Double Number

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College rooms, new colors, unusual materials

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"Lucky we took our camera to the World's Fair...

And we fell in love with the kitchen. It had dark green walls of Carrara Glass that would be easy as pie to keep clean. And I liked the idea of the two cabinet doors of Plate Glass, too. With improvements like these, the kitchen nowadays is one of the most delightful rooms in the house!

And more surprises awaited us in the upstairs lounge and terrace. Big sliding panels of Herculite Plate Glass separated them . . . and almost made the outdoors part of the house. The rear hallway was lighted through PC Glass Blocks, and was shut off from the lounge by opaque glass panels. Part of the terrace roof was made of Herculite Solex...a cool, green-colored glass that cut down the sun's heat without shutting off any light.

"Our camera was working overtime by then. Frank spotted some sliding doors of a special tempered Plate Glass they call 'Herculite' because it's ever so much stronger than regular glass. They divided a little bedroom so that part of it could be cooled for sleeping while the other half stayed warm for dressing. The closet doors were sliding ones, too, and were faced with Pittsburgh Mirrors. A Plate Glass door and large windows let in loads of light and air.

"Frank and I are going to build a new house. But our trip to the Fair completely changed our ideas of what we wanted. It all started when we visited the Pittsburgh House of Glass in the Town of Tomorrow. The first thing the hostess showed us in the living room was a beautiful Plate Glass wall mirror, which reflected the view seen through two lovely picture windows of flesh tinted Plate Glass. There were bookshelves, French doors and a darling little table of Plate Glass, too. The effect was simply stunning!

"Our camera was working overtime by then. Frank spotted some sliding doors of a special tempered Plate Glass they call 'Herculite' because it's ever so much stronger than regular glass. They divided a little bedroom so that part of it could be cooled for sleeping while the other half stayed warm for dressing. The closet doors were sliding ones, too, and were faced with Pittsburgh Mirrors. A Plate Glass door and large windows let in loads of light and air.

"The bathroom was a dream. Walls of gleaming Carrara Glass, combined with smart-looking PC Glass Blocks, and an attractive and practical shower stall.

"Honestly, that house had glass everywhere! Even the garden wall was of PC Glass Blocks . . . and there was a big panes of glass blocks over the work bench in the garage, to bring in plenty of light. In fact, the very car in the driveway had Pittsburgh Safety Glass in it all around! 'Frank,' I said, 'our new house is going to have plenty of glass in it!' and Frank said, 'You bet! Lucky we brought our camera to the Fair!'"
You want beauty on your table, — every woman does. And if you choose a Towle pattern you will get everlasting beauty. Whether you prefer Old Lace with its delicate detail, — Craftsman with its utter simplicity, — Louis XIV with its rich ornament, — or any other Towle design, you may be sure it will grow even more lovely with use. Time will make more beautiful its lustrous sheen, and increase your pleasure in the ageless beauty of your Sterling.

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A sterling silver spoon with a gracefully looped handle that is beaded at the tip will find a choice place among your silver. When accompanied by a beautifully etched Orrefors bowl, both will be in daily use on your table, for fruits, for sauces, for jellies. The spoon costs $7.50, the bowl costs $6. Georg Jensen, 667 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Wise little zebras with shaggy manes ride on this luncheon set and cocktail napkin made of fine natural linen. The brown zebra stripes and the sand-colored border of the mat are such an exciting color ensemble that you'll want to have them at once. Mat and napkin are $8 a set, cocktail napkins $1 each.

Rena Rosenthal, 485 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Give the coffee lover of your acquaintance a jumbo cup of fine Wedgwood and he'll never forget you. These are a full 5" across the top and come in a cornflower pattern of rose, blue and gold for $5.50 each, and in a grape motif of rust and green which costs you $5.50. Both can be found at Plummer, Ltd., 7 East 35th Street, N. Y. C.

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If you are interested in any of the things shown on these pages, kindly address your checks or money orders directly to the shops mentioned in each case.

When a travel clock can hold the photographs of your best-beloved and still look as unmeaningful as this one in its tailored calf skin case, it becomes a gift stand-by. Especially at the reasonable price of $4.95. Closed, it measures a convenient 3" x 3½" and you can order it from Lewis & Conger, located at 45th and Sixth Avenue, N. Y. C.

An ornamental stand 20" high for canes or umbrellas, and a matching wastebasket. Both are made from the lining of British cartridge shells, painted in red, green, brown or blue with the English coat of arms. Broad leather straps are attached to these pieces which sell for $7.50 each, prepaid. Tilden-Thurber Corporation, Providence, R. I.

This sophisticated drum table comes to you with a thick plate glass top 20" in diameter and an iron base that has painted handlings of the color you wish to match. Vary it when you move it from room to room by putting a modern felt or a Victorian print skirt on it. For $22.50 from Curtis Furniture Co., 16 East 36th St., N. Y. C.

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SHOPPING

If you want to do some tapestry that works up simply, try this nursery rug with colored elephants trooping across the canvas. The pattern is already worked, and included in the price of $19.75 is enough yarn for you to cross-stitch the background. When complete, the rug is 36" x 29". Alice Maynard, 558 Madison Ave., New York City

A field of ripened wheat was the inspiration for this beautiful amber-colored Danish glass. The graceful vase, 10¼" high, and the fruit bowl have a wavy effect which makes them reflect light beautifully when they are unfilled. The pieces come in a deep fjord blue as well and sell for $10 apiece. From Carl Neilsen, 118 East 20th St., N. Y. C.

To prove that bookends may be unusual, here is a pair that you can fill with water and use as an aquarium for fish, or, if you prefer, fill them with flowers. The center is clear crystal, 5¼" square. The edges have a crackle finish. A pair is $4.50 and you can order them from Towne Products, located at 1718 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

You'll want at least one of these well-designed mirrors to hang on the wall. They have hand-carved corners and a gilt inner edge bordering the 10" x 16" glass. They come in solid mahogany or in maple and are reasonably priced at $12.50 apiece. If you choose one for a gift you may want another yourself. Foster Bros., 4 Park Sq., Boston, Mass.

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25 superb flower engravings, reproduced in full color, suitable for framing, with an introductory essay and biographical notes by Richardson Wright.

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AROUND

Three little pigs had their picture taken, a baby one stayed home. None of the four, made of English china, resembles the others. Some have tails with three full turns, some have clear pink skin. Others are covered with clovers, or shamrocks, or pink cabbage roses. Priced $1.25, $2.50, $3.50 and $5. MM Importing, 400 Park, New York City

A fascinating bit of color comes into your living room with these pictures that are hand-painted on antiqued mirror glass. Each of these Colonial scenes is framed in beveled wood, measures 7 1/2" wide by 9 1/2" long and is priced at $14.50. These are just two of a large assortment at Liebhold-Wallach, 3 East 52nd Street, New York City.

Well-traveled ladies who miss their dressing table mirrors can now take this alligator-finished ring along with them. The mirror lights while you are seated. Use this modern method of getting games. Two Goofys. No. 392. Goofy, the ball with the funny bounce. To the eye there is nothing peculiar about a Goofy, but catch it if you can. It bounces everywhere except where you are. Children adore Goofy and adults play by the dozen. No. 396. Even Jules Verne never imagined anything like that. A fine flashlight that operates under water, that won’t break when you drop it, and is insulated against electric shocks. The entire outer casing is molded of resilient vacuumed rubber, yet it’s easy to operate and easy to replace batteries. Comes complete with two extra long-life batteries. A high-grade, lifetime flashlight for anyone, anywhere. Length 7 1/2 inches. $1.65.

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Records for 130 years prove that each successive generation of Americans is taller than the last... that college students lead in this height marathon... that Massachusetts college men hold the world record. They're "the tallest people observed anywhere." Your Harvard man is 1>^ inches taller than his father... that college students lead in this height marathon... that Massachusetts college men hold the world record. They're "the tallest people observed anywhere." Your Harvard man is 1½ inches taller than his father... he's about 1½ inches taller than the average. He'll gloat in the extra length observed anywhere."

Bed illustrated is from a group of twenty pieces... the finest we have ever offered at so low a price. Walnut or a hand-rubbed antique finish. Low chest, high chest, dressing table, bed (four patterns). 59.50 ea. Nice tables, chairs. 24.50 ea. New, deeper, more luxurious Simmons Beautyrest mattress. Prices include no extra charge. Made in Sheffield, England. Gallery border, Godron edge, four dainty sections—useful Hors D'ouevres dish. Take along! A two-in-one dish. With splendid beauty that interlace period motifs of the Old World. The musical wall bracket, $1.00. Prices include postage.

Read these shopping columns carefully. You'll never be at a loss to know what to buy... or where. And you'll enjoy the thrill of finding the perfect gift... or just the right decorative accessory... in the very best taste of today!

Dinner bells come from under the rug, where they're so hard to find, and appear on the dining room table. No wonder, for each of these bronze bells, 2½" across, has a dainty design painted on a background of white, yellow, chartreuse, celadon, pink or turquoise. With electric cord in gold, for $12.50. Alfred Orlit, 395 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

As a guy beginning for your party send out these Fortnum & Mason invitations that are spiced with English humor and splashed with bright shades of magenta and yellow. Each card is a big 5" x 7" size and has a contrasting envelope. Priced at $1.00 a dozen from Abercrombie & Fitch, 56th and Madison Ave., New York City.

Hunt's a sterling cake or salad dish that will be hard to give away unless you have a duplicate, for it is an excellent shape for sandwiches, hotbreads and table center pieces. With a plain center well and a wide fluting, it is Georgian in feeling. The dish measures 8½" x 11", $22.50 from Reed & Barton, at 4 Maiden Lane in New York City.

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Yea... now you can electrify oil lamps merely by replacing the present wick burner with a Nalco Electric Wick Burner! Comes complete in Standard No. 1 and No. 2 sizes as well as Acorn and Hornet. Also for special or Standard Lamps and Candelabra or Medium base.

Every home will be enriched by the atmosphere of quaint simplicity which an electrified oil lamp with a Nalco Adapter provides.

Write at once for free literature and prices.

Nalco Specialty Shop
1056 Tyler Street
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Solve the cold drink problem with these adorable buckets made of Virginia white cedar. Both are trimmed with shiny chromium bands and have been treated so that you can wash them easily. The wine cooler, 10 1/2" high, is $5.95. The ice bucket, 5 1/2" tall, is only $1.50. Both from Hammacher Schlemmer, at 145 East 57th Street, in New York City.

When you are planning to serve a midnight supper, add some good Italian cheese for the gourmet of the party. Both Cacio Reale and Taleggi (Stracchino) are tasty, cost 65 cents a pound. Gorgonzola at 55 cents a pound and Italian cooked ham at 80 cents will round out your selection. Found at La Bottega Italiana, 630 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

In the days of John and Priscilla Alden all Colonial housewives dipped their own candles. And here are the characters terribly rationally and uniformly in puritanical gray and black. The pair, made on Cape Cod, in traditional manner, are 8" tall, unusually decorative, cost $1.50. They can be purchased from Daniel Low & Co., Salem, Massachusetts.

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Montreal's Own Store Since 1843 offers you large and interesting selections of fine English dinnerware. Favorably priced in Canada because it enters duty free.

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We have seen at the biggest store of imported silver in the United States, and understand the Business. Complain of other through your American's Largest Specialists in Modern Furniture.

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Write for complete information—enclaving 10c for detailed drawings and complete structural data on a variety of basic fireplace designs.

HANCOCK IRON WORKS
53 W. Pike St., Pontiac, Michigan

Boats and Ponka are the names of these little Bulgarian peasant dolls who have silken hair, native leather boots and bright embroidered costumes of hand-woven cloth. Modeled and painted by hand, they have the same features as the Bulgarian craftsmen who fashioned them. Each is 9" high, $5.75. Kimport Dolls, Independence, Missouri

Jams and candies were never packed as excitingly as in these Italian grass baskets with colored bows. Flame- and green-bordered hamper, filled with nuts, crystallized fruits and candies, costs $3.25. The basket contains an assortment of five delicious jams and jellies, sells for $2.50. Order from Schraft's, at 58 West 23rd Street, New York City

A finely cut crystal lamp banded in silver. A plain white silk shade. This is a combination that is always in demand because it is so appropriate to any period room. This one is priced at $30 and can be used, as accent in living room or bedroom, in pairs as well as singly. It comes from C. J. Weinstei,n, located at 2 West 47th St., New York City

From the first attempt to sit up until the age of six, a child can sit properly in this little chair that fastens securely to his white table of Swedish design. A mat shows the placement of his silver and dishes—eliminates the need of adult supervision. The table and chair are $10.95, the mat, $1.75. From The Block Shop, New Haven, Conn.

If you like the delicate scent of lavender or carnation in your boudoir, and the fresh perfume of mountain pine in your clothes closet, then you'll want these decorative pieces ready to hang. Chrysanthemum, white or ivory, 3½' in diameter, 60c; rose in ivory, and slightly smaller, 50c. Choice of perfumes. Fragranteire, 621 Broadway, N. Y. C.
The Saints of the Frozen Alps

The following is an account of what is possibly the first interview ever granted by any dog of any breed. Anticipating the writing of this article I thought it would be a grand idea if I could persuade one of the St. Bernards to give me some information concerning that breed and its characteristics. With this idea in mind I approached that grand specimen, Ch. Victoria von Waldeck, more affectionately known as "Vicky", and from her I heard the story of one great dog, characteristic of all Saints, as it had been handed down to her through many generations.

The first St. Bernard of which any authentic history exists is the now-famous old Barry, who, from 1800 to 1814, lived at the Hospice of St. Bernard which is located on the highest point of the mountain pass that leaves Martigny, in the Valley of the Rhône, across the Great Bernard into Italy.

The isolated monastery stood in dreary solitude, shut in by ranges of high and rugged mountains and completely covered with eternal snow. There, in the most complete wilderness, where Winter reigned eight or nine months of the year, depths of the snow.

Every year many lives were saved through the efforts of the Saints of the Frozen Alps.

(Continued on page 10)
Why Guess About A Dog?

Largest and Most Modern Kennel in the United States for Imported Trained Dogs and Puppies.

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German Boxers
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Medium Schnauzers
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CH. PUPPERR

MAZELAINE KENNEL
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Welsh Corgi (Pembroke) Puppies

Rined by Imported Bowhit Ploughboy from imported Buivid Brenda and imported Brum­bles of Corgis.

A fine litter of beautiful puppies at $100 each. Sold only where a good home is assured. Corgis have everything one looks for in a good dog.

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If you want a small dog with excellent manners, steady temperament, fine character and sound health, select a Cocker Spaniel. We offer them in solid and parti-colors, bred from the best of stock at a price that is reasonable for those who want a smart, healthy puppy as a pet in the home or a bachelor in the field.

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Chesapeake Bay Retrievers
Several fully trained retrievers for waterfowl and upland shooting. One particularly fine dog around three years old.

Prices on application.

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Cocker Spaniels

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If you want a small dog with excellent manners, steady temperament, fine character and sound health, select a Cocker Spaniel. We offer them in solid and parti-colors, bred from the best of stock at a price that is reasonable for those who want a smart, healthy puppy as a pet in the home or a bachelor in the field.

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Dainty miniature rolly.

The breed combines “dog” intelligence and obedience with “little dog” coziness of size.

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YOUR DOG WOULD TELL YOU
THAT KILLING HIS FLEAS
ISN’T ENOUGH; HE WANTS
YOU TO DO SOMETHING TO
LESSEN HIS SCRATCHING, TOO.

And that’s what the new, quick-kill, borated Pul­vex does! First, it kills the tormenting fleas on your dog. Then it helps soothe and allay the after­effect due to scratching. It contributes even more to lessening scratching because it keeps new fleas off the dog for several days, giving his sensitive hide a chance to normalize. Kills 100% faster than the old Pulvex. None prone to reinfect. Kills dog ticks, lice and sticktites, too. For your dog’s quicker and greater comfort, de­liver him with the new Pulvex.

PULVEX 6-USE DOG SOAP kills fleas, ticks, lice, deodorizes, grooms, 50c, Pulvex Flea Soap, 25c.

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

(Continued from page 9)

of the monks and their specially trained dogs. Here we come to the story of Barry, who typified all the good qualities and virtues of his now well-known breed. He was a big, powerful dog, utterly faithful and, above all, willing.

On the night of one of the worst of Winter storms, a worn traveller struggled to the door of the Hospice and told of a companion lost in the drifts some way back. Barry was sent to find him and did. But after the dog had aroused the man from his frozen stupor he was mistaken for a wild beast and with what little strength the man had he plunged a knife into Barry’s furry neck. But, weak and bleeding, Barry led the man back to the Hospice, and having saved another life he died that night from loss of blood and exhaustion.

In Paris there is a really fitting memorial to the matchless courage and devotion of Barry, marked with this inscription: “He saved the lives of forty persons, and was killed by the forty-first.”

Finding it difficult to comprehend a power of judgment and a sagacity great enough to enable any animal to perform such feats of rescue, I asked “Vicky” what accounted for this and she answered, “First, our unmistakable sense of locality, and power of scent.

“We can scent a human being at a distance of three hun­dred and fifty yards. Our ancestors used to be able to sense... (Continued on page 11)
a snow storm half an hour before it started and they would become restless and anxious to get out on the trail. But most of all I think it is our power of endurance, our ability to stand all kinds of weather."

I began to understand, but I still wanted to know how these dogs were trained. And "Vicky" told me that not like other dogs were St. Bernards trained. Not by whipping or starving or repeated instruction, but by their parents who carefully and untiringly taught them their perfect manners and the rudiments of their duties.

"I remember my father, who was the most elegant of gentlemen, alert, courageous and faithful, an excellent guardian for children, a patient companion, letting them impose on his good nature and seeing that they were never harmed or injured while in his care. I learned from him what was expected of me.

I respected his sagacity and admired his benevolent disposition. It would have been the same if we were mountain dogs and our duty, like Barry's, was to find people lost in storms. Had it been so, I would have accompanied my parents when they were on duty, and would have learned from them how to work.

Even though "Vicky" may never see the mountains where her forebears distinguished themselves in service, their massive bodies and heads were just like hers, their eyes nut-brown, like hers, their coats brown and white, their muscles powerful and their temperaments quiet and steady, and one, from her forebears distinguished themselves in service, their masters and our duty, like Barry's, was to find people lost in storms. Happily this danger has been avoided, and the dog world is guided his destinies as a breed."

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There is more to this recital than appears at first glance, perhaps. That the St. Bernard should have retained so faithfully all the traits and characteristics which won him his great fame is at once a tribute to the soundness of his own nature and the wisdom of those who have carefully and conscientiously guided his destinies as a breed.

It would have been easy to change him by selective breeding—easy to have lost sight of the keynote of his greatness. Happily this danger has been avoided, and the dog world can look forward confidently to the perpetuation of one of its greatest representatives.

C. E. Harrison
Under the roofs of Manhattan

Eating cake and having it too is probably the New Yorker's main aim in life. Not satisfied with living like a satrap, with everything from air conditioning to crêpes suzettes literally at the beckon of a finger, he still pines, yearns and hankers after an infinitesimal slice of semi-rural landscape—terrace, park or river.

To the Westchesterite, who has greenery in abundance at his back door—and pays half the price for it—this attitude is patently absurd. But the true New Yorker looks down his nose at the commuter, pitying the latter's pumpkin lack of discernment, and goes on paying for his "river view".

Though "river view" is thus almost everywhere at a premium, five buildings—the Southgate Apartments—offer it at no unreasonable price and combined with probably the best service in New York. At 400, 414, 424 and 434 East 52nd Street, and 453 East 51st Street, they have apartments ranging from two rooms (with alcove or dressing room) to five rooms (with two baths and dining foyer), furnished or unfurnished. Almost all the apartments have wood-burning fireplaces—a rarity in New York's newer buildings—and the management points with pride to the really lavish closet space.

The studio groupings are particularly attractive. One goes, from a balcony, down five steps into a living room which boasts 14-foot ceilings and one whole wall of windows.

Full switchboard service is included, maid and valet service available. The kitchens are kitchens, too—no kitchenettes!

Finally, all the apartments have two priceless advantages: quiet, even on the street side, since the river district is almost entirely residential; and air—because that East River "mistral" never seems to be turned off! And, as we remarked, the "river view" from the upper stories is definitely there and we, being New Yorkers, think it's plenty nice.

Continental hospitality, with its traditional leisured, quiet pace, you will find at the Dorset, at 30 West 54th Street. It is patronized extensively by leaders in the opera and concert world, probably because its peculiarly calm atmosphere is perfect background for sensitive temperaments.

Apartments range from two to five rooms, and are quiet; settings for dignified Queen Anne and Chippendale decoration. Many are duplex, their two-story living rooms exhibiting ceiling-high windows, and fireplaces burning four-foot logs. Even the one-room apartments, usually for transients, have double windows, foyers and spacious closets. Service is of the unobtrusive continental variety that one expects and seldom finds; and the kitchen, presided over by one of New York's best-known maîtres d'hôtel, turns out really celestial fare.

And in contrast to all this last-century tradition, out of your east window are the gardens of the Museum of Modern Art, contemporary sculpture a pleasant contrast to green trees.
Suites of one to four rooms have been expressly designed to meet the living and entertaining requirements of the traditional New York Social Season. Exquisitely appointed in various decorative designs—also unfurnished. Some with pantries.

A Refreshing Experience
Until you have stayed at Hampshire House you do not know how captivating New York living can be...where the enjoyment of fascinating apartments is made doubly delightful by deft service and perfect cuisine. One to seven rooms—by the year, season, or day.

Hampshire House
150 Central Park South, New York
VINCENT J. COYLE, MANAGING DIRECTOR
STYLED BY DOROTHY DRAPER

A Residential Hotel of Rare Charm
Two to four exceptionally large rooms, with spacious closets and serving pantries. Some have wood-burning fireplaces...all are charmingly decorated. Complete hotel service, of course.

The Beekman
Park Avenue at 63rd Street
EDWARD L. BUCKLEY, Manager

Easy Living
For people with country places or those who like to travel...these small housekeeping suites make an ideal headquarters in town...

3 Rooms from...$1600
4 Rooms from...2600
5 Rooms......3900

Maid Service Available
Private Dining Room
MANAGEMENT OF

One
Fifth Avenue
AT 8TH STREET
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ADDRESS IN AMERICA
She lives in a bandbox.

and on an income equally microscopic. With Sloane budget pieces, she gets fine maker's designs and workmanship, inherent good taste...at no more cost.

Illustrated: perfectly proportioned love seat, in muslin, including labor to cover, $67.50. Mahogany end tables copied from Sheraton antiques, $16 each. Eighteenth Century plant stand, $18.50. Coffee table with meticulous detail, $25. Mahogany armchair, in muslin, including labor to cover, $27.50. Tole lamps, $15.95 each. Clintz draperies, lined, weighted, without valance, $7.95 a pair.

She lives in a mansion.

and chooses Sloane luxury pieces. Nowhere else does she find such a wide collection of antiques and reproductions to make her home distinguished, yet thoroughly livable. Illustrated: armchair, in muslin, including labor to cover, $115 each. Pedestal desk, a Registered Reproduction of a fine Sheraton original, $275. Desk chair, $127. Tripod tea table, $60. Leather-topped drum table, $150. Mirror coffee table, $185. Sofa, in muslin, including labor to cover, $225.

New York - Washington - San Francisco
Beverly Hills

Prices slightly higher west of the Mississippi.
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In the Next Issue

The most interesting news about the October Double Number which we are anxious to tell you about as quickly as possible is the Course on Color which will be the feature of the Second Section. In this course we show you the six smart "Edwardian" colors which will be in high fashion for this Autumn and Winter. We show you from what part of the color spectrum these are derived and we present an exact color reproduction of the forty-two shades and tints in the Edwardian range.

After explaining the basic theories of decorative color schemes, we show you actual color photographs of the merchandise which is available and we suggest by means of drawings in color some of the unusual schemes which are possible with this absolutely new merchandise. This presentation of color schemes is really a big event in our publishing lives. We know that you will not want to miss it.

The Second Section, of which this Course on Color is an important part, is called the "Autumn Manual for the Home & Bride" and comprises another of those comprehensive showings of new furniture, fabrics, silver, china and glass which have proved so popular with readers.

The First Section will be a general issue mainly on Fall and Winter Gardening, practical information about heating and some high-style decorative ideas containing suggestions for everyone.
"WHAT'S THIS?
A MATTRESS
THAT'S INSURED?"

Yes indeed! The new Serta PERFECT SLEEPER Tuftless Mattress is so wonder-
fully constructed ... so securely finished ... that the National LLOYD'S Insurance Com-
pany places a guarantee on every one.

Look for this LLOYD'S Certificate attached to the mattress. It is your assurance of com-
plete satisfaction; it provides for replacement or repair of any PERFECT SLEEPER which de-
velops any defects in material or workmanship under normal wear conditions. There is no
time limit!

How can PERFECT SLEEPER Mattresses be given such a marvelous guarantee? Because
Serta construction is exclusive and patented ... different from all other mattresses.

Insulation and upholstery are securely anchored inside; not held together by stitched-through cords. Hence, no tufts are neces-
sary.

Perfect SLEEPER inner-springs are made of the finest steel, electrically tempered. They
are free-floating and resilient ... never tied down or restrained.

The PERFECT SLEEPER is posturized—

No knots—no tufts—no bulges

Perfect SLEEPER will hold their trim, buoyant, velvety shape through
years and years of use.

No knots—no tufts—no bulges

Perfect SLEEPER Inner-Spring Mattresses are priced at $39.50 (on the West Coast and in
Canada, $42.50). Be sure to see them right

away! Also see these other Serta Mattresses: Resta-Knight and Collux, $29.75; Smooth-
Rest and Seneca, $24.75; Smoothie and Gold Coast, $19.75; Tiny Sleeper Crib Mattress,
$9.75. Write for amusing and instructive booklet, “Meet the Wilson Family.”

Perfext SLEEPER
INNER-SPRING
MATTRESS
MADE BY
SERTA
"It's Truly Tuftless"

SERTA'S NEW PULL-OVER DIVAN

1. Couch flattens into
tall-height, full-
size double bed.
2. To convert into bed, simply

Zipper cover open.
Red is always made
..up ready for use.

Available in a variety of sizes and colors. Write for free booklet, "It Works Like Magic."
**Architectural Plants.** So deep have some English architects sunk into modernism that they are now classifying plants according to their decorative value in relation to the stark boxes they are erecting as homes. A conifer isn’t an evergreen to them; it is an “architectural plant.” Especially notable are those plants that have a “convulsive habit of growth,” since they introduce “an arresting quality of movement”. Did you ever see a convulsive tree?

**Streamlined.** Cleveland can claim many civic advantages. It has a lake at its front door, an enormous convention hall, a series of international cultural gardens that are outstanding—and a radio monkey man. This swift and ruthless world in which we live has swept away the old wheezy hand organ, and yet a hand organ with a monkey still remains a delight. Cleveland’s up-to-date musician carries a portable radio on a stick. As you approach, the monkey leaps down and greets you and his keeper switches on Beethoven or Stravinsky or whatever else happens to be on the air.

**Foundation Stone.** Whenever you see top-hatted men solemnly laying the cornerstone to a building you may recall that they are carrying out a very ancient rite. Time was when this foundation stone was actually a sacrificial stone. To this day in Greece it is customary, on the commencement of a new building or a bridge, to kill a cock or lamb and to allow the blood to flow upon the foundation stone. Also in starting private houses in some countries a foundation stone is laid with ceremony. It once was generally believed that the shadow of a man was a manifestation of his soul or his spirit, so it was arranged that the shadow of a man might fall upon the spot where the first stone or timber was to be laid in the ground. . . . Today in this country the foundation stone is generally crossed by the shadow of a first mortgage insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

**The Alpha Leaf**

The first leaf fell from a tree today, September sun was warm upon my head As I watched it go. There was no assault by wind. The leaf gave up a little wearily, Fluttered down And lay curled, scarlet and brown Upon the grass.

I closed my eyes and leaned against the wall—

“It is not Summer any more and not quite Fall
But the fields about will soon be white with snow
Now that I’ve seen the first red leaf let go.”

I saddened seeing the leaf, seeing a thousand leaves
Heaped up about my ankles—but that first red leaf
Spoke for all Autumns, and the thing that grieves
Most is the first weary one, the earliest grief.  
**Helen E. Murphy**

**Petals to Jam.** In the production of tulip and hyacinth bulbs, it is correct practice to remove the flower heads at full bloom so that the bulbs may not exhaust themselves setting seed. Attempts have often been made to produce dyes and scents from these petals, but so far no results have been obtained. However, during the war, England made jam pulp from hyacinth flowers!

**Ancient Wallpapers.** After digging deep into the past, we bring to light the information that wallpapers have been used in this country now for 227 years. They were first advertised in Boston in 1712 as “painted papers” and they cost £2 10s. for six rolls. The sheets were 22” x 32”. Evidently they were tacked in place, as a bill of 1741 contains an item, “new tacking the wall hanging”. The individual sheets were first colored by hand, then pasteboard stencils were used, and finally blocks of pear-wood and sycamore. Men who made the sheets were called “paper stainers”. Later the sheets were pasted together to make 12-yard lengths.

These early wallpapers were imported from England. Flowered English papers were advertised here in 1742. Special designs were evidently made up for particular customers. In 1733 Thomas Hancock of Boston ordered a paper specifying birds flying and landscapes at bottom and some sheets with “Birds, Peacocks, Macoys, Squirrels, Monkeys, Fruits and Flowers”.

**Herb Lady.** Now that having a herb garden is so popular, we wouldn’t be a bit surprised if some of our ranking horticultural ladies turned a neat penny by it. They might hire a picturesque old codger to peddle their herbal products, as in the old days. Or they might do it themselves. Milton, Massachusetts, once had a famous herb lady. She was known to all as “Aunt Debby”. A woman of considerable position, she cultivated a herb garden in front of her house with great success. She also made face creams from fragrant flowers. On market days she loaded her chaise with herbs and creams and proceeded into town, where she always found a ready sale. Friends asked her, “Don’t you find it fatiguing to get in and out of your chaise so often?” She replied, “I never get out of my chaise. When I get into the streets I make my voice heard, and the people come and buy to stop my noise”—a new type of sales promotion.

**Return to Beauty.** The world hasn’t yet gone utterly to the dogs. It is a sign of the living and yearning soul of man, once he is released from a long subjection to ugliness, that he seeks beauty. For many years Sixth Avenue in New York, domi­nated by the elevated railway, was as ugly a thoroughfare as an evil mind could conceive—ugly and noisy. Then the El was taken down. Almost the first request made by merchants along the avenue was that their street be planted with trees.
Our college room—ideal background for study and relaxation

Yellow walls, green cotton rug, russet cotton satin curtains make our college room pleasant surrounding for even the most arduous cramming. Plaid cotton combining these tones covers the window seat and daybed; the "button" chair wears russet linen. A blond oak daybed matches sectional bookcases, caneback chair and brass-handled desk. For accent: a Grant Wood landscape, Swedish figurines, solid leather desk ensemble, green crystal and walnut lamp. Further details are on page 64.
Mother gets an A

_A six-page course on how to pass with honors in decorating your daughter's college room_

_The_ white beaches are forsaken. The blue salt water sparkles unheeded in the sunlight. Tennis courts in vain hold up inviting nets to brisk serves and rallies. For it's September—and Summer is over—and up and down the land the younger generation is going back to school.

We pity them, remembering our own futile attempts at elementary economics and solid geometry. Trying to concentrate when, just outside the window, were blue hills and the bright Fall leaves and the tantalizing traces of wood smoke in the wind.

We pity, too, you mothers, quite distraught, bogged down in a welter of name tapes, Brooks sweaters, wardrobe trunks, endless lists and the aroma of mothballs. And what's more, although we hate to remind you of it, if it's college they're going to you'll have to be not only a lady's maid but also a decorator! For a college room, unembellished, has about as much charm as the cell of a Trappist monk. If you forget that, your first letter from Joanie is going to read something like this: "Darling, would you mind sending me the big chair out of the den—I haven't a thing that's fit to sit in. Also could you pick up some curtains and a bedspread—blue, I think, the usual size. And I could use a skirted dressing table—the perfect Behemoth of a chest they give you—well, my chin just reaches the top of it!"

It is to obviate this sort of plea that we have planned these six pages of college decoration. If the decorating spadework is done ahead of time, come September 20th you can breathe a sigh of relief and go back to your neglected bridge club with a clear conscience!

If you can manage a trip to the college before it opens it's a great help; you can see your daughter's room and plan accordingly. But if you can't, college authorities will send you a floor plan of the dormitory with the room located. It will probably measure about 12' x 15'; and will contain one closet and, if she is lucky, a set-in double window over a window seat. In the room, with your mind's eye, you can put a bed spring and mattress, a tall chest of drawers, and a rather inadequate desk and straight chair.

This is the frame. What you and your daughter put in it will be governed, too, by certain fairly universal rules: none of the college furniture may be painted or stained; no nails or tacks may be put in the walls or woodwork; and no piece of electric wire may be longer than six feet, nor may it hide under the rug!

First consider the essentials. The desk, if it is as small as most of them are, must be replaced. She does at least half of her studying at it, and it must be sizeable. A full-size office desk is ideal. Next comes a good big chair for reading—deep and comfortable, with a hassock before it: the higher the feet the better the brainwork! A largish end table beside it will hold notebooks and ink. And we come out strongly for two lamps—one a standing I. E. S. model for general lighting; and the other a good desk lamp.

She also needs bookcases and a dressing table—one of the new powder tables with a lift-up top for makeup is fine. Curtains and bedspread should be sunfast and washable, and the bedspread of particularly tough material, to withstand a good share of sitting on with the feet up.

Whatever your scheme, remember that the room is only good insofar as it is a useful frame for the work that goes on in it. Every college room is a combination bed-room, living room, hobby room and office! Each girl's major is her hobby, and her room should be planned around it. An art major's requirements will be quite different from those of a student of literature and history.

What are these requirements? We went to Smith College to find out. We chose four outstanding members of next year's Senior class, and shot at them a barrage of questions. Each majors in a different subject, and each, therefore, chose a different kind of room.

Betty Mitchell, for instance, who majors in Art, needs plenty of light. She needs a draughting board with a tall stool, since she finishes her rough sketches in her room. She needs roomy cupboards wide enough to store large portfolios of drawings. And she needs a fair-sized bulletin board, to tack up a changing display of her pictures.

Charlotte Little majors in Music. A radio-victrola is the focus of her room, beside a deep chair for comfortable listening. She would like to see one entire wall of curtains, because they would improve the quality of the music. And she needs space for books, records and albums.

Alice Bissell's work, since she majors in English, consists in extensive reading and writing. She has accumulated a large library, and she needs ample bookcase space to take care of it. She needs a large desk, with a small typewriter table. And a fat chair with a good lamp and two end tables to take care of the overflow of books and papers.

Margaret Gignoux, finally, is an executive-hostess. She is president of the Smith College Association for Christian Work, and entertaining committee members and visiting students at tea is to her both a duty and a pleasure. Her main problem is to provide enough seating space for ten or twelve girls at a time. And she also needs space to store, prepare and serve whatever snacks she plans.

These are four very typical sets of problems. The solutions to each group, we felt, would make very interesting and useful rooms. So we tried it, and on the next two pages you see the results: the student who posed the problem, the furniture plans, and finally the completed room. We hope they suggest to you and your daughter many ideas for her own room; and that they'll help you to send her off on the twentieth with the knowledge that, even though her work is only beginning, poor dear, yours is done!
Alice Bissell majors in English literature. She needs a restful background for long hours of research and writing. Required: a comfortable chair, well-lighted desk, plenty of book-room.

For an English major, we took our color scheme from the gay Everglaze chintz at the window, Cyrus Clark's “Garden Walk” in rust, blue, green and white. Walls, blue; rug, Firth's “Spuntex” in soft rose; Cyrus Clark's rose Cyprus cloth covers the chair. Mahogany furniture, from Baker's Milling Road group, includes: a leather-topped kneehole desk with brass-studded swivel chair; coffee table and Chippendale console; low chest. In light wood, two carpenter-built bookcases.

Charlotte Little majors in music. Her piano practice is done in the Music Building, but in her room she studies scores and listens to her fine collection of classical recordings.

For a music major, our room centers around a Magnavox chair-side combination radio-phonograph. For better acoustics, one whole wall is curtained in heavy gray textured cotton by Louisville Textiles. Walls, off-white; rug, Bigelow's gray “Twistweave”. The Regency chair (Michigan Seating) wears a vivid textured cotton in blue, fuchsia and white. Other furniture, in Widdicomb's Regency mahogany, includes a console and mirror powder table, a side chair and magazine rack.
For an executive-hostess we plan a sitting room between two bedrooms. The furniture, of Whitney maple, includes two comfortable armchairs with matching hassocks, a generous coffee table, and an enchanting tall chest with many cupboards and drawers. Walls, beige; carpet Alexander Smith’s “Caracul” in rose. Desley’s rayon and cotton print—gray-green with rose, blue and gold flowers makes the curtains and window seat; the chairs wear a beige and rose stripe.

Desley’s rayon and cotton print—gray-green with rose, blue and gold flowers makes the curtains and window seat; the chairs wear a beige and rose stripe. Margaret Gignoux, history major, is an executive-hostess. She would like a gracious setting for tea, with ample seating space and provision for storing her tea things.

For an art major, we plan a light modern room. Beige walls contrast with Bigelow’s brown “Bushnell” rug. Coral and white chintz makes window seat and valance (Lehman Connor); sheer white glass curtains are Celanese rayon façonné. Two chests, in Dunbar natural walnut, double as cupboard space and dressing table. Other Dunbar pieces are a leather-covered side chair and an upholstered chair in Desley’s beige chevron. (Fabric and rug details in these rooms are on page 64).

Betty Mitchell majors in art. She needs a maximum of light for her drawing board. She likes the clean-cut lines of modern furniture, and needs space for large portfolios.

On the next two pages, see suggested gifts for college work and play alike.
Pack these in her box to make her room both decorative and comfortable

**Student Specials**

**Music**

Jitterbug or sweet swinger, she will have music. Required for all college students seems to be the ability to discuss to exhaustion the subtle style differences between Benny Goodman and Artie Shaw. Therefore we suggest (top to bottom): RCA's portable phonograph, non-electric, to save on college bills; full, resonant tone. In black leatherette case. Perfect for beer picnics. GE "Carryabout" battery radio, needing no aerial, ground or outlet. Tweedy case, weight 6 lbs. For records, 50-record rack. All Macy

**Eating**

For tea or midnight snacks (top to bottom): Lunt "Junior Hostess" set in sterling; smart compact case containing 4 salad forks, 4 teaspoons, sugar tongs, hors-d'oeuvre and cheese server. R. Harris & Co., Washington. Syracuse "Shelledge" tea set, Macy. Crown Rayon pomegranate tea cloth. Lord & Taylor. Universal electric tea kettle, 8-cup Silex. 2-slice automatic Toastmaster, Manning Bowman "Table Cooker" grill, Chase "Table Chef" chafing dish, blue enamel food box.

**Upkeep**

Clothes bills may just possibly come down and her chic will definitely go up if you include these useful aids (top to bottom): "Durabilt" traveling iron folds flat, has full-size surface and a blue suede-cloth case. Folding wooden sweater dryer, wire glove dryers, wooden sock dryers. All Macy. Sewing kit with scissors, thread, needles, thimble, in blue moire-lined case. Lewis & Conger. And a little shoe kit in simulated alligator, with liquid and solid cleaner, cloths, brush and buffer. From Macy
When she does get down to studying, let her have the best equipment possible for it. Such as (top to bottom): Mitchell fluorescent desk lamp; gives perfect non-glare daylight illumination; smart bronze-finish shade and base. Lewis & Conger. Full-size file for papers and notes; double file for the cards on which she writes her bibliographies and cram-notes. Brown metal typewriter table on rubber wheels. And Royal's light portable typewriter, perfectly noiseless. All from Macy.

For late cramming or (more likely!) thriller-reading in bed, we suggest (top to bottom): Three-way pillow to eliminate many a stiff neck. Kapok-stuffed, in pastel moire with white piping. "Spot-ray" bed lamp lets her roommate sleep undisturbed. Plaid wool throw in a zipped suede-cloth case (college heating is turned off at midnight!). All Lewis & Conger. Samson United waterproof electric heating pad—fine for Charley-horses. Comes in a green and peach terrycloth case. From Macy.

College closets are none too large, but neatness will be automatic if she has a supply of space-saving storage helps. To wit (top to bottom): Du Pont Cellophane garment bags zip, hold 8 garments each; the long 66" length takes evening dresses. Blue fabric tops. Oval and round hat-boxes, gilt-edged. Sweater and lingerie boxes match them, tied with blue ribbon. All Lewis & Conger. And a brown metal blanket box to hold her extra bedding, wheels conveniently under the bed. Macy.

And finally, her face may not be her fortune, but it has a direct bearing on her quota of all-important prom invitations! So consider these beauty aids (top to bottom): Newton Electrical Mirror to hang on the wall—gives a strong clear light. Lewis & Conger. Elizabeth Arden's makeup kit, compact and complete, containing large mirror, three creams, two lotions, lipstick, rouge and eyeshadow. And a small Arden Color Harmony kit, with assembled powder, lipstick and nail polish.
A famous rose family this year celebrates its one-hundredth anniversary

Hybrid Perpetuals

By Ethelyn E. Keays

If rose growers were inclined to celebrate centenaries in the progress of development of their favorite flower, they would honor at this time the advent of the hybrid perpetual rose.

It was a hundred years ago that the famous French rose breeder Laffay was bringing out his new roses on which he had been working for several years, roses of a hybrid source showing a remontant tendency. These new roses were destined to create a protracted excitement in which Laffay led the group for years; to launch a passionate competition on the part of the whole group of rose men with France keeping the command; in their sequence, to run into hundreds of varieties, splendid in size of bloom, various in form and fulness, and in all colors but pure yellow.

They held their rose-minded public in a constant state of excitement and admiration for more than forty years, overlapping the time when some further work upon them with the tea rose and its hybrid brought forth the hybrid tea rose. Even after the hybrid tea had been recognized as a new type (the earlier ones were considered to be just more hybrid perpetuals) and had assumed the lead in rose popularity, the hybrid perpetuals were never quite eclipsed. Because they are valuable roses, new ones have been coming out more or less regularly to the present time, thus successfully rounding out the hundred years.

The pageant of roses, long as it is, seems to date its high glory and elegance from the time following the creation of the Malmaison garden by that imperial lady, the Empress Josephine, one of the world's most fervent collectors. What Josephine really did for the future of roses was to show all the rose material in the world in her time. She gathered together all the horticultural varieties of gallicas, centifolias, albas, damascenas, mosses, briers, musks, and the recently introduced Chinas (then called Bengals), to which horticultural sorts she added all the species she could muster in 1810. Then she gathered about her the nursery men, rose gardeners, botanists and amateurs who had caught the fever, and asked for more roses, calling upon them for better hybridizing, more constructive use of rose material, progress in rose beauty.

As we know from our experiences, in all such exhibitions, be they rose shows, fashion shows or motor shows, inspiration from shows leads to the creations of new and better products. Here was the rose world laid out. The problem was to take it and put parts of it together.

The rose possibilities laid out were something like this: on one side were the June-blooming garden roses; gallica, preferred for seed bearing; centifolia, for full bloom and remarkable fragrance; musks, for clustering and fragrance; sweetbrier; old blush China; rosa indica, the pink Bengal, which was commonly known in our old gardens as Pink Daily; and the red China, rosa semperflorens.

Early productions from crossing the Junes and the Chinas gave an extensive group called hybrid China and came to include hybrids of Bourbons and Noisette roses. Of this large group, which bloomed once only but for a long time, Rivers' George the Fourth is almost, if not quite, the only one now surviving in old gardens. By some chance which goes unexplained, Vibert, a contemporary grower, got a hybrid of a China with everblooming character, Gloire de Rosomanes, which proved to be useful from its beginning and is still useful to this day. (Continued on page 58)
Dust ruffle of burgundy wool, half a foot deep—to lend a daybed fineness. The tailored bolsters wear deep matching cuffs of fringe at either end.

Neat finish for an upholstered chair—spaced bands of fringe, cedar green on a rope of brilliant coral and white.

Fuzzy white moss fringe frames a mirror and edges a dressing table done up in chintz, striped robin's-egg blue and white.

If you've a high ceiling, paint it in daring circus tent stripes—and tack up white bullion fringe over the molding to look like the true-to-life edge of an awning.

Slipcover a low round chairside table to drum shape, and stripe its sides with shaggy red loop fringe.

Cover your picture wire with braid for a decorative effect in foyer or living room. This one's of beige and green loops, varied with little bow knots.

Top to bottom: Moss fringe used on dressing table; bullion fringe on buffet shelf; tricolor fringe used on chair; satin-covered tube fringe on wall brackets; all E. L. Munsure. Twisted loop fringe used on drum table; Consolidated. Striped fringe on valance; Standard. Ball fringe on table skirt; Consolidated. Silk braid on headboard; chenille piano fringe; both Standard. Bullion fringe on ceiling; Munsure. Braid picture-hanger; Standard. Darbent dust ruffle fringe; Consolidated Trimming.
About a hundred miles from Charleston, in the heart of the rice fields, lies one of Carolina’s loveliest old plantations, Chelsea, now the Winter home of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field. The present house, shown on these two pages, with its broad, high-ceilinged rooms, carries out the tradition of the earlier dwelling, long since burned, and faces the same avenue of mossy oaks. Architects, Simons and Lapham
Informal decoration, skillfully executed, characterizes a hospitable Low Country plantation house.

Chintz in woody tones of green and brown, yellow and terra-cotta flames against the white living room walls. Birds are a leitmotif here, as throughout the house. Even the fine old china in the cabinet bears on each piece a different game bird.

Rice fields mean ducks, and ducks mean good shooting; hence the gun room plays an important part in life at Chelsea. Original engravings by Audubon, who did many sketches at this plantation, brighten the spruce-paneled walls. The deep chairs and sofa are covered in blond and dusky wood tones.

In Mr. Field's bedroom, the decoration runs to browns and beiges, heightened with contrasts of lively color. An unusual chintz, printed in green on a tan ground, carries the design of a leopard's coat. The walls are sand and the carpet brown.

Blush pinks, warm whites, and beige predominate in Mrs. Field's bedroom. A charming old chintz spiralled in roses and dark green leaves is used for accent. And near one window a chaise-longue invites a welcome hour's rest before dinner. Decorators, Forrest Dugan Schaefer and Katherine Field Rodman.
Contemporary patterns vie with those of the past in the home of a leading Swedish designer

Mistress of Modern

As revealing as an autobiography, Miss Erikson's living room is a composite of varied interests. New materials mingle harmoniously with antiques from several centuries. A sofa in green-printed gray linen echoes the silvery tones of the Swedish elm cupboards and bookshelves. A modern coffee table stands above an old Swedish petit point rug. Accents include an Egyptian bas-relief, a Ming vase and Tang figures.

Beyond frosty white voile curtains, an alcove holds a red lacquered bed with rattan headboard, one of the several designs by Joseph Frank, the Viennese designer now in Stockholm. Both shantung spread and pillow wear ruffles, white walls are papered in flower prints. Green scatter rugs line the straw matting floor, the lamp boasts a Chinese-lantern shade.
EVER since Estrid Erikson opened her shop in Stockholm, a decade or so ago, to introduce her modern Swedish pewter designs, her activities have captured the imagination of the decorating world. Her name has become associated in America with all that the Swedish Modern movement stands for. She is young and personable, as well as talented; and in her atelier she has gathered some of the finest designers in Europe—in furniture, textiles, metals, linen and glass—to work especially for her shop, “Svenskt Tenn”.

Her apartment on the Strandvägen, shown on these two pages, overlooks the city and is the top floor of an old building with picturesque mansard roof. In it she has blended fine old things—a Coptic fragment, a Ming vase, early Swedish petit point—with the crispest of modern materials—rattan and bamboo, lacquer and metal, distinctive hand-blocked fabrics and the soft curves of furniture designed especially for her.

Estrid Erikson was one of the first designers to recognize the decorative possibilities of maps, and in the entrance hall of her own apartment she has used this giant photograph to spread over one whole wall. An enlargement of an automobile map, it shows in tones of gray and blue the topography of central Sweden, dotted with lakes and crisscrossed by winding rivers.
Let a new color twosome enliven your table for the first entertaining of Fall

Edwardian Reds

With the advent of bustles to fashion, decoration, too, turns to last-century inspiration. And discovers—not the sentimental charm of other days, not the over-elaborate trappings—but a fresh new color combination that’s exciting as a vintage wine, as heady as a stirrup cup.

On the opposite page, we have planned a table in these sophisticated new shades—glowing garnet red and clear soft pinks. A table at once elegant and informal, at once gracious and carefree, it is the perfect dinner party setting for the little season between Summer’s end and Autumn’s beginning.

To keynote our color scheme, we chose the plates in an unusual old Lowestoft design of vines and ribbons and roses—in soft pinks and reds, green and deep blue on a background of bluish white. Of thin, fine Minton china, in the “Falmouth” pattern, they were imported by Meakin & Ridgway for S. & G. Gump, San Francisco.

Gibbon’s glowing red linen cloth repeats the purply red tone of the deeper roses in the plates. And Maison de Linge has it, as well as the two more formal silk damask cloths on this page—one a “Morning Glory” design in gold, copper and ivory, the other silver and wine stripes.

The silver is Alvin’s sprightly repoussé pattern called “Bridal Bouquet” in sterling; it is shown in detail on this page. To complete the picture, we selected Fostoria’s graceful “Willow” goblets, etched with feathery trees and pagodas, as shown in the close-up at lower left. Stern’s.

The centerpiece of crystal birds set on mirror plaques, from R. H. Macy. The pink to red roses are courtesy of Flower Fashions. Blond wood Sheraton chairs, Altman’s.
Flower-sprigged china and wine-dark linen make festive your first Fall dinner
New uses of plastics, leather, glass and felt enliven decoration for Fall

Of material

Above: One of Fall's merriest bedsteads, molded of that new crystal-clear plastic called lucite. The tufted effect is achieved by poking the jewel buttons deep into a sheet of lucite while it's soft.

Right: To any room that needs a touch of decorating yumph, add this lucite-top table. The pedestal base is solid as a hitching post, and that airy flounced skirt is made of the plastic. The whimsy pottery hand-shaped vase, from Goldfarb Florists.

Above: Criss-cross swags of clear lucite, pinioned with lucite daisies, to dramatize your windows. The polka dots are green glass, molded into the plastic. The six lucite designs shown on this page were drawn up especially for House & Garden by Cora Scovill.

Above and Left: The charm of moonlight and honeysuckle brought indoors: old New Orleans balconies inspired both the little chair above (all lucite) and the traceried lucite window frame at left in characteristic grape-and-leaf motif. Lucite also makes the swag chair.

Right: A simple unpainted chest covered with Imperial's "Marlborough" wall-paper, gay panels of leaves and flowers that stand out as if finely carved. The top is lacquered. Neat Winter trick: twisted metallic papers used instead of flower bouquets.
ABOVE: Your closet's as gay and feminine as your dressing table with this hat box and stand tufted and planted with your favorite hat pins, pincushion-wise. From R. H. Macy

ABOVE: Play up your windows with felt, wine-dark and rich, over underskirt curtains of turquoise Clairanese taffeta. Terrace the felt up from the floor in three swooping scallops, and then finish all the edges off, all around, yourself in smaller scallops with pinking shears

ABOVE: Stimuli to keep your husband's closet neat—brass-bound boxes covered in tortoiseshell paper, shelves edged with billiard felt, punctuated with brass tacks. And walls of Chinese straw matting. All, R. H. Macy

ABOVE: Leather takes the fall decorating spotlight and holds it—in this new furniture group. Shaped under high pressure, it gives a fresh modern interpretation to the curving Empire chair-back, the round table top

ABOVE: Surprise your tea party guests with this cloth of woven-glass fibers, appliquéd with rambunctious blossoms of shirtings. Its napkins are filmy white linen, with center stripes of the glass fabric. Designed by Sibyl H. Shepard; found at Anita Gardner

ABOVE: Sibyl H. Shepard; found at Anita Gardner

ABOVE and RIGHT: Masculine rooms—more leather furniture. The chest has a plain top, is faced with "link" leather. The daybed boasts leather head and foot. "Schierenhide" leather furniture designed for Sloane by Elinor Hillyer, Associate Editor of House & Garden
Twin fabrics for the bowed window and four-poster bed, twin papers for walls and ceiling emphasize the airy height of this Colonial bedroom.
Peach and gray prove an effective foil for mahogany tones in this setting

Colonial bedroom,
Victorian flavor

No longer confused with teashop-type maple, and no longer symbolized by cobbler's bench design, Colonial decoration today is the perfect expression of American tastes. Broadly based on the designs of skilled artisans of two centuries ago both here and abroad, it is infinitely adaptable to both great houses and small ones, and to varying geographical locations. And it is a pleasant ally to those turn-of-the-century trends which are currently in high fashion.

Colonial takes to Victorian. In the bedroom on the opposite page, we have combined Colonial furniture with Victorian touches such as the wax flowers under glass and the little curved and tufted love seat. Its effect is one of airy spaciousness and pleasant livability—carried out in a restful and extremely well-balanced color scheme of peach pinks, silvery gray and light leaf green.

This flowing of one period into another we find charming, and particularly so for anyone who delights in the real Victorian flavor. For it brings quaintness and variety to a room without museum-like stuffiness, and is firmly set on the grace and substantiality of the Colonial style.

Valance on indirect lighting principle. Because our room has tall ceilings, ample proportions, and great bow windows, we have dramatized it with an unusual valance and drapery treatment. The valance, hung on a semi-circular frame, curves out into the room, just as the bow window curves away from it. The result is that light and sunshine pour into the room not only through the window sash but also upward through the valance opening, on the principle of an indirect lamp.

Twin fabrics, twin papers. A soft mohair and cotton fabric in gray oblique stripes makes both the valance and straight-hanging draperies and is used again in a warm peach tone for the canopy and skirt of the four-poster bed. This is L. C. Chase's "Wellesley" pattern. Twin wallpapers lend verve to walls and ceiling—the one a wide peach and white stripe alternated with floral columns in dusty-pink, blue-green and gray; the other, the same stripe minus the flowers. Both from Imperial.

Peach tones predominate. The bed boasts a Bates spread of peach and white woven cotton, called "Laurel Leaves", and a luxurious white satin comfortable from Mosse. The little Victorian love seat echoes the peach shade in its covering, again of the Chase mohair stripe; the two little chairs repeat the fabric in gray. All three, from Van der Ley. All other pieces from Drexel Furniture. The rug is Alexander Smith's plain broadloom in deep peach "caramel" shade, with a soft green border. Glass curtains are Glendale's filmy white voile, polka-dotted in a clear blue-green. And the lamps, Victorian-type porcelain, are white and gold: Charles Hall.
There are 146 species of American orchids—some are adaptable to gardens

Our Native Orchids

S. Judson Ever

Among our native wild flowers there is probably no group that excites the imagination as do the orchids. Uniqueness of flower structure and rarity have aroused popular interest and led to much thoughtless exploitation. Not only have individuals removed the plants from their natural environments, but many dealers have collected them extensively and thus brought about a near or complete extinction in certain localities. No action is more to be deplored than this depopulation of native plants to satisfy public demand. We have a right to grow the wild flowers, but not at the expense of extinction or without careful endeavor upon our part to meet the requirements of the plants in question. With the orchids, especially, our cultural knowledge is exceedingly fragmentary, and it is only by continued painstaking study and experimentation that we may hope to come to a fuller understanding of their particular and specific needs.

Botanically speaking, the orchids stand upon a high pinnacle of the plant world. With the lilies they have certain fundamental features in common, but differ markedly in irregularity of flower, reduction of flower parts, fusion of stamens and style into a single fleshy protuberance known as the “column”, and inferior placement of the ovary. In almost all instances one of the petals is highly modified and is known as the “lip”. It forms the “shoe” of the Ladyslippers or the broadly lacerated “tongue” of the Fringed Orchids.

Orchids as a whole attain their highest development and reach their greatest numbers in the tropics, but within the United States and Canada there are one hundred and forty-six species and four hybrids distributed in forty-four different genera. The majority of these are temperate or southern; a few range to the far North.

The Ladyslippers (Cypripedium) are doubtless the best known. They are characterized by the pouch-like lip, spreading lateral petals (often more or less twisted) and two or three greenish or colored sepals. The pouch or “shoe” is an important feature and determines both common and scientific names. In our range ten different species are recognized—five eastern or mid-western and five distinctly western or northern. The plants are, for the most part, large with prominent and showy flowers. There is usually but one flower per stalk, although Cypripedium reginae may have two or rarely three, and C. californicum bears several small blooms arranged along an elongated stem. The stems may be tall and leafy or very short with two spreading basal leaves, as in the common moccasin flower.

Ladyslippers are primarily woodland plants or plants of the bogs and swamps, and unless we can simulate these native habitats there is little use of attempting to grow them. Such imitation is no easy matter. It means shade, it means abundant moisture at all times, a soil rich in leaf mold and with a certain de- (Continued on page 56)
SHOWY LADYSLIPPER IN FULL BLOOM
YELLOW LADYSLIPPER
RAM'S HEAD
PURPLE FRINGED ORCHIS
PINK LADYSLIPPER
LADYSLIPPER, CYPRIPEDIUM REGINAE
ROSE POGONIAS
TWAYBLADE
Three rooms for young men in their 'teens

He votes for built-in simplicity

Below: In the New York home of Mrs. Henry J. Mali is the sort of playroom-workroom that any boy would design for himself—if he knew how. Built-in cupboards and bookcases are of light oak, the floor of natural cork squares. Beige leather covers the window seat and couch.

Left: An attic bedroom with plenty of stowaway space, even for an extra guest. Cupboards, rope-handled drawers, closets and two bunks are built-in. The color scheme is bright blue and white, keyed to the two maps on the ceiling. Chair, right, is rawhide.

Walls are paneled in knotty pine, like the valances of the floor-deep windows. Blue predominates in the rugs. Designed by Ross-Frankel, Inc., for the son of the Howard S. Callmans, in their Purchase, New York, farm. Architect for the house, Aymar Embury II.

Below: Modern, ever a favorite with the prep-school contingent, sets the theme for this comfortable study and bedroom. Colors of the leather chairs, two in red, two in blue, are picked up in the plaid bedspreads. Furniture is taffy-toned bleached oak; rug, a deep blue. Decorators, Paley & Reiners.

Right: Another view of the playroom above. A work bench, professionally equipped, stands before tall cupboards; above them, racks for lumber. Walls, blue and white; curtains rough beige. Architect, William Lescaze.
She dotes on ruffles and frills

**LEFT:** This Greenwich, Connecticut, nursery uses childhood's favorite pink and blue, but as a foil for deeper reds and yellow. The screen is a photomural of nursery rhymes, and the pickled desk is modern.

**ABOVE:** In this young girl's bedroom, walls are papered in blue and green; everything else is white; quilted chintz headboards and bedspreads, painted organdy curtains and powder table skirt, astrakhan rug. Planned for the James Butlers' daughter, Dorothy, by the decorator, Sarah Hunter Kelly.

**RIGHT:** Colonial atmosphere at its best in this 'teen-age bedroom in Bernardsville, New Jersey. The bed is an old four-poster draped and skirted with fresh white dotted Swiss and spread with an antique quilt of sharp blue and white. Hooked rugs cover the floor.

A striped Colonial paper in red, blue and creamy gray keys the walls, and is a copy of an old one discovered in the deep South. All the furniture is maple, covered in cheery handblocked linen, red and white. All the decoration was by Gertrude Brooks.
Topiary work returns to horticultural fashion in landscaping formal gardens

By Anne Tiffany

Bush-Barbering

Bush-barbering is garden vernacular for topiary, which is defined in the Encyclopedia Britannica as "a term in gardening for the cutting and trimming of shrubs such as cypress, box or yew into regular and ornamental shapes but it also embraces the more restrained art necessary for the laying out of a formal garden... the Latin topiarus meant an ornamental or landscape gardener, etc." This covers a great deal of ground, but upon examination it is found that only in formal or geometrically laid out gardens is topiary at its best, despite its common use in cottage gardens in England.

It is not strange that the last fifty years in America have seen many changes in gardening, its design and fashion, when you think of the vast changes in every form of life in that period. Mr. Olmstead suited the eighties and nineties and "le Pare Anglais" or formalistic landscaping in that period was indeed spreading and gaining favor over the whole world. The uninformed might therefore believe that we had been barbarians in gardens till shortly before that time. But we know how lovely and sophisticated were the walled gardens of the 17th and 18th Centuries in this country—gardens of the James River of Virginia and Kentucky, and those of North and South Carolina. Drayton Hall at Charleston was no more beautifully terraced and planted, had no more lovely canals and box gardens, formal rose gardens, parterres and allees than Hyde Hall at Cooperstown, New York, or many houses in Portland, Maine, and on Long Island, New York.

Manhattan Island itself was beautifully and formally laid out; and is there any more fascinating reading to a gardener than William Penn's letters from England about the planting and crops for his American estate near Philadelphia? I have never seen even the site of this house, but it would be a dull mind indeed that could not visualize the avenues of trees, the hedges of box and "quick", the slope of the land to the river, and the crops and pastures beyond. One learns of General Washington's concern about everything connected with his estate of Mt. Vernon; not only the cotton and the corn but the roses and the ivies, the peaches and the figs, the lilies and the various cuttings that were sent him by his family and many friends.

Perhaps the best advertisement that could have been done for topiary gardening is the restoration of Williamsburg. Here it is shown not only how beautiful but how "American" it is, how appropriate to simple American white wooden and red brick houses and, when it "goes grand" to suit the Governor's Palace, how very grand and how beautifully architectural it is. True, there is little real topiary work in the true sense of the word. There is, however, a great deal of shearing and clipping; and the great columns or obelisks in the ballroom garden of the Governor's Palace are fine enough to convince any sceptic of the value of such use of growing material. Indeed, the whole of this garden, with its triangular beds and clipped cedars emulating yews, is a great achievement.

In the Carter-Saunders garden there is some real topiary work, in its simplest form of superimposed globes, etc.; the dark clipped masses being used in conjunction with informal planting. Nowhere is a climbing rose more lovely than flaunted against a dark yew column, nowhere a spray of purple lilac more entrancing than leaning against a tall clipped hedge. A flowering peach is never gayer than bending above a peacock in yew, or a white lily sweeter than beside a pedestaled dove.

Topiary, for formal gardens, is back in style. And the return to formal gardens, now that life is otherwise becoming less formal, is perhaps due to two things. First, our gardens like our houses, are getting smaller and more intimate. Secondly, much credit must be given the garden clubs which have done so much to revive interest in all forms of landscaping.

Gardeners of my youth were of two sorts: the naturalistic and, in the 90's, what I call the cemetery brand. These last liked, and grew beautifully, great beds of salvia, coleus, geraniums and ageratum, cannas and caladiums, arches of scarlet runners and even castor oil beans! All the bedding plants and annuals had to be out on Decoration Day and no (Continued on page 61)

The construction of the archway: When the trees have reached the proper height, join the top branches with a series of wires, shaped in the form of an arch. Train the top branches along this framework and trim outside branches to stimulate upward growth. Clip the inside of the arch as branches thicken across the top.

The spiral figure: Plant a young tree close to a heavy stake driven firmly into the ground. Train the trunk around the stake as indicated. Clip protruding branches but do not trim for shape until growth has thickened.
The peacock: Fasten two heavy wires to the trunk of the tree. Bend one to form the neck and head, loop the other for the tail. Train the top branches along the wires. Shape first the tail and then the head as foliage permits.
A livable Sixteenth Century home
in the suburbs of Mexico City

Casa Alvarado

A dozen cycles of Mexican culture have left their mark on four-hundred-year-old Casa Alvarado. Built by Pedro d’Alvarado back in the gold-rushing days of Spanish conquistadors and fountains of youth, the dusty rose stuccoed Casa at Coyoacan embraces much that is Spanish, much that is pure Mexican and here and there a faint trace of the ancient Aztecs.

The house, now owned by Mr. Thomas Miller, is typically Spanish. It has the familiar square plan, the inner patio, wooden doors studded with iron and swarms of Baroque details. The main living rooms—for the sake of light and ventilation—are located on the second floor and open off a broad balcony which runs around the patio.

The patio itself is merely the starting point for the luxurious garden which is a definite functional adjunct to Mexican life. The old cypress groves, palm shaded walks and native Aztec flowers were developed by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, an expert on Mexican gardens, who owned the house before Mr. Miller.
A living terrace was constructed along the main axis of the garden which stretches from the rear of the casa to the chocolatero shown in the photograph at the right. The colorful planting about the old well and the raised beds of stock, verbena, larkspur and sedums (in the foreground) are native garden features which were borrowed from the Spaniards.

In the Vice-regal period no Mexican garden was complete without its chocolatero. For it was here, in the shadow of classic pillars, that the aristocrats of the day took their ease and sipped Mexican chocolate from finely glazed cups imported from China for this special purpose.

**RIGHT:** The richly decorated hallway connects two sides of the second-floor balcony with the dining room. Like a private chapel in the castle of a Spanish grandee, this corner of the passageway is dominated by a painting of the Madonna and Child by Pedro Jose Roxas, dated 1797. On the simple table beneath the picture are two carved gilded urns and an old Talavera jar. An ornate Spanish cabinet inlaid with mother-of-pearl in a Moorish design stands below the landing at the right. Over the heavy paneled door at the left is a tiny faience cherub and brightly colored majolica plate.

**LEFT:** In Mr. Miller’s trophy room, on the ground floor of the casa, fresh modern colors provide a striking foil for his collection of early Mexican relics. Old masks topped by fans of arrows decorate one wall and in front of this—a bright splash of color—a red-topped bridge table and white leather chairs.

Curtains embroidered in red and black frame the window which overlooks the terrace garden. On the floor red, white and black in an old Brussels carpet. An old chest which doubtless held the loot of some Spanish nobleman lies on the floor beneath shelves of ceramics.
Guatemala—the threshold of an ancient civilization, surrounded by the blazing beauty of the tropics

Land of Color

By Webb Waldron


It is a country of magnificent scenery—tremendous mountain ranges, volcanic cones floating, seemingly, on cloud-plateaus, clear mountain lakes as blue as Como.

It is a country of astonishing contrasts—steaming tropical jungles, banana plantations lush in the broiling lowlands, cactus-deserts like Arizona, rushing rivers, coffee-farms sleeping in the cool shadow of avocado groves, forests of gigantic pine-trees, noons of blazing sun and icy midnights, smart city-shops and lonely thatched huts of shepherds in the hills.

It is a country of ancient churches, picturesque ruined monasteries, lovely old Spanish houses with cooling fountains sparkling in their quiet sun-drenched patios.

But Guatemala is something more than that. Something enthralling that sets it off from all other foreign lands I have visited. In Guatemala the past is alive. It is more alive, more strangely real, than I have ever found it, even in Syria, Egypt or Morocco.

The Indians who lived in these mountains and valleys when the conqueror Alvarado marched down from Mexico more than 400 years ago are still here, a direct line of pure-blooded descendants of those sturdy people who built the cities and temples where Mayan astronomers worked out their astonishingly accurate record of the constellations and where skilled artisans carved this record on monoliths that still stand to puzzle us in the hot jungle.

The Spanish conquerors killed off the upper classes, the chiefs, astronomers and priests, as a deliberately malevolent policy. But the common people, the tillers and handymen, here they are today essentially unchanged. They form over four-fifths of the population. Among that overwhelming majority the old ways of life go on, the garb, the weaving, the pot-making, the methods of farming, the travelling merchants, the markets, the old faiths and prayers and ceremonies, easily discernible beneath a thin veneer of Christianity.

This country, Guatemala, this land of color and contrast, where the past of 400 years ago lives today with strange reality, is less distant in a straight line from New York than is Salt Lake City, Guatemala City, the capital, is only 23 hours from New York by air, 20 hours from Chicago.

Puerto Barrios, is three days by ship from New Orleans, five days from New York. And, though most of the inhabitants of Guatemala live as their forebears did under the conquistadors, the country has passable roads, newly built, on which motor-cars will carry you even into the high remote mountains. It has comfortable inns and hotels, run by Americans or Europeans, strategically placed for an exploration of markets and villages, for tramps in the hills, ascent of volcanos (if you are thus idiotically ambitious) and a general look-see.

Puerto Barrios, typical banana port, gave us a bad hour of grilling heat till we got aboard our train for Guatemala City. Pulling away from the coast, the train ran through dense tropical jungle which fascinated me by remembered images from Tomlinson's 'The Sea and the Jungle'. Then miles of banana plantations. Then, as the train crept higher, the bananas gave way to tawny deserts under a blazing sun. The train grew dustier and hotter. It was not till late afternoon that we really began to climb and, rather suddenly, gained the top of a great plateau, a mile above the sea, and chugged into the capital.

Guatemala City is a sparkling town. The air sparkles. The buildings sparkle. They are new, brightly painted, blue, white, pink, dazzling in the sun. The pavements sparkle. They look as if they were scrubbed and brushed every half-hour. The principal shopping street, Sixth Avenue, is lined with modernistic shops that sparkle with great expanses of glass and colored marble.

But Guatemala City, with all its charm and brilliance, its handsome public buildings, parks, museum and airport, was not the Guatemala
we had come to see. It is the world of the white man. We had come to see the world of the real Guatemalan—the Indian. So we set forth next day by car for our adventure in the highlands. The next two weeks in this amazing country were a succession of unforgettable pictures.

Antigua . . . lovely old capital of Guatemala, abandoned after the earthquake of 1773. A city of silence and whispers from the past. There are streets and streets of houses that are only shells of broken stone, whose silent ruined patios are a ghostly reminder of the gay proud capital of two hundred years ago. But people live here, life goes on, a flitting shadow. I remember the public square, the noble ruined cathedral, the Palace of the Captains, the Capuchin nunnery—shattered by the earthquake—where, in the cavernous twilit chambers around the courtyard, we found Indians toiling at primitive looms.

I remember the drive to the coffee finca down a road of dappled light and shadow and the long files of Indians with their merchandise on their heads trooping home from the market. I remember tea in the patio of the beautiful old Spanish house that an American, Lewis Palmer, is restoring with skill and loving care, where we munched strange delicious cakes and watched the volcano of Agua emerging from a wreath of cloud. And I remember dancing at night to a marimba in the courtyard of our hotel under the glittering tropic stars.

Lake Atitlan . . . Imagine coming out on the brink of a vertical precipice and suddenly seeing two thousand feet below you a sheet of incredible azure mirroring the cones of three volcanos! Then down, down, down the hairpin curves of the hair-raising road, glimpses through the trees of tiny white villages on the lake-shore, and then the lake itself, with a hotel perched on its brink, for all the world like Italy. Atitlan is a place for loafing in the sun, bathing, boating, or excursions across the lake to remote Indian villages. We bathed, lunched, loafed a while, then pushed on over the hills to Chichicastenango.

Chichicastenango! What a name! What a land of wonderful names is Guatemala! Quetzaltenango, Momostenango, Olintepéque, Totonicapán, San Juan Sacatepéquez. "Tenango" in the native tongues means "the place of." And so Quetzaltenango means "the place of the quetzal", the national bird of Guatemala, now found only in the deep forests if at all. Chichicastenango means "the place of poisonous nettles." But we found no poisonous nettles there, only delight.

There are a few sharply memorable moments in anyone's life, and one of those for me was our arrival that April evening in Chichicastenango. We had heard much of the place—slightly incoherent ecstasies. It was a honey, a paradise. As we drew near, anticipation sharpened. Coming over a shoulder of pine-clad mountain, we saw yawning before us a tremendous barranca. Down the car plunged in sharp, frightening loops, and across on the opposite side we saw our road angling upward again, a zigzag of white scratched on the almost perpendicular escarpment. At the bottom, straddling a tumbling torrent, was a water-mill, its red roof overarched by a jacaranda tree in full flower, soft blue. Our driver, Ernesto, paused a moment to point out to us the magnificent orchids trailing from the trees beside the stream. Then we started upward, up, up, out of the barranca, over another shoulder of mountain. Suddenly Ernesto said: "Chichi!"

Ahead of us we saw a huddle of red roofs, a white church tower, beyond them the high dim silhouette of distant ranges. We tore on down through a narrow street, turned a sharp corner, drew up in front of the Mayan Inn. We climbed out of the car into the blue dusk that had at that very moment descended upon the town.

A crowd of laughing Indian boys, the attendants of the inn, each in his short black embroidered jacket, short trousers, red sash and red head-dress—the costume of Chichi—crowded around our car, greeting us, reaching for our bags. Suddenly there sounded the beat of drums, the pipe of a flute. Along the street came a procession of Indians, bearing in their midst on a platform the image of a saint, sitting on a throne. They brushed past us, plunged down the steep street, turned into the patio of a house. A moment later, two rockets shot up from the patio and exploded in the blue dusk. "What is it?" I asked, all agog. "They're moving a saint to a new house," said Ernesto. . . .

That was our introduction to Chichicastenango.

In all my roamings of the earth, I have found only two other hostleries to compare in (Continued on page 63)
The Florida home of Mr. Henry Ford's daughter, at Hobe Sound, turns its face seaward

**Toward blue horizons**

An inspired alliance between site and style characterizes the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kanzler, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Henry Ford. At Hobe Sound, Florida, on a sloping dune facing a wide vista of sea and sky, Henry Corse, the architect, has created a dignified house which takes full advantage of the beauty of its setting.

The exterior of the house is pale terra cotta pink stucco. Shutters are gray-green, the wood trim cream, the roof is of soft terra cotta tiles.

At left: A paved terrace and loggia opening off the dining room look directly out to sea. Stairs in the loggia lead up to the children's rooms; the balcony in the photograph opens off one of these. Below this balcony is the east bay in the living room seen below. A view of the south end of the living room is seen opposite. Here simple backgrounds set off a fine collection of antique furniture. Pauline D. Jessup, decorator.
The wide living room windows look east and south. They are curtained in hand-woven yellow and white raw silk with a yellow fringe. Walls are antique white, floor bleached white oak, the hand-woven carpet gray-beige. Original 18th and 19th Century furniture is covered in white leather, yellow raw silk, jade textured material and chintz in gray, jade, yellow and white.

On the dining room walls are 18th Century painted canvas panels taken from an old country house near Paris. Soft green woodwork matches their backgrounds. The antique Sheraton chairs are painted black, covered with dark green leather. All the other furniture in the room is dark mahogany.

The boudoir walls are soft gray-blue, rug is cream-colored. Curtains are hand-painted chintz after an 18th Century Chinese silk, its tones picked up in the coverings on the fruitwood furniture. Over the commode is one of a very rare pair of 18th Century Chinese gouache paintings on silk.
A reflecting pool spreads ripples of flowering beds

Garden pools serve two purposes—either they are used for growing water lilies, in which case they must be deep enough to give the lily roots ample room to grow, or else they are decorative mirrors reflecting nearby objects and the color of the sky. The latter type need be no more than 3” or 4” deep and may be designed in any decorative shape or size your garden plan seems to require.

The mirror pool in this continental garden lies on a level below the terrace so that glimpses of the house are caught by its water. Rings of paths alternate with circular perennial borders until the outer rim of a surrounding hedge is reached.

The rest of the garden area is given over to a flat, sunny lawn that stretches on to the shadows of a wood. The main axis reaches from the house terrace across the pool, through the arbored entrance and over the lawn to an alley through the trees.
**Culinary magic transforms leftovers into a meal fit for the gods**

**Heavenly Hash**

By June Platt

**WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY** defines Hash as being, "A mixture; a jumble; a mess." Alas! I'm afraid it all too frequently is just that! Sad—because it is capable of being at least a heavenly mess when properly prepared.

R. L. (Rube) Goldberg, in *The Stag Cook Book*, written for men by men, says that he imagines hash to be manufactured something like this: "First the father must eat a big lunch, the mother must fill herself up on cake in the afternoon and the children must have spoiled stomachs. This condition of affairs ruins the evening meal completely and there is plenty of meat left over for hash the next day.

"The cook takes the beef or veal or whatever it is and throws it into the electric fan. The flying bits of meat are caught on ping pong rackets by experts and knocked back into a pot that contains a large quantity of mashed potatoes. The fire is lighted and the cook can go out to an afternoon movie."

Mr. Goldberg then goes on to say, "The beauty of hash is that, no matter how it tastes, you think it is all right. There is no standard flavor for hash. Hash is fundamentally accidental, so it has no traditions to live up to." And yet Mr. Goldberg admits on the same page that, "All joking aside, his favorite dish is hash."

Alexander Dumas, in his dictionary of cooking, gives slightly more helpful directions for making his version of hash from any left-over meat, be it veal, beef, chicken or game. He says to "Chop the meat fine. Measure it and put one fifth as much sausage meat as you have of chopped meat into a frying pan. And cook the sausage gently until it is half cooked. Then add the chopped meat and a generous lump of fresh sweet butter and continue cooking slowly until a perfect assimilation of both meats has taken place. Salt and pepper it and, as the meat thickens too much, moisten it with a tablespoon or more of consommé; season with a pinch of cayenne. Taste and decide for yourself when to stop adding the consommé."

Escoffier, more helpfully, tells us that "If hash is to be made from left-over roasted or broiled meat, under no condition should it be allowed to boil in the sauce to which it is added; boiling having the immediate effect of rendering the meat tough and leathery."

Therein lies one of the secrets of a good moist hash. The meat, which should be free from skin and gristle, preferably chopped rather than ground, should be put into a warm, not hot, sauce of the right consistency and flavor, in the general proportion of about 1/2 cup of sauce to each pound of chopped meat.

The sauce used should be a good sauce. To accomplish this economically, the bones, skin, tough bits of meat or any gravy there may be left over after the good meat has been cut away, are barely covered with cold water and brought gently to a boil. At this time the broth is carefully skimmed, a carrot, a bit of celery, parsley or an onion or two are added; and the broth is allowed to simmer until reduced to the desired quantity of strong essence.

If, however, no bones are available, a canned chicken broth is used as a foundation for veal, chicken, (Continued on page 62)
Playrooms run the gamut from circus themes to Swedish Modern

Strictly for fun

Ever since game rooms supplemented basement preserve shelves, and guest bars were substituted for the old-fashioned coal bin, basements have been the favorite amusement area of American families. And the hunt for originality is on.

At first playrooms in the cellar consisted of unpainted beaver-board walls, higgledy-piggledy furniture and any old throwaways from the decoration upstairs. But not so today. The game room rivals the parlor and outstrips the dining room as the center of entertaining. And nothing’s too good for it, figuratively or in fact. On these two pages we show you four highly amusing game rooms built around vastly divergent themes.

Circuses are a favorite of the moment. Schiaparelli started it last Spring. And Hobe Erwin’s recent show launched the game-room trend, with the largest display of circus trappings and publicity posters ever seen outside Barnum & Bailey. The game-room bar of this exhibit appears in color on HOUSE & GARDEN’s cover this month, and another detail is shown, with its elephant posters, below. But Swedish modern and pirates, tavern atmosphere and old signs are other engaging possibilities to challenge you when you plan your own.

Swedish peasants gather on the wall of this modern game room

Swedish modern furniture and bold primitive color set the theme for the basement game room in the West Hartford, Connecticut, home of the Walter B. Allens. Walls are paneled in silvery pickled oak. Splashes of vivid blue are used for contrast in the fabrics and peasant murals designed by the stage designer, Belet, who did those charming sets for “White Horse Inn”. The ceiling is soundproof.

Equipped as completely as a trailer, this game room contains not only the copper-faced fireplace and bar, shown right, but also a Minipiano, oak radio, game table, and a shelf with copper snack-supper utensils. Decorator, Jeanette S. Ward of Ward Company.

A collection of clever signs and gadgets to amuse the guests

The oak-beamed game room in the home of the Hawley T. Chesters, at Darien, Connecticut, has the general effect of an English tavern. But its chief charm lies in such daft and merry considerations as these: an old rooster weathervane, set among steins and pottery figures, as a mantel decoration; a mammoth outdoor watchmaker’s sign over the chintz-covered sofa; and the merry-go-round horse, decked with sleigh bells, which supports a glass-topped cocktail table.

As to more mundane details, the floors and whitewashed walls are stone, the chandelier is a worn wagon wheel. The bar, like the other furniture, is oak. Decorators, Theidlow, Inc. Architects, Polhemus & Coffin.

Kegs and bottles, pirates and chintz for a tropical playroom

In their day, Jamaican pirates were famous the world over as the most black-hearted, rip-roaring and picturesque of all the pirate brood. And on the walls of this game room in the Winter home of Miss Grace E. Emery, in Jamaica, they live again—safely confined to murals but awe-inspiring and splendid in their roisterous glory—complete with cutlasses and broadswords, earrings and eyepatches.

The bar has a hearty “Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum” kind of atmosphere, further embellished by the two great kegs which support it. Overhead, amusing lights are contrived from bottles. Around the room are rush-seated chairs and benches. Decorator, John Pike.
Peasant murals and Swedish furniture highlighted with copper and pickled oak

Old beams and white-washed stone as a background for ingenious decoration

Captain Kidd's bumptious crew painted on the walls of a game room in Jamaica
If you are a real gardener, you will start now and make a schedule for Fall work. This will include allotting time for bulb planting, moving or setting out trees, and lawn making.

Of the bulbs, narcissus are planted in September, tulips and hyacinths in October and the smaller fry in between. Prepare the ground now to receive them and decide on their arrangement.

You can begin feeding house plants now, to strengthen growth before frost comes and they must be brought indoors. Remove and set in larger pots those that crowd their quarters.

In your choice of bulbs, don't overlook the lovely Spanish and Dutch iris which add so much to garden beauty and can be planted at this time. They should be mulched the first Winter.

September is the last call for madonna lilies, since they make an initial growth before frost. They want a rather shallow planting. Or you can grow them in pots in cold frames.

While tall-bearded iris should be set out or divided by this time, you can start working on the Japanese and Siberian types. These thrive where the soil is damp—by a brook, perhaps.

Pansies, English daisies and forget-me-nots seeded last month should be big enough to move into the frames. Keep shaded and watered if an unseasonably hot spell comes along later in the month.

In September and October comes some of the most glorious rose flowering. However, you must keep up dusting or spraying them. Send them into Winter with strong, healthy constitutions.

Fall planting of roses, in many sections of the country, is more desirable than Spring. Order your future selection of roses now, preparing the ground for their reception later.

There is no advantage to be gained by putting off digging gladiolus bulbs. As soon as the foliage yellows, and the good has gone into the bulbs, fork them up. Let them dry in the sun.

Other bulbs that ought to be taken out of the ground before severe frost freezes and ruins them are caladiums, galtonias, ismenes, montbretias, tigerlilies and nephelanythas.

A stitch in time saves nine and a brace placed now may save a tree. Moreover, Autumn is a good season to feed trees. Look up a reputable tree surgeon and let him treat your trees.

Survey your compost heap situation. Leaves and frost-browned foliage will soon be piling up on lawns and in flower beds. Get in lime and peat moss to add to them and layer with soil.

Root-prune wisteria vines if they have been reluctant to flower. Dig a trench 3' from the stem and chop off some of the roots. This may do the trick. Let's hope that it does.

If you intend using gourds for Winter decoration, pick them before frost. Cut them with 2' of stem and lay them away in a dry place. It is all right to move rock plants any time now.

You can begin sowing seeds of bachelor buttons and poppies, which are both hardy, and thus gain a leg-up on the plants which will be seeded in Spring. Divide bleeding hearts.

When frost threatens, place a portable cold frame over Swiss chard and New Zealand spinach. This will protect them from freezing and keep them productive for several more weeks.

As soon as a vegetable row is cleared away, fork the soil and plant Winter rye. It will get a good growth before hard freezing halts it. Look over your lawn situation and seed the bare spots.

Before frost remove tender aquatic plants from the pool. Prune alchichia vines drastically. Feed your roses with weak manure water to help make their October flowering more beautiful.

As they start their growth quite early in Spring, lilacs and larches should be planted in the Fall. This also applies to all different types of ornamental trees that mature early.

Give deciduous hedges, especially California privet, their final trimming. Stake all young trees when planted and guy with wires the larger ones to keep them from being damaged by wind.

Make no mistake about it, lawns need feeding to retain their strong growth and velvet surface. Give them, early this month, a coating of humus or bonemeal or use a 4-12-4 complete fertilizer.

Newly planted evergreens and other trees need plenty of water if the heavens fail you—and, unfortunately, they usually do. Pick early pears and store them in cool, dark place to ripen.

This month you can set out plants of hellebores, both the Christmas rose types and the early blooming Lenten lilies. They should be planted in a protected corner with ample shade.

Early Autumn is the time to remake the lily-of-the-valley bed if it is to improve next Spring. Lift the clumps. Enrich the soil, digging it well. Then replant strongest crowns 3" apart.

Peonies to be planted this month should be set with their eyes not deeper than 2½" below the surface of the soil. For the first Winter they need protection against frost and snow.

When you are lifting and dividing these various plants, don't forget to offer some to your neighbor next door or down the road. A tight-fisted gardener is a contradiction in terms.

While it's an awful job, you can remake herbaceous borders now. The soil must be enriched, plants divided and subsequently re-set according to a previously made plan.

Clear out the space where you are going to store lawn furniture and statuary that must be Wintered under cover if the surfaces are to be saved. Screen doors, too, come off for storage.

Pile firewood on the back porch or somewhere else handy. Have the chimneys cleaned. Fill the Cape Cod lighter, Cider time will soon be here and hearths ablaze on sharp Fall evenings.

Do you know Autumn scents? The fragrance of drying or damp leaves, the honey aroma of late phlox, the pungent spice of yarrow foliage and of helieman flowers, the lingering incense of a rose?

There is also a quality about Autumn dews that Spring dews seem to lack—morning or evening, it sharpens the nostrils and edges the appetite.
BACK TO TOWN! Curls are pinned high again, and tailored silks replace casual cottons.

Entertaining assumes a more formal aspect. Out come your loveliest linens and your heirloom silver; hot dogs and deviled eggs give way to more civilized food. Many of your "little" dinners and Sunday night suppers will start with a steaming tureenful of delicious soup—and time and again that soup will be Campbell's Cream of Mushroom.

It might well be your own cherished recipe—fresh-picked, tender mushrooms, fine table butter and heavy farm-sweet cream. "Sauté the mushrooms lightly", you'd tell Cook, "and blend smoothly with the cream. Just a touch of seasoning, remember, to bring out the delightful mushroom flavor. And, oh yes, add lots of mushroom slices!" But—no need of the recipe! Just say, "Cream of mushroom soup for dinner, Annie—and be sure you order Campbell's".

Campbell's CREAM of MUSHROOM
Strahan brings you another distinguished wallpaper. The shadowy coolness of the cathedral motif, framed in a delicate floral design, gives this paper the picture-book loveliness of an English cathedral town.

Wallpapers such as this are the basis for the Strahan reputation...a half-century-old reputation for excellence in every detail of design and workmanship.

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OWY COOLNESS OF THE CATHEDRAL NOTIFIC, FRAMED IN A DELICATE FLORAL

Our native orchids (continued from page 38)

One of the rarest is Cypripedium arietinum—the ram's head ladyslipper. This little orchid grows but eight inches or a foot in height and bears a single white, pink-veined bloom upon its leafy stem. It is found singly or in small clumps. The name "ram's head" has reference to the curious nose-like appearance of the lip and to the twisted, horn-like petals that give to the flower a peculiar animal-like resemblance.

Cypripedium arietinum is a plant of north temperate range and occurs sparingly in New England, southern Canada and the north Central States. Although the chances of making this plant happy in our northern gardens are fairly reasonable, its rarity makes its collection prohibitive except where native stations are being naturally destroyed. The soil preference is sub to minimacid and both swamps and dry hillsides are natural habitats. A cool soil in Summer has been pointed out as essential.

The small white ladyslipper, Cypripedium candidum, has suffered much from the draining of swamps, and it has been suggested that cultivation is a means of saving this plant from extinction. The flowers are small with pure white "shoes" set upon thickly leafy stems eight or ten inches in height. It prefers open marshy bogs or swamps from New York and New Jersey westward to Minnesota and southward to Kentucky and Missouri.

REGIONAL PLANTS

Concerning other ladyslippers little can be said as to the possibilities for garden culture. Cypripedium arietinum, the mountain ladyslipper, is a white flowering species native to our western states and said to thrive in neutral garden soil. Franklin's ladyslipper, Cypripedium pubescens, is a northern plant native to Canada and found in deep, moist woods and along lake shores. Judging by its slightly acid to neutral soil requirements it should have garden possibilities in northern regions. The plants are small and bear solitary white-lipped flowers, the inside of the "shoes" being spotted with purple. Cypripedium californicum and C. fasciculatum belong to the far West and are interesting because of the several small flowers per stem.

In the genus Orchis there are two important North American representatives. The round-leaved orchis, Orchis rotundifolia, is a rare northern species not often seen nor readily available. It might, perhaps, be adapted to mosdy neutral to slightly acid bog gardens in the northern United States or Canada. It is a small plant possessing a single basal leaf and a short raceme of pink to white flowers.

The showy orchis, O. spectabilis, is more abundant, and is found in moist, deciduous woodlands as far south as Georgia. It withstands transplanting and will grow in a good, well-drained, leaf mold soil, when given moderate moisture and a considerable amount of shade, especially during the latter part of the season. The purple-lipped flowers are produced in the Spring and have in a short raceme rising above two (Cont'd on page 69)
From the Rugged Blue Ridge Mountains

MAPLE and CHERRY by Virginia House

Fashioned in the charming, graceful proportions and rugged simplicity so characteristic of Early American furniture, Virginia House Maple and Cherry recapture the full, warm flavour of life in Old Virginia. Their pure designs and rich, natural finish create an atmosphere of tranquility and rare cordiality ... a perfect setting for your hospitality.

Virginia House brings you two enchantingly different bedroom groups ... teeming with charm and romance... filled with colorful adventure! Are you intrigued by the creak of wagon trains ... the spirit of the pioneer ... Indians ... glamour ... action? Or are you inspired by the aristocratic dignity ... graceful manners ... romance ... warm hospitality ... and elegant homes which flourished in Colonial Virginia? In either case you will find abundant joy in these two splendid groups by Virginia House.

The "DANIEL BOONE"
Built by skilled native craftsmen in the picturesque Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia—of genuine Hard Rock Mountain Maple—the "Daniel Boone" is delightfully reminiscent of America's bravest days. Its beautifully carved Daniel Boone panels, its powder horn drawer pulls, its musket motif, and its soft warm Maple finish... all lend color and interest to this distinctive group.

The "TRAFTON HALL"
Radiant in the beauty of its pure design, the "Trafton Hall" was inspired by rare old Cherry pieces found near historic Richmond, Virginia. Its tasteful carvings, its stately lines, its aura of refinement and graciousness, and its rich Cherry color literally breathe the hospitality and romance of the Old South.

See these and many other splendid Virginia House Maple and Cherry groups at your local furniture and department stores.

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GENTLEMEN: I enclose 15c. Please send me your beautiful new 32-page booklet illustrating Virginia House Maple and Cherry in natural color room scene settings... and which also includes many practical decorating plans and suggestions.
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Address
City State
HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

(continued from page 25)

On the other side, in the way of rose possibilities, there was a picturesque damask group, moving from the twice-blooming biens, and the Rose of Four Seasons, to the Portland group, thence to a large group called damask perpetual, in which Rose du Rot, a grand red, was a leader, other colors coming freely. Laffay worked quite exclusively with the hybrid China group of the one side and the damask perpetual group of the other side. Others used the Vibert rose Claire de Rosanes, this difference of choice led early hybrid perpetuals into two lines which later converged.

MIXED ANCESTRY

It is easy to see how those new roses were from the beginning mixed in their ancestry. As they developed they were crossed upon one another. The group of hybrid perpetuals became compounded of almost everything that had preceded it—even musk and sweetbrier. Pedigrees are obscure, as much hybridization was a matter of chance. Professionals and amateurs were planting seeds like mad without knowing what pollen the bee had brought to their seed. The fragrance and growth of damascena or centifolia or Claire de Rosanes, the form of bloom, the type of foliage and prickles—these will sometimes tell of an ancestral source.

The situation in France was overwhelming. The rose was the fashion. It was the thing to name roses for great persons. The saintly Duchesse d’Angoulême had four roses named for her, one of which survives. The "Fascinating dinners", Duchesse de Berri, wears a Vogue of roses in one of her early portraits, perhaps the rose named for her and now lost. Charles X lasted six years and this brings us to the time of Louis Philippe, 1830. For Louis Philippe a red China rose with a whitish center was named.

As we see the situation from our distance, French rose growers were in such hot competition that there was jealousy and quarrelling; English nurserymen who looked to France for new roses were accusing the French of sending old roses to them under new names. Roses, like national affairs, were coming and going. Names were high for a moment, dead-leters the next.

During the time of Louis Philippe the populace was flattering with the Duchesse de Berri in the interest of her son and with Louis Napoleon, in and out of jail, in and out of America and England. This arose as to his prospects as King of the French, good père de famille, was scouting for favorable marriages for his many sons and daughters. Queen Victoria in 1845 made a triumphal visit to France and then became disaffected by the Spanish marriages.

Roses rose and fell with the great ones for whom they were named. Into such a restless and vibrating atmosphere new roses were thrown by the rose growers, who kept their ears tuned to Paris; their toes on the carriage steps, while they scrutinized the rose to be named for the latest favorite. Laffay’s first hybrid perpetual rose brought out in 1837 was named for the Princess Hélène, new and charming wife of Louis Philippe’s eldest son. It was snowed under by a host of princesses and lost before Louis Philippe lost his throne.

This rapidly moving course of events, this rise and fall, seems to explain the loss of so many early hybrid perpetual roses and that is a misfortune. Such roses as Laffay’s La Reine, ancestor of a great many of the hybrid perpetuals of the damask type; as Marquise de Borella, lovely light pink, truly perpetual, found this past Summer in a famous old garden; as Baronne Prévost (Desprez, 1839) and as Giant of Battles (1846) of a fiery crimson brilliance such fine roses were born with the characters we wish for, of being good hybrids and perpetual bloomers.

By 1848, a date which marks the end of Louis Philippe as king, the experimental period of the hybrid perpetual rose may be considered as completed. By this time standards had been established and the new group was considered a rich and handsome crop worthy of a separate listing. They appear as a class, and a superior one, in the books of that time. William Prince of Flushing, Long Island, lists the hybrid perpetuals in his book of 1846. Only the first three named above are still with us to represent his list, his book having been written over one year too early to include Giant of Battles.

The rose General Jacquemont, raised by an amateur and believed to be a seedling of Claire de Rosanes, came a few years after the revolution of 1838, to honor a famous man. It had been called the rose of the Revolution. General Jacquemont had served with the Emperor Napoleon. After Waterloo, he refused to serve with the Bourbons. Louis Philippe enlisted his services, made him a viscount and gave him a command. In the 1848 upheaval, the general was accusation of being indecisive and retired from his post. He died at the age of 65, in 1852.

With the Second Republic, the coup d’état, the plébiscite and the ascendency of Louis Napoleon as emperor, we are in a period of high glory, fashion and romance, and the second period of our rose; a time of more roses; new roses brought out by a new group of rose men; time of many of the finest of hybrid perpetual roses.

HISTORIC NAMES

Many famous people were to be honored. The marriage of the Emperor to Eugénie, their friendship with Queen Victoria, the Crimean War, the opening of the Suez Canal with the country riding to a prosperous and beautiful class, the life of the time with great men and their ladies over whom roses flourished. There were, however, rose men who thought of themselves and their own kind. Jules Margottin (1853) was named for Margottin himself—a fine carmine pink, fragrant, profuse bloomer and very vigorous in growth. Then Hole grew it as a pillar and wrote, "It would rather have a pyramid of its sweet bright flowers bloomed above my…" (Cont’d on page 68)
Notice two striking features of the above Quaker Net Curtains. First — they are styled to the minute, in perfect keeping with fashion's new "age of elegance"; second — note their lovely sheerness which seems actually to add to the beauty of the view.

Equally important is the real Economy of Quaker Curtains. Being made of strong, long-staple yarn and with each mesh tied in place they stay beautiful for many seasons. Send for booklet—"Your Windows—How to Curtain Them" showing nearly three dozen photographs taken in actual American homes. Send 10c in stamps to cover mailing costs.

QUAKER LACE COMPANY
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HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

(continued from page 58)

grave, than have the fairest monument art could raise,” adding, “But, there’s time enough for that.”

In 1854 Guillot père sent out his brilliant red rose, Lord Raglan, still blooming in one old garden at least, named for an English commander in the Crimean War who fought with Wellington and lost an arm at Waterloo. The same grower in 1859 offered Senator Viole, still in trade, a very fragrant, large, brilliant red rose raised from General Jacqueminot. J. B. Guillot fils followed the tremendous fancy for red roses and introduced in 1866 the glowing red, Horace Vernet, perhaps the best so far, as to form—most beautiful of all the Jacqueminot roses, says Pemberton. It was worthily named for the great battle painter, Horace Vernet.

FOUR SURVIVORS

One of the most discriminating rose men of this period of Louis Napoleon was François Lacharme of Lyons, France. Among his roses deserving a star, still surviving and available for our gardens are four: Victor Verdier, bright pink with carmine center (not fragrant, a note against it); Anne de Diesbach, deliciously fragrant, of a charming rose pink color and very hardy—a “must-have” rose; Charles LeFebvre, reddish crimson with thick velvety petals finely arranged, fragrant, considered at its introduction the best ever; and the really better Alfred Colomb, carmine-crimson, large and full, very fragrant and as truly a “must-have” as Anne de Diesbach.

One of the most interesting among the very best roses of this Napoleon period is Baroness Rothschild (1868), raised by the elder Pernet; light pink, cupped, full, symmetrical and indisposable. From Baroness Rothschild sported two white roses, White Baroness and Mabel Morrison and from seed came a third white, washed outside with pink, Merville de Lyon. For long years these three were the best white roses. Merville de Lyon crossed with Mme. Caroline Testout brought forth our “must-have” white rose, Frau Karl Druschki. This sequence connects the Baroness Rothschild with our modern hybrid perpetuals which belong to the last period when Frau Karl Druschki took the place of kings and emperors in giving a name to our periods of hybrid perpetual roses.

Prince Camille de Rohan (1861) does not deserve a star, because as a bloomer it is somewhat shy; but as a rose, with its fragrance and with its superb velvety crimson color washed over with deeper color, it is too splendid to pass by. It was grown by Eugène Verdier who introduced two other “best” roses: Madame Victor Verdier, a cherry crimson, intensely fragrant, and Fisher Holmes, scarlet and velvety black, free in bloom than General Jacqueminot, a bush which will bloom on long shoots pegged down.

During the last decade of security before the surrender at Sedan and the escape of Napoleon and Eugenie to England, came two notable roses. One is Marie Baumann, the only rose of an amateur named Baumann, a brilliant crimson-vermillion, large and full, of fine figure, very fragrant, a “must-have” of such quality and beauty that it created a positive sensation. In 1881 Marie Baumann was voted the best exhibition rose, with Alfred Colomb second and Baroness Rothschild third.

The second notable rose was Paul Neyron, brought out by Levet of Lyons. Paul Neyron was then, and still is, consistently the largest bloom we have. The type is of the damask line of La Reine, deep and full, heavy-headed but strong and upright on its stem, of a deep rose color and fragrant.

Also came at this time, as an omen, perhaps, but as unheeded as were the political omens, the rose which was due to point the way to the inevitable decline of the hybrid perpetual rose. It was not differentiated until years later. This was La France, a Hybrid Tea made by crossing the hybrid perpetual Mme. Victor Verdier, cherry red, with the tea rose Mme. Bravy, white.

That La France and Captain Christie were called hybrid perpetuals is not to be wondered at. The apparent confusion goes on. A hybrid tea with characterties of the hybrid perpetual lies on a marginal line. We find such confusion in modern listings in such instances as J. B. Clark, Hon. Iris Bingham and Leonie Lambert, one of the Frau Karl Druschki family, a family which approaches that of the old woman who lived in the shoe.

Sad as the date of 1870 is historically, it did not end the hybrid perpetual rose nor affect it immediately; but it seems true that from this date to the beginning of the new century, there was a falling off of “must-have” varieties, as well as a change of base. English growers were edging in. The French continued to create. While the output is bewildering between 1870 and 1900, certain ones have stood the stress of competition and many are gone. We find the best of them in public parks, nurseries and private gardens.

RED ROSES

Red roses were still very popular. Hugh Dickson, one of the star criminals, deliciously fragrant and a vigorous grower, heads a group including A. K. Williams, Captain Hayward, Duke of Edinburgh, with the gay scarlet-crimson Henry Nevard, very fragrant, pushing Hugh Dickson for place. Two carmines stand out; the lovely Ulrich Brunner, sport of Anne de Diesbach, and the smoky cerise American Beauty, very large, very fragrant, but in the Spring, a more vigorous grower with us than Ulrich Brunner.

Of the rose-pink varieties of this period, we choose three as the outstanding ones: Magna Charta, a star, closely pushed by the glowing Suzanne de Rodigny, and Marquise de Castelblanc, of a bright, clean hue.

Among the pure pink roses, the beautiful and faithful Mrs. John Laing is hard to beat for color, cupped form, fragrance and willingness to bloom. Mrs. R. G. Sherman Crawford, of a clear tone and one of the best, seems (Cont’d on page 65)
estate was complete without a glass house for these preparations.

I was fortunate enough to have been brought up in a real garden. In the late 60's and early 70's my father imported, from Anthony Waterer, the newest and finest hybrid rhododendrons that grew—hundreds of them, thirty feet tall. Here was topiary work in earnest—columns and pedestaled spirals and birds all enclosed with hedges.

Here I learned this form of gardening; so my garden today is a series of separate "rooms" and allows a long green aisle with clipped hemlock hedges on either side, with herbaceous borders and box edging two feet high; a rose garden in a climactic garden with hedges of Oriental arborvitae; hedges of white pine, of American arborvitae, of hemlock; of yew, of English hornbean and of box. And here is a green garden that is the joy of the whole place, for here is my topiary work, as lovely in Winter as it is in Summer. Here all is green, save for the flaming red, pink and white azaleas and the vivid climbing roses.

**SUITEABLE EVERGREENS**

Now topiary work is to me only existent where the evergreen material used is slow of growth and sure of form. The best clipping, if applied to deciduous material, is lost time. No matter how fine the hedge or the figure—it totally lacks the stability and the architectural form of the permanent material even if clothed in green for half the year. There is really no possible excuse for using privet or any of the deciduous shrubs for the painsstaking work which good topiary design demands, for we have a real wealth of evergreen material suitable for this use. The upright Japanese yew is perfect for figures and hedges up to ten or twelve feet high—indeed, I have a great two-handed jug of this material fifteen feet in height. It is good for pedestals with pigeons, peacocks, bears.

Hemlock works most beautifully for arches, hedges, turrets, crowned and superimposed bulbs and globes and hemlock is marvelously quick and sure of growth. I have two 12-foot columns with rounded tops four feet in diameter at the ends of my borders that I would not exchange for anything else in my garden. Each is made of one tree of Virginia hemlock clipped for ten years; and each was as fine six years ago as it is now. Some junipers work well.

Arborvitae is good in many varieties—all arborvitae need clipping of some kind for their own good. If only into round turrets or square columns. Among the most admired of my works are the great spiral towers of Thuja plicata, a variety of arborvitae which is pyramid in form and can be tied and cut easily into spiral form. I have made for my friends several sets fifteen to eighteen feet high; and from four to ten years old is enough for them to reach perfection.

Blue retinospora has been turned into great globes with American eagles on top; but it is not as hardy as other material and I personally find box of any variety a poor medium in the climactic beds of Long Island. Here I can and do grow English and Irish Yew but I prefer to leave them nearly natural in form. They are slow of growth and the quick-growing Japanese yew admirably takes their place for cutting.

And now to the mechanics of the work. Don't imagine any boss will make a bird, any tree a peacock. You must look your plants over carefully, decide what they are suitable for according to their growth, have a sure idea of the proper and true outline of the piece you wish to emulate, and then go ahead. From them on it simply is a matter of trying and cutting again and again. You must, of course, have some slight adaptiveness with your fingers and a little taste in your ideas but that with patience and gentleness is all you need.

To take an upright yew three feet tall and one foot wide and make it into a little dog three feet wide and one foot tall is really no miracle; you train and stake and tie and clip and clip again and tie again, and very soon he is a fine little robust fellow that stands alone and needs no further help than a yearly or twice-yearly clipping.

But don't be too ambitious. Don't start with a dog or a peacock for, believe me, a peacock's neck and head take patience and initiative. Start first with what the English cottagers call a "penny loof", which means a large round ball, not always perfectly symmetrical, with a much smaller ball on top of it. Here no trunk or branch shows at all—but they have a great deal of style. The next simplest form is that of three or four flat table-like tiers with perhaps eight inches to a foot of bare trunk sheared clean in between the top ending in a small pyramid. I should commence with these forms.

**STARTING THE GARDEN**

If you want to start a topiary garden, choose a piece of ground sheltered from the north and larger than you think necessary, for the bushes grow and expand quickly and you must have room to show them properly. Surround this space with a hedge of common hemlock and, as it grows, give it a crenellated top, letting basins or columns occur about every ten feet. Then you can make an arch twelve feet across with a broken pediment on the top, capped with circular balls. You might outline the formal beds in unclipped English box, then plant arborvitae fifteen feet tall for spirals, more arborvitae for tiered pedestals as described above. Fill out with junipers and Japanese yew.

Begin, as I have suggested, with the simpler forms, and graduate to birds on columns, bears, dogs, peacocks, jugs and baskets. In my garden the plants are kept in the nursery till they near completion and then are moved in to their intended home. And my garden is never stiff or bare. The old apple tree showers the black-green forms; and at their time there are beds of azalea, and more beds where different plants of dark green Fex cinerea and Berberis jalu­sanee are thickly underplanted with regal lilies. There are also great bushes of white flower.

(Cont'd on page 72)
HEAVENLY HASH
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51)

duck, turkey or smoked turkey hash, or a beef consommé for lamb or beef.

There are two ways of thickening the hash. One is to make a roux of 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 of flour. Cook these together and allow to brown or not (as you like) before adding gradually 1 cup of hot broth to make a smooth sauce. Then add the meat. The other way is to add the chopped meat to the clear broth and heat the two together in a double boiler, thickening it at the last moment by adding 1 tablespoon of flour creamed with 1 tablespoon of butter, allowing it to cook a minute or two until thickened.

Sometimes a cream sauce is used instead of a meat sauce, or a tomato sauce. A little thick cream added to any of the sauces makes the sauce just that much better, that much richer. Some people like to add a bit of finely chopped celery or green pepper, raw or cooked, to the meat before warming it in the sauce. In any case be sure you season the sauce well and with discretion. Then, once the hash is heated through (preferably in a double boiler), you may put it into a baking dish, sprinkle it with buttered crumbs or grated cheese, or dot it with butter, or trickle cream over the surface, before placing it under a preheated broiler to brown quickly. So much for moist hash.

Browned, dry hash is usually made of chopped meat mixed with potatoes, boiled and diced, or mashed, flavored or not delicately with onion juice or grated onion. A raw egg is sometimes added to hold the two together. The secret, in my opinion, of a good dry hash, is to be equally fussy about avoiding skin and gristle, and to use 2 cups of potatoes to each cup of meat. The mixture should then be formed into cakes or be put all at once into a hot pan containing plenty of hot butter. It should be allowed to brown slowly on one side before being turned onto the other, or before being folded over into an omelette shape. Don’t try to make more hash than you rightfully season the sauce well and with discretion. Then, once the hash is heated through (preferably in a double boiler), you may put it into a baking dish, sprinkle it with buttered crumbs or grated cheese, or dot it with butter, or trickle cream over the surface, before placing it under a preheated broiler to brown quickly. So much for moist hash.

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The padre of Chichicastenango is a very wise and tolerant man. "Some people have criticized me for allowing that pagan altar on the steps of the church," he said to me. "But if I forbade it, the people would go off into the hills to worship their gods and I might lose control over them completely. We must slowly wean them away from the old faith into the true faith."

Faith—in Guatemala pagan and Christian faith mingle incredibly!

We learned many strange things in this magical town about the Indians of the highlands. That, for instance, their wise men, their shamans, have kept track of the old Mayan calendar, its lucky and unlucky days, and that on an unlucky day the padre can expect no one in church. How a certain jefe politico, outraged at the Indians' medieval dress, decided that any Indian coming to town must wear white man's clothes, and how the Indians boycotted the town till the foolish official saw his error. It is curious, the relation of the Indian to the ruling class, the ladino. (A ladino is anybody not an Indian; he may be pure white or mixed blood.)

INDIANS AND THE LADINO

Here is a reasonable supposition that may help you to understand it. Guatemala is about the size of New York State. Suppose that the Iroquois, instead of being a handful scattered on a few reservations, today number 2,000,000 spread over the whole state on farms and in villages. Suppose we whites and mixed bloods, numbering 500,000, live in the cities, run the government, churches, post-office, schools, large-scale agriculture, foreign trade. But the Iroquois, the real Americans, outnumbering us four to one, though they pay taxes and work roads when compelled to do so, otherwise have as little to do with us as possible. Their language, dress, farming, hunting, handicrafts, ceremonies, family life, go on much as they did when one of their ancestors first pushed up the Mohawk Valley! Such a thing couldn't be. But it is today—in Guatemala!

From Chichi, a few days later, we made an excursion into the remoter highlands—Sacapulas, Huehuetenango, San Pedro, Quetzaltenango, and as a climax the marvellous market of San Francisco El Alto. Imagine a white red-roofed town on a high hill, below it a great valley with a glimmering river winding through it, beyond it the towering volcano of Santa Marta. A plaza aglow with the ponchos of Monseñores, red, brown, yellow, blue, and the animal market on a hill above the town crowded with people as wild and strange as Turkistan. I never had the sense of remoteness, of strangeness, of the past alive today, so keenly as in the bright sharp air of San Francisco El Alto with the clouds rolling over, flashes of sunshine, dashes of rain—for the rainy season was just beginning in those first days of May.

A delightful experience awaiting the traveller is lunch with Father Carlos Knittel, padre of San Francisco El Alto, in his refectory (Cont'd on page 66)
Every night KENWOODS coax millions to sleep!

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Our college room, shown on page 18, is not only attractive but practical; for all materials are ivory-washable.


The woven cotton rug is Amsterdam Textiles' "Heartstone." Riverdale's cotton plaid covers the daybed and window seat. At the window hangs cotton satin by Orlonka, trimmed with cotton fringe by Consolidated Trimmings.


Following are details of the four "major" rooms on pages 20 and 21.

In the "executive-hostess" room the walls are beige. The carpet is "Normandy Rose", Alexander Smith's Caraauel weave. Curtains and window-seat are made of the same material. Desley's rayon and cotton print in gray-green with rose, blue and gold flowers. The same weave, in a beige and rose stripe, covers chairs and hassocks.

For the English major we chose 18th Century mahogany furniture. The walls are pale blue in contrast, the rug a soft rose tweed-like weave, Firth's "Spunex", "Garden Walk", a delightful Everglaze chintz in rust, blue, green and white, hangs at the windows (Cyrus Clark). And plain rose Cyprus cloth, by Cyrus Clark, covers the chair.

For the music major we planned a Regency room, with mahogany furniture. All materials are heavy textures, for better sound quality. The rug is "Twistweave", in pale gray, by Bigelow. One wall is also curtained in gray, a diagonal-weave cotton by Louisville Textiles. Chairs wear cotton texture by Louisville in blue, fuchsia and white.

The room for an art major is modern in style, light in color. The walls are beige, rug, brown "Bushnell" broadloom by Bigelow. The windows have been curtained in white Celanese faille nylon; valance and window seat are coral and white chintz (Lehmnan-Connor). Chair wears Desley's beige rayon and cotton chevron.

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EVERY SPODE PATTERN IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE
HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 60)

less regular in blooming. The pale, silvery pink of Frau Gabriel Luizet is much loved by some people, yet con­ sidered too washed out for distinction by others. There are two English roses of flesh pink which have the relief of deeper center color—Pride of Walsingham and Clio, both grown by William Paul and Sons, who grew Magna Charta.

FRANZ KARL DRUSCHKI

No white rose, up to the time of Frau Karl Druschki’s début, nor after for that matter, has enjoyed its steady popularity. This rose takes command in the last period of the hybrid perpetual for its immense importance in the creation of newer varieties. By sportings and crossings almost forty Frau Karl Druschki roses have come forth.

Father Schoener of California has put pink ones to his credit. Arrilla­ ga and Pittsburgh, Druschki Rubra is crimson red. Ruhm von Steinfurth is pure red. Heinrich Munch is a pure soft pink rose of immense size, rivalling Paul Neyron and better in form. S. M. Gustav V, which will climb, is a lively pink. Mme. Albert Barbier is a lovely lown yellow and salmon. Reimbrandt is salmon and orange red. Souvenir de Mme. H. Thuret is salmon pink with a center of shrimp red. Perhaps the star of this family is George Arvens, a soft pink, solid pink, long-pointed and deep in form, a grand rose.

The delicate white rose Candeur Lynnnaise has sulphur stainings instead of the pink stainings of Frau Karl Druschki. Another white descendant, Louise Cretié, is a lovely white with the center somewhat deepened to cream color.

The latest roses of this family is Symphony, made by crossing Frau Karl Druschki with Souvenir de Claudio Pernet, a pale pink deeper in the center, which we have seen but once but about which we have read quite good reports. The family constantly expands but as yet lacks a pure yellow rose.

One of the most engaging roses to look at and one of the worst in behavior is Souvenir de la St. Louis, ancestor of the modern Perpetiana roses, the cross Perpetua produced in his effort to give the world a large yellow rose. It is of the gold of orange with pink. Notwithstanding this glorious color, we parted with it years ago. But we do like the bloom of the new immortals only, the others hold their heads high and per­ form with pride, thus being half-brother to Frau Karl Druschki. Another while descendant, Mme. G. Thuret is salmon pink with a center of shrimp red. Perhaps the star of this family is George Arvens, a soft pink, solid pink, long-pointed and deep in form, a grand rose.

One good rule about pruning these roses is to let them go until Spring. Long shoots may whip in the wind but if, because of unseasonable weather, these exalted roses bloom out of season they will bloom at the ends of the shoots, the sap will later retire and no damage is done to the more necessary lower buds; then, the later the pruning is done in the Spring, the more stalk is needed. “The later, the longer.”

So often, in our collecting of old roses, we have had to deal with crooked, rheumatic, neglected bushes. They require real shortening to a few buds on only the most promising stalks; not the oldest ones, necessarily, as the oldest are often hard in wood fiber and bark bound. More often the stalks to keep are the ones of the last year or two.

Unfortunately the hybrid perpetual roses will not resist mildew and some, in fact many, will have black spot. They do require protection. During this past Summer dusting was useless. During the visit to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, we saw on the roses in the test plots Bordeaux mixture in the most adhesive coverage we have ever seen. Here was a secret, but one to be given away graciously, for the love of roses. Here it is: to two ounces of dry Bordeaux dissolved in one gallon of water, add a half-pint of skimmed milk and a teaspoonful of household ammonia. It works, and our thanks go to Professor A. G. Smith, Jr., and the people of the Institute.

One real rule as to garlic perpetuals do best?

The American Rose Society’s map of rose zones, wherein certain types of roses are hardy without Winter protection, tells us that hybrid perpetuals are the roses for a belt of the United States beginning with Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York and ending with Cali­ (Cont’d on page 72)
LAND OF COLOR
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 63)

adjoining the church. Father Knittel is a Holland, who served for a time as a priest in the United States, but has been here in Guatemala for several years and is devoted to his parish of 20,000 Indians. His understanding of the Indians is uncanny; his stories of them are both touching and amusing. His sister, Friedebah Knittel, keeps house for him and sells to visitors beautiful ponchos woven by Indians specially for her.

I wager that when you come back from Guatemala you will be laden down with ponchos from San Francisco El Alto; blue-patched from Totonicapan, hujipiles from San Pedro and shining tin candles from the public market in Guatemala City, and if you have more strength of character than I have. We said firmly that we were not going to buy any pots in Guatemala—our New England farm house is already quite well supplied with water-jars and jugs from Cairo, Athens, Ankara and Tenerife—but, on the train ride down from Guatemala City to Puerto Barrios, a little girl running alongside the track held up a deep red water-jar, crying "Viente cinco! Viente cinco!"—twenty-five cents—and Pat, partner in my journeys, after a struggle with her will-power, fished a coin out of her hand-bag, thrust it into the little girl’s hand and snatched the water-jar just as the train began to move. I am glad Pat was weak-minded. The jar is a beauty.

Guatemala is in a sense an all-seasons country. Many people go down in the rainy season, May to October. It is much cooler in the highlands in those months than in the United States. And it doesn’t rain all the time, though I heard the tale of the wild adventure of a party of people in getting to Chichi over roads half-washed out by a June downpour. But the best time to go is the dry season—October to April. Then the climate is superb—brilliant days, nights cool enough for a top-coat or a sweater, a zip to the air, a lift in everything. If you like things strange enough to startle you out of the groove of daily living, have a look at Guatemala.

THE MOTHER ROSE

A study of the offspring of Ophelia shows her to be one of the great hybrid tea roses of our time. Her influence on the roses in the gardens of this country appears to be much more substantial than most of us realize. For Ophelia, it develops, is not only a fine rose herself but, like all great mothers, has produced a large family of daughters and granddaughters, some more fragrant, beautiful and desirable than herself. Ophelia is not only a fine garden rose but one of the best greenhouse or forcing roses of her color. The same is true of some of her progeny as will be shown later.

This salmon-flesh-colored rose, with yellow at the base of the petals, was propagated by William Paul and Son at Waltham Cross, England, one of the rose shrines of that country. This firm reports that she came from a seed selected at random from their rose breeding collection. At that time the house of Paul had been producing new rose varieties for nearly one hundred years. Paul’s Scarlet Climber, Mermaid, and Paul’s Lemon Pillar are others of their roses best known to rose gardeners.

Ophelia was imported into this country by the late E. G. Hill of Richmond, Indiana, soon after the Pauls discovered her in 1912. The development of her mutations and fine rose family, therefore, was largely in America. These progeny are the just pride of that American Rose House of Hill which largely produced this rose family. Up to 1930, Ophelia had 38 descendants of note. These continue to spread her influence throughout America and Europe.

The list includes Madam Butterfly, Jona Hill, Mrs. P. S. duPont, Tallman, President Herbert Hoover, Columbia, Briarcliff, Dainty Bee, Rose Hill, Rapture, Templar, Imperial Potomac, Souv. de Jean Souppez, Pinc Xi, Lady Sylvia, Rosalind, Westfield Star, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Pink Pearl, Johana Tantau, Rose Marie, Lord Fairfax, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Edith Kunze, Serenade and Autumn. Since that time the daughters, granddaughters and great-granddaughters of Ophelia include such new roses as Countess Vandal, Mme. Cochet-Cochet, Pink Dawn, Texas Centennial, Alice Harding, Chieftain, Better Times, Signet, Queen Mary, Sun Glow, Rome Glory and others of note.

Several of the above rose varieties are to be found in the best 12 rose lists for home garden planting. Many of them appear in the published preferred rose registration list of 25 varieties.

Ophelia, as the name implies, is English. This mother rose was named for that gentle, beautiful and romantic maiden in Hamlet, whom Shakespeare thought so well to describe by giving her the name of Ophelia. The name was originally from the Greek symbol meaning among other things immortality, and possessing wisdom. It suggests to the writer a cool and sensitive personality who bears on her persona a long line of breeding, the best to the best. Her complexion reflects that healthful flush which comes from clean living amid elevated surroundings, tempered with the touch of sun and wind between gentle showers of rain to blend the two.

It has pointed buds of medium size, usually borne on long stems, and has a long blooming period. The growth is vigorous, the foliage usually strong and healthy. It does black-spot some in damp weather. The fall bloom of Ophelia are darker than the salmon-flesh-pink of the (Cont’d on page 78).
On Thursday, August 31st, the largest and finest liner ever to be built in the United States will be launched. She will be christened AMERICA. Next spring, she will join the popular MANHATTAN and WASHINGTON in a weekly service to ALL EUROPE.

And a proud ship she will be—the new America! Not only will she carry on the traditions of gracious hospitality and skillful management which have won so many thousands of friends for her famous sisterships, the Manhattan and Washington, but also she will embody every feature that careful planning and long experience can devise for luxurious ocean travel.

Down the Ways slides the huge, gracefully-proportioned, hull. Waterborne, and work starts at once on the America’s glistening super-structure and interior... her completely glass-enclosed promenade... mammoth sun decks (for all three classes)... streamlined funnels. Next spring the finished product—a completely modern luxury liner.

The MANHATTAN and WASHINGTON with the Pres. Harding and Pres. Roosevelt offer regular weekly sailings direct to Ireland, England, France and Germany. Your local TRAVEL AGENT has complete details, and will soon be supplied with special literature featuring the new AMERICA.

Interior Decoration will follow strikingly simple lines. Soft, neutral colors predominate—creating a restful and subdued background for shipboard activity. Above is shown an artist’s sketch of the air conditioned Main Dining Room, while at the left is a sketch of one of the many cabin class state-rooms, which, like every room on the ship will be thoughtfully arranged and equipped with every modern convenience to provide the utmost in comfort.
TRAVELOG
A directory of distinguished hotels and resorts

BERMUDA HOLIDAY

If you are thinking of taking your vacation in early September, why not plan to escape from automobiles, city streets and sweltering heat by going to Bermuda? In addition to the widely known year-round attractions, you will be able to enjoy tennis tournaments at the Bermuda Lawn Tennis Club, boat racing at St. George's Harbor, and Cricket at the St. George's Cricket Club. All in all, Bermuda offers the right combination for either rest or romance.

SPORTS CALENDAR

September 4th—Seventh Annual Mason and Dixon Women's Amateur Golf Championship for gold President's Trophy. White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

September 7th—National Singles Tennis Championships, West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island.

September 22nd—Pacific Southwest Tennis Championships, Los Angeles, California.

September 29th—Pacific Coast Tennis Championship Matches, Berkeley, California.

NEW YORK

New York City
Barbizon-Plaza. New accessories. Hotel overlooking Central Park entrance. Eighteen floors. West 40th St. 

Riviera—Park Avenue, 49th to 50th Sts. Extensively air-conditioned.

Beekman Tower. 49th St., overlooking East River. All rooms with private baths, some with fireplaces. Excellent location. Central Park entrance.


Atlantic City

The Savoy-Plaza

Visitors to the "World of Tomorrow" will return to the "Comforts of Today" if they make their New York home at the Savoy-Plaza. Ideally located, overlooking Central Park. Shops and theatres nearby. All-conditioned rooms available. Subway to World's Fair. Located at the door. Henry A. Best, Managing Director. George S. Senator. Resident. 5th Ave., 58th to 59th Streets.

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The Waldorf-Astoria

The standard rates of the world's most extensively air-conditioned hotel have not increased for the Year's Fair. Luxury and service combined. Staying at The Waldorf-Astoria costs you less than elsewhere. Park Avenue, 45th to 56th, W. 5.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem

The Pennsylvania Hotel, 402 Pennsylvania Ave., overlooking Court House. A truly fine hotel.

The St. Regis Hotel, 402 Pennsylvania Ave.

Philadelphia

The Bellevue-Stratford. "One of the Few World-Famous Hotels in America." Meals begin at $3.50.


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OUR NATIVE ORCHIDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 56)

shiny, dark green leaves. The underground parts are tuberous, and in handling it is essential not to mutilate these or to injure the bud for next season's growth.

REIN ORCHIDS

The rein orchises, Habenaria, form our largest group of orchids, with thirty-two species and several varieties and hybrids. The term "rein orchis" is derived from the strap-like appearance of the spur or lip. They are native to the open swamps and boglands or to damp, shaded woodlands, and very few will grow away from an abundant supply of water. Most are leafy-stemmed, with the leaves gradually diminishing to bracts above, but several (as Habenaria hookeri and H. orchidale) possess two large basal leaves that lie flat upon the ground. The flowers vary from an inconspicuous green or whitish color with narrow, rein-like lips to large and flowering blooms in six-inch racemes.

These "fringed" species are the most beautiful and certainly the most desirable as garden subjects. Although it has been said that the "are quite easily transplanted into the wildflower garden", this is a very doubtful statement. As a rule they are far too specialized in habit to warrant ease in handling. Persistent care and study of environmental factors are necessary for even a limited success. Almost without exception a very acid soil is needed, and many make their homes in the deep boglands or wet barrens of New Jersey southward.

The white fringed orchis, Habenaria blephariglottis, blooms in July or Aug- ust and ranges from New Hampshire to North Carolina and westward to Ohio and Michigan. It is a plant of open, acid peat bogs and wet barrens, where it often occurs in considerable abundance. The prairie fringed orchis, H. lenophora, is similar, but has a more southwesterly extending range.

The yellow fringed orchis, H. ciliaris, is slightly more adaptable to general conditions. Its soil preferences are a bit less acid than the white fringed and at times it is known to occur in a nearly neutral soil. The range is from Vermont to Florida and westward to Michigan, Missouri and Texas. The flowers are a deep orange color in racemes several inches in length and from one to two inches in diameter. The crested orchis, H. cristata, is closely allied but is somewhat smaller and seems to prefer a more acid situation.

There are two purple fringed species, both rather abundant amid the grasses and sedges along our northern swaly roadsides. The larger, Habenaria fem- brinata, may attain five feet in height and bears large pale flowers in stout racemes three inches to a foot in length. Its flowering season is from June to August. Habenaria pseudos is smaller, has deeper purple flowers, and begins to bloom a little later. Both prefer a somewhat acid soil and abundance of moisture and light shade, although the smaller is sometimes tolerant of nearly neutral conditions.

The green and white northern bog orchids are relatively common through-

out the northern United States and Canada to Alaska. The green-flowered form, Habenaria hyperborea, is most inconspicuous, while the white species, H. dilatata, forms slender wands of delightfully carnation-scented blooms associated with wet boggy meadows and moist head-walls of mountain ravines. It seems not to be fussy as to soil requirements. The fragrant fringed orchis, H. lucera, has a raceme of pale green, deeply lacinated flowers, and is one of the few Habenarias that grow in dry ground. It needs very acid soil.

Other orchids to be desired are the rose pogonia, Pogonia ophioglossoides, the grass pink, Calopogon tuberosus, and the beautiful Aechan bulboas. All are intensely acid-loving and native to the deep bogs and swamps. Most careful preparation is necessary for growing them and then the chances are they will not persist for long. The pogonia and calopogon often occur in considerable abundance in the wild and are most lovely with their delicate pink and purple coloring. The rose pogonia bears but a single flower per stem, the calopogon has several, and its fringed and bearded lip is held upward instead of in the usual downward position. Aechan possesses a single linear leaf, a solitary flower with magenta sepals and petals and a broad lip very fringed with white and yellow fleshy hairs. Like calepan it rises from a whitish corm.

The fairy slipper, Calypso bulbosa, is yet another delightful little orchid found in our northern woods and western mountains. It should be attempted only in deep shade, in cool, northern gardens, and in slightly acid to neutral conditions in moss or upon decaying wood. The flowering scape arises from a small biennial corm.

FOR FALL BLOOMING

In the late Summer and Autumn meadows and swamps one finds the twisted white or yellowish racemes of the ladies' tresses, Spiranthes. The nodding ladies' tresses, S. cernua, is usually most abundant. It grows in open, wet or dry ground of varying acidity, and blooms in September and October. The racemes are two to three inches in length and composed of spiralled rows of sweetly-scented creamy white flowers. The slender ladies' tresses, S. gracilis, is a more delicate species of driest locations and more acid soil. It blooms earlier than Spiranthes cernua and is thought to be easier of cultivation. The hooded ladies' tresses, S. romanzoffiana, has a more northern range and mediacid or tolerant soil requirements; the grass-leaved ladies' tresses, S. praeox, is a large southern species two feet or more in height.

The rattlesnake plantains, epipactis or goodyera, are known for their rosettes of dark green, white-veined leaves that make them highly ornamental whether in bloom or not. The rootstocks are creeping and spread to form small colonies. There are four species, of which the downy rattlesnake plantain, E. subsecta, is found rather occasion-

ally. It prefers a subacid soil, comparatively dry location and deep shade. A suitable soil may be created by mulching heavily. (Cont'd on page 73)
MOTORING IN VIRGINIA

If the thrills-per-mile while motoring are as important to you as your destination, spread out the map of Virginia.

There at the extreme right is Virginia Beach with its wide expanse of fine white sand. A little inland and to the north is the noble town of Colonial Williamsburg. Westward you can spot Richmond, Monticello, Fredericksburg and all those places you'd like to see.

But if you're putting the map away because these picturesque shrines are too far from home or because Summer is almost over anyway—consider this:

Few places in America offer the scenery and the fun that can be found in Virginia during the next three months. In September the beaches will be gay for the championship water regattas. In October, when every hillside is tinted with Autumn colors, there will be a series of horse-shows, fairs and historical anniversaries throughout the state. In November the sportsman will choose saltwater fishing and hunting while the leisurely motorist will spend happy, uninterrupted hours beside an inland lake or on the peak of a forested mountain.

And on the way Virginia's highways will reward each hour you spend behind the wheel. Take as an example one of the longest approaches to famous Virginia landmarks—the Skyline Drive through the Shenandoah Valley. Here a panoramic highway winds from Front Royal in the north to Swift Run Gap near the town of Charlottesville.

A story is told of a Congressman invited to be one of the first to drive over this 65-mile stretch of paved highway. He was in no mood to enjoy the storied valleys of the Blue Ridge Mountains melting into the Western horizon, or to marvel at the great tunnel piercing the solid granite near Thornton Gap. So he announced that he was "going to get the ride over in an hour" and leave for Europe on a much-needed vacation.

He never went to Europe. Ten days later the Department of the Interior received a brief account of his trip over the bridle paths and fool trails on the Shenandoah region. Under separate cover were a set of signs that he suggested having erected in his favorite Virginia haunts. They were awkwardly lettered in his own handwriting and read: drive slowly; this Spring water is wonderful; take your camera; park frequently; get out and explore. (Cont'd on page 71)
COUNTLESS others have found that the region traversed by the Skyline Drive has unexpected attractions. Southward from Front Royal the scenic thrill of driving over the crest of mountains 4000 feet high suffices for a while. Then, when you discover that the car climbs easily, that wide turnouts give you every opportunity to enjoy the surrounding panorama, that at each turn there will be more stands of evergreens, more game birds, and more mountain peaks silhouetted against the sky, you begin to feel curious about the trail markers inviting you into the forest.

There are circuit trips looping back to the parking place on the Drive from which you started. There are walks leading to the foot of the mountains, past waterfalls and curious rock formations. All are within the hiking capacity of the amateur, the longest trail approximating six miles. Before reaching Stony Man Mountain, looming before you half-way down the Skyline Drive, you will have explored more than one of these trails.

Save a little energy for the best known walk of all—that which leads down to White Oak Canyon just a little further down the Drive. Here a stream drops some 1500 feet in a mile with six fifty-foot waterfalls. Save a little gas so that when you reach the end of the Drive at Swift Run Gap you can detour southwest through Stanstorm (where there are miles and miles of weird underground caverns), through Lexington (the site of that miracle of stone, the Natural Bridge) and on to the world-famous resort at Hot Springs. There, in The Honeymoon, a modern luxurious hotel with a Southern atmosphere, you can bathe in the warm springs and ride horseback over the surrounding highlands.

If time does not permit this detour you can reach Charlottesville, a short hour's drive from the end of the Skyline Drive. Now you are in the heart of the Old Dominion, and you can stop in front of the buildings of the University of Virginia and decide where you want to go. Is it to nearby Monticello, the mountain-top home of Thomas Jefferson? The furnishings of this early American home will astonish you—the beds built in the walls, the great two-faced clock, the dumb-waiter for wine service, the double glass doors that open and close automatically. Are you interested in the famous box gardens of Ashlawn, the home of James Monroe? Or do you prefer to wind your way through historic Richmond toward Colonial Williamsburg, or Virginia Beach? Wherever you route yourself, there is a tempting trip just beyond. So it is well to remember that if your days of motoring are limited you can ship your car and your person from Norfolk, Virginia, to points north and south and save yourself both time and effort on the homeward journey.

Add crisp color accent and double the wear of your slip covers by using DERBY CRASH WELTS and BINDINGS . . . highest quality part linen crash that outwears most slip covers. Washable, Sanforized-Shrunk (not over 1% fast color). Twenty-eight smart decorator shades.

WILSNAP FASTENER TAPE is constructed for service. The snaps are closely spaced and concealed in tape. Will not pull out. No metal shows . . . no gaps or puckers. Invisible closure. Easily snapped and opened.

WASHING will not harm it.
It will soon be time to

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actually grown in Holland: TULIPS, HYACINTHS, CROCUSES, NARCISSUS, LILIES, and all of the many smaller flowering bulbs of delicate beauty.

The gorgeous displays of those Bulbs at the New York and San Francisco Fairs demonstrated to millions of visitors their wide variety in form and color and their supreme beauty.

You can obtain many of the most desirable varieties, shown at the Fairs from the Holland Bulb dealer in your community—if you ORDER NOW. Prices are extremely low.

Again: Be sure you get imported HOLLAND bulbs. They will be the pride of thousands of American gardens next Spring.

Our New York Office does not sell bulbs—but will be glad to supply all information about them. Address:

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Public Relations Department

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**Are you using the new ADCO?**

More than half the annual produce of your soil—the leaves, stalks, cuttings, weeds, etc.—is wasted, thrown away, unless you mix it with ADCO. If you do use ADCO, this “waste” is turned into rich fertilizer, enough to supply all the plant food your garden needs.

The new, “super” ADCO—40% more efficient, according to English reports—is used in the same way as the old, and costs no more. Measured by results, ADCO produces the cheapest as well as the best of all fertilizers, every pound making 40 lbs. of rich organic manure. The method is simple and easy, no special equipment is required, and Nature does most of the work.

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Why be annoyed by unattractive views—noisy traffic and invasion by transients.

Beautify your grounds with the quaint, natural beauty of Imported French Fence. It is dignified yet gracious. It is also adaptable to concealing objectionable spots within your grounds. Write today for descriptive literature and prices on this versatile fence—available in 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, and 10-foot heights.

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DAVID TENDLER, Proprietor
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Manufacturers and Importers of Wooden Fences and Horseback Gates

Imported French Picket Post & Rail "E-Z-OPN" Horseback Gates Domestic Cedar Picket English Hurdle "E-Z-OPN" Automobile Gates

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**HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES**

(continued from page 65)

If we wish for a garden of roses of magnificent size, of clear, lovely colors, of usually delicious fragrance (a few lack fragrance), we must plant only those roses which are truly hardy and which flower well under all conditions. All the lovely English roses are not hardy and do not bloom well under our conditions.

The lovely Hybrid Perpetual roses are hardy and bloom well under all conditions. They are good for cutting and for the garden. They will flower more profusely if you plant them in drifts of one kind.

**BUSH-BARBBERING**

(continued from page 61)

Don’t think it takes too long to try. It is interesting the first day you commence and you can picture a very good effect the first year. It is the most fun in the world to trim your plants up and to tie them when they have become rebellions. When the first cutting comes on a lovely June day and I attack some of it myself, I always begin on the blue retronners. It is just like a great rough ball of grey-blue wool all covered with little branches, curling up for three or four inches all over the globe. I cut off two-thirds of it (never all the new growth) and leave it as smooth and symmetrical and neat as a child’s crossed head.

When you begin your topiary career, choose from a nursery any of the matters here mentioned. Select preferably on Japanese yew or arborvitae, and pick out a plant that will agree with whatever form you wish to produce.

Choose a tall slim one for a column, a broader one for a three-tier design and a broader one still for a penny loaf. Be gentle in twisting and bending the branches, tie with soft cord that will endure but will not cut, and never be afraid of shearing.

Always be sure to tie down and over and round, bunch together and tie fast, cut and clip and shape. Remember, as the tree grows, never to cut off all the new growth, because your figure must grow and expand and fill in all over. Then, when all the new grass is very green, when the box hedges are full of fresh new growth, when the topiary shows hard and neat and clean-cut in the dark green of the evergreen, when the pink roses and the white lilies are in bloom—tell me if you aren’t pleased.

**HEAVENLY HASH**

(continued from page 62)

in it slowly 1 teaspoon of finely chopped onion. Add the rice and stir over hot fire for five minutes. Remove the pan from the fire and sprinkle over the rice 1 to 2 tablessons of good curry powder, salt and a little freshly ground pepper. Stir this well and add 21/4 cups of boiling water. Cover and cook rapidly for ten minutes, reduce the heat and cook very slowly for forty minutes. When cooked stir in 1/4 cup of chopped chutney. Border a hot dish with this and serve, in the center, lamb hash made in the following manner:

**LAMB HASH**

Prepare 4 cups of chopped left-over roast lamb and put it in the top part of a twin pan. Mix 1 tablespoon of butter, add 1 tablespoon of flour, cook the two together until a light golden brown, then add gradually 1 cup of hot lamb broth made from the lamb bone, or the same quantity of canned consommé.

Add any of the left-over lamb gravy you may have, season to taste with salt, freshly ground pepper and a pinch of cayenne. Pour over the lamb and heat gently over boiling water.

**CHILI SAUCE**

Peel 12 tomatoes by first immersing them in boiling water for a second. Cut them up in small pieces. Add 4 green peppers, from which you have removed the seeds and which you have chopped up very fine.

Also add 2 big onions, peeled and chopped fine, and 4 tart apples peeled, cored and chopped fine. Put all this into a big enamel pan and add 2 1/4 cups of light brown sugar, 1 pint of vinegar, 2 level tablespoons of salt, 1 teaspoon of dry mustard, (Cont’d on page 74)

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**TULIPS**

In the interest of our valued readers and customers, we have increased our Tulip Stock and are ready to take orders for 1939 Bulbs. We are confident that they will be delivered at the earliest possible date. Please order early, as we must take care of the orders and plan stock for the coming season.

**Burgee’s Fantasy BULBS**

Immense, extensive, includes every beautiful, choice and hardy variety of Tulips and Narcissi, all of the finest qualities and the most beautiful colors. Orders now being accepted for 1939 Bulbs.

**Fall Time Book Free.**

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with pine or hemlock needles. Variety "opales" is our representation of the European lesser rattlesnake plantain, *E. repens*. It differs from *Epipactis pubescens* in its more loosely flowered, one-sided raceme. It too prefers a sub-acid soil. Menzies' rattlesnake plantain, *E. decipiens*, and Loddiges' rattlesnake plantain, *E. tessellata*, are quite similar northern species.

Of the genus *Lilium*, *L. lilifolium* may be mentioned. This is the large or lily-leafed twayblade of our moist woods. The plant arises from a bulb and produces two shiny basal leaves. The small right-hand flowered raceme is loose, with airy, pinkish-purple blooms. The plants of *L. lilifolium* appear to prefer a slightly acid soil, but are quite tolerant and easily cultivated.

From the foregoing it may be realized that the growing of native orchids is fraught with numerous difficulties. Only by a close study and duplication of native environments may we hope for any degree of success, and even then animal, insect and fungous pests may take toll of the established plants. Seeding under ordinary cultural conditions is almost an impossibility and something we know, as yet, very little about. Thus it is that the exact status of the orchids among our garden flowers is a question that the future researches of painstaking individuals may hope to answer.

**THE MOTHER ROSE**

(Spring and Summer. The flower is especially pleasing during October.)

It is of further interest to note that among her 82 daughters, we find four whites, 10 yellows, 31 with mixed rose to yellow shading, 26 rose-colored, one carmine, four reds and the balance of six color blends that are hard to describe accurately. Of these daughters, other than sports, only 11 show colors not exhibited by Ophelia and her sports. Of these, five are red or carmine and six unrecognized through mixture. Ophelia, then, is distinctly prepotent for color, as up to 1929 she transmitted her own colors to 76 of her 88 descendants.

**MADAM BUTTERFLY**

The American counterpart of the English Beauty, Ophelia, was her first sport. It was found growing on an Ophelia bush by E. C. Hill at Richmond, Indiana. This rose later became Madam Butterfly. She is much like her parent but is larger, is also deeper in color, very fragrant, has an even better form, is a better exhibition rose than Ophelia. When Madam Butterfly is “right” she is hard to beat. This is attested by the records of rose displays where this rose often has been declared to be the best in her class and not infrequently has been selected as the best rose in the entire rose display, all varieties competing.

Madam Butterfly is also the mother of several fine roses. Up to 1930, she had produced a family of over 20 new rose sorts. Six of these were “sports” of herself, of which Rapture and Lady Sylvia are among those best known. Others include Gaiety, Queen Marie, Floras, Bloomfield Giant, Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, Lady Canada, Rio Rita, Sweet Adeline, and Princess Lleana. Perhaps the best rose yet produced by Madam Butterfly is the yellow, Joanna Hill.

**JOANNA HILL**

Joanna Hill, like its grandmother Ophelia, is both a fine greenhouse and fine garden rose. It was produced by the E. C. Hill Company in 1929 and is an inbred Ophelia. One of its parents, Madam Butterfly, was found growing on an Ophelia bush, and the other immediate parent, Miss Amelia Gude, was by Columbia, another “sport” of Ophelia and Sunburst, a Perneiiana rose. (Cont’d on page 66)
HEAVENLY HASH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 72)

I teaspoon of celery seed, 1/4 teaspoon of ground cloves, 1/8 teaspoon of whole allspice, 1 tablespoon of ground cinnamon, a dash of freshly ground black pepper, and 1/2 teaspoon of cayenne pepper. Place on fire and cook for two hours, adding from time to time, as it cooks down, about 1 1/2 cups more of vinegar. Stir very frequently and with a wooden spoon. Put into sterilized half-pint or pint-sized jars, adjust rubber bungs and seal tight. Makes 8 half-pint jars.

THE MOTHER ROSE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 73)

Joanna Hill is very stylish. She has a creamy yellow complexion and a cuffing of her own. The flowers here are large and long-pointed. The flowers open into a beautiful oval and last well. The foliage is a lighter shade of green than that of either Ophelia or Madam Butterfly.

Joanna is a contraction of the names Joseph and Anna. The Hills were overjoyed at the time this rose was named on two counts; first, the discovery of this family rose and, secondly, the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hill, son of E. G. Hill. The food family named the new yellow creation for this new little girl.

J. A. GAMBLE

GARDENER’S NOTE

DAFFODILS. Season, in order to have a long season of bloom from daffodils one must plant those that flower early and late. For early bloom plant February Gold, Sir Watkins, King Alfred, Fortune, Aerolite, Helen, Alice Knights, Snowflake, Mermaid and White Nile.

The full tide of bloom comes in mid-season and the list can be as long as your pocketbook and garden space afford. In the yellow trumpets are Emperor, Robert Sydenham, Tawny, Honey Boy, Seraphine and Moonlight. The bi-color trumpets admired in Mrs. John Hop, Silvane, Moira O’Neil, Bersche and Mrs. E. H. Krelage. Try in large cupped varieties such as Pilgrim, Tunis and Her Grace; and among smaller cups, Lucifer, Queen of the North, White Lady and Helen in White Nile.

The jonquils, too, have a wide range: You’ll want rugulosus, Buttercup, Golden Sceptre, Lady Hillington and the pale Wedgwood. In the triandrus class select Thalia, and in the poeta, orange cup, Lauris Koster and cheerfulfulness. In the poety group you can have variety planting Thelma, Ormonde, Gloria of Lisie, Socrates of St. Mary’s, and White Nile.

The end of the season brings in persecuted crocuses and alba plena odors. together with Dactyl, Dulcimer and Sonata. The latest of all is gracia, which hangs on with me when all the other daffy flowers are blasted.

RICHARDSON WHIGHT

LAWNS

Read this article from the April-June 1939 issue of GARDEN MUSEUM to learn about the best times to plant lawns and the proper care of established lawns.

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6 Lovely Daffodils

30 Bulbs $2.25 60 Bulbs $5.00

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GARDEN MUSEUM

Your reliable guide to all good garden finds

After the lazy months of August, real gardeners become busy again when the days turn into September. Bulbs to be planted this Fall must surely be ordered now. Even as important, you must know where you are going to plant them. While Tulips can be planted right up to the time the ground freezes, Narcissus should go in this month. Crocuses, Snowdrops, Scillas, Chimonodoxas and other small bulbs should be planted early. Bulbs Iris should also be planted during this month.
BOOKLETS

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BULBS FROM HOLLAND features Wayside Gardens' prize collection for 1939—ten magnificent tulips—and lists thousands of daffodils, hyacinths, and miscellaneous bulbs for the garden, rock garden, and naturalistic planting—many are for indoor and garden growing—species; roses. Illustrated in color. The Wayside Gardens Co., Dept. G-9, 30 Mentor Ave., Mentor, O.

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