You see much more than a "new car" in the picture above. You see a value at medium price advanced beyond present ideas of value. You see a return to a fundamental — that cars are for pleasure.

That is the true picture of the 1940 Lincoln-Zephyr — more beautiful, more powerful, greater in size than ever.

You will find more head room, shoulder room, elbow room in this new car — whether you drive, or relax comfortably in the rear seat.

You will find that the 12-cylinder engine develops greater horsepower — so that distances draw near without effort. Yet economy continues!

Style leadership has always set the Lincoln-Zephyr apart. Fenders now blend into the body, and doors, hood and rear deck are redesigned this year — the streamlined whole is still more graceful.

Many other new features improve driving — the Panorama Windshield, Finger-Tip Gearshift on steering column, one-piece rear window of curved glass, Controlled Ventilation that admits fresh air in all weathers. The Sedan luggage compartment is 30% larger. There are hydraulic brakes to stop your car smoothly and promptly.

This car's unique design breaks with tradition — the unit-body-and-frame in closed types differs entirely from other automotive structures. So does the car break with tradition! It offers, at medium price, value not matched at any price! Lincoln Motor Company, Division of Ford Motor Company.

* Beauty with a reason! Streamlines follow the structure of the unit-body-and-frame in closed types. Built of rugged, welded trusses, it is a bridge of steel surrounding and protecting all passengers.
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Have you been annoyed by a lack of really efficient reading lamps? This distinctive brass candle stand will fit perfectly into an Eighteenth Century décor, while coming up to our modern standard of illumination. It is 22" high and comes complete with shade for $10.00. Tottenham’s Brass Antique Shoppe, 103 Allen Street, New York City.

Breakfast tray pleasant—these demure little pottery maids hold salt, pepper beside your omelet. Or you use them for atmosphere on a provincial table. In sentimental pink-and-blue or buttercup yellow-and-brown. Charming little gifts for a bride. The price is a pittance, one pair $1.75, or two pairs for $3.25. At Bleazby’s, Petoskey, Michigan.

A ship print, one of a group reproduced from the original paintings of Salem, Mass., boats made during the Eighteenth Century. The decorative importance of these pictures is greatly enhanced by their shadow box frames. Outside measurements 9¼" x 11¼" x 1½". $5.00 postpaid. Le Baron-Bonney Co., 222 South Main Street, Bradford, Mass.

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This hand painted wooden rack is decorative as a vase of flowers. It comes in a choice of colors that allow it to fit in any room in the house. The gay flowers are painted against antiqued backgrounds of black, apple green or vermilion. 13" high. $8.75

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serve with..."SKA WITCH", this beautiful model, handsomely stained, and cost $4.95 a pair. Scully and Scully, Inc., 506 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

Take your stars seriously or not, you will appreciate these glass bookends with hand-

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Not just another monogrammed breakfast set but a startling buy with provisions for those who like plenty of morning coffee. One hot cup (with a cover) and two more in the tall coffee pitcher. This complete set of white china with your three initials in blue or black is only $6 complete from Evelyn Reed, 524 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A fresh modern touch for country homes, college rooms or sun rooms. A natural rattan woven coffee table with either blond maple or pickled pine top. Size: 36" x 18". Extra little shelf to take the overflow. May be ordered named in any color. Priced at $55, it may be found at The Grand Central Wicker Shop, 217 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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AROUND

This yummy-looking basket is crammed with succulent fruits including big juicy Royal Riviera pears that are so tender you eat them with a spoon. Also stuffed dates, apricots, peaches, candied, exotic preserves. Grand gift for special people. Weighs 20 lbs. Prepaid anywhere in U. S., $10.98. Bear Creek Orchards, Medford, Oregon.

STYLES may come and go but our affection for brass goes on. These solid brass candlesticks, standing 12" high, are particularly pleasing and would enhance almost any type of room. $7.50 a pair. The accompanying brass candle snuffer with its curved tray is a gracious accessory to candlelight. $3.25. Silverstone, 21 Allen St., N. Y. C.

A "dressing spoon" to help you get the last smith of savory stuffing out of the festive bird, lends a well-appointed air to your table. Long enough, 14½", and strong enough to do your duty. Star this on your Christmas gift list as a stocking filler. In heavy silver plate, the price is only $1.25. From Robert W. Kellogg Co., Springfield, Mass.

A piping hot dish served in this robust yellow and brown casserole of French Provincial ware will prove the real pièce de résistance of your informal buffet meals. It is 10½" in diameter and stands on a glowing copper alcohol burner. The price for the casserole and burner complete is just $8.00. Discovered at Alice H. Marks, 6 E. 52nd Street, N. Y. C.

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AROUND

Crystal trophies for the hostess who likes "something different." These hunting horn glasses add a happy stirrup cup air to the simplest cocktails. The ducks are amusing and new for centerpiece or mantel decoration. Glasses, $18.00 a doz., 6 1/2" duck, $10.00; 4 1/2" duck, $4.00. All from Abenaki & Fitch, Madison Avenue at 45th St., N. Y. C.

To add a decorator's touch and display objets d'art to advantage consider this reproduction of an Eighteenth Century wall rack. Made by a skilled craftsman, who has added two little drawers for good measure, it is 31 1/2" high and 24" wide. The price is $30.00 F.O.B. Richmond, Va. Biggs Antiquite Co., 318 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

Many a chef's reputation has been built on the delicate flavors these subtle herbs impart to his culinary efforts. Garden mint, savoury, rosemary, tarragon, chervil, sweet basil, garden mint, marjoram, thyme. Complete instructions chart the only time for joy since dishes as fresh as a "daisy" plates and dessert dishes as fresh as a field of wildflowers, yet sophisticated enough for indoor use. They are strawberry pink or butterscotch with flowers traced in white and strawberry pink or butterscotch; also yellow with flowers. Plates and bowls, $12.00 a doz., plus postage. Pitt Petri, 501 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Summer need not be the only time for gay tables. Here we have "daisy" plates and dessert dishes as fresh as a field of wildflowers, yet sophisticated enough for indoor use. They are strawberry pink or butterscotch with flowers traced in white and green. Plates and bowls each $12.00 a doz., plus postage. Pitt Petri, 501 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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Here's a new and different gift! Let Harry and me send you and your friends, handsome gift boxes of rare Royal Riviera Pears. Luscious beauties, so big and juicy you and your friends, handsome gift boxes of rare Royal Riviera Pears. Luscious beauties, so big and juicy you...
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To fill in your empty picture frame, why not add a picture of the famous American Beauty Rose?

Price: $1.00 per dozen of 12 each of 8", 10", 12" sizes

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CALIFORNIA FRUITS
SENT ON A ROYAL FAMILY ASSORTMENT

10 lb. Delicious Sun-Ripe Fruits

Family Assortment:

1 lb. LARGEST WHITE FIGS
2 lb. CALIFORNIA DATES
3 lb. MAMMOTH PRUNES
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Send no money now. Pay no after you receive them.

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Gentlemen, kindly send me your special family size assortment of richly-ripe fruits all charged prepaid. I shall be most happy to repeat any order. If the fruit does not meet my approval, I will return the fruit to you at your expense, and you will receive the balance of your money as charged.

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Address

Check enclosed. Remittance enclosed.

For wish to avoid check with order I will include a sample of my delicious DATE-NUTS.

Victoria rules the day, even to influencing bibel. And the newest collector's goal is a fine cache of silver in miniature, such as this Lilli-put coffee urn, water pitcher, and cannelières. Wrought with the precision of heirlooms, the urn is $25.00, water pitcher, $12.00, cannelières, set of 2, $12.00. From the Grogan Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Modern Robin Hoods cover this dart set, 24" x 30", the cabinet afforde a background for the cork-covered target which is equipped with wire dividers to elimi-rate border shots. A grand gift for the canny hostess who knows a good game when she sees one. $10.75 at F. A. O. Schwarz, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Here's a desert your guests will remember—branded fruits put up in cognac. When served flambé they delight the eye and are delectable beyond words. They are Ring Cherries, Figs and Apricots. Pint jars $1.45, Quart jars $2.75. Also for the epicure, André Simon's French Cook Book. Price $3.00. All from Bellows & Co., 69 E. 32nd St., N. Y. C.

"Paul" "Unpaid" "Answered" and "Unanswer- ed" clips. $4.00. Monogrammed match box with 300 safety matches, $2.50. Mini-A-Frame for candid camera shots for holding from 2 to 12 pictures. $1.50 to $5.00. All in various colored baby calf. Magnifying glass with toolod leather sheath. $6.00. Lewis & Cooper, 6th Ave. and 45th Street, N. Y. C.
AROUND

Over rooftops, racing against time and the wind, the "Country Doctor" gallops his horse and buggy. This weather-vane etched sharp across the sky is distinctive for suburbs, country, or farm. Hand-made, of weather resistant material, complete with compass for $9.50. From Carlisle Metal Silhouette Studios, 1548 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Just such boxes as these used to travel back to Salem in the old clipper ships. Today they add zest to 18th century living rooms, prove really useful elsewhere. Charming for cigarettes, trinkets, or bridge decks. Both of Chinese teakwood, with brass or simulated jade decorations. Both $4.00 each. Coolens, Inc., 34 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Help for the harassed hostess is this striking refreshment set in shining hammered aluminum. The 9" pitcher holds two quarts; the tray is 14" across. Tray, pitcher, eight water glasses, the set, $3.50. Priced separately, the pitcher is $2.95. Tray, $2.25. Express collect. Order from Art Colony Industries, Inc., 54 West 3rd Street, New York City.


THE RIFFET SERVICE

cream-white leaves ridged and spattered with gold, platter 18" long 8.50, salad or dessert plates 21.00 doz. also available in plain cream of 5.00 ea. and 10.00 doz. respectively.

The French Cuisine Equipment Shop

of hot soups or fluorine is up to the choice in the MARSEILLE CABINET. The food is in piping hot boxes, mounted on a shining copper stand with brass legs and handles, the French freewheel poterry jar is heated by indirect alcohol flasks. No. 7 H 3 quart capacity $15.00 (plus express charges), Also available in larger sizes.

Write for our new folders IC.

DINNER IN BED

ENGLISH SILICON CHINA is the famous "WILLOW" pattern, blue or green, elaborately decorated with gold $4.00 in "BRITISH SCENERY" blue or pink $2.50.

FOLDING BEDTRAY with gold line, white, peach, turquoise, cream $1.50.

A Treasure Chest that's brimful of goodness!

CALIFORNIA FRUITS


Chest of 6 ten oz. jars . . . $4.00 Chest of 10 ten oz. jars . . . 2.50 Goose around; mail check or money order Write for Free Descriptive Booklet

FOX SHOPPE

452 E. CAMINO REAL, REDWOOD CITY, CAL.

Now you too may have

BILLY BAXTER

In your home

It's smart to have it delivered right into your pantry. Billy Baxter is the world's finest line of carbonated drinks, the pet of Park Avenue, the favorite of the butler who will serve it. Billy Baxter will be a delight and revelation to guests in your home. Billy Baxter is self-stirring—a unique feature, no spoon is needed—you will be intrigued.

Money back if you are not satisfied.

ACROSS THE STREET SERVICE

Delivered the same day by 4:00 P.M. or half cases, no possible the same day at the price and under the street before the middle.

Billy Baxter Club Soda

Billy Baxter Seaportale

Billy Baxter Curmudgeon Soda

Billy Baxter Ginger Ale

SUGAR CURED

HICKORY SMOKED

THOURGLY AGED

Cured on our farm these hams of the Old South are a rare delicacy. 9 to 20 lbs. 50c per lb., postage extra. Canned hams furnished on special order. Safe delivery guaranteed.

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Canewood Farm, Box 50, P.O. Spring Sta., Ky.

CANEWOOD FARM HAMS

P RICE REPORT ROAD. CHESWICK, PA.

Write for Free Descriptive Booklet

pitt petri presents

A Treasure Chest that's brimful of goodness!

Now you too may have

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Money back if you are not satisfied.
WHEN FLOWERS FADE
Jars still give interest and color to the garden.
Send 10¢ in stamps for brochure on Garden and Sun-room decorations.

GALLOWAY POTTERY
3218 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS

Do Your Shopping at Home
Why not Christmas-shop this year the way thousands do—form your own comfortable chair at home? No slogging records—no last-minute rush—no "same old", hackneyed gifts! Choose unique, distinctive gifts from an an as list—"from this wide assortment by America's smartest Mail Order gift house. Searching for every one on your Christmas list, they 75-year policy: Complete satisfaction or your money back. Write today for the FREE book.

DANIEL LOW & COMPANY
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Choice Garden Ornaments

Dancing Girl
Gracefully modeled from existing proportions, delicately painted, can be used in a fountain or pedestal at the end of a short rake.

Lead 11" $ 5.00
Lead 13" 15.00
Bronze 11" 35.00
Bronze 13" 95.00

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Few illustrated cat-

ers of distinctive design, from each of

the other designs of the same and comprof-

nitive prices given in the price list of $5.00

in $ 5.00 and $ 10.00.

When selecting the "perfect" gift, consider it will be a lasting gift.

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Galloway Pottery on display
123 East 24th St., New York

WHERE CAN I FIND IT?

You have seen travelers returning home laden with exciting shopping finds—with colorful pottery from New Mexico—authentic hand-hooked rugs from Virginia—fine furniture from a craft shop in New England—perhaps glassware or unusual silver. And you've longed to discover such things for yourself.

You can, of course—even without an actual tour of the country. You can find them in the pages of House & Garden. If it's a gift you're looking for, or an unusual accessory for your home, our "Shopping Around" columns will tell you where to buy it. And the price of a stamp will take you clear across the continent, for whatever you desire!

SHOPPING

Your youngest would probably be twice as fond of geography if she owned one of these proud foreign dolls. They are also prize items for doll collectors. Polish peasant woman holding linen, or Spanish señorita of bright yarn, each 8" high, $4.50. Chinese gentleman garbed in silk, 8" tall, $6.00. Velvace Dickinson, 714 Madison Ave., New York City

"RING AROUND the ROSE" is the name of this hooked rug, copied from an old one in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The colors are rose, blue, green and gold, in the same mellow tones as the original. The background is ivory with a "good luck" chain border. The size is 19" x 36". $6.50 from Laura Copenhaver, "Rosemont", Marion, Va.

To enable you to whip up an assortment of delicacies to the table we suggest this chef's "kit": 2 cans clear green turtle soup with sherry, 2 cans crawfish bisque, 2 cans creole gumbo, 2 cans shrimp bisque, 2 cans turtle soup (Southern style), and 2 cans white sauce shrimp, $3.50. New Orleans Delicacy Co., 3001 Coliseum St., New Orleans, Louisiana

HOSPITALITY gesture for your front door—a fine knocker copied in brass from the rope handle of an old sea chest. Charm ing for house in town or country, nice to insure an apartment door individuality. Large, impressive, 6½" high. For all its custom-made look, priced at only $9.00. And you order it from Todhunter, Inc., 119 East 57th St., N. Y. C.

A Tuneful Trio
Cluster of Brass Bells with metallic ball and chain clappers. Large bell is 4½" H. The spiral silk cord is vari-colored. Cluster complete priced at $3.75 set. (Shipping charges collect)

Carbone, Inc.
342 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
AROUND

Fox tidy travelers, five little carry-all kits to keep you comfy on the wing. All the necessities of life—soap, cleansing tissue, toothbrush, wash cloth, and cosmetics stow neatly away in individual cases. Choose your favorite color: light or navy blue, wine, brown, or gray. Set of 5, postpaid, $1.50. From the Yale Barn, Norfolk Rd., E. Canaan, Conn.

Fox serving tall frosted drinks in the manner to which they should be accustomed, this unique tray of hand-cut sand-carved crystal. Decorated with a swashing baroque motif, and twisted "rope" handles easy for Jeeves to grasp. Ample size, 12½" x 18". For all this elegance, the price, $18.00. Hall Galleries, Albert Steiger Co., Springfield, Mass.

A merry little oil lamp reminiscent of the century's turn. Charming example of Victorians, it stands 18" high and is neatly wired for electricity. Set on a marble base, the brass column holds a sprial foot of opal glass, below the frosted, chimneyled globe. Shipped express collect, $7.50 complete. Write to B. Paleschuck, 37 Allen St., N. Y. C.

No mistakes with telephone numbers or messages with this bronze finished Rolapad on your desk or telephone table. And although only 8½" long it does not skid with the weight of your pencil. A 250' roll of paper, at least a year's supply, flows easily from the disk. It costs $1.25 and comes from Daniel Low & Company, Salem, Massachusetts. Wire prepaid to Florida.

How to become a CLEVER SHOPPER

Do you envy those clever shoppers who have a special knack for finding charming and unusual gifts—for discovering odd and lovely things for their homes? Make it a habit to study these "Shopping Around" pages, and you'll be one yourself!

For with their aid your shopping need no longer be confined merely to conventional channels; you can travel far from the beaten paths, into unexpected corners of the world. And, of course, you can always have fullest confidence in any shop you discover in House & Garden, whether it is next door, or half way round the globe!

House & Garden

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MADISON AVENUE:
524 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

MEVI, 801 3rd Ave., New York, Dept. HG

CLEVER SHOPPER

 Rounds East of Grand Central Station

PICTURE FRAMES

... to carry in your purse!

Yes!—carry your dear ones' pictures with you wherever you may go. Just slip these smart folding frames that look like compact makeup cases into your purse. One size, $3.00. With one name engraved, 75c extra. Your choice of white, black, blue and chartreuse.

Evelyn Reed

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AMERICAN DESIGNS

HANDMADE, LIGHT-FAST AND WASHABLE

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**SHOPPING**

**F.A.O. SCHWARZ**

AMERICA'S FOREMOST TOY SHOP

From our new Christmas Catalogue... Monte Carlo, the sleek-in-the-box, $2.25; Fire Truck, 24-inch long with bell and real water pump, $3.50; Floppy Dog, 20 inches tall, $2.25 free!

From our new Christmas Catalogue... Mortimer, the lack-in-the-box, 1.25; Fire Truck, 24 inches long with bell and real water pump, $3.50; Floppy Dog, 20 inches tall, $2.25 free!

**GALLIC ingenuity finds sprightly expression in this novel 17-piece luncheon set of cream linen with Roman numeral design. French imported linen with duchesse, blue, green or yellow inserts, rayon raised lace edge to match. Runner, 8 mats, 8 napkins cost $21.00 from James McCutcheon, Fifth Ave. at 49th Street, New York City.**

**For the cheese fancier — a royal blue crock holding 1/2 lbs. of imported cheese, Cheddar in Port and Edam in Sauterne, each $2.00, Gorgonzola in Brandy, $2.25, Stilton in Port and Roquefort in Brandy, each $2.50. Crock packed in useful inlaid bucke-

---

**SHOPPING**

**VISULOG**

**FULL VISION VISULOG**

Appropriately called “The Book of the Month,” it is truly the book for every month. This handsome album contains transparent pages for large photos and pictures with transparent pockets for snapshots and negatives. NO FASTING.

Leatherette 10 1/2" x 13" $12.50

Leatherette 11 1/2" x 14" $15.00

Leatherette 12 1/2" x 15" $17.50

Leatherette 13 1/2" x 16" $20.00

Colors: Tan, Brown, Green, Red. Initials stamped in gold FREE.

If cash accompanies order.

FROELICH LEATHER CRAFT CO.

43 West 16th Street

New York
MERRY and useful little gift to "squirred" away until Christmas Eve. This attractive "household set" pencil case holds twelve bright pencils with assorted markings such as "keep me on the desk", which may help to keep each pencil where it belongs. Just 75c for the set. You can order it from the Abbott Pencil Co., Grosse Pointe, Michigan.

It is worth remembering that a low centerpiece makes conversation fly—and a gay, unusual one insurea a dinner party. Decked with little wooden figurines and pale yellow water lilies, this bowl is $3.50. The priest and Manchu princess, ea. $2.50. Small lily, 25c. Large, 45c. Carole Stoppell, Ltd., 507 Madison Ave., New York City.

Gifts to the flower lover—vases in which she can arrange bouquets in entirely different moods. The celadon green "pillow" vase with teak wood stand measures 8" high and is $7.00. The white octagonal bowl, scalloped petal-fashion also has a teak stand and is 3½" high and is $4.00. Both from Yamanaka & Co., 680 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

The pleasure of receiving mail is increased a hundredfold when it awaits you in this hand-woven rustic basket. It is made of pounded brown ash stained a rich deep brown, and is so well made that it will last practically a lifetime. A grand gift for friends living in the country or suburbs. $1.25. Order from Albert J. Nicola, Enfield, Me.

The 1939
"CHRISTMAS TRAIL"
Comes Right to Your Door!

A postcard to us. And then straight to you...a world of Christmas gift suggestions via our new edition of the "Christmas Trail." Suggestions spill from its pages...stimulating, unusual. Here you'll find remembrances for men and women who play outdoors, for the home, for the hobbyist, for "problem" people. It means the pleasantest sort of holiday shopping...made possible by "The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World!" Send for it today.

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO.
MADISON AVENUE at 46th STREET
NEW YORK

CHICAGO: VON LEMBERGE & ANTOINE, 33 SO. WABASH AVENUE

For the Traveled:
Choice of 100 "travel-size" models, 9" waterline, $5.00 postpaid. Photo shows Venagua, Manhatan, Queen of Bermudas.

VAN RYPER, Vineyard Haven, Mass.
Model builders for steampship lines and the U. S. Maritime Commission.
Oak has never been molded to smoother, trimmer lines than in this exclusive Modernage design... created for our exciting exhibition house in the Town of Tomorrow at the Fair! Conceived as a permanent contribution to modern design, it is sturdily fashioned of the finest rift oak with all the niceties of detail one would expect of cabinet-work built in our own shops. Three new finishes on this traditionally desirable wood: pale beige with a hand-rubbed pigmented grain—the smart tinted rose-quartz finish, a warm, glowing tone—and sleek slate grey.

Illustrated booklet available. Send 15c to cover mailing.

The set for 8, $48
(17 monogrammed pieces)

The set for 12, $70
(25 monogrammed pieces)

MOST striking of all new Mosse Luncheon Sets; self-striped Swiss linen in a choice of 8 fascinating colors with appliquéd monograms.

LEATHER DESK ACCESSORIES
Rich mahogany color, gold tooled and monogrammed.

Trash Basket $10.00
Engagement Pad with Fountain Pen 12.00
Library Set 5.50
Cigarette Box (2 Compartments) 4.50
Owname monogrammed metallic paper match books, red, blue, copper, green and wisteria with initials in any color. 100 for $6.50
50 for $4.50

As on all monogrammed articles, underscore initial of last name and send check with order. Postage prepaid within 300 miles. Send for list of other monogrammed gifts.

OWNNAME PRODUCTS CORP.
General Motors Bldg. 775 Broadway, N. Y. C.
AROUND

SCOUTING for amusing gifts for your Christmas list? Here are three "finds". In sterling silver, with two or three letter monogram. The paper knife is 5½" long, costs only $8.25. The silk book marker ends in a paper cutter, costs just $3.10. And the handy little bill clip is $2.15. Send postpaid, Madelon Maplesden, 825 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C.

FLOWERS to bloom the year round are these processed porcelain glazed rose or daisy clusters. A damp cloth will always restore their pristine freshness. Single flower pots are priced at $1.50; cluster flower pots are $2.95. In soft colorings of pink, mauve, blue and yellow. They come from Gordon Waldron, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Every well-dressed dog should have at least one of these smart "Boston Strollers". They come in white, black and a variety of colors, with matching or contrasting handles. $1.00. A little indoor Chaperone dusted around soon trains Fido not to nap on forbidden furniture. $1.00. Both from the Sudbury Laboratory, Linden St., South Sudbury, Mass.

Promptness is the courtesy of kings, and to make the man in your life royally prompt simply present him with this handsome electric clock of hazel pigskin thonged around with a lighter shade. It is 8½ x 8½ square, for A.C. current only. Price $9.95. It comes from Lambert Bros., Lexington Avenue at 60th Street, New York City.

We are very proud of our new book of gifts. It is a pictorial tour of our store, with choice gifts from every department — silver, jewelry, crystal, porcelains, linens, bronzes, stationery, toys ... from five dollars to five hundred. May we send you a copy? Georg Jensen, 667 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

introducing the lazy susan bed

A new, chaise-bed that pampers your every lazy instinct! The magnificently corded and upholstered gardenia satin headboard is designed for reading, lounging, breakfasting ... comfortably. The bed itself ... an extra spacious six feet wide ... is the last word in sleep luxury. It is really two beds ... each one equipped with a new, deeper, Simmons Beautyrest mattress for cushioned sleep, and a Beautyrest box spring for added luxury.

The ensemble illustrated: Corded, tasseled, down-and-hair upholstered antique satin headboard, matching spread, two oversize Simmons Beautyrest mattresses, two Beautyrest box springs ... complete, $490.

HOUSE OF BEAUTIFUL BEDS

420 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK (near 48th)
Just write to the addresses given for any of the interesting booklets listed here (and in Section II). They'll be sent to you free of charge, unless a price is specified.

**Furniture**

**TRUTEYPE REPRODUCTIONS.** Two attractive booklets describe the grace and beauty of fine maple and mahogany furniture copied from authentic American pieces. These booklets are available at bookstores, music stores, and certain preferred characteristics of Harkness Piano Company, Dept. D-11, Rochester, N. Y.

**ENDURING MODERN—Its Place in the Home of Today.** An interesting booklet for the homeowner who wants to furnish his home in the Modern manner. Here are a few decorating "Dos and Don'ts": photographs of distinguished interiors. Dunnock Furniture Mfg. Co., Dept. D-11, Birk, Ind.

**HOW TO CHOOSE A FINE PIANO.** Harkness tells you all you should know about a piano under chapter headings: "So You're Going to Buy a Piano." Portraits—pictures of distinguished pianists. "You're in the Store—Choosing!" and other important beaury treatments. Seed 10c. Detco Scalloped Inc., Dept. G-11, 10 East 40th St., New York City.

**TABLE ELECTRICS** offers clever suggestions for cooking delicious meals at the table. It includes a series of smart chrome chromium and copper products. Some sections show the hostess, wattage and current are given for each device. Order now. Mention Carlow. Dept. D-11, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

**QUALITY HOUSEWARES** catalog the very latest in equipment for kitchen, pantry, closet and bath, and a host of fascinating accessories for entertaining—all ideal as gifts and for your own home. Booklet G. H. Schlemmer & Co., 145 E. 57th St., N. Y. C.

**NEW DETECTO CHARM BOOKLET** covers a complete, simple and effective table and illustrates a series of smart, charming groupings, and also photographs of distinguished individuals. Indian Home Mfg. Co., Dept. D-11, 8 East 40th St., New York City.
REAL ESTATE

THE DAKOTA
One West Seventy-Second Street
offers among others an unusual apartment of
8 spacious rooms 4 baths
This exceptional building, conveniently located facing Central Park, has its own Tennis court, a spacious roof, optional hotel service, and a private dining room.

Apply to Resident Manager

SHORT HILLS, N.J.

Protected residential plots in rolling wooded land, divided to suit the needs of acceptable people.

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Sound View
New colonial on hilltop. Four acres. 11 spacious rooms, 4 tile baths, two lavatories, including game room in basement. Air conditioned heat. Completely insulated. 2-car attached garage.

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Modern bungalows, beautiful waterfront estate, beach cottages, and island homes in stile of stucco and tropical fruit trees. Furniture and household equipment available. Cozy living rooms, large bedrooms, and bright sunporches. Visit Fort Myers this season. Write today for pictures and information regarding homes for sale or lease.

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GENERAL REAL ESTATE

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ISLAND HOMES FOR SALE

An Atmosphere of Quiet Dignity


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Beverly

HOTEL

W. K. SEELEY, GENERAL MANAGER

125 EAST FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE PLAZA 3-2700

TAYLOR-TESTED RECIPES

offers suggestions for the gourmet—stays to use fine wines not only in drinks, but in the making of desserts, and in such delectable beverages as baked apples or tum-a- sherry.

The Taylor Wine Co.

G. H., HAMPTONSDOKE

(AS THE SUPPLY OF MANY OF THESE BOOKLETS IS LIMITED, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT INQUIRIES CAN BE FILLED)

RESTFUL SLEEP. Do you know why sheets often become too short? How to judge quality? How to make a bed properly, and to launder and care for linens? It's all told here by an expert.

Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., Dept. G-11, 801 State St., Utica, N. Y.

Floor Coverings

CARPET MAGIC, by Clara Dudley, tells when to choose wall-to-wall carpet, and when broadloom—draperies, and attractive bedrooms. Goodwin & Co., Dept. G-11, 1 Park Ave., N. Y., C.

Wines and Foods

RECIPEs—featuring the popular Myers’s “Million” Cocktail—gives you the ingredients of more than eighty good drinks to be made with Myers’s Fine Jamaica Rum. Mixed as they mix in the West Indies, here are many

Morehouse Carpets, Dept. G-11, 205 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
THE DOG MART OF

Sheepdogs of the Shetlands

The Shetland half of this little Sheepdog's name furnishes a clue to the country from which he comes as well as to his small size. Like all other animal inhabitants of this group of barren islands, the Shetland Sheepdog is diminutive in stature partly from environmental influence and partly from evolutionary tendency. Only little horses, cattle, sheep and Sheepdogs can thrive in a country where food is far from plentiful even for the human population, where every available inch of space is required for the few crops, and where the climate is such that only the hardiest and smallest specimens can thrive on the wind-swept and weather-beaten terrain which is entirely surrounded by the sea. Even the name of the breed has been shortened to the diminutive—"Sheltie".

The real origin of the Sheltie is not known from records, but history has it that small working Collies, then called Sheepdogs, were imported into the Islands from Scotland and became the basis for the gradual decrease in the size of the breed, aided in the beginning by crosses to little dogs of different breeds brought to the Islands by fisherfolk during the summer season. Among these foreign types, the yellow Iceland dogs with smutty muzzles and prickled ears played a prominent part, as did subsequently dogs of the old Toy Spaniel type.

In the early days of the breed the requirement of working ability was the chief measure by which matings were made. In this way the qualities of hardiness, endurance, soundness, bone and substance were bred into the breed and demanded by the standard, accompanied by speed, alertness and tremendous intelligence.

The name of Sheepdog has long been considered a misnomer for the breed in many ways. The original title was Shetland Collie, but because the dogs of the old days bore slight resemblance to the show Collie, the Collie breeders successfully objected to such use of the name and the term Sheepdog was submitted as a compromise by the Kennel Club of the United States. Since then the standards and conformation requirements established for the breed by the Kennel Club of Great Britain have taken care of the name.

The Shetland Sheepdog is a small, sturdy, well proportioned dog, with a double coat of long, soft, wooly outer hair and a dense, soft undercoat. The ears are set high on the head and the nose is black. The tail is carried low over the hindquarters.

He can herd sheep, and cattle, guard the grounds of his master, and protect the property from maraudings of both man and beast.

These Advertisers Will Give Special Consideration to Letters from Readers Who Mention House & Garden's Name.
Club, "Sheepdog" suggests in many minds a dog larger than the prefix Shetland would denote and at the same time detracts from the idea of the Sheltie's desirability as a house-dog and companion.

But it must be remembered that Sheepdogs are not necessarily large. Witness the work done at trials by the small working Collie that is little larger than some Shetlands. A small dog runs and turns faster than a larger one and farmers prefer the dog requiring little space and less food. For generations Shetlands have done the work of their forbears in the British Isles and even the Welsh Sheepdogs have been frequently crossed with them. Their work in obedience trials rivals that of the far bigger breeds with which they have to compete.

If the term Sheepdog is detrimental to the Sheltie because of its size, it is equally so to its propensity as a pet and companion for which part he is pre-eminently fitted. In fact, one is more apt to lose sight of his usefulness because his appearance and aptitudes make him so much to be desired as a house-dog.

He is the right size, with a large range of Collie colors and markings to choose from and a remarkably affectionate and docile nature. The very hardships of his ancestors have made him the desirable dog he is today, requiring little food, inclined to cling to one family and to one home, which keeps him from roaming, and to be a naturally obedient dog with an instinct for guarding and watching persons as well as property.

But his dual rôle of working dog as well as companion must never be lost sight of nor his ideal capacity for being a town dog in Winter and a country dog in the Summer when he may give full vent to his love for freedom and farm life, his joy at going to walk in the woods always with his owner, his fun in being a playmate for young people.

In character and disposition the breed has not changed since the early days when its engaging ways endeared it to all.

He may give full vent to his love for freedom and farm life, his joy at going to walk in the woods always with his owner, is invariably quick to learn, and when very young will come when called. Five young ones bred by Dorothy A. Foster and Mrs. Dorothy L. Ellis, Wayne, Illinois.

In looks they have altered somewhat from the rather nondescript little dogs which were bred for work alone. The show (Continued on page 22)
The DOG MART OF  

The Shelties' ability to run swiftly and gracefully makes them valuable as farm workers, Helendale Myrtle, Mrs. H. W. Nichols, Jr.

(Continued from page 21)  
ring as well as their nomenclature of Miniature Collie required an improvement in type and the quickest way to bring this about was through the medium of a Collie cross. This accounts for the discrepancies in size and type seen at the present time. The majority of the breed are now around fifteen inches or over in shoulder height where formerly they were around twelve to thirteen inches.

The average 14" to 15" Sheltie which is nearer the ideal size of 13½" is kept more for breeding purposes, provided it has the correct Collie type. At the present time the 15" to 16" dogs have more of the Collie points than the smaller ones, though breeders hope to reduce size within a short time and still keep type. In several cases this already has been done but not sufficiently enough to supply the demand for proper breeding stock.

Shetlands are naturally, willingly obedient. These five from the Povoos Kennels have won honors in Obedience Test Classes.
HOUSE & GARDEN

But to breeders who have the betterment of livestock at heart, the Shetland Sheepdog presents one of the most fascinating of breeding problems. Fortunately for its welfare there are several people with a knowledge of scientific breeding, or a background of successful breeding practice behind them, now tackling this and it should not be long before quality in quantity can be produced. Each year shows tremendous strides toward improvement of type, and when the goal is reached there will be no limit to the heights this little dog—little in size but great in potentialities—can attain in justified popularity.

But no matter how numerous Shelties become in the future they will never become commonplace. They have too great a variety of color and too definite an individuality for that. All shades of sables, ranging from gold through orange to very dark browns, depending on the degree of black shading; all shades of the blue-gray merles in many patterns, from silver to steel; and blacks with all degrees of white and tan markings make as wide a color choice as there is in any breed.

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The best thing about them is that no two Shelties will ever be the same in personality. They are like so many little people more than so many little dogs.

—C. E. Coleman

TERIERS

Absdale Terriers
Bedlington Terriers
Bull Terriers
Cairn Terriers
Dandie Dinmont Terriers
Furniture
Irish Terriers
Kerry Blue Terriers
Manchester Terriers
Miniature Pomeranians
Schnauzers
Scottish Terriers
Sealyham Terriers
Skye Terriers
Welsh Terriers
West Highland White

TOY DOGS

Basset Griffins
Chihuahuas
English Toy Spaniels
Japanese Spaniels
Papillons
Pekingese
Pomeranians

SPORTING DOGS

Beagles
Bloodhounds
Borzoi
Dachshunds
Greyhounds
Irish Wolfhounds
Norwegian Elkhounds
Salskis
Siberian Dehleonhounds

SPORTING HOUNDS

Afghan Hounds
Beagles
Bloodhounds
Borzoi
Dachshunds
Greyhounds
Irish Wolfhounds
Norwegian Elkhounds
Salskis
Siberian Dehleonhounds

WORKING DOGS

Boxers
Bulldogs
Chow Chows
Dalmatians
French Bulldogs
Koozboos
Poodles
Schipperkes

WANTED TO CALL UPON YOUR LONG
experience in canine matters and the intimate
knowledge of breeds and breeders.

I am checking the breed of dog that appeals to
me. Will you please put me in touch with a reliable
kennel that offers dogs of this breed? I understand
kennel that offers dogs of this breed? I understand
this inquiry implies no obligation to buy.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

These Advertisers Will Give Special Consideration to Letters from Readers Who Mention House & Garden’s Name
She lives in a studio

...reaching for the stars...against a Sloane background for a song. For her...the trenchant yellow-grey of Sloane's new French Provincial furniture, copied from museum pieces, priced for midget incomes. All in butternut and cherry. Dining table, $55. Armchairs, $29 each. Upholstered barrel chair, $110. Lamp table, $34. Coffee table, $23.50. Love seat, as shown, $100.

She lives in a manor-house

...each room jewel-like with pieces to capture a connoisseur. Sloane is her decorator, giving her this room with antiques and reproductions. Sheraton mahogany Pembroke table, circa 1780, $165. Side chairs, circa 1800, $65 each. Rare oval Sheraton breakfast table, circa 1780, $325. Registered reproduction of an original Sheraton sideboard, $270.

New York - Washington - San Francisco - Beverly Hills
Prices slightly higher west of the Mississippi
Ante-bellum fashions live again in Ivan Dmitri's photograph of Melrose. See picture on page 31.

In the Next Issue

291 CHRISTMAS GIFTS was the title of the Second Section of our December 1933 issue. We have not yet made our final selections from the wonderful new gifts that are now filling our offices and overflowing into our hall, but we are sure the relentlessly discriminating editorial eye will pass more than 500 of the unusual presents we have assembled from far and near for our 1939 Christmas issue.

Our first Christmas issue, featuring a Second Section devoted entirely to Christmas gifts, was published last year. We were frankly somewhat surprised at the large sale it enjoyed on the newsstands. We have constructed the Second Section of our December 1939 issue on this same time-proven plan, but we think we have done a rather better job of gift selection. We are confident that our Christmas issue will be even more helpful to our readers this year than last.

The first section of our December issue presents many interesting and beautiful houses and interiors, beginning with a very fine house in San Francisco and continuing through the last entries in our 1939 Architectural Competition. Editor-in-Chief Richardson Wright contributes his annual Christmas editorial—a much looked-for event among House & Garden readers. And we have many other articles which you will find filled with the true spirit of Christmas.
A PLUS IN STERLING

To the glorious traditional and intrinsic worth of Sterling, Wallace Silversmiths add craftsman ingenuity, inventiveness, and painstaking hand-work. This greatly enhances the value of Sterling... gives you exclusive patterns that will never be commonplace... Sterling worthy of its heritage. There is no extra cost for this extra value in Sterling.

THE LAST WORD IN STERLING CRAFTSMANSHIP

3rd dimension Beauty

Ask your dealer to show you the "Great Master" patterns in Sterling. These patterns feature 3rd Dimension Beauty, a full formed "hand-wrought" quality... superior craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated for several times its cost. The complete place setting is priced at $16.50. Attractive literature on request.

WALLACE Sterling

In 3rd dimension beauty Wallace Silversmiths give you the fine craftsmanship of the old masters... the effect of hand-undercutting... full formed designs, instead of the usual embossed patterns in bas-relief like designs on a coin.
Drought and Winter. The effect of the prolonged drought in several parts of the country this past Summer is easily observed. Herbaceous borders are nowhere near as high as in years of normal rainfall. Lawns, of course, suffered grievously, but Fall rains have brought many of them back to fairly good condition. Their existence threatened, hosts of annuals hastened to complete their life cycles—flowered and set seed and were finished before their usual time.

A lily in our garden which had never before flowered until the end of September was through its blossoming by the first of the month and its seed pods were already beginning to swell by the 15th.

Curious gardeners might make note of this uncustomed speed and observe just what effect the plants will show after a Winter's rest. Will they catch up and act normally next year? Or has the hastening lowered their normal vitality?

Elegant Color Scheme. There were times in the South when our ancestors went quite giddy with their conception of interior color schemes.

Visualize this suggestion made for a "great" house living room: facings to doors, the windows and ceilings to be painted white; walls, light blue; corner panels, base, surbase and dado, flesh color; window jalousies, green; doors, chocolate.

What is Taste? In their heavier moments, beetle-browed editors of publications such as House & Garden find themselves puzzling over the metaphysics of taste. What is it? Is one born with good taste or can it be acquired? Does it shift from time to time according to the whims of fashion or are its laws immutable?

Our questions were answered when, dipping into "Melincourt," by Thomas Love Peacock, we found the Hon. Mrs. Pimmoncy declaring as follows:

"Tastes depend on the fashion. There is always a fashionable taste: a taste for driving the mail—a taste for acting Hamlet—a taste for philosophical lectures—a taste for the marvellous—a taste for the simple—a taste for French dancers and Italian singers, and German whiskers and tragedies—a taste for enjoying the country in November, and wintering in London till the end of the dog days—a taste for making shoes—a taste for picturesque tours—a taste for taste itself, or for essays on taste; but no gentleman would be so rash as have a taste of his own, or his last winter's taste, or any taste, my love, but the fashionable taste."

To Vegetables Again. Over the air, that September morning, came the news of those final efforts to "make for peace". Declarations of war followed. Instinctively we reached for a book on vegetable gardening. Would that spot we had been preparing for roses these many months have to go into potatoes?

Will we forego annuals next year and plant bush beans and limas? We did it once. We can do it again. But, on sober second thought, we will set out roses. It isn't the body that needs sustaining these days half so much as the spirit.

Longevity. Some of our Colonial forebears were men of prodigious capacities who lived to such great ages that they could survey the fruits of their efforts extending before them almost to infinity. When a certain preacher died in Salem, Mass., his fellow parson, Nicholas Noyes, wrote of him:

At ninety-three had comely face,
Adorned with majesty and grace;
Before he went among the dead,
His children's children children had.

Courtesv Among Gourmets. Each enthusiasm breeds its own school of courtesy. A painter will show another painter his tricks. A writer may even condescend to improve a fellow writer's English. Gardeners are always free with advice and counsel, willing to share their cultural secrets with others. And gourmets? They swap recipes. Not so long ago, while we were weekending at the house of a famous winer and diner, he made us a magnificent gesture of friendship by placing on the bedside table, intended for our last minute reading that night, his own cook book, the treasured accumulation of eating and sniffing into the savvy cook pots of most European countries and of at least half of our United States.

Dark Rooms for Gardeners. Usually gardeners are crying for all the sun they and their precious plants can stand, but recently some of them have gone in heavily for dark rooms. Here's the Pittsburgh Garden Center, an alert organization if there ever was one, conducting a garden photography contest. Any one interested in photography can compete so long as the subjects are gardens, nature and flowers. All entries must reach the Pittsburgh Garden Center, Schenley Park, by Wednesday, December 6, 1939.

American Roses. Now that the seedsmen have been successful in their selections and publicizing of annual novelties, the rose growers are taking a leaf out of the same book. Leading hybridists and importers of roses now submit their promising new varieties for a two-year test. The 1940 selection lists Dickson's Red; World's Fair, a floribunda; Flash, a climber; California, Apricot Queen and The Chief. The first three are red, the remainder orange or thereabouts.

Thought at this Time. In the Initiation of Christ you will find a poignant thought for this era. That very, very wise and holy person, Thomas à Kempis, once wrote, "All men desire peace, but very few desire those things which make for peace."

Those Indefatigable Greenes. No dancers like old dancers! The young fry may drop in their tracks, but let a middle-aged couple find rejuvenation in whirling around and there's no stopping them. The Nathaniel Greenes were that way. In 1779 "Lady" Washington accompanied the General to the headquarters of the army at Middlebrook where, among other festivities, was a ball to celebrate the first anniversary of the French Alliance. It is said that "General and Mrs. Greene danced upwards of three hours without once sitting down."

Scuffing. Now has come the time when we can enjoy that quaintly pleasant custom of scuffing through heaps of fallen leaves. Children delight in it and if grown-ups tried it now and then they would forget to feel their age. Forget to dread lest the sight of fallen leaves make them feel like the last leaves on the trees.

But it is not alone the scuffing that's enjoyable; there's the scent of these leaves when the Autumn dews and damp have wet them down. Then a pungent fragrance steams up as the leaves are turned to the sunlight.
"There was an air of solidness, of stability and permanence about Tara." (GWTW, page 48)

SCARLETT O'HARA'S FAMILY HOME

Tara, center of action in the novel "Gone with the Wind", recreated in Hollywood.
For other exclusive color reproductions see pages 37-40
THE DEEP SOUTH

House & Garden presents a 22-page pilgrimage through the plantation country which fostered one of America's most gallant and romantic legends

From the hard red clay of Georgia to the rich black loam of the Mississippi Delta, the Deep South is the solid South—unified by a concrete pride, a memory of its great heyday, and a deep mellifluous accent that varies geographically only in its intensity.

But solid though it may be, its wide variety of architecture and legend gives evidence of a culture that was as diversified as it was prolific. And one finds such paradoxes as stained glass windows and Gothic carving at Afton Villa, four-way cross halls at Homewood in Natchez, and cast-iron traceries as delicate as hand-carving in Mobile and New Orleans.

But to most of us, the South in all its romantic splendor and unfading charm is summed up forever in the stately plantation house with tall columns and sweeping galleries, set in the midst of rolling green fields. In the vision of sunbaked blacks stooping to pick the white cotton bolls from the long undulating rows and chanting in resonant voices their haunting songs. And again in the thought of the Nation's heroine, slant-eyed, vixen-hearted Scarlett.

On the opposite page we show Tara, Scarlett's white-columned Georgia home as it materialized for Hollywood's "Gone with the Wind", soon to be released. Other interiors of the movie, designed by Joseph B. Platt, HOUSE & GARDEN's Decorating Consultant, are shown on pages 37-40—Tara, Twelve Oaks (the home of Ashley Wilkes), Aunt Pittypat Hamilton's house, and Rhett's postwar Atlanta house.

But the whole South was a plantation country and its heart was the fertile land on either side of the muddy yellow Mississippi River. Deluged by and enriched with frequent floods, these lands grew the finest, quickest and most certain crops. And the River carried them cheaply by steamboat to New Orleans and the rich world market.

In our twenty-two-page survey of the Deep South, we present Tara as the composite plantation ideal. Although actually "up-country" in architectural style, it has been endowed in the popular mind with all the familiar characteristics of the plantation house. To the actual plantation mansions still standing in the Mississippi-Louisiana Cotton Belt, we devote a total of fourteen pages.

The typical plantation house of the cotton country was a giant dwelling, magnificently conceived and executed in the Grand Manner. Usually built on or near the River for ease in exporting the crop, it seldom had a view of the water from the lower stories because of the high levees which protected it at time of flood. Its plan was simple—a broad central hall ran through it from back to front, giving entrance to rooms on either side. Usually the rooms devoted to entertaining were all on one floor (in contrast to the Charleston plantation); and frequently these drawing rooms and banquet halls opened into each other by great double doors which could be swung back for special festivities.

Most of these dwellings followed the Greek Revival style; classicism was in its heyday with the popularity of Lord Byron's works, and interest in the "astounding" excavations at Pompeii. And Adam's "Antiquities of the Romans" was on every library shelf.

Mammoth in size, they included, perchance, visiting quarters for the inevitable quota of relatives and families of guests who would come with entourage for a month or a year. Travel was tedious and dangerous both along the Natchez Trace (the old Indian roadway) and the River; and safely arrived guests came to stay. Forty rooms was not an unusual number; the Belle Grove plantation had seventy-five in the big house alone.

In building plan they differed not greatly from the rice planters' plantations of Charleston, built two generations before them. (See details of the Uncle Sam plantation, page 46.) The big house was often approached by a row of live oaks and the lesser dwellings were grouped behind it like satellites with separate quarters for kitchen, dairy, stables, overseer, schoolhouse, and slave street.

America is awakening to eager consciousness of her romantic past—a fact in which HOUSE & GARDEN takes a pioneer's pride (see HOUSE & GARDEN'S Williamsburg issue, November, 1937; Charleston, March, 1939; New England, June, 1939). Now as a worthy sequel, we give you a pilgrimage to the Deep South plantation country—and hope that you will find it as rewarding some day in reality as in the pages that follow.

Down the Natchez Trace and through the Deep South

Beginning with Natchez, we show you eleven typical plantations. Progressing downstream, we pause at Ellerslie, Greenwood, and Afton Villa, then on to Oak Alley and Belle Grove. Next Burnside, where Audubon stayed as tutor; thence to Uncle Sam's, remarkable today for its visual proof of the plantation building plan. On through the Bayou country to New Orleans, where the architecture adds a Creole to a Southern accent. Up to Mobile and on to magnificent Gaineswood...
Natchez on the river

Southern charm is sturdy stuff—witness the enduring beauty of these old Natchez homes

* Dunleith, 1849, above. This dwelling, erected by General Charles Dalghren, replaced the earlier Job Routh house which had been destroyed by lightning. Surrounded on all sides by lofty Doric columns, it provides an imposing example of the Greek Revival style which was influencing Cotton States architecture of the period. Its present owner is Mrs. Aimee Carpenter

* Homewood, 1855-60, right. Since its Hollywood debut in “The Birth of a Nation”, Homewood has become an architectural movie star, appearing in many other films that deal with the Crinoline Belt. Also a literary success, its double parlors are vividly described in Stark Young’s “So Red the Rose”. Famous for its outer symmetry and unique interior plan, it has four separate entrance ways—one at each compass point. Now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Swan, it was built by Major W. S. Balfour, who used in its construction over a million home-made bricks baked by slaves. The cast-iron galleries on sides are unusual...
Our Deep South pilgrimage begins in one of its oldest cities
SETTING FOR HOOP SKIRTS

Pure Victorian in the crimson parlor at "The Burn"—lace curtains to the floor, rosewood and marble, gilt cornices
Natchez had time and wealth for the perfection of such mellow details as these.

**Stanton Hall, 1815-20,** was built, like “Gone with the Wind’s” Tara, by an Irishman, Frederick Stanton. Copied from his family home in Belfast, its exterior is a fine example of the Greek Revival style, its interior has the original carved woodwork, marble mantels and mirrors made for it abroad. It now belongs to the Robert Thompson Clarks.

**Winding Stairways** were characteristic of broad halls which bisected most of these early houses. In The Burn, the stair has carved edges, mahogany balusters.

**The Burn, c. 1840,** originally a two-story house erected by John P. Walworth, was restored after a fire to its present story-and-a-half. Now owned by the S. B. Laubs.

**Gloucester, c. 1800,** a red brick mansion built by David Williams, later home of Winthrop Sargent, first governor of Mississippi. Now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lenox Stanton.

**Elaborate Frescoes** and moldings enriched the tall, cool ceilings of the era. These, in Stanton Hall’s music room, carry motifs of instruments, composers’ names.

**Marble Mantels** were as characteristic of the South as spoonbread or fried chicken. Among the finest examples extant are those at Stanton Hall. This one, elaborately carved to match the ceiling arch, shown in the photograph at left, is in the music room.
Heirlooms from a golden era still furnish many of the older Natchez mansions

**Linden, before 1790.** Connecting the broad two-story central portion and the low rambling wings to either side, the front gallery at Linden is ninety-eight feet long. Its magnificent doorway, copied to scale by Hollywood, has appeared in several popular movies.

**Carved Rosewood,** a prerequisite of the ante-bellum parlor, is seen in the French sofa and chairs at Linden. The drawing room's Colonial carved wood mantel antedates the vogue for marble. Earliest owner of Linden was James Moore; today it belongs to A. M. Felts.

**Hope Farm, 1774-89.** Dating back to an early Spanish governor of Louisiana, Don Carlos de Grand Pré, its interiors are low-ceilinged, small-windowed. Today it boasts a rare collection of antiques, such as the harpsichord above.

**Arlington, 1816,** originally owned by Jane White, now by Mrs. Hubert Barnum, has among its early pieces these poster beds.

**Beds with Posters** were necessary to hold mosquito netting. This one is at Hope Farm, home of Mr. and Mrs. Balfour Miller.

**Wide-Planked Floors,** hallmark of early Colonial builders, lend atmosphere to the Hope Farm dining room. The buffet, with claw feet and carved oak-leaf motifs, is an old one. Double doors connect this with the living room above.
This fly fan appears in the banquet hall at Linden which is enriched by old family silver, antique china and mahogany.
During the first six months of 1939, when I was designing the interiors for "Gone with the Wind", I piled up more hours of flying time than many a commercial pilot. The reason? A small clause in the contract, reading: "Forty-eight hours is considered reasonable notice to report at the studios for work." Quite feasible, if you live in California, or even Colorado. But I live and work in New York—and while designing those interiors I was a real commuter! Deadlines in New York and deadlines in Hollywood kept me up in the air.

And transcontinental commuting was only a minor problem. Since the first week that the novel had appeared, the Atlanta countryside around Jonesboro had been besieged by tourists in search of a real Tara. At every filling station carloads of them stopped, one question on their lips—"Where is Tara?"

Where is Tara? Where is Tara? The question marched relentlessly through everyone's mind. How to re-create a Tara which never existed, but which must ring clear and true in the eyes of the more than two million readers of the famous novel—was Hollywood's production problem.

I have always had a deep affection for the South, its gracious customs and its leisured living. And my own research, aided by the studio's marvelous facilities, built up a wealth of knowledge from which to reconstruct the interiors of the Civil War period in Georgia.

And as for properties, I was told at the beginning, "Whatever you need, Hollywood has it." And it is literally true. The capable Property Department with split second efficiency can get you anything your heart desires from Aubusson tapestries to Victorian veined marble mantels.

The care which is taken of every inch of the sets would put the best domestic staff to shame! Each room is cleaned within an inch of its life as soon as shooting is over for the day. Carpets are swept and freshened, furniture dusted and polished; one man is delegated to the single job of providing and arranging fresh flowers in the sets every day.

Gathering and studying the various passages which dealt with the characters and their backgrounds was necessary to present a documented picture of "Gone with the Wind". All the settings are true—no canvas, "stage-set" approximations of reality. Tara, the Atlanta houses. Twelve Oaks, were actually built and decorated—real houses, real furniture and fabric. The brocade love-seats, the elaborate beds are authentic antiques; the silks and velvets used for draperies and upholstery are minutely accurate stencilled copies of document designs.

On re-reading the book, one finds that Tara was more accurately described than one remembered; "The house had been built according to no architectural plan whatever, with extra rooms added where and when it seemed convenient; but, with Ellen's care and attention, it gained a charm that made up for its lack of design... It was built by slave labor, a clumsy sprawling building that crowned the rise of ground overlooking the green incline of pasture land running down to the river... even when new, it wore a look of mellowed years... There was an air of solidness, of stability and permanence about Tara."

The plantation house was re-created in its entirety (page 28) with interiors characteristic of Georgia houses of that period. The bulk of the house extends to the rear; at the right of the photograph can be seen the covered passageway which leads to the separate kitchens; the wing at left contains the plantation offices.

Scarlett's bedroom at (Continued on page 79)
The story of Gaineswood

Details of the building of a famous Alabama plantation house

GAINESWOOD, located in one of the most fertile and richest sections of the Deep South, is neither the typical Southern house nor the typical Greek Revival house.

Other pages of this issue show beautiful examples of those foursquare columned houses, which, looking as much like little Greek temples as their builders could make them, were topping the hills and dotting the river valleys of this country in the early 19th Century.

Gaineswood is different. It follows a plan of its own. And yet it utilizes the same materials and derives from the same Classical sources as the other Greek Revival houses of the period. Its exceptional qualities lie in the tastes of its builder, General Nathan Bryan Whitfield.

The story of how this unusual, and in many respects fabulous structure was constructed is fascinating. It was dug from old documents and family records recently, for HOUSE & GARDEN, by Harvey Smith, architect and decorator of Atlanta, Georgia, who has made a thorough study of its architectural characteristics.

The story goes that the house was begun in 1842, and was more than seven years in the building. It stands near the spot where the Tombigbee River joins with the Black Warrior, in that part of western Alabama known as the Canebrake; according to tradition the house stands beside the very tree under which the Choctaw Indians ceded this section to the white man.

In July, 1818, General (then Colonel) George Strother Gaines established his command on the Great White Bluff of the Tombigbee River. Here as United States Indian Factor to the Choctaw Nation, he concluded a treaty with the dread Chieftain Pushmataha, signing it under the famous oak which was later to shadow Gaineswood.

Only a few months later there arrived by boat, up the Tombigbee from Mobile, a group of people whose presence in the frontier Indian country could not have been more incongruous—the Napoleonic refugees recently escaped from France and granted lands in the Canebrake "for the purpose of cultivating the vine and olive". General Gaines met them and escorted the noblemen and their ladies up the bluff. It was at his suggestion that they made their first camp and laid out their first village on the top of the great White Bluff which was situated close to his fort. This place they called Demopolis in the land of Marengo, while other settlements were named for Napoleonic life—Linden, Agleville, Arcola.

No group of people ever undertook a role more unsuited to themselves than these Frenchmen in essaying to be frontier settlers. Agriculture was the only means of subsistence and New Orleans and Mobile with their French populations were too close and too attractive to these soldiers, politicians and gentlemen. Count Lefebvre-Desnouettes took up his residence in a small log house a mile and a half east of the Bluff and there set about plowing and clearing and establishing a plantation for himself. This was the Count Desmouettes of whom Napoleon said in his farewell to his men: "Soldiers, I would...

Continued on page 66
Gaineswood uses the Greek Revival style on a magnificent scale

Gaineswood, near Demopolis, Alabama, even as it stands today, denuded of its once beautiful landscaping, is an imposing monument to its builder and to the Greek Revival period in America. The engraving on the preceding page, by John Sartain, shows the house in the decade before 1860, with its artificial lake and Turneresque landscaping laid out by the owner and builder, General Nathan Bryan Whitfield.

General Whitfield designed his house himself and supervised its construction by slave labor. It was begun in 1842 shortly after he purchased the land from his friend, General George S. Gaines, for whom the place was named. It was 1849 before the house was completed.

The balusters now seen between the columns are a later addition; the earlier ones were extremely simple. The garden wall today reproduces in concrete the original one made of solid cypress blocks. The chimneys have also been changed. The astronomical observatory on top, or "Ring", as it was called, was added after the house was finished by a son who had been away to college. The ancient tree (branches of which are seen at right) is the one under which General Gaines signed the treaty with the Choctaw Indians in 1818 ceding this region, the Alabama Cane Brake, to the white man.
Main entrance and porter’s lodge, as they appeared a few years ago before they were finally razed. There were other entrances, only slightly less imposing, to the grounds of Gaineswood, giving access to other parts of the place, and one of them (not shown) is still standing.

Dancing girl figure, one of a pair from Italy, copies of two done by Canova for the Empress Josephine. The other stood in the portico niche.

This classic summer house served as a band stand during ante-bellum parties. The original roof was domed and higher, topped also by a carved pineapple.

The West elevation of Gaineswood showing the main entrance under the porte cochere. Windows on either side of the doorway are reception rooms. The drawing room is behind the front portico.

A cross section of the house revealing its two wings joined by the dome-lit library and dining room. The double colonnade in front is plainly discernible. Floor plans are on page 66. Gaineswood is now owned by Mr. Clarence Kirven.

Curved bay in the Mistress’s bedroom, which originally had a sofa to fit the bay. The columns’ capitals resemble those of the Tower of the Winds at Athens. Flanking doors open on the gallery outside.

The dining room (above) and the library on the opposite side of the hall both lie between the back and front two-story wings of the house, and are lighted principally by overhead domes. They are amazingly bright and the lighting effect recalls illumination in the Pantheon in Rome.
Through the bayou country towards New Orleans

*Oak Alley, 1836,* above. Characteristic of the rambling, isolated plantation houses which stud the lower banks of the Mississippi—thick as raisins in plum cake—Oak Alley was erected by Governor Alexander Roman and named for the avenue of mossy trees which approaches it on the river side. Twenty-eight in all, these oaks correspond in number with the Doric columns of the house, restored for the present owner, Andrew Stewart, by the New Orleans architects, Armstrong and Koch.

*Greenwood, 1830,* above. Thirty years before the war which was to destroy the slave system, Rufin Barrow built this stately mansion on the level, placid banks of a broad pond, in the Natchez country near St. Francisville. Completely encircled by columns, its resemblance to a Grecian temple is furthered by the omission of a second story gallery. The lower gallery, which serves as a porch, is fenced with wrought iron railings between the columns. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Percy.
Belle Grove, 1857. Though it has been untenanted for fifteen years and is today falling into ruins, Belle Grove still suggests the glories of its youth—like an aging, beautiful woman. One can still trace the bold conceptions of a master architect in the proportions of the great central hallway with its fluted Corinthian columns and winding stair; and in the Palladian windows. When completed by John Andrews, the house held seventy-five rooms.

Ellerslie, 1835, right. All the concomitants of the Deep Southern tradition appear architecturally in this classic house—broad verandas, spacious colonnades and galleries outside and curving stairs and stately rooms within. Built by Judge W. C. Wade and now owned by Edward M. Percy, it also once housed the naturalist, John James Audubon, who stayed for several years as tutor to the younger Percys.

Afton Villa, 1849, left. Details of the French Gothic house built by David Barrow. Spaciously conceived, the house includes among its forty rooms a ballroom and a three-story spiral stairway with a carved, unbroken handrail. It is at present occupied by Dr. R. E. Lewis.
New Orleans and its nearby plantations have a tropical flavor.

Uncle Sam Plantation, 1836. Now falling into ruins, threatened with complete destruction by the encroaching of the river on one side and the new state highway on the other, this deserted old plantation is interesting chiefly as a testament of the slave regime, one of the few complete units whose outbuildings still stand.

House at 1415 Third Street, New Orleans, lies in the Garden District, which is noted for its palms, magnolias and live oaks, and for such early houses as this one, built in the prosperous years just before 1860.

Soule College, 1410 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans. Typically tropical, formerly the Cartwright Eustis home; though now an educational institution, this old house still preserves its famous gardens.

The Overseer's Office at Uncle Sam Plantation was one of the two identical outbuildings which paralleled the great house to the rear and were similar to it in style; the other contained the kitchen, which because of the fire hazard was separate. At right is one of the pigeonniers where the planter kept his pet pigeons.

Captain Leather's House, at 2027 Carondelet Street, is one of the most distinctive of the many examples of ante-bellum wrought-iron work found all through the early residential Garden District which lies in a bend of the river south of the Vieux Carré section of New Orleans. Today it belongs to Dr. Edward W. Jones.
Doric Columns, the familiar "big house" at Uncle Sam and support the great galleries along the side. Originally this brick structure, like its satellites, was painted yellow, but has mellowed to cream. Many of its old trees have already been swallowed by the river.

Garçonnières, in reality guest houses which flanked the main buildings on either side, were characteristic of many Louisiana plantations, and were so named because of their original intention to house the planter's sons. Later daughters of the family were given one for female guests. This is the son's garçonnière at Uncle Sam.

Wrought Iron is as typical of ante-bellum New Orleans as creole gumbo, though most of the work was done by Philadelphia craftsmen. This portal belongs to the Leather house, shown on the opposite page.

House at 2221 Prytania Street. Evidence of the cosmopolitan influences which gave the city its architectural variety. Built by the architect James Gallier, today it is occupied by Miss Sarah Henderson.

The Frenchman, the Spaniard, the American pioneer each left his mark on the life, architecture and culture of this early Louisiana seaport.

Burnside, 1840, the plantation house built by Colonel Preston, lies on the Mississippi River north of New Orleans near Donaldsonville. Carrying out the full classic tradition in character, its most unusual features are the pair of hexagonal-shaped garçonnières, separate from the main structure, and the surmounting belvedere.
The Creole Style influenced architecture along the Southern coast, appearing in such galleries and delicate ironwork as above. This house is at 208 Joachim Street in the old residential section.

Two-Story Columns in the plantation manner border the wide porches of the Bragg mansion, shown again directly below. The entrance is to one side instead of under the center balcony.

The House at 1906 Springhill Avenue, one of Alabama’s finest Greek Revival dwellings, was built in 1855 for John Bragg, by Thomas S. James, architect, who designed many fine Alabama houses. Visiting architects admire especially its magnificent columns unbroken by a second gallery. Occupied after the War by the Confederate General, Braxton Bragg, it belongs today to A. S. Mitchell.

Iron Balusters, as delicately turned as wood carving, lead up to many of the old Mobile doorways, such as this entrance to the house at 107 North Claiborne Street. Other favorite iron work motifs were monograms, native flowers, sugar cane.

Lacelike iron bedecks the early houses of Mobile.

The Michael Portier House, at 308-10 Conti Street, presents iron grilles and lattices that are particularly graceful. Detail above shows famous rose pattern.
House at Jackson and Conti Streets, best known as the old John Craft home. Even though its double-decked galleries and iron grilles are as French as New Orleans' Vieux Carre, this house is situated in Mobile. An elaborate fence with fine gate-posts separates it from the avenue and harmonizes with the magnificent railings and frescoes of the main building. Tall French windows on both stories extend to the gallery floors.

Here, in Mobile, we end our pilgrimage through the Deep South.
The proper wine at the proper time should punctuate the traditional family feast

By Richardson Wright

Those New Englanders who celebrated the first Thanksgiving didn’t bother about what to drink with their turkey. Apostolic fervor and good, healthy, animal appetites sprang from hard labor and from not having had a superabundance of food for some time, wine enough.

Then, as luxuries crept in and life grew safer, their fervor may have become diluted and their appetites a little less voracious. By this time, too, they had managed to concoct from the fruit on the bough an admirable cider and from the grain of the field a potent beer. Ships, no longer heavily laden with antiques and first families, found space in their cargoes for pipes of wine. Vessels from the West Indies landed their big-bellied puncheons of rum. Thrifty housewives made wines and cordials from the smaller fruits—from raspberries and strawberries and plums—and diligent farmers found time to distill fiery liquors from peaches and apples. In short, the Early American Thanksgiving dinner soon assumed such gastronomical proportions that the brimming bowl had to be called in to aid digestion.

Today, we Americans have even more to be thankful for than those who first instituted the custom; and, unless we acquire a little of that original apostolic fervor, Thanksgiving—on whatever date we celebrate it—is just another relief from work. Make no mistake about it—the first essential of a successful Thanksgiving is to be thankful. Once that duty is done, you can turn to your dinner with good conscience.

WINE AS FOOD. In France the annual per capita consumption of wine is 16 gallons; in the United States 2 gallons; in California 3 gallons. I haven’t the figures for those other sections of the country where the grape vine flourishes and wine is made. The contrast is startling enough, Americans do not look on wine as a food, as an aid to digestion. Even in this vast land which produces a divers number of admirable wines, we would rather sustain our spirits with spirits.

The wiser among us, facing the huge alimentary proportions of the traditional Thanksgiving dinner will take the safeguard, if only for digestion’s sake, of choosing the wine or wines we will drink.

With the heavy meat of turkey goes a red wine—a Claret or a Burgundy. If the purse and the menu allow, the climb up to this wine should be gradual—with the soup a glass of Sherry or Madeira. A cold, still wine—a natural Champagne—could precede the march to table. The heights of a good Claret or Burgundy captured, then you finish off, according to taste, with a sweet wine or a lively Champagne. Each of these plays its part in digestion. One rises from such a dinner glowing—granted you have had no second helpings—and a walk will finish off what has been well begun.

NATIVE WINES. Due to the sky-rocketing of shipping rates and war insurance, the time may come when the price of foreign wines will go shooting up too. This ill wind may blow some good—it will force Americans into an appreciation of their own wines.

That such an appreciation is already under way can be seen by several indications. A smart young wine importer, whose investigations usually took him abroad, has surveyed the Californian wines and is listing fifteen of them, ranging in price from $6.60 a case to $24. During the past five years the Wine and Food Society in its various branches has given tastings of American wines so that its members can study the kinds and qualities. The Los Angeles branch in a recent tasting of Californians tried no fewer than thirty-nine of their home products. The New York branch studied the problem in two tastings—one for wines from the eastern part of the United States, another tasting was devoted to wines from the West.

Clubs, too, are including American wines in their cellars. Recently I saw the selections for the cellar of the famous Bohemian Club of San Francisco. American wines are being given an honored place—on their own merits. There were two superb red wines from the Napa Valley.

In addition to appreciating United States wines we should not overlook the offerings from the other Americas—the wines of Chile and the rums of the Caribbean Islands. The highly selective Club des Arts Gastronomiques of Boston, which rarely submits its members to anything lower than the greatest of great wines, actually exalted a Chilean—Viña Vial—to high place. From Puerto Rico is coming a Bacardi that promises all the gracefulness of Cuban rum. For the heavier, sweeter types, Jamaica, Trinidad, Martinique and Barbados still maintain their age-old standards of taste and quality.

(Continued on page 31)
THREE guesses, my dears, what we are having for our Thanksgiving dinner. Turkey and pie? Quite right you are—but you looked at the title! Anyway—guess again—what kind of stuffing we will have—and what kind of pie will be. You can't possibly guess that—because we ourselves don't know. We can't make up our minds. We admit we resisted (wisely but wistfully) our first impulse to be French about it, and abandoned all fanciful ideas of polka-dottin our handsome turkey's breast with thin slices of black truffles—deftly inserted through the neck between his breast and skin—and a stuffing (à la Alibab) of no less than 1500 grammes of truffles ("black diamonds of the kitchen") cooked in Madeira wine, mixed with a beautiful "foie gras d'oie" and a "fine barde de lard" (whatever that is). Instead we are seriously considering any of the thoroughly American, really delicious though far less expensive, stuffings below. As for the pies, it being Thanksgiving, we may try them all—and hope you will do likewise. Bon apetit, mes enfants!

DIRECTIONS FOR ROASTING A TURKEY. Choose a young, 6-months-old, plump-breasted turkey—either a hen or a tom—but weighing preferably not more than 14-16 lbs. Personally I like a twelve-pound hen turkey best. However, it depends on how many people you must serve. Allow 3/4 to 1 lb. per person. Turkeys are at their very best from November to January.

Be sure the butcher pulls out the sinews from the legs, and have him split the back part of the skin of the neck and cut off the neck close to the body. This will permit you to stuff the breast as well as the body of the bird.

Clean, singe, wash and dry the turkey thoroughly, inside and out. Rub the inside of the bird well with salt and pepper before stuffing. Stuff the breast of the turkey and fold the skin of the neck back over it securely and sew or skewer it down carefully. Stuff the body—not too full, as most stuffings swell during the roasting process. Truss and sew securely—or use the convenient aluminum pins sold for the purpose and lace the pins with white cord and tie securely.

Place the turkey in a roasting pan containing at least 1/2 lb. of butter. Also rub the turkey all over with soft butter. Place in a hot oven—500° F.—for about half an hour, or until the breast is a light golden brown, basting occasionally with the melted butter in the pan. Turn the bird over carefully breast down and continue roasting until the back is browned too. Then salt and pepper the back, turn the bird breast side up and salt and pepper the breast. Add more butter to the pan if necessary for basting and reduce the heat of the oven to 350° F. Continue roasting slowly—basting frequently—allowing 15 to 20 minutes to the pound in all.

When done, to make clear gravy, add 1 or 2 cups of boiling water or (better still) chicken broth to the butter in the pan. Place over low flame and cook, stirring continuously with a wooden spoon, until the gravy has reduced to a thin syrupy consistency. Strain into a hot gravy boat and with a spoon skim off as much fat from the top as possible before serving.

WILD RICE STUFFING. The Gumbo File in this, if you have never tasted it before, will be a real treat, for it has a flavor that is delightfully different.

First prepare 3/4 cup of finely chopped celery. Next chop fine enough onions to make 3 tablespoonsfuls. Also chop fine 3 tablespoons of parsley. Now wash 3 cups of wild rice thoroughly in several waters. Put it in a large heavy pan with 4 qts. of cold water and 2 level tablespoons of salt. Bring to a boil and cook without stirring (shaking the pan occasionally to prevent sticking) for fifteen minutes, counting from the time it first actually boils. Drain well in a colander, then place it again in the pan and shake it over a low flame to dry the rice a bit.

Now melt one and a half bars (% cup) of butter in a small frying pan, and cook in it slowly the chopped onions for five minutes, stirring constantly so that they do not brown. Add the celery and cook a minute longer, then add the whole to the wild rice, stirring lightly with a fork. Also add the chopped parsley, a little freshly ground pepper, and salt to taste (about 1/2 teaspoonfuls) and 3 level tablespoonfuls of genuine Creole Gumbo File, which is a powdered seasoning prepared by New Orleans Import Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La. Mix well; then stuff both the body and breast of the turkey, prepared as per general directions above. Truss, sew, or lace securely and roast as per general instructions above.

When well cooked, place the turkey on a hot platter, remove the strings and keep warm while you make the cream gravy. Pour off some of the fat from the juice in the roasting pan, then stir in gradually 2 cups of thick cream. Place on low fire and stir constantly to melt all the brown crusty (Continued on page 64)
Caribbean Carrousel

Around the world in eighteen days—in the West Indies

By Malcolm LaPrade

Four hundred and forty-seven years ago Christopher Columbus, making his first cruise to the West Indies, wrote in his diary: "This country excels all others as day surpasses night in splendor. The natives love their neighbors as themselves. Their conversation is the sweetest imaginable . . . their faces always smiling."

The subsequent trend of travel to the Caribbean may be credited to the persuasive powers of good Christopher, who discovered and named most of these islands in the sun. Early visitors from Spain, of course, were not exactly pleasure travelers. They were convinced that there was "gold in them thar hills" (which there was not in any appreciable quantity) and they crossed the Atlantic to look for it. We of today, more alive to true values, cruise the Caribbean in search of golden sunshine and never fail to find it.

E. V. Lucas says of the West Indies sunshine: "The sensory being is conscious of the cordial, trustworthy sun, not, as in Europe, an orb of capricious beneficence, but burning with steady, radiant heartiness every day", and that sums up the case for Caribbean cruises perfectly. Once your ship is south of Latitude 20, you can be sure of satisfactory sun-tan. Witness the fact that no island in the West Indies maintains a propaganda bureau to explain that this
or that particular Winter season is the coldest on record and that never before in history have the oranges been frost-bitten.

The West Indies constitute a world in miniature; a collection of nationalities, of scenery and historical backgrounds sufficiently diverse to satisfy any confirmed globe-trotter, and all of this virtually next door to our own United States. Over some of these small islands as many as six different European flags have waved; different races, languages and customs have been strangely mingled. Curacao offers a striking example of this Caribbean mélange. Willemstad, the capital, might be one of Holland’s famous “spotted towns”, with gabled roofs, brick paved courtyards and sailing boats drawn up along the main street. White citizens of this island speak Dutch, French and English with equal fluency, while those of darker hue indulge in a quaint mixture of the three which is known as “Papiamento”. At Curacao you can obtain fuel oil for an ocean liner or French perfumes and cosmetics with equal dispatch, not to mention the pleasant liqueur which bears the island's name.

The tiny island of St. Martin, after passing back and forth from France to Holland several times, remains the joint possession of the two, a compromise arrived at in this way, so the story goes: A Frenchman and a Dutchman once arrived at St. Martin simultaneously and not being inclined to fight for possession of this insignificant dot on the map, they agreed to start back to back at a certain point on the coast and walk around the island in opposite directions. At their meeting place a line should be drawn across St. Martin to their starting point, thus dividing the land in two. The Frenchman, an energetic chap, set out to encompass as much of the coast as possible, while the Dutchman, slower of foot but quicker of perception, elected to walk around the end of the island that appeared the more inviting. When they met it transpired that the Frenchman’s share amounted to 20 square miles, while the Dutchman’s lot was somewhat less; but the astute Hollander had marched around the end of the island which contains valuable salt ponds and the more fertile soil.

Today the French portion of St. Martin has a larger population than the Dutch share but of this grand total nearly all are African negroes who speak English instead of Dutch or French. Inconsistency is an old West Indian custom, which adds to the charm and variety of these islands. (Continued on page 81)
They go in the tub

Four rooms bedecked in tubbable trappings to stay fresh the winter through

Of the various brands of charm, none is more appealing than that freshly scrubbed look usually associated with infants, apple cheeks, and white piqué neckwear. In recent years, with the perfecting of washable slipcovers, this engaging spick-and-spanness has won its place in decoration as well. And every Spring or Summer brings its quota of fabrics and lampshades, bedspreads and curtains that can be safely popped into the tub.

Now HOUSE & GARDEN proposes such practical measures for year-round decoration—and shows you, in the four rooms on this and the opposite page, exactly how they work. All curtains can be swished into Ivory suds to jiffy-spotlessness. Walls can be sponged off with lukewarm suds; rugs scrubbed on the floor or trundled off to the laundry and upholstered pieces wiped down with a soapy cloth, then rubbed dry.

The dressing table at left, planned by Thedlow, Inc., wears a petticoat of white damask, under a Cellophane skirt. Draperies are Cellophane, walls pink, the blind red. Below is a washable room at the World's Fair. On the page opposite, four views of the Ivory Washable house at Barker Brothers in Los Angeles, California.

Above: Dining room fresh as a handbox in organdy and leather, decorated by Virginia Conner for John Wanamaker's Motor House at the New York Fair. Wallpaper is soft blue and white, echoed in twin organdy window curtains, leather-covered chairs. Carpet, beige
Above: Chairs of washable leather in a clear coral tone flank the fireplace and gleam against soft gray walls and blazing white woodwork. Living room in the Ivory Washable house planned by Barker Brothers, Los Angeles.

Right: Daisies, fresh as a country lane, border deeply ruffled organdy curtains and powder-table skirt of the master bedroom. Walls are white patterned in buttercup yellow and blue; the carpet repeats the blue in a deeper tone.

Above: Another view of the living room shown at top of page. The sofa, in a splashy print, picks up the clear yellow of the curtains and the turquoise chair, echoes the coral lamp shades. Like the rug, one chair is a deep quiet gray.

Left: The entrance hall of the Ivory Washable house achieves a buoyant sunny charm by the use of tiered white net curtains, banded in coral rope, and chairs of leather in the same glowing tone. The plant table between is of blond wood.
Crocoses for Christmas! Snowdrops on New Years! Azaleas in January! And perhaps an iris or two in the late Winter! These are but a few of the delights you can have from an indoor rock garden.

No one can deny the charm of potted plants all Winter. But it is even more exciting to have them growing loose in the dirt—to have a small garden in the house—a rock garden with diminutive heights and depths—with tiny ledges and cliffs. Ferns and ivies will climb or tumble over its nice gray stones, flowers will bloom and moss will twine around the roots of things. There will be pine cones about, and perhaps a little bit of water and a turtle or two. Terrarium glass need not separate you from these growing things, either, and the smell of the woods will permeate the room where they grow. Garden greens and gay colors which one begins to miss shortly after the last marigold is withered and black will make you forget that Winter has descended with a gust and a howl.

Lest you immediately begin to picture yourself groaning beneath the weight of rocks and sighing about the problems of the construction of such a garden, let me hasten to explain. It need only be seventeen inches by twenty-four and still be the delight of your life—and making it is very simple indeed, if you follow the instructions I give below.

Of course lots of the regular rock garden plants will not grow for you. You cannot very well have Cerastium tomentosum spilling about like a waterfall through your living room. Nor will tulipa acuminata cornuta stenopetala lend the prestige of its title and the charm of its long twisted petals to this indoor garden. Neither one likes steam heat. But there is still a great wealth of material to choose from—including many a Latin name just as long, and perhaps more to the point, many a plant of equal charm.

Before you begin to doubt me I shall quickly become practical and outline the construction plan.

First select the site. An indoor rock garden is really one of the most adaptable and obliging gardens you ever met. It will do well in full sun or full shade. Fifty-fifty is really best. Once built—and this takes but an afternoon of your time—it requires practically no care at all. After you have chosen the proper window—one with a wide sill or a table in front of it, go calling on a tinsmith. Get him to make you a tray of galvanized iron well soldered at the corners so it will not leak. Seventeen by twenty-four is a convenient size and one which does not require too large a quantity of rocks, soil or plants. But of course any size or shape that fits your location can be turned into an interesting little rock garden. Have the

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**Start with a wide window sill**

On a wide window sill or a table set by a window that is not too sunny, place a water-tight, galvanized iron tray with sloping sides, 17" x 24" or larger to suit the sill. Any tinsmith can make it for you. Give it two coats of outdoor paint matching the window woodwork.

**Collect flat angular field stones**

Flat stones 8" long by 5" or so wide in irregular shapes are the best to use. Also pick up some smaller pieces for wedging in plants. The ideal soil to get is black, porous crumbly woods loam. Mix this with peat moss. Garden loam may be used. Try ivies for background.
A window rockery planted with wildlings from the woods offers fascinating possibilities for Winter

front of the tray about four inches high and the back eight. Let the eight-inch level extend part way around the sides before it drops at a slant to the four-inch level of the rest of the sides and front. Paint the outside and about an inch or two down on the inside with a couple of coats of outdoor paint in a color that will match or harmonize with the woodwork in the room.

Then if you know of a disintegrating stone wall or some loose rocks somewhere about acquire a few. Select them about eight inches long by five or so wide—and very irregular. The flat and angular gray field stones are more attractive and easier to work with than the reddish ones that are nubbin-shaped. Six to ten rocks should be enough for a garden seventeen by twenty-four. You will also need a lot of small stones, or pebbles if they are handier, for drainage in the bottom of the tray and to wedge in plants.

The next nice blue Fall day, go wandering in the woods with a shovel and a bushel basket. Find a good shady spot where the leaves are thick under foot; if possible a place where the Indian pipes grow in Summer. These plants usually select an especially good kind of leaf mold as their home. Scoop away the leaves and gather about a half a bushel of this black porous crumbly loam. When you get home add about three shovelfuls of peat moss and mix well. The result will be a horticulturally delectable mixture that will grow anything—almost. (Rich garden loam is second best if it is more convenient to get.) Back to the woods another day for plants—that is, if you live near a nice productive wood and like exploring it. Dig up a lot of your pet ferns and mosses and collect a few pine cones that have fallen about.

All these can be supplemented with some ivies and more ferns in two-inch pots from the nearest nursery. The miniature ivies look best indoors. *Hedera* (the family name for ivy) *conglomerata erecta* is one that is especially irresistible. It grows upward with stiff angular branches and it looks almost like a small espalier tree. Its tiny leaves appear each immediately behind the other and are very thickly settled all along the branches.

Philadelphia or branching ivy is also lovely. There is an ivy with variegated white and green leaves that has much charm. The young leaves are white and turn green after they are out a bit. *Dunkerianna* has a tiny ruffled leaf and those of *chrysophyilla* have more points than any of the others. Holly fern does especially well in the indoor rock garden. Almost all of the usual varieties that one may get in small two-inch pots will behave properly. (Continued on page 77)
The beauty of many a garden would be considerably enhanced if the owner consciously planted to obtain a succession of bloom throughout the year. This is always the prime objective in a flower border, and it might very well be so with shrubs. Not only does it afford colorful flowers at regular intervals but the sequence of bloom itself is fascinating to watch from year to year. It is remarkable how individual trees of different species, growing side by side, will bloom year after year within a few days of each other, no matter what the Winter conditions.

The actual time an individual plant blooms is dependent upon the vagaries of the weather and the situation in which it grows. However, its blooming is always to be associated with the blooming of certain other plants no matter what the environment may be. This association of bloom is of the utmost importance in making a garden for, if it is to be well executed and appreciated by others, it should have several kinds of shrubs blooming harmoniously together to form a complete color picture.

Thousands of people from all over the country journey to Washington each year to see the Japanese cherries when they are in bloom. The following table of dates on which these cherries bloom illustrates the differences in actual time of bloom and the dependability of sequence of bloom, for although the actual time varies from year to year according to the weather conditions, the double flowering Kwanzan is always about two weeks later than the single flowering Yoshino:

**Cherry blooming dates in Washington, D.C.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yoshino (Single)</th>
<th>Kwanzaan (Double)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>April 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>&quot; 15</td>
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<td>1933</td>
<td>&quot; 9</td>
<td>&quot; 22</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>&quot; 15</td>
<td>&quot; 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>&quot; 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>&quot; 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>&quot; 14</td>
<td>&quot; 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>March 23</td>
<td>&quot; 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>&quot; 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same type of information could be obtained for any kind of blooming plant in any garden, merely by listing the first date on which the flowers could be considered fully open.

Another interesting point, with which everyone is more or less familiar, is the actual period at which the same species will bloom when grown in different regions. Take, for instance, the flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) which is widely distributed in gardens from Florida to Maine and in the Midwest. It is always a valued tree in the landscape and particularly conspicuous when in flower. A glance at the following dates shows how this plant can be expected to bloom normally in widely separated parts of the United States:

**Bloom dates for flowering dogwood**

1. Mid-February.......................... Glen St. Mary, Florida
2. Late March............................. Augusta, Georgia
3. Early April............................. St. Louis, Missouri
4. Mid-April............................... Asheville, North Carolina
5. Late April............................. Washington, D.C.
6. Early May.............................. Columbus, Ohio
7. Mid-May................................. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
8. Late May................................. London, England
9. Late May................................. Chicago, Illinois
10. Late May................................ Detroit, Michigan
11. Late May................................ Boston, Massachusetts
12. Late May................................ Seattle, Washington
13. Late May................................ Portland, Maine

These are only a few places selected at random. By using these dates as indicators, any gardener can approximate the position of his region and then, by glancing at a map, get a general idea of blooming dates over a considerable part of the country. As previously stated, the actual dates do vary with the weather. This last Spring, for instance, was unusually “late” in the northeastern United States, some plants blooming in Boston the first week in June when they normally bloom the first or second week of May. It is of interest to note that late Spring and Summer blooming plants are not retarded by a cold Spring nearly so much as the early blooming ones.

Therefore the numerous flower festivals throughout the land are unfortunately all too dependent on the whims of Mother Nature. Apple blossoms,
Between the witch-hazels of February and October ranges
a constant succession of flowering shrubs
November Gardener's Calendar

1. Depending on the section in which you live, November is the month to begin covering frost-bitten plants or cutting some of the finest roses of the year—roses for Thanksgiving Day!

2. But say you are not one of these fortunate rose-pickers, what will you be doing in the rose garden? First cut teas and hybrid teas back to 18" and begin moving in soil with which to hill them up.

3. Later in the month, when the ground is frozen, mulure should be piled between the soil-heaped roses and then leaves over all. Climbers in extreme regions can be laid down and covered with soil.

4. By this time the moving of border perennials is finished. Withered stalks are cut off. You can commence mulching this area when the ground freezes. Use leaves, salt hay, glass wool, or peat moss.

5. Perennials with soft crowns—foxgloves especially—should be protected first with strawberry baskets or a frame of twigs lest the mulching leaves rot them. Sift coal ashes around delphiniums.

6. Mulch peonies and bulbs that were set out late. Not too heavy a cover—just enough to keep the ground frozen so that it won’t thaw and tear roots loose. Late-arriving lilies go in this month.

7. Eremurus needs special protection to prevent early Spring growth. First sift ashes over crowns, then cover with a box. Continue setting out hardy shrubs until the soil frosts. Gou them against wind.

8. If your plant labels are worn, renew them before this Fall you cover them well with manure. It can be dug in around lilacs. Water evergreens well.

9. Dormant roses can be planted as long as the ground is open. Hill them up with the others. It is also a good forethought to scatter bone meal over rose beds. It will start working next Spring.

10. Before mulching either roses or perennials, clear away all fallen leaves and stalks. The bonfire is the best place for them. Potash can be dug in around lilacs. Water evergreens well.

11. Cold frames that aren’t already filled should be furnished fresh soil, thus making them ready for Spring planting. Give the lawn a coating of bone meal and do not cut it too close the last time.

12. Old rhubarb plants will produce better next year if this Fall you cover them well with manure. It can be dug in when Spring comes. Salt hay is the best mulch for strawberry beds. Or try peat moss.

13. If you want paper-white narcissus to bloom indoors at Christmas start some now in pans. Also plant pips of lily-of-the-valley in a pot of rich soil. Prepare a new pan of bulbs every ten days.

14. Pot hyacinths for forcing before the end of this month. Soak the roots well before you place the pots in the cellar. Ferns are ready for dividing now. Clean and store garden furniture.

15. There are two schools—those who cut off suckers from around lilacs and those who don’t. Allow plants on their own roots to sucker. Grafted plants, no. All depends, too, on type of bush you desire.

16. To circumvent predatory rabbits and mice, circle young fruit trees at base with coarse wire netting. Drain garden pools. Fork up vegetable garden and leave it rough during Winter, thus killing pest grubs.

17. Before tools are put away, clean and oil them. Especially clean well and oil the lawn mower and have it sharpened ready for use next Spring. These jobs done now save time in the Spring’s rush hours.

18. Now that we have checked off most of the things to do outdoors in November, let’s turn indoors to the house plants. On the kitchen window shelf you have pots of chives and parsley, we presume.

19. Fuchsias that have blooming all Summer can be cut back and retired to the cellar. Into the same hibernation go the bedding geraniums as well as Summer-flowered amarilis. Keep them from mice.

20. Pot up outdoor chrysanthemums for flowering indoors. Cowslips can be forced in a cool window if they have enough sun. Make leaf cuttings from begonias. Repot Boston ferns and others pot-bound.

21. Did you ever try cellar gardening? Force rhubarb and asparagus planted in boxes of soil in a dark corner. Salad greens, such as endive roots, sea kale and chard, may be grown as well.

22. In a cool cellar store celery, carrots, cabbage, beets, onions, leek, parsnips, potatos, pumpkins, squash and turnips. Rescue eggplants, peppers and tomatoes before the hard freezing frost.

23. By this time window and door screens should be taken off. Brushed with kerosene and stored. All awnings can come down. Wash up and put away gardening clothes. File fire wood on back porch.

24. If you have been saving seed and promised some to a friend, now is the time to send it off. Evenings are long, so accompany these seed presents with a letter of your gardening experiences.

25. Apart from paying the bills there wouldn’t seem to be much gardening left for this month. And yet, once you walk around you'll see plenty to do. The eye of the owner is the garden's safeguard.

26. One late November day, thinking to throw out the superfluity of the year's seed catalogs, we changed our mind and sent them to a little old woman down the road. They were gratefully received.

27. There's no exercise in the world like turning over a compost heap or building a new one. It is a prime sport for sharp days. Scream some of the best compost for next Spring's seed flats.

28. Some gardeners are always complaining that they can’t find any good barnyard manure. One of these November days, take the car and go searching for it. Make your contacts now for March delivery.

29. Finally, there are garden books to read. Each year sees a new crop of them. You soon get to know which are drawn from real experience. Read some of the old books, too, the older the better.

30. A turn around the garden reveals many hidden beauties still lingering there—straggling verbena in a hidden corner, fringes of sweet alysum, hits of thyme still showing color, the promise of heather, berries that the birds haven't discovered, the waxy whiteness of Christmas roses. How precious these last flowers are.

So many flowers are dubbed Heavenly Blue. When will some bold gardener name others Hellish Red?
The pepper pot woman’s cry echoed through old Philadelphia’s quiet, tree-shaded streets. Colonial housewives hurried to their doorways, tureen in hand. And then and there an American tradition of good eating had its beginning.

The vendor and her cart have gone, along with the fragrant steam of the kettle over its little charcoal fire. Campbells have taken over her task. Today they bring you Philadelphia Pepper Pot as delicious as in the days of William Penn. They make it the good old Colonial way—of tender meat, diced potatoes and carrots, hearty macaroni dumplings. They season it with black peppercorns, parsley, sweet marjoram and savory thyme. “Pepper-y pot, piping hot!”—here it is—an old-fashioned soup to give fresh zest to new-fashioned meals.

Through more than 150 years this fine old Staffordshire tureen has served good Philadelphia Pepper Pot . . . and it still does!—with Campbell’s help.
Gifts! Gifts!

OH, WHAT DELIGHTFUL GIFTS!

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STRICTLY UNDILUTED—Hand­ some silver-plated cocktail shaker, thermos lined, that will keep your cocktails well-chilled for hours without diluting. One quart capacity, removable top and pouring spout. $16.50

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WOOODY PLANTS AS THEY BLOOM

(Continued from page 58)

petch blossoms, mountain-laurel, rhodo­ dendrons and lilacs—all are featured by festivals in one part of the country or another, yet the flowers clusters in good condition for three and even four weeks, while the shadbushes often drop their flowers three days after opening. This is dependent on the weather to some extent, but anyone interested in combinations of blooming shrubs will do well to note those keeping their blossoms for a consider­ able period, since this materially in­ creases their value in the garden and enlarges the number of plants with which they may be used.

Although because of space, many important plants have been omitted from this list, nevertheless there is a sufficient number to act as a guide for the addition of others. By this means the list should be usable anywhere from northern Florida and central Cal­ ifornia northward. Although the times mentioned are for Boston, these can be changed according to the locality. The association of plants for together is tremendously important, and it is hoped that these notes will help others start to keep records of their own which will undoubtedly increase in value with the years and prove helpful in future plantings.

WOODY PLANTS IN THEIR ORDER OF BLOOM

*These making a colorful display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COLOR OF FLOWER</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamamelis vernalis</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Vernal Witch-hazel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer saccharinum</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Silver Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Amelanchier mollis</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Chinese Witch-hazel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix caprea</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Goat Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Salix discolor</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Pussy Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Red Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus incana</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Speckled Alder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Cornus mas</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Cornelian Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Cornus officinalis</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Japanese Cornelian-cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corylus species</td>
<td>Catkins</td>
<td>Hazelnuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphne mezereum</td>
<td>Rose-purple</td>
<td>February Daphne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erica carnea</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Spring Heath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsythia ovata</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Korean Forsythia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Jasminum nudiflorum</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Winter Jasmine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonicera fragrantissima</td>
<td>White to Yellow</td>
<td>Fragrant Honeysuckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Peris japonica</td>
<td>Creamy White</td>
<td>Japanese Andromeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus species</td>
<td>Catkins</td>
<td>Poplars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Prunus davidiana</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Chinese Wild Peach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viburnum fragans</td>
<td>Pink to White</td>
<td>Fragrant Viburnum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Min-April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bemoeis asselvate</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Spirea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula species</td>
<td>Catkins</td>
<td>Birches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Corylopsis species</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Winterhazes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigaea repens</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Trailing arbutus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Forsythia species</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Forsythia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Pieris floribunda</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Mountain Andromeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Rhododendron mucronulatum</td>
<td>Purplish Pink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherdia argentea</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Silver Buffaloberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus americana</td>
<td>Reddish</td>
<td>American Elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Acer platanoides</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Norway Maple</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Magnolia denudata</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Yulan</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Magnolia kobus</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Kous Magnus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Magnolia stellata</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Star Magnolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Malus baccata mandshurica</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Manchurian Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Prunus sargentii</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Sargent Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Prunus subhirtella and varieties</td>
<td>White, Pink</td>
<td>Higan Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Prunus tomentosa</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Nanking Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Prunus triloba</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Flowering Plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Prunus yedoensis</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Yoshino Cherry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 84)
Modern minded! — sleep on a

Firestone

AIRTEx MATTRESS

Ever sweep out across the dark Atlantic on the Clipper? Ever ride in a Twentieth-Century roomette? Ever try a de luxe 1940 car? Then you know the new comfort of latex, cushioning your nerves. You, too, can have this luxury of top-flight travel in your own bed at home... this new way of sleep... this miracle of research scientists in comfortable living, the Firestone Airtex Mattress. Airtex is pure latex (the milky sap of the rubber tree) whipped up like white of egg and baked in a mould like a meringue, by Firestone’s exclusive process. It is a brand-new sleep-principle, giving perfect body support, amazing nerve relaxation, and the marvelous feeling of actually sleeping on air. It yields to the sleeper’s lightest breath, absorbs every pajama-wrinkle and button-lump. Modern-minded people, quick to take up new ways of comfortable living, sleep on Firestone Airtex. At leading furniture and department stores... Airtex No. 45 (4½” thick) $64.50; Airtex No. 30 (3” thick) $49.50; Airtex No. 10 (with innerspring) $44.50. Guaranteed as advertised in Good Housekeeping.

FIRESTONE AIRTEx EXCELS:

Perfect body support: Yields to every curve just enough to insure natural posture, perfect rest and real comfort.

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Smartly styled: Choice of five smart bedroom colors in an exclusive woven damask ticking.

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comforting to know that for priceless beauty, Fostoria Crystal is exceptionally inexpensive.

It's thrilling to give and thrilling to get! Or just as tempting to keep. But giving or keeping, it's that only master craftsmen can bring.

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How gracious is the gift that meets the greatest expectations of those you love best! For such a gift, you'll want stemware with the rich vitality of the finest glass.

Rococo schemes or ultramodern settings, Fostoria adds the rich vitality of the finest glass.

...in facets deep and diamond bright

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part into the cream, but don't allow the cream actually to boil. Taste and add a little salt if necessary and a little freshly ground black pepper and serve in a gravy boat.

Note: If you happen to like oysters, a variation of this dressing may be made by adding to the rice, before stuffing the bird, 2 dozen oysters, cut in quarters or halves depending on size of oysters.

JEANNE OWEN'S TURKEY DRESSING.

This recipe is triple endorsed by Julian Street, Richardson Wright and myself. Soak 4 medium slices of firm whole wheat bread in milk, then squeeze it fairly dry. Place it in a bowl and add to it half lb. of sliced boiled ham, fat and all, chopped very fine. Mix well together. Then add 2 hard cooked eggs, also chopped fine. Chop fine 4 small white onions or 6 scallions and cook them slowly without browning in 2 or 3 ounces of butter (4 to 6 tablespoons).

When cooked, add to the onions 2 tablespoons of finely chopped parsley and blend thoroughly. Add this to the bread mixture and season with salt and freshly ground pepper to taste.

Next add 1 1/2 lb. of salted pecans, coarsely chopped, and, if desired, three chopped truffles. Last of all, add a small wineglass of brandy. Blend all. At this juncture the stuffing should be moist, but not wet—and should fall apart easily.

Stuff the turkey breast at least 12 hours before roasting and let stand breast downward.

WHITE POTATO STUFFING. This stuffing has a nice country cooking flavor.

First chop fine 1 tablespoon of fresh parsley, 1 large peeled and chop fine a dozen medium-sized onions. Then fry until crisp 1 1/2 dozen strips of bacon. Remove the bacon from the pan and break it into small pieces. Put the chopped onions in the bacon fat and cook them slowly until tender, being careful not to burn them. In the meantime peel and cut into quarters about 16 medium-sized white potatoes. Wash them and cook them in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and mash them with a wire-masher, adding 1/3 lb. (one bar) butter and 1/2 pt. cream. When light and fluffy, add the crisp bacon, the chopped parsley and the browned onions. Salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and stuff both the body and the breast of the turkey. Truss and place securely, and roast as per instructions above.

When roasted, remove turkey to hot platter; remove strings. Add 1 or 2 cups of chicken broth to the juice in the roasting pan, and stir until the brown part is incorporated. Then strain through sieve and skim off all excess fat before serving in gravy boat.

TURKEY AND PIE (continued from page 51)

White onions and black pepper. Also cut into the potatoes 1/2 lb. butter. Sprinkle 2 tablespoons of cognac over all and toss with a large fork just enough to mix the whole, but do not mash the potatoes. Stuff the body of the bird with this and truss and sew or lace securely. Roast as per general instructions above.

Make clear gravy as per general directions given above, substituting, however, 1 cup of strained consommé juice for part of the water or chicken broth. Stir well and simmer until syrupy, strain into gravy boat and skim off all excess fat before serving.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING PIE CRUST. In the first place, please buy a canvas cover for your bread board and rolling pin. These may be purchased in large department or hardware stores and are a great boon to pastry-makers. They must be treated with flour before using. Follow directions on the wrapper carefully and you will bless the inventor forever. You will be delighted to find that the pastry just never sticks to either the rolling pin or the board—and you can imagine what a help that would be—and besides, consider the added joy of having no sticky, floury bread board to wash.

For two large single pie shells, or one large double crust pie, use 2 3/4 cups of pastry or all-purpose flour. Sift it with 1 level teaspoon of salt. Work into it 6 level tablespoons of vegetable shortening and an equal amount of sweet butter, using two knives, or a pastry cutter, or your cold fingertips (if you have a light touch). When mealy in consistency moisten with from 1/4 to 1/2 cup of ice water (no more) adding a small amount at a time. To make a two-crust pie, form the pastry into two balls, one slightly larger than the other. For the under crust use the smaller one.

Place it on your floured pastry board or canvas, press out into a flat cake, using the rolling pin, then roll out to one-eighth-inch thickness, keeping the dough in a circular form and using as light a pressure as possible. To lift to the pie pan, place rolling pin crosswise at top of circle, lift the top of the pastry and hold it against the pin, then roll the pin toward you rolling the pastry up onto the pin, as you go. Unroll onto the pie pan so as to cover the pan completely.

Let it set well down into the pan, before you trim off the excess pastry with floured scissors. Leave, however, about half an inch hanging over the edge. This edge is rolled up over the top pastry to form a secure edge. Fill the pie with whatever filling it is to have, then roll the second half of the pastry in the same manner. Cover the pie and with scissors cut off at the same point as the bottom crust. Roll the overhanging pastry so as to form a thick edge then crimp or flute the edge.

(Continued on page 73)
Why not be as fastidious about the texture of your sheets as about the texture of your underwear? Utica Percale sheets bring you this luxury... for they have the feel of silk... the strength of linen.

PHOTOMICROGRAPHS REVEAL THE EXTRA QUALITY OF UTICA PERCALE

These unretouched photographs—enlarged 30 times through a microscope—show the difference between a carded percale sheet (left) and a Utica Percale sheet (right). Utica Percale not only has more threads to the inch but the extra step—combing—gives it a luxurious, silk-like texture. For combing removes short fibres and straightens out the remaining long fibres, producing a far stronger, smoother and more lustrous yarn than is possible with carding alone.

Utica Percale Sheets...woven from all combed yarns...have a silk-like texture never found in ordinary percale sheets

To save yourself chagrin and disappointment, be sure to ask this question when buying percale sheets. "Are they genuine Utica Percale quality or are they carded percale sheets?"

There is a world of difference between the two, as sales people in leading stores can tell you. Utica Percale sheets have a silky-smoothness and lustrous beauty never found in carded percale sheets. And they keep their loveliness long after carded percale sheets are completely worn out.

There is a reason for this. Utica Percale sheets are made exclusively from long-fibre combed yarns and contain over 200 threads to the inch. Carded percale sheets contain fewer threads and are made from yarns that have not been put through the combing process. Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., Utica, N.Y.

PHOTOMICROGRAPHS REVEAL THE EXTRA QUALITY OF UTICA PERCALE

The feel of SILK—The strength of LINEN
take leave of each of you but as this would be impossible, I will embrace General Desmouettes in behalf of you all."

Nearly was the cabin of the gallant Colonel Nicholas Raoul, commander of the famous advance guard on Napoleon's return from Elba. This gentleman operated a ferry across French Creek and here he lived in abject poverty with his lady, Madame Raoul, formerly Marchioness of Sinahaldi, had been maid of honor to Caroline, Queen of Naples. A contemporary traveler in Alabama described her as a woman of great personal beauty and rare accomplishments who, from a booth of cedar boughs at the French Creek ferry landing, sold the passing traveler cakes of her own making.

Schemes of new empire lured most of these settlers away from the Cane-brake, where they found themselves unsuited to combat either the warfare of the red man or the suspicious resentment of the poor white pioneers—the only whites besides themselves to seek out this section before it was discovered to be excellent cotton country.

According to the imperial plans, Napoleon was to be brought to New Orleans; a free state was to be formed in Texas under the domination of the French settlers, with its nucleus at Chump d'Azile; Joseph Bonaparte was to be set up as Emperor of Mexico and a confederation of the Southwest established. None of these schemes materialized, and their collapse resulted in the trial of Aaron Burr.

In 1821 Colonel J. R. Bryan of North Carolina moved to Marengo County and kept his relatives in Carolina advised constantly of this land of promise. Two years earlier, in 1819, a nephew of his, Nathan Bryan Whitefield, graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and came into a great inheritance of land.

The plan of Gaineswood is unusual, but exceedingly well adapted to the life of the day. In the space behind the Mistress's room, a bath was later added, and also passages led from there to the kitchens. On the second floor, the front rooms were for guests; the children's rooms were in back up a completely separate stairway.
negroes and money. Then, with his newly acquired wife, he began the grand tour of America.

On his return from his travels Nathan Bryan Whitfield was elected Senator in the States Assembly of North Carolina from 1822 to 1827 and in 1827 he was brevetted Major General by Governor Montford Stokes of North Carolina. Shortly thereafter he paid his uncle in the Cape-brake a visit, and so enchanted he with the prospect of that neighborhood that in 1835 he bought several thousand acres in Marengo County about fifteen miles from Demopolis.

A large number of his slaves were sent out in that year to begin clearing the land under the direction of his uncle, Colonel Bryan, and in the following year, 1834, he took his family from North Carolina to the new plantation, which he called Chatham. Here he made for his life-long friends the same General George S. Gaines who had welcomed the Napoleonic refugees sixteen years earlier, and his brother, General Edmund Gaines, who had captured the Colonel Aaron Burr.

By 1842 the Indian menace no longer existed and Fort Gaines found itself deserted in a placid and rich community. General Gaines prepared to abandon it and sold to his friend Nathan Bryan Whitfield the log building and its fifteen hundred acres on the outskirts of Demopolis.

The log house was torn down, and the great house of General Whitfield's dreams, Gaineswood, commenced under the shade of the Pushmataha oak. General Whitfield was his own architect and contractor; his own slaves were his artisans and laborers. His grandson writes: "I have always understood that Gaineswood was a concept of his own mind and that he built it with the labor of his slaves. I knew two of the brick masons, Dick and Sandy, Sandy, soon after the Surrender, left for parts unknown, but Dick and most of the rest of the slaves remained on the plantation. He was a tall, well-built black man, a master butcher and expert in other roles. He had the manners of a Halifax with such qualifications as his station required."

How long it took General Whitfield to complete his plans is not known. He may even have had them ready before he purchased the property. That he was able to execute the plans as well as to erect the building is well established. He was well educated in the classics, wrote Greek and Latin, drew, painted, and modeled with skill. He painted the portrait shown on page 61 of his father, who was one of the founders of the University of North Carolina. He was also musical and his children remembranced with pleasure his performances with the violin, flute and bagpipes. He even invented a mechanical flute which he called the Flutina and for which he made records of various airs. Besides, he was an avid collector of books and his library of several thousand volumes figured prominently in the removal from North Carolina to Western Alabama. Among the few now still in existence are several which throw some light on the sources for the design of Gaineswood—Vitruvius, Stuart and Revett, and several catalogues and handbooks of architectural motifs.

General Whitfield established a wood-working and cabinet shop housed in a building 32 by 70 feet which had lathes for wood and metal besides all sorts of other machinery. This machinery was all built under the direction of General Whitfield and much of it to his own original designs. Power was furnished by four or eight horses circling a running gear. In another house on the place was a complete plasterers' shop and elsewhere were brick kilns and batter sheds.

The main house, though unlike any other Greek Revival house in plan, and not apparently based as they were on the desire to make the residence conform to the shape of the typical Greek temple, is still in order and ornament principally Greek of a very pure type. Howard Major in his "Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic" says, "An interesting exception to the general arrangement is Gaineswood at Demopolis, Alabama, built by General N. B. Whitfield. The composition, a main body with subsidiary wings and porches, was carefully studied, and the result is successful and interesting from all four sides. The plan also deviated from the accepted type by employing a mezzanine floor."

The main entrance to the house is at the end of the long axis, the porte cochère. (See plans, page 66.) Entering here between the rows of columns and piers, the visitor finds himself in a sort of vestibule with reception rooms, or parlors, to either side. The openings into these rooms and on into the main hall are flanked with Ionic columns. Directly in front of this entrance is the main hall with the stair leading to the guest rooms. To the left is the door into the drawing room, to the right that leading to the parlor or library.

At the far end of this long hall is the entrance to the Master's room which also opens into the dining room. This room opens onto a passage with a private stair leading to the guest rooms above. This passage leads to the very beautiful room designed for the Mistress's use. Beyond this room was the bath (not shown on floor plan) and also from this room was a passage connecting with the one that leads from the dining room to the kitchens and store rooms. On the same axis and beyond the bath and dressing room extended a portico about 70' long. The store-rooms opened off this portico.

Beyond this series of rooms and still on this same axis was the ariesen well, which is claimed to be the first in the country. It was eleven hundred feet deep and dug with machinery of General Whitfield's design. It was intended to serve the bath, but the pressure was not sufficient, and before a run could be installed the war commenced and put a stop to all construction. It was used, then, for the fountain in front of the house.

Adjacent to this well were the smoke house and packing houses. The smoke house was designed to accommodate...

(Continued on page 68)
The increasing interest in unit pieces arises from their greater usefulness and adaptability. Sitting units may be regrouped from time to time, giving the room an entirely different appearance. Unit cabinets are space saving because one wall may have four or five units in a row; their use is decorative because they give the necessary "weight" to a major wall; functionally they are economical, for cabinets, too, may be regrouped or adopted. Unit pieces may be used with equal good effect in traditional or modern interiors; the appropriate fabric covering or wood finish will give your units the traditional or modern character desired.

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THE STORY OF GAINEWOOD
(continued from page 67)

E. Brandon. Alabama State Historian; E. Walter Burkhardt, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; T. W. Martin, Clarence Kirven, and particularly Harvey Smith, decorator, of Atlanta, Ga., who collected the material for House & Garden.

The increasing interest in unit pieces arises from their greater usefulness and adaptability. Sitting units may be regrouped from time to time, giving the room an entirely different appearance. Unit cabinets are space saving because one wall may have four or five units in a row; their use is decorative because they give the necessary "weight" to a major wall; functionally they are economical, for cabinets, too, may be regrouped or adopted. Unit pieces may be used with equal good effect in traditional or modern interiors; the appropriate fabric covering or wood finish will give your units the traditional or modern character desired.

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THE STORY OF GAINEWOOD
(continued from page 67)
FIRESIDE GARDENING

Now until the icy grip of Winter puts up a solid resistance to the prongs of his spading fork does the zealous gardener accept banishment to the placidity of his fireside. Once here, however, lifting his big, cushioned rocker tilted back almost to horizontality—and with the piano bench to help out with any pedestal overhead—in the atmosphere of the crackling blaze the innermost philosophy of garden doings holds high court: to solve, if it may be, the puzzles brushed heedlessly aside at the time of happening by an ardent Nature eager to live its life to the full "while it is yet day".

From this vantage of the garden asleep does its constant guardian greet his pupils with that meekness that inherits the earth and its secrets; and hither does a measure of enlightenment drift in from the great Beyond, where all wisdom lingers: and the disclosure takes on the guise of talking it over with oneself—sooth to say, soliloquy.

FALL TRANSPLANTING

Now, the last thing done in the garden before the ground froze up was the transplanting of that spirea bush, which was where we wanted lawn. A simple job, one would say, but an experience so involved as to be worth straightening out at leisure. There was the bush to move, and it seemed just a task of transplanting its root; the shrubbery part would come along too, as a matter of course; it was fast to the root to begin with. But just about here came a rude mental jolt—a realization that the root of a plant is a complete stranger, about which we do not possess one solitary fact. The shrubbery part of the bush, being above ground, is more or less familiar as an everyday acquaintance. The root, on the contrary, has been hidden for years, a co-partner of the whole ground in which it grows. It is impossible to map it out on the surface—so that one may know where its reaches go farthest—north, south, east, or west—or where, and in which directions they slant downward into unimagined depths.

In these conditions, it is plain that every transplanting is as much an adventure for the gardener as it is for the plant. Each root is an independent structure, developed individually in part by the complexities of just that one section of soil it has encountered; and so different from those that any other root, even though it be of the same species of plant, has met and overcome in some other place. So far as this rocking chair is aware, no botany that ever was published has carried a particularized map of the ground area compassed by a single specimen of spirea—or any other shrub. "Out of sight, out of mind" for botanists; gardeners are not so cursory; we have to know.

Among all this vaporing, one thing becomes evident—that it must be the root that controls the transplanting; and the vital question becomes, "What do we know positively as to this root?" Well, there are two things: both dependent, by the way, upon the visible top of the plant. The first is that during the growing season, when the bush is full of leafage, the roots are extending their lengths by a pushing bud at the tip of each rootlet; and that, close back of this advancing bud and keeping pace with it, is a circlet of tubular feeding hairs, drinking in the soil fluids which afford the plant its necessary moisture—those hairs dropping off after a brief service, as the root proceeds, and being replaced by new hairs in a new circlet.

The other is that after the leaves have all dropped off in the Fall, there are no tubular hairs to be found at the tips of the rootlets. Where they were last is now a ring of cork scales, closing the openings through the root bark through which they brought the sap water. At this season of the year, the buds at the tips of the rootlets have stopped growing and have put on a coat of substantial Winter scales.

All these things show that the plant is in a state of deep sleep—dormancy is probably the proper word for a mere bush. And wouldn't it seem just common sense that what is done to a plant asleep is unknown to the plant then transplanted—and that it will awake in the Spring and go right on growing in the new location without suspecting what has happened to it? All of which would seem to establish the truth of the theorem that the time to transplant garden shrubbery is late in the Fall—accent on the late.

The next step in the performance will naturally be a searching inspection of the bush which is to be moved; and here we will come at once upon the distinctly noticeable condition that one side of the plant has been more prosperous than the remainder, a disturbing discovery that will not be cheerfully entertained. The "Why?" must be reasoned out before any real progress can be made.

PLANT ORIENTATION

Perplexity expands in several directions, alloyed suddenly by a gleam of revelation—that this fullest prosperity is all on that side of the plant which has its exposure toward the southeast. There are more branches on that side, and they are longer and stouter, and have more and plumper leaf-buds for next Summer's growing. This determination cannot be regarded as satisfying; however, the perplexity has simply extended into the depths. The question has become, "Is there any reason for suspecting the soil on that side of being more favorable to the needs of the spirea?" It doesn't seem so, but the real answer to that is underground.

But out of the maze of guesses one notion clings beyond the others—the sun itself, with its rays of heat and light. Could that be accountable? The argument runs this way: the earliest morning rays are those from the southeast; they encase the leaves on that side of the plant at once, and awaken them to their service in the making of sap—thus setting in motion for the day the chain of root activities traced in a preceding paragraph.

Moreover, these first rays of sunlight warm first the ground in which those southeasternmost root-hairs are growing, and lend a stimulus to their activity for an hour or so ahead of the growth of the directly adjoining sectors on the south and east; and up to three or four

(Continued on page 70)
hours in advance of a comparable activity of the opposite parts of the bush with the outlooks toward the north, northwest, and northeast. If it were not for the reaching through the better-lighted mass of foliage by the branches from the darker sides, to get a larger share of the sun’s rays, the plant would be a misshapen affair, unwelcome in a decorative garden. As it is, the clipping shears of the gardener upon the most ardent growths are needed to preserve a harmonious form.

And if all these things so be, the question next presenting is, “Should we, in transplanting, take note of these compass bearings, and in resetting it in the new place, be careful that the south-easterly side of the bush looks again toward the southeast?” Reasons as to why this should be done are many.

HABITS OF GROWTH

For one, the bush is used to such exposures, and in any other positions, would have to change its habits of growth. This is true particularly as to the northerly and westerly outlooks. On those sides the bark is much thicker, due to the plant’s instinctive defense against a more rigorous degree of cold—the cells of wood-tissue being smaller, closer together, and having thicker walls. While it might not be of any moment that this northerly tissue is turned toward the south in the act of transplanting, when it comes to setting a formerly southerly exposure to face the Winter blasts from the north or west, a considerable percentage of plants with no such previous experience, and no provision of the usual specific protection, are unequal to the stress, and give up the ghost. This loss, too often blamed upon Fall transplanting, should be ascribed to misorientation.

The roots are largely in the same dilemma, but for a different reason. On the southerly exposure of a bush the roots, from the warmer soil to which they have been accustomed, find a much shorter season of growing hours in the colder side of shaded soil to the north, northwest, and west if placed in such a position; and the former exuberant growth natural to the southeasterly exposure must suffer a considerable check—had enough the first season after the transplanting, and much more serious the second season—if one may dare look so far.

Just about here will loom the remembrance of that exceedingly crooked idea that it was practically the root of the plant that was the controlling feature in a Fall transplanting: it has now become very plain that those extra bark cells on the northerly and westerly faces of the plant stems carry the decision as to success or failure. It is the continual discovery of such unsuspected circumstances that prevents the sensitive gardener from ever becoming proud.

And while these extra bark cells on the northern exposures are fresh in mind, it surely will be a wise move to mark the north side of the plant very plainly, so that in its resetting it may be placed with exactly the same relative outlooks toward north and south as it occupied primarily.

An accurate north-and-south line may most simply be determined by the shadow cast at noon on a sunny day by a bean pole or other longish stick thrust upright into the ground at the bush to be moved. Standing in the line of this shadow on the northerly side of the bush, the true northerly exposure of some one of the stems may be readily determined—and marked for the bush about two feet above the ground preferably with a bit of string or ribbon tied into a tight bow (after several windings) so that it will not loosen in the handling to come. A magnetic compass may also be used.

Now all is ready for the digging-fork to take the field. Recalling the evidence of larger prosperity on the exposure toward the southeast, it is in that direction from the stem that the longest roots are to be located. The placing question is, “How far?” Professional gardeners will answer, “To twithirds of the height of the bush.” In well-favored soils, this is not too much; in poor soils it is often time wasted—but it is good exercise.

Some kinds of plants take up more growing space in poor soil than in the best possible soil; it may be that their roots have to travel farther to find the subsistence they need—and are determined to have even if they do have to go after it themselves (which looks like a reflection on the bill of fare provided by the gardener in question). A few gentle liftings with the fork, close to where the tips of the roots are believed to be, are the only means of getting a start, as to the particular plant being dug out.

DIGGING THE ROOTS

There is a big trick in digging out, unharmed, roots which have been long established. We have to bear in mind that the roots which have most recently been doing the growing are on the very tips of the smallest roots—the easiest to break off hopelessly under the impulse of impatience—stanzando. They will act up as if they didn’t mean to get on and they are neglected.

The fork is to be set so that the tines line up radially (not crosswise) with the main stem as the center, at the distance of two-thirds the height of the bush, and then stepped on so that it goes down its full length—no half-way business here. Then the prying begins, very slowly, the fork handle being twisted gently both ways a little, and “shivered,” so that the loosened earth cloth breaks up and falls through between the tines—watching closely for the part of the root you will almost surely have, the governing idea being to keep the root loose from the soil without breaking off any of the tips.

Having gotten the farthest end of the southeasternmost root, it is a safe bet to take half that distance from the stem as the next reach of the roots toward the northwest; and with a few pegs one is prepared to stake out an oval, pinched somewhat at the northwestern end, like a short, stoutish egg in outline. From then on, it is a matter of that same gentle digging over the space pegged out, a little deeper all the time as you approach the central stem.

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FIRESIDE GARDENING
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or group of stems.

It is certainly the most trying part of the task, mentally as well as physically, that is presented by this final separation of the central mass of roots, which will often call for rugged treatment in contrast to the gentleness of previous digging. The fork has to be pushed from all sides under the centre, and the second time around rather roughly, and the bush rocked this way and that till thoroughly loose and held only by a few roots penetrating almost directly downward.

Then, with the fork used as a lever, with an overturned metal pail or some similar block for a fulcrum, these underneath roots are torn loose from their remaining hold by main strength. There is some sacrifice here; but, having saved the outlying and spreading roots by careful handling in the earlier digging, the loss is not noticeable. Once out, the roots must be quickly covered with a few wet bags, or similar material to prevent any drying by sun or wind before they are again enclosed with soil.

Once the bush has been separated from its former site, the job is three-fourths done, and the story is nineteenth told. It remains now not to dig another large egg-shaped excavation at the new site, but a simple hole in the ground large enough to contain completely the central root mass, and deep enough to hold it at the same relative level with the ground surface as before. Presumably the notherly point on the outer edge of the new hole has been marked by the noonday shadow of a stick—which in this case may be a small one—and in setting the mass of root into place, it is readily oriented by the bow.

From this central hole must radiate a series of ditches toward the southeast, south and southwest—whenever there was a long root. Into these larger root systems are to be spread and “tucked in” with the best soil obtainable in generous quantity—for it is all to be tramped hard when the diggings have all been filled. If large-sized chunks of stone, or bricks are available the new surface earth in the ditches should be piled with a substantial weight, and then the whole may be watered a little at a time—just enough to reach the lowermost root, without being in the least muddy.

After setting for a few days, the stones are to be removed, any sinking of the soil leveled up, and the whole disturbed area covered with the Autumn leaves and evergreen boughs customarily used for Winter protection—the stones being put on top for good measure, and removed with the earliest days of Spring to profit by the sun’s warming warmth.

RICHARD FERRIS

PRUNE YOUR GARDEN CORRECTLY

A garden contains attractively shaped trees and shrubs covered with radiating fruit, the admiring newcomer to gardening may be sure that its owner, among other things, understands pruning. Luckily the increased rewards which a well-pruned garden brings are well within reach of amateurs who use sound methods of plant cultivation. All the owner has to do to determine to prune correctly through remembering and applying a handful of general principles.

To prevent difficult work from accumulating, it is necessary to begin pruning trees and shrubs while they are still young. This does not mean that plants should be pruned before they have obtained a firm hold, because they may die of evaporation or blight if they are early pruned. Though it is possible for a hardwood, like apple or walnut, to gain a firm hold before a softwood, like poplar or linden, it is generally true that softwoods are ready for pruning before hardwoods, because softwoods ordinarily grow faster than hardwoods. For the same reason, softwood branches must be trimmed more often than hardwoods.

In pruning, attention is largely focused on buds, because all branches (as well as flowers and leaves) are formed in buds. For an unknown reason the terminal bud of a leader always throws up a leader, and the lower buds of a leader merely put out subordinate branches or remain dormant, depending on how far down the stem they are placed. Occasionally a subordinate bud puts out a branch which disputes leadership with a leader, but a subordinate branch never succeeds completely in wresting control from its favored rival.

If, however, a leader is broken off over a lower bud, the lower bud sends up the new leader, but the buds farther back, though they move up in importance, must still be content with subsidiary roles. If a leader is broken off so far back that it is completely overshadowed by an existing subordinate branch, the subordinate branch will become a leader. A plant commonly has no more than one main leader, to which all other leaders are subordinate.

By taking into account the natural way in which plants grow, it is an easy matter to induce them to assume decorative shapes through disbudding and heading back branches to proper buds. Buds facing the center of the plant are preferred for main leaders and buds facing down for lateral branches; but should a lateral branch head too far in any direction, it is cut back to a bud placed on the opposite side. Then, too, an existing branch can be trained to fill a selected space by tying it in place with some soft, but strong, material which does not injure bark. It is interesting to see what gardeners do along these lines in forming espalier plants.

Everyday woody plants consist of three complicated tubes, one sliding within the other like sections of a telescope. The second of these tubes is very thin, and has the strange power to divide itself. It thickens the outer and inner tubes, and helps the outer tube to cover injuries. The whole plant, except the leader, puts out a branch which disputes leadership with a leader, but a subordinate branch never succeeds completely in wresting control from its favored rival.

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PLANTING A WHITE BULB GARDEN

White gardens have long been points of interest on many estates; a white bulb garden, however, is not so commonplace and is, moreover, quite easy to plan.

It should not be large, since too great an expanse of white gives a rather cold effect. Only a small plot has that certain intimate touch and charm which is the greatest value of a white garden. It would offer a continuous show of bloom from early Spring to Fall, and, secondly, many of the early-blooming bulbs increase rapidly, yielding in the future many dividends in beauty and satisfaction.

The proper setting, background and environment is of greatest importance for the white bulb garden. Quite satisfactory would be plantings of broad-leaved shrubs—like Kalmia latifolia (mountain laurel), Leucothoe catesbeiana (andromeda)—evergreens, pines and white-flowering shrubs. These last should include white dogwoods, double-flowering meadow rue (Phildelphus virginianus). Beatrix gracilis, white snowbell (spiraea trichocarpa) and white lilacs. Now you are ready for the exciting part—the planting of the various bulbs.

The snowdrops or galanthus are really the first messengers of Spring, blooming even during the snowstorms of late February and early March. Plant them under white pines in groups of 25 to 50. The white crocus varieties, like Snowstorm and Kathleen Parlow, are also lovely when scattered around the evergreens and laurel. These two greet us in February and early March, followed by the white forms of Chionodoxa luciliae alba, or Glory of the Snow, appearing in late March and early April. This last, a fine naturalizer if left undisturbed, is not particular about soil; and the same applies to Scilla sibirica. Both varieties grow from 3 to 4 inches high and will thrive successfully and look most charming under white birch trees.

The rock garden is ideal for the miniature narcissi, but these little gems also do well in woody borders. Plant them in groups of 5 or 10 in front of a nearby laurel. Narcissus triandrus albus, or angel's tears, is a fine dwarf species, some of the stems bearing as many as four or five blossoms, one below the other like fantastic little lam-}

ters. Narcissus moschatus, no more than 6 inches in height, drooping and giving a delicate fragrance, adds value to the early display of a white bulb garden.

A ground-cover or trailer protects these fragile flowers from spattering by mud and also hides later on the open spaces when the various bulbs have died down. Vinca minor alba (peri-winkle), English ivy, viola, may all be used for this purpose.

At the end of April and the beginning of May, the white dogwoods form a screen above the groups of the almost white trumpet varieties of the narcissi—Silver Star, Madame Krieger; followed by later varieties of narcissi recurvi (the old Phasam's Eye) and Queen of the North. Both varieties are fine for planting in groups or masses under trees.

About the same time, Lecocytum vernum, the snowflake, comes into flower and can be planted anywhere. It grows six to eight inches high and bears a delicate fragrance, also adds white. Of the same height is Fritillaria meleagris alba, producing dwarf pendant bell-shaped flowers. The white grape hyacinth, Muscaris latifolius, shows up beautifully wherever you choose to plant it.

On both sides of the garden path white peonies should be planted, with their ornamental texture of foliage, interplanted with white lilacs. In front of the peonies, group in fives or tens the more valuable types of white narcissi—like Bechercha, Moonshine, Agnes Harvey—followed up by varieties of white tulips: Carrara, white as marble, Vela, a lovely Triumph type, and the later-flowering Darwins like White Giant, Mrs. Grilemanns and Zwanzig.

As a foreground, Scilla campanulata alba is fine for edging and is also favorable for naturalizing among shrubbery. It will flower exactly at the same time as the tulips. Use here, too, plenty of the Vincia minor alba, viola and white candytuft among the groupings of tulips.

Star of the May garden will be Eremurus elwesi albus, grouped in threes or individually among lilacs and pines. The pure white spikes of this stately bulb will soon to advantage in the early display of a white bulb garden.

(Continued on page 25)

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edged, using your floured fingers, or a fork, or a gadget sold especially for the purpose. Personally I use my fingers.

Prick the entire surface of the pie with a floured fork before placing the pie on the floor or bottom rack of your oven, which has been pre-heated to a temperature of 450° F. Leave the pie there for about ten minutes—or until the edges are slightly browned—then place it on the rack in the center of your oven, reduce the heat to 350° F. and bake until the filling is cooked and the pie is well browned all over. The time required will depend on the filling used.

To bake unfilled pastry shells, divide the pastry in half, roll out and line two tins, as per directions above. Roll the overhanging edges under so as to form a double edge, but be sure the crust still comes slightly beyond the edge of pan. Press the dough against the edge as you crimp it, to keep it from shrinking away while baking. Prick the bottom surfaces of crusts all over to prevent them from bumping up while baking. Chill thoroughly in refrigerator before baking, if time permits. Place in a pre-heated oven registering 450° F. and bake about 15 minutes, until crisp and delicately browned.

COCONUT CREAM PIE. Line a large pie tin with pastry, making a fluted edge. Prick the entire bottom surface with a fork, then bake in a 450° to 500° F. oven until a delicate brown—about 15-20 minutes. Cool, then fill with the following filling when it has cooled.

Scald 3 cups of milk. Mix 3 generous level tablespoons of cornstarch with 3 cup of granulated sugar and add the hot milk slowly. Cook over direct heat stirring vigorously until thick, then cook twenty minutes over hot water in a double boiler, stirring frequently. Beat the yolks of 6 eggs well and add them slowly to the hot cornstarch, stirring constantly. Continue cooking a minute or two, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and cool, stirring occasionally. Flavor when cold with 1 tablespoon of vanilla and stir in 1 cup of canned coconut cream. Pour into pie shell and spread smooth. Cover with the following meringue.

MERINGUE. Sift together 1/2 cups of granulated sugar with 1 level teaspoon of cream of tartar. Beat the whites of 6 eggs until stiff, then beat in the sugar, cinnamon, chopped pecans and seedless raisins, using in all 2 cups of granulated sugar, 1/2 cup of raisins, 1/2 cup of chopped pecans and plenty of cinnamon. Distribute the apples so as to have them as level as possible, drizzling a little cream in the center, and be sure the pastry is well packed and quite full, as the apples cook down a lot. Roll out the top crust, cover and trim; and crisp the edges of the pie.

Prick the entire surface of the pie with a fork at one-inch intervals. Place the pie on the floor or bottom rack of your oven, which has been pre-heated to a temperature of 450-500° F., and bake for about 10 or 15 minutes or until the edges brown and the juice begins to flow. Then place the pie on a rack in the center of your own, reduce the heat to 350° F. and continue cooking slowly for about 35 or 45 minutes longer. Eat while warm, if possible (not hot), and sprinkle top with confectioners' sugar before serving. Serve a pitcher of cream with this pie.

TWO PUMPKIN PIES. Personally I think this is the best pumpkin pie I ever ate.

Line two nine-inch pie tins with pastry and flute the edges. Do not prick the bottoms. Place in refrigerator to chill while you prepare the filling.

Open a 1 lb. 13 oz. can of pumpkin, or use 3 cups of home cooked pumpkin put through a sieve. Place it in a large bowl and add 1 cup of light brown sugar, 1 cup of white granulated sugar, 1 scant teaspoon of salt, 2 tablespoons of New Orleans molasses, 1/2 teaspoon of powdered cloves, 3 level teaspoons of ground cinnamon and 3 level teaspoons of ground ginger. Mix well. Beat 4 whole eggs slightly and stir them into the pumpkin mixture. Last of all, add 1 cup of thick cream and 1 cup of milk scalded together. Mix well and fill the two crusts. Place in hot (450-500° F.) oven for ten minutes, then reduce the heat to 350° F. and continue cooking slowly about 30 minutes longer, or until set. Watch carefully and turn the light even lower if the custard is cooking too fast, which would cause it to become watery. Remove from oven and cool partially while you make the following caramel glaze.

CARAMEL GLAZE. Place 1 cup of sugar in a small heavy aluminum pan with deep sides. Moisten it with 1/2 cup of cold water. Have ready about 1/2 cup of hot water in a separate pan. Place the sugar on the fire and cook slowly without stirring until it caramelizes to a golden brown. Remove from the fire at this point and add immediately the hot water, being very careful not to burn yourself, as the water will cause the burnt sugar to bubble way up. When it calms down, place pan back on fire and stir until the caramel and (Continued on page 76)
countless washings... designed by Everwear to add charm and gaiety to your bedroom no matter what its period. Ask for it by name at fine stores everywhere... About $8.00. Ivory Washable.

PRUNE YOUR GARDEN CORRECTLY

(continued from page 71)

except the leaves, expands in circumference on this plan, and grows forward only at the tips of branches and burrowing roots. The plants that grow differently are similar, and a few others, all of which are identified by the parallel veins in their leaves. These plants are usually not able to increase their circumference from year to year, as they commonly consist of no more than growing tips, core, and protective bark. Dracoceoa is one of the few monocotyledonous plants which have a dividing cambium between core and bark.

Since cambium can only spread sideways while it is thickening the outer and inner cylinders of a plant, and since a plant grows forward only at the tip of its branches and roots, a pruning cut should be always made at an angle, so that bark can easily slide over the wounds; and to discourage faulty growth, care should be taken not to saw the ends of branches which are leaned over while others are being cut.

In removing a branch, a clean cut is made with a sharp instrument and, if possible, one stroke is used. Experienced gardeners attach much significance to the length of stubs. When a branch is severed at a bud virtually no stub is left, as no more than the distance between the top and bottom of the bud is usually included in the angle of the cut; but, if the plant is a soft-wooded one, then, to prevent drying, a stub whose exact length depends on the rate of evaporation of the plant is allowed to project. With respect to the length of bud spurs, the thing to remember is that the cut is too close the bud dries, and if too far the wood decays.

If it is not desirable to remove a perpendicular branch or a lateral branch at a bud, the former is cut off at an angle just above a lower limb, and the latter is cut off flush with a stem. The length of stub allowed to project above a lateral branch is determined by taking into consideration the size of the branch and the rate of evaporation. If a heavy limb is sawed off, the bark should not be expected to cover the wide gap quickly, but to prevent barking from getting in, and from developing, the exposed wood is thoroughly painted with white lead, which does not peel or admit dampness.

The best place from which to start pruning grown trees and shrubs is, in most cases, the middle of the foliage, so that the shape of the plants does not easily get out of control. The sterile and decapitated limbs and those which have each other are cut away first, as their removal may prove sufficient; but if the plant is thin instead of bushy, the terminal buds of several leaders are pinched off, encouraging the plant to put out lateral branches.

At an early age, pear, cherry, and similar trees are sometimes trained to look like cones. The axis of the young tree is cut back to a bud near the ground, and as a strong central stem with lateral branches is raised by annually heading the central stem back to an inside bud. The lateral branches are pruned from the top of the plant to the bottom of the plant, each circular layer of branches being allowed to just out farther than the preceding layer. If the trees are properly guided, the conical shape admits plenty of light and air to all the leaves and branches, allows the fruit to be easily picked, and enhances the beauty of the plants. Although some orchard trees fruit well if they taper upward like fir, others, such as peach and plum, bear perfectly round fruit until their heads are trained round and cut open on the inside like a Holloween pumpkin. To train a tree correctly, the pruning work, of course, must be carried through a number of years.

Privet hedges, likewise, are tapered upward from a broad base. A narrow top does not permit them to be crushed easily by the weight of Winter's snow nor to become rasty on the outside. For the same reason, boxwood and other shrubs are sometimes similarly trained or rounded at the top or grown in low hedges or tufted hedgerows. Then, too, the pyramidal, arched, and ruffled shapes of bushes, as well as a low stature, add instead of detract from their radiant beauty.

A useful method to force fruit trees to bear better is to hinder the growth of their short shoots; for if the terminal buds of tender spurs, such as grow on apple branches, are pinched out, the lateral buds swell with sap and frequently burst into blossom. Should the bud put out a spur instead of a blossom, the second spur is also pinched. Although the yield of orchard trees can be increased the first year by this method of pruning, it is usually not until the next year that more fruit is produced. Avoid excessive pinching.

A plant which has been flowering poorly can be forced to bloom by pruning its branches severely with a sharp spade, care being taken to cut them clean and perpendicularly, so that decay is prevented. Sometimes nothing more is necessary than to turn the roots inserted in damp, infertile soil into fertile areas. In cutting, there is no need to look for buds as roots do not sprout them. The gardener must be careful, however, not to remove too many roots.

Plants should not be severely pruned unless they can stand such treatment. Rose-of-Sharon and similar shrubs can be cut to the ground each year, and they will still thrust up a superabundance of startling flowers. On the other hand, such plants as rose and hydrangea from the green sprouts pushed out by the branches erected the year before; and, if the latter are lopped off in any great number, you cannot expect many glorious blossoms in the coming year. In pruning plants like the rose, however, it is best to take into consideration that if they are pruned mildly they put out many small flowers, whereas if they are pruned severely they thrust up only a few large ones. A fruit tree, such as pear, which has grown old and decapitated will frequently respond to a severe trimming, but pear does not spring to life and blossom forth as a young tree until one year has passed, because it only fruits from spurs put out by branches which are one or more years old. With respect to how severely to prune, the general rule (Continued on page 75)
to follow is not to cut off promiscuously too many twigs and the ends of too many branches, since all flowers break from the buds laid down on these places by the forward-growing terminal buds.

Some dogwoods, if not all of them, belong to a class of plants which are not touched, as pruning only mars their natural beauty. Included in this class, too, are mountain laurel, rhododendron, magnolia and firs, whose only demand is that their dried sticks be cleared away. On the other hand, lilacs, snowballs, Canadian hemlock, privet, and similar plants can be changed into more attractive shapes, as their rampant growth is often unsightly or out of taste with their surroundings. Japanese holly and pfister junipers, as well as Canadian hemlock, are especially malleable. By judicious staking and pruning, they can be molded into graceful forms that properly fit the garden.

Although it is proper to cut off and burn infested roots, leaves and branches at any time of year, there is a lively difference among gardeners as to what time of year to prune healthy sprouts. A careful sifting of evidence reveals that each season has its quota of pruning work. Light branches may be pruned in Summer, and the terminal buds of fruit spurs are pinched out then. Rhododendron, mountain laurel, and magnolia, named before, have their dried sticks cleared away during July or August. The danger is that Summer pruning may stunt plant growth and promote dead stubs through evaporation, or encourage borer invasion.

Heavy roots and branches are satisfactorily pruned in the Fall if the work is done after the plant becomes dormant. Plants bleed very little in the Fall because their sap is slow (some gardeners contend that this does not matter), and the stumps of thick roots which have been cut away to encourage blossoms through supplying the plant with more food in the Spring have ample time to put out the necessary feeding fibers through Winter. Then, too, to promote the growth of feeding fibers, roots may be replanted in fertile soil at this time. Although Fall pruning is recommended for all kinds of trees, it should be confined to early growers, like apple, since they have ample time to rehabilitate themselves before Winter sweeps in.

Light plants, which are quite hardy, such as lilacs, can also be pruned after they have become dormant; but fragile plants, such as hibiscus and rose, the tips of whose branches are killed by Winter weather, are always saved until Spring. In the Deep South, however, if plants like salvia and rose are trimmed in September, they will produce a whole new crop of blooms before Winter comes.

Some gardeners recommend Winter pruning for warm days, but nothing except time seems to be gained by its practice. As a matter of fact, something may even be lost, as spreading canker or rot might follow, especially if the branches are improperly cut back. If the weather becomes very cold in your section of the country, the best thing to do is to restrict Winter pruning to resistant hardwoods like walnut, oak, and red maple.

Spring pruning, as a rule, is most satisfactory, since wounds heal quickly so soon as vigorous growth begins, and the check administered to roots or branches makes the plants flower healthily when they leaf out. There is, however, no exact time at which all Spring pruning must be performed. Trees are usually pruned just before their buds break open, and many shrubs, like privet, after their new shoots have come up; or, like early-blooming forsythia and late-blooming lilac, after they have flowered. With respect to the exact time to prune, a good rule to follow is to prune heavy plants, such as grown cherry and oak, before their buds open, and light plants, such as shrubs and young trees, either before or after their buds open, or both before and after their buds open, depending on the plant.

-O. H. Stude

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**HOUSE & GARDEN'S BOOKSHELF**


This recent publication by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in its series known as *The Gardener's Library*, of which Mr. Farrington, the author of this book, is Secretary, has the general make-up of an encyclopedia. The text is in thirty-eight divisions, covering the ground completely, and is supplemented by a general chart of the work to be done in each month—in separate sections for the North and the South. There is also an appendix with an immense amount of information in tabular form, so that hardly a question can arise in the course of running a vegetable garden for a year but has its answer some-
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**PLANTING A WHITE BULB GARDEN**

(continued from page 72)

against the deep green of the Austrian pine. Also known as the foxtail lily or desert-candle, eremurus is a native of Turkestan. The stalk, often 8 feet tall, rises from a crown of long, narrow leaves; and is composed of closely-set, bell-shaped flowers, which are really star-like in effect.

June, July and Augst will give the desired white show with all the lilies in succession, and with the white-flowering ornamental shrubs like Spiraea trichocarpa, with graceful arching branches, white snowball or Viburnum nudum and peonies.

In the beginning of June come the madonna lilies in all their glory. These could be interplanted with a few white species of the English delphinium Samuel Watkins. The madonna lily, at the end of June, is followed by Lilium brownii, still quite a novelty, with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of great substance, opening pale yellow and fading the next day to a creamy white of great purity. After this bulb comes Lilium regale, called the Lord of the Lilies. A very easily grown lily, never died out, it reaches a height of 7 or 8 feet when left undisturbed, bearing ten or twenty flowers on one stem. The advantage of having this lily in a white garden is the show of its very ornamental, long lanceolate foliage, which will stay handsome all summer.

Another white lily, which resembles the regal lily, is George C. Creelman, still a novelty and an outstanding introduction of the last years. It is also a hardly dependable lily, easy to grow, flowering two weeks after the regal lily. It bears large, long-lasting flowers, often measuring 8 inches in length on long, strong stems; and has more intense yellow in the throat of the flower than the regal lily.

And we should not forget Lilium auratum, the noblest of all lilies, which likes some shade around the roots. It bears enormous white flowers, richly spotted with yellow, into flower at the beginning of August. It is followed by Lilium speciosum album, a pure white lily with golden yellow anthers, flowering during the whole month of August into September. All these lilies like to be planted between the shrubbery, where they may receive some shade around their roots.

A great filler for the white bulb garden during July and August are the white varieties of gladioli. When planted in succession, they prolong the white season; and by planting the early and late varieties we may have a show of gladioli during the whole month of August. The best varieties are Albizzia, Mammoth White, Maid of Orleans and Star of Bethlehem.

Another lovely Summer-flowering bulb is Galtonia candicans or Hymenocallis candicans, not yet popular. It is a very valuable bulb with long, slender leaves, having an arrangement of thirty or more pure white, bell-shaped flowers on one spike three to four feet tall. Massed against shrubbery they are very effective, and planted with the gladioli in groups, they form an imposing contrast and last a long time.

Surprise of the September garden will be the lovely white forms of colchicums—Colchicum autumnale album and colchicum autumnale album plenum—peeping from underneath the evergreens and in the grass. The large blossoms appear long after the foliage has died down, and last from September until October. And in the month which follows, we add to our existing stock of bulbs, planting for next year and completing a real picture in our white bulb garden.

**TURKEY AND PIE**

(continued from page 73)

Cook over direct heat, stirring all the while until thick and boiling. Then continue cooking over boiling water for ten minutes longer, still stirring frequently.

Beat the yolks of 3 eggs slightly, then add them gradually to the custard. When well mixed, add 3 tablespoons of sweet butter and stir until melted. Then add 4 tablespoons of strained lemon juice and 1/2 tablespoons of grated lemon rind. Remove pan from double boiler and cool before pouring into baked shell.

Now make a meringue by beating the whites of 3 eggs until stiff. Beat in gradually 1/2 cup of granulated sugar mixed with 1/2 level teaspoon of cream of tartar. Spread over entire surface of lemon filling, being sure the meringue touches the crust all around to prevent its shrinking away from the edge while baking, and be sure that all the filling is covered too. Using the back of a teaspoon, make a pattern of indentations in the meringue. Bake until a golden brown in a 350° F. oven about ten minutes.

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10-11-39
INDOOR ROCK GARDEN

(continued from page 57)

— all but maiden hair. Skip that since it is very tricky to cultivate.

So much for the green background— and now for the blooms. Crocus sieberi is lilac-purple, orange throat and if you plant lots in October they will bloom by Christmas. Keep on tucking them in here and there and all about every where from Fall till New Year—and they’ll flower perpetually throughout Winter.

BUILDING THE GARDEN

When you are equipped with soil, rocks, plants and bulbs, and a nice new painted tray the fun begins. First spread a couple of inches of pebbles or small stones on the bottom for drainage. Then start building with rocks and soil—tucking the earth well into the pockets. Use the same principles—on a small scale of course—as those employed in making a rock garden outdoors.

Tip the rocks from front to back. Then the water will run back and reach the roots of the plants that emerge from the intimate little recesses and small crevices between the stones.

Design it as you go and set the plants about you before you plant them. Have one side of the front low and level and build it up irregularly towards the back. Grow the tallest plants in the back and have things in one corner taller than those in the other. Let ivy tumble over the stones and ferns grow among them. Cover the level surface below with moss. After a bit it turns brown but makes a nice ground cover anywhere and soon ivy and fern spread over it.

Bury the crocuses directly in the garden just beneath the surface of the soil. The Autumn crocuses and colchicums need merely to be anchored.

PLANTING SNOWDROPS

Apparently snowdrops like a slight freeze in preparation to blooming. Plant the bulbs in the Fall, the earlier the better. Arrange them four or five to a two-inch pot, each one just beneath the dirt. Sink them in the ground outside and cover with leaves and butlap to facilitate removing later. Bring them in every couple of weeks during the Winter and set the pots about among the rocks and plants. When they bloom they look unbelievably pure and sweet against their background of green ferns and ivy. Let Winter stay—who cares!

FILL IN WITH SMALL PLANTS

Keep an eye out during the Winter for various small-blooming plants in two-inch pots. From January on the nurseries offer quite a variety. All are colorful and gay and lend a lot of charm to the garden. We had wonderful luck with four little deep rose azaleas that I had brought me one day when I was in bed and full of bronchitis. The bronchitis soon left but the azaleas went on blooming for about a month. They were most effective and gave our rock garden quite a reputation.

During a moment of thaw in late Winter fetch a clump or two of any of your low-growing bearded iris. Plant the rhizomes in the rock garden and soon they’ll send up their ribbony leaves shortly followed by blooms.

If this garden grows in strong sunlight the ferns in the back will need a slight protection. A thin net curtain will do, or other taller petted plants. Or else let vines from a shelf overhead hang down and form a sort of living curtain between the rock garden and the window. Incidentally, while this garden is nice alone, it is even nicer with a background of surrounding plants in pots.

TURTLES TO EAT THE GREDS

While the outdoor garden needs birds to complete the picture, the indoor rock garden will be twice as interesting with a little life of its own too. But one small wren loose in any living room would be just one too many! Substitute a couple of turtles and all will be well, for they will fit in beautifully. Sink a tiny dish of water among the mosses somewhere for their frequent baths. They will sit in the sun on the rocks and snap at odd flies about and altogether be quite an amusing addition. They are also quite likely to consume a lot of grubs and bugs that turn up full of insidious inmates as far as the tender young leaves of this and that are concerned.

After a while, when the weather outdoors ominously suggests serious Winter in the offing, a very mysterious yet insistent force inspires the turtles to think about hibernating. First thing you know they’ve disappeared.

When this first happened in our house each member of the family in turn fully expected that a turtle would turn up in his or her bed. But they didn’t, so we looked in the vacuum cleaner and under the radiator and then gave up. One day in early March, when a warming sun was beginning to suggest Spring somewhere beyond the slush and gales of wind, we had a surprise. Two very sleepy turtles emerged simultaneously from a little hole in the earth down between the rocks where they had been nonchalantly hibernating all Winter, oblivious to our concern. Both of them dined on a piece of moss in the shade of a large crocus blossom, head to head, for about a week. Then they definitely opened their eyes, took a swim, ate an ant egg apiece and began exploring. Occasionally we found them on different rooms in the house but for the most part they stayed in the rock garden—and why not! It was so lovely that I’d have stayed too had they dimensions and leisure!

INDOOR GARDEN CARE

But whatever my dimensions and leisure, I did succeed in spending many a pleasant hour in the enjoyment of this garden. I snipped off branches that grew big enough to be in the way of themselves or each other. I’d spray every day with clear water—not too cold—and the whole room smelled nice after this performance. No further care was needed. The pebbles took care of drainage, the peat held the moisture in the proper places and all went well. If you want to have a good time, make an indoor rock garden!

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USE THE CONVENIENT POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE ENCLOSED IN THIS ISSUE
Tara (page 38) is shown as it appears in one of the opening scenes of the book, on the morning of the famous barbecue at Twelve Oaks, where she revealed her desire for Ashley in such undilatory terms. Her ball dress, the "apple green, watered silk ball dress with its festoons of ecru lace," which was to bring the emerald to her eyes and Ashley to her feet, is packed in the quaint flowered box on the bed. The fresh, neat room is up under the eaves of the house; thus the tall tester bed was built with a slope at the back to fit the wall.

We explained Ellen's influence in the drawing room at Tara (see page 39), where Scarlett's first wedding, to Charles Hamilton—in spite for Ashley's marriage to Melanie—takes place. Ellen, you remember, was a French Rebuildard of the sophisticated coastal city of Savannah—with a voice never raised in command to a servant or reproof to a child but a voice that was obeyed instantly at Tara, where her husband's blustering and roaring were quietly disregarded. The drawing room was largely her room, with its slender Louis XVI chairs and French Victorian fireplace. The draperies here are worthy of notice: lace undercurtains, over which is draped apple green and dark green lace; ind both are worthy of a Swiss chalet, and the draperies heir ao' worthy of the "living zone" of rooms. Expressing the ideas of leading decorative authorities, they contribute a distinctive beauty to rooms you'll be proud to have guests admire.

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On the Atlanta set—between takes of "Gone with the Wind" a momentarily demure Scarlett (Vivien Leigh) runs over her lines with the director as cynical Rhett Butler (Clark Gable) looks on.
DECORATING FOR SCARLETT O'HARA

(continued from page 79)

Another helpful feature, particularly for the beginner, will be the several diagrams for the most effective layout of the available space so that the largest possible crop may be taken, whether the plot is more than 20 feet in width by 30 feet in length, or no more than 20 feet in width by 30 feet in length, or double that area. To help the ingenious designer who wants to plan his own spaces, perhaps too irregular to fit in with the "maps" given in the book, estimates as to the needed growing space for each vegetable are tabulated, based on the customary ratio of their family use.

A substantial chapter is devoted to succession crops, a clever method of growing two crops during the season on the same ground through the selection of varieties which mature quickly—as with early peas followed by lettuces which may be harvested for Winter use before severe frosts in the Fall; or early carrots which may be so packed as to leave spaces at proper distances in which cultivated plants are set while the remaining carrots are completing their growth. Pole beans may be grown in the hills with sweet corn, and use the cornstalks to climb on. Where garden space permits, a widely varied supply may be grown especially for Winter use, and the several ways of storing them for fresh keeping in the cellar are fully discussed.

The book is well illustrated with photogravure engravings which show exactly what the properly grown garden looks like, and make plain a number of gardening operations which would be difficult to explain in detail without their help.

An ample index guides the reader to answers for any questions he may ask.

THE ALPINE HOUSE AND ITS PLANTS.

This very practical revelation of what to do and how to do it with the really and truly "Alpine" natives of the highest mountain ranges in the world—at the author separates them from other plants—carries an introductory preface by Dr. P. L. Giuseppe; which has the unusual characteristic of bearing some criticism. There is even one declaration of an out-and-out "error" on the part of the author, and the expression of regret on the part of Dr. Giuseppe that it isn't more! Somehow, this back-action arouses a larger measure of confidence in what Mr. Boothman has given in his book than if he had met only praise of the highest altitude. Possibly, this is the Alpine method of commendation.

As its title implies, this little volume deals with the construction and management of a greenhouse designed specifically for the Alpines. A photographic view of a glass house, small but the

(Continued on page 83)
WINES FOR THANKSGIVING

(continued from page 50)

The search for the ideal Indian pudding took me into the farther reaches of Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket this Summer. Each island and district has produced its own local cook book, assembled from the culinary treasures of women famous for "set a good table" and usually brought out for the benefit of a local charity. These assorted pamphlets indicate that it isn't half so much the pudding itself which differs from place to place as the sauce eaten on it. Some say caramel. Others cream. Othets cream and soft maple sugar. Still others hard sauce. Among the hard sauces are also differences of opinion—some would have it flavored with vanilla, others brandy and others rum.

The only way to settle this problem is to set Tuesdays apart for Indian pudding and try a new sauce each week.

And mentioning sauces, do you know Black Bottom? It is a dessert, a cold chocolate pudding made fairly sweet over which is poured bitter chocolate sauce.

After such desserts, a glass of Armagnac and a long walk are indicated!
A directory of distinguished hotels and resorts

AN ISLAND OFF THE COAST OF GEORGIA. These are busy days at Sea Island, Georgia, with the spotlight on skeet shooting and small game hunting. An old-fashioned "Turkey Shoot" will be held on the day before Thanksgiving with a fine turkey presented the high gun. The season for most types of hunting has been advanced 20 days for this season and November 1st should see many eager hunters out for native wild turkey, quail and other small game at the 65,000-acre Sea Island Hunting Preserve, just south of Sea Island.

For the information of you avid fishing enthusiasts, deep sea fishing around this section is quite excellent and in past years the catches have included drum fish, channel bass, tarpon and king mackerel.

In spite of the emphasis on the sporting events, the social program has not suffered as plans have been made to include the usual round of dances, Monte Carlo games and bridge tournaments.

ATTENTION RIDING ENTHUSIASTS. Perhaps the safest, and certainly one of the most enjoyable, bridle paths in the world is to be found during the fall and winter months at Atlantic City, New Jersey. On October 1st the beach is thrown open to equestrians, and horses stabled on the mainland throughout the summer months return to the stands on the beach and may be hired by visitors for a ride along the eight-mile stretch of beach. Here, one may enjoy a ride in the salted sunshine without fear of automobiles and amidst unexcelled surroundings.

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    - "Aristocrat of Miami Beach"—occupying full block between Ocean and Indian Creek in highly restricted section, Private bathing beach, private lawn space for tennis, dancing and deck sports. Convenient to all attractions. Marble floors, marble bathrooms. European Plan, selected clientele. Reservations in advance. Illustrated 20-page booklet on request to Flaminy Bushman, Manager.

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NEW YORK
New York City

**BEACON TOWER—29th St. Overlooking East River—Smart East Side. 2 1/2 outside rooms. MUST see! ** Mapp's, clothing business. $2.50 Dinner. Relax at 40th. **

**The Buckingham. 80 W. 57th St. Near Fifth Ave. First-class dining. 3 outside rooms. Relax at 40th. $3 Dinner. Relax at 40th.** 

**WHERE TO EAT**

**DINNER Served In Mansion**

**Antone's Restaurant**

**FLORIDA**

**PORT MAYACA**

**WHERE TO EAT**

**LOUISIANA**

**New Orleans**

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**Northampton**

**WINCHESTER-OLD TAVERN AND HOTEL NORTHAMPTON.**

**Pennsylvania**

**WHERE TO EAT**

**THE GREAT PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT**

**Khartoum—**

**KAMPALA—**

**VICTORIA FALLS—**

**SOUTH AFRICA**

**Cape to Cairo**

The World's Outstanding Tour

From Table Mountain, through the heart of Africa, to glamorous Cairo, a tour filled with the mystical names that stir one's travel dreams!

Charming Cape Province, diamond-famed Kimberley, golden Johannesburg, great Kruger National Park game reserve, Victoria Falls, the Belgian Congo and Uganda—all with Stanley found Livingstone—The Iru Forest (home of the pygmy people), the "Mountains of the Moon", snow-covered peaks at the Equator, thousands of flamingoes, Lake Kivu, flaming volcanoes, Rixon Falls, source of the Nile, Lakes Albert and Victoria, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak, Kenya and Tanganyika, countless herds of wild game, the Sudan, historic Khartoum and Omdurman in the Sudan, the wonderland of Egypt, the temples of Karnak and Luxor, the valley of Kings, the Sphinx, the pyramids—six thousand miles of fascinating thrills!

Traversing veld and forest, vast lakes and palm-bordered rivers, this memorable Cape to Cairo tour is made with security and comfort under the experienced guidance of South African Railways and Harbours.

For full information see your travel agent. Also send for booklet "377" outlining 9 day tour. Include the name of your travel agent on your postcard, addressed to South African Consulate, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.
Tender Roses and all the Tea Roses should be staked up now to protect them against the trying conditions which winter brings. Putting earth around the bases of the plants helps shed water and will serve to protect the lower part of the plants from damage resultant upon temperature changes.

Standard Roses are among the hardest garden subjects to protect. If staked they must have individual stakes or they will become top-heavy and bend badly. Laying the stem down and covering with earth is the best method to use, when conditions make it possible.

Boxwood and other tender evergreens should have their Winter protection applied now. Burlap covers that are supported so as not to come in contact with the plants are the best material for this. Sun and strong winds are the dangers to be excluded from these evergreens.

Rhododendrons should have their roots protected by a heavy mulch of leaves or peat moss, applied after a thorough watering, on some branches of pines or other evergreens thrust into the ground between the plants will protect sun-scall.

Clean up all refuse and burn the stalks and other materials which are likely to decay. Thoroughly sterilize the ground by the application of lime or direct, consistent trellising, and allow it to lie thus over Winter.

**BULBS**

**CHOICE OREGON GROWN BULBS.** For you Draffin, delight, delight, delight. First White Lily and Tulip, and other desirable sorts. 100 each, $1.00, postpaid. An excellent gift. Illustrated catalog. Company's bulletin 12, 1939.

**WORLD'S FINEST BULB CATALOG—FREE.** For you, 1939 Bulb Planting Bulletin. Among the very best bulbs, rhizomes and tubers, and other desirable sorts. 100 each, $1.00, postpaid. An excellent gift. Illustrated catalog. Company's bulletin 12, 1939.

**CACTUS**

**PASTE,* 12 minutes prices, or 8 months prices, all Cactus. All labeled, 1.00 prepaid. Those that are in the most desirable condition are sent, 25c extra. Send for our new Illustrated Cactus and Cactaceae, Company's bulletin 12, 1939.

**CAMELLIAS**

**ENJOY NEW THRILLS! Grow winter-blooming Camellias for spectacular beauty. They'll bring new happiness and a wealth of pleasure. Dad's favorite in Darwin and Sohara varieties.** Write for our illustrated bulletin 12, 1939.

**FINESHEST COLLECTION OF CAMELLIAS in the world.** Darwin, sohara, and other desirable sorts. 100 each, $1.00, postpaid. An excellent gift. Illustrated catalog. Company's bulletin 12, 1939.

**DAFFODILS**

**DAFFODILS.** Postpaid, 100 bulbs, 100. 100, 25c. Early varieties, 25c. $1.00; white varieties same price as Non-early. Ask name, 100. 25c. postpaid. Send for our new Illustrated Daffodil Bulletin. Company's bulletin 12, 1939.

**FLOWERING TREES**

**FLOWERING CRABAPPLE & CHERRIES for the Marathon Plant.** The plant $5.00 gives you a small flowering and fruiting tree for large—garden beauty with home care. Маклорин & Graham from 6.00 to 25.00 each. Send for our illustrated bulletin 12, 1939.

**GOURDS**

**GOURDS ARE FUN.** Any mail article such as menu lumbermen at 6.00 per dozen. White, Waukegan Globes, etc. Send for new illustrated bulletin 12, 1939.

**GROUND COVER PLANTS**

**PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS, the alpine green ground cover, 3.50 per 100, 7.50 per 250, 11.50 per 1000, and 15.00 per 5000.** A. E. WOODELL, SALEM, RHODE ISLAND, Tennesse.

**HEMEROCALLIS**

**THE DAYLILY (HEMEROCALLIS) is perfectly hardy anywhere in the United States. It is disease—**

**A DISTINGUISHED DAYLILY COLLECTION.** Catalogue containing 80 English, American, Continental, etc.--writ today. Send for our new illustrated bulletin 12, 1939.

**WODDY PLANTS IN THEIR ORDER OF BLOOM (CONTINUED ON PAGE 62)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COLOR OF FLOWER</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acer saccharum</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Sugar Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amelanchier species</em></td>
<td>White, Light</td>
<td>Shadblow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crataegus mollis</em></td>
<td>White, Light</td>
<td>Wild Hawthorn</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cydiaion mollis</em></td>
<td>White, Light</td>
<td>Common Quince</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Daphne cerasifera</em></td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Rose Daphne</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Magnolia soulangeana</em></td>
<td>White, Light</td>
<td>Magnolia Orchid</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Malus sargentii</em></td>
<td>Yellow, Light</td>
<td>Gold Medallion</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Phlox subulata</em></td>
<td>Pink, Light</td>
<td>Rose Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Promus avium</em></td>
<td>White, Light</td>
<td>Beach Plum</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Prunus serrulata</em></td>
<td>Pink, Red, White</td>
<td>Japanese Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Punica communis</em></td>
<td>White, Light</td>
<td>Pears</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron obtusum</em></td>
<td>Magenta</td>
<td>Ameana Azalea</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron obtusum</em></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Hidropeza Azalea</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ribes odoratum</em></td>
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<td>Golden Current</td>
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<td><em>Spiraea arguta</em></td>
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<td>Garland Spirea</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Spiraea prunifolia</em></td>
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<td>Double Bridal Wreath</td>
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<td><em>Spiraea thunbergii</em></td>
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<td>Thunberg Spirea</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pink to Red</td>
<td>Red Horsechestnut</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Horse Chestnut</td>
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<td>White, Light</td>
<td>American Redbud</td>
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<td>Red, Pink, White</td>
<td>Flowering Dogwood</td>
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<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Providence Broom</td>
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<td><em>Acer saccharum</em></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Scotch Broom</td>
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<td>White, Light</td>
<td>Common Pearl Bush</td>
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<td>White, Light</td>
<td>Large Fothergilla</td>
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<td>Creamy White</td>
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<td>Wolfsonkysuckle</td>
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<td>Carolina Rhododendron</td>
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<td><em>Aesculus carnea</em></td>
<td>Deep Red</td>
<td>Purple Lily Magnolia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| *Acer saccharum* | Pink | Pink | Chinese Crapemytle
WOODY PLANTS IN THEIR ORDER OF BLOOM

(continued from page 82)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COLOR OF FLOWER</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Malus ioensis</em> plena</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Bechtel Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Malus sargentii</em></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Sargent Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Malus spectabilis</em> *</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malus tomentosa</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Coatleaf Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paeonia suffruticosa</em></td>
<td>White, Pink, Red</td>
<td>Tree Peony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus laurocerasus schipkaeana</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Shikipa Cherry-lauré</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhododendron atlanticum</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Coast Azalea</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron nudiflorum</em></td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Pinxterflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron grandiflorum hybrids</td>
<td>White, Yellow, Orange, Red,</td>
<td>Azaleas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhododendron molle hybrids</em></td>
<td>White, Yellow, Orange, Red</td>
<td>Azaleas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robinia hispida</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Rose-acacia</td>
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<td><em>Rosa hugonis</em></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Father Hugo Rose</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Spiraea vanhouttei</em></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Vanhoutte Spirea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamariix parviflora</td>
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<td>Tamariak</td>
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<td>Viburnum lentago</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Nannyberry</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Viburnum opulus roseum</em></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>European Snowball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnium rhytidophyllum</td>
<td>Creamy White</td>
<td>Leafyear Viburnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Viburnum tomentosum sterile</em></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Japanese Snowball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisteria floribunda and vars.</td>
<td>White, Pink, Purple</td>
<td>Japanese Wisteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Wisteria sinensis</em> and vars.</td>
<td>White, Pink, Purple Chinese Wisteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigela sp. and vars.</td>
<td>White, Red</td>
<td>Weigela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EARLY JUNE

Buddleia alternifolia | Lilac | Alternate Leaved |
| *Chionanthus virginica* | White | Fringe Tree |
| *Clerodendrum paniculatum* | White | Yellowwood |
| Cornus alba | White | Tatarian Dogwood |
| *Cornus kousa chinensis* | White | Chinese Dogwood |
| *Cotoneaster cordatus* | White | Washington Hawthorn |
| *Cotoneaster oxyacantha var.* | White, Pink, Red | English Hawthorn |
| *Hydrangea petiolaris* | White | Climbing Hydrangea |
| *Kolkwitzia amabilis* | Pink | Beautybush |
| *Laburnum alpinum* | Yellow | Scotch Laburnum |
| Lecoclea catesbaei | White | Drooping Leucothoe |
| Lonicera maackii poconapra | Creamy White | Late Honeysuckle |
| Potentilla fruticosa | Yellow | Strubby Cinquefoil |
| Rhamnus camphorata | Pink | Clotaire |
| *Rhododendron arboreum* | White | Daphne Rhododendron |
| *Rhododendron calendulaceum* | Orange | Flame Azalea |
| *Rhododendron catawbiense* and | White, Red, | Red Rhododendrons |
| hybrids | Red Rhododendrons |
| Robinia pseudoacacia | White | Locust |
| *Rosa bella* | Pink | Meadow Rose |
| *Rosa betiaida harrisoni* | Yellow | Harrison’s Yellow Rose |
| *Rosa multiflora* | White | Japanese Rose |
| *Rosa rugosa* | White, Pink, Red | Rugosa Rose |
| Sorbus aucuparia | White | European Mountain-ash |
| *Syringa pinnata* | White | Presto Lilac |
| *Syringa villosa* | Yellow, Red | Late Lilac |
| Viburnum dentatum | Creamy White | Arrowwood |
| *Viburnum opulus* hybrid | Creamy White | European Cranberry-bush |

MID JUNE

Cornus paniculata | White | Graystem Dogwood |
| *Deutzia scabra* var. | White, Pink | Asian Dogwood |
| *Kalmia latifolia* | Pink | Mountain-laurel |
| *Ligustrum vulgare* | White | Common Privet |
| *Liriodendron tulipifera* | Yellow, Red | Tuliptree |
| *Magnolia virginiana* | White | Sweetbay |
| *Loniceria japonica bailiana* | White to Yellowish | Hall Japanese |
| *Philadelphus coronarius* | White | Mockorange |
| *Philadelphus coronarius* | White | Big Scentless Mockorange |
| *Philadelphus grandiflorus* | White | Lemoine Mockorange |
| *Philadelphus lemoinei* var. | White | Lemoine Mockorange |
| *Philadelphus x pennsylvanicus* | White | Virginial Mockorange |
| *Syringa amurensis* | Creamy White | Japanese Tree Lilac |

LATE JUNE

Indigofera poitanoi | Pink | Potanin Indigo |
| Rhododendron maximum | Pink | Rosebay Rhododendron |
| *Sambucus canadensis* | White | Elderberry |
| Schizopeparma hydrangeoides | White | Japanese Hydrangea |
| Stewartia koreana | White | Korean Stewartia |
| *Tilia species* | Creamy White | Lindens |
| *Triptonix regel* | Creamy White | Linden |

EARLY JUNE

Buddleia japonica | Pale Lilac | Japanese Butterflybush

CONTINUED ON PAGE 86
FIT company for orchids and cactus. Mayfair design in the Rock Sharpe Crystal collection will enhance any dinner table. Crystal with a champagne ripple, hand-carved sunburst motif and graceful leaf swaths. Custom ornament flashes like a jewel in a tiara. Sizes from goblets to cordials. Start a ornament Hashes like a jewel in a leading stores everywhere. Folder on price depends on pattern and locality. At $2.75 to $3.00 each (price depends at local company for orchids and er- 

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**WOODY PLANTS IN THEIR ORDER OF BLOOM**  
(Continued from page 85)  

* Citrus aurantifolia  
* Rosa setigera  
* Spiraea xanthifolia  

**MAMBO**  
* Acerbus pubiflorum  
* Catalpa speciosa  
* Ceanothus americanus  
* Clematis jackmani  
* Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora  
* Hydrangea paniculata panicula  
* Hypericum aurantiacum  
* Koehreutia paniculata  
* Lonicera bicolor  
* Lobelia siphilitica  
* Sorbaria sorbifolia  
* Tanacetum penlandia  
* Yucca filamentosa  

**LATE JULY**  
* Althea julibrissin rosa  
* Calluna vulgaris var.  
* Campsis radicans  
* Cephalanthus occidentalis  
* Clethra alnifolia  
* Hypericum prolificum  
* Nandina domestica  
* Oxydendrum arboreum  
* Abelia grandiflora  
* Buddleia davidii magnifica  
* Clematis virginiana  
* Filipendula viridiflora  
* Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora  
* Paulownia tomentosa  
* Polygala virginiana  
* Saponaria japonica  
* Viburnum pox-nutus  

**SEPTEMBER**  
* Clematis paniculata  
* Clerodendron trichotomum  
* Elsholtzia stauntonii  
* Franklinia alatamaha  
* Hamamelis virginica  

**HOUSE & GARDEN'S BOOK SHELF**  
(Continued from page 30)  

March—and why this must be done. The necessity for Summer shading is explained, and methods of doing it discussed. Ways and means of propagation are treated at length; and diseases and pests have an adequate chapter. Of the largest importance is the brief chapter in small type as to the kinds of composts used in potting "good-natured" Alpine plants, in all their varieties.  

The larger part of the book is devoted to a generous description of 125 orders of Alpines, comprising more than 500 species and varieties. These are also arranged in a table of six columns, which gives their habitat; color; time of flowering; number of plants to the pan; type of compost required; and the "Winter abode" which must be provided. There is also a list of 133 Alpine bulbs, and a page is devoted to dwarf shrubs suitable for the Alpine house.  

Through some oversight, a delightful picture of the interior of the house, displayed on the "jacket", is not repeated in the book. The owner will want to paste it in somewhere.

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—NOW THE HIT FOR COCKTAILS!  
to give your short drinks that WEALTH of FLAVOUR

**THE RUM MUST BE**  
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in Solid Mahogany  
This handsome proportioned Chest on Chest adds individuality to any room. Following the design of a fine eighteenth century tall chest (circa 1755) this piece is typical of the decorative, yet utilitarian units so popular with American colonists. In Solid Mahogany, size 36 x 20 in., height 50 in., Top drawer of lower chest has tray and divisions.

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MOHAWK CARPET MILLS, INC.
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NORTH SHORE tone on tone
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December Brides . . . your special attention, please!

Right now is the perfect moment to announce that you are hoping to be given a complete trousseau of luxurious and long-wearing Wamsutta Supercale sheets and pillow cases to start your housekeeping. Let it be known that they can be (1) a Christmas present, (2) a wedding present, or (3) a Christmas-wedding present combined. Suggest that some of these beautiful colors of Wamsutta Supercale with monograms, featherstitching, blanketstitching, etc., would not come amiss. (The stores have many others to show you).

Send for "A Guide for the Bride," showing how many sheets and pillow cases you need. And inclose 30 cents if you'd like a 12 x 18 boudoir pillow case that isn't sold in stores. Regular value, 65 cents.

Address: Department G-6, WAMSUTTA MILLS, New Bedford, Mass.
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by
O L D S M O B I L E

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"THE CUSTOM 8 CRUISER"
For those who want a luxury car, Oldsmobile introduces the new, 110 H.P. Custom "8" Cruiser . . . built on a new and improved Rhythmic Ride Chassis of 124-inch wheelbase . . , and graced by a handsome, new streamlined Body by Fisher.

2 AN ENTIRELY NEW KIND OF DRIVE - THE Hydra-Matic Drive!
FOR THOSE who want the absolute last word in flashing, flowing performance . . . the ultimate in driving ease and convenience . . . Oldsmobile announces the amazing new Hydra-Matic Drive, optional at extra cost on all Custom "8" Cruiser models. The Hydra-Matic Drive is an entirely new system of transmitting power from engine to axle . . . a combination of liquid flywheel and fully automatic transmission. It eliminates two of the five usual operations of driving . . . reduces car operation to its simplest essentials. Oldsmobile cordially invites you to try this greatest engineering advancement of the year!

ALL YOU DO TO DRIVE IS
STEER  SHIFT  STEP ON IT  DE-CLUTCH  STOP
No clutch to press . . . no gears to shift! That's what you'll find when you take the wheel of "General Motors' most distinctive car" . . . that and a driving thrill you've never known before!
Square Foot vs. Cubic Foot

Beginning with this issue, House & Garden uses a new and improved method of computing and presenting the estimated size of the houses shown in its pages. We have recognized, from the first, the desirability of publishing an accurate estimate of the cost of each house, in addition to photographs and floor plans. Up to the present, in quoting such a figure, we have followed usual architectural procedure in using the cubic foot as the standard unit of measurement for each house.

The cubic foot, however, has certain disadvantages when so employed. In the first place, most laymen have difficulty in visualizing a given cubic area; and they have an equally hard time computing, even roughly, the cubic area of a given house. On the other hand, when the size of a house is given in terms of square feet of usable floor space, the problem is greatly simplified. There is no mystery about a square foot, or a hundred square feet. A rough estimate of a room, or of the total usable floor area of a house, is easy to compute by multiplying the length by the width—always taking dimensions to the outside of walls and partitions.

With the cooperation of the architects themselves, therefore, we shall henceforward give the estimated area of each house in terms of square feet. We should be glad to hear whether you find this new method of presentation more readily usable and convenient.

Thirty Houses

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5 Richmond, Va., 7
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MR. HUGH W. JACKSON, OWNER; GREENWICH, CONN.
WILLIAM J. CREIGHTON, ARCHITECT

A large house presents problems in design peculiar to such establishments, just as a small home imposes its restrictions, of a different nature, on the architect. Space limitations are not so severe in the large house, of course, but the effect of "largeness" associated with such homes is often a matter of skillful planning. And of course convenience, efficiency and charm are as essential in the large plan as in the small one. Often the latter must also have a quality of formality and dignity which is not important in most smaller homes.

There are many examples of excellent planning in the home shown here. The best view for the living room terrace was on the side toward the public road, requiring the drive to circle around to an entrance in the rear. Note guest wing with its own entrance; specially equipped flower room; large proportions of master's suite. This home is approximately 6,600 square feet in area and cost about $55,000 in 1938.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

| Walls: Brick, wood siding, stone |
| Insulation: Walls and 2nd floor ceilings |
| Roof: Wood shingles |
| Windows: Wood, double hung |
| Heating: Oil; Winter air conditioning |

COLOR SCHEME

| Walls: White |
| Roof: Black |
| Trim: White |
| Blinds: Greenish blue |

One entire wall of the flower room is occupied by a large bow window, seen from the outside in the upper picture on the next page. Other walls are done in natural finish cherry wood. The sink cover closes to give a flush counter.
The architect has made excellent use of the two wings which flank the central mass of the house. The wing on the left houses the service elements and prevents service traffic from passing main entrance. The other wing is entirely given to guests, with entry from outdoors or through the flower room.

Above: Seen from this angle, the terrace side of the house seems impressively spacious. Note flower-room window at right. The central porch may be reached from living room, dining room or hall.

The library is an appropriately comfortable room, simply paneled, restrained as to detail. All interiors designed by Nancy McClelland, decorator.

The living room has an antique pine mantel, natural finish; carved pine cornice to match; walls painted very dark green and given a waxed finish.

Above the entrance door is a bas-relief in cast aluminum by Paul Jennewein, sculptor, symbolic of the owner's interest in horses.
MR. ANDREW J. DALLSTREAM, OWNER: BARRINGTON, ILL.
BOYD HILL, ARCHITECT

The design of this house, developed around a Colonial theme, makes effective use of a balanced, symmetrical plan. As seen in the plans, at right, this symmetry is a logical evolution. The left wing is occupied by the living room and the owner's bedroom, the right wing contains the service quarters and servants' bedrooms, and the large central portion of the house affords unusually good space and pleasant exposures for the remaining living and sleeping rooms.

The kitchen wing, and the connecting link formed by the pantry and flower room, seem noteworthy. The two porches respectively act as outdoor extensions of the living and dining rooms. Floor area of the house, completed in 1937, is estimated at 3,882 sq. ft.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

| Walls: Stone and clapboard Insulation: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings Roof: Slate Windows: Wood, double hung Heating: Oil; hot water |

COLOR SCHEME

| Walls: White Roof: Black Trim: White Blinds: Gray |
As French as Versailles is this attractive home which, indeed, draws its inspiration from homes built in that center of elegance throughout the 18th Century.

The site afforded an interesting view and the plan was therefore developed so that living room, library and master bedroom would have the advantage of this view. Another noteworthy point in the plan is the location of the maid’s room and bath on the ground floor adjacent to the service wing and accessible to the entrance hall. The French theme is carried out both in the interior designs and in the landscaping.

Built in 1938, this home is 4,400 sq. ft. in area. It cost $4.50 per square foot or approximately $20,000.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Stucco</th>
<th>Walls: Buff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: 2nd fl. ceiling and attic</td>
<td>Roof: Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shingles</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Metal casement</td>
<td>Blinds: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas; warm air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The entrance front, its broad overhang supported on slender white pillars, is impressively formal, like the entrance doorway itself. The garden front, on the other hand, with its two elegant little bay windows and those dormers perched on the roof of the service wing, has the air rather of a large cottage than of a mansion. The general effect may be summed up in one word—livability. That quality which distinguishes a home from a house.

The plan provides another surprise, for it is far from the Colonial tradition which guided the architect in designing the exteriors. The arrangement of the first floor rooms is particularly ingenious and compact.

The house was completed in 1937. Its 3,397 sq. ft. cost $17,500, approximately $5.15 per sq. ft.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

| Walls: Wood shingles | Walls: White |
| Insulation: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings | Roof: Gray-black |
| Roof: Wood shingles | Trim: White |
| Windows: Wood, double hung | Blinds: Green |
| Heating: Oil, vapor |

MAKE MINE MODERN

Personal story of a modern San Francisco house—with color photographs—in December.
MR. B. L. RAWLINGS, OWNER; RICHMOND, VA.
C. W. HUFF, Jr., ARCHITECT

Those who have visited Williamsburg, Va., will immediately recognize the source of inspiration for the design of this house. When it is learnt that old bricks have been used, it will be appreciated that the illusion of antique charm is as nearly as possible complete.

The plan is as practical as the exterior is charming. The main rooms all face southeast, opening out to the rear of the house, where there is privacy from the road and the garden slopes away to a pleasant view. Notice the clever way in which the servant’s room has been kept separate from the other second-floor rooms.

The house was completed in 1938 at a cost of $15,500. It contains 3132 sq. ft. costing $4.95 per sq. ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

- **Walls:** Solid brick
- **Insulation:** 2nd fl., ceilings and roof slopes
- **Roof:** Slate
- **Windows:** Wood, double hung
- **Heating:** Oil; hot water

**COLOR SCHEME**

- **Walls:** Natural brick
- **Roof:** Blue-black
- **Trim:** Oyster white
- **Blinds:** Gray-green
As is often the case when a heavily wooded site is involved, the architects of this home had to give close study to the problem of locating the house on the site with proper regard for orientation yet without necessitating the removal of valuable trees. The level area near the road was rejected as lacking privacy and the house was finally placed on rising ground towards the rear of the plot. The design seems to have gained in interest by this selection.

The house was planned with special regard to facilities for entertaining; it was also required that the service wing be quite removed from the rest of the house. The cost, for 5,074 square feet, was $27,060, or $5.33 per square foot.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

| Walls: Stone masonry and clapboard |
| Insulation: 2nd fl. ceiling |
| Roof: Wood shingles |
| Windows: Wood, double hung |
| Heating: Oil; hot water |

**COLOR SCHEME**

| Walls: White |
| Roof: Grey |
| Trim: Cream |
| Blinds: Russet brown |
MR. J. LAURENCE CARROLL, Jr., OWNER; NEEDHAM, MASS.
JOSIAH H. CHILD, ARCHITECT

Here is an interesting development of the New England Colonial tradition. Without imitating any individual type, the architect employs the high, pitched roof and narrow clapboard characteristic of some of the earliest work, and couples these with classic details which did not appear until much later. The charming result is a tribute to the architect’s skill and imagination.

The house was placed so that it could be agreeably approached by an old cart road already lined with cedars and Scotch pines. The living room and study open on a communicating porch. Cost approximately $14,000 for 3,330 sq. ft., or $4.21 per sq. ft.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Clapboard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls and 2nd fl. ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood; double hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil; Winter air conditioning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

| Walls: White |
| Roof: Gray |
| Trim: Gray |
| Blinds: Black |

THE SOUTHWEST CORNER, SHOWING PORCH BETWEEN LIVING ROOM AND STUDY

THE ENTRANCE IS SHELTERED BY THE NORTH PORCH

CORNER FIREPLACE IN THE STUDY
Mr. Herbert Stothart, Owner; Santa Monica, Calif.

J. R. Davidson, Designer

The entire scheme of this home, from the basic plan right through to details of equipment, has been very carefully evolved from the individual and collective requirements of the family. This, certainly, is as it should be. It is the procedure which most often develops homes with real personality.

The site is a narrow but very deep plot, with the land falling quite sharply at the rear of the lot. Also towards the rear is a view of the Santa Monica mountains. On the level land near the street, space was found for a tennis court and the entrance driveway; beyond these is the house, extending across the full width of the plot and facing towards the rear. The area of the house is 6298 square feet and the cost was approximately $30,000 at $4.78 per square foot.

The fan-like shape of the swimming pool corresponds roughly to the slope of land just beyond its edge. At right is the terrace; at left, not visible here, are dressing rooms and a little guest house. Between the olive tree and the mountains there is a small private golf course.
Above: In these plans, note especially the connections between indoor and outdoor living areas, and also that all such major units as dining-living rooms, downstairs bedrooms, service quarters, are clearly separated yet conveniently intercommunicating with each other.

Above: From one of the second floor bedrooms we see this attractive dressing room. Another bedroom (at right of upper plan) adjoins a music studio with specially-treated acoustic ceiling. All rooms have built-in radios and are also wired to receive radio and recorded programs from the central living room set.

In pleasant weather, the ceiling-high windows of the living room may be rolled back, permitting the room to become a part of the sunlit terrace and the out-of-doors. Adjoining this room, at right, is an "outdoor living room" ornamented with a stylized lily-pond, designed to be part house, part garden.

Below: A corner of the daughter's second floor living room. A son's room is located next the dining room (see plan) and beyond it is the small baby's room.

Above: Simple elegance and nice proportions characterize the glass screen which serves as a partition between living room and hall.
MR. JOHN L. VOLK, OWNER: PALM BEACH, FLA.
JOHN L. VOLK, ARCHITECT

The problem set by this owner-architect was to provide for himself and his wife a home which would be comfortable the year around, in a sub-tropical climate, and which would be adaptable to some entertaining and occasional house guests.

Patterned after the smaller houses of Bermuda—particularly those built in the latter part of the 18th Century—the living quarters are reached directly from the street by means of the characteristic flight of steps. The owner finds that the typically British idea of "going down to dinner" works out well in practice.

Note the unusually good connection between the master portion of the house and the garage (too often this entrance is through the kitchen), and also the use of the dining loggia as a link between the house and the garden. The house is estimated to comprise 4,970 square feet and cost $4.97 per square foot, or approximately $21,700.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

- **Walls:** Stucco on tile
- **Insulation:** 2nd fl. ceiling
- **Roof:** Tile, brush-coated with stucco
- **Windows:** Wood, double hung
- **Heating:** Electric heaters in bathrooms

**COLOR SCHEME**

- **Walls:** White
- **Roof:** White
- **Trim:** White
- **Blinds:** Dark green
Two fundamental requirements, stipulated by the client, molded the basic design of this home. First, complete privacy from the road, on the entrance side of the house, was required; and second, special attention was to be given to outdoor living and dining.

As will be noted in the accompanying plans and photographs, both these conditions have been well satisfied. The entrance front constitutes a very effective screen, assuring privacy for all the rooms of the house. The living room opens on a spacious terrace, and the study and dining room each have their own garden. The house was completed in 1938; cost not available.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

- **WALLS:** Flush wood siding
- **INSULATION:** None
- **ROOF:** Wood shingles
- **WINDOWS:** Wood casement
- **HEATING:** Gas; warm air

**COLOR SCHEME**

- **WALLS:** White
- **ROOF:** Brown
- **TRIM:** White
- **BLINDS:** None
DIRECTLY inspired by the type of Pennsylvania farm house which has become associated with the generic title of “Bucks County”, this attractive home is built in a section of the Hudson Valley where a not dissimilar type of house was built by the Dutch settlers of long ago. The rugged pattern of the excellent stonework, contrasting with the slender muntins and simple, white-painted trim, is a distinguishing and charming characteristic of this style.

The plan was designed to take advantage of an attractive outlook towards the rear. Accommodations are provided for a family of two adults, a child and one servant. Built in 1938 at about $4.00 per square foot, the house is 4,629 square feet in area.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

- **Walls:** Stone masonry
- **Insulation:** Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings
- **Roof:** Wood shingles
- **Windows:** Wood, double hung, casement
- **Heating:** Gas; hot water

**COLOR SCHEME**

- **Walls:** Warm gray
- **Roof:** Natural
- **Trim:** White
- **Blinds:** Green; white
Even though this home is built in New England there is in its Georgian façade, and in such details of planning as the wide central hall, a quality which subtly suggests the architecture of the old South. In requesting their architects to work into the design of their home as much of this quality as might be compatible with the rigors of a Northern climate, the owners, who are Southerners, act to perpetuate an ancient custom. In a similar spirit the early colonists built their Georgian homes; and Californians of today build homes reminiscent of New England.

Completed late in 1935, the total area of the house comprises 4,179 square feet and cost approximately $21,929, or $5.50 per square foot, to build.
MR. WINSTON W. CHAMBERS, OWNER; SEATTLE, WASH.
EDWIN J. IVEY, ARCHITECT; ELIZABETH AYER, ASSOCIATE

THE HOUSE IS WELL ABOVE STREET LEVEL. THE DETACHED GARAGE DOUBLES AS TOOL-SHED

The owners of this house commissioned their architect to provide not only a comfortable home for themselves and their young son but also an appropriate setting for the collection of Colonial furniture which they had acquired through the years.

Bearing in mind certain cost limitations, it was decided that the most suitable prototype would be New England Colonial, with applied pilasters recalling some of the celebrated New England homes, as illustrated in the June issue of HOUSE & GARDEN. The planning of the interior, however, was dictated rather by the requirements of modern family life than by Colonial precedent. Notice the way in which a cozy little den has been so placed that it is isolated; yet it could well be used as a maid’s room or guest room if necessary.

The house, 2327 square feet in area, was completed in 1938 at a cost of approximately $10,000, or $4.31 per square foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTRUCTION DATA</th>
<th>COLOR SCHEME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WALLS: Clapboard on frame</td>
<td>WALLS: Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>INSULATION: Walls and 2nd fl. ceiling</td>
<td>Room: Dark green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double hung</td>
<td>TRIM: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil; Winter air conditioning</td>
<td>BLINDS: Dark green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BED RM 9 x 11
BED RM 11 x 12
BED RM 10 x 13
BED RM 14 x 18
BED RM 14 x 24
DEN 8 x 10
DINING RM 12 x 14
LIVING RM 14 x 24
ALCOVE 8 x 13

SECOND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR

THE LIVING ROOM IS CHARACTERIZED BY A DISTINGUISHED SIMPLICITY OF DETAIL

PANELING AND USEFUL BOOKSHELVES IN THE DEN

CLOSED CONTEST
The last entries in our Architectural Competition, which closed October first, will be published in Section One of the December issue.
The problems of designing a house for the South go further than the comparatively straightforward minutiae of design such as materials, prevailing winds, etc. A good design will depend upon more than the literal interpretation of primary functions.

And yet every house designed for the South is likely to have at least a family resemblance to other houses erected in this region during the last 100 years or more. Ample porches and balconies, cross ventilation and high ceilings, are just so many aspects of a continuous effort to assure comfort. And so it is that the traditional southern architecture is perpetuated.

Completed in 1939, the house contains 3775 sq. ft. It cost $20,000 at approximately $5.29 per sq. ft.
T\text{}s single-story home aptly illustrates the part that materials can play in architectural design. Here the architect elected to use redwood, both for the walls and for the roof. The attractive natural color of the wood was allowed to remain and constitutes a dominant characteristic of the finished house. The interiors feature a similar treatment.

Note the wide overhang of the roof which shelters the terrace and also shades the long bank of windows in the living and dining room. The rather unusual shape of the plan was dictated, to a large extent, by the shape of the plot. Completed in February 1939, this home is 2,800 square feet in area and, at $3.40 per square foot, cost about $10,000 to build.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Flush siding</th>
<th>COLOR SCHEME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls and living room ceiling</td>
<td>Roofs: Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shingles</td>
<td>Walls: Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood casement</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas; warm air</td>
<td>Blinds: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLOR SCHEME**

- Roofs: Natural
- Walls: Natural
- Trim: White
- Blinds: None
DESIGNED in accordance with well-founded local tradition and built of the local stone, this attractive home might be termed an indigenous product of Pennsylvania. Among the outstanding characteristics of this architectural type are its simplicity and directness, as evidenced here in such details as the entrance porch and the interior trim. There is an inherent strength in such design which makes it easy to live with, especially when it is coupled with the excellent workmanship for which this section is noted.

Living room, dining room and study face southwest, toward the garden. The garage was located a little distance from the house (at left in center picture) in order to preserve certain large trees. A recreation room and bar are located in the basement. Cost figures are not available for this home, which was completed about three years ago.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Stone masonry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSULATION: Walls and 2nd fl. ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOF: Wood shingles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINDOWS: Wood, double hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATING: Oil; hot water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROOF: Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIM: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLINDS: Dark blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECOND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR

THE MAIN ROOMS FACE THE TERRACE AND GARDEN AT THE REAR

THE LIVING ROOM HAS A CHARACTERISTICALLY SIMPLE MANTEL
MR. MacFARLANE L. CATES, OWNER; SPARTANBURG, S. C.
FRANCIS W. ROUDEBUSH, ARCHITECT; JOHN FERGUSON, ASSOCIATE

The house occupies a level site on a hilltop, the ground dropping away sharply from the living room terrace to a pine grove and a brook. With the exception of the house site, the property is quite heavily wooded with pine, oak and dogwood.

The plans were drawn to meet the requirements of a small family, with emphasis on considerable entertaining at all seasons of the year. The style is reminiscent of the early Georgian homes of Virginia, but has been freely adapted. A guest house, designed in harmony with the main house, augments the facilities shown in the plans on the next page. The house was completed in 1938. The first floor is 3,295 sq. ft. in area; the second floor, 2,522 sq. ft. Cost figures are not available.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>WALLS: Light cream</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls and roof</td>
<td>Room: Blue black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Slate</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double hung</td>
<td>Blinds: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil; all-year air conditioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

At the rear of the house the tall triple-hung windows of the dining room and study open on a spacious grass terrace. The difference in level seen here is repeated within the house. (Note steps from hall to sitting room on plan)
The symmetrical plan not only makes possible the strong and dignified façade but also works out very well in practice. Note especially the interesting arrangement of sitting room, living room and terrace; also the luxurious number of fireplaces spread throughout the house.

The dining room recaptures the charm of Georgian interiors although rendered with somewhat simpler detail, slightly more restraint. The scenic wallpaper, high, narrow windows and crystal chandelier are highlights. Decorators: Mary Oelander, Bess McConnell.

The circular stair, at the left of the octagonal entrance hall, is exceptionally light and graceful in design, seeming almost to stand unsupported.

The owner’s desire for a room with a great expanse of window was cleverly worked into the design by including this feature in the little sitting room, which has a sunny, southeastern exposure.

The living room, being situated in a wing, has the advantage of four exposures. No windows were placed in the north wall, however, which is occupied by the richly ornamented fireplace, with flanking console tables.
The simplifying influence of modern design is here seen at work on a house whose underlying architectural form is derived from the late English Georgian period. An air of studied formality is achieved by the circular stairway and the careful proportion of voids to solids on the exterior.

The house has been built on the site of an earlier residence, but the present building is entirely new. The little guest cottage (below left), however, is a remodeled version of an existing garden house.

The plan is so arranged that the servant's room on the first floor may later be easily converted into a combination library-guest room, and another bathroom installed on the second floor in the smaller of the two dressing rooms on the entrance front. Disappearing stairs give access to the attic.

The house was completed in 1936 at a cost of $17,500; it comprises 2365 square feet, at a cost of approximately $7.40 per square foot.

### Construction Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Flush boarding</th>
<th>Walls: Warm gray</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings</td>
<td>Roof: Slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Slate</td>
<td>Roof: Blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double hung</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil; Winter air conditioning</td>
<td>Blinds: White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plan

- **Second Floor**
  - BED RM 12’X 16
  - D R 12’X 13
  - L D R
  - B

- **First Floor**
  - DINING RM 12’X 16
  - LIVING RM 12’X 12
  - SERV’T 12’X 12
  - C
  - D
  - K
  - H
  - L D R

---

A SMALL STONE GARDEN HOUSE WAS REMODELED TO FORM A GUEST COTTAGE
The site of this home is liberally supplied with fine specimens of oak and sycamore, among which the house was placed with great care so that none of the better trees should be destroyed. The resulting mature appearance of the landscaping is one of the advantages which may be gained from a wooded site.

The plan has been developed to afford pleasant views and plenty of light for all rooms. The rear terrace is planned as an outdoor annex to the living room and study; the front terrace adds a certain formality to the entrance and also has the effect of creating a solid base for the structure which might otherwise have seemed to rise too abruptly from the gently sloping site.

The house was completed in December, 1937, at a cost of $16,925, or approximately $5.00 per square foot for 3,383 square feet.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Stucco and wood shingles</th>
<th>WALLS: Warm grey-white</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSULATION: None</td>
<td>INSULATION: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shingles</td>
<td>Roof: Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Metal casement</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas; warm air</td>
<td>Blinds: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE REAR TERRACE IS OPEN BUT PLEASANTLY SHADED

INTERIORS ARE DESIGNED WITH RESTRAINT AND NICELY FINISHED
In style this house has been adapted from the English Georgian tradition; but its plan shape is far from traditional, although the elevations have been kept almost rigidly symmetrical.

There are at least two advantages gained from the unusual plan shape. First, the house lies at the convergence of three valleys. One runs due west from the terrace, the other two run northwest and southwest from the ends of the two wings.

Second, it was desired that the guest room be well separated from the rest of the house. And what better way of accomplishing this than by placing it in a separate wing, giving it more privacy than is normally feasible in a house of this size? The child's room in the center will later be converted into a sitting room or studio.

The entrance front is taken up by stairs and service quarters. There is a garage in the basement. The house was completed in 1939. Cost not available.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Brick veneer</th>
<th>COLORS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSULATION: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings</td>
<td>WALLS: Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Built-up composition</td>
<td>ROOF: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double hung</td>
<td>TRIM: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas; Winter air conditioning</td>
<td>BLINDS: Dark green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Situated in a little valley, with hills rising on either side, this California home is planned in the characteristically informal and wholly delightful native style. The front entrance is from the patio but, as almost all rooms open directly to the outdoors, one suspects that the “entrance” is not an established fixture, being determined rather by immediate convenience. This is a pleasant and important feature where traffic between indoors and out is as constant as traffic between rooms.

The landscaping of this home is especially notable, being done with that expert skill and subtlety which avoid any unharmonious stiffness or formality. The landscape design was developed by the firm of Florence Yoch and Lucille Council, working with the owner, who is himself a widely known horticulturist. The house is approximately 4,500 sq. ft. in area; cost figures are not available.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Concrete block</th>
<th>Color Scheme</th>
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<tr>
<td>Insulation: Ceilings</td>
<td>Walls: White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shakes</td>
<td>Roof: Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double-hung</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas unit heater</td>
<td>Blinds: Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE LIVING ROOM AND DINING ROOM OPEN ON THIS TERRACE

THE ENTRANCE GATE AND CARETAKER'S COTTAGE
THE Cape Cod tradition has been affectionately carried to every State in the Union and, with minor variations on the original, has flourished. However, it will be generally admitted that nowhere does the Cape Cod type develop quite the salty flavor of authenticity that distinguishes the native examples found along the coast line of Massachusetts.

The home shown here preserves the massive central chimney, the low eaves and low ceilings characteristic of its predecessors. It does, however, make the necessary, but unobtrusive, concessions to modern, comfortable living. The structure is approximately 3,399 square feet in area and cost about $8,000 to build.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Clapboard, wood shingles</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shingles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil, warm air</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinds: Blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MRS. JAMES A. WARD, OWNER: SCITUATE, MASS.
ROYAL BARRY WILLS, ARCHITECT

REAR VIEW: THE STUDIO WING IS IN THE FOREGROUND

INTERIORS ARE COMFORTABLE, AUTHENTIC

THE ENTRANCE FRONT SHOWS THE CHARACTERISTIC LOW, STURDY SILHOUETTE

SECOND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR
A good example of the California ranch type plan, this house is entirely logical in its rambling layout. The service quarters are in one wing, the sleeping and washing rooms in another, and the living and eating rooms in between.

By arranging these sections at right angles to each other, there is no clashing or interference between their various functions. Moreover it has been possible to retain most of the existing trees and planting which were on the plot before building began; and these garden areas have been even more closely integrated with the design of the house by the use of terraces. These provide a link between the enclosed spaces within the house and the open space of the garden. The landscape architect was Merrild Winnans.

The house was completed in 1938. Its 2660 square feet cost approximately $4.75 per square foot.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Walls: Stucco and wood siding</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Insulation: None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Metal casement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas; forced warm air</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLOR SCHEME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Oyster white</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinds: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MR. CHARLES MITCHELL BLISS, OWNER: NEW CANAAN, CONN.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Jr., DESIGNER

The original charm of many a house has been impaired because the need for future expansion was not foreseen and provided for in the plan; later additions were necessarily makeshift compromises.

In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss's home, this problem has been thoroughly considered from the start. The present house has been adequately planned to provide for a family of two parents, two children and a servant. The future plan provides a separate living room, guest quarters and a long porch. If necessary, two more bedrooms and a bath can be added above the garage without disturbing the arrangement of the present second-floor plan in the slightest degree.

The site of the house is a small plateau, halfway down a wooded hill. The hill drops sharply on the side away from the entrance front, affording a lovely view for the main rooms. Completed in 1939, the house cost $15,700; 2,690 sq. ft. at $5.94 per sq. ft.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

Wall: Flush siding
Insulation: Walls and 2nd fl. ceiling
Roof: Slate
Windows: Wood, double hung, casement
Heating: Oil; hot water

COLOR SCHEME

Wall: Blue-gray
Roof: Black
Trim: White
Blinds: White

The fireplace wall of the living-dining room is paneled in vertical, V-joint boarding. The door to the kitchen is at right next to the bookcase. This upper end of the present living-dining room will become the dining room when the new living room wing is built (see plan opposite).
This view of the entrance is evidence of the careful detailing of the architecture. The style of the house is a modern, simplified version of the Greek Revival of the early 19th Century, whose fine solid spaciousness makes for comfortable living.

The deep bay window of the living-dining room (seen from the outside in the adjoining photograph) makes a most attractive dining alcove. The drapes, running on a concealed trolley, draw right across the window, completely enclosing the alcove.

These plans show both the present house and, in dotted lines, the prospective future addition. When the proposed separate living room is built, the present living-dining room will become the dining room. Entrance to the living room will be from the hall, which will be partitioned off from the dining room. Note compact, comfortable arrangement of second floor.

This side of the house faces the best view. The bay window is in the living-dining room; the two upper windows are in the master bedroom and dressing room. The doorway at left will lead directly onto the porch when the future wing is built projecting at right angles to the present living-dining room.
In the planning of any well-designed house, the architect always attempts to make a clear distinction between the living, sleeping and service quarters. Here this distinction is clearly expressed in the shape of the plan, each section being set at right angles to the next.

A long corridor and lines of closets act as a baffle to protect the bedrooms from the noise of the living room; and the service quarters open on to the far side of the house, away from the living room and bedrooms. The arrangement of the three elements is such that they also form a pleasant enclosed entrance courtyard at the front of the house and a set-in porch at the rear of the spacious living room.

The planning of the service quarters is particularly well considered. Notice the efficiently shaped kitchen and the small pantry inserted as a baffle between kitchen and dining room.

The house contains 3950 square feet. It was completed in 1931 at a cost of approximately $5.94 per sq. ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

| WALLS: Tile and stucco veneer | WALLS: Gray white |
| Insulation: None | Roof: Brown |
| Roof: Wood shakes | Trim: White |
| Windows: Wood, double hung, casement | Windows: White |
| Heating: Gas; forced warm air |

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**LIBRARY**

12 x 13

**DINING RM**

13 x 16

**BED RM**

12 x 15

**BED RM**

12 x 15

**BED RM**

13 x 18

**BED RM**

14 x 10.5

**BED RM**

14 x 10.5

**LIBRARY**

12 x 13

**PORCH**

12 x 13

**MAD**

10 x 12

**GARAGE**
AMONG all the varied style revivals which are periodically entertained, the French 18th Century type has been given very little notice. This is surprising in view of the charming and appropriate manner in which this style lends itself to the needs of modern living. The mansard roof, especially, gives more space on the second floor than the Colonial types with their deep-set dormers. There is less space wasted on the attic and the rooms are better lighted.

The formality of the interiors, epitomized on plan by the semi-circular stair, is carried through into the garden. Here the terraces and walled pleasures complete the picture of mannered charm and bind it into the less formal landscape. The house was completed in 1937; 4915 sq. ft., cost not available.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

- **Walls:** Brick veneer
- **Insulation:** Walls and roof
- **Roof:** Slate
- **Windows:** Wood casement
- **Heating:** Oil; Winter air conditioning

**COLOR SCHEME**

- **Walls:** White
- **Roof:** Blue-black
- **Trim:** Cream
- **Blinds:** Pale slate gray
The simplicity and distinction which mark the design of this house have been achieved by skillful adaptation of the local Classic tradition. The slender whitewashed brick piers between the large French windows suggest the traditional free-standing columns. The big windows, providing abundant ventilation and sunlight, also give vertical accents to a house of predominantly horizontal lines.

Notice the large screened porch, and the living room which runs right through the house, its semi-circular end serving as a dining section. There is a servant's room and bath on the second floor.

Completed in 1938, the house cost $11,250; 3314 sq. ft. at approximately $3.40 per sq. ft.
The owner here is a New Englander whose hobby is collecting Colonial furniture, so naturally enough he wanted his house Colonial in style. The somewhat unusual plan shape is caused by the exigencies of the site, which is rather confined and steeply sloping, with a southern frontage. There is a view to the west; and a sheltered terrace has been developed on the east of the living room. Landscape architect: T. D. Church.

Completed in 1937, the house contains 3112 sq. ft. It cost $14,500, approximately $4.67 per sq. ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**
- Walls: Brick veneer, stucco, wood shakes
- Insulation: None
- Roof: Wood shingles
- Windows: Wood, double hung
- Heating: Gas; Winter air conditioning

**COLOR SCHEME**
- Walls: Cream
- Roof: Slate
- Trim: White
- Blinds: Apple green

THE ENTRANCE FRONT FACES SOUTH ON A STEEPLY SLOPING LOT

THE TERRACE IN THE L BETWEEN LIVING ROOM AND DINING ROOM

THE LIVING ROOM HAS A BAY WINDOW ON THE WEST, FRENCH DOORS ON THE EAST
29  
MR. V. H. MOON, OWNER; HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.
BERTRAM A. WEBER, ARCHITECT

This house, planned for a triangular plot, shows an interesting application of the horizontality associated with modern architecture, here blended with the traditional outline of the Colonial style home. The interiors are spacious and well-appointed. The house was completed in 1938; cost figures are not available.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Brick veneer and clapboard</th>
<th>COLOR SCHEME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings</td>
<td>Walls: White and gray-blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shingles</td>
<td>Roof: Dark blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double-hung, casement</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil; Winter air conditioning</td>
<td>Blinds: Dark blue-gray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLOR SCHEME**

- Walls: White and gray-blue
- Roof: Dark blue
- Trim: White
- Blinds: Dark blue-gray

---

30  
MR. H. S. PATRICK, OWNER; YAKIMA, WASH.
WILLIAM J. BAIN, ARCHITECT

Another modified Colonial design which has been given a vigorous new expression. The shape of the plan was influenced by the desire to shelter the terrace from prevailing winds, yet bring the view into the main rooms. Completed in 1937, the house cost $12,500, at approximately $3.12 per square foot.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Brick veneer and clapboard</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: 2nd fl. ceilings</td>
<td>Walls: Off-white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shingles</td>
<td>Roof: Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood and metal casements</td>
<td>Trim: Off-white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Coal; full air conditioning</td>
<td>Blinds: Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLOR SCHEME**

- Walls: Off-white
- Roof: Green
- Trim: Off-white
- Blinds: Green
OLD ROSES

WHEREIN lies the charm of the old time rose? Is it in the general form of the whole plant or in the memory we have of the fat round little bushes we saw in the pictures of the fairy tales or gardens of our childhood? Perhaps this has much to do with their attraction, or, again, is it in the wonderful parts of the rose itself—which, if we examine carefully, we will see are so beautifully put together. The delicate little pale green outer leaves, known botanically as the calyx, clasped the inner petals or leaves, which we call the rose petals but are known as the corolla botanically. They in turn circle the golden stamens which hide the tiny heart of the rose, guarding carefully the exquisite perfume so elusive in some varieties, so intense in others.

ANCESTRY

Is it in their long line of illustrious ancestry which has enabled this ancient family to continue down the succeeding generations without losing its old world charm or is it the halo of romance surrounding their history—half real, half legendary—which holds such fascination for all who look upon or grow them?

They might lose out in a rose show, in many points, as compared with the modern roses of to-day with their strong, straight stems, holding the marvelous blooms, so wonderful in size and colour, with healthy, well developed, almost disease-proof foliage. But these old roses are personages of long lineage, of refinement and grace, of lavender and old lace. Weak of stems, they are not always able to show the full loveliness of their flowers at a glance, as the heads often hang a little under the weight of their many petals, nor are they able to boast of as many varied shades or shapes of colour as does the modern rose. But, in spite of all, they still are able to hold their own—so who is able to say wherein lies their charm?

INVESTIGATE ROSE HISTORY

Before starting to grow these old roses, one would do well to either buy or procure from a library a book or two written upon the subject of the Rosarians of the period. They are clearly written, with practical advice for culture, and very descriptive of the different classes and varieties known and grown at that time. They are interesting reading, luring one on and on until one has a very definite idea of the character of the roses, and a decided plan to grow them.

A few of the books are as follows:

THE ROSE MANUAL, by Robert Buist. Published in Philadelphia in the year 1844.

PARSONS ON THE ROSE, by Samuel Parsons. Published in New York in the year 1869 by the Orange Judd Company.

ROSES OR A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS, by H. C. Andrews. Published in the year 1820.

PRICE'S MANUAL OF ROSES, Published in the year 1846.

HOW TO GROW ROSES, by J. Horace McFarland. Published by the Macmillan Company in 1926.

OLD ROSES, by Mrs. Frederick Love Keays. Published by the Macmillan Company in 1935.

OLD FASHIONED ROSES, by Miss E. Bobbink & Atkins. Rutherford, New Jersey.

There are many other books written on the subject, but it would make the list too long to include them; it is hoped that this short list is enough to give the grower a general idea of variety and habit of growth.

OLD ROSE GROUPINGS

It has been a difficult problem even for the authorities to classify the old roses perfectly, for they have become so intermingled in some of the varieties as to make it almost impossible to determine in which group they should belong. So to identify an old rose, unless one is an expert, is a problem, but the groups are as follows:

THE CABBAGE ROSE GROUP

Rosa Centifolia

This is perhaps the oldest group known—grown by the Greeks and Romans and used as symbols by them in their decorations of all kinds, as well as in their history, legends and festivals. It was also called the hundred-leaved rose. It is cup-shaped, very fragrant, with good foliage. For best results, fertilize freely and prune closely. Soil conditions the same as any other rose.

CABBAGE ROSE. The original Provence Rose (about 1576)—very lovely, a true, old-fashioned type of many petals in rose pink, Good foliage and branching.

UNIQUE BLANCHE. Known also as White Provence—1777. A fascinating old rose, white, very mossy, cup-shaped, dark green leaves—spreading.

RED PROVENCE. Very old, very fragrant—dwarf habit. Crimson flowers—lovely.

PETITE DE HOLLANDE (date not known). A tiny pompon rose of pale pink, not very tall, but free growing—a charming little rose for front of borders.

POMPON DE BOURGOGNE (date unknown). A fascinating little rose of pale pink, double, branching and of low growth.

ROSE DES PINTRES. Deep rose pink, vigorous growth. It is called the Rose of the Painters, as it was the rose used by the old masters in their flower decorations.

THE MOSS ROSE GROUP

Rosa Centifolia Muscosa

These charming roses were brought into England from Holland in 1596. They sprang from the centifolia but differed from them in that the calyx of the centifolia was smooth, while those of the moss are moss-like, thus giving the name to this variety. They should have the same treatment and soil conditions as the centifolia.

BLANCHE MOREAU (Moreau- Robert, 1890). Not so old as some but very

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Tables made heat-proof and water-proof

**Question.** There are two mahogany end tables in my living room which are constantly being marred by wet rings from cocktail glasses and occasional cigarette burns and we thought of having the tabletops heat-proofed and water-proofed. They now have a wax finish. What is the usual procedure?

**Answer.** Use a spar varnish such as is applied on marine work, or special furniture varnish made to resist heat. Remove present finish by rubbing with turpentine. In applying the varnish, brush with the grain of the wood, never across. Two medium thin coats should do. The first coat must be absolutely dry before applying the second. It is recommended that antiques or pieces which you value highly be done by a professional.

New floor in remodeled bathroom

**Question.** We are remodeling a thirty-five-year-old farmhouse. We intend to put a new floor in the bathroom and then put down a good grade of linoleum cemented to the floor—but, due to the possibility of having to get at the drain pipes under the floor at some future date, wonder if linoleum is a practical choice.

**Answer.** A good quality of linoleum will prove a valuable asset in the renovation of this bathroom and, since you may have to take up some part of the floor to reach the drain pipes at some later date, use linoleum tiles instead of a wide roll. This will make it easy to remove the floor covering only from the small area in which you will have to work and will not necessitate cutting into a large piece of linoleum.

Tenacious ground cover for sloping land

**Question.** Our house is located on the point of a knoll overlooking the highway which leads down to the valley below. We have a good lawn close to the house but wish to cover the embankment with some kind of ground cover, as it is too steep for mowing and the soil is apt to wash down. What can you recommend?

**Answer.** A persistent plant is best to use where the grade is steep, as it will help to prevent soil from slipping. Turfing daisy (Matricaria tchihatchei) is well adapted to hot, dry embankments since it has a close growing habit. Cypress spurge (Euphorbia cyperissspita) is another choice for a similar location. For coarser foliage plant Hall's Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica halliana).

Invisible hinges make wood box secret

**Question.** Recently I built a wood box beside our fireplace, with a door opening into the floor so that fuel may be secured from a rack in the basement. I have used ordinary hinges right on top of the floor but this looks too clumsy. Can you suggest some other type of hardware?

**Answer.** Your ingenious wood box may be made much more unobtrusive by the use of at least three invisible hinges such as are designed by most of the well known hardware manufacturers. These hinges interlock and operate with ease on roller bearings so that no portion is visible when the door is closed. Having placed them on the underside of the floor, it will hardly be noticeable that the floor has been cut.

Good house plant for northern exposure

**Question.** I have been successfully growing clivias, crown of thorns, Geranium calanchoe, Jerusalem cherry, azaleas, begonias, gardenias, oxalis, poinsettia and various cacti in the very sunny windows of my house and now want to try pandanus in a practically sunless window with northern exposure. Please tell me how to care for it.

**Answer.** Pandanus succeeds best in sandy loam with charcoal and leafmold intermixed. Good drainage is necessary in the Summer, and plenty of water, but it should be kept moderately dry in Winter, when no water should be allowed to rest in the axils of the leaves. A slight sponging of the leaves with warm soapy water is advantageous.

Canvas for a garage roof sun-deck

**Question.** My new home has a two-car garage with slightly pitched roof which we want to use as a sun-deck. We have been advised to use heavy duck canvas and understand that there is a new material available similar to the old canvas previously used. Can you tell us anything about it?

**Answer.** The new canvas roofing is a great improvement over the old cotton duck, although the latter has been used as a roof and porch covering for many years. It has been scientifically treated by chemical processes to preserve the fibre from mildew germs and dry rot and is so impregnated that paint won't come in direct contact with the cotton fibre, consequently the canvas is protected from any detrimental action of the oil.
OLD ROSES

(Continued from page 35)

lovely, white, tinged with pink, very moisy.

Crested Moss, Cristata and Chapeau de Napoléon—1827, Bright rose pink, beautifully mossed.

Little Gem (W. Paul & Sons, 1880). Miniature old pompon rose, rather dwarf, compact, small crimson flowers in clusters.

Nuits de Young (Laffay, 1845). Not a tall grower, but compact and low. Old purple or very deep red pink. A fascinating rose.

Old Pink Moss (known as Common or Old Moss—1590). Deep rose pink, finely mossed—a true old favorite.

THE DAMASK ROSE GROUP

Rosa Damascena

The damask has a long romantic history. It is a very old rose, called the Rose of Damasque, brought by the Crusaders from the Holy Land to England in 1524. It is a very hardy rose, very fragrant, with good foliage. It is spreading in habit and of robust growth. As the flowers are borne on the old wood, prune sparingly, cutting out the older canes when necessary.

Damasc, Officinalis (Damask Rose). This is the original of all damask roses, its date an early one in England—1573. A flat flower of eighteen petals in old-time rose pink—very fragrant and upright. A true type of the family.

THE FOUR SEASONS ROSE (Quatre Saisons). A very lovely, much beloved rose of Robert Buiset and found in many old gardens. It is a monthly damask, delicate pale pink flowers in clusters.

Mme Louise (1813). A shrub-like bush of medium height—very fragrant flowers—deep pink. A lovely old rose.

Mme Hardy (Hardy, 1832). Shrub-like bush—rather tall and spreading. Flowers, very fragrant, are of pure white.

Roi des Pays-Bas (date unknown—very old). Deep pink flowers—sometimes red, a lovely old rose.

York and Lancaster (1551). This famous old rose is called the Wars of the Roses rose. It is a blend of a white and red rose, given as a symbol of peace at the end of the Wars of the Roses in England, between the Dukes of York and Lancaster. It is of low, spreading growth, with flat, many-petalled flower heads. It may be striped or blotched in either deep pink or only red and white—a most fascinating rose.

THE FRENCH ROSE GROUP

Rosa Gallica

This delightful rose seems lost in its ancestry, for little is known of its true origin. Some call it the Provins Rose. This is the rose generally found in the country gardens throughout France. They are hardy, upright bushes, with

(Continued on page 41)

CONVENIENT. Loads of working space on this double drainboard Monel sink. And the metal cabinet has three drawers and two storage compartments. A step-saving arrangement!

QUIET. A Monel sink deadens sound and reduces "kitchen clatter." Its resilience cuts china breakage. You'll also find Monel very easy to clean, rust proof, chip proof, accident proof.

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A REAL MONEL CABINET- SINK

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Never before has $89.90 brought such a breathtaking, eye-opening value in kitchen equipment! The bargain price includes the beautiful five-foot double-drainboard sink of solid Monel illustrated on the left. Plus the enameled steel cabinet! Plus the faucet and crumb cup strainer. All yours for only $89.90 F. O. B. factory.
**THE YEW IN THE GARDEN**

The yew is a forgotten garden plant that may, occasionally, be seen in some neglected corner. It is not so long ago that this tree was important in the garden. Its historic importance is based upon its inherent properties for it is tough and very resistant. At the time of the “Sun King” of France this growth was an indispensable adjunct to the gardens of Lenôtre. Here it was used as a hedge and ornamental tree out to fantastic shapes. The close branches and dense foliage of the yew (Taxus baccata) made it ideal for all decorative pruning. This growth was transformed into summer houses, arbors, walls, pavilions, all with the aid of a knife. No other plant withstands cutting as well. It is even better in this respect than boxwood and the branches are not injured or killed by frost.

Today the yew is again being used as a decorative plant and it is frequently kept under the knife. As an ornament it has no peer. When closely planted it forms an evergreen windbreak. Even in cities where no evergreens will thrive, this unasuming and tolerant tree will do well for smoke does not seem to affect it. In its ability to withstand cutting it has no equal, for no matter how much or how often it may be deformed from its natural growth, it produces new shoots and its needle-like leaves become denser.

Even under the deepest shade where other plants refuse to grow the yew will thrive and flourish provided that the soil is sufficiently moist and that it contains the necessary soil salts. Then, too, in Fall and Winter, its charm is intensified by the bright red berries that it produces.

It is true that the yew is poisonous but not to the extent as was formerly supposed. The berries are definitely harmless although the seeds contain the poison. The needle-like foliage, especially when freshly sprouted, contains up to two percent of resin, the very active poisonous constituent which is an alkaloid of bitter taste. Animals which feed on the foliage of the yew die. The berries are eaten by birds. They digest the flesh, while the seeds pass out undigested. The taste of the berries is sweet, somewhat slimy and not particularly pleasant.

When the yew is left to itself and permitted to grow as it likes, numerous shoots grow upward. Old specimens that are over 200 years old have a pseudo leading stem or main trunk. This trunk is injured, numerous shoots come out of the ground. During the course of time these unite and grow together or unite with the main trunk.

The varicolored garden forms which have been produced under cultivation are not so vigorous in growth. Frequently they lack the charm and beauty of the original. Taxus baccata var. aurea has golden yellow needles. *T. h. var.*

(Continued on page 39)

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**Residence Elevators**

**A Convenience in Every Home**

"I am installing this lift in my home for the convenience of our guests and convalescent members of the family—not because of present needs."

**INCLIN-ATOR**

can be used on any straight stairway with or without converting with the customary use of stairs. Finished to harmonize with the woodwork.

"Elevee" Installed in stairwell, hall, closet, or corner of any room. No overhead machinery; with or without shelf enclosure. Cars any shape or size up to wheelchair capacity.

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albo-variegata has white striped needles. Other varieties are also known which have varicolored foliage. Yellow fruit is produced by var. fructu luteo. Weeping branches are formed by var. davastoni while a cypress-like growth is developed by var. justigata (hibercnica). This is a very decorative form when placed in solitary grandeur; and when clustered a somber mood is produced. Horizontal in growth, massive and of wide spread is var. washingtoni. Sickle-shaped needle leaves are found on var. recurvata which is also broad in habit. Var. cuspidata is branched and is characterized by golden buds.

The main features of var. canadensis is that it bears both the male and the female flowers and that its foliage turns red in Winter only to change back to green again in the Spring. The other varieties such as our own brevifolia and the Japanese tarda and cuspidata do not differ greatly from the more common one.

Propagation of the species is usually carried out with seeds. These are gathered when ripe and planted in moist sand which is kept, over Winter, in a frost-free spot. In the Spring the seeds are sown out of doors on a shaded seedbed. They are placed in shallow vials about half a foot apart. The seeds frequently remain one or even two years in a dormant state before they germinate. The varieties are propagated with cuttings or the cuttings can be grafted upon the parent stock. Cuttings are made during July or August at which time the growth has become woody. In making them it is not sufficient just to cut off a tiny branch and plant it, but a portion of the thicker branch or stem must be included. Placed in the cold-bed or propagating frame, roots are soon developed. Here they should remain during the cold season and in Spring they can be transferred to pots. When these have been thoroughly rooted the young plants are transplanted out of doors.

E. Rabe

A SINGLE TREE FORMS A DECORATIVE UNIT

THE YEW IS AN EXCELLENT SUBJECT FOR TOPIARY WORK

"We call it our

Hollywood dining-room!"

Here's why! Last summer in Hollywood we saw them making a movie on a dining-room "set." The property engineer told us the walls were Masonite Tempered Presdwood. He said they use that board because they can get so many beautiful effects with it. And it's so durable they can use it over and over again. Yet it costs little.

Back home Our architect recommended Masonite Tempered Presdwood for remodeling our dingy old dining-room. That board certainly goes up easily. It's a dry material—there's little muss or fuss. And it has given us an opportunity to get lots of unique ideas into the whole room. They say it will last as long as the house stands.

Now look! The Tempered Presdwood walls, painted a light blue, are offset from the old walls to provide indirect lighting. The built-in buffet is made of Tempered Presdwood and painted gray. The built-in window table and shelves are the same moisture-resisting material.

Mail this coupon for a free sample and more information about Masonite Tempered Presdwood.

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I also want a copy of your special home-owners' magazine, "Our Home," and enclose 10c for packaging and postage (check if desired).

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City

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Before you hang the first holly wreath or write the first name on your gift list—read December House & Garden. Both sections of this brilliant Double Number are packed from cover to cover with gift ideas—suggestions for decoration—holiday menus and recipes that will save you hours of shopping time and money and effort in your Christmas preparations. You'll find... 

548 Christmas Gifts

Section II of December House & Garden brings you a gallery of hand-picked Christmas gifts from which to choose while you sit at home in a comfortable chair. You'll see gifts for men, women, and children—gifts for gardeners—gifts for gourmets—gifts for every room in the house. And with the help of photographs and clear directions, you'll learn how to wrap your presents beautifully.

Christmas Menus, Recipes, Wines

Let December House & Garden be your caterer and help you plan your holiday feast—from the centerpiece on the table to the correct wine to serve with each course. In Section I, June Platt gives you gourmets' recipes for your Christmas dinner. Richardson Wright tells you what to do about "holiday cheer", in an article on wines and liquors.

Christmas "Props" and Decorations

Half the fun (and half the work) of Christmas is setting the stage to give the house the proper Yuletide atmosphere. House & Garden helps you make it all fun. Whether you want a streamlined modern Christmas—or an old-fashioned nostalgic one—you'll find new ways to decorate the tree, the table, and every room in the house.

And for the brightest idea of all—don't forget that the many features you like in House & Garden will appeal to your friends, too! While you're enjoying December House & Garden yourself, take time out to remember what a grand gift a whole year of House & Garden—12 Double Numbers—will make for every home-lover on your list. Special Christmas rates are given below. Use the convenient order envelope enclosed in this issue.

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HOLLY BUSHES IN YOUR GARDEN
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GROWING BULBS INDOORS
MODERN IN SAN FRANCISCO
NEW FACTS ABOUT INSULATION

SECTION II:
548 CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
GIFTS FOR GOURMET
GIFTS FOR GARDENERS
GIFTS FOR THE HOUSE
GALA GIFT WRAPPINGS
CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

DECEMBER DOUBLE NUMBER ON SALE NOVEMBER 21
OLD ROSES
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37)

flat flowers in many shades of pink and red, and parti-coloured, striped or blotched. They should be planted in the Spring to four or five eyes and kept thinned out for best results.

Assemblage des Beautés (Leroy 1821). An old rose of great beauty and many shades of red or purple.

CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU (Laflay, 1868). Very handsome dark red double variety.

CONDORRITUM, Rosa gallica conditorium (Dieck, 1885). Used for confinements in the Orient and for potpourri rose jars.

(Continued on page 42)

BOOKLETS

Just write to the addresses given for any of these and other interesting booklets on page 18, Section 1. They’re free unless otherwise specified.

Building and Remodeling

WHY PEOPLE LIKE Concrete Homes speaks volumes for homes built of concrete. It shows 30 livable homes—their traditional and modern—designed by well-known architects. If you’re about to build, you’ll find all the floor plans and construction details helpful and usable.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSN., Dept. 11-20, 23 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MASONITE in Home Design, Construction is a book brimming full of ideas—with room schemes in full color, and photographs showing homes with Masonite—wall treatments built with Presswood, and kitchens camouflaged with Tenwall plates.

MASONITE CORP., Dept. HG-1, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

HODGSON HOUSES AND CAMPS, catalog of a manufacturer who has been producing prefabricated homes since the “Gay 90’s,” shows photographs, floor plans, prices of attractive ready-to-install models built with Preswood, and kitchens finished with Insulation Masonite—wall treatments.

HODGSON CO., HG-11, 1108 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

BACKGROUND FOR LIVING is a practical guide to kitchen modernization, with before-and-after pictures and views of appliances now available with Masonite parts—tables, ranges, sinks, washing machine tubs, and other shining, stainless equipment.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO., Dept. G-11, 73 Wall St., N. Y. C.

THE DOOR TO A NEW LIFE offers a “lift” to invalids and older folk. It’s an illustrated story of the Shepard Homelift, easily installed in any home, operating automatically and safely on any lighting circuit. SHEPARD ELEVATOR CO., Dept. G-11, 2429 Colfax Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MAKE COMFORT AND BEAUTY a Reality in Your Home. A containing picture-story about ready-to-install and made-to-order wood casing and double-hung windows, designed to meet all building and remodeling needs. ANDER-SEN MFG. Co., Dept. HG-119, Bayport, Minn.

(CASSELL’S SUPPLY OF MANY OF THESE BOOKLETS IS LIMITED, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT INQUIRIES CAN BE FILLED IF RECEIVED LATER THAN TWO MONTHS AFTER APPEARANCE OF THE REVIEW.)

NU-WOOD INTERIORS, Page after page of them, photographed from actual installations, suggest many ways to use this interestingly textured wall and ceiling board that takes the place of lath and plaster, or goes over old walls. It insulates, deadens sound, is fire-resistant.


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Heating

YOUR GUIDE to Dependable Low-Cost Heating, Hot Water and Air Conditioning is a new edition of an informative booklet on Fitzgerald boilers for oil, gas or automatic stoker. Special booklet for architects also available on request.

FITZGERALD BOILER CO., Dept. HG-11, 101 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.

BURNHAM HOME HEATING HELPS will help you decide which type of heating system is best suited to your needs. It expresses an impartial view of the various types of heating systems and the burning of various types of fuel.


Household Equipment

PROPER CONTROL, LIGHT AND VENTILATION is a little folder describing how these three important factors in room comfort may be retained through the use of Venetian blinds, and lists eight practical reasons for their installation, including decorative possibilities.

WESTERN VENETIAN BLIND CORP., Dept. G-11, 230 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FLEXSCREEN suggests an attractive new idea in a firescreen that hangs like a flexible metal curtain, and slides back with a single swish when you want access to the fire! You can take your choice of 6 period designs.

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Ask a Concrete Masonry Manufacturer or a Concrete Contractor (see phone directory) for names of architects and builders experienced in concrete construction.
OLD ROSES

(continued from page 41)

Maire Tudor (date unknown). Cherry red.

Rosa Gallica, known of old as the apothecaries' rose—and also as Rosa conditorum—crimson flowers borne on rather low bushes. This rose is the ancestor of all French roses.

THE FAIRY ROSE
Rosa chinensis lavenderii

These are a group of charming, old-world roses, very dwarf, useful in the front or edge of borders. They are of early date and were grown in this country as early as 1818. Miss Lawrance, celebrated for her flower pictures, was said to be the first to grow them—hence their name.

Lawranceana is the original pale rose, very dwarf.

Pompon du Paris (1839). Is very beautiful, blooming throughout the season.

THE CHINESE OR BENGAL ROSE

The lovely roses from China and Bengal have been crossed and reared so as to produce many beautiful varieties, perfectly hardy, with beautiful foliage.

HERMOSA (Marloesem, 1840). Everyone knows this old-time rose of grandmother's garden, a slender, medium-sized plant, with little deep-pink roses. It is rather uncertain in habit of growth, growing more freely and taller in some gardens than in others.

Mme. Plantien (Plantien, 1835). It is closely related to the China rose, hence in the list. A very fine well-loved old rose. Large, spreading, shrub-like bush with pure white flowers. Though small and charming, should be planted in back or end of border.

THE MICROPHYLLA ROSE (most likely a China rose). Known also as the Bunt rose. A very beautiful old rose of thick-set growth. Very lovely pale pink flowers and glorious foliage.

Old Blush (Parsons, 1795). A very old rose, bright pink. It is the original China Rose.

Prince Eugène (Hardy, 1833). Very fine old rose. Bright red, medium growing in height and width.

Purple Bengal (date unknown). Low compact bush, deep crimson flowers of many petals. Put in front of border.

Seven Sisters' Rose—Rosa multiflora. Native of Japan. Is a charming old-world rose with many-petalled flowers from white to deep purple. A fine grower, used as a pillar or wall rose.

LITTLE KNOWN HYBRIDS

The following hybrid perpetuals, though not known or classed as old roses, have a long line of ancestry behind them, so should be in any collection of worth-while roses. They are very hardy, good habit and form, beautiful in colour of flower and foliage, the latter being always in good condition and lasting throughout the season. They make good accent plants for the ends or middle of borders.

Captain Christy (Lacharme, 1873). Deep pink, not so tall as Captain Hayward. Blooms nearly all season.

Captain Hayward (Bennett, 1893). Very fine, blooming deep rich red—a lovely rose at all times, tall, straight.

General Jacqueminot (Roussel, 1832). Beautiful in bud and flower—scarlet crimson. Good foliage and strong habit of growth.


Many other roses might be classed as old roses, having all their charm, grace and interest, but it would make this article too long to include them. Those who wish to add to their collection may easily find out the names in a catalogue specializing in roses. Messrs. Bobbink and Atkins of Rutherford, New Jersey, are growers who have done much to bring back the old rose.

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