the page shows the view from the cottage steps—an example of balance without rigidity and a perfect demonstration of the value of a distant vista as a point of focal interest. At the left is what one sees in the opposite direction. Both photographs bring out the close relationship of house and planting which is a highly important factor in a garden close to the dwelling. Notice, too, the value of fencing as a background, and the well-ordered impression that comes from the avoidance of over-planting at any point.

A New York oval garden proves the value of variety
Spring beauty shrubs

by Henry Teuscher

When in the Spring our fancy turns again to the embellishment of our gardens, let us consider not only the Crocus and the Goldenbell which everybody has. There are rare pleasures in store for those who courageously leave the path of familiarities and venture into the raising of new varieties. Let me plead in the following for some still much-too-little-known Spring flowering shrubs which claim for the attention of adventurous garden lovers.

More lovely than the Spring-flowering American Witch-hazel (Hamamelis vernalis), and even more beautiful than the Japanese species (Hamamelis japonica), is the deep-yellow-flowered Chinese Witch-hazel (H. mollis). Its large flowers of four slender straps appear on bare branches in March, blooming at the same time as the Pasque-flower (Anemone pulsatilla grandis) and the Winter-aconite (Eranthis hyemalis), both of which make excellent companions. Later the large, roundish, grayish-green, velvety leaves appear, and these also are far more handsome than the leaves of the other species.

This plant was first brought to the attention of the public when, in 1902, the Veitch nurseries sent to Kew Gardens a specimen that had been raised from seed sent from China twenty years earlier by Charles Maries. We in America are indebted to the Arnold Arboretum for its introduction here.

In nature H. mollis grows under the same conditions as our American Witch-hazels: on rocky slopes, on the border of woods preferably where moisture trickles down, but not where moisture is stagnant. That means: Sun or partial shade in well drained, not too rich and not too dry, but not wet soil.

The Chinese Witch-hazel is easily raised from seeds, and it has been generally propagated during the last thirty years, but not to its advantage. Seeds of its native habitat are difficult to obtain, and therefore most of the seeds which have been distributed have come from botanical gardens or other plant collections where several species were growing in close proximity. Since H. mollis hybridizes very readily, especially with H. japonica, many such hybrids are in cultivation, and they are always inferior to the true H. mollis. Where seeds of dependable parentage can not be obtained, one should resort to vegetative propagation. This may consist either in layering—a two-year process with all Hamamelis—or in grafting on H. virginiana.

Viburnum Carlesii from Korea is finally becoming appreciated. Blooming early with sweetly fragrant flowers which are flesh-pink in bud and white when they open, it has been widely publicized by many nurseries, and many garden friends have planted it, but have been disappointed by it. Complaints that this much-praised shrub did not fulfill the high hopes which had been placed upon it reach us quite frequently.

For these failures there are in particular two reasons. First, it is rarely realized that this Viburnum is not a woodland shrub like most other species of the genus, but grows in its native habitat on rocky, windswept ridges near the seashore. It is, therefore, very partial to an open locality with perfect air circulation, and it detests a cramped place among other shrubs or in the shade. It wants to have its roots in loose, rocky soil, and simply does not stand heavy clay soil which tends to bake hard. Even rich humus soil, which is likely to be too moist, is not to its liking. The best place for this really very lovely shrub is in the large rock garden, where it can stand quite free and by itself, in soil which is perfectly drained but never gets seriously dry.

The second reason for frequent failure is the fact that, especially in the beginning, many nurseries propagated V. Carlesii by grafting it on the Wayfaring tree, Viburnum lantana. This proved to be an unfortunate mistake, since V. lantana is of much more vigorous growth and the two never make a lasting union. It always results in either the suckering of the stock or in the early death of the scion because of general incompatibility.

V. Carlesii may be propagated from half-ripe Summer cuttings, but the most satisfactory method of increase is from seeds, which are now readily obtainable from Japanese nurserymen.

Another Asiatic shrub which deserves some encouragement is Enkianthus campanulatus, a native of Japan. It was introduced into cultivation some sixty years ago by the above-mentioned Charles Maries; but it has been very slow in gaining the favor of the public, in spite of its many excellent qualities.

One of the reasons for the indifferent attitude of garden friends may have been its somewhat awkward name. "Enkianthus" is made up of two Greek words which translated mean: "Heavy with flowers." No English name has as yet been coined for it. However, I found in Japanese literature two Jap- (Continued on page 90)
While much of Florida architecture is changing from Spanish to Caribbean, the transition is occasionally marked by a happy blending of both styles. An excellent example of this development is the house of Mr. C. H. Jennings, at Miami Beach. Appropriately expressive of the way of living in a balmy climate, the outdoor living space is given the same careful consideration as the inner rooms. The cloistered patio, at the bottom of this page, is reached through the door seen at the right of the facing page and provides easy access to any part of the house. The surrounding cloister and porch not only invite relaxation in their shade, but keep the house cooler by shielding the walls from direct sunlight. The contemporary feeling in design shows in the extreme simplicity and good proportion of the architecture and in the nice restraint found in such details as the wrought iron railing around the upper porch, the slender columns and the modern steel casements. The architects were J. and C. Skinner.
FLORIDA CLOISTER
If you live in a big city, whether you are interested in gardens or not, you have seen the newspapers full of pictures and articles, time and again, about Flower Shows. You will be surprised, however, if not taking part in the work, to know that these exhibitions—attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors—often represent from one to two million dollars outlay; take a year's preparatory work, and the cooperation of the whole flower trade, the finest private estates, the modest home plot, as well as the various garden clubs. And as the garden clubs' members range from the wealthiest men and women in the country down to those who actually feel the small club's small dues, and who do all their work in their own back yards, you will realize that here is a new force in American life.

- If you have ever looked up the matter, you may have been surprised to learn that the year's Flower Shows start in February. In March comes the big International Flower Show of the Horticultural Society and the Florists' Club of New York, the Garden Club of America, the Federated Garden Clubs of New Jersey, and the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State, in Grand Central Palace, New York City. The next week—and only a few hours' ride away—sees other superb exhibitions in Boston and Philadelphia.

  Within a few days follow Omaha, St. Louis, Detroit, Portland and Oakland on the Pacific Coast; Worcester, Mass., and then the mammoth affair staged by the Garden Club of Illinois, in Chicago. By that time the flower show season is well under way throughout the length and breadth of the land.

- Yet these costly, beautiful shows, important as they are in many ways to their respective communities, are but one feature of the broad work which has been steadily growing since the start of the garden club movement nearly fifty years ago.

  To be exact, on January 20th, 1889, up in Massachusetts was held the first meeting of the Cambridge Plant Club. Founded at the home of Mrs. John Hayes, with about twenty present, its purpose was the exchange of experiences and discussion of the best way to grow house and garden plants. It still carries on, and has been awarded, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a medal for being the oldest active garden club in America.

  Almost as old is the Ladies' Garden Club of Athens, Georgia, founded according to one report, at the home of Mrs. Lumpkin; according to another report at the home of Dr. E. C. Newton, in 1892, and long supposed to be the first. It is still active.

- Possibly even earlier were the little groups started in several places by Mrs. John Wood Stewart, because in 1893 there were so many that she organized them as the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. The idea had come to her when in a city hospital she had been cheered by the constant supply of fruit and flowers from her devoted friends.

  As soon as she was able, she started the work wherever she went, asking the members for only the surplus from their gardens. Place after place in her travels she organized for the poor and needy, with the result that when the Great War broke out, preserved fruits and jellies for hospital use from these units were sent abroad as long as our Government had room to transport.

  After the War, when the great Government Hospital near Northport, L. I., was finished, Washington officials asked Mrs. Stewart, who lived nearby, to take charge of the floral decorations at the formal opening. She called on all her friends and neighbors, with the result that flowers and shrubs poured in by the carload. When later she learned that those sent into the wards and private rooms, had been cherished by many of the sick and insane to the very last blossom, she was deeply touched. She immediately organized a permanent garden committee from that end of the Island, to help the men who were able to make their own gardens, and to keep the room patients supplied with fresh flowers and plants.

  Her Block Garden Guild, another branch, was formed later to assist persons from cities who were buying small suburban landscaped homes to take care of such places, and to promote good citizenship, good taste and friendliness. It is still spreading. Her friend, Mrs. Thomas Edison, sponsored the work in Florida, and was for five years its first President.

- Today the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, forty-three years old, is found in many places from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Receiving stations are maintained, often in great railroad stations like Chicago and New York, for the lovely daily donations from gardens made especially beautiful for this purpose, to be distributed in the tenements, prisons, and hospitals.

  The Garden Club of Philadelphia, supposed by many to have been the first, was formed in 1894. The same year in Minneapolis, was started the Minnesota Garden Flower Society, which has a membership of around 400 and is still doing fine work. The Philadelphia Garden Club held its first meeting on May 19th, of that year, with Mrs. Stuart Patterson its first President. About ten years later she started the movement which resulted in the Garden Club of America, and thus became affectionately known as "the mother of garden clubs."

  The Garden Club of America, formed by the banding together of twelve garden clubs in 1913, in Philadelphia, was organized by Mrs. J. Willis Martin, who became its first President, leading it to many brilliant achievements. Its Flower Show Committees, through its member clubs, advanced rapidly in that art, and have put on some of the finest exhibits ever seen anywhere. It has emphasized at different times English, Italian and Spanish gardens, with Mrs. Sherman Hoyt one year bringing in a complete desert garden from Southern California. Last season it stressed the influence of the Sunny South, with its Colonial charm and serenity.

  It has a National Parks Committee, made necessary by (Continued on page 86)
A difficulty encountered in remodeling this basement was the post which obstructs the center of the space. The designer cleverly decided to make it a feature.

**PLAN NO. 1  STUDY ROOM**

- Building partition, plastering walls with lime mortar and painting, whitewashing ceiling: $102.00
- Cabinet work and carpentry on bookcases, etc.: $106.00
- Furnishings—exclusive of etchings, bric-a-brac and rugs: $158.00
- **TOTAL**: $366.00

One of the first considerations of basement planning is moisture-proofing. This remodeled basement makes good use of asphaltic tile laid over the old floor.

**PLAN NO. 2  HOBBY ROOM**

- Plastering walls with cement finish, new partition, patching and painting ceiling: $103.00
- Special floor covering: $86.00
- Furnishings — cabinets, workbench, etc., exclusive of tools: $168.00
- **TOTAL**: $357.00

A nautical atmosphere prevails here, despite the presence of the modern air conditioner and automatic stoker. Note that the coal bin is completely enclosed.

**PLAN NO. 3  HOBBY ROOM**

- Plastering walls with brush finish cement, patching ceiling and painting: $128.00
- Cabinet work and carpentry on workbench and built-in seat: $85.00
- Furnishings — reconditioning furniture brought from other rooms and small additional items: $67.01
- **TOTAL**: $280.01

In planning your modern basement, you need not attempt to hide the heating plant and the new copper piping is used in a small size with pleasing effect.

**PLAN NO. 4  STUDY ROOM**

- Plastering walls with lime mortar and filling between joints with sheet rock, painting floor: $128.00
- Cabinet work and carpentry on bookcases, etc.: $60.00
- Furnishings: $204.00
- **TOTAL**: $392.00

**$392.00**

**$366.00**

**$357.00**

**$280.01**

**$280.01**

**$366.00**

**$357.00**
BASEMENT planning is, naturally, of two types: planning for the new house and for modernization. In the first instance, your architect will have many interesting suggestions for the full utilization of this space. In remodeling an existing basement, you, or your architect, may find many interesting plans in these eight pages.

To take full advantage of the valuable space provided by your basement, it is advisable that your heating plant be automatically fired, by oil, gas or stoker-feed. There are a number of reliable oil and gas burners available today, and stoker-feeding is entirely automatic.

It is true, of course, that no matter how good the method of firing, the heating system will not function at real efficiency without the proper type of furnace and heat distribution system. Radiators, convectors and warm air distribution systems were fully covered in our article on heating in the October, 1935 issue of House & Garden.

In that article, too, we covered the many excellent types of boilers and furnaces now available. There are new, smartly jacketed and highly efficient boilers designed for the installation of oil burners, conversion gas burners and automatic stokers. And there are splendid up-to-the-minute boilers, or furnaces, that are sold with the burner mechanism already in place in the boiler.

In some such boilers, oil burners of the gun, or rotary, type are installed; in others the very latest kind of gas burner. There is, too, a very efficient type of boiler in which the fire is fed, by a patented type of oil burner, from the top down. The burner and its elaborate heat passages are sealed against damage or injury in an ultramodern jacket of steel.

The fascinating possibilities in basement planning are indicated in the illustrations which accompany this 8-page article. Most of the pictures are derived from an unusual contest recently conducted by the American Radiator Company in collaboration with the New York School of Fine and Applied Art.

To initiate this contest, the American Radiator Company secured the measurements, floor plans and photographs of thirty-six basements in the New York metropolitan area which needed modernization. These were given to the senior class of the School of Fine and Applied Art and they were asked to work out appropriate remodeling plans and to budget each improvement with the exact amounts for material and labor which the remodeling would cost in the current New York market. The costs quoted do not include heating equipment.

The students then made models of their carefully worked out plans at the scale of 1 inch to the foot. The results of this “Cellar Reborn” contest have been so amazingly fine that House & Garden has drawn heavily on this source of authentic information to give its readers the greatest possible number of valuable suggestions.

The American Radiator Company has been equally impressed with the results of this contest and is contemplating putting the models on show, both in New York and “on the road”. To match the excellence of the models made by the students, American Radiator has had accurate metal models of its boilers, copper piping and air conditioners and these will be shown in each model.

In every case, the heating system, whether hot water or vapor is accurate down to the last vent valve and the boilers are of the gas-fired, oil-burning and stoker-fed types. In the latter case, the automatic stoker has been made up in model form, too.

Estimates are based on actual material and labor costs, excluding the heating.
As you compare the “before and after” views in these pages it is probable that your first question will be, “How?” How is it possible to make these dark dingy basements into rooms so attractive and livable? In other words, what materials are used on walls, floors and ceiling and what inspired the particular plan and design of these rooms? In order to answer these important questions as lucidly as possible, we shall give a condensed description of each of the models illustrated, pointing out in each case, the highlights in design and in the use of structural materials.

Number 1. With this room, which combines the quiet charm of a library and study with space enough for card tables, ping-pong, or other entertaining, we get our first taste of what can be done with an old basement. Walls, floor and ceiling have been painted. The column in the center of the room has been made a decorative feature. All the furniture (including the couch, which is almost invisible against the dark floor in the alcove) is kept extremely simple. Table, desk and bookcases are finished in natural wood, trimmed in copper. The boiler and other furniture is dark green, and the fur rugs are white. This type of room would be excellent for persons who enjoy the quieter and more studious pursuits.

Number 2. Illustrates one of the most popular uses of basement space—the hobby room. In the privacy and seclusion of this room the amateur craftsman can be as noisily industrious as necessary—without disturbing anyone in the rest of the house. The floor of the old basement has been covered with grey asphaltic tile, impervious to moisture and easy to keep clean. The walls were given two coats of blue-grey paint. The bench and bookcase are white with natural wood doors and drawers. The chair is red. Observe again that in this model, as in all the others, the essential character of a basement room has been preserved, and any attempt to make it look like an upstairs room has been carefully avoided.

Number 3. Here, again, in a cheerfully nautical atmosphere of blue and white, we have a hobby room—the owner’s preoccupation in this case, being the art of making ship models. Note that although the boiler uses coal for fuel, the bin is entirely enclosed and coal is fed to the boiler through a completely automatic fueling device. The compact air conditioner shown in our photographs, this modern equipment has been planned for all the others and will be shown in place, when the models are exhibited. The manner in which work benches and furniture have been worked into an interesting and harmonious composition in this model is worth some study. The staircase is shown approximately in the center of the right-hand wall. The floor is, appropriately, battleship grey.

Number 4 is definitely a study, a retreat for a person whose avocation includes, perhaps, writing, drawing and a good bit of reading. Conceivably, also, this room might be the scene of conversations carried on at length and far into the night. The floor is red-brown; the bookcases and desk are natural wood, and the upholstery is mustard. In these basement rooms no attempt need be made to conceal the heating plant or the pipes. Modern equipment is so well designed and finished that it does not detract from the room’s appearance.

Number 5. This room belongs to an individual interested in aviation and in the making of model planes. In plan the room is divided into a workshop at one end, and lounging space at the other. The area in front of the coal bin which separates them is sufficiently large for a game table. Walls, floor and ceiling of this basement were found to be in good condition and needed only one coat of paint, at an estimated cost of $16.10. (Continued on page 65)

Decorating students worked out the estimates and scale models from existing basements illustrated here

In the career of the average hostess there have doubtless been times when the enthusiastic congeniality of her guests seemed scarcely able to be contained by anything so fragile as a living room. For such occasions, nothing can quite take the place of the well-planned basement room. Here, amid all the appurtenances proper to informal entertainment, even the hostess can relax and join the fun. This basement corner, for example, would lend itself as readily to a New Year’s Eve celebration as to a quiet hour or so of music. The miniature piano is from Wurlitzer.
The color scheme of this room is unusually interesting. Walls and ceiling are white for good illumination. The fur rugs are dark grey against the lighter grey floor.

An interesting feature of this scheme is the way in which the obstructing columns have been turned to good decorative use. They conceal indirect lighting units.

Even the laundry can be made a pleasenter place in which to work. The arched doorway and enclosed stairs are noteworthy, as are the pale yellow walls.

In this laundry and sewing room the adequate space has been well used to accommodate a full line of labor-saving devices, plus two large and convenient cabinets.

Plan No. 5 Hobby Room
Covering walls with plastic finish, erecting coal bin and covering ceiling with plaster board $212.35
Carpentry and cabinet work 96.00
Furnishings and accessories, exclusive of rugs 33.00
Total $341.35

Plan No. 6 Study Room
Painting walls and floor, patching ceiling, putting up partitions and enclosing piers $90.42
Carpentry and cabinet work 76.00
Furniture, excluding rugs and bric-a-brac 103.00
Total $269.42

Plan No. 7 Utility Room
Plastering and painting walls and floor, insulation board and water paint finish on ceiling $108.30
Carpentry and cabinet work in rebuilding stair-case and building cup-boards 102.15
Furnishings, exclusive of laundry equipment 78.90
Total $289.35

Plan No. 8 Utility Room
Plastering walls with lime mortar and painting, patching and painting ceiling $73.50
Lumber and carpentry for shelving 5.00
Furnishings, exclusive of laundry equipment 64.70
Total $143.20
A museum in the basement might seem a strange idea to some but to the enthusiastic collector it could mean a safe and attractive place to exhibit his collection.

PLAN NO. 9 HOBBY ROOM
Plastic wall finish and paint for walls, painting floor $ 79.00
Carpentry and cabinet making 106.79
Furnishings, exclusive of trophies and rugs 124.00
TOTAL $309.79

The color scheme for this little work-shop and puppet theatre is kept simple, in harmony with the juvenile spirit of the room. The grey floor does not soil easily.

PLAN NO. 10 HOBBY ROOM
Whitewashing walls and ceiling, alterations $ 20.00
Materials for theatre constructed by owner 5.00
Furnishings 214.00
TOTAL $239.00

A very clean plan was worked out for this basement in which the space was more limited than in the others. Built-in furniture was used here to conserve floor-space.

PLAN NO. 11 STUDY ROOM
Plastering and painting walls and ceiling, building new partition, painting floor $106.00
Cabinet work and carpentry — including corner desk bought as 2 separate cabinets 79.82
Furnishings 77.05
TOTAL $262.87

Nestled behind the staircase in this rumpus room is the bar and in the opposite corner is a card-table for poker or bridge. A game-board is painted on the floor.

PLAN NO. 12 RUMPUS ROOM
Whitewashing walls, ceiling and chimney, and painting floor $ 50.00
Cabinet work and carpentry on bar, corner seats, shelves and column enclosure 85.00
Furnishings and accessories 91.61
TOTAL $226.61
Certain basements, especially those that are favored with a fair amount of daylight, lend themselves well to the creation of a music room. Here the piano may be played, or lessons practiced, without danger of interruption or of disturbing others. And here, likewise, the radio can contribute to a gay evening, or take a lone short-wave enthusiast on distant voyages when the rest of the house has long since retired. The piano shown here is a Howard, product of Baldwin, and the radio is a Zenith.

Note the color scheme, described under the photograph.

*Number 6.* An ingeniously planned and cleverly decorated study and library. The supporting columns, which might have caused the owner to feel his basement was impossible to remodel, have been put to good use. The three columns nearest the bookshelves and wall map have illuminated panels of frosted glass on the side facing the wall. Note the window screen composed of a copper map.

*Number 7.* A utility room, designed to simplify the work of washing, ironing, sewing and the like. For good measure, a desk is installed in the alcove. The ceiling of this basement was covered with insulating board and kalsomined; the walls are painted pale yellow; the floor dark brown. The cabinet is white with green trim and the desk is green. Note how the stairs have been boxed in to obviate the risk of tripping over any corners.

*Number 8.* Shows us another utility room where the art of dressmaking or the job of doing the laundry can be carried on with equal ease and with every facility. As in the case of several of our other models, a portion of the original basement was screened off by a partition. This is an inexpensive way of cutting down the area to whatever size is really useful and best adapted to requirements. The walls are pale blue green and the floor pale grey.

*Number 9.* Here is an interesting use for your basement—if you happen to have the collector's instinct. The owner of this room specializes in the collection of Indian relics and his remodeled basement takes the form of a study and exhibition room. The two central columns have been disguised by building shelves around them. Birch posts against the walls, and occasional paintings on the wall panels, carry out the theme of the room. Walls are pale grey, floor dark green. Yellow curtains and sofa cushions, a red chair, and bearskin rugs are accents.

Write to House & Garden for further information about merchandise and equipment shown in these pages.

*Number 10.* A hobby room for grown-ups and children alike. A puppet theatre provides part of the entertainment and the rest is provided by the work benches where the puppets and scenery are designed and made. The walls of this basement are simply white-washed. (For color-schemes, see caption under photograph.) This model is an excellent illustration of the variety of uses to which the basement space can be put.

*Number 11.* The fact that only a modest amount of space may be available should not be considered a stumbling block in the way of remodeling. For example, here is a compact yet extremely attractive study which is noteworthy for its good design. Notice especially the two settees, the built-in corner table, and the bookcase built at the most convenient height. Ceiling and walls were plastered, metal lath being used on the ceiling. Walls, floor and ceiling were painted one coat each with cement paint. The floor is dark grey; walls are tan, to harmonize with the natural wood furniture. Curtains are tan, contrasting with the green sofa and predominant blue of the maps.

*Number 12.* Brings us to that crowning glory of the rejuvenated basement; the rumpus room. Here we find the walls and concrete floor painted—the pattern of the game-board and the simulated flag-stones being painted directly on the floor. In this room is every provision for entertainment, including billiard table, bridge-table, bar, radio and a variety of amusing games. The rough plaster walls are white; floor is red-brown. The bar and sofa are white and green and the green window shutters are painted on the wall.

We have not shown, in our illustrations, what is undoubtedly the most time-honored use for the basement. We refer to the wine cellar. Whether the entire available space is given over to the storage of wines, or whether only a portion is partitioned off and provided with racks to receive your vintage bottles, the wine cellar is an addition which should become more and more indispensable in the well-appointed home of whatever size.
Directly above is an unusual basement modernization in which the attractively designed oil-burning boiler (General Electric) has been made an integral part of the decoration. The owner of this interesting basement is Mr. Albert W. Haddock, of Wilmington, Del. At the right is shown the basement as it was before modernization. Heavy brick piers, obtrusive coal bin and octopus-like boiler feature the messy-looking arrangement. The arrow points to the handsomely worked out modern plan of the new basement. Slender lally columns have replaced the brick piers, a wood finish covers the old unsightly walls and the new boiler fits gracefully into the modernistic decorative scheme.

The topmost picture of this group will probably strike a responsive chord in many of our masculine readers. The home workshop has long been a ruling favorite among those whose talent for craftsmanship has proved at once a source of relaxation and keen enjoyment. The businesslike layout shown here is in the home of Dr. C. W. Stephenson at Westford, Connecticut. Adams and Prentice were the architects. At the left of this picture we find another old favorite, the billiard table, ready to entertain at any hour. As an added attraction, this particular table can now be purchased with a special top which converts it into a ping-pong table (Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.).
MARCH, 1936

MIRROR PAINTING. I am experimenting and struggling with painting on mirrors and would greatly appreciate any information you could give me. I will list the questions I'm most interested in:

1. What is the best way to put the design on?
2. What paint do you recommend? I've mixed oil paint with regular boiled oil used by decorators. Do you know of a more satisfactory way?

R. W. L., Pasadena, Calif.

The design, in the form of a cartoon, is usually executed on heavy detail paper. This is placed under the clear plate glass so that it will act as a complete guide to the painting.

Coach paint, ground in Japan, thinned to the required consistency with turpentine only is the best and most easily controlled medium for painting on glass. When the design is completed in this medium on the back of the glass, it is necessary to coat all painted surfaces with an application of oil paint in any neutral color mixed with a little spar varnish. When this application is thoroughly dry, coat all painted surfaces with asphaltum. When this is dry, the glass is ready to be mirrored. The asphaltum acts as a proofing against the silver. Any exposed paint will run in the process of silvering.

PLASTER AND PAINT. We have remodeled our kitchen, in which we now have about three patches 35" x 45" of new plaster, about three months old. We want to use laquer on these walls and wood-work. Some tell us that patches of new plaster have to be one year old so that laquer will not lift or crack. Would you suggest giving a first coat of filler or may we use an oil hurner to a stoker. Which do you advise? I understand from the article in the October House & Garden that an oil hurner may be satisfactory installed in the type furnace I have. Can you tell me if the rows of fire brick should be made higher?

W. A. W., Emporia, Kansas

It is always advisable to allow at least six months for plaster to dry and season thoroughly before painting. Fresh plaster contains free alkali, which has a tendency to keep paint from drying properly and to cause colors to bleach out. If you don't care to wait another three months, it is possible to age the new plaster artificially by treating the surface with a solution of two pounds of zinc sulphate dissolved in one gallon of water.

STAIRWAY DRAFTS. My problem is an open stairway from living room to upstairs. This makes the living room drafty, as the warm air goes upstairs and cold air flows down, and makes the lower area of the living room cold. Must I enclose the stairs in a vestibule?

S. C., New York City

In reference to enclosing the stairs from your living room, the situation as you explain it is one that often happens. Before building a partition around the stairs (which, in any case, I would suggest be worked out on the second floor), it would be advisable to check up the radiation on the second floor. If there is a window on the second floor hall, it would be well to place a radiator under it.

Also, you might consider insulating the roof, and weatherstrips on doors and windows.

If the upstairs is colder than the first floor, the cooler air is bound to come down through the stair well, and the solution lies either with the enclosing of the stairs or the provision of more heat.

OIL BURNERS. We prefer an oil hurner to a stoker. Which do you advise? I understand from the article in the October House & Garden that an oil hurner may be satisfactory installed in the type furnace I have. Can you tell me if the rows of fire brick should be made higher?

J. A. F., Lenora, Kansas

Both the oil hurner and the automatic stoker are clean and dependable. The choice usually depends on the relative cost of fuel in your neighborhood, and which type of installation would be backed up by the most efficient local servicing.

It would be best for you to consult the local agent of the equipment you select concerning the condition of your present furnace and the size and type of stoker or burner to be installed. He would also be able to give you the best advice about what size oil tank would prove most satisfactory for you. These are matters which, for greatest economy, must be related to the actual conditions which apply in your home. Any attempt we might make to solve them without knowing all the conditions might be misleading.

The fan used to force circulation through the ducts is extra equipment not included with the heating element. Its use would probably increase the efficiency of your warm air system considerably.

We have written the manufacturers requesting that they send you the booklets.

CLEANING BOILERS. Have you any information on cleaning out boilers and pipes in the heating system when they have been affected by corrosion and rust?

J. T. R., Cleveland, Ohio

All boilers are provided with flue cleaning openings through which the heating surface can be reached by means of brushes or scrapers. Fluxes of solid fuel boilers should be cleaned often to keep the surfaces free of soot or ash. Gas boiler fluxes and burners should be cleaned at least once a year. Oil burning boiler fluxes should be examined periodically to determine when cleaning is necessary.

The grease used to lubricate the cutting tools during erection of new piping systems serves as a carrier for sand and dirt, with the result that a scum of fine particles and grease accumulates on the surface of the water in all new boilers, while heavier particles may settle to the bottom of the boiler and form sludge. These impurities have a tendency to cause foaming, pre- (Continued on page 95)
A concentration of interest in sterling silver for personal use is becoming more and more decided—intimate belongings for both men and women. You will choose these pieces remembering that they are to be used and lived with constantly. Naturally they will reflect individuality and character. The dressing table shown above is appointed with various fine pieces selected from the collection of Tiffany & Company. Masculine group above by Gorham Company: Black, Starr & Frost-Gorham. Left, Sterling silver at home abroad, "Morocco" man's service in zipper case by International Silver Company. Boyle Leather Company's fitted pigskin case for a woman; Saks-Fifth Avenue, Watson's "Barleycorn", man's brush and comb set: Mark Cross. Dressing table: Modernage.
Short and Simple

Annuals of the Poor

by Mrs. Francis King

Of the poor? Certainly, for as the title of the play has it, “Aren’t We All?” And in the field of gardening, if we are still able to provide a certain amount of fertilizer and sprays we are fortunate indeed, and those of us who can keep our garden spaces are blesst. For, given these and the two necessities just named, we can learn to grow almost everything from what we have and thus improve not only our gardens but our mental processes through a keener use and application of them than ever before.

In the first year or two of the garden I now have, my idea was that annuals should furnish forth the color and decoration for a short time only; that after a year or so perennials would do all that was needed. How mistaken I was! Every year something dies, something fails to appear, long lines of quick color are essential for certain effects, or masses of lesser flowers or greater are needed to complete a picture; so that annuals have been standbys with each successive season.

More and more, however, as time goes on, I find myself buying in early Spring packets of seed of fragrant things—Mignonette, Matthiola bicornis, Alyssum, as much for its scent as for its whiteness.

When the long Grass Walk was first in readiness something immediate was necessary for its borders. The French Lilacs and the Peonies were not put in until the Autumn; this left a four-foot border on either side, raked, rich, and ready for seed. Tall orange Marigolds were sown at the back of these borders, with dwarf lemon ones below and Sweet Alyssum below those; the seed thrived marvellously, and in a short time we had the gayest imaginable border of flowers.

In other years rounds of Tulips were set before Peony and Lilac here, and a plant of good Michaelmas Daisy between the Tulips toward the front of the border. Three years ago many packets of seed of border Pinks and Carnations were sown in the spaces toward the front of this long border; and now there is a rich picture of flowering Pinks below the Peonies, great reaches of them everywhere and of all kinds from a single pink to a double white, and the beautiful mixed varieties common in England and Scotland, not so common here. It has a nice effect, as one sees the cascades of pink or white Peonies above these delicious little flowers which always give an old-world look to any garden. The hardy Pink is a flower of sentiment.

But I have gone into the region of perennials without realizing it. I should go back to say that before these Pinks came into their own, we used Zinnia Picotee between the Michaelmas Daisies for brilliant color effect, when the latter were in bloom. And again Zinnia Fantasy which gives glints of rich hues between the lavenders of the hardy Asters in late Summer. These Zinnias were grown in the row, and then transplanted; for the borders of the Grass Walk are grown so thick and heavy that it may be the last year for any annuals among them. The presence of Tulip and Aster is essential for earliest and latest color; and, with Lilac and Peony between the two, perhaps these four are enough from now on with the Pinks.

In another part of the garden, on a stone-paved platform bounded by a low Privet hedge, is a farm bench with one or two steps below it. This was set here because on one Spring morning, “under the blossom that hangs on the hawthorn”, I observed Netty and William, a Millet-like picture, wielding hoe and spade under further fruit trees below, and thought how charming a place it would make for a fresh view of the mountain. Then, as I sat from time to time on the so-called Spring Seat and looked to right and to left, and especially as I walked down the long path to the seat, I began to say to myself, “There is no (Continued on page 94)
Hand Plow. Directly above is a splendid tool for hillling Corn, Potatoes and plants in general, as well as making and covering furrows, making small irrigation ditches, etc. You walk backward and pull it toward you, thus avoiding trampling on the finished work. The angle of handle regulates depth of cut. Gardex, Inc.

Weeder. The all-metal Doo-Klip weeder not only sub-cuts the roots of tough lawn customers like Dandelions and Docks but also plucks them nearly out by means of the gripper which is controlled by the operator's right hand. It saves a lot of back-breaking work and, rightly used, slices the tap-root deep enough to prevent future growth. Max Schling Seedsmen

ANOTHER WEEPER. The short-handled weeder shown at the upper right is designed for use close around plants growing in cultivated ground. Sharp-edged, conveniently shaped and light in the hand, it works with either a forward or backward motion, cutting weed roots and cultivating at the same time. Gardex, Inc.

Cultivating Claw. The stout party at the right is obviously a real Dirt Gardener and knows the value of a strong, long-handled cultivator that can dig deep in small spaces without harming plant roots. A tool like this will last a lifetime and not only lessen labor materially but also make for a much thriftier and more enduring garden. Gardex, Inc.
• TURF EDGER. The maintenance of neat grass edgings along paths, borders, driveways and so on is simplified by the use of one of the tools shown at the left. This sturdy steel implement works both forward and back, cutting vertically and horizontally in one operation. Gardex, Inc.

• FELT-HOL. The big brother of the hand weeder on the opposite page is shown below at the left. This is another of those sensible tools which are pulled toward you as you walk backward, leaving the cultivated area unsoiled. It works rapidly and travels deep or shallow depending upon the angle at which you hold the Hickory handle. Gardex, Inc.

• FREE PRUNER. In the center, below, is a Snap-Cut tool for light to moderate pruning on trees and shrubs too high to reach with ordinary secateurs. It is 4' long over-all, with a hollow metal rod through which runs the control connecting the hand lever and the cutting jaws. Max Schling Seedsmen

• EIGHT-INCH SHEARS. One great advantage of all the Snap-Cut pruners is the cleanliness of the cut they make and the freedom from bruising of the adjacent bark and wood. Another is their extreme ease of operation resulting from the principle of leverage on which they are built. Max Schling Seedsmen
Activities for gardeners in March

Seedlings of all kinds that result from indoor sowings need careful watching lest one or several harmful things happen to them. For one thing, they should be given plenty of fresh air, and not too much watering, or the damping off disease may attack them. Also, avoid as far as possible a one-sided light such as comes from a window and "draws" them badly.

The great majority of trees and shrubs, deciduous as well as evergreen, can be planted as successfully in early Spring as in Autumn. Consequently, if you order immediately, you can get them in time to set out before new growth has gone far enough to make transplanting undesirable. Most perennials, of course, are also readily planted in Spring.

Sed of lawn grass and of White Clover can be advantageously sown the latter part of March, even though the nights may still be frosty. It will not suffer from the cold, and will actually be benefited by being carried down by the rains and frosts into the tiny soil crevices which are present at this season. All this means early and strong germination.

All young plants, and older ones that were set out last Fall, should be well firmed down into the soil as soon as the frost is out of the ground, to remedy the heaving out which they may have suffered as a result of the Winter's changes. After another growing season their roots will probably have gained sufficient grip to make this unnecessary.

It is a great temptation to start "digging garden" as soon as the first warmish days draw all the frost out of the ground—but don't yield to it. For one thing, the digging itself will be extra hard work on account of the excess moisture in the soil; and for another, moisture is likely to result in clods which will not break up easily for weeks.

Winter mulches of all kinds should be removed gradually in the Spring, in order that the plants which have been covered by them shall not be too suddenly exposed to the sharp temperature changes of the open air. The wisest plan is to make two or even three "lites of the cherry", so timed that the last one comes before new growth has commenced.

More plant propagation methods, as directed by Montague Free at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Beginning at the top: A Canna root division, cut and ready for planting. Below it, a Chrysanthemum clump and a division pulled from it and ready to plant. Next, showing how plants develop from the "eyes" of a Potato. The photograph with the two forks shows how Siberian Iris clumps are divided by cutting and prying. Following, a German Iris clump lifted and ready for division. Cutting the leaves of the divisions to lessen evaporation. Holes for Iris divisions should be large enough to allow the roots to go straight down without crowding. Finally, German Iris divisions should be planted so that the rhizome tops are at the surface.
And what good eating it is! With a row of Campbell's Soups before you, the particular soup for the particular meal is so obvious—just a glance at your Campbell's shelf, select the soup of the day, and it's ready almost while you're thinking about it.
Brick Colonial in Kew Gardens

A pleasing adaptation of the Colonial is seen in this moderate-sized residence in Kew Gardens, Long Island. At left is the front entrance, deeply recessed and painted white in the true Colonial style.

Below, the exterior. The walls are brick, with an interesting treatment of whitewash having a slight green-gray tint. The roof shingles are stained dark brown. The house is built on a terraced corner plot.

The floor plans, above and at right, show careful thought as to circulation and orientation. The main living quarters have a fair amount of sun at all times of day and all rooms have cross ventilation. The architect, Roland A. Gallimore.

Directoire

THIS delicate Directoire pattern with its warm orange border and old-time flavor is a great favorite with the hostess who wishes to satisfy her own critical taste and that of her guests. It harmonizes so charmingly with the modern Neo-classic trend.

Upon request we shall be pleased to send you a copy of our illustrated booklet.

Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Inc.

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Potteries: Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, England
The opportunity of a lifetime for lovers of music...

A NEW STEINWAY GRAND PIANO

SIZE—5' 1" to fit the modern room
PRICE—to fit the modern budget
QUALITY—Steinway throughout

This is, without exception, the most important announcement Steinway has ever made. The Instrument of the Immortals, unchanged in any particular size, may now be had in a distinguished new model at only $885.

Please understand that this is a Steinway, in all that the name implies. It conforms wholly... in workmanship, materials, design... to the Steinway tradition. Case, keys, action, sounding-board in this piano are identical with those in larger Steinways. The only difference is the size (5' 1")... a matter of inches. In every respect, this is as fine a piano as Steinway knows how to make.

The new piano has the celebrated Steinway tone in all its color and resonance. The action is the new Steinway Accelerated Action... which, upon its invention, radically changed all previous conceptions of piano sensitivity. From seasoning of the woods to final voicing of the tone, many months are required to build this piano... its only equal, or superior, is a larger Steinway!

The new Steinway may be purchased on very liberal terms. The Steinway representative near you will explain the plan of payment... a small proportion down, the balance distributed over an extended period. Your piano will then be delivered at once... to bring to your home and your friends a lifetime of pleasure and enjoyment!

THE NEW STEINWAY GRAND PIANO AT
LIBERAL TERMS $885

There is a Steinway representative in your community, or near you, through whom you may purchase the new Steinway with a small deposit—the balance over a convenient period. Used pianos accepted in partial exchange. Steinway & Sons, Steinway Hall, 109 West 57th Street, New York City.
of an Azalea grown in a greenhouse. Another low-growing plant which is a
veritable gem but is scarcely known by gardeners is the Fiveleaf (R. radicans), a native of the Atlantic
coastal plain from southern Pennsylvania to the Carolinas. Carolina forms are hardy in New York City, but mat-
terial from Pennsylvania or Maryland is perhaps a bit more satisfactory for the
coldest regions. It does not exceed eighteen inches in height, but is very
floriferous and has a spreading habit, making a good subject for foregrounds,
rock gardens, ground cover or door-

A small room grows larger • • •
with these vibrant flowers on its walls

This new Strahan pattern is a really extraordinary example of fine wallpaper printing. In design and coloring it is a
curiously rich and lifelike representation of the Peony. Its
open composition, spaced to create an impression of wide
expanses, gives an illusion of height and width to a room.
It is a paper that can be used with architectural, as well as
ornamental effect. Available in natural colors on backgrounds
of white, blue, Tuscan red or green, and white and grey on
silver. Your dealer or decorator will gladly show you samples.

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ESTABLISHED 1886
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YOU could load it with your eyes shut. No threading—the film comes in a magazine. Slip the magazine into the camera—then shoot.

Suppose you want to switch film—make a few color movies with the wonderful new Kodachrome Film, or indoor movies with Super Sensitive “Pan” Film. Just take out your partly used magazine, slip in one of the others. The magazine protects the film. Footage meter on each magazine shows how much film you’ve used.

Three speeds—normal, half-speed, and slow motion. Under your finger, as you shoot, there’s a “pulse” that indicates the elapsed time of each scene, while your eye remains at the finder.

Your dealer will gladly show you the 16 mm Magazine Cine-Kodak’s points, and put it through its paces. With fast f/1.9 lens, $125; including carrying case, $137.50. Extra lenses for telephoto work, 2-inch, 3-inch, 4½-inch, and 6-inch, all readily interchangeable, are also available. ...Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S NEWEST AND FINEST 
HOME MOVIE CAMERA
more of the Indica Azaleas from Japan (not the so-called Indian Azaleas), the Pontic Azalea (*R. latum*) and probably the beautiful *R. occidentale* or Western Azalea from California.

In South Carolina and in the Lower South and Gulf States the Indian Azaleas (hybrids of *R. simii*) are justly famous. These, of course, are evergreen and tender, but there are many fine varieties and when they are old they develop considerable size and produce such glorious effects as those seen at Magnolia gardens, near Charleston. In this same region, the Kurume Azaleas should do well, along with many Japanese forms of *R. indicum*, all of which are evergreen. Besides these, there is a whole list of native southern species which should prove better adapted to the region than the hardy sorts, but most of these are not yet extensively tested. This list includes *R. austrosulina*, *R. camtschatica*, *R. oblongifolia*, *R. prunifolia*, *R. serratifolia* and *R. spectabilis*.

The possibilities for the Pacific Coast are fully as good as those for the South and many of the same Azaleas may be grown except, perhaps, that very tender sorts might not succeed in the colder regions. But there is little reason why the entire list as given for the Atlantic Coast and the South would not do well throughout the greater portion of the Pacific area. The culture of Azaleas is very important, but it is a subject in itself.

**Azalea glory**

(continued from page 76)

Your nearest Whitney dealer will show you these very pieces, this very room—true "dream room for two". Ask him to point out the many unusual little refinements in cabinet work exclusive with Whitney. Note the unusually sturdy construction. Feel the satin-like finish with your fingertips. Then you will know why Whitney furniture is called "maple at its best", furniture which faithfully reproduces the best work of the cabinet-makers of early American days.

If you don't know who your Whitney dealer is, we shall be glad to tell you. Just write us—but in the meantime, glance at the moderate prices* below.


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**Faris modern**

(continued from page 48)

black-grounded papers. Also gun metal and black underlay. Finally, fabrics run in browns and the same tones as the rugs. Much leather is being used.

And—there's more glass than ever—on furniture, on walls, in picture frames. 

**Flash**: While white lamps continue to hold their colorful leadership, we note the range of light browns—tan, banana, sand, terra cotta, cafe au lait. Natural woods are also being used for bases.

**Flash**: Some decorators, bored with doing white rooms, are trying to replace it with gray. In white rooms brilliant accents, such as bright red and yellow, make a specialty of the Orient.

**Final Hint**: Keep an eye on that Chinese art exhibit now giving them to the doors of London. We will doubtless soon see echoes of it in decoration on both sides of the Atlantic.

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**Return to elegance**

(continued from page 34)

emerald green, are the present taste. Fabrics: Upholstery fabrics run in browns and the same tones as the rugs. Much leather is being used.

And—there's more glass than ever—on furniture, on walls, in picture frames.

**Final Hint**: Keep an eye on that Chinese art exhibit now giving them to the doors of London. We will doubtless soon see echoes of it in decoration on both sides of the Atlantic.

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**WHITNEY**

Whitney Maple for Canadian markets made by ANDREW MALCOLM FURNITURE COMPANY, LTD., Listowel, Ontario
THE word is country-wide now that the motorwise are saying: "BUICK'S THE BUY!"
You have a perfect right to ask, is that true? Who says so?
A convincing answer to both questions will be found in the following typical list of people eminent in professional and business fields, who are now driving new Buick cars:

J. S. ANDERSON
Superintendent, Grappler Creek Gold Mining
District, Independence, Cal.

JESSE W. BARRETT
Superintendent, General of Missouri,
St. Louis, Mo.

TOMMY BRIDGES
Police, Detroit, Mich.

ELMER J. BROWN
Fire Chief, Binghamton, N. Y.

CHARLES P. CAHILL
Secretary, Denver, Colo.

CARLTON S. DARUSCH
Vice Chairman, Tax Commission of the State
of Ohio, Columbus, O.

JAMES E. DAVIDSON
President, Nebraska Power Co., Omaha, Neb.

WALTER H. DYER
Official of General Household Utilities Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

DR. A. S. GREEN
Chief of Green Free Hospital in San Francisco, Cal.

REV. GEO. GRIFFITH
Pastor, Northern Gospel Tabernacle,
Kansas City, Mo.

RAY HAYWORTH
Catcher, Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
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MARGARET JERITZA
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Former Indianapolis Speedway Champion Race Driver

LANGLEY PORTER
Dean of the University of California Hospital,
Berkeley, Calif.

WILLIAM J. QUINN
Chief of Police, San Francisco, Calif.

J. E. REARDON
Vice President, Continental National Bank, Waterbury, Conn.

LEWIS J. REED
Executive Vice-President, Citizens & Manufacturers
National Bank, Watertown, Conn.

HAL ROACH
Motion Picture Producer, Los Angeles, Calif.

ROSS B. ROGERS
Manager, Amarillo, Texas

J. M. SOUBEY
Western General Counsel, Union

DONALD H. TILSON
Sales Manager, Aluminum Company of America,

* Mentioned, by whom.

- When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them.
straight edges rather than undulating ones, especially on small places; the effect is more restful. Along the edges fair sized stones may be partially buried. This serves several purposes. It keeps the border edge informal yet well defined, prevents the earth of the border from overflowing into the path, and most important, provides centerpieces between which such low-growing things as Aubretia, Arabis, Alyssum, Pinks and the like will nestle and show themselves with delightful effect. If the borders run along grass paths it is sometimes a good thing to raise them a little, edging them with flat stones sunk edgewise, or with bricks, or even with wood pegged firmly into the soil at intervals. Thus the edging plants are lifted out of the way of the lawn mower or clippers. Such a method of defining the edge of the borders is especially useful where the space is narrow; there would in that case not be room to sink the larger stones as suggested above.

For Narrow Borders

Plants for our narrowish borders should be carefully chosen. It is the part of wisdom to leave out of our calculations all together such very tall sorts as Hollyhocks, Sunflowers, Botanias, Bocconias, towering Murrays, the taller Delphiniums, Malvias, Helianthus and Michaelmas Daisies. There may of course be an occasional angle of a wall or fence corner where a clamp of these tall plants may fitingly be grown, but on the whole they are best omitted. Nor shall we suffer undue deprivation by this prohibition, for there are lower growing forms of most of these plants. There are the new and enchanting dwarf Michaelmas Daisies and Helianthus, the various forms of the Belladonna Delphinium that stand to great height, there are dwarf Murrays, Botanias and so on. A little casting about in catalogues will bring to light a vast number of plants that do not exceed three and a half or four feet in height, which is the greatest height that our narrow borders should in most cases be called upon to carry. End plants are as important as end men in a minstrel show. They are chosen with this end in view. Photos and Peonies planted alternately make good combination and the bed may be edged with the new dwarf Michaelmas Daisies that grow only about 8 to 12 inches high and are nice and bushy and very floriferous. This gives a three-season show and a fourth may have been added if behind the Michaelmas Daisies the Autumn flowering bulbs are planted. Another good combination is made with taller Michaelmas Daisies that flower through September and October with a few of them Helianthus in the newer hybrid forms. These come in all tones from lemon to deep copper and may be had in bloom if careful selection is made. Many of the bulbs are suitable to bloom in August. Such a bed may be edged with purple velvet Petunias (Violet Queen), or the brilliant little Marigold. Tagetes erecta violacea, that may be seen in flower early in the Spring.

Further Combinations

Plutes in many tones of pink and rose and scarlet make a fine background for the tall long-haired Columbines. If the faded flowers be removed the blossoming will be continued for many weeks. This bed might be used with Dutch Crocuses for early bloom and later with the new dwarf Michaelmas Daisies. Tall, leggy plants, biennials, or such as die away after flowering, as Beeding Heart and Donum, should never be given a prominent position. And it will be well to make our choice for the border chiefly among plants of rather tidy and compact habit, excluding those of rampant or strong growth, and including a few for the sake of their fine and lasting foliage even though their flowers may be negligible. If bulbs are used they should be planted in groups rather far back in the border, rather than along the verge, so that the oncoming greenery of the perennials will arise and hide their tiny dying away. In a mixed border four feet in width it is advisable to plant in clumps or drifts of three to five per variety—rather than in larger masses for a great many kinds will be required to keep the border bright and sllightly throughout the season if Spring and large or bushy plants as Irises, Peonies, Hemerocallis or Gypsophila paniculata are concerned one specimen at a time will be sufficient. If shrubs are included in a border of this narrowness they must of course be of dwarf stature and compact habit. The borders here described have been plotted on the basis of three or five plants to a group save in the case of the large plants just mentioned. They are planned to show a fair amount of bloom during May, June, July, August and September. This flowering period may be lengthened at both ends of the season if Spring and Autumn flowering bulbs are made use of among the hardy plants.

On small places we must also consider the planting of still narrower borders, those of from two to three feet in width. Where these are concerned it is often a good plan to devote areas of turn very tall sorts to one particular kind of plants. This plan has the virtue of giving the gardener opportunity to specialize in several especially liked varieties, and insures a long period of bloom for a long period if the kinds made use of are chosen with this end in view.

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(Continued on page 82)
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RG 3-16

**South African plants** (Continued on page 45)

***Crocus aureus***

**Anthera**

**Alnus**

**Alnus crispa**

**Alnus rubra**

**Alnus sinuata**

**Alnus viridis**

**Arbutus unedo**

**Arbutus menziesii**

**Arbutus unedo**

**Arctostaphylos uva-ursi**

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**Arctostaphylo
South African plants

(continued from page 62)

CARE OF THE PLANTS

These bulbous plants will need to be put in a cool place in the dark and then planted like the bulbs from cool climates. Sunlight and water after planting are all that are needed to start them into growth. They will need good drainage and will bloom better if given a good liquid fertilizer applied weekly as they approach their blooming time and again after blooming to prepare a strong growth for the next season. They will die back and all leaves will be withered gradually. Then, most important point, the bulbs must rest and ripen, and this is best accomplished by leaving them in the pots and giving the bulbs a long, slow drying in the sun on a greenhouse shelf, in a sunny window or in a covered coldframe with absolutely no water. They have this dependence on their own country and must have it here.

There are many annuals and early blooming perennials which we may grow in our gardens, a large number being good also for greenhouse work. The Daisies come first, for there is an enormous quantity of them, the colors ranging from white through shades of yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson, pink, blue and with many interesting markings and blanches. There are Arctotis, Dimorphotheca, Gazania, Harriana, Ver- dridium, Felicia, Charsis and others. If you want the ones we call African Daisies, Gerbera Jamesonii, you should try plants, which may be obtained, as they are perennial and not quick-growing. Most of the members of this group will bloom the first year from seed and nearly all like a rather light soil. Good drainage and much sun. The Arctotis has a great range of color through many shades of orange, scarlet and crimson. Felicia is a blue Daisy with a center in shades of orange, a charming flower, is blue with a blue center. Ursinias are in shades of orange and very free-flowering. The big Ver- dridium or Namakaland Daisy is orange with daisies all around the center. It is a splendid flower but a bit cranky about sprouting. A method of culture suggested for South African seeds is to plant them in flats and set in the sun in a window or covered coldframe without water for several weeks. Then water and do not allow them ever to dry out as they are then 4-grown when they will stand a good deal of drought. They must have full sun. In the Daisy group are many Straw Flowers. Here are Helichrysum and Helipterum, one, Helipterum cinnamomi, the Strawberry

Everlasting, being very gay and quite different from anything we know, with a cluster of chief flowers like a bunch of Strawberries.

Nemisia are other good annuals and give a wealth of flowers in an astonishing variety of color from scarlet to blue. Do not allow a check in the growth of these plants. They must have water, humus and deep cultivation till well-grown or they will become stunted and never recover. The genus Helipterum has flowers like our Wild Mustard but in lovely shades of blue with a white eye. Pretty little night-blooming fragrant annuals are the Zabraniakya, opressed by a weighty name. Night Phlox is a better one for them, since they are somewhat Phlox-like, not brilliant but attractive. There is an annual Ancuchus, very like the Chinese Forget-me-not which we have grown so often recently, and nice little Diascias, related to the Nemisia and our "Rattier-and-Egg," good for bedding. There are many others.

It takes courage to write about the succulents, for some of the botanicalists are studying them and the study is much more than a lifetime for them all. There are hundreds of them— succulents, not botanists. To touch on just a few, I the immense group of the Mesembryanthemums, now divided into many sections, will give us plants for the Summer rockery but especially ones for summer greenhouse, where we have the lovely, great and popular Cactus type now. The "Mesems" come in a wide range of color, pink, magenta, scarlet, yellow, orange, white and pink, with a glimmering quality which almost dazzles when a sheet of the gay, Daisy-like flowers is set before one. The Mesembryanthemum banks in the National Botanic Garden, Kirstenbosch, near Cape Town, South Africa, is a sight to remember. There of course they live out-of-doors all the year as they do in Southern California and Florida, but they will bloom well in pots in greenhouse or sunroom and grow easily from seed or cutting.

LIVING STONES

The queer succulents are intriguing, as was shown by the interest in the plants exhibited by the New York Botanical Garden at the International Flower Show in New York last March where crowds stood about them continuously for six days. In the group of plants were "Living Stones" or Stone Plants, growths of the desert-like Karoo, which store up water as our desert plants do, taking form and color of the stones among which they grow, so that one can hardly distinguish them. They are Anguroloma, Pilosopollus, Rinaria etc. "Brick Little-Windowed Plants," which probably also to conserve water retreive into the ground long ago, receive all their sunshine through their leaves, which lie in the ground, only their flat tops showing and these tops translucent. They are Lithostrota, Fenisera, Conophytum and others. Tiny plants many of them, do not hard to grow and fascinating for small indoor gardens. They have fine, large, brightly-colored flowers often so large that the plant is sometimes almost hidden. Then

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(Continued on page 86)
there are the Crassulas, which are often oddly-shaped but have some species with brilliant fragrant flowers; the Aloes, the Euphorbias, the Haworthias, a bewildering variety of plants for our experimentally-minded horticulturists.

Just a word as to shrubs, trees and slow-growing perennials. Suitable as a rule only for the warmer regions or greenhouses in the north, they are a splendid lot. There is first of all the vast number of beautiful Heaths, hundreds of them. For warm country hedges are the Ochma with its yellow flowers and brilliant scarlet calyx, the Carissa with its waxy fragrant flowers like a Jasmine and its Cranberry like edible fruit, the Teosmaria or African Honey-suckle with orange-scarlet blooms. Among the trees are the great "Flame of the Forest", Spathodea, growing near the tropics, a mass of crimson flowers, and the Erythrina crista or Kaffir Orange, a shrub of this genus, E. zeyheri, blooms very young and is good for greenhouse work. There is the fascinating Sweet Pen Bush, Polygala oedystachya, which makes the air fragrant in the Cape Province in spring, the fine Grevia, with Bottle-brush blossoms of scarlet. Indeed, there is no end to them all. So there is nothing for an enthusiast like myself to do except break off short!

South African plants
(continued from page 85)

Garden clubs
(continued from page 58)

Spring's most beautiful rooms, whether charming and picturesque or distinguished and sophisticated, will show woven fabrics at windows and for sofa and chair covers. Texture stands first in style importance and never have so many delightful designs and colors been offered. The weavers of many centuries and many countries contribute to Fincastle's new collection. Fincastle Fabrics are made by LOUISVILLE TEXTILES, INCORPORATED, Louisville, Ky.
Garden clubs

Creation of a spirit of cottage gardening in New York State, similar to that found in England. Also it will aid and inform on all subjects relating to garden clubs, flower shows, lectures and lantern slides; cooperate with the horticultural and special plant societies; and try to give reality to its vision of New York as the "State Beautiful."

COMBINED ACTION

For within four years of the start of the New York State Federation, so fast was garden movement growing that Mrs. Paris succeeded in arousing interest in a special meeting, called for Washington, D.C. for the expressed purpose of forming a new Constitution set forth, "To bring into relation of mutual helpfulness the State Federations of Garden Clubs, and to make combined action possible when deemed expedient."

How? Well, through much publicity, for one thing, as tiny stamps on letters, reading "I favor products not advertised on the landscape."

So on May 1st, 1929, was formed The National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. It now includes about 35 states, with others rapidly qualifying for membership. New York still leads with about 200 clubs, 10,000 members, and nearly 1,000 juveniles. Massachusetts is a close second as near as I can tell, with about 100 clubs, 8,000 members, and its junior groups not yet reported; and crowded, as I remember, by Texas and California. This National Council, by the way, has been maintained by tax of only 5 cents per member added to a 10 cents per capita State tax, which has carried on both activities.

The first National Council Presidency, declined by Mrs. Paris, as after fourteen years of leadership she was going abroad, went to Mrs. Kummer, of Florida; but owing to her illness the actual duties fell on the capable shoulders of Mrs. Thomas Motley, of Massachusetts. Next Mrs. Frederic Kellogg of New Jersey greatly aided the work; and now for the last two years, Mrs. F. J. Swift of New York has conducted the activities leading up to the Annual Meeting on the pilgrimage to Los Angeles, California.

It is a real source of regret to me that the splendid letters I have received during months of research, the fine Year Books, and Special Reports brimming with the wide activities of wonderful men and women everywhere in the country, cannot possibly be condensed as planned, into even the briefest individual comment.

INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

Some States are stressing civic beauties, some the improving of the road-sides, the control of billboards, the conservation of wild life; some are interested in the study of the soil; others are interested in the special plant societies, and try to give reality to it, while fighting all kinds of pests and disease, now especially the threatening deadly Dutch Elm disease. Many are featuring the new Garden Center, originated by Mrs. Frederick T. Fisher, of Hackensack, New Jersey, which won her distinction abroad and made her a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of London. Most States hold different yearly courses in artistic Flower Show staging, with correlative scientific judging. All realize the importance of getting boys and girls actively interested in Junior Garden Club work under supervision of the seniors.

Many outside, independent clubs are progressing along similar lines. The City Gardens Club of New York City, founded by the late Miss Frances Peters, membership about 300; the equally big New York Bird and Tree Club, founded by Miss Henrietta Jones (sister of the late Miss Anna Maxwell Jones); and The American Tree Association, founded by Mr. Charles H. Stein, which has planted millions of trees, are especially prominent in their way. The special flower organizations, The American Rose Society, Dahlia Society, Sweet Pea Society, Irregulars, Peony, Daffodil, Chrysanthemum, Rock Garden Plants and others too numerous to mention, give lovely shows everywhere, and increase interest in the finest horticulture.

FOREIGN ACTIVITY

As the Garden Club movement has broadened, courtesies have been extended by other countries. Today properly introduced visitors are welcomed almost everywhere in Europe and nearer home, in Canada, Bermuda and Mexico. Last spring many members of the Garden Club of America, the National Council, and their friends, left our Western shore not only to visit Japan, but to be specially honored by admission to the ancient schools devoted to the Art of Japanese Flower Arrangement. Some proceeded thence to study gardens around the world.

Another group, including many distinguished men and women, left a little later for the regular ten-year International Flower Show in Holland, famous land of the Tulip. All America had been invited to enjoy the thousand acres of magnificent bloom, surpassing any spectacular ever seen. The Horticultural Society of New York cooperated in making plans at Flushing for all who wished to accept the invitation to see the outstanding castle gardens, visit The Hague, and enjoy Dutch hospitality. An extension tour carried many more on the Royal Gardens and the World Exposition in Belgium; and thence to the great Chelsea Flower Show of the Royal Horticultural Society and Kew Gardens in England. Some proceeded to Paris, the Riviera, Rome, Florence, Venice, Switzerland, all primarily interested in the landscape art of the Old World, whose elusive atmosphere they hoped to capture and later instill in their own home surroundings.

What does a garden club mean to the nation? Most explicitly, perhaps, it means the bringing of more natural beauty, with all the ramified benefits that the term implies, into the homes of our country and the daily affairs of our people. More broadly, it means a powerful influence for individual and collective progress toward a sounder and more satisfying life. Though at this time we may only vaguely sense it, the time will come when we know the garden club as a vital factor in the American scene.

NEW in everything except tradition—this piano sensation of the decade. The Acrosonic Scale, an exclusive feature of the Baldwin-Built Howard Acrosonic Piano, provides a new and perfected tone balance, exquisite tone quality, remarkably responsive action—an instrument that charms the ear as it delights the eye. Full 58-note scale; greater volume. Yet the patented design makes the instrument almost unbelievably compact. Wherever used, it immediately becomes a favorite and beloved means of musical self-expression, and its beauty lends grace to any setting.

At its extremely moderate cost, the Howard Acrosonic Piano represents a most unusual value. By all means see it, try it at your Baldwin dealer's. Compare it with anything. Learn how easily you may own one. In the meantime, however, you will want to know more about it, so write for booklet, "Planning For Your Child," which describes it fully.
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One of 25 model basement designs in connection with American Radiator Company, which will be shown throughout America in the "Collector Homes" exhibit.

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**Announcing our Ideal House**

When the willows droop their new golden green leaves by the pond where the young fry now disport with stick and puck—on April 25, by the 1936 calendar—the lovely doors of House & Garden's Ideal House will be opened and an invitation to enter will be cordially extended to all our friends. The Ideal House which is the result of the collaboration of six authorities in the home-building field, was first described in our July, 1935, issue. Verna Cook Salomonsky is the architect and it is being built by the Crane-Berkley Corporation on Taunton Road in Scarsdale, N. Y. The construction of our Ideal House will be fully reported in the April issue; the decoration will be described, and pictured in four-color photographs in the May House & Garden.

---

The handsome tiles specified for the roof necessitated the use of stout rafters.
A particularly lovely feature of House & Garden’s Ideal House is the circular stair.

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"LOOKING-GLASS LIPSTICK!" *

Who but Elizabeth Arden would ever have thought of such a perfectly marvelous gadget! The mirror flips up when you pull out the stick. So you don’t have to fish out anything but the lipstick, itself!

And speaking of the actual lipstick, what more need be said than that it is Elizabeth Arden’s own!—in the inimitable shades dictated by Miss Arden’s rare color sense for the season’s newest costume colors. In making your choice, consult Elizabeth Arden’s new “Maquillages Harmonisés” (Make-up Color Chart). Elizabeth Arden remarks with pardonable pride that this lipstick is unique because she possesses the world rights to the idea. Which makes it all the more exclusive!

Miss Arden presents the Looking-Glass Lipstick in three editions:

The single, plain gold stick, $1.50  
The single, jeweled stick, $2.50  
The double, jeweled stick—one end for day, the other for night, $10.00

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Spring beauty shrubs

(continued from page 55)

anese names, which a friend was good enough to translate for me. They are "Tsuchizuki," meaning "Windbell," and "Ju-Ko," meaning "Lady's Necklace." Both of these are so pretty and descriptive that I wonder if it would not be possible to adopt either of them for our own use. I am particularly fascinated by the comparison with a necklace. The pendant, bell-shaped flowers look as if they had been carved from red veined jade; and since they are arranged in quite regular tiers all around the plant the likeness to a necklace around a lady's neck is striking indeed.

The "Necklace-bush," which name I herewith suggest, grows by nature in large colonies or thickets on precipitous,Resume:

In 1908 the Arnold Arboretum introduced it to America, but it was not until after the World War that it made its entrance into our gardens. Since then, but especially during the last six years, complaints have been increasingly frequent that this shrub is a shy bloomer. One nurseryman friend told me but recently that he contemplated discontinuing the raising of Kolkwitzia because of the many complaints he had from dissatisfied customers. This is very deplorable, because the Beauty-bush, well deserving this name, is really one of the greatest gifts our gardens ever received from China. The exquisite grace of the sweeping boughs laden with clear pink blossoms is unsurpassed by any other shrub.

The reason for its failure in so many gardens is rather pathetic, since in most cases it has been simply the result of too good treatment. It really pays to read collectors' notes. Wilson says that he found the Kolkwitzia on windswept, rocky ridges. That means: Drainage, full sun, free air circulation, no humus or other fertilizer.

The first plants of Kolkwitzia which Veitch raised from Wilson's seeds were nine and ten years old before they flowered. Plants raised from cuttings usually flower earlier, but we must not lose patience too soon. The Beauty-bush, he wrote, "is usually from seeds. But it is not at all particular and does very well in any ordinary garden soil, as long as this is slightly acid or neutral. Contrary to observations made in England, this shrub has proved itself, at least here in the vicinity of New York City, equally floriferous and equally hardy in the shade as in the sun."

Propagation of the "Necklace-bush" is usually effected from seeds. But seedlings vary greatly in the color of their flowers, and in every set there is always a rather large percentage of plants with inexpressive, greenish flowers. Some have white flowers with red stripes or with a red rim, others are altogether red in varying shades. It seems to be advisable, therefore, to select some of the best forms and to propagate these vegetatively. Half-ripe cuttings in the early Summer or dormant, one- to two-year-old twigs in early Spring root without difficulty. Layering also provides a simple means of increase.

The famous "beauty-bush," Kolkwitzia amabilis, also, has come to us from Asia. It was first described from specimens collected by Rev. Pere Giraldi in northern China. In 1901 E. H. Wilson, the late keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, but at that time plant collector for James Veitch & Sons, gathered seeds of Kolkwitzia near Fang in the province of Hopeh and sent them to England; therewith introducing this species into cultivation.
Spring beauty shrubs

tude of 6000 feet. There it seems to grow under quite similar conditions with the one significant difference that it is a little more partial than the Beauty-bush to a regular supply of moisture in spite of good drainage. Its fairly large, pure white flowers are raised well above the grey-green foliage and are produced in great profusion. It is solely the fault of our unadventurous natures that this handsome and enchanting shrub is so rarely seen in our gardens.

FOREIGN VERSUS NATIVE

If we deplore that the above mentioned Asiatic shrubs are not more widely appreciated, how much more must we regret that even certain native American plants, by no means inferior in beauty, are so little known. The mention of two worthy subjects may close this selection of little known Spring-blooming shrubs.

*Fothergilla monticola*, the North Carolina Witch-Alder, is one of them, and together with it may be mentioned the quite similar *F. major*. Both are equally deserving of our favor, *F. major* being somewhat superior in its denser habit, while *F. monticola* has the larger flower spikes of the two. Both are hardy, easy to grow, and very ornamental in flower. The sweet, honey-like fragrance of their blossoms, which appear towards the end of April or in early May, adds to their charm, and their distinct personalities will not fail to be noticed favourably even in the richest of gardens.

*F. major* has been in cultivation for over 150 years, while *F. monticola* was not recognized as a distinct species until the close of the nineteenth century. Both are easy to raise from seeds but may also be rooted from layers.

FROM THE ALLEGHANIES

The last of the plants, for which I propose to break a lance in this series, is the Silver-bell-tree, *Halesia monticola*, native to the high Alleghanies from North Carolina to Tennessee and Georgia. Its flowers and leaves are larger and handsomer, and its habit is better than that of its more widely known cousin, *Halesia carolina*. It has a very pronounced inclination to develop a single trunk which can be assisted, if required, with a little judicious pruning. The result will be a well-shaped small tree, splendidly suited to shade a garden seat. During May, when the large, creamy-white bell-flowers hang suspended from every twig in great profusion, the Silver-bell-tree offers a vision of loveliness not easily forgotten.

The best, and probably the only really satisfactory way to propagate this Halesia is from seeds.
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Upholstery news

If you are looking for new trends in upholstery for Spring decoration or re-decoration, you will find, mainly, three. The continued feeling of rich texture, the combined use of different materials in one fabric, such as linen with wool; cotton with silk or linen; and various similar combinations; and then, of course, the new colors and designs. All of these trends show an improvement in quality; better dyes are used; and many of them are Sanforized, or pre-shrunk.

SOMAR

In the heavy-textured materials, moiré is extremely popular and versatile. Often it is intricately woven in order to give a rich-textured, deep pile effect. The colors are plain and generally heavy. One of the newer decorating ideas is to combine with the plain moiré those with a woven self-colored stripe or chevron design; so when both are used together in a room, they lend interest of contrasting texture rather than color.

Among the new heavy wool fabrics, tweeds are very prevalent. In fact, one firm which imports tweeds from England for clothing purposes reports that their supply is being depleted by people who use these materials on matching rugs and couches. The heavy English weaves are nearly always in one or two colors—mostly beiges, blues and off whites. Design, if any, is woven into the fabric in the form of stripes, chevrons, and occasionally very large polka-dots. Scottish imports are more varied, and show surprisingly beautiful color schemes that are perfect for the fine modern apartment. One design in beige, strong yellow, and two blues is exceptionally lovely.

Among the many American variations there are a wool homespun in a diagonal stripe; and a nubby, loosely woven, rough textured material simulating chenille.

COMBINED MATERIALS

Most noticeable among the new trends is the use of two and three combinations of material in one fabric. For instance, a mixture of linen, wool, and cotton is intricately woven to give a finely finished effect. Another combination is white wool woven on a heavy pongee ground. Linen and cotton are a popular duo, also mixtures of silk, linen, and cotton. Mercerized cotton is used extensively. Cellophane is woven in narrow white stripes through a cotton-satin material; and, again, is sunken into a new heavy cloth material. Another good mixture is a white dyable fabric using raw silk and wool. Strong and durable, it is lighter than most upholstery goods.

Heavy Irish linen is fast gaining recognition for upholstery purposes. There are numerous modern plaids on the market made from their beautiful color schemes, such as one in red, yellow, white, cocoa, and cream, they show a surprisingly rich texture. The majority of these come in stripes, plaids, or plain colors. These linens, extraordinarily strong and durable, may be used either for upholstery purposes, or as slip covers. A brand new linen varie-

—D. C.
THESE ST. BERNARD DOGS ARE SMARTER THAN I THOUGHT—EVEN THEY KNOW ENOUGH TO BRING DOLE HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE JUICE!

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mystery here; there is a bleak succession of the same grade, the same type of border, nothing to break the long and monotonous line." Whereas large bushes of Philadelphus coronarius were set hedge-like to the right of the Spring Scat and platform from the fence above to the walk below; now one comes upon the further side of the long border, after descending the two or three very shallow broad steps, as a surprise; and the picture here begins to be good as the hedge is turned.

IRIS AND PHLOX

This border is slightly higher and steeper than that nearer the house; its occupants are largely great Irises. Here now rise their fine flowers William Moir, Fredli Moir, Santa Barbara, Sachen, and several others; and as Phlox divaricata of a singularly deep shade of lavender is flowering freely among grey-green rounds of Solen spectabilis, the effect in late May is indescribably fine. Before this blooming, one plant lights up the whole border—the species Poony Mlokosiewicz. Though I have seen many Peonies for many years, single, double, in all colors, and of all kinds, this is the Poony for me. It is low-growing, with red-purple stems and under side of leaves; it bears a small single flower of the purest lemon yellow with clustering stamens of a deeper color, but it is its enchanting form that is so captivating; it has the look of a flattened Magnolia bloom; it has that sculptural quality which belongs to the Magnolia and the Camellia. Last year six flowers were on the 18th high plant; two of them were brought into the little house for the best room, where below an early American portrait of a stiff unknown child in a red dress stands a bit of carved Chinese soft stone, a piece with two small holding plates for flowers; in each of the plates is a Poony Mlokosiewicz, its leaves, is placed, and at once the whole small room takes on distinction and elegance. The corner of the sleeping border, where the walk turns and becomes what we call The Moss Rose Walk, shrubs have been planted: a few Mock-oranges of good varieties, one Tricyrtium, perfectly unknown to me in habit, flower and fruit—and a few Bleedinghearts here and there for an effect while the shrubs are small. After the border turns to run downhill toward the long grass walk, a change takes place in the planting; which is then mainly of tall and brilliant Hardy Phloxes, Iberis and ornithogalum hatherns, with a few Peonies toward the front of the border; and on the opposite side of the walk a line of Moss Roses, with a few Scabious interspersed. This is one of the two romantic parts of this old place; the other is the bank above the Farthest Platform where there is the beginning of a collection of old Roses; the house cries aloud for old Roses, for Lilacs first perhaps, and for "Seringas" as Horace Walpole spoke them, but above all, for an old Rose. The Moss Roses live here through bitter cold, and fling their branches toward the walk, a matter pleasant to rectify by cutting when the Roses are in bud.

At the upper corner of this Rose walk, where the border with Irises and Philadelphus turns at right angles, is the Rose Garden. These words is a delight to spell with capitals, because they seem to give space and dignity to the smallest bit of land even in the smallest of Roses. A rectangle of ground in this spot, low clipped prie on three sides, and on the fourth another simulated Arborvitae hedge made up of round-tipped stately trees which we had on hand, form this boundary. The garden measures only 28' x 35'. Two lines of Lilacs alyssum were set in rows of old Roses planted. In early Spring the Rose leaves were not so much for cold, as for the dependability of small animals of which we have many in this remote country region.

In May, twenty-five Geans an Achen Roses were set in lines between the Lilacs; and along the rows of the last named are little circles of a good Michaelmas Daisies, which are pinched back to keep them fairly low. Here in this tiny parallelogram we have not only the choice little hybrid Rose with its sweet fragrance, but two companions for this, the earlier in the Lilacs, the later in the hardy Aster—something to watch and hope for all the summer months.

FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES

But now to the delight of my eyes, the Red Cabbage Border! Long had I looked at rows of Cabbage with flowers against them in the vegetable garden rows, when one day it occurred to me to use the Cabbage as the main feature of a little border. A grass walk four feet wide and some twenty-five feet long, bordered on its edges. The thickness of three feet was soon along the edges toward the turf with a row of Phlox drummondii Isolating; a line of Dark red Cabbage, I believe, will do as well. Pack of all these was a line of Larkspur Lilac Spire. Many times a day this border called one by its somber beauty, the low rich tones of the Cabbage plants are beautiful in all lights, and with the creamy foreground of Phlox and the aspiring violet of the Larkspur, a really painted effect was achieved.

One of the gardening lessons which should be learned from the depression is the intensive use of the small space and the growing together in the one little garden of fruit, flowers and vegetables, as the practice has always been in France. The convenience of it, the economy of it and the beauty of it are three cogent reasons for its practice. Herbs with flowers, the exquisite Parfait, the slim-blue-leaved Oregano, the purple-red of the Rose, the Mossy-variety greens of Lettuces—all have their lovely complement in flower forms and colors; and instead of the wasteful "ornamental" hedge, the Grape-ivy, even the Tomato—beautifully trained, make decorative and valuable substitutes.

Short and simple annuals of the poor

(Continued from Page 67)
vent the generation of steam and causing an unsteady water line.

This unavoidable accumulation of oil and grease should be removed by blow-off. This may be done as follows: If not already provided, install a baffle in the boiler to about 10 lbs., close blow-off, draw the fire or stop burner, and open drain valve. After boiler has cooled partly, fill water and flush out several times before filling it for service.

Q. I am enclosing a sample of my carpet and would like to have your help in furnishing my living room. I have a green studio couch which I intend to slip-cover according to other colors used. I also have a large gate-leg table, an end table, and several white lamps and accessories. I intend to buy several chairs—probably a formal type and lounge chair, several more small tables and lamps and a desk. I would like your advice as to the colors of the slip-covers for studio couch and accessories.

A. Why not have the curtains of the same color as the hangings between the windows and tie the rooms up with one another. If you like this idea, start out by getting a heavy material with a yellow and gray stripe to hang in the doorway between living room and dining room: if you should like the shades of the windows in the living room and dining room.

B. F. F., Wilton, Maine

Q. I am building a new home and expect to paint the walls in early spring. I have a large living room, music room, sun parlor and dining room. I shall have double French doors between sun room and living room, I have double door space between living room and dining room, but plan to use this space during summer, using wood poles with rings, so I can use curtains there.

Please advise me if these rooms should be painted the same shade, or different colors. Also if the French doors should be like woodwork or mahogany. Any suggestions as to color scheme will be appreciated.

I would also like to advise me what material I should use for hangings in the doorway between living room and dining room: if you should like the shades of the windows in the living room and dining room.

Q. If you will paint the walls of the dining room a true honey yellow and the walls of the living room light gray, you will have a very smart and attractive scheme.

A. First, to answer your specific questions: The French doors should be like the wood-work. It is perfectly correct to paint the living and dining rooms the same color. On the other hand, you may want to use different shades of the same color, or harmonizing colors. In which case, the curtains should be of a plain neutral color or the same hue combining the colors of the two rooms.

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B. F. F., Wilton, Maine

A. Why not have a color scheme of green, maroon and gray-beige? I should have enough wall space to do so, and I am enclosing some clippings which will give you an idea of the colors I have in mind. The lighter green is preferable. The broad chair should be covered in the maroon of the rug, washed in the same green. I would choose a gray-beige for the lounge chair, and have it finished off with maroon.}

Q. We plan to furnish a guest room completely, re-doing walls, woodwork and buying all new furniture.

The room is about 18' x 20' with four rather narrow windows together on the south side. The walls are new papered and the woodwork is in light oak finish. There is a large closet. I have one bedroom in Early American Maple, so I'd rather not use that again—its color is green, yellow, brown.

A. The combination which you suggest, of pink and rose with gray, would be very characteristic. The wallpaper could be one that slaked from a pale pink to a deeper shade or it may have a white or gray background with a fine pink and red stripe in it. The touch of red will prevent the paper from appearing too weak in color.

If you use a fairly plain wallpaper with striped or striped, your windows may have over-curtains of chintz containing any combination of pink, rose, green and white. Since the four narrow windows are all together, put a straight hanging curtain at either end of the group, as there will not be sufficient space to hang over-curtains between the individual windows. The side curtains may hang to the floor and have one valance across all the windows. Make these over-curtains quite full in order to avoid a skimpy look. Plain white net or voile glass curtains would be suitable with the over-curtains.

If the wallpaper you choose has considerable pattern in it do not use the over-curtains. Just have glass curtains in white net or voile bound in red or maroon, depending on the scheme you choose for the room.

Q. If you use a fairly plain wallpaper and have the same color in the dining room, why not have the curtains of the same yellow and gray striped material? As the walls are light gray, the sofa should be deep gray walled with henna, and the rug should then be an even deeper gray. Try to find a chintz combining the colors of orange, gray, yellow and white—or any few of these colors, and then cover an occasional chair with this. Another chair could be covered in yellow with weldings of deep henna. Use yellow in your decorative accessories such as lamps, flower, etc. And finally, if you feel you will enjoy this, I suggest you would like this idea, start out by getting a heavy material with a yellow and gray stripe to hang in the doorway between living room and dining room: if you should like the shades of the windows in the living room and dining room.

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You asked us . . .

(continued from page 95)

Q. I received an Azalea this winter and would like to know if I can set it out in the spring and leave it out all summer? When will it bloom again?

A. Last spring I set out two-and-a-half-year-old shrubs of Pricett Armor as a hedge. I was told not to have them clipped until they reached the desired height. The main thing was that I wanted them bushy at the base. Now I am told that this was a mistake and that they should have been clipped. Will you please tell me what to do?

Q. My house is in southern Wisconsin, and I would like to set out some evergreens close to the house, some tall and some lower bushy ones. What kind would you advise, and when should I plant them? Should fertilizer be used?

A. First of all, you should not have your Azalea out all winter. These indoor Azaleas are not hardy. You can, however, set it outside in the spring and leave it there until autumn.

The best thing for your privet hedge would be to cut it back heavily in the Spring. I know that this is hard to do now that you have just the height you want it; however, it is the best thing for the hedge and will make it much thicker.

My choice for planting close to your house would be Dwarf Japanese Yew, Dwarf Arborvitae and Pfizer Juniper. Just use good garden soil, with bone meal and some manure.

Q. Our town is small and the majority of the residents have kitchen gardens in order to have their own fresh vegetables. Many of these gardens are in plain view of the streets and sidewalks. In the month of March—when most of the planting is done—what do you suggest for planting close to your house?

A. We haven't published anything to date on the subject of making the vegetable garden both useful and ornamental. Many of these gardens are in plain view of the streets and sidewalks. In the month of March—when most of the planting is done—what do you suggest for planting close to your house?

S. E. C., New York City

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S. E. C., New York City

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Daisies come to the rescue

By Evelyn Williamson

After two exceptionally severe winters and two wilting summers during which every sort of pest survived but many border beauties failed and failed I am inclined to shout hosannas to the Daisy tribe. For they also survived, standing up uncomplainingly in the face of adverse conditions and doing their bright bit about as usual. And getting small credit for it. Indeed there is a very general taking for granted the service rendered the garden by the Daisies. Seldom is the debt we owe them specifically acknowledged. But try to get along without them, then will come a summer when the black rot gets the Delphiniums, the drought the Phloxes, some pest the Lilies; we realize the mean detection of such as Sweet William, Canterbury Bells and Foxgloves, and we shall then sigh for the steadfast Daisies that go quietly about their affairs through fierce cold, through "drowned summers and brown droughts," seeming the floral expression of business as usual in time of trouble, I think they deserve some credit.

Now, by Daisies I mean those members of the vast order Composite which exhibit the Daisy form, of which the Field Daisy is an example. They have heads of numerous tiny flowers surrounded by white or colored ray flowers, all in turn surrounded by many small green bracts forming the involucre characteristic of the family. There are other members of the Composite tribe that have not this form exactly (the Thistles and Goldenrods, for example), but we wish here to celebrate the true Daisies, which though not the most spectacular of Flora's crown jewels are of inestimable value to the gardener. Among them we find some of the finest and most popular annuals—Zinnias, Marigolds, Calendulas, Cosmos, Dahlias, Cornflowers, Sweet Williams, Ageratums, China Asters, African Daisies and many of the flowers we know as "everlastings", those tiny flowers which justify their name. These Daisies, be it understood, however, must at no season be allowed to predominate in the garden scene, for monotony lies that way. Rather may they provide a sort of basic fabric against which the other flowers may shine. Chiefly the Daisies belong to summer and autumn, arriving when suns are warm and days are long and lasting almost to the snows. But Dordoncums are early comers. They are in flower with the Daffodils and Tulips, and while their special tone of yellow is best kept out of the way of Daffodils they provide good foils for the cuplike Tulips. Donaldcums make dense masses of rich green leaves close to the ground out of which arise a succession of tall stems carrying immense golden flowers that are fine for cutting. D. caucasicum and D. cordifolium (D. columnare) are the warmest and earliest; D. plumosum, which is often more than three feet tall in rich soil and flowers later. Frequent division and

The Donaldcums make dense masses of rich green leaves close to the ground, from which rise tall stems carrying golden flowers excellent for cutting. D. caucasicum is one of the best of this group of Daisies, as it is both dwarf and quite early flowering. It should be very frequently divided...
My 1936 “Do’s and Don’ts”

Don't buy so many old things this year. Jack's fed up on our neighbors having ahead of us, all the Wayside new ones. Get their Catalog early.

Get even with Mother Hoyt's gleeful gloating about her Phlox by planting a bed of 25 pink Phlox Columbia. Flowers all Summer.

Make a drive for Garden Club prize with as many new things as possible. Consult Wayside's Catalog.


Don't forget new Sun God Gaillardia. Flowers are 3 to 4 inches across. It's Chamais-yellow. Jack says his Mother is going to plant several clumps in her hardy border. Good idea.

Your Banner Year for New Things

It may sound to you like horn blowing. But it's a fact, that no one in the last five years have we had so many strictly top-notch, fine new things for your garden. Will go even a step further and claim that no other catalog contains as many test-proven meritorious new things. Descriptions are faithful. Color cuts are true, being made direct from the flowers themselves. Send for catalog. See for yourself. Here are just a few things we can unqualifiedly recommend.

White Delphinium

1. A lovely thing in its profuse blooms of gleaming whiteness. 50¢ each—12 for $4.50.

New Korean Mums

2. Over a dozen different ones, each having outstanding points. Full color showing in catalog. Prices are very modest.

New Dahlias

3. Some real finds. Some are spectacular, others just plain choice. See catalog for prices.

New Gladioli

4. No use trying to describe their loveliness. Catalog shows them in color. All Bulbs are fat and top size. None others sold by Wayside.

WE WILL DELIVER PREPAID

8 Strong Plants $2.00
12 Strong Plants $3.00

Due to the very special price we reserve Strong Plants only for the first class customer.

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You can have gorgeous spires of Prize Winning English Hybrid Delphinium in your garden during August and September this year by setting out plants at planting time that are well grown and ready for out-door planting. We offer 3-inch pot-grown plants that should not be confused with ordinary delphinium, for they represent the latest and finest produced in this queen of all blue flowers.

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Lord & Burnham

Glass Gardens

At the New York Flower Show

See This Greenhouse Costing Only $1635

For $1635 you can have the modern greenhouse pictured above joined to your dining room, garage, or other suitable building. Price is for the 14½ ft. by 25 ft. steel frame V-Bar greenhouse complete, including all erection work, foundation, concrete walls and walks, plant benches, heating system, boiler, plumbing, electric lights and delivery within 75 miles of factories. Transportation extra beyond that distance.

Workroom Costs Only $850

Or, if you like, you can have the greenhouse built with the attractive workroom building shown. $830 buys it completely built with a concrete floor and equipped with potting bench, pot rack, soil bin, brick chimney, boiler pit, electric lights. — Everything arranged to make growing a pleasure.

Our exhibit of this house, at the New York Flower Show, also a Garden Room priced so low as $175, is located on the third floor where the necessary large space was available.

You will also find us at the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore Shows.

Ask or write for our Handy Information Booklet, Priced SE 14.

Lord & Burnham Glass Gardens

New York, 1273 A Garden Place
Daisies come to the rescue (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 98)

replanting are important to their continued health.

Also blooming rather early (in May and June) are the Painted Daisies, sometimes listed as Pyrethrum roseum, again as Chrysanthemum coccineum. These have everything to recommend them—hardiness, vigor even on poor soils, and a profusion of biennial blooms that run the pink scale from white to red; even their mats of ferny foliage that develop very early in the spring are an asset to the border. They belong in the front ranks of the planting and should be set six to eight inches apart. While enduring poor conditions amiable they richly respond to good soil and consideration. Very nice varieties may be had from a packet of seed, but it is well worth trying for some of the fine named varieties, both double and single. The double kinds are especially handsome. The champs should be taken up and divided about every third season.

A white flowering Pyrethrum, the Giant Daisy, belongs to the late summer and autumn. This is Pyrethrum uliginosum (Chrysanthemum uliginosum). It is a somewhat coarse plant growing four or five feet high, and standing without artificial support. It may be used to provide white flowers among the great mass of Michaelmas Daisies, or to fill blank spaces in the shrubbery.

Coroposis is well known but should be used with care and restraint as its color is a fighting yellow and its disposition aggressive. But kept in check, or used in half wild situations it is

(Continued on page 102)
GARDEN MART

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The rarest native American flowering tree. Found by John Bartram in 1735. After that time all specimens have been propagated from the original single tree of Bartram’s which has since died. A small tree 10 to 15 feet with white showy flowers. 3 inches across in August. Very fragrant. 18 to 24 in. $2.40 each.

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GALLARDIA VARIETIES

Gallardias are bright and gay all through the summer months and on to the frost line, in good seasons and bad, in good soil and poor. And those who have hitherto objected to their garish red and yellow color scheme need no longer ignore them on this account. There are now very good sorts to be had. Golden Gleam and Lady Hollandson are bright, pure yellow; Tangerine is orange, Crimson Glow rich red and Indian Chief a warm russet-bronze. Very useful long-flowering plants for the midsummer season are Chrysanthemumflavum, usually called Moenmpenny Daisies. They are handsome, wholesome-looking plants with rich green foliage and countless large glistening white Daisies on long stems from midsummer almost until frost if the faded flowers are removed. Though they provide no color between, they nevertheless the saving grace in many a heat-ridden summer garden and provide effective foregrounds for the taller Phloxes, Delphiniums and Hollyhocks, and many cut flowers for the house. As they spread out laterally rather widely they should be given ample space for development—at least two feet to a plant and preferably three, and the soil should be rich and fertile. Well grown plants reach a height of three feet. Some of the good modern varieties are : King Edward, Mrs. Lovatihon Bell, Etoile d’ Or, Weeza, Triumph and Alaska. Blooming very late are two Chrysanthemums of the maximum type, C. arctemum and C. niponicum. Both have strong, rich colored foliage and bloom through the autumn. C. arctemum grows a foot or more high and C. niponicum taller. The last named

RARE FLOWERING TREES

MAGNOLIAS
From early April to late May a sequence of flowers can be arranged as here noted.

Soulsugasen. April 20, Phillip and white... 10
13 to 18 in. $2.50 each $1.75 each.
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DOVE TREE (Davidia)

102 MARCH, 1936

They'll flock to your garden in October to see this newest, showiest, hardiest of mass-blooming "Mums," the first of a new family. An edible possession!

Beautiful background all summer—masses of rare blossoms in October—hardy without covering all winter! Develops yard-wide symmetrical mass of habit, hardy, leafy-leaved, dark purple and green and glossy—long-stemmed sprays of beautiful soft pink, apricot-shaded with yellow centers. Cut flowers keep 2 weeks. A new plant marvel—for every perennial garden.

BIG VALUE—Sprays from 3-inch pots 25c each—three for $1.25—loosen $4.50. Includes packing costs for shipment anywhere. Order through your local seedsmen, nurseries or send to nearest address below.

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The Best Way To Grow Richer Grass
IT IS not difficult to cultivate a smooth, velvety lawn of rich grass. The first requisite is rolling—light roller pressure in the spring when seed is sown and when the frost leaves the ground and tends to loosen roots—then heavier pressure on the hard grounds. This is easily doable with the genuine DUNHAM ROLLER. Its hollow steel drum is quickly filled with water or sand to the weight. For greater strength and ease of operation it must be a ROLLER DUNHAM. Many soils, especially mixed,—in Hardware, Seed, and Department Stores.

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Daisies

makes a fine companion for the cold blue-flowered Aconite, A. cammarum, or for Japanese Anemones.

Japanese Chrysanthemums are, of course, in all gardens. Their numbers and their glorious hues increase year by year. But they are not good plants for the ordinary hardy border. They are not strictly hardy in northern gardens and should be grown against a warm wall or building and where they may have special protection. The hardest I have had have been gleaned from old gardens where the fittest have survived, but even these were not in the record winter of '33-'34. Now we are being presented with a new race that allows of Chrysanthemums will eagerly welcome, for besides the most lovely colors they are said to have far harder constitutions than the Japs. These are the Korean Chrysanthemums.

As the season advances the number of Daisies increases. We have the tall Baltimore, pink, or white, that bloom so profusely that they appear like giant bouquets—a little weedy these, but invaluable.

TALL SUNFLOWERS

And then there is the great tribe of Sunflowers, lost-hued and pervasive, among which one must walk warily. It is easy to have too many Sunflowers. The best is Heliopsis decapetala multiflora R. fl, richly golden and richly doubled and not a voracious spreader. It grows four to five feet tall, is bushy and blooms in August and September. H. multiflora, with single lemon-colored blossoms and downy foliage, is also tall and good, and for very late bloom there is the giant H. maximilianii, flowering in October and November.

Then Helianthus are immensely decorative and important. All the kinds I have grown are good, some having pure yellow flowers of a fine pure tone, some purplish, some with red, others like H. annuus rubrum of ours Wallflower red throughout, a beautiful flower and in harmony with the spirit of the season. Lower-growing and new kinds that also fill a real need are H. Moerheim Beauty, with russet and orange flowers; Golden Yellow, pure yellow; and Windy, yellow washed with russet. These are hardly more than two and a half feet high.

The Helitopsis or False Sunflowers are, like the true Sunflowers, to be used with restraint. They provide dense lower-growing plants that are floriferous from July to September. The Rudbeckias, too, provide valuable material for the late summer. The orange of R. lindlarii (Golden Glow) is past, but R. speciosus (R. asper) is highly desirable and showy during July and August, growing two feet tall and one might like R. fulgens with bright orange-yellow composite flowers with a prominent dark disk. Two feet high. R. purpurea (Echinacea purpurea) with its curious pinkish flowers is hard to place in the garden but very good for providing cut flowers for the house.

As for Michaelmas Daisies, or hardy Astors, a book might well be written about them, their kinds, their seasons, their diverse abilities and capabilities.
Daisies come to the rescue

(continued from page 95)

There are hardy Asters for every occasion, for every season and situation. Here there is space only for the briefest summary.

Earliest to flower are those of the *A. amellus* section. These are especially hardy for the rock garden. Those of what is known as the *A. anceps* section bloom next, in July and August. These bear large flowers on long stems and as they grow only eighteen inches tall or so belong near the front of the border. Aster *A. novae-angliae* is a splendid dwarf form making literally a cushion-like growth stuck all over in October with mauve colored Daisies. It is a grand companion for *Chrysanthemum arcticus*. Recently a group of chartering varieties has been developed in England and are now available in this country. They come in the usual soft Michaelmas Daisy hues and grow no more than nine inches or a foot high. For the front of sunny borders they will prove most valuable.

Wonders of Starflora, with flowers more than six inches across, begin to bloom in August and continue until October. It also belongs near the front of the border and provides countless long-stemmed flowers for cutting. This is a rather new kind. And there is the group of Michaelmas Daisies of various types, new and old, that no autumn garden should be without. Very fine are Red Rover, Skyscrapers, Queen Blue, Gray Lady, St. Fergus Climax, White Climax, Glory of Colwall, Felham Blue, Sunny Pink, Anita Ballard, Peggy Ballard, King of the Belgians, Lady Lloyd, Queen Mary, Ypres (12 inches) and many more, representing all the tones from white and gray through lavender, mauve, pink, rose, and purple. These are for the border. For the wild garden there are *A. arctoides*, *A. roseiflora*, *A. subinertes*, *A. novae-angliae*, *A. aurea-baili* and *A. multiflora*. A very tall kind *Kewii* flowering in November is *A. tataricus*. It is somewhat coarse but in November we find ourselves in a tolerant mood. These flowers are concerned with mauve and magenta and the great heads of lavender starry flowers are welcome to make bouquets for the house combined with the golden flowers of *Helianthus annuus*.

Both these belong in the shrubbery or in some inconspicuous locality. All the Daisies here mentioned, or nearly all, may be found in any catalog of hardy plants.

The German Shepherd revival

(continued from page 10)

As might have been expected, the commercialization of the Shepherd breed—during certain years it represented one third of all the registrations in the stud book of the American Kennel Club—caused a few untoward incidents. These revived and strengthened the breed—during certain years it represented one third of all the registrations in the stud book of the American Kennel Club—caused a few untoward incidents. These revived and strengthened the breed—during certain years it represented one third of all the registrations in the stud book of the American Kennel Club. During the time the dogs were taught to attack on command but unfortunately not also taught to desist, caused a few untoward incidents. These revived and strengthened the breed—during certain years it represented one third of all the registrations in the stud book of the American Kennel Club.

The Improved 1936 MILBRADT POWER LAWN MOWER

Our new catalog will interest you. It does a smooth perfect cutting job.

It is equipped with the exclusive Milbradt TWINS DIAGONAL-81/2" Driving Blade. This unique blade cuts the grass in a smooth continuous line in handling even small gardens and sprawling lawns.

Sizes: 20", 27", 30", 60" gangs. atlantic and riding sulky attachments.

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Established 1895
2483-85 No. Tenth St.
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The German Shepherd revival

This was perhaps the best thing that ever happened to the Shepherd in America. It is no longer profitable to begin breeding from a too young and undevolved bitch, allow her to raise the eight, nine or ten puppies which her unfortunate fertility frequently brings her twice a year, and distribute these to an eager public just after weaning. The result is that only true lovers of the Shepherd are now breeding this noble dog. Indeed, it is now difficult to purchase a quality Shepherd.

In the last two years, especially in the last twelve months, there has been a slow and healthy gain in show entries where expert and specialist judging could be expected. More important, there are encouraging signs of definite improvement in type. In addition to the splendid work with the blind, forwarded especially by the non-profit-making organization, the Seeing Eye, there are also here and there about the country heartening cases of the use of the working Shepherd in intelligent homes. Feeder and State penitentiaries, certain railroads, and factories and art museums, are making use of his keen senses and courageous obedience as guard dog.

Best of all, the German Shepherd dog is becoming appreciated for what he really is; an animal, on the physical side, a strong-grown dog cooperated with grace and agility, smooth and solid in movement, and stamped indelibly with that nobility of carriage and expression which marks the dog of high lineage. On the side of character—the more important aspect—experience and association has borne in upon an ever-growing number of those who have had the opportunity to know him that the Shepherd has more than his share, not only of quick and ready understanding, with alert response to the wishes of the master he delights to serve, but also of affection, not lightly given but steadfast, of courage and of loyalty.

RENEALD M. CLEVELAND

Japanese gardens of moss
By Loraine E. Kuck

The Japanese look upon Moss as the patina of gardens, the exquisite color and texture of surface that creeps on age, as verdigris creeps over an ancient bronze. Mosses make true the saying that a garden is the only living thing that grows more beautiful with age. Certainly there is hardly a garden but acquires atmosphere and added charm, as Moss corner. The rock garden or the naturalistic corner really requires Moss to complete them. As a plant that will thrive in dank, damp places Moss has a very practical aspect for city dwellers, who may possess only a tiny bit of land at the bottom of a man-made canyon, hopeless for anything but a Moss garden.

While Mosses, like verdigrised bronze, suggest age, the Japanese have learned that it is not necessary to wait a few age to have them in the garden. The Oriental may be a patient person when he has to bet; but if he can hasten a process he will. The gardeners of Japan, famous in the West for their skill in making trees into dwarfs and Chrysanthemums into giants, have many other tricks up the sleeves of their kimono. One of them is a way to grow Moss so that a lawn of it may be had in something less than a year.

Probably the most remarkable example of a Mossy garden anywhere, is that of Salijoji temple, ancient and high, in the city of Kyoto, Members of the Garden Clubs of America who visited it on their tour of Japanese gardens in the early Summer found it unique even in Japan. Opportunity for the first time of investigating the possibilities of Moss, and took home with them ideas on how Mosses might be used in the naturalistic noks of their own gardens.

In this garden, Mosses play the stellar role among the plants. There are trees, shrubs and flowers, but they form only a framework to set off the beauty of the Mossy bed, and Moss-covered rocks. Mosses undulate over every bit of the ground in hummocky waves of silvery jade, emerald and bronze. Part of the garden is enclosed by a wall, and has a small pond in the center. The Mosses color the rocks that form part of the basin, or mold smooth green banks for the test. In this pool, in midsummer, the lotus pushes up its great blulses.

(Continued on page 106)

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"A BOOK FOR GARDEN LOVERS" Schniel's new catalog and garden guide

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ALASKA—Long spikes of pure white flowers, well spaced and attractive. Price, 35c.

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FAIR LADY—Silvery pink to 12 strong, long-stemmed spikes to a plant. Price, 35c.

COPPER SHADES—Contains a startling array of copper reds from deep velvety copper to coppery old gold. 10 to 12 long spikes to the plant. Price, 35c.

ALL Six Snapdragons listed above ($3.50 value) Note—Mottos and growing varieties of this strain listed in current catalog.

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GEUM, PRINCE OF ORANGE—Very long lasting, bright orange. Roots true seed...Pkt. 50c

CALENDULA SUNSHINE (Chrysantha) An old favorite. Does not grow tall...Pkt. 25c

GAIL, INDIAN CHIEF—Dark brown-red of great size on long stems. Superb for cutting...Pkt. 25c

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Japanese gardens of moss
(continued from page 105)

in the garden, it is impossible to speak of varieties, except to point out that they are much more numerous than might be expected. They range all the way from large, almost shaggy, plants, to a number of more delicate kinds, with profuse clusters of velvety flowers. And in color from bronzy tones, through emerald and jade, to soft sage greens. There are times when the moss forms cushions so soft it is impossible to resist, and offer assured hardiness. They are quite easily grown in full sun, with a little protection for the moss. The plants are value for money, and are suitable for any rock garden with a minimum of water. Mosses are hardy, but they must be protected from conditions of extreme temperature. Mosses where the moisture must be supplied require truly Oriental conditions. To do this, the Japanese gardener gathers mosses where he wants them, selects the mosses that he wants, and plants them in the ground, along with smaller, water-holding plants. The whole effect is enchanting, and one which could be made in any rock garden with a minimum of water, to create a patina by themselves. Mosses water, to create a patina by themselves. Mosses are hardy, but they must be protected from conditions of extreme temperature. Mosses where the moisture must be supplied require truly Oriental conditions. To do this, the Japanese gardener gathers mosses where he wants them, selects the mosses that he wants, and plants them in the ground, along with smaller, water-holding plants. The whole effect is enchanting, and one which could be made in any rock garden with a minimum of water, to create a patina by themselves. Mosses water, to create a patina by themselves. Mosses are hardy, but they must be protected from conditions of extreme temperature. Mosses where the moisture must be supplied require truly Oriental conditions. To do this, the Japanese gardener gathers mosses where he wants them, selects the mosses that he wants, and plants them in the ground, along with smaller, water-holding plants. The whole effect is enchanting, and one which could be made in any rock garden with a minimum of water, to create a patina by themselves.

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Mosses will grow in almost any soil, although the heavier ones which hold water are better than the lighter types—at least for moss species. There are three requisites, which even a poet could name, for the successful growing of a Moss lawn. They are: water, moss, and light. Water must be applied gently, if it is artificially put on, for it can easily injure the delicate plants. To grow Mosses where the moisture must be continually supplied requires truly Oriental conditions. To do this, the Japanese gardener gathers mosses where he wants them, selects the mosses that he wants, and plants them in the ground, along with smaller, water-holding plants. The whole effect is enchanting, and one which could be made in any rock garden with a minimum of water, to create a patina by themselves.

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Japanese gardens of moss

ent patience and persistence. It is better, if possible, to plan to grow them where water will be present from some continuous source. In the naturalistic garden, a damp hillside where the water seeps out.

The most important rule in caring for Mosses is not to disturb them. They are so tiny and so delicate that they are injured by the slightest roughness. For this reason they belong usually in the secluded naturalistic garden. In fact, their presence in the cultivated portion suggests neglect. Visitors to the Saihoi Miike garden pass on the stepping stones, as the Moss cannot stand being walked on. Stepping stones are better than a path through a Mossy ground cover, for then the Moss can grow up to each stone in a clean line, instead of forming a worn, ragged edge, as it must on a path.

The Japanese use soft brooms that will not injure the Moss in sweeping up leaves. In Winter, if the spot is apt to be very cold, they spread a protecting layer of dry leaves on the Moss. This is much more artistic than stray or other litter, and leaves no unsightly spot when the snow is thin or melts. In the Spring, the beds are swept up and carried away.

Mosses generally prefer a light, even shade. Although there are some which like heavy shade, the whole garden is completely overgrown by small trees which are kept thinned, so that they shade the whole garden, lightly but evenly. Among these trees are many of the small Japanese Maples, a tree ideal for the purpose. In Spring its graceful lines and its small delicate foliage, no larger than the hand of a child, make the tree a green, lazy delight. In Autumn it turns into a spot of rich, brocaded color. And when the tiny leaves fall, they look like scarlet flowers on the Mossy carpet.

Mossy rocks have so much appeal to the Japanese that when they are building a rock garden, or setting a rock inside a small interior garden, they will willingly pay a high price for one with a patina. When the rock is moved, every precaution is taken not to injure the delicate growth of the Mossy, Lichened surface. It is treated with as great care as would be given it if it were fine polished wood. In its new location the rock is set up with the mossy surface proudly exposed. No gardener would ever dream of putting a Moss rock carelessly into a wall with the weathered surface turned inward.

If Mossy rocks are not to be purchased, they can be created simply by being kept damp. Many an otherwise ugly board fence or wall is often turned into a thing of beauty, and rocks in conspicuous places are given a green patina by persistent watering. They must be wet down at least twice a day, and often if the weather is drying. There is a tradition that the whitish water in which Rice has been washed is much more artistic than straw or any other kind of organic matter left in the crevices surround by walls or high buildings, their presence in the cultivated portion of a garden. The Japanese often purposely create just such spots inside their houses, and turn them into tiny carpets of quiet beauty. They plant the aid of one or two large, insteresting-shaped boulders, several stepping stones and possibly a stone lantern. The rocks are grouped to form a decorative unit and a quiet retreat, restrained Evergreen shrubs are placed beside them. If the darkness becomes too great for these plants they are occasionally replaced. Sometimes pots of flowers are set about the rocks.

Walls, fences and stones of such a size are ideal for moss. As they are dug up, they can be placed so that their presence is made felt in the garden of interest. The bare ugly face of a wall becomes a place of delicate charm, almost breath-taking after the city hubbub only a short distance away.
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