Fall Planting Guide
Homes along the Mohawk

Section II
30 HOUSES & PLANS costing under $10,000
Price 35 cents

“ALBUM” QUILT MADE IN THE MOHAWK VALLEY (N.Y.) IN 1874. See page 24
SEPTEMBER House & Garden brings you

New Color Schemes • New Homefurnishings

In the REGENCY MANNER

FOR months House & Garden has emphasized the growing importance of Regency. Now, in its September Double Number, House & Garden shows you how to use Regency in your own home. Section II of this issue brings you page after page of refreshing new color schemes and furnishings, keyed to this charming decorative style... together with architect’s plans and construction data for a new Regency house.

16 pages of homefurnishings in full color

September House & Garden introduces the season’s leading decorator colors and shows you how to use them in interesting combinations. You’ll see scores of new furnishings available in these same colors—furniture, rugs, wallpapers and fabrics; linens, china, glassware; even mattresses, towel racks, and soap which are Regency in inspiration. These furnishings are available in the stores today, and September House & Garden tells you where to buy them.

A Regency house that you can build

In this same section, House & Garden gives you sketches, architect’s plans, and construction data for a Regency house, designed especially for this issue. It’s not a large house—$12,000 to $15,000 will build it—but it combines the grace and elegance of this early 19th Century style with the best developments in construction and equipment which the 20th Century has brought us.

Rooms for the younger generation

As a special feature of Section II, House & Garden presents a series of rooms for young people. For your daughter at college, House & Garden shows four delightful bedrooms and living rooms and tells how each may be furnished. And for the children at home, there are sixteen other rooms, planned for every age and taste.

In Section I—the Ohio Valley

Continuing its series of Introductions to America, September House & Garden takes you to the Ohio Valley. To the mountains of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the blue-grass country of Kentucky, the sleepy river towns of Ohio and Indiana. Almost unknown to outsiders, the architecture of this region possesses a unique flavor due to the mingling of Northern and Southern influences. You’ll see dozens of new aspects of the American scene when you travel through this country with House & Garden as your guide.

More news of home-planning and improvement

Section I of the September issue also brings House & Garden’s usual complete coverage of features for your home. It brings pictures and plans for new houses, fresh ideas in decoration and entertaining, and important news about vegetable gardens and their place in the scheme of things, by Richardson Wright, Editor of House & Garden.

Reserve your copy of

SEPTEMBER HOUSE & GARDEN on sale August 20th—35¢
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Illustrated — Fluted Vase, Catalog No. 9752

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AUGUST, 1940

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No. 1138—Stands 17" high.
Send for our illustrated catalogue of garden ornaments and furniture.

THE GARDEN SATE
Noroton, Conn.

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

From the Oerthor Galeries (no further recommendation needed) we give you three pieces of fine frosted glass: a covered cigarette box, ashtray, holder for cigarettes. This ensemble, so suggestive of a cooler clime, will blend with any Summer décor. Respectively: $3, $1.75, $2.25. Plus postage. Address is 5 E. 57th Street, New York City.

A Bargain in Beauty: A mahogany salad fork and spoon, hand carved and smoothly polished. Tough as G-Men (nothing can hurt them for they’re warp-proof and resistant to food acids) and much more decorative! The finish is natural, they are 16" long, and the set is only $1.50. Discovered at Agnus, Ltd., 128 W. 57th St., New York City.

New monograms, new napkins, to give your cocktail party a personal air. Hand-blocked monograms on oversized napkins. They come in pure Irish linen, in either white or natural, with monograms in damasket, green, black, navy, brown or red. They are 8½" by 6¼" and cost only $5.00 a dozen. The Yale Barn, Canaan, Connecticut.

Stor wishing for heirloom candelabra? Here’s a show piece beautiful enough for your grandest dinners—four gleaming crystal shells to be filled with fruit-in-season or flowers. The shells with candlesticks are 5" across, the others, 8". This iridescent set is $27.50. Express collect. Tammam, 625 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
THREE Pieces, Three Uses, Three Cheers! Officially it's an ice-cracking set, but the corrugated side of the mallet may be used for tenderizing steaks, and the sturdy board is a perfect chopping base. The board is 10" x 10"; mallet, 11". The set, $1.75 postpaid 100 miles of New York. From The Bar Mart, 56 West 45th Street, New York City.

A little mahogany table endlessly useful. First it holds your morning coffee and mail. Later it is used for sewing. And at the cocktail or tea hour it is convenient for passing refreshments. Between times it makes itself useful by a chair, 9" high, 10" x 12" top. $17.50, express collect. Mr. Mortimer, 864 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

This striking cocktail set will give flair to the simplest party. A walnut tray with chrome handles holds eight crystal cocktail glasses, 3½" high, and two pint cocktail shakers, $21.00. Individual shakers, $2.75; glasses, $1.00 each. Express prepaid within 50-mile radius of New York City. Davis Collimore, 7 East 52nd Street, New York City.

For the birthday of your favorite Summer beau! You can surprise him with the 5½" bottle-and-cork gadget for $2.00. $1.00 takes the garden ash tray (even a hurricane can't dislodge its contents) 3½" in diameter. Both silver plate, lacquered to keep them shining. Malcolm's House & Garden Store, 524 North Charles Street in Baltimore, Maryland.

This attractive, easy-to-carry case holds twenty-five records, either 10" or 12" size. In its records may be carried any distance with absolute safety. The case shown is covered in airplane cloth and costs $10.75. Various other finishes also available. It can be ordered from the Liberty Music Shops, 450 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Hale's extra-wide mirrored bed
with concealed reading lights

Room for him to read... or for her to sleep in this extra spacious five-foot non-sag double bed... built for lasting sleep comfort. Mirror-bordered headboard with individual concealed lights, in painted wood panel or upholstered in a choice of fabrics... Simmons box spring... over-size deeper, more luxurious Simmons Beautyrest mattress... specially priced in Hale's annual July-August sale at $215.

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BEDS AND BEDDING

PRETTY TABLES!
Your short stemmed garden flowers will bow and smile from this charming oval crystal centrepiece, with tubes rising at graduated heights. And what a brave showing from a mere handful! It holds water, so they last and last. Mr. Tatman designed it... no one else has it. Express collect, $6.50.

Serve Mint Juleps and
Cool Summer Drinks
In these attractive glasses especially made for us, they have a frosted effect and colored mint design to add a cool and cheering note to summer entertaining... an ideal gift for week-end hostesses and mid-summer brides. $1.50 per dozen
Prepaid to any place in the U. S.
Anderson's China Shop
912 Nicollet Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Unusual Silver

Serve Mint Juleps and Cool Summer Drinks

In these attractive glasses especially made for us, they have a frosted effect and colored mint design to add a cool and cheering note to summer entertaining... an ideal gift for week-end hostesses and mid-summer brides. $1.50 per dozen
Prepaid to any place in the U. S.
Anderson's China Shop
912 Nicollet Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota
WHEN you go gathering, whether for Spring's first tulips or the last giant dahlias, you'll have a basket to fit the flower. The nest of three Chinese flower baskets is $7. One by one: the 27" x 15" is $3.50; the 24" x 13", $2.50; the 20½" x 11", $1.50. All are sent express collect. Gunn & Latchford has them, 323 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Tors in gifts—popular types of cigarettes decorated with a signature, initials or house or boat name. The price is absurdly low; just $3.00, plus 15e postage, for 200 of your favorite smokes, packed in an attractive special humidor box. Signature cut is included. You will find these at Chelton, Inc., 106 East 57th Street, in N.Y.C.

FLOWERS low and flowers few seems to be the most popular trend in table decoration this season. This flute-like container is hand-wrought in sterling silver and is a signed Leonore Doskow design. 6" size, $6.00; 9" size, $7.50; 12" size, $10.00. We discovered these at The House & Garden Shop, 122 Millington Road, in Schenectady, New York.

Open this "Dinner de Luxe" box and you have a meal fit for a king, with appetizer, soup, piece de resistance and dessert. There is an 8-oz. jar of olives stuffed with caviar; a 10-oz. tin of green turtle soup with sherry; a 10-oz. tin of terrapin Maryland and an 8-oz. jar of crépes suzettes. $5.00, express collect. Maison Glass, 15 E. 47th St., N.Y.C.

There's many a shine in each nickel you'll spend for these polishes. The two generous jars of English wax polish, one for dark furniture, one for light, and the Reviva spot remover and tonic, come through the mail in this special kit to delight your weekend hostess. Just $3.50. Mrs. Mark Jackson's Studio, 25 West 51st Street, New York City.

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Also at this special price for this limited time, the complete line of stemware in these two popular hand-made etched lines...goblets...high and low sherbets...footed iced tea...cocktails...liqueurs...wines...ice creams. Send the coupon for the folder describing all the flatware and novelty gift items available in these two lines. Special price limited to July 15 to September 15. Slightly higher in the West.

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Adoration

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Address

Ye Old Cape Cod Post Lamp

A DISTINCTIVE, decorative outside lamp for lawns, paddocks, driveways, or any place a lamp is needed. Hand-made of best weather-proof material. Eagle genuine cast bronze. Electrified, ready for use. No experience necessary to install. Run lead cable down post and bury in a shallow trench to outlet. If no electricity is available, can furnish with old-fashioned oil lamp at same price. Color is a pleasing shade of light green baked enamel. Cone 10" x 10", over all size 15". Prepaid $10 each, $18 per pair

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REGENCY ROOMS & BAR
for luncheon — cocktails — dinner

HAROLD P. BOCK
General Manager

CLOAKED with leafy green or Christmas card snow, Central Park has always been one of Gotham's cheeriest sights. And of this fact the fine new yellow brick building just being rounded off at 240 Central Park South takes full advantage — throwing in for good measure a peek at the statue in Columbus Circle, a far-flung sweep of Hudson River and a broad cross-section of mid-Manhattan skyline to the south.

A superabundance of private balconies, sun decks, terraces, and tower apartments insures plenty of light and air along with the breathtaking vistas. And as to bread-and-butter comforts here are no half-measures. Windows are huge, all kitchens "real", and closets munificent beyond your dreams. Ranging in size from one to four rooms, most apartments above the very lowest floors include wood-burning fireplaces and sizable private balconies. They are, of course, unfurnished.

Add benefits: For all tenants, a spacious roof-terrace and glass-enclosed solarium with special corner for children. Shops and a fine restaurant right in the building, and a near-by garage connecting with your house phone. Trained maid-service at an hourly rate; or extra maid's rooms for your own Bridget. Owner-management, J. H. Taylor Management Corp.

Centrally situated on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 57th, a stone's throw from the shops and galleries, is one of Manhattan's pleasantest apartments hotels, the Ritz Tower. Here, whether your needs are a lavish nine rooms or a comfortable all-in-one, whether you're installed as a yearling lessee or a briefly visiting fireman, you'll find complete freedom from responsibility and a restful background in which to relax.

If your apartment is one of the upper floors, you can look across the chimney pots of Gotham to the East River, or Central Park spread far below like a little green kerchief. The tower apartments, with a four-way exposure, encompass both.

There's a pleasant, rather formal dining room and a merry little air-conditioned bar where Summer luncheons are served. And both the service and cuisine (soon to be directed by Theodore Titze) are superb. Charles J. McCaulay, General Manager.

WHERE THE PARK IS PART OF THE PLAN • WHERE THE PARK IS PART OF THE PLAN
240 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
WHERE EVERY APARTMENT in this new twenty-eight story building is designed to take full advantage of the wide acres of Central Park.
"240" own gardens and an open, uncrowded location. A choice selection of open-air balconies, a new feature. Some balconies large enough for dining, terrace, in-room and open-air barbecues. Large windows bring the out-of-door indoors where oil is modern, inviting and planned with infinite skill.

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Optional Freedom from Housekeeping chores
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IN THE NEXT ISSUE

Fall Color Schemes

In September we jump headlong into the exciting business of fall decorating with sixteen pages in full color devoted to new color schemes in the Regency style. One of the most complete features of this kind ever published in House & Garden, these pages will bring you color charts, furniture and accessories together with many rooms showing this material in use.

All of the colors are correlated to insure harmonious and effective combination in any one room. The merchandise itself, available in more than fifty stores from coast to coast, will be within easy reach of those of you who contemplate building or redecorating this Autumn.

The Beautiful Ohio

Continuing our popular series of regional studies, portraying the development of American architecture and decoration, we bring you in September the Ohio River Valley.

We follow the westward tide of the Greek Revival which spread from New England across the Mohawk Valley and down the Ohio. From the hundreds of pictures taken by our photographers our editors have picked a select group of outstanding homes. Among this exciting collection are the historic houses once occupied by Henry Clay and William Howard Taft—the latter being furnished with original Duncan Phyfe pieces.

Rooms for Students

House & Garden joins the back to school parade with a special section devoted to the practical problems of the younger generation. We have planned room schemes for all ages from late 'teens to little toddlers and supplement this with a collection of useful accessories for the student—away or at home. In addition there will be a feature on pianos—especially appropriate for young music lovers.

Fall Planting Guide

In September, Section 1, we continue our Fall gardening series written by well-known experts and edited by Richardson Wright. This will include articles on small pools, vegetable gardens, greenhouses and asters. There will also be one of Donald Wyman's articles—this one on shrubs—and Mr. Wright himself is preparing a practical feature on daffodils which will list all of the outstanding varieties for Fall buying.
"I've never slept between such Silk-Like Percale Sheets before"

It may be while visiting a friend... or while shopping in a fine store,... but sooner or later you are bound to discover how much more luxurious Utica Percale sheets are than sheets which are labeled "percale" but are made to lower standards.

If you are a "consumer-who-wants-to-know," it is well to tuck away these facts in your memory. Utica Percale sheets feel silkier, are more lustrous and wear longer because they contain over 200 threads to the inch and are made exclusively from combed yarns. Combing cotton yarns is an important extra process that removes short fibres and straightens out the remaining longer fibres, producing a fabric that is lovelier, smoother and stronger.

In ordinary percale sheets, on the other hand, the yarns are usually not combed and there are fewer threads to the inch. Reliable department stores will gladly point out these differences and tell you that "regardless of price, you can buy nothing finer than Utica Percale sheets." Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills Inc., Utica, N.Y.

The Microscope Proves That Utica Percale Sheets Are Finer...
Smother...Stronger...Here is how a Utica Percale sheet (right) and an ordinary percale sheet (left) appear under a microscope. Notice that Utica Percale has more threads to the inch. Also—thanks to the combing process—the texture is so fine and even that it has the feel of silk—the strength of linen.

UTICA Percale Sheets
THE FEEL OF SILK - THE STRENGTH OF LINEN
REGARDLESS OF PRICE...YOU CAN BUY
NOTHING FINER THAN UTICA PERCALE SHEETS
N. Tate Felt the Same. We are not quite sure what was going on in 1677 to make people want to retire into the country and live obscurely, but on every hand today you hear people speak of that little piece of land and that little house somewhere to which they can escape when the panic of self-preservation overwhelms them. Nahum Tate, English rhymer, felt the same. He put his desires into a poem called—

The Choice
Grant me, indulgent Heaven, a rural seat,
Where, though I taste life's sweets, still I may be
A thirst for immortality.
I would have business, but exempt from strife;
A private, but an active life.
A conscience bold, as punctual his charge;
My stock of health, or patience, large.
Some books I'd have, and some acquaintance too;
But very good and very few.
Then—if one mortal two such grants may crave—
From silent life I'd steal into my grave.

Breakfast in Bed. There may be earlier dates, but our delvings into the past so far have uncovered the year 1591 as the first record of breakfasting in bed. In that year William Stepney, professor of the Spanish tongue in the city of London, produced a book called The Spanish Schoolmaster. Among other great variety of information, he noted, as a new custom, "that divers gentlemen, having broken their fast in bed, and when they have broken it, they will lie down again, and sleep on it."

Garden Canopy. Hollywood would seem to exhaust all the possibilities of outdoor grandeur when it gives a garden party, but the Earl of Hertford could show 'em a thing or two. When Queen Elizabeth came to make him a royal visit, he strove to amuse her with, among other diversions, a pageant in the garden. And lest her royal and ruddy head should suffer from exposure to the elements, he caused to be held over her, by four of His Lordship's chief gentlemen, a magnificent canopy.

It was of "green satin, lined with green taffeta, every seam covered with broad silver lace; valued about and fringed with green silk and silver more than a hand's-breadth in depth; it was supported by four silver pillars, and decked above with four white plumes spangled with silver."

Disappearing Roses. When Walter de la Mare, years ago, wrote his lines about the rose, he didn't know how truly he spoke. They ran this way—

Ah! No man knows
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the Rose.

We thought of them when recently arrived from England the new Select List of Roses, which is published at 5-year intervals, setting forth both the newer varieties and the discards. One hundred and fifty varieties have been removed, a third of them being roses that were proclaimed as the world's best in 1935. Among those we are sad to see go (but will continue growing) are Ulrich Brunner, Gruss an Teplitz and Irish Fireflame. The old La France, after being on the lists since 1867, finally departed and Marie van Houtte, in the running since 1871, joins her.

Those Romantic Southerners. Let nation rise against nation and the world be torn up by the roots, still it may fortify your soul to discover that Georgia has towns named Flowery Branch, Rising Fawn and Social Circle, that the short cut into Augusta from Savannah is over the Kissing Bower Road, that Savannah can boast a Thunderbolt Road, a Skidaway Road (slippery when wet?), a Price Street and a Purse Street—but never do the twain meet.

Apicians. Scarcely a week goes by without the presses gushing forth a new cook book. Some we don't even bother to catch; others are landed like great fish amid shouts of gustatory joy. Our two favorite Apicians—Jeanne Owen and June Piatt—both have now books on the way. Their arrival will make life gastronomically richer.

But why call these cookery writers Apicians? Ancient times knew three notorious gluttons who bore this name. One of them, M. Gabius Apicus, who flourished under Tiberius, hanged himself after he had squandered his fortune on the pleasures of the table. Another, a contemporary of Trajan, discovered a way of keeping oysters fresh and used to send them to that emperor when he was in Parthia. A cook book is ascribed to him, but it is believed to have been a compilation of recipes published under Apicu's name to attract attention, since it appeared long after the alleged author had died. Some of our modern cook books are no more authentic or original than this.

Aftermath. Among the dozens of appeals that come to this desk as the result of the war, none is so moving as that from Finnish gardeners. Orchards wiped out—less than 20% of the fruit trees can be saved. The address is The Association of Finnish Horticulturists, Mikonkatu, 7A9 Helsinki.

Toe-bones and Spiritualism. In this number HOUSE & GARDEN continues its presentation of the architecture of historic regions. This time it is the Mohawk Valley. As we contemplate these houses we are aware that their walls could tell many a tale of strange doings. Tales of odd religious outbursts, of eerie beliefs and passionate reforms. The one we like the best was that gam the little Fox sisters of Rochester used to play in bed—when they discovered they could "crack" their toe bones—and sent spinning around the world a wave of spiritualism.

Its hey-day was in the 50s, when over a million followers of spiritualism were listed. New York City alone could count 40,000 of them. One New York cabinet-maker did a tidy trade in constructing special rapping tables, with concealed machinery for producing the raps for those who, lacking the agility of Margaret and Kate Fox, couldn't snap their os pisciforun.

Light in Darkness. Grim days become a bit lighter when we receive a letter from the heart of war-torn China asking us about something that appeared in HOUSE & GARDEN; when a woman's club resolved that saccharine messes of fruit and marshmallow dished up on a couple of limp lettuce leaves can no longer be called a salad; when the famous Aztec Herbal of 1581 finally appeared in full color and beautifully presented; when we hear that there is to be no let-up in the campaign to destroy ragweed, which causes so much discomfort to sufferers from hay fever; and when we received Hollis Baker's Guide to English and French Furniture of the Eighteenth Century.
QUAINT ACRES, A GEM OF MOHAWK VALLEY ARCHITECTURE

Fitting introduction to our group of Mohawk Valley homes is Quaint Acres, one of Rensselaerville's loveliest houses. It was built in the early 1800's by Ephraim Russ, architect of all the houses in this sleepy, elm-shaded village in the Helderberg Mountains of New York State; and makes a shining example for homes of today. Russ combined here the graceful arches of Georgian design with classic details foreshadowing Greek Revival. See also pages 18 and 22.
THE MOHAWK VALLEY

By WALTER D. EDMONDS

The author of “Drums along the Mohawk” and “Chad Hanna” writes of this fertile pathway of empire which linked old New England with the new West

TODAY, you who travel the New York Central, rolling the swift smooth levels, know the Mohawk Valley by the cities you pass: Schenectady, Amsterdam, Little Falls, Utica, and Rome. The river close at hand rolls beyond the windows—gate-dams, locks, and barges—edged by the green fields, the pastures, the willow-shadowed cattle. The hills define it in the long westward sweep; you have a glimpse of farms, silos, great barns, the houses, some of stone, some clapboarded, with white Greek porticos—and villages caught in the deep elms—Fonda, Sprakers, Canajoharie, St. Johnsville, Herkimer, Ilion, Oriskany. You get your first stretched feeling of the western sky; but what most impresses you is the great artery of traffic. First the four-track roadbed you are travelling over. Then the canalized river. On the far side, the south shore railroad. And on either bank a highway. All following the water-level trade route, the pathway of empire.

It was so from the beginning when the first Durham boats poled up the river for the carry at Wood Creek, the Oswego, and the Finger Lakes. It was so when the turnpike first heard the sprinkling silver sound of Pennsylvania bells, and the Conestoga wagons with their solid six-horse hitch dragged the four tons of wheat eastward from the backwoods farms. It was so when the Chief Engineer of Rome behind four dappled grays headed the opening procession of boats along the Erie Canal. From the Indian canoe flashing downstream past the calf-pastures for the landing at Schenectady, to the mile-long thundering freight or the gray-striped eighty miles an hour of the Twentieth Century Limited today, the Mohawk has felt the growing pulse-beat of a nation’s commerce.

Yet it has its own life and its own history and its own people. The Indians are gone; the Germans from the Palatinate, the English and Scotch-Irish, and the Dutch have fused; but their names mark the river from its rising on the shoulder of Tug Hill where it joins its fingers north of Westernville and the white house of General Floyd, who signed the Declaration, stands, through its southward flow to Rome, then turning eastward to begin the long straight valley, past the bloody waters of Oriskany, past Deerfield, and Schuyler, and Herkimer, and German Flats, West Canada Creek, into the constricted gorge of Little Falls, and so on down below Nose Hill and Tribe’s Hill and Schoharie Creek; then past the brick and stone of the old Schenectady houses, the riverside gardens, the gray walls of Union College, designed by the Frenchman Ramee, to the white mist of Cohoes Falls, and swiftly to Watervliet and the Hudson at Troy. There is no greener land in all America, I think, than the Mohawk in Spring and Summer.

The Palatines saw that when they came into the valley, built their cabins, planted their corn. It took their blood to hold those small early acres of theirs, first against the French, then the land-speculating Hudson aristocracy, then the British and the Indians. They saw it made their own and then saw the first influx of immigrants, first from New England, later from across the ocean. They saw the small factories appear and watched them grow as they themselves were absorbed and whole nations poured through the gateway into the west, spilling over first into the central portion of the state, then to the Genesee, then to the Great Lakes and the Northwest Territory, to the Mississippi, the plains, the Rockies, the Pacific slope. Irish, Scandinavian, German, Italian, Pole; one after another they rode through the valley on their way to land, as the first settlers had come to the valley itself; and always there was a spilling off, and a new fusion.

Now there are cities where there were Indian posts and blockhouses; and wires cross the land, General Electric, Niagara Hudson, the chaste white power houses of the state. But the old names and the old memories remain. You can feel them there, in the midst of America, in the echo of the long pulse-beat of transcontinental traffic. You can hear the ruffle of the drum outside, if you stand a moment in the close gray walls of Herkimer Church; or if, early after sunrise, you walk in the old streets of Schenectady, you may hear the high loon cries of the Indians bearing in with the Spring furs. Stop on a rainy day in the attic with its in-curved massive chimneys of old Fort Johnson, then come down and look out at the close green lawn at the back and see if you can’t see Mollie Brant and her ladylike, dark-skinned, passionate and cruel face, or hear Sir William shouting home.

Go to the low Van Alstyne house in Canajoharie a little before twilight. It’s easy to feel again the silent gathering of the Committee of Safety, the sweating horses outside the door, the men sitting round the table, a moment’s hushed wonder at their own temerity, hearing the news that Guy Johnson, the Indian agent, has fled upriver with the Mohawks. Here is the first threat of war, the first concise evidence of fear, the first growing consciousness of their own power when they stand together. But back of (Continued on page 50)

In the next 16 pages, homes of the Mohawk pioneers
In Cazenovia, two aristocratic Dutch homes

"The situation is superb, and the lands are beautiful... Here I pitch my tent, here I build my village." These were the words of Colonel Jan Lincklaen as he stood, one Spring day in 1792, on the shores of a wooded lake and surveyed the land on which he was to build Cazenovia.

Col. Lincklaen had been an officer in the Royal Dutch Navy and at twenty-five came to Cazenovia as agent for the Holland Land Company. He named the town after his superior, Theophilus Cazenove; and the first lots were sold—some to Dutchmen, many to New Englanders—at a price of five dollars "on condition to build and improve." He was an excellent community leader as well as a traveled gentleman of great discrimination; and the houses which he and his townspeople built are among the finest in America.

We show here his own home, Lorenzo, and a neighboring contemporary mansion, The Meadows, now owned respectively by Mrs. E. Remington and Miss Helen Hubbard. Timothy Dwight, a president of Yale College, traveling through Cazenovia in 1807 remarks that "Colonel Lincklaen... has built on the eastern border of the lake a handsome seat with pretty appendages." It is more than that. Built of small, dull yellow bricks burned on the estate, commanding a wide view of lake and forest, it is a memorial to the taste and genius of 19th Century Yorkers.

The drawing room at Lorenzo was designed by Col. Lincklaen himself who, like many another 19th Century gentleman, was his own architect. The walls are light gray-green; the doors, ornamental cornice, mantelpiece, etc., are *café au lait* with exquisite detail in white. Mrs. Remington still has the bill for the beautiful French moquette carpet in shades of dull pink—dated 1857! American Classic furniture, upholstered either in blue or beige, has been supplemented by European pieces.
The exterior of Lorenzo (above) shows that Col. Lincklaen, in his travels, was familiar with the best of European 18th Century design. Its flat, elliptical arches over slender pilasters, and its top balustrade and attic fanlight, are perfectly scaled and show clearly the influence of the Brothers Adam.

A magnificent Dutch chandelier in the library (left) is of crystal prisms set in plume shapes, terminated by gilt stag heads. The rest of the room is kept very quiet in color: walls are green damask paper, chairs in deep green velvet.

Interiors at The Meadows recall the distinguished grace of American Empire.

In The Meadows dining room a mahogany Empire table holds a tall silver decanter and bowl of fruit and this beautiful Victorian brass and crystal lamp. Over the table is a group of old family portraits.

Like Lorenzo, the drawing room at The Meadows is distinguished by a soft, very livable color scheme. The deep yellow walls have a damask pattern in beige. The slipcovers are chintz in beige, blue-green and cinnamon rose, which is the color of the carpet. Draperies, over lace curtains, are made of the same chintz. A black marble fireplace and a tall pier glass (at left) carry classic lozenge motifs.
Mappa Hall, landmark of the Dutch town of Barneveld

To a group of 19th Century Dutch humanitarians Mappa Hall, in the village of Barneveld (now Trenton) credits its existence. In 1793 a number of enterprising Dutchmen purchased 23,000 acres of land in Oneida County, with the idea of manufacturing sugar from the maple trees which covered it. This sugar, sold at a lower price, was to replace West Indian sugar, and thus suppress that thriving and nefarious three-cornered trade in sugar, slaves and rum.

Gerrit Boon, a Holland Land Company agent, arrived in Barneveld and began his home, which you see here. A sugar refiner by trade, he was nevertheless unfamiliar with its manufacture from tree-sap, and entertained the quaint notion that sap flowed—not dripped—from trees, and all the year 'round, at that!

The house remained to be completed in 1809 by Col. Abram Mappa, Boon's successor, who occupied it for many years. Built solidly of Trenton limestone, it stands today as one of America's fine Georgian houses. Mappa Hall is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Palmros; its 19th Century spirit of hospitality, as they have recreated it, is typified by the welcoming heart of green sod before the entrance, kept in cultivation for over a century.

The living room at Mappa Hall (above) glories in a floral carpet over eighty years old—crimson, pink, lavender, white and moss green. Crimson, too, are the damask draperies, and the upholstery on American-Classic furniture, setting off the dove gray walls and the carved white woodwork.

The broad hallway (right) which runs the full length of the house and passes under the five-foot-wide stair is broken by this graceful arch. Tribute to the discrimination of those 19th Century Yorkers is the delicate Adam detail of slender colonnettes and well-designed reeded carving.
OLD LACE, OLD MARBLE IN A MAPPA HALL BEDROOM

Mappa Hall's warmth and hospitality were aided by fireplaces like this one—there is one in every room. The gray marble facings were taken from York State quarries; the delicate carvings were done by Yorkers' hands. Another floral carpet in pink, mauve, and blue-green on a black ground contrasts with apple blossom pink walls. The draperies are floral chintz. Over the carved bed is a canopy finished with a valance of very old handmade lace.
In the Mohawk Valley 19th Century architecture progressed

1. Old walls of hand-cut stone
Earliest Mohawk Valley architecture was hand-cut stone, like the Morse house, Eaton. Entrance was on far side; roof was later lifted almost five feet and house brought "up-to-date" in the 1830s with this Ionic porch and pediment!

2. Late Georgian
Another charming early 19th Century type is the Rider house, Rensselaerville, with its tall attached pilasters and flat arches. Its unassuming grace makes it a good prototype for modern houses. Note, too, the "peacock" gate

3. Early Greek Revival—1815
Greek Revival reached the Mohawk about 1815—in a surprisingly pure form. Witness the Syracuse home of Virginia Gregory, with nicely proportioned, baseless Doric columns and carved bowknots

4. Of Southern inspiration
Still later, Greek Revival took on the slender fineness which is typical of the Southern interpretation. Brabant, at Cazenovia (interior shown on page 27), was built by a Southern banker who recreated in the North the spirit of his childhood home. Notable are the tall fluted Ionic columns placed on square bases, the entrance detail and delicate top balustrade

5. An Egyptian variation
James Street, Syracuse, presents various styles, one of the most unusual of which is the Dey house, an "Egyptian" interpretation of the classic Revival. The architect's free adaptation of his classic precedent can be seen in the fat, sturdy columns with their lotus tops, and the unusual curving pediment centered by a palmetto carving
through Dutch, Georgian, Greek Revival and Victorian

4. Brick and wood combine
Early Yorkers combined brick and wood successfully—as in the General Spinner house, Mohawk, on the banks of the old Canal. The forms of the Doric order are kept, but the architect omitted a pediment, substituted the pre-Victorian cupola. The plan of the interior, too, is not the usual four-square type; the entrance is off-center.

5. Peak of purity, Greek Revival—1835
At the height of its glory—about 1835—the Greek Revival style in New York State was as brilliantly interpreted as anywhere in the country. The Doric columns of the Beekman house, Middleburg, are finely proportioned, correctly placed under the cornice, and a Classic band above them is an unusual inclusion. Extremely lovely, too, is the Ionic doorway.

8. Mid-century geometry
The widespread vogue for well-designed Greek Revival houses had an inevitable effect: about 1840 the question was raised, “What next?” One answer, the octagon house, had a brief popularity; this example, in Barneveld, was built by Jacob Wicks in 1852. From this curious, impractical style it was a short step to Victorian.

9. Finally, romantic Victorian
The violent Victorian which swept over York State during the latter half of the 19th Century produced more horrible than shining examples. But the Everson house, James Street, Syracuse, shows that this style could, if well handled, be quite charming. Its gray walls are a fine foil for the playful yet discriminating porch, moldings and two second-story balconies.
Early pioneer’s home

In Fonda, home of a Dutch settler and Indian fighter,
Major Jelles Fonda

Dutch settlers were solidly established along the eastern Mohawk by the middle of the 18th Century. West of Amsterdam a thriving settlement was Fonda, named after Douw Fonda, its founder.

Douw was scalped in an Indian raid, and his son, Major Jelles Fonda, became an Indian fighter of wide reputation. Young Jelles’ powder horn, dated 1746, is still in the village, quaintly carved with maps of the Mohawk and the Hudson; and his house (1791) is still occupied by his descendants.

It was originally a typical Dutch plan, its length divided equally into three parts—hall, parlor and living room. In 1835 the house was “re-modeled” and a row of six Greek columns set up along the front. The remodelers made an easy job of it—a new roof was simply put on over the old one, making the eaves line three feet higher at the front of the house than at the back!

The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Burtch, restored the house to its original state.

Major Jelles Fonda’s house was at first a simple gabled Dutch type. The deeply fluted columns were added about 1835—oddly enough, along the front instead of on the gable end. The old roof still exists beneath the new front part.

The very wide hall runs the full depth of the house; there are a corridor and a Dutch door beyond. Notice that the builder miscalculated on the stairway—the top step is much wider than the others. Clock is an old Seth Thomas.

Aesop’s fables decorate two blue and white Dutch tiles of the hearth before the dining room fireplace. All the rugs were woven by Mrs. Burtch’s grandmother.

Washington Irving’s chair stands before the old Mason & Hamlin melodeon in the living room. Over the desk is a portrait of Polly Benedict Hall from Massachusetts, ancestor of Mr. Burtch and an original Fonda settler.
Before restoration: The Elisha Morgan house, badly dilapidated, still showed traces of its fine late 18th Century detail. The roof had fallen in and the beams rotted, but the Palladian window over the door had not lost its dignity.

After restoration: The Morgan house as it was restored by Mr. and Mrs. Jere R. Wickwire. A similarly designed ell was added at the rear of the main block, and even the picket fence is patterned after 18th Century precedent.

The interior architecture has been restored as a setting for the Wickwires' collection of antiques. The dining room, in the ell, opens onto the terrace and garden, and contains this maple table and simple rush-seated chairs.

Cherry Valley house

Elisha Morgan's Georgian home, rebuilt in Cortland by the Jere Wickwires

Between Albany and Ithaca ran the second main route taken by the westward pioneers—the Cherry Valley Turnpike. It was completed in 1810 and by its side Elisha Morgan built his house, in conformity with the best 18th Century tradition. How or why such a lovely house should later have fallen into decay and ruin is hard to understand—but when Mr. and Mrs. Jere Wickwire acquired it the house looked as it does at top of this page.

The Wickwires removed the Morgan house to Cortland and there rebuilt it, using the design and scale of the original part to build a long ell at the back. Since Mr. Wickwire is a well-known painter and Mrs. Wickwire is also extremely artistic, they have been able to create in the house a background for an unusual collection of antiques.

Worthy of note is the exquisite little garden house in the rear. It was salvaged from the grounds of the Randall mansion, one of Cortland's fine old houses which was falling into ruin.

Of Classic design, the garden house suggests a French original. It and the white urns were originally on the grounds of the Randall mansion, Cortland.
Rensselaerville, green setting for a Georgian house

Deep in the Helderberg Mountains, approached only by country roads cutting through thick green woods, lies the jewel-like little town of Rensselaerville. It has had a checkered history. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, an Amsterdam pearl merchant, was its first patroon; but so inaccessible was the spot that it was not until about 1787 that the town was settled—mainly by Revolutionary ex-soldiers.

One architect, Ephraim Russ, designed Rensselaerville's score of beautiful houses. For Daniel Conkling, in 1806, he built the house shown here (two others are on pages 12 and 13). His descendant, Francis Conkling Huyck, founded there in the 1870's what is today the Kenwood Mills, then devoted to making papermakers' felts, now to world-famous Kenwood blankets. Huyck's genius made the enterprise so successful that the mill was soon moved to Albany, leaving Rensselaerville the sleepy, lovely town it is today. The Conkling house is now the home of Mrs. L. A. Eldridge, daughter of Francis Conkling Huyck.

In Mrs. Eldridge's dining room (below) most of the furniture is Georgian, like the lovely highboy, corner cupboard and dining chairs. Eggshell and blue toile de Jouy draperies hang from elaborate gilt cornices. The black and beige marble mantel is set off by a brass fender, andirons and ornaments.
The Eldridge drawing room has pinky cream walls with a stencil-like pattern in cinnamon color. Draperies are pale blue-green, repeating the color in the flowered chintz upholstery. Fireplaces throughout the house are ornamented with carving and the applied plaster motifs typical of New York.

Deep golden pine panels one end of the library, a later addition in an early style. The upholstery suggests the printed cottons brought from the East during the 19th Century. Much of the pine and maple furniture has long been in the family; some was collected around Rensselaerville.

The curious curving design of this fireplace, in the master bedroom, is indigenous to New York State. The old Seth Thomas clock has brass finials and a colored glass lower panel depicting Mount Vernon.
A man's house is part of a man; he tells something about himself when he makes it. He states his case. When a down-east Yankee took a notion to poke out west, when he packed up a few pieces of the old folks' fixings and as much household chattel as he could get on an ox-cart and made tracks for the new land in York state, he had a house in mind. And when he built it, that house was left as a part of his biography. Equally, when a congregation of Yankees took a notion to follow a new prophet into the wilderness, they had a house in mind, too, and when they built it—even when they built it in sections and their children and grandchildren added to it as they went along—that house stands as the continued story of those men and their idea.

In 1849 a hundred-odd men and women followed John Humphrey Noyes from the Vermont hills into gentler land, deep in the Mohawk Valley, and settled near the village of Oneida. These people were religious gentry, fanatics if you like, who thought they were ordained to found a new Dispensation of Heaven upon Earth. Their doctrine was Perfectionism and they carried the idea of perfection into their everyday living as well as into the realm of theology. They called themselves the Oneida Community. It might, perhaps, be well to explain that communism in those days was a social and not a political motif. Also, it was a popular contemporary movement; communities of every shade and color were springing up all over the country. America was feeling experimental and the variety of social experiments it tried testifies to the inventiveness as well as the power of belief of the young nation.

Being logical and literal, these Perfectionists proceeded to substitute for the small unit of home and family and individual possession the larger unit of group-family and group-family life, and the sharing in common of all material possession. As a natural result of this unorthodox behavior, they were rebuked heartily by all the orthodox of this world, excepting only their own neighbors in the vicinity of their new home. These neighbors said publicly that the Community were rebuked heartily by all the orthodox of this world, they were their own architects as well as their own builders. They were smart enough Yankees to figure out that communism in those days was a social and not a political movement. Also, it was a popular contemporary movement; communities of every shade and color were springing up all over the country. America was feeling experimental and the variety of social experiments it tried testifies to the inventiveness as well as the power of belief of the young nation.

They were smart enough Yankees to figure out that farming made a poor living; people were getting interested in business in the 1850s. The Oneida Communists, therefore, turned inventive and began to make things. As they progressed, it was a pleasure to find that they could sell what they made and thus keep solvent—a neat trick which many of their contemporary communities never managed to learn. The Oneida Community canned fruit and vegetables; they made traps and chains; they made travelling-bags and straw hats and mop-sticks and sewing silk and, last of all, they found out how to make silver knives and forks and spoons. They did this at first laboriously, by rule of thumb, by trial and error, by guess and by God, but ultimately they learned to do their jobs in a fashion that mated with their strict ideas of Perfection.

They lived together in great harmony, working and playing, through hard sledding to a gratifying prosperity, for thirty years. At the end of that time they agreed that their religious and social experiment had come to an end with the old age of its leader, and they quietly dissolved their community and formed themselves into a joint stock company, now known as Oneida, Limited, to continue their flourishing businesses. One of the most extraordinary features of an extraordinary experiment was the fact that this transition was made by a unanimous vote, without rancor, almost without a pause in the conduct of their enterprises, and was so organized that the redivision of property made secure not only every adult member but every child of the community. If those Yankees did not arrive at perfection, at least they did make some remarkable discoveries in the matters of adaptability, mutual tolerance, and the art of living together.

But, to get back to the house they built, that structure remains to this day as a brick-and-mortar account of their adventure. The old house, the Mansion House, still stands (it is illustrated in color on page 26). It is not, actually, the first house they ever built; that one was outgrown within the first ten years of the Community's life. In 1860 the Oneida Communists were beginning to prosper. They tore down the old wooden dwelling and built the first wing of a new brick house. They were their own architects as well as their own builders and they followed their own ideas freely, one might almost say willfully, in the matter of design.

The first section was more or less restrained; squarish, three-storied, with a white-pillared portico under a low gable, with a long northward wing (Continued on page 45).

Our cover, the Album Quilt, was made in 1874 for the wife of John Humphrey Noyes, leader of the Oneida Community. Album quilts were very popular during the seventies as wedding presents or, like this one, as testimonials. Each lady worked a square, of her own design, in patchwork, embroidery and pen-and-ink, and signed it. This quilt is therefore a colorful record of all the Community activities. For a story of the squares and their meanings, turn to page 51.
Mohawk Tradition

The fine plated silver that was the special art of the Oneida Community has become an American tradition, as ideally suited to gracious tables now as it was some fifty years ago. We show here a new pattern—“Forever”—simply decorated with beading and tiny flower motif. As perfect an achievement is the accompanying Libbey crystal, “American Prestige”, a delicate thin-blown design with tall square stem. In cool supporting roles are “Primrose” china; a fringed primrose yellow linen luncheon set shown on the table: “Forever” flatware in Community Plate; “Primrose” Community China; Wanamaker, “American Prestige” goblets, bubblestem bowl by Libbey; Jensen. Luncheon set, Mosse. Furniture, R. L. Sandfort. Rug, Ficks Reed. See also page 46.
Oneida: Three views of the Mansion House, 1860-1870

Communal home of John Humphrey Noyes' Perfectionists (see page 24) was the Mansion House. On the broad lawns around this rambling Victorian building the Community children played—and still do. In the Meeting Hall, left, with its frescoed walls and red-cushioned benches, the assemblies were held and Gilbert and Sullivan operettas presented. Guests were received in the charming Victorian Lower Sitting Room shown below, bright with cabbage-rose wallpaper
Syracuse, Oneida and Cazenovia houses mirror 19th Century culture brought west via the Erie Canal.

Cazenovia: Brabant—Southern style

One of Cazenovia’s loveliest houses is romantically-titled Brabant (exterior on page 18), built by a Southern banker. Music room (above) glories in gold and white wallpaper, French furniture, chandelier from an old Philadelphia mansion.

Syracuse: Leavenworth House, 1839—pure Greek Revival

On James Street, lined with stately 19th Century mansions, is the elaborate Greek Revival house built by General Leavenworth, second mayor of Syracuse. On each side of the broad central hall are the parlors (center and left), with identical gilt-rimmed mirrors. The velvet-damask draperies which separate these two parlors from the hall are the original ones. In the dining room (above right) is the original 18-place service of china carrying the Leavenworth crest.

Syracuse: the Cooney house, a jewel-case for Victorian

19th Century Victorian in York State was rather simple, less riotously curved. Opposing this austerity is the Cooney house, much of its furniture brought North from Louisville. In the drawing room (above left) is this cream marble fireplace, mantel topped by elaborate ormolu clock, gilt figurines. In the tiny front parlor (above right) are green brocade panels, velvet and Brussels lace curtains, a Chinese rug and ceiling painted in sentimental flower wreaths.

Here we end our visit to the Mohawk Valley.
It's easy to plan your room with correlated color and pattern groups.

Decorating a pleasant room, once a sort of obstacle race, has become a straight and enjoyable path. Thanks to today's teamwork among manufacturers, you can buy all your decorative essentials in one place, at one time, and be absolutely sure that they will harmonize perfectly in color, style and scale. Pendec is the newest of these correlated groups, assembled under the leadership of Robert W. Irwin Furniture Company. Choosing all material from this group, which includes furniture, rugs, wallpaper, fabrics, paint and accessories, we show you how two attractive, harmonious and utterly different rooms can be created against the same background.

18th Century room

Around 18th Century furniture we have created (top) a modernized traditional room in shades of beige, duhmonet and blue. Floral draperies cue the scheme and find echo in the pale, looped Chantilly carpet. Wallpaper is a deep mauve-beige with a silver lattice. Sofa and chairs wear plain brocatelle; accessories are brass column lamps, classic vases, pictures hung in pairs.

Victorian room

Here the same room is repapered in a light, unobtrusive stripe, and given a warm floral carpet. Add new upholstery and accessories suitable for the period and—presto-chango—it's Victorian!

For both rooms: Furniture by Robert W. Irwin; rugs, Bigelow-Sanford; draperies, Waverly; glass curtains, Bartmann & Bixer; wallpapers, Katzenbach & Warren; upholstery fabrics, Cohn-Hall-Marx; paint for woodwork, mantel, Sherwin-Williams; lamps, Paul Hanson; other accessories, Feika Imports.

The Pendec group, which includes all this merchandise, together with other suggested room schemes, will be on view soon at leading stores throughout the country.
Each season of the year has its own particular gastronomic charm. In the Summer we can afford to be divinely silly about food, because we really don't want to eat anyway. Of course we could be lured into it, if everything looked just too delectably good for words.

As a foundation for enticing Summer food, start with your table. Plan some new table settings. Why not work out an all pink, all blue or all green color scheme? I use the most heavenly pink oil cloth on my terrace table, with pink linen napkins to match, and I concentrate all my gardening talents on raising pink roses. Perhaps you would prefer a cool blue ensemble, in which case work on your blues. Or, if you have a little brown shack in the woods, make use of the green leaves and ferns around you, and cover the entire surface of your table with a graceful pattern of greenery of different shades, the way they do in lovely Hawaii.

Probably one of the most important requisites for attractive Summer food is ice. Plan to be extravagant and lavish with it this Summer. Get yourself a supply of bowls within bowls, so that you can pack things attractively in crushed ice. Don't forget that in the Summer so much depends upon eye appeal. Be sure your ice-cream freezer is in order. Defrost your ice-freezing compartment occasionally and empty the trays frequently so that they will slide out easily and not have become permanent fixtures just when you are suddenly desperately in need of ice and plenty of it.

Next, locate your local ice company or ice man so that you can supplement your refrigerator ice cubes with buckets of extra ice by simply calling for it on the telephone. By the way, in case you are interested, the latest development in the ice industry is the sizing of ice. It may be ordered by the bucket, cubed, crushed fine like snow, rice, chestnut, nut or egg sized. Also did you know that punch bowls, made of crystal clear ice, are now available in most localities, to be ordered from your local ice company?

I am even told, but it seems too fancy to believe, that these bowls may be ordered in pink ice, or with a spray of your favorite flowers frozen into the bowl itself. If, however, you are thwarted in your particular locality by an unimaginative or uncooperative ice man, you can at least indulge your flights of fancy to the extent of making colored ice cubes right in your own refrigerator to be used for fancy packing. Or if you prefer, try freezing tiny sprays of forget-me-nots into your ice cubes, and of course you know by now that ice cubes may be made of coffee, ginger ale, tomato juice, orange juice, etc., to be added to matching Summer drinks, instead of plain ice.

And please, on these warm August and September days, don't forget that chilled plates and glasses are just as important in the Summer time as hot ones are in the Winter. I also highly recommend a goodly supply of strong ice bags and picks and wooden mallets, and do for goodness sakes wheedle somebody into giving you an electric beverage mixer. With all this equipment and the baker's dozen of recipes here I wish you a cool and delectable Summer. (Continued on page 46)
“Blue Heaven”, dramatic bedroom done completely in shades of blue. Amusing touches are the personal bulletin boards on the wall beside the beds. Furniture, Grosfeld House. Bed, rug, Cabin Crafts. All designed by Joseph B. Platt, HOUSE & GARDEN’s Decorating Consultant.

New housing standards require new furniture. And as a basis for creating it, Gilbert Rohde has taken the floor plan of a typical apartment in a New York City Housing Project. Here his inexpensive furniture for living-dining room gives most space and use. Made by Kroehler.

Crystal-clear plastic inlays decorate the classic furniture of this dining room whose oval form is repeated in the table. In contrast to the rough pink plaster walls, furniture is painted a gleaming licorice color. Tulips blossom on the hangings, are repeated in the carved oval V’Soske rug and in the mural under the plastic-faced clock. On the chairs, licorice leather saddle-stitched in brilliant pink. Accents are mint green and white. Furniture, Grosfeld. Designers: Diane Tate and Marian Hall.
At the Fair and in town—three pages of decoration for New Yorkers and visitors

Half the travel routes in America lead to and from New York. And if, on your holiday, you’re planning to travel on one of them, be sure to list the decorating shows on these three pages as news not to miss.

At this year’s World of Tomorrow is the splendid homefurnishings exhibit, “America at Home”. Crammed with ideas, overflowing with variety, from its fifteen rooms by outstanding architects, designers and decorators we selected the four shown here.

This is the place to ferret out for yourself exciting materials that are opening up new possibilities all through the field of decoration. Flexwood, the laminated wood which looks like solid paneling but is actually paper-thin, is mounted on canvas, and therefore can be applied like wallpaper. Plexiglas and Lucite, the transparent plastics, are crystal-hard and clear, yet practically weightless and unbreakable. It’s the place to find such amusing ideas as the bedside bulletin boards in the bedroom shown opposite. And such practical ones as the space-saving drop-leaf table in the New York Housing Authority room.

But in Manhattan, one sight to see surely is the “House of Years”, semi-annual display at W. & J. Sloane. In contrast to the streamlined, jostling tempo of the Fair, this is the place to find old woods and rare antiques, set as if to music in a lilting medley of modern materials. From its elegant Nineteenth Century interiors, we show two. To find them, turn the page.

Curving walls of Flexwood convert a conventional apartment living room into this unique bachelor study, providing not only variety for the eye but plenty of storage space beyond. Bookcase-desk and other furniture echo curved motifs.

Curves of color woven into the study rug suggest a logical grouping of furniture. Appropriately masculine is the leather and tweed upholstery in lime, beige, brown. Walls, U. S. Plywood. Designers: Michael Hare, John B. Manzer.
Midseason in Manhattan—fond memories

Nineteenth Century influences in the front parlor of W. & J. Sloane’s House of Years. The backgrounds—scenic wallpaper and scrolled strip carpet—are Victorian; the furniture, antique Regency pieces; the coloring, Edwardian red, mint green, beige. At window bay, a card table in pettiskirts, ready for fantan or euchre.

Swags keynote the decoration and appear not only in the window valence (shown at top) but also in the vermilion wallpaper border, and the mantel lambrequin accented in gold fringe.

The tester bed, which inspired the mellow room above, is reproduced from one in the famed Colonial collection of Howard Reifsnyder. One wall is painted white, the others covered in lacy wallpaper, blue, coral and beige. Windows wear valances of blue taffeta over sheer white. All these rooms at W. & J. Sloane’s House of Years.

Bold patterns are intermingled throughout the Sloane house. In the parlor, note striped satin chairs, blackamoor lamp tables, scrolled rug. For contrast, the couch is done in plain green velvet.
THE DEFENSE GARDEN

What you can do this Autumn to prepare gardens for added food stocks, more beauty and long-lasting morale

To gardeners this will be an Autumn of challenges, readjustments and opportunities. Not for two decades have the men and women of the spade been brought so abruptly face to face with their responsibilities.

In any well-ordered gardening life the practice of Fall planting and work is part of the customary routine. Some things have to be planted in the Fall, with others Fall planting is preferable. Beyond these two horticultural necessities lies the common-sense fact that what you do today you won’t have to do tomorrow. Procrastination defeats many a garden, robs it of potential beauty and makes the gardener’s life burdensome. Clear away as much work as possible between now and the time the soil freezes, and you have a straight road ahead in Spring.

There are lawns to be made and evergreens to be set out and roses planted, structural changes finished and bulbs to be laid in the ground against their early flowering.

Bulbs? At the mention of bulbs the gardener meets his first challenge. With Holland submerged by invasion, where shall we find tulips, crocus and all those other Spring and early Summer flowering beauties that for years were so easily procured? Some sources of American-grown tulips are available, but their supplies cannot hope to be adequate for the entire nation. We must readjust ourselves to new opportunities.

Narcissus are being grown here successfully both in quantity and in a diversity of kinds. American gardeners should become more aware of this flower family—its contribution to the garden’s beauty, its ease of growth, its simple requirements and its generous increase.

We should also grasp the opportunity offered by our own American bulbs—the brodiaeas, camassias, calochortus, erythroniums, fritillaries and the other little beauties with which Nature has decked our Far Western mountain slopes and valleys. Just as Americans are coming into a vivid appreciation of their own country, now that this country’s way of life is threatened, so must they re-value, conserve and use for the garden those wild flowers of our own countryside.

It may seem out of place, when our civilization is facing stark realities, to speak of planting flowers. Once again we meet a challenge. In the opening days of the war English gardeners were willing to plow under their borders and lawns for potato fields. Wiser counsel prevailed. A great horticultural industry had been built up around ornamental gardening. To cut off patronage so abruptly would bring ruin. But even more cogent a reason lay behind England’s resolution to continue a reasonable cultivation of her flower gardens: they helped sustain morale. Gradually more and more garden space has been turned over to needed food production, with women manning the farms. England, too, has been canning and preserving at a furious rate.

Its women have found potential balancers to diet in plants they hitherto neglected.

If and when this war ceases, whether civilization goes down to defeat or survives, one thing we can be sure of—famine will stalk the warring countries, grim, hideous famine and unremitting disease. These are the prices mankind pays for its follies.

The certainty of famine abroad issues another challenge to American gardeners this Fall. How can we prepare to meet it? To do our share in alleviating it? Turn from the bridge tables into the kitchen. All garden surplus of vegetables, berries and other fruits should be canned and preserved this Autumn. There should be no waste, no letting fruit rot on the vine. Full cellar shelves are part of our line of defense and our life-line of help.

We, too, should plan what part of our gardens can be turned into vegetable patches next year. Each man should calculate how much space will be required to raise the vegetables essential for his family. An area 50’ by 100’, with careful succession planting, should be enough for a family of five. There will be a shortage of some kinds of vegetable seeds that come from abroad and crop adjustments must be made to meet this. Let this defense vegetable garden be planned now. Get the soil ready for it now. Have it in good tilth when Spring comes.

Our greatest arm of corporate horticultural effort is the garden club. It may be that these clubs will have to lay aside for the present many a desirable project they have undertaken so that more pressing education can come through. What about more vegetables in next year’s flower shows? The vegetables possible to start and raise in an electrically-heated hotbed would amaze most amateurs. The variety of vegetables that can be produced in a home garden would fill even a gourmet’s heart with delight. Raise and enjoy, preserve and can the surplus—and the extra foodstuffs which this country so abundantly grows can be used for famine relief abroad.

The times that try men’s souls bring opportunities along with their challenges. Responsibility gives us a chance. Here, then, are the challenges, opportunities and responsibilities that spread out before American gardeners this Autumn. Begin the work now. Save next Spring’s time now.

Here are the two lines of the American defense garden: to maintain morale and health. Every rose you plant, every bulb you entomb in the brown earth, every shrub you set in place is a contribution to tomorrow’s morale. They are the statement of your belief that the needs of the spirit are as essential as the needs of the flesh. Every clod of soil turned over for the Winter’s elements to sweeten against the day of seeding is an essential tenet in your creed of right living. The closer we come to the earth, the nearer we come to peace.

Richardson Wright
PHLOX are like people. For all the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under the skin, they do not always look alike nor act alike. Blood sisters in the same family will show quite different characteristics. Out of a group of quint's in the border or a batch of youngsters developing in the nursery row, some will show finely shaped heads and normal development while others are sulky and lag behind under the same care and growing conditions. Much heralded, highly advertised newcomers will have a meteoric rise and, like meteors, burn themselves out. Others, with an untraceable origin—chance seedlings such as Lilian—often become stars of the first magnitude.

Salmon shades

E. I. Farrington... soft salmon pink with white eye.
Daily Sketch... extra large flowers, light salmon pink.
Lilian... cameo pink, pale blue eye.
Camilla... light salmon pink.
Mary M. Dunn... conch-shell pink, large flowers.
Evelyn... salmon pink, good grower.
Evangeline... rich salmon rose.
Attraction... salmon rose, lighter than Annie Laurie.
Annie Laurie... rich deep salmon.
Rising Sun... light salmon rose, white star. Tall.
George Stipp... deep glowing salmon, lighter eye.
Mrs. Edward Harding... deep salmon rose, large flower.
Mrs. Scholton... dark salmon rose. Still one of the best.
Salmon Glow... salmon rose, white and lilac center.
Mrs. W. VanBeuningen... rich salmon rose, robust, large flower.
Tigress and Colorado... strong orange scarlet, difficult to place.

The white contingency

Apollo... tall with indented petals. Late.
Snowcap... pyramid of pure white flowers. Early.
Mia Ruys... best dwarf white, large flower and truss.
Marie Louise... large flowers of waxy white. Tall, late.
Flora J. Reddy... tall, pure white. Medium-sized flowers.
Diplomat... pure white, dark foliage. Midseason.
Margaret Gavin Jones... blush white with carmine eye. Large.

The reds, flowers of flame

Morgenrood... new shade of red, unusual combination.
Africa... deep scarlet, compact truss. Tall.
Brilliant... large trusses of fiery scarlet, deeper eye.
September Glow... deep scarlet with maroon eye. Early.
New Bird... deep crimson red, almost vermilion.
Feuerbrandt... brilliant scarlet, tall. Splendid truss.
Paul Hoffman... magenta carmine.
Leo Schlageter... scarlet carmine with orange sheen. Brilliant. Medium height, midseason.

And the cost—think of it! No phlox has ever cost more than a dollar. Whenever I look at a plant of Ruth May, I feel like singing "I found a million dollar baby in a five and ten cent store," with apologies to her breeders, Messrs. Gray and Cole, whose nursery is anything but a dime store. Ruth May is the exception that proves the rule—a pale pink, million dollar baby, an aristocrat with a fine heritage. It is a strong grower, quick to increase, easy to divide and an almost continuous bloomer, which makes it, for almost all gardens, one of the most desirable as well as one of the most economical plants in the world.

Rose shades

Cameron... delicate cameo pink, dwarf. Large.
Gifton... peach blossom pink, rose eye. Tall. Mids.
Cinderella... pale light warm pink, faint eye.
Ruth May... broad heads, light flesh pink with deeper eye, long bloom. Medium height.
Painted Lady... silver pink with red eye. Tall, early.
P. D. Williams... soft pink, dark center. Buds and back of petals red. Medium height.
H. B. May... clear mauve pink, suffused eye, very large flower. Medium height, midseason.
Rosea Superba... light soft pink with deeper eye, enormous pyramidal heads. Tall, Mids.
Mountain Laurel... resembles its namesake, delicate shell pink flowers.
Jean Bart... soft rose, cherry red center. Tall. Late.
Guy Moore... crushed strawberry with white lake. Tall, early.
Border Queen... (Imp. Jules Sandeau) rose pink, very large flower. Med. dwf. Early.
Rosenkavalier... very large, clear rose red flowers in enormous clusters. Robust stems.
Asa Gray... crimson pink, deep crimson eye. Med. ht. Unusual.
Nordlicht... large flat florets of warm lilac blush, violet red eye. Med. ht. Mids.
William Tell... cherry rose, unlike any other color in phlox. Tall.
Augusta... cherry red, darker than William Tell.

Phlox is the poor man's plant. He doesn't have to wait three years to get his money's worth. Planting in color groups, he can make a spectacular showing in three months—April to July. This is not the most approved time for planting; Fall is better and makes for stronger, more disease-resisting plants. But Phlox paniculata is as accommodating as an annual for speeding up mass bloom in the border when the midsummer garden goes into high. It is advisable to transplant large, well-established divisions to get this quick effect.

The purples are the diplomats of the phlox world. They are very good mixers. (Continued on page 39, Section II)
Whereas fashions in roses, dahlias, gladioli and daylilies seem to change yearly, the peony reaches towards perfection in flowering and growth with no such dizzy speed. True, new hybrids call for attention each year, but only a few of them seem to find widespread acceptance. Peony standards are high. They have been maintained. It is as though the many lovers of this brilliantly spectacular flower were determined that no mediocrity should enter the garden.

The peony’s contribution to garden beauty comes in various guises. There are the early, the mid-season and the late-flowering kinds. There are singles and doubles and various forms between, species and specie hybrids and the noble tree peony. The beginner may be confused by this largess. Whether he is to grow them in masses or with other flowers, he will select his kinds so that the flowering season is extended and the types and colors of bloom highly diversified.

Beginner’s choice. A safe selection would run as follows: Early: Festiva Maxima and Le Cygne for whites, Thérèse and Lady Alexander Duff for light pink, and Edulis Superba for deep pink. Midseason flowering will be supplied by the white Madame Crousse, the light pink Milton Hill and the deeper pinks of M. Jules Elie, Sarah Bernhardt and Walter Faxon. The white Marie Lemoine and the light pink Grandiflora will give late bloom. The deep reds are found in Karl Rosenfeldt, Mary Brand, Longfellow and M. Martin-Cahuzac. Three dependable singles are The Moor, a Burgundy red, Defiance, a deep pink, and the white Albiflora. Among the yellow tinted are Duke of Wellington and M. Martin-Cahuzac, Moonbeam, Primevere, Thérèse, Gismonda, Mme. Auguste Dessert and La Rosiere, the ivory white Mrs. Edward Harding, the cream Rose Shaylor.

Another choice might fall in these—Avalanche, Festiva Maxima (without which no peony collection is complete) Grandiflora, Mme. Emile Lemoine, Marie Crousse, Mikado, M. Martin-Cahuzac, Moonbeam, Primevere, Thérèse, Gismonda, Mme. Auguste Dessert and La Rosière, the ivory white Mrs. Edward Harding, the cream Rose Shaylor.

For cutting. Among peonies for cutting are Eugénie Verdier, Frances Millard, La Lorraine, Le Cygne, Marie Crousse, Martha Bullock, Milton Hill, Mme. Calot, Mme. Jules Dessert, Mrs. C. S. Minot, Solange, Thérèse and Walter Faxon.

Fragrant kinds. Those remarkable for fragrance—and each has its own subtle perfume—include Albert Crousse, Asa Gray, Avalanche, Baroness Schroeder, Gismonda, Grandiflora, James Kelway, Kelway’s Glorious, La France, Mme. de Verneville, Mme. Emile Lemoine, Octavie Demay, Philomèle, Primévere and Splendida.

Among the Japanese—another “must” for gardens—are the pink Ama-no-sode, the deep red Fuyajo, the white Toro-no-maki. Singles to select from would be Black Magic, Le Jour, Marguerite Dessert, Wild Rose, Pride of Langport, The Moor and Helen.

Peony requirements. To succeed with peonies certain requirements must be met: they need sunlight, but not so much as to fade the blooms; they require drainage; they want a reasonably rich soil but the manure should be well rotted; and they should be set so that the “eyes” or sprouting tips on the roots are not more than 2½“ to 3” below the surface of the soil. Autumn, of course, is the time to plant. That first Winter they should be given a light covering, thereafter they need no mulch. All diseased and frost-killed foliage must be cut off and burned and the faded flowers should be removed as soon as possible after flowering. Keep the soil about them cultivated and in dry weather apply water on the soil.

With these requirements met and an annual feeding of a balanced fertilizer, plants will thrive in one position for years. Should the flowers appear to be smaller, then allow fewer shoots to grow next Spring and feed the plants generously. If increase is wanted for the next season, the plant is carefully lifted, the roots allowed to dry off thoroughly and then cut apart, allowing three eyes to each division.

Companion flowers. The most closely associated flower with the peony is tall bearded iris. A fascinating game can be played making color groups with these two plant families—the sheath-like iris foliage contrasting with the fountain growth of the peony and the colors blended or contrasted. Oriental poppies are another desirable companion, but here the choice of harmonious colors must be carefully made.

Some hypercritical gardeners do not share the enthusiasm of the peony fans on the ground that a sudden descent of hot weather brings a short rush of bloom, and then all the fireworks are over. Of course, cut buds will last a long time in a cool place, in fact, for the more delicate colors it is advisable to cut in bud and let the flowers develop in the house. Thus the flowering can be extended. It can also be extended by planting early, mid-season and late types and, further, by investing in some of the glorious tree peonies and species.

But the flowering of the peony is only one of its advantages: the other is its foliage. Until frost kills off all succulent growth the peony maintains a splendid shape and a robust greenery of leaves that serve as background for any smaller perennial or annual planted in front of it. In the mid-reaches of the herbaceous border the peony serves this two-fold purpose, giving a brilliant avalanche of various colors in late May and June and thereafter providing graceful foliage throughout the remainder of the Summer season.

Selected lists according to cutting advantages, color, fragrance, simplify the gardener’s choice

By J. B. BRISTOW
The outstanding iris of 1940 are here listed following a nation-wide survey

By THURLOW WEED

EARLY in 1940, HOUSE & GARDEN conducted a poll of 160 accredited judges of the American Iris Society—men and women who grow iris solely for their own pleasure and enjoyment and not for commercial sale. The editors asked these impartial flower experts to name the finest and most beautiful varieties of iris now available in each color class.

For the benefit of HOUSE & GARDEN readers, the judges were requested to divide their choices into two groups—those varieties which retail for $1 or more per rhizome, and those which may be purchased for less than $1. The list below shows you how they rated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSIVE</th>
<th>INEXPENSIVE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>White Selfs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Snowking</td>
<td>1. Gudrun</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Matterhorn</td>
<td>2. Venus de Milo</td>
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<td>3. White Goddess</td>
<td>3. Crystal Beauty</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>White Plicatas</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Mme. Louis Aureau</td>
<td>1. Los Angeles</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Franklin B. Mead</td>
<td>2. San Francisco</td>
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<td>3. Spring Cloud</td>
<td>3. Claribel</td>
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<td><strong>Ameenas</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Wabash</td>
<td>1. Shah Jehan</td>
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<td>2. Dorothy Dietz</td>
<td>2. Dorothy Dietz</td>
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<td>3. Cantabile</td>
<td>3. Cantabile</td>
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<td><strong>Yellow Plicatas</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Siegfried</td>
<td>1. Siegfried</td>
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<td>2. Tiffany</td>
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<td>3. Orloff</td>
<td>3. Orloff</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Light and Medium Yellows</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Golden Treasure</td>
<td>1. Lady Paramount</td>
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<td>2. Treasure Island</td>
<td>2. Alice Harding</td>
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<td>3. Fair Elaine</td>
<td>3. Desert Gold</td>
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<td><strong>Deep Yellows</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Jasmania</td>
<td>1. California Gold</td>
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<td>2. Golden Hind</td>
<td>2. Happy Days</td>
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<td>3. Ming Yellow</td>
<td>3. Alta California</td>
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<td><strong>Orange</strong></td>
<td>1. Naranja</td>
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<td><strong>Yellow Bi-Colors</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. City of Lincoln</td>
<td>1. Picador</td>
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<td>2. Frank Adams</td>
<td>2. El Tovar</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Casque d'Or</td>
<td>3. Vision</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow Blends (buff and tan tones)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Copper Lustre</td>
<td>1. Jean Cayeux</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Midwest Gem</td>
<td>2. Summer Tan</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Sandalwood</td>
<td>3. K. V. Ayres</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow Blends (apricot and salmon tones)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Prairie Sunset</td>
<td>1. Mary Geddes</td>
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<td>2. Fiesta</td>
<td>2. Moonglo</td>
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<td>3. Far West</td>
<td>3. Golden Light</td>
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<td><strong>Light Blues and Lavender Blues</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Exclusive</td>
<td>1. Glorileo</td>
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<td>2. Great Lakes</td>
<td>2. Shining Waters</td>
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<th>EXPENSIVE</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Medium Blues</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Missouri</td>
<td>1. Sierra Blue</td>
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<td>2. Narain</td>
<td>2. Indigo Bunting</td>
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<td>3. Blue Danube</td>
<td>3. Eleanor Blue</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dark Blues and Violets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Brunhilde</td>
<td>1. Valor</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Amigo</td>
<td>2. Black Wings</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Sable</td>
<td>3. Meldoric</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mauves and Mauve Blends</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Ormohr</td>
<td>1. President Plkington</td>
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<td>2. Ozone</td>
<td>2. Baldwin</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Blush and Orchid Pinks</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Pink Imperial</td>
<td>1. Imperial Blush</td>
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<td>2. Dog Rose</td>
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<td>3. Pink Satin</td>
<td>3. Pink Satin</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Deep Pink to Rose Red</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Rosy Wings</td>
<td>1. Frieda Mohr</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. At Dawning</td>
<td>2. Coralie</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Lighthouse</td>
<td>3. Rose Dominion</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pink Blends</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. China Maid</td>
<td>1. Rameses</td>
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<td>2. Morocco Rose</td>
<td>2. Eros</td>
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<td>3. Angelus</td>
<td>3. Noweta</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dark Blends (tan, buff, or fawn with blue)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Valiant</td>
<td>1. Persia</td>
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<td>2. Browngrey Blend</td>
<td>2. Evolution</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Red Purples</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Indian Hills</td>
<td>1. Red Dominion</td>
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<td>2. The Bishop</td>
<td>2. Legend</td>
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<td>3. Itaska</td>
<td>3. Directeur Pinelle</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bronze Purples</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Rebellion</td>
<td>1. Depute Nomblot</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Louvois</td>
<td>2. Mrs. Valery West</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Red Bi-Colors</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Junalaska</td>
<td>1. Cheerio</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Radiant</td>
<td>2. Spokan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Purple Reds</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. The Red Douglas</td>
<td>1. Dauntless</td>
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<td>2. Christabel</td>
<td>2. Joycette</td>
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Irises are hardy plants which grow vigorously, multiply rapidly and bloom prolifically from Maine to California. The roots—or rhizomes, as they are called—may be shipped long distances without loss or injury.

Because the majority of perennials do best when moved in Spring or Fall, many persons plant iris at the wrong time. The most satisfactory period to transplant is when they are semidormant during July and August.
How to make a new lawn or rebuild an old one with grass seed or bent

By PAUL EDWARD CASE

There's no mystery to making a lawn; it's just hard work," I recently heard an old gardener tell my neighbor. Since there is no mystery in making a lawn, let us look at this hard work part of it. Don't be frightened; it's not too bad, especially for us gardeners.

We had better start at the beginning. Since constructing a new lawn supplies us with all of the lawn-making operations, I think we'd best make one now— together. Let us assume the builders have left and you have moved into the new house. Amid paper, dust, new paint, oily-tasting water, and mud, you've heroically started residence at the new address.

The areas to be made into lawn you have well in mind or have actually staked out. If the ground is rough, grading is necessary. This operation is governed by three factors: drainage, beauty, and utility. Drainage will, of course, be away from the house and away from the immediate area. The decision of whether to have a gentle roll or slope or to have a flat lawn is entirely a matter of personal taste and utility. The use which the lawn area is to serve will often make the grading of the area definite.

A lawn is made up of individual plants, each plant being a grass of a predetermined variety. We are told by authorities that the ideal lawn has the plants placed about one-half inch apart. When we consider that even the smallest lawns are measured in hundreds of square feet, we realize that the number of plants in any lawn is enormous. It is also well to remember that very few crops grown on soil produce as heavy a harvest as does your lawn. Week after week you remove one to three inches of thick grass. You quickly patch up any spot which appears bare and which does not live up to the standards of the surrounding area. You ask the maximum of the soil and allow no second-rate performance.

While we still have our eyes so close to the picture, it is well to note that these heavily producing little plants are succulent things with the great majority of their roots in the top six inches of soil. Most of the lawn area will be out in the full, hot sunshine. Being of soft growth, comparatively shallow-rooted, and in the heat of the sun, we can readily understand the need to supply and retain water in the soil.

In the close-up of the lawn I spoke of the roots being mainly in the top six inches of soil. The lawn, once made, is expected by all of us to be as permanent as the house itself. We must take all precaution in building the lawn to have the foundation capable of long service, just as the architect did with the house. The top soil to a depth of at least six inches must be richly supplied with organic matter and must

(Continued on page 47)
My own wildflower garden was originally of the three-by-
two variety. It started when a friend gave me a few plants
of trillium and mertensia. These were planted in a corner not
many feet from an overshading Norway maple. Bloodroot,
hepaticas and ferns were added from time to time, and although
the result exceeded my expectations, considering the poor site
and lack of preparation, it was far from perfect and there were
some failures. This hit-or-miss arrangement is exactly how many
wildflower gardens come into being, instead of giving the site
some consideration before planting is done, and preparing the
soil and selecting with care the background plants.

I am now re-arranging the corner in the light of later
experience. The original three yards by two yards has been
extended. The lower limbs of the maple tree have been removed
to admit more light and air, and a path arranged
through the garden.

Most wildflowers
are not difficult to grow.
Owners of suburban gar­
dens of even moderate di­
mensions can derive much
enjoyment from this phase
of gardening. Of course
there are wildflowers
which are difficult to raise,
but this is true in any form of gardening. Some plants require
more skill and patience than others. A beginner, therefore,
should start with the more easily grown flowers and leave the
miffy plants such as trailing arbutus, fringed gentian and most
of the orchids until he has had more experience in dealing with
the different likes and dislikes of wildflowers.

A good deal has been written about acid soil for wild­
flowers. While it is true that many native plants require an acid
soil and others an alkaline one, the degree of acidity is not so
important as it has been made to appear, providing other con­
ditions are right for plant growth. These conditions I would
place in this order:
1—Good drainage.
2—At least nine inches of good loamy soil (more if pos­sible).
3—Partial shade.

With such provisions anyone can grow successfully a large va­
riety of beautiful wildflowers.

In considering the question of drainage the texture of the
top soil and sub-soil is important. If these are both light and
friable there will be no drainage problem; but many of us have
gardens with a heavy clay sub-soil and a certain proportion of
clay in the top soil. All soils are composed of fine particles.
There are more than twenty times as many particles in a cubic
inch of clay than in the same quantity of fine sand. Another
characteristic of the soil is its structure. Some soils retain crumby
structure better than others. A soil with both a crumby struc­
ture and a fairly coarse texture is the best for plant growth as
it will admit air to the roots and at the same time allow the
sub-surface water to seep gradually upward like a lampwick.

The provision of sub­
soil drainage in heavy soils
will help to bring about the
desired soil condition. What
is known as an agricultural
tile drain is used for this
purpose. Drain pipes with a
three-inch internal diameter
are the most useful size. Lay
these in a trench made with
a slight fall—about one inch
to one hundred feet is suf­
ficient. The drains should
be laid about two to two and one half feet deep and spaced about
ten feet apart. These drain pipes are quite inexpensive and may
be procured from a builder’s yard for about three or four cents
a foot, nor is expert skill required to lay them. When laying,
place the lengths of pipe touching and place a small piece of tar
paper on the upper side of each joint so the soil will not wash
into the drain. Over the drain pipe place a layer of stones the
full length of the pipe. At the lower end of the pipe, the drains
can be run together to drain into an underground soak-away
made of a hole filled with stones.

Having corrected the drainage of the soil, the next im­
portant step is to see that the actual soil in which the plants are
to be grown is in good condition, and if not to replace it with
better. Any good loamy soil will do, but it will be improved with
the addition of a quantity of leaf mold. Work a light dressing
of well-rotted farmyard manure into the top soil and cover the
whole area with a layer of about one inch of peat moss.
Many of the choicer varieties of our native flora are found growing in partial shade. If, therefore, we wish to grow woodland plants, some shade from the hot afternoon sun is necessary. Plant trees or shrubs spacing them to allow room for flowers.

Several varieties of viburnum are shade-resistant and look very well in the wildflower garden. The popular double variety of the Japanese snowball is somewhat “tame” for a wild garden; the single form or doublefile viburnum is much better. The linden viburnum with its lovely red berries in the Fall is one of the best varieties. Siebold’s viburnum is very good, also the two natives of England, the single Guelder rose, *Viburnum opulus*, and the wayfaring tree, *Viburnum lantana*. Small trees like birch, dogwood, hawthorn and halesia could be used instead of shrubs or a combination of both could be effectively arranged.

After the initial preparation of the site, an occasional application of fertilizer will suffice. The most convenient forms of fertilizer for this purpose are cotton-seed meal and bonemeal, and these are high in fertilizing value. Chemical manure should be sparingly used by a novice.

A few rocks judiciously placed help the appearance of the wild garden, but the emphasis should be on the few. Lay these so that they appear to be natural outcrops of stone—and use large stones. A hollowed-out stone to serve as a bird bath is also a worth-while addition.

If space permits, plan the wildflower garden with a path through it. This may be grass or stepping stones and made to simulate a trail through the woods. If it is too shady to grow grass, a tanbark walk is delightful. The area of the walk should be dug out about six inches deep and filled with five inches of cinders, thus allowing for a one-inch coat of old tanbark from a tannery. The use of cinders will ensure a walk which can be used immediately after rain. The color of tanbark is similar to old pine needles and blends with the foliage and it is as soft as a pile carpet to walk upon.

One of the advantages of a wildflower garden is that it has early blooms. Shakespeare wrote of the daffodil “that comes before the swallow dares, and takes the winds of March with beauty.” But that was in England. In many parts of America we have to wait until April for the daffodils. Hepaticas, however, can usually be found in bloom in March as far north as Philadelphia. Soon after them in quick succession come blood-root and Spring beauties. Both of these are gems for the wild garden and in spite of the fact that they are easily grown, they are comparatively uncommon in our gardens. “Spring beauty” is an exception to the rule that the popular names of native American plants are uninteresting. The early settlers were generally too busy getting a living to invent pretty names. The white trillium is very beautiful and not at all difficult. They grow very easily either in sun or partial shade and can be raised by a beginner from seed.

When Monsieur Correvon, the well-known Swiss Alpine gardener, was in America he was thrilled at the sight of the blueets or Quaker ladies growing in a meadow near Valley Forge. At first he thought they were a variety of gentian with which he was not familiar. They grow very easily either in sun or partial shade and can be raised by a beginner from seed.

Both Solomon’s seal and Solomon’s plume should be included. The latter, which used to be known as false Solomon’s seal, is a beautiful plant. In the

**Plans and details for soil, paths and acid-loving plants**

*Left:* If the site is not handy, it can be constructed at one side of a lawn, using trees and shrubs to give background and shade. It should copy nature as closely as possible. A tanbark or pine needle path will give access to its inner reaches. Such a garden need not be large to hold an assortment of grouped flowers from meadow and brookside

*Right:* Drainage is the first essential and the second is loamy soil beneath a coating of peat moss

*Left:* On a 5” bed of cinders lay 1” of tanbark or pine needles for paths

*Right:* Acid-soil plants can be set in an old sunk-en bath tub concealed and drained with stones.
Upwards of a hundred flowering shrubs and vines will flourish in dense or semi-shade

By DONALD WYMAN

The burning wastes of the desert and windswept stretches of prairie are about the only places where Nature has eliminated shade from the landscape. Even the rugged mountain tops above timber line may be partly shaded by rocks and in the dense forests shade is omnipresent to such an extent that it is the limiting factor in plant growth. Where man has erected his homes, his public buildings and his cities, shade is everywhere. And in the garden, shade is one of the devices used to make plantings more effective. In the heat of the mid-day Summer sun, what is more refreshing than to wander down the garden path to these nooks and corners where plant life itself has created shade—where one may sit and enjoy the glories of Nature in perfect comfort while beyond this charmed circle dazzling white heat waves quiver?

Every house or tree or shrub creates some shade. Disconcerting though it may be, these shaded places must themselves be planted on occasion and it is here that many an enthusiastic gardener has come to grief. Although plants need a certain amount of light in order to manufacture the sugars so essential in their growth, there are many annuals and perennials and ferns which thrive in the shade, but there are comparatively few shrubs which do so. It is these that are frequently needed to make inviting shady nooks in the garden.

The next time you walk into the garden, study the shaded spots there. They will not all be alike. The overhanging branches of a Norway maple or beech may create a deep and continuous shade in the Summer, while the graceful, high-arching branches of the elm create small shadows on the ground that are constantly changing places. It is much simpler to find plants that will grow in the partially shaded areas near the elm than for growing under the maple where the Summer shade is so complete.

A far more subtle plant enemy presents itself under the maple or beech than the shade itself. Both these trees are notorious robbers. Their small feeding roots are very near the surface and they quickly rob the soil of added nourishment and moisture. The combined lack of sunlight, nourishment and soil moisture in such places may well result in consistent failures with all kinds of plant materials.

If such a place must be planted, the ever faithful Japanese spurge, Pachysandra terminalis, or myrtle or English ivy might be tried as a ground cover. If these stalwarts fail, nothing else will grow and the only remaining alternative is to cover the soil with pebbles or flagstones. In cases of very dense shade combined with robbing tree roots in the soil, it will save considerable disappointment if one admits there is no solution. But for every instance of this kind, there are hundreds of others where the right shrubs can easily be found to augment the shade which is so desirable in every garden.

A stroll through any woodland where shade is prevalent will show several interesting things. Most of the shrubs will be less vigorous than their relatives growing near by in the full sun. They will not have as many flowers, nor as many fruits. The terminal growth of their twigs is frequently longer, even though lateral growth may be reduced. Those evergreens which are shaded in the Winter are in much better condition in the early Spring than those exposed to the full light of the sun all Winter long even though they may be less dense. But such drawbacks (if they are really to be considered as such) are not serious and may not even be noticeable.

Acid Soil Shrubs. For instance, the large group of ericaceous plants, particularly the broad-leaved evergreens, are found in Nature in shaded places. Here the soil is moist and cool—just the type best suited to their peculiar needs. If the shade is not too dense, these shrubs bloom consistently and well, and...
where Winter shade lends its benevolent protection the plants make an excellent appearance in the Spring. In fact it is common practice in the North to give rhododendrons artificial shade during the Winter if they are grown in exposed situations.

Not only rhododendrons and laurels but a wealth of azaleas can be used. The dainty pimpernel, the elusive fragrant swamp azalea or the gorgeously colored flame azalea of the Piedmont, all are garden assets wherever used, and can readily thrive in the shade providing the soil is acid. Some of the more tender azaleas from foreign lands do better in the shade than in the sun, for with such protection they prove more Hardy and light shade is considerably kinder to their easily faded colors than direct sunlight.

In fact the glorious azalea gardens of the South have been created with the lights and shadows of partial shade as one of their chief attractions. The superb Kurume azaleas from Japan and the hundreds of so-called Indian azalea glory in the shade which has been provided for them. In the North, flowers of the fiery torch azalea, Azalea

Pieris

kaempferi, will fade in three or four days in full sunlight, but the kind protection of even partial shade allows them to retain their colorful beauty at least three times as long.

Other acid soil plants native in our woodlands would include the box huckleberry, Gaylussacia brachycera, and many of the blueberries, which can always be counted on for fruits and brilliant red Autumn color (if given a small amount of sunlight in early Fall) and make fairly dense growth even in the full shade. The February daphne might be mentioned here, too, for its purplish flowers and bright red Summer fruits are very ornamental. The rocky bank of a stream is usually beautiful enough if let alone, but with a few plants of drooping leucothoe along its edges, the arching branches of this small shrub add considerable grace and beauty. Its evergreen leaves turn a beautiful bronze in the Fall and even though this is a native southern plant, it is perfectly hardy as far north as Boston when grown in the shade.

The andromedas are worthy of particular mention. Of two species used considerably, the mountain andromeda, Pieris floribunda, is a native of the southeastern United States and is the hardier, though the Japanese andromeda, P. japonica, is the more graceful in appearance. Both are evergreen and are among the best evergreens for northern planting because they are not susceptible to any severe insect or disease pests. And not only that, but they have the peculiar quality of bearing their spikes of flower buds conspicuously all Winter.

Flower buds of most woody plants are tightly closed and fairly inconspicuous during the Winter, but the flower spikes of the andromedas—3 to 5 inches long—are conspicuously prominent and are living promises even in the frigid storms of deep Winter that Spring is just around the corner. The Japanese andromeda has graceful arching branches with very shiny leaves turning a beautiful bronze in the Fall and remaining this way until Spring, sometimes growing to a height of eight feet. The native mountain andromeda is not so tall, the foliage is not nearly so glossy and the flower spikes are held stiffly upright and not drooping, but both are excellent shade plants and worthy of a place where they can be particularly appreciated during the Winter months.

**Shrubs Enduring Dry Shade.** Frequently the soil in the shade may be very dry and, when this is the case, a careful consideration of the situation before planting may save trouble later, especially if shallow tree roots are present. Added organic matter like peat moss, well rotted manure or compost may help the dry condition, but ditches and barriers may have to be placed in the soil to keep out the tree roots. However, there are some shrubs which are known to withstand dry shady conditions even though they will do much better if they are given the assistance of a good garden loam. At any rate if these shrubs will not grow, it is extremely doubtful whether any others will.

The first and foremost of these would include the Japanese barberry and the common privet. Then would come the navel buckthorn, Rhamnus cathartica, which has little to recommend it for use in ornamental plantings except its ability to withstand well these very conditions. The common witch-hazel will bring Fall flowers and a bright yellow Autumn color to such a situation, while the common chokeberry, Prunus virginiana, might bring vigorous growth and Summer fruits but also (alas!) the tent caterpillar. Do not let this pest deter you from planting it. The gray dogwood, Cornus ashei, has little to recommend it for use in ornamental plantings except its ability to withstand well these very conditions. The common witch-hazel will bring Fall flowers and a bright yellow Autumn color to such a situation, while the common chokeberry, Prunus virginiana, might bring vigorous growth and Summer fruits but also (alas!) the tent caterpillar. Do not let this pest deter you from planting it. The gray dogwood, Cornus ashei, would be as vigorous as any, since it sprouts readily from the base and grows to a height of eight feet. This native has white fruits in Summer and a rather pleasing purplish Autumn color, though in the shade, Autumn color other than yellow is not pronounced. Last but not least would be the coralberry, Symphoricarpos vulgaris, which never grows over 3 feet tall but is usually covered with coral

(Continued on page 41, Section II)

**These pages conclude our annual Fall Planting Guide**
Iris close to London

The garden at Walpole House, Chiswick contains a famous collection of irises

By MRS. LIVINGSTON FARRAND

In these tragic days of a war-torn world, when only by blind and insistent faith can reason and courage prevail, the thought of gardens and green things growing comes sweetly to the mind. And particularly of gardens in England, mother country of gardening as we in America know the gentle art. It is the writer’s privilege to present to the readers of HOUSE & GARDEN some photographs of the garden at Walpole House at Chiswick, only a few miles from London on the Thames.

This garden was created by its owner, Mrs. Robert Benson, who in happier days graciously welcomed her many friends each Spring, when Queen Mary always came as a yearly visitor to see the iris in bloom. It is primarily an iris garden, but Mrs. Benson is an experienced gardener and there are many other lovely things blooming at the same time to give color and variety to the iris planting.

The use of standard wisteria, dwarf Japanese maples, potted plants, lead ornaments, the charming little temple d’amour, and that quality of simplicity so essential to a really good garden, all testify to Mrs. Benson’s skill. The garden is comparatively new, as gardens go in England, but Walpole House itself is old and has a romantic history.

It was built in 1662 (the date is on the iron gates) by Charles II, for a frail but very lovely lady named Barbara Villiers. The King so greatly loved this charming creature that he made her Lady Castlemaine, and later bestowed the title of Duchess of Cleveland upon her. The Duchess lived there until her death, and the Merry Monarch, who, it may be remembered, “never said a foolish thing, and never did a wise one,” used to visit her at Walpole House, proceeding up the Thames in the royal barge to land at Chiswick Mall, as it is still called, only about 20 yards from the house.

Sir Beerbohm Tree and his family lived here for some years, and bought up several of the gardens of the houses along the Mall, so Mrs. Benson’s property includes a fair amount of land and enabled her to make the iris garden about an acre in extent.

Fringed with iris, the pool is the central feature of Mrs. Robert Benson’s garden at Chiswick. Gracefully inhabited by old lead statues and surrounded by a broad paved terrace, it offers the delight of blended color and form and slow movement. Around the edges low walls support beds of tall bearded iris and other perennials.
Charles II built the house (right), which serves as background for part of this garden. It was finished in 1662, for the lovely Barbara Villiers, whom the King later made Duchess of Cleveland.

Iris from all over the world, by the great hybridizers, are found at Walpole House—English, French and American. Note how lead vases and low soft planting mark steps leading to the paths.

Simplicity is the keynote in the Walpole House iris garden. For all its temple of love, its standard wisterias, potted plants, its statuary and its drifts and drifts of iris blending one into the other, the garden makes no pretensions at grandeur. It occupies an acre. Its owner planned and built it up from the remains of an old apple orchard.
The August Gardener's Calendar

1. Since you won't want to produce soft wood, stop feeding roses now. Keep the soil cultivated to form a dust mulch. Water the ground well but avoid the foliage. Continue spraying or dusting.

2. Start rooting ivy cuttings now for house plants, by packing them in damp sand. Old plantings of Madonna lilies, if overcrowded, can be lifted and divided. Order new bulbs at this time.

3. What if you can't get tulips this Fall? Most of the American-grown kinds are for forcing. Feed your old tulip plantings with bone meal and keep the foliage. Continue spraying or dusting.

4. Or, lacking tulips, we might turn our attention to daffodils. These are being grown in large quantities here and some of the specialists are offering hybrids of their own. They should be ordered now.

5. Late Summer being the dormant season for Oriental poppies, they can be lifted and divided now. Pieces of root make new plants when started in shaded soil. You can also replant crown imperials.

6. Powdered sulphur or a named specific containing it will dispel mildew on phlox. Dust twice a week, early in the morning. Keep the faded flower heads cut off for looks and to prevent chance seedlings.

7. August is the season for planting new strawberry beds. Buy pot-grown plants or set out home-grown runners. Keep them shaded for a week and well-watered for a month until established.

8. Pansy and forget-me-not seed should be sown now. There's no saving in buying cheap seed. Sterilize soil before sowing. Keep flats and seed beds shaded until germination and shade seedlings.

9. Shall you move a peony that has been in one place a long time? If it flowers well, leave it alone. If the flowers were small this year, reduce the number of sprouts early next Spring.

10. This is the season to order peonies. See another page of this issue for suggested varieties. Include some of the singles and Japanese and try tree peonies and a few of the species.

11. At this time set out colchicums and Autumn crocuses. They will flower in a few weeks. Plant the bulbs 4" deep under shrubs and other spots where lawn mowers won't destroy their grassy foliage.

12. Thin late beets. Eggplants and peppers should be picked to make way for new fruits. Start Blanching cauliflower by pulling the leaves over the top and tying with string. Prune old raspberry canes.

13. Late afternoons and early evenings are the best times to water the garden—except roses. These should never be watered later than noon, since evening sprays on muggy nights induce mildew.

14. By August the growing tips of evergreens have matured. The trees are now ready to be moved and planted. Water them thoroughly before and after moving. They should also be guyed against winds.

15. Even at this late season celery, potatoes and tomatoes will get blight. Spray them with Bordeaux mixture. Be sure and wash off all sprayed or dusted fruit and vegetables after picking.

16. A shingle placed under muskmelons and watermelons will prevent decay. Start digging potatoes when tops have died. Eat white onions first and save the yellows for Winter consumption.

17. To make Brussels sprouts grow sprouts instead of going to foliage, pack the soil tight around the stems. They should be sprayed with nicotine against aphids. Divide doreoncums.

18. If cabbage heads start splitting, bend the plant over so as to break the root on one side and thus check growth. Cut off and burl unsightly foliage of bleeding heart and other finished perennials.

19. Have you studied the bulb catalogs for Fall ordering? Also some of next year's novelties may be announced this Autumn and the time to get them in place is during the next two months.

20. There are two sound reasons for Fall planting: (1) some plants and many early-flowering bulbs must be planted then; (2) you save time and labor, thereby lightening next Spring's load.

21. From now on give chrysanthemums a little attention. For bigger terminal flowers, nip off the side buds. Give the plants a handful of sheep manure and keep them well watered and cultivated.

22. As Autumn is the ideal time for making lawns, the ground should be well dug and fertilized now. Before sowing the seed, work in superphosphate or a 4-12-4 fertilizer. Water thoroughly.

23. Aubrietas, arenarias, bugle, creeping phlox, most of the sedums and snow-in-Summer are rampant growers and should be cut back lest they crowd other plants. Burn diseased hollyhock foliage.

24. You can now lift the Virginia bluebell, mertensia. Also, to save the bother of growing them, pick up chance foxglove seedlings in the borders and give them the encouragement of rich soil and space.

25. You can now start picking the flowers to be dried and used for Winter bouquets. Bunch and hang them upside down in a cool place. When dried, wrap them in paper. Keep weeding.

26. Pot-washing may be a chore, but these dog days are ideal for such scrubbing. And scrub seed flats at the same time. Keep unused frames and greenhouse benches free from weeds these days.

27. Except in the very coldest sections of the country, it has been well established that Fall planting of roses is advisable. Prepare the ground now, digging at least 18" deep, and order bushes early.

28. As the seasons proceed, keep color notes of desirable shiftings in your borders. It may be an iris clump here or a baptisia there or a new floral ribbon to run along the edge next Spring.

29. If you haven't already done so, lift and divide overgrown narcissus clumps. The increase will amaze you. Replant the large bulbs after enriching the soil and naturalize the rest in the grass.

30. The dahlia fancier is busy thinning and feeding his pet blooms. They will need plenty of moisture now and an active hoe. Keep an eye open for stem borers and go at them with a hooked wire.

31. Christopher Smart was as mad as a hatter, but in a poem he wrote in Bedlam are gems gardeners may love. Lines such as "A Toad hath, by means of his eye, the most beautiful prospects of any other animal, to make amends for his Creator in Glory." Also he writes of "the blessing and virtue of the rain". Gardeners can agree with that especially in periods of drought.
and, in the name of aspiration, with a four-storied tower. This portion of the house was plain, unornamented for the most part and reticent in the matter of gingerbread-work. The next section towards the south, built a few years later, comprised another wing and another tower with, unfortunately, a mansard roof and a certain playful use of iron lace. A continuation of this wing took the building back westward and made the general outline in the form of a long L. At the back of this L another building, then quite separate, made a three-sided figure of the design, and housed the kitchen and dining rooms.

The Community’s final architectural burst came in 1870—an unfortunate year—when they added the wing still called locally, the New House, which attached itself to the original north tower and ran back west to make the fourth side of an almost enclosed courtyard. Of this New House wing, the less said critically the better. It went in for mansard roofs, cupolas, and the most regrettable fancy brickwork.

Inside this medley of a house—and an immense, rambling old place it is, too—there is a uniform simplicity, and was, in the old days. Back seventy or eighty years, visitors to the Community used to come in droves on the old Midland Railway which ambled past its lawns and on up the valley to Norwich. Visitors came in hundreds and swarms and excursions to see the place and the queer folks who lived together there—and, more specifically, to eat strawberry shortcake. The specialization, the commerce of a reason, served on the lawns and in the Community dining room. After dinner, at noon, of course, the visitors were regaled with a concert given in form by the Communists who were eager musicians and adept at theatricals. They had at one a time a special fondness for Gilbert and Sullivan, and it is probable that no Community grandchild will ever hear about “his sisters and his cousins and his aunt” without a private feeling that the lyric belongs particularly and personally to him.

Yankee notions

But the visitors did want to see how the Community lived and they used to stare at the communal Sitting Rooms, upper and lower, at the Library, at the large Meeting Hall with its stage and its polished dance floor and its hand-some frescoed walls, with unabashed curiosity. The women visitors used to peek into cupboards in the kitchen and marvel at its scrubbed cleanliness; the menfolk were fascinated by the homemade contrivances, labor-saving devices, potato washers and apple parers and washing machines. Yankee notions, they worked. The mothers were amazed at the carefully organized Children’s Department under the supervision of a group of men and women chosen for their particular talents for child-training and teaching.

The rooms, in every case, were simple, plainly furnished, immaculately neat. There was a great dealt of light and air. The children were rosy and stout; they sounded extraordinarily happy at play on the old lawns. The grown-ups worked together, dividing the labor and carrying on with a special kind of cheerfulness. Everyone was busy, everyone seemed to be happy; if there was any mystery about the place, it lay in its faint, intangible and strange sphere of living in its own, privately invented world, apart from the outside.

The past still lives

Today, when the old Mansion House is looking peacefully towards its eightieth birthday, it is still able to tell a fairly clear story of its past. The single-living quarters of the old days have been rearranged into private suites and apartments, the necessary modern improvements have been added as unobtrusively as possible, but most of the old public rooms have been preserved very much as they were.

Downstairs, the Lower Sitting Room is not too much changed from its original dress when it was the first Community Library. Old leather-bound volumes of religious journals still live in aloves at one end. Locked shelves—books were held in great esteem by the Community—line one wall, the furniture is the same mahogany that was so well thought of by the contemporaries of Queen Victoria.

The real Library is in another room, perhaps a bit more modern, but the books, largely, are old and very good. The dining room is enlarged from the old days and the old dishwashing room with its pink copper sink has vanished, except from certain memories which will always connect it with its second usefulness when obstreperous infants were whisked into the pleasant, sunny-smelling place to be spanked for misbehaving in the dining room. The kitchen now have oil-burning stoves and the old potato washer and the apple parer are gone, but the apple pies and plum cake bread are exactly the same, and are the best in the world.

In its present incarnation as a privately owned apartment residence, the old Mansion House still keeps much of its unique character. Its inhabitants are all old friends, who know how to live together in amity. After dinner they still gather in the Lounge like a large amiable family. The little children still play together like a flock of bright birds on the lawns, under enormous trees. They still run through the vast, mysterious cellar to play Escape and hope that the watchman will chase them. And although communism is lost over the horizon of the Nineteenth Century, the men of the new Oneida, Limited, still work together with a sense of special bond, and still, although the canned peaches and the skins of colored silk and the mopsticks are forgotten, they make silver knives and forks and spoons and find with pleasure that they can sell them. And somewhere in that strange old house a visitor, likely enough, could still find evidence to prove all of this.

Editor’s note: An absorbing and readable book has been written about the Oneida Community by Mrs. Robertson’s father, Pierrepoint B. Noyes, now president of Oneida, Ltd., called “My Father’s House.”
N'TICE AND COLD
(Continued from page 29)

Frozen Eggnog
Refrigerator Ice Cream

Beat 4 whole eggs until light and
beat in gradually ½ cup of granulated
sugar. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and
1 tablespoon of good Cognac and
fold in 1 ½ cups of heavy cream whip­
ped until just stiff. Pour into deep
freezing tray of your refrigerator and
do not disturb for one hour, at which
time stir with a spoon right in the tray,
your fingers lightly powdered with sifted con­

Lime Ice With Sugared Currants
or Red Raspberries

Squeeze and strain the juice of 6
small limes, 1 large orange and 1 lem­
on. Moisten 1 cup of sugar with ½ cup
of water and boil for five minutes.
When cold add the fruit juice. Add just
enough green vegetable coloring dis­
solved in a few drops of water to color
the syrup a very pale green. Freeze in
the usual manner using one part salt
until just stiff. Pour into deep
freezing tray of your refrigerator and serve at once accompanied by mac­

Jamaica Fruit Bowl

Pack a large bowl in a still larger
bowl of crushed ice—pink, if you like.
Place in the inner bowl any fruit avail­
able, peeled and ready to eat. For in­
stance, remove the rind from navel or­

This seal on your Glenwood
means that it has met all the
twenty-two exacting require­
ments for Certified Performance.

GLENWOOD

GLORAMIC

TOP BURNER

You can thank the Gloramic Top
Burners on the new Glenwood Gas
Ranges for the most comfortable cook­
ing you have ever known.
And the most pleasant, too. No more
struggling with dingy, blackened
grates that lift out to wash as easily as a
silvery grids, has a lustrous beauty admired by all. The
Grates lift out to wash as easily as a
plate. The air curtain around each
burner makes it possible for the
entire one-piece top to gleaming,

GLORAMIC TOP BURNER

Ranges for the most
comfortable cooking.

Glenwood

MAKES COOKING EASIER

(Continued from page 25)

MOHAWK TRADITION

LEFT: Here is another pat­
tern in the group of Modern
American Glass designed by
Libbey. This one is the "Em­
bassy" design, which was
chosen as the crystal to be
used in the State dining
room in the Federal Build­
ing at the New York World's
Fair. Note the tall ridged
stem and thin bowl. To be
found at Georg Jensen

RIGHT: A close-up of the
flatware shown on our table
on page 25. This is "For­
ever", the latest pattern in
plated flatware by Oneida,
Ltd. The smooth, clean lines
of the handles, the delicate
detail of heading and of the
flower motif at the end all
are testimonials to the Onei­
da tradition. At Wanamaker

LEFT: "American Prestige" is the apt name of the crystal
pattern shown on our table. It
is one of the series of Modern
American Glass de­
signed by Libbey. It stems from no particular tradition,
is modern in effect and yet possesses the sturdy grace
which fine glass has always
possessed. At Georg Jensen

RIGHT: The china sets the
color scheme for the whole
table. It is called "Primrose", and is Community China by
Theodore Haviland. The cen­
ter motif is a natural bouquet of primroses in typical colors
—yellow, pink and eggplant,
with green leaves, a green
wreath on the border. These
may be found at Wanamaker

(Continued from page 44, Section II)
value from very ancient times. A tea or infusion is still made from this plant in many places.

Camomile has a trailing habit of growth and will quickly carpet the ground. When mowed and rolled it forms a dense green turf. When cut or walked on it fills the air with its inebriating fragrance.

Seed may be purchased and sown in flats, cold frames, or in the open ground like any perennial during July and August. When the seedlings are about three inches high, they are replanted three to six inches apart, in the bank or lawn area, or along garden paths.

Should anyone wish to experiment with this plant, care should be taken to secure Anthemis nobilis, not Anthemis tinctoria, or its varieties.

Yarrow, Achillea millefolium. This is a native common weed frequently found growing in lawns. In waste places it grows to a height of two feet and bears numerous white flowers in clusters at the top of the stems. The leaves are finely divided, fern-like, and of a dark green color. The roots are growing and creep extensively through the soil. The plant thrives in dry, hot weather and in poor, sandy or gravel soil. The foliage of this plant is really very attractive.

The thymes can also be used for lawn-making. Thymus serpyllum albus is a prostrate dwarf-growing plant that hugs the ground. It produces tiny white flowers in Summer. Its fragrance is delightful, especially when cut or walked on. The variety coccineus on the other hand is known as Corsican mint. The foliage is strongly scented with peppermint. It is a tiny plant with stems like thread and small round green leaves. It has a creeping habit of growth. The flowers are produced in Summer and are of a pale purple color.

Acknowledgment

The watercolor paintings on pages 26 and 27 were executed for House & Garden by the following students of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art:


For their assistance in preparing this survey of Mohawk Valley architecture and decoration we are indebted to the following institutions and individuals: James F. Curtin; Miss Helen E. Chittenden Gillespie; Mrs. John C. Andrews; Hamilton College Library: Union College Library: Moser & Cottin; the New York State Writers' Project of the Federal Work Projects Administration.

GRASS LAWNS

(Continued from page 37)

be well aired so that this organic matter can become available to the plants. You never again expect to dig up this foundation of the lawn, so you must put it in to the best of your ability.

Grading

You are going to dump the top soil in desired amounts where needed, spread it, and rake it roughly to remove debris. You may have to go over it several times to get the rough grade in fair shape. Often raking it two ways helps—one at right angles to the other.

When a good approximate grade is attained, you had best roll the entire area. Some soft spots will settle deeper than others and you will have to wheel a few hundred of soil here and there. Fertilizer should be applied after this.

Seeding

Bake the lawn area well after applying the fertilizer; then sow the seed with the spreader. There are many fine seed mixtures to be bought.

We, nor the really warm parts of our country, are the most fortunate of all people in having easy access to one of the finest grasses obtainable—and one of the cheapest. This is Kentucky blue grass, Poa pratensis. No variety compares with blue grass for forming a tough, handsome sod under average conditions. Just plain blue grass and red top—proportions 4 parts to 1 part—is a splendid mixture.

Under shade where the soil dries out easily about 60%, in weight, Chewing's fescue and the rest, 40%, of our 4 to 1 Kentucky blue-red top mixture. When the shade is over a damp or moist place use rough-stalked meadow grass to replace the Chewing's fescue. All seed must be the best grade obtainable and should be the heaviest per bushel possible. Many seedsmen have mixtures made and fitted to your soils.

Sow the seed with a seeding machine if at all possible. Get a combination fertilizer spreader and seeder. The two-foot size is a handy machine. If you sow fifty pounds of seed or more, the machine will almost save its cost in seed the first time you use it.

After sowing the seed rake it in thoroughly and roll the entire area two ways—again at right angles to each other. Now put some strings around the nearby edges of the seeded ground to keep out children and dogs.

An established lawn needs only feeding and water and loads of the latter. Feeding with the same fertilizer you use in the garden and starting about April first, you should give at least two or three applications before July first and one last about September first. Feed when the grass is dry and use a spreader. Water it in if you wish or let the rains do the job. When the frost is out of the soil and the surface water has soaked away in the Spring, a good rolling helps a lawn. Mow the first four or five cuttings with mower set to cut the grass high. Set it high again during the hot part of July and August and once more after late September. Try to cut the lawn at least weekly. If left to grow too long, the stalks lengthen and the mower cuts the hearts of the plants, often killing them.
For you travelers who plan to be in the vicinity of Colorado Springs late in July, The Broadmoor Ice Palace offers a novel form of entertainment. The management has planned a skiing carnival of twenty-two acts.

This event is an annual affair and in the past many stars including the famous Frick and Frock, Robin Lee, and numerous others have appeared in the ice revue. July 25th through the 29th are the dates and this summer’s production will endeavor to meet the standard set for it with a similar array of experts.

Sounds rather fantastic doesn’t it? An Ice Carnival in July, but it’s one of those things we’ve always wanted to see and The Broadmoor has assured us they aren’t spoiling.
If you are a dog show enthusiast or even if you aren't, you should plan to attend at least one or two of the three dog shows this August on the "Adirondack Resort Circuit".

The first of these shows will take place at the Lake Placid Kennel Club, at Lake Placid, New York, on August 16th.

The second show is scheduled for August 17th and the place Bolton Landing, Lake George, New York.

The third show of the group, The Wildwood Kennel Club Show, will be held on Sunday, August 18th, at Saratoga Springs, New York. This Wildwood Kennel Club Show is actively supported by the Saratoga Racing Association and is rumored that they are offering a sterling silver trophy for best in show. Over 1000 canine prima donnas will be present.
THE MOHAWK VALLEY
(Continued from page 13)

it is the beginning of the long listening dread of Indian attack, the destructiveness to be loosed, and the little boy that bears no answer for so long, only the long unutterable singing of the robins. Why don't the damn birds howl? Escondido, he's clear about what he's got to do, and writes the minutes in his next hand.

Those were the early days, when America was born. Eight long years of birth before the growth began. The first great influx from New England, and began to form the towns along the river. Go to Fort Plain and see some of the old roadside taverns. There are a few along Route 5, but Route 5S is the road to learn the valley from. In Fort Plain, also, you can see what the Erie Canal was like. There is no water now in Clinton's ditch; but the shape of it is there; you can see the dock and what the old canal stores must have looked like. All sorts of people travelled by the canal, and when I was a boy there and there is the first American drummer with his samples; the man who knows America, who knows what people think, who knows about his own self or his tribe, who is the modern Indian trader, whose trade is not his own. He is the man who can tell you how to live. It will vote and vote and vote.

Life on "Clinton's Ditch"

But the boatmen were the people for the
men; who hired on to a trade line company, to drive one team, the term of the contract being good be-

The Garden Mart provides the answers to perplexing gardening problems. Write to House & Garden for anything you can't discover in these pages.

THE GARDEN MART
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so did Joseph Smith, but he started a movement and a faith to carry a people through the continent. Anne L. was another woman who heard a voice; and there were the Fox sisters who talked with the dead spirits of their own and foreign lands; and there was Noyes who planned and built a workable Utopia. They were only the leaders of the innumerable, the queer, restless, hungered tribes of land-clearers who found the land with axes but could never abide, and so went west from state to state, carrying their lonely women with them, till they established their fields.

They have gone, but the voice is still in the land, and the people hear it to day. Carl Carmer, listening for a lone voice, has heard it. The September issue of the rural and literary magazine HOUSE & GARDEN features a story by Anne L., formerly of New York, who was one of the Forty. The story is a study of Mohawk Valley life, which has been preserved in this issue.

The September issue of HOUSE & GARDEN will feature in Section 2 REGENCY DECORATION AND ARCHITECTURE.
Cocktail—give* you the ingredients of more paper. 25th: Baker Furniture Co., Dept. HC-antique gold tooling, $2.90; board, QOc; as they mix then in Jamaica. It also suggests than eighty good drinks to be made with S. Taylor Wine Co., Dept. HC.

HOMEFURNISHINGS

A GUIDE TO ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

In 1898 was published, illustrating over 100 plates of furniture and interiors, single and double pages. The selection, the arrangement of the carvings, and the artistic reproductions, with a guide to 18th century style, are both beautifully presented. In 3 different covers: leather with embossed gold, $2.50; bound, 50c; paper, $2.50; Baker Furniture Co., Dept. HG-8, 10 Milling Road, Ballard, Mich.

MODERN FURNITURE

The title of Modernage's new booklet of Home Furnishings for the Future—many of which are immediately available. National Railways of Mexico, 201 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PRINTED BY THE CONDE NAST PUBLICATIONS PRESS, INC., NEW YORK, N. Y.

ENGLISH GREENHOUSE

This English Glass-House of a Hundred Uses is 6 ft. wide and 10 ft. long. Additional sections can be added if necessary. Can be heated if desired and will start the gardening season. Can be easily taken down and moved to another location. Price from $250, f.o.b. Des Plaines, Ill.

TRAVEL

MEXICO, THE FARAWAY LAND NEARBY

is a delightful booklet illustrated with strikingly beautiful photographs and written with piquant artistry. It is as entertaining and informative as a moving picture of the Mexican countryside, its people and customs. Many of the scenes are all the more real to the reader by reason of the timely problem of "Period Living" which is now being discussed. Houghton Mifflin Co., Dept. HG-8, High Point, N. C.

THE WAY TO GRAZING LIVESTOCK

suggests dozens of good decorative ideas, in its charming room-settings—many of them in full color. It includes both room groupings and occasional pieces in 13th Century English and French, Victorian and other styles. Good advice on the weather to the timely problem of "Period Living." Houghton Mifflin Co., Dept. HG-8, High Point, N. C.

WINES

TAYLOR-TESTED RECIPES

for the home enthusiast—ways to use fine wines not only in drinks, but in the main course, too. In every available dish as baked beans or tuna or in shepherd's pie. The Taylor Wine Co., Dept. HG-8, Hammondsport, N. Y.

WILDFLOWERS

(Continued from page 39)

Spring's white flowers are borne at the end of the leaf-bearing stem. These are followed by a bunch of bright red berries which last till severe frost. Most of the sedums are sun worshippers, but the native Sedum terminalis is perfectly at home in semi-shade and makes a wonderful picture if allowed to scramble over a rock. The native blue phlox, Phlox subulata, is one of the few plants of native origin that is often grown in garden flower beds. Although the white form is not quite so common, it is very beautiful and adaptable. No wildflower garden is complete without some ferns and there are a number of easily grown ferns to select for the purpose, some of which, like the periwinkle, which is so useful as an evergreen ground cover. Lilies of the valley, woodruff, daylilies, foxglove and English bluebells, all of which grow under this category, are nice additions.

A number of plants grown from bulbs should be included. When the ordinary grape hyacinth is given a little attention in the way of separating the bulbs and making the bulb USHORT, they produce surprisingly fine flowers. The common star of Bethlehem and its pyramid forms are well worth including. This is also true of the many varieties of dog-tooth violet. Many of the hybrid varieties of daffodil and both the English and Sicilian scilla or bluebells accommodate themselves to the native plants to perfection. Snowdrops are particularly welcome as they often appear when the snow is still with us.

Nor can we omit consideration of the lilies, both the native forms and the imported varieties. Some of them are perfect with partial shade, while others need more sun, but all of them prefer a well-drained position. The colors vary from white through orange-red, yellow and many of them are fragrant. As they bloom when wildflowers are scarce, they are doubly welcome.

The following varieties are included in the list of dwarf varieties which are best for the wild garden. The native wood lily, the Carolina lily, the Dahurian lily and Kramer's lily; while the yellow and orange species, a mixture of tiger lily, swamp lily and Hansen's lily are among the desirable taller varieties.

No true lover of nature will be guilty of removing rare plants from their native habitat. Nearly all the plants mentioned in this article are available for sale by reliable nurserymen, who propagate them in the proper way. Many wild plants may be grown from seed, though it is of course wasteful to scatter seeds indiscriminately, without proper preparation of the soil. It is best in most cases to grow them in a special plot, and if propagated, though a few which are difficult to transplant are preferably grown in the final position.

Those who wish to try acid-loving plants should prepare a special corner for them. An easy way to do this is to bury an old bath tub, purchasable for a dollar or so at a junk yard. Place a layer of stones in the bottom of the bathtub and a mixture of leaf mold, peat moss and decayed oak leaves; with this incorporate a pound of aluminum sulphate. The bath tub is then filled with the conditioned soil for a few days. This may be kept for a few years in a cool, shaded condition for a long time. Trailing arbutus, the pink ladyslipper and several other varieties of orchids, partridge berry, twin flower, huckleberry and a good many more interesting plants are at home in acid soil and will grow successfully under these conditions. A few of them will fit in where the bath tub will mark its position, at the same time hiding the porcelain.

In nature one finds the most striking results where large masses of one variety of flowers are growing together. We can reproduce this effect by multiplying our wildflowers. It will depend on the size of the available site to what extent we can do this. A group of one hundred blooms of the same variety is better than ten; five better than that.

If the site is properly prepared the wildflower garden requires little attention. A weed is a plant out of place, therefore there are few weeds in a wildflower garden. All that one has to do is to water the soil, choose perennials that are not crowded out by the commoner ones, and be sure to keep it moist in dry weather, although the mulch of peat moss or leaf mold is in dry weather.
HOUSE & GARDEN
Portfolio of Flower Prints

25 Superb Reproductions in Full Color . . . $5

Here, enclosed in a handsome portfolio, is the complete collection of 25 fine color prints which won such praise when published serially in House & Garden. Each print is reproduced in full color on a separate sheet of heavy paper, 14" x 10½", suitable for framing. Richardson Wright, Editor of House & Garden, has written an introduction to the portfolio and accompanying notes for each print. Use them as decoration for any room of your home, or as gifts to friends.

THE CONDÉ NAST PUBLICATIONS, Inc., Greenwich, Connecticut

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FRIGIDAIRE DIVISION
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A WORD OF CAUTION. Frigidaire is the trade-mark of the refrigerator manufactured by the Frigidaire Division of General Motors—world-wide leaders in the refrigerator, range and motor car industries. Be sure the store you go to sells FRIGIDAIRE, made only by General Motors.

Buy the Favorite
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Frigidaire invites you to visit the General Motors Exhibits at the New York World's Fair and the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco.
House & Garden's 1940 Awards in Architecture again repeats the unusually successful plan followed during the past two years. It will be observed that every effort has been made to eliminate the customary competitive requirements which place an unwarranted burden of work or expense upon the architect.

**THE PROGRAM**

**Eligibility**

(a) All residential work as described under the two classes of awards, designed by architects practicing in the United States, and reproduced in any issue of House & Garden during 1940, shall automatically be eligible for House & Garden's Awards in Architecture.

(b) Only architects are eligible to receive House & Garden's Awards in Architecture. However, houses submitted by others, with permission of the architect, are equally eligible for consideration for the awards.

(c) There is no restriction on the number of houses an architect may submit.

(d) To be eligible for publication during 1940, and hence for the Awards, all material must be received by House & Garden not later than September 23, 1940.

**Submitting Material**

(a) Houses may be submitted in the customary manner of submitting photographs for publication. No special mounting is desired, but photographs should be of good quality on glossy paper.

(b) It is preferable that black and white floor plans accompany such photographs, but plans may be prepared after material submitted has been definitely accepted for publication.

(c) After such acceptance of material, architects may be asked to supply blueprints of the elevations for the information of the Jury.

**Jury of Awards**

(a) The Jury will be composed of three or more practising architects.

(b) Judging will take place during November, 1940, and announcement of the winners will be made in the issue of January, 1941.

(c) The editors of House & Garden will function as a nominating committee, reviewing work submitted and making selections for publication. The editors will not serve on the Jury of Awards.

Address all material to Arthur McK. Stires, Architectural Editor, House & Garden, Graybar Building, New York City. Material which is not selected for publication will be returned postpaid to the sender.

Additional copies of this program will be supplied upon request to the Architectural Editor.
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- The convenience of a new Crane kitchen

- So charming — so attractive and so convenient — any housewife would thrill at such a kitchen as this one. For the modern Crane kitchen is designed for step-saving efficiency and is planned for livability, too.

You will be surprised at how easy it is to change your present kitchen into a Crane Family Planned Kitchen — designed for your house and your family — just the way you want it.

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J ust as the descendants of those brave people who came over on the "Mayflower" talk with pride of their forefathers, so, too, do breeders and owners of their Great Dane refer to the noble lineage of the Great Dane as passed down to us through history and legend. No one knows just where or when the breed originated, but some writers have placed its origin thousands of years back as the stately guardian and companion of many ancient rulers.

Certainly it requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture him as such. He is an impressive figure with his great size and beautiful powerful body offset by his gracefully arched neck and finely chiseled head. He presents a majestic appearance that cannot be matched by any other breed of dog. He is characterizedly reserved and dignified in his attitude toward strange adults but he is friendly and indulgent with all children. He is the perfect house dog. He is easily house-broken and never destroys things about the house. He doesn't bark unless the occasion warrants it, but he is better protection than a burglar alarm.

While it is conceded that the Great Dane was fostered and developed to his present stage of perfection in European countries, practically all the Great Danes in America today are American-bred. This condition has come about primarily through the efforts of the Great Dane Club of America which has encouraged and helped breeders in their problems for the past fifty years.

This Club was organized in Chicago, May 3, 1889 with 33 members and was admitted to membership in the American Kennel Club, May 23, 1889. It was the fourth breed club to be admitted to membership in the American Kennel Club.

Throughout many years of its existence, the Club has protected and advanced the interests of the breed by adopting standards for breeders to follow, by endorsing and promoting shows in which the Great Dane was exhibited, by keeping its members advised of all matters of importance affecting the breed, by holding monthly meetings of the Club, etc., etc. The Great Dane Club is credited by dog people as being one of the most active and progressive dog breed clubs in the world. During recent years, the Club has been assisted in its efforts by its four subsidiary clubs—the Great Dane Club of California, the Midwest Great Dane Club, the Great Dane Club of Ohio, and the Midwest Great Dane Club.
Great Danes and Percheron horses make life pleasant for Mrs. C. Osborne White and family at Healdsburg, Calif. Danes are perfect house dogs.

(Continued on page 4)
A LONG LIFE AND A HEALTHY ONE IN A HODGSON KENNEL

- Set it up yourself! Duplex in well-made sections of red cedar—weather-proof and vermin-proof. Prices from $15. All sizes for all breeds. Write for free catalog. No obligation. Money back guaranteed.

DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO., Mystic, Conn.
It's a quality grade—if Durham made

HODGSON AMONG THE FINEST AND A HEALTHY AMONG THE LARGEST

LAWRENCE KENNELS
Mrs. N. McCready
Oxford, Conn.

Miss M. McCreary
Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wagner
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BETTER CONDITIONING
DON'T STARVE AND RECKLESSLY HUMP YOUR Greyhounds, WHEN THEY NEED YOU THE MOST.

These Advertisers Will Give Special Consideration to Letters from Readers Who Mention House & Garden's Name
and assistance of an experienced owner or breeder in making his selection, as the Great Dane Club of America has established some very rigid standards with which a show dog must comply in order to enter competition.

The first and most important matter for the prospective owner to determine is that the Great Dane dealer with whom he is negotiating is a recognized, responsible breeder or dealer. Membership in the Great Dane Club of America is the best evidence that a breeder or dealer can offer as to this fact.

If a dog is wanted for a pal and protection, the prospective owner should select the dog himself. He doesn’t have to know anything about standards—let him select his dog for any reason that appeals to him. It might be because of the cute way the dog cocked his head, or because of the way he offered his paw, or any one of a dozen pleasant mannerisms. The reason doesn’t matter. The main point is that the dog was selected for some particular reason that appealed to the master and he will be liked just so much more because of it, and the master’s faith will never be destroyed by his newly acquired friend, the Great Dane.

—Charles W. Caldwell, President
The Great Dane Club of America, Inc.

Best in show at Beverly Hills, Calif.: Ch. Brenda of Brae Tarn, with her owners, the misses Ruth Martin and Suzanne Wall; judge, Mrs. O. Mathis

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I'm Chaperoned

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P. S. indoors, use Powder Chaperone, also $1.

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Nema WORM CAPSULES

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Veterinary Scientists Find

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You know your dog gets plenty of vitamin B1 when you feed him Ken-L-Ration. Both laboratory and feeding tests show it contains more than twice a normal dog’s daily needs—helping you keep his nerves on the safe side! Besides, Ken-L-Ration is rich in all six other vitamins necessary for sturdy bones, resistance to disease—and all-around good health! No wonder so many dog owners are turning to Ken-L-Ration.

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AUGUST, SECTION II

HOUSE & GARDEN

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COVER DESIGN BY HARRER

Richardson Wright, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
EDITORS: Henry Humphrey, Managing Editor; Arthur McK. Stires, Architectural Editor; Joseph B. Platt, Decorating Consultant; William E. Fink, Art Editor

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Above: From the East, the dominant note is the very effective window of the dining room which is actually a glass wall (see picture below). Notice also the way in which the overhang of the roof shades the large living room window which is on the south side of the house overlooking the terrace. This effect is the result of careful calculation of the path taken by the sun.

Above: The fireplace in the living room is the center of a large alcove which shares in the spaciousness of the whole room, yet has a certain comfortable and inviting intimacy.

Right: The dining room has one wall composed almost entirely of a single sheet of plate glass which leads the eye to a colorful border of plants, and thence to the lawn and woods beyond.
HOLDING to no traditional style, yet containing none of the clichés of self-conscious “modernism,” this home is designed to give the owners the space they require, arranged in an orderly and convenient plan, and to lend itself as completely as possible to contemporary country life. The architect appears also to have been successful in achieving a very considerable amount of usable space within the confines of quite a small house. Allowance has been made for adequate storage space within the house itself; the cellar was eliminated to reduce cost.

The owner’s desire that the house and its immediate surroundings be interwoven as much as possible pointed to the desirability of a one-story house. About 2,100 sq. ft.; cost $10,000.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Clapboard</th>
<th>WOOD SHINGLES: Dark Red</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSULATION: Walls and ceiling</td>
<td>TRIM: Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shingle</td>
<td>BLINDS: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINDOWS: Metal casements</td>
<td>WINDOWS: Metal casements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATING: Gas; Winter air-conditioning</td>
<td>COLOR SCHEME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This picture of the living room, taken from the door next the fireplace, gives some idea of the spaciousness of this room, unusual in a small home. The central section of the window is a solid sheet of plate glass with metal casements flanking it. The draperies, extending from ceiling to floor, pull across this entire wall from either side, running on a concealed trolley.
MRS. FREDERICK G. SIKES, OWNER; PRINCETON, N. J.
KENNETH KASSLER, ARCHITECT

Modified classic detail distinguishes this attractive home, which is built of pre-cast, cement-cinder block. This material, handled with obvious recognition of its inherent possibilities, provides masonry walls which are crisp in line and interesting in texture. The design is distinguished by the simplicity, refinement and good proportion of its details.

The plan has been kept as compact as possible in order to meet the conditions imposed by a small lot. The alcove off the living room is at present used as a dining space, but the first-floor bedroom could be converted into a dining room if desired. The present bath would then become a pantry with a door into the kitchen. The building was completed in 1937 at a cost of about $8,500 for approximately 1,500 square feet.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Cinder block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSULATION: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOF: Wood shingles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINDOWS: Wood, double-hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATING: Oil, Winter air conditioning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROOF: Dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TONE: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLINDS: Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUTUMN COLOR SCHEMES
In the Second Section of our September issue, we are bringing you new color schemes and new merchandise for Fall.
A narrow lot, 50 x 120 feet, sloping down to a lake, suggested that a long, narrow house would be best adapted to the site. This basic pattern also allowed the architect to give every room the benefit of an attractive view. Notice, on the plan, how this idea has been carried out. The garage occupies the only unfavored exposure, while every other part of the house has large windows which take excellent advantage of the location and afford an abundance of light and ventilation.

The style of the house is interesting in that it has a distinctly Colonial flavor yet is actually designed quite freely, without concern for precedent. Unquestionably this freedom has resulted in a better solution. This home contains 2266 square feet and cost $8,810, or $3.88 per square foot.
4

MR. SAUL POLIAK, OWNER; WEST REDDING, CONN.
OSCAR FISHER, DESIGNER

This house is built of plywood. The sheets used on the exterior are waterproof, bonded with synthetic resin; those on the interior are in some rooms faced with fine veneers (cf. article on plywood in our April, 1939 issue). Construction with these large sheets of material makes for a saving in labor costs, and the elimination of wet plaster keeps the house dry.

On the cold north side there is a stone wall, pierced by a picture window with fixed sash framing a pleasant river view. There is also a small porch for a cool retreat on hot days. The main bedrooms have east windows to catch the morning sun; and the living room opens out with tall French doors and windows to a terrace on the south. The house was completed in August, 1939; 1251 sq. ft.; cost $7,100 ($4.44 per sq. ft.).

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Plywood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSULATION: Cellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOF: Composition shingles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINDOWS: Wood, double-hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATINGS: Oil; year-round air conditioning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROOF: Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIM: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNIAS: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIAGRAM:

- TERRACE
- BED RM: 10 x 14
- LIVING RM: 15 x 25
- DINING: 10 x 20
- BED RM: 9 x 11
- PORCH

SCALE IN FT: 0 5 10 15 20
MR. HILARY BELLOC, OWNER; DE SILVA ISLAND, CAL.
MARIO CORBETT, ARCHITECT

The site of this house, on the edge of the sand dunes, is surrounded by bushes high enough to cut off the view from a downstairs room. So the architect lifted the whole house up on a high basement, which is a useful storeroom for boats and tackle.

Moreover the deck, which extends all the way along one side of the house, doubles as the roof of a car shelter below, which makes an actual garage unnecessary. All the principal rooms in the house open toward the sea; only the entrance, service quarters and bathroom give on to the heavily wooded land at the rear. The living room window wall is of folding French doors which can be moved back to open up completely one side of the room, thus making the deck part of the living space. Completed 1938; 970 sq. ft.; cost $4,600.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Flush wood siding</th>
<th>COLOR SCHEME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls and ceilings</td>
<td>Walls: Gray white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Built-up composition</td>
<td>Roof: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood casements</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil; warm air</td>
<td>Blinds: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCALE IN FT 0 5 10 15 20
All homebuilders must concern themselves with resale values; here is a reminder that to be comfortable and efficient a plan need not usually be given such a specialized personality as to appeal only to the family who built the house. For this house has been built to sell; it is well built, but the price has been kept enticingly low. And its plan is flexible enough to fit the needs of a multitude of different families.

Notice that the second floor has here been left unfinished, so that two more rooms could be added quite cheaply. That line of closets between the two bedrooms gives sound insulation as well as storage space. Notice the little front hall, which avoids a front door opening directly into the living room. Completed in 1940; 1333 sq. ft.; cost $5,000 ($3.75 per sq. ft.).

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

- **Walls**: Clapboard and flush siding
- **Insulation**: Walls and roof
- **Roof**: Wood shingles
- **Windows**: Wood, double-hung
- **Heating**: Oil; Winter air conditioning

**COLOR SCHEME**

- **Walls**: Warm gray
- **Roof**: Brown-gray
- **Trim**: White
- **Blinds**: None
MR. HARRY H. BROWN, OWNER: BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS
BERTRAM A. WEBER, ARCHITECT

A “simple American country house” is the way the architect describes this attractive small home, and there can hardly be a more apt description. The design has a certain quality which would be recognized as home-like by most Americans. It is simple, has something of the heritage of our early architecture in its lines.

The plan, likewise typically American, is arranged to function according to contemporary needs, and leans toward no precedent whatever. Highlights of the plan are the open wall between living and dining rooms and the screened porch which is also useful for Summer dining. This porch also serves as a covered way between the garage and the house and as an entrance to the kitchen. The cost of this home, completed in 1939, was under $10,000.

THE BEAUTIFUL OHIO
Don't miss the feature in our September First Section on the fine old homes along the Ohio

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS</th>
<th>Shingle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSULATION</td>
<td>Walls and ceilings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOF</td>
<td>Wood shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINDOWS</td>
<td>Wood, double-hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATING</td>
<td>Oil; Winter air conditioning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS</th>
<th>Gray</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROOF</td>
<td>Weathered gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIM</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLINDS</td>
<td>Dark green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Like many contemporary homes which are designed without specific reference to any architectural style, the house shown here derives its plan and its form directly from the attainment of certain objectives set by the client, the climate and the site.

The client required a house suitable to and characteristic of the Puget Sound country. Elements to be considered were the materials at hand, influences of environment, and climatic conditions. The choice of wood as the structural material was natural enough in the great timber country of the Northwest. The site, a fairly spacious one, has the sun exposure towards the rear; hence the orientation of the major rooms that way. There is, however, a view towards the front and this suggested the large bay in the living room. Cost $7,195, or $3.20 per sq. ft. for 2,207 sq. ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

**COLOR SCHEME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS</th>
<th>WOOD CASEMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bleached wood</td>
<td>Natural</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSULATION</th>
<th>ROOF</th>
<th>TRIM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Hand-split shakes</td>
<td>Gray-white</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WINDOWS</th>
<th>BLINDS</th>
<th>HEATING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Oil, Winter air-conditioning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BED RM 13 X 16**

**BED RM 11 X 12**

**DINING RM 9 X 11**

**LIVING RM 15X23**

**SECOND FLOOR**

**GARAGE**

**FIRST FLOOR**

**SCALE IN FT**

1. A CONVENIENT OVERHANG SHELTERS THE WAY FROM GARAGE TO ENTRANCE VESTIBULE

2. WIDE WINDOWS AND A DECK FACE THE SUNNY SOUTHERN EXPOSURE

3. THE DINING ROOM IS A LARGE ALCOVE OFF THE LIVING ROOM
Faced with the necessity for adapting his plan to a long, narrow lot, Mr. Wills selected a familiar New England prototype which is admirably accommodated to this condition. Note, however, that although the exterior aspect retains all the simple charm of the old homesteads, the plan has been entirely revamped to fit the house for modern living.

Thus the characteristic large chimney, in the center of the house, remains, but part of its apparent bulk is utilized for a coat closet. The present maid's room would probably have been a woodshed, in the old days; and certainly the garage would have been a barn. As planned, there is an easy and convenient relationship between the various rooms and utilities. Cost about $10,000; area 2,759 sq. ft.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Clapboard</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls and ceilings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof: Shingles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil, steam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLOR SCHEME**

| Walls: White |
| Roof: Natural |
| Trim: White |
| Blinds: Dark green |

**FIRST FLOOR**

- BED RM 14 x 17
- BED RM 10 x 12 1/2
- 11 x 10 1/2

**SECOND FLOOR**

- BED RM 14 x 17
- 10 x 12 1/2
- MAD
- SHED
- GARAGE
- PORCH
- STUDY
- LIVING RM 14 x 21
- DINING RM 12 x 12 1/2

**DETAILED OF THE INTERIOR ARE CARRIED OUT IN THE BEST NEW ENGLAND TRADITION**

**THE REAR WING ARTFULLY CONCEALS A TWO-CAR GARAGE**
The house shown here is intended for Summer and weekend occupancy only and has a most interesting and original plan. Its outstanding feature is the unusually large porch, which measures 18 by 43 feet. The dual exposure of the porch was made mandatory by magnificent views in two directions. The wind is from the north, therefore the northern wall of the porch is of glass, while the southern exposure is screened.

The porch connects the two other main sections of the house—the living and service area and the bedrooms. It also functions admirably as a compromise between the free but uncomfortable outdoors and the luxurious but confining indoors. The living room is heated by the fireplace, the bedrooms by electric heaters. The area is 2,605 sq. ft.; the cost was less than $10,000.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Bevel siding</th>
<th>Walls: Oiled redwood</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Ceilings</td>
<td>Room: Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Shingle</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double-hung</td>
<td>blinds: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: None</td>
<td>Scale:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLOR SCHEME**

- Walls: Oiled redwood
- Room: Natural
- Trim: White
- Blinds: None
The Monterey style, originating in the West, has so far been more commonly used there than in the East. This house, however, serves as a most conclusive demonstration that this style may be just as appropriately adapted to a less mild climate.

The rectangular shape of the house makes it unique to the plan. The balcony provides a more striking view of the countryside than could be obtained from ground level, and also serves to shelter the front door and living room window from rain and Summer sun. Notice the two-wall plan of the kitchen, especially convenient for those who do not employ a maid. There is a large game room in the basement. Completed 1938; 3125 sq. ft.; cost about $9,500.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

- **WALLS:** Brick
- **INSULATION:** Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings
- **ROOF:** Wood shingles
- **WINDOWS:** Wood, double-hung
- **HEATING:** Oil; Winter air conditioning

**COLOR SCHEME**

- **WALLS:** Brown
- **ROOF:** White
- **TRIM:** White
- **BLINDS:** Blue
ONLY in its façade does this house make obeisance to New England Colonial traditions. On account of the central entrance which this entails, the plan inevitably becomes related to the conventional central hall type. But in this particular case the architect has made some careful rearrangement of this pattern to make it conform to modern living needs, while retaining the decorative entrance so typical of New England.

The most fundamental change, however, is the removal of the living and dining rooms to the rear. The front of the house, which automobile traffic has made the less desirable half, is given over to the kitchen and study, with the rear entrance moved up to the side of the house. There is a detached garage at the rear on this side. Cost $8,000 ($5.50 per sq. ft.).

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

| Walls: Brick veneer, clapboard | Walls: White |
| Insulation: None | Roof: Green |
| Roof: Wood shingles | Trim: White |
| Windows: Wood, double-hung | Blinds: Green |
| Heating: Gas; Winter air conditioning | COLOR SCHEME |
In designing a house to be placed on a steep hill it is common practice to have an extra story on the downhill side. But where the site slopes less steeply it is usually more economical to make only half a story difference in height between the upper and the lower halves of the house. Here the living room is on a level half way between the second floor bedrooms and the dining room, kitchen and garage on the first floor.

Another useful idea is the provision made for adding an extra wing to contain a maid's room and a guest room; and a porch in the ell between this new wing and the living room. Notice the extensive and easily accessible storage space in the attic above the living room. Completed in November, 1939; 2491 sq. ft.; cost approximately $9,500.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTRUCTION DATA</th>
<th>COLOR SCHEME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WALLS: Wood shingles</td>
<td>WALLS: Weathered gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulations: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings</td>
<td>Roof: Dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floors: Wood shingles</td>
<td>Tone: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINDOWS: Wood, double-hung</td>
<td>BLINDS: Dark green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATING: Gas; Winter air conditioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A MODERN material, cinder concrete block, has here been used in a traditional architectural form, Georgian. Even the corner quoins, originally a well-justified stone form, are reproduced in this new material, just as they were reproduced in wood 150 years ago.

The solid wall construction extends throughout the house, for the interior walls and floors are also of concrete. Precast joists and floor slabs provide a firm and quickly assembled platform which is highly fire-resistant. The plan is compact enough, although some home-owners might consider one bathroom insufficient to serve three bedrooms. But remember that this makes for a most important saving in cost, and there is room for another bathroom to be added later. The house contains 2,738 sq. ft.; cost $8,570 ($2.90 per sq. ft.).

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Cinder concrete block</th>
<th>Walls: Cream</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: 2nd fl. ceilings</td>
<td>Roof: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Composition shingles</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double-hung</td>
<td>Blinds: Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas; Winter air conditioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

WALLS: Cinder concrete block
INSULATION: 2nd fl. ceilings
ROOM: Composition shingles
WINDOWS: Wood, double-hung
HEATING: Gas; Winter air conditioning
Mr. Philip Gill, Owner; Glendale, California
Richard J. Neutra, Architect

This house stands on the top of a rocky hill in mountainous country. The views are superb in all directions. So it was decided to have walls of glass on all sides except the north, where the solid walls of the garage protect the house from cold winds.

The plan was devised to fit a quite small area of comparatively level ground. The house has no cellar; it stands on a reinforced concrete slab. The rooms have been carefully oriented to give the bedrooms an eastern exposure, which catches the morning sun. The living-dining room juts out toward the south. All the window walls are protected from the sun by a wide roof overhang, and the amount and direction of light admitted may be controlled by curtains within the house. Completed 1939; 1426 sq. ft.; cost $4,800.

Construction Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Wood siding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Built-up composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Metal casements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas; wall and portable units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Red brown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim: Aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinds: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HERE is a grand house for Spring and Fall, or even for occasional Winter weekends. It strings out along the top of a hill thick with woods. At first floor level the view is cut into by trees, but climb to the shade deck above the living room and you have a grandstand view of the countryside.

The house is normally empty during the Winter and Summer, so for economy's sake the walls have been made only one layer thick, the “skeleton” of the house being covered only on the outside (see opposite page). For cold snaps there is a first floor heating plant which will warm the house through at the turn of a switch. As the house is built on ledge rock a cellar would have been an unnecessary expense. Completed in 1939; 3865 sq. ft.; cost about $3,000.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Bevelled siding</th>
<th>Walls: White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: All roofs</td>
<td>Roof: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Composition</td>
<td>Tone: Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double-hung</td>
<td>Blinds: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil; forced warm air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Above the second floor deck the roof, its leading edge raised toward the view, its underside painted gray, does not spread full width, so that here you can always take your choice of sun or shade for lazing.

From the living room fireplace to the front hall the windows are set high in the wall above a line of bookcases. In this way they provide light and ventilation, but visitors are unable to see right into the room.

The living room fireplace is notable for its two sidepieces, each a single stone, both brought from an old Connecticut farmhouse. By the green sofa beyond is the door leading to the large screened porch.

The first floor bedroom. To maintain the rhythm of solids and voids, the architects arranged the rafters to coincide with the studs. The sheathing is Douglas fir, to match the other woodwork.

**THE INTERIORS OF MR. WILLCOX’S HOUSE ARE CAREFULLY INFORMAL**
This is an adaptation of that Cape Cod Colonial tradition which forms such a characteristic part of the New England scene. But the regular four-square plan of the original, with the occasional quite symmetrical wing added at one end, has been altered to allow for a more workable modern plan.

Good points in the plan: the little study tucked in at the back of the chimney (a study is no less useful for being small), the two-wall pantry forming a buffer between living room and kitchen, and the small vestibule just inside the back door. The hall space both upstairs and down is reduced to a minimum, but there is still room enough to avoid that cramped feeling which is all too common in small houses. With a usable floor area of 1630 sq. ft., the house cost approximately $10,000.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Clapboard</th>
<th>Walls: White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls and roof</td>
<td>Roof: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Slate</td>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double-hung</td>
<td>Blinds: Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil; vapor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLOR SCHEME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinds: Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here is the well-tried central hall type plan once again; but it has been drastically transformed by eliminating most of the normal hall space. There are some who might not like the front door opening into the living room, but most people would probably prefer the more spacious living area thus acquired.

The added space in the kitchen might be used as a breakfast nook, a utility room, a children's play space, or as a maid's sitting room. The downstairs lavatory is well placed for use by the maid or by guests, as circumstances may require. The shape of the two closets at the head of the stairs might be questioned on the score of accessibility, but it was doubtless felt that two closets would be more useful than one large one. Completed September, 1939; 2071 sq. ft.; cost $7,200.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

- Walls: Wood shingles
- Insulation: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings
- Roof: Wood shingles
- Windows: Wood, double-hung
- Heating: Gas; Winter air conditioning

COLOR SCHEME

- Walls: White
- Roof: Bottle green
- Trim: White
- Blinds: Bottle green

HOLLYWOOD HOSPITALITY

In the First Section of September we shall present a special feature on the home of a Hollywood star.
MR. H. G. McINTOSH, OWNER; LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
RICHARD J. NEUTRA, ARCHITECT

This house stands on a lot only 50 ft. wide which runs back 147 ft. to the west, in which direction lies the best view. And the prevailing breeze (an important factor in the design of hot-weather architecture) also comes out of the west.

The architect has therefore stepped the living room block back so that it does not blanket the bedrooms. The entrance, service quarters and bathroom are kept on the northeast side of the house. Due to the slope of the ground, the living quarters are on a higher level than the bedrooms, which in turn are on a higher level than the garage. The latter doubles as a studio for the owner's two sons, so it has been given a row of windows along the north side. Later this will serve just as a studio and workshop; a new garage will be added to the east nearer the street.

The windows throughout are of a specially designed frameless type fitting directly into the standard wood "chassis" of the house. Completed in 1939; 1276 sq. ft.; cost $4,500 ($3.53 per sq. ft.).

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS</th>
<th>COLOR SCHEME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood siding</td>
<td>Walls: Red brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation:</td>
<td>Roof: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Tone: Red brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof:</td>
<td>Trim: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built-up</td>
<td>Windows: Wood casements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>composition</td>
<td>Heating: Gas; unit wall heater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood casements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas; unit wall heater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE LIVING ROOM LOOKS BIGGER FOR HAVING CONTINUOUS WINDOWS ON TWO SIDES
MISS MARY BURNHAM, OWNER: YORKTOWN, N. Y.
ELISABETH COIT, ARCHITECT

This cottage is most carefully designed to fit into the side of a certain hill in Westchester County. All the rooms are arranged to take full advantage of a wide view far to the southwest with the Buttermilk Range in the distance. The plan is designed to give space for simple entertaining with maximum ease and convenience in housekeeping.

At present the owner, a professional woman, uses the house only during the Summer and for weekends in Winter. For this reason there is in the attic a large closet, lined with galvanized iron, which is most useful for Winter storage. The present heating system is temporary; it is sufficient for Winter weekends, and a complete system could easily be put in if Miss Burnham should later decide to live here the year 'round.

The interiors are carried out in striking color. In the living room, for example, are peach-colored walls and a linoleum floor of a dark rose color. The house was completed in December, 1939; 1439 sq. ft.; cost $5,000 ($3.47 per sq. ft.).

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Wood shingles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Side walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shingles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood, double-hung, casement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Oil; unit heater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

| Walls: Gray |
| Roof: Dark gray |
| Trim: Gray |
| Blinds: Azure |

JUST A WEEKEND COTTAGE NOW, BUT EASILY CONVERTIBLE TO YEAR-ROUND LIVING

THE STONE AND WOOD OF THE COTTAGE MERGE WITH FLOWERS AND WOODLAND

WIDE-OPENING FRENCH DOORS GIVE ON A RAISED TERRACE
THE nature of its site has made this a consciously one-sided house. For it is set in a commanding position above a broad river frontage on the south, with ancient trees for background on the north.

All the living rooms and both the master bedrooms face south over the river, the service quarters, entrance hall and garage being kept to the less desirable northern side of the house. The widely projecting eaves are good strategy in face of Winter rains and Summer sun. Notice that folding doors allow the screened porch to become an integral part of the living-dining area. And notice how groups of floor-to-ceiling windows by their vertical punctuation give a rhythm to the extended facade. The house was completed in December, 1939; 2726 sq. ft.; cost under $10,000.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

| Walls: Wood shakes | Walls: Gray |
| Insulation: Celings | Roof: Gray brown |
| Roof: Wood shingles | Trim: White |
| Windows: Wood, double-hung | Blinds: None |
| Heating: Oil; Winter air conditioning | |
Charm in a house, like personality in an individual, is intangible, hard to define, but instantly recognizable. Perhaps this little home owes some of its charm to its home-like simplicity and its fidelity to the spirit characteristic of early American homes.

The excellent plan is clearly indicative of two important facts which have a bearing on the design of any home: first, the owners knew what they wanted, they had specific requirements; second, the architect was sympathetic to their ideas and able to organize them into a very livable and yet efficient plan. There is no cellar, and the air conditioner is located next the chimney with access from the porch. The house was completed in September and is 2,150 square feet in area. The cost was about $9,500, or $4.40 per square foot.

**CONSTRUCTION DATA**

- **WALLS**: Shingles and stone
- **INSULATION**: In ceiling
- **RoOF**: Slate
- **Windows**: Wood casement and d.h.
- **Heating**: Oil; Winter air conditioning

**COLOR SCHEME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls</th>
<th>Roof</th>
<th>Trim</th>
<th>Blinds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Blue-gray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most people who are building houses today do not know exactly how they will want to be living fifteen years from now, or even if they will want to be living in the same place. Most of them like to entertain quite large groups occasionally, but do not want a house which will be too large on all but one or two occasions. The answer to all this is, of course, the open plan.

Each section of the living area is complete in itself, and not so large as to lose intimacy. They are divided from each other not by fixed partitions but by the shape of the plan, so they may immediately be used as a single large room of irregular shape. In one respect at least this house falls short of the ideal: the location of the fireplace is such that it does not inevitably become a group center. And there are many who would object to the front door opening directly into the living room.

One part of the large basement area is used as a two-car garage. The house was completed in 1939; 1550 sq. ft.; cost $5,500 or $3.55 per sq. ft.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls:</th>
<th>Stucco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof:</td>
<td>Built-up composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows:</td>
<td>Wood casements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating:</td>
<td>Gas; warm air</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls:</th>
<th>Pale green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof:</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim:</td>
<td>Pale green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinds:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ONE WALL OF THE DINING ALCOVE IS A FITTED DRESSER FOR CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER
The site of this little Williamsburg Colonial residence is on the slope of a knoll, overlooking a wooded ravine. This location suggested the desirability of placing the dining room, kitchen and garage at a lower level than the remainder of the house, thus affording very comfortable and attractive rooms in a house which appears much smaller than it is.

Features of the plan which might escape notice are a secluded little terrace, off the dining room, and a wine closet off the furnace room and directly under the entrance stoop. Flooring on the first floor is old heart pine, replaned; terrace and dining room are floored with soapstone flags. Cost about $8,500 for 1615 sq. ft.

**Construction Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Brick</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Slate</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: Natural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Blue black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim: Oyster white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinds: Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next month we continue our regional series with a visit to the Ohio Valley from Pennsylvania down to Illinois.
Many people seem to be frightened unreasonably by the seeming complication of a house planned on different levels. But this complication appears only on the plan and only to the layman. In actual use such a house may be as comfortable and efficient as any other.

In this case the half of the house above the basement garage is slightly higher than the other half on each floor. The result is four levels on two floors. The house stands near the top of a hill, and corner windows are used to command the valley below. As the owner frequently has guests to stay, there is more than one guest room. In accordance with the owner's request, there is no plaster used; all the interiors are finished in a new type of wall-board. Completed June, 1939; contains 3443 sq. ft.; cost under $10,000.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Siding, board and battens</th>
<th>WALLS: Cream</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSULATION: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings</td>
<td>ROOF: Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOF: Composition shingles</td>
<td>TRIM: Cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINDOWS: Wood, double-hung</td>
<td>BLINDS: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATING: Oil; Winter air conditioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERRACE</th>
<th>PORCH</th>
<th>DINING</th>
<th>LIVING</th>
<th>STUDY</th>
<th>BED ROOM</th>
<th>MAD</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>DECK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 x 26</td>
<td>12 x 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

FIRST FLOOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERRACE</th>
<th>PORCH</th>
<th>DINING</th>
<th>LIVING</th>
<th>STUDY</th>
<th>BED ROOM</th>
<th>MAD</th>
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<th>DECK</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SECOND FLOOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DECK</th>
<th>BED RM 12 x 12</th>
<th>BED RM 12 x 12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCALE IN FT 0 5 10 15 20
MRS. JAMES H. ANDERSON, OWNER; ORINDA, CAL.
JAMES H. ANDERSON, ARCHITECT

This house is excellently planned for a mild climate where cool, airy space is so necessary, but so difficult to achieve in a small house. Modern planning, however, makes it possible.

The open plan knits entrance hall, living room and dining room—in spite of their useful division and comparatively small size—into a single space. This opens out broadly onto a screened loggia with a terrace in front, overlooking Orinda Valley and Mt. Diablo in the distance. Even the dining room wall, required by the owners, is so arranged that it interferes very little with this movement of space, which is greatly helped by the color scheme of gray-green walls and rug with white ceiling and trim. Completed 1938; 2120 sq. ft.; cost $7,950 ($3.75 per sq. ft.).

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Rustic wood siding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Wood shingles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Wood casement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas; Winter air conditioning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Gray-green</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinks: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOUSE IN PELHAM MANOR, NEW YORK
J. H. PHILLIPS, ARCHITECT

This house is one of several which have been designed as a group and which are of unusual interest, in this connection, because of the contemporary feeling which characterizes all of them. The house shown here is connected to the garage by means of a wall which screens the porch from the driveway. By this device the architect avoids the box-like effect which has been the failing of many small modern homes.

The entrance is developed in an interesting way to take advantage of the sheltering porch, access from the driveway being simply an opening in the porch wall. Unusually good provision is made for outdoor living, a porch and patio on the first floor and a porch and deck on the second. Completed October 1939; cost, not including architect's fee, under $10,000.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Stucco and brick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insulation: Walls and ceilings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows: Metal casement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating: Gas; warm air</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls: Light yellow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof: Slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungs: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONSTRUCTION DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Stucco and brick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSULATION: Walls and ceilings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOF: Composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINDOWS: Metal casement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATING: Gas; warm air</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLOR SCHEME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WALLS: Light yellow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROOF: Slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIM: White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNGS: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AN INTERESTING SOLUTION FOR A SLOPING SITE. THE FLAT ROOF SIMPLIFIES THE DESIGN PROBLEM

AT THE REAR IS A DECK WHENCE STEPS LEAD TO THE GARDEN
THE DINING SPACE MAY BE CLOSED OFF BY FOLDING DOORS EVEN THE HALL HAS BIG WINDOWS

MR. FRED A. DUSEL, OWNER; KENTFIELD, CALIFORNIA
F. L. R. CONFER, ARCHITECT

A HOUSE should never be judged as an isolated piece of design. It should always be considered in relation to the owner's requirements, and to the complete development of the site upon which it is placed. The architect's problem is to satisfy these conditions.

In this case the lot is roughly triangular, sloping quite steeply toward the narrow end, which is beyond the bedroom wing. Ned S. Rucker, as landscape architect, has scooped out two little terrace gardens, one on each side of the living room. That at the rear is sheltered by rich planting on the upper side; that in front is more formal both in shape and plant material. Notice that the flat roof is painted white to provide some reflective insulation. Completed December, 1939; 1785 sq. ft.; cost $6,500 ($3.68 per sq. ft.).

CONSTRUCTION DATA

COLOR SCHEME

| Walls: Wood siding |
| Insulation: None |
| Roof: Tar and gravel |
| Windows: Wood, casement |
| Heating: Gas |

| Walls: Oak bark green |
| Roof: White |
| Trim: White |
| Blinds: None |
MR. L. R. FREEBURG, OWNER; KANSAS CITY, MO.
E. W. TANNER AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Because this home is located on a corner lot, it was possible to place the garage and service entrance at the back without having the driveway interfere with the appearance of the entrance facade. The master bedroom is an attractive private suite on the second floor and is surrounded by deck area and porch. Cost approximately $8,950; square foot area: 2,016.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

- Walls: Stucco
- Insulation: Walls and 2nd fl. ceilings
- Roof: Wood shingle
- Windows: Metal double-hung
- Heating: Gas; forced warm air

COLOR SCHEME

- Walls: White
- Roof: Slate gray
- Trim: Aluminum
- Doors: None

MR. GORM PEDERSON, OWNER; PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
WERNER GOTTSCHALK, ARCHITECT

Few extravagances are admissible in the design of a home as moderate in cost as the one shown here. Yet the architect has contrived to include most of the conveniences found in larger houses. Among these are the little front entry, the separate dining room, access to the garage from the rear entrance, and the attractive bay window in the living room. The plan is good and the simple, straight-forward design is in keeping with it. The cost was $5,800, or about $3.50 per sq. ft.

CONSTRUCTION DATA

- Walls: Cinder block
- Insulation: In ceilings
- Roof: Composition shingles
- Windows: Metal casements
- Heating: Gas; Winter air conditioning

COLOR SCHEME

- Walls: White
- Roof: Blue black
- Trim: White
- Doors: Black
PHLOX

(Continued from page 34, Section I)

The purples

SILVERTON large pale lavender flower, purple eye with halo. Medium height. Early.

No. 205 similar to Silverton with slightly darker eye. Orchid pink, medium dwarf, large flower. Popular.

WANDA white and light violet with purple eye. Strong grower, vigorous stems, pyramidal heads and freely blooming laterals.

ROYAL PURPLE	
tall, late. Bluish in the shade.

LE MAHDI dark violet, large individual flowers. Reliable;

CAROLINE VANDENBERG dark violet, large individual flowers. Mids.

M. WINE medium dwarf, dark bluish purple flowers. Mids.

MAIETTA medium purple. Tall, vigorous. Fine heads.

AIDA between a red and a blue purple. Fine head.

BORDER GEM deep French purple, slightly bluer than B. Compte.

B. COMTE deep velvety shade of reddish plum.

DRAMA bluish purple with deeper eye, mids.

NOW FOR THE LATE NEWS

Few horticultural advances have meant more to the Summer garden than the development of the new phlox. The greatest improvement has been in stabilizing the coloring which was formerly affected by the elements, also in the quality and texture of the foliage and flowers, the length of blooming season and the abundance of bloom. It is generally admitted now that phlox is the backbone of the midsummer perennial border. Various attributes contribute to its successful rise in popularity. It is as

The phlox of tomorrow


A. E. AMOS brilliant scarlet, very large truss.

ERLENKÖNIG enormous trusses, high and strong-growing. Ivory and pink.

ERNSTEFEUER late flowering. Large panicles of bright salmon-orange flowers.

FIDELIO white with large crimson center. Heat and rain resisting.

FEUERREITER a very rare shade of strawberry red. Tall.

FRANZ AL. VON MAUTHNER very vigorous, many-branched panicles of large salmon-orange flowers, small crimson eye.

ROSENTELLER dwarf, very large flowers in dense panicles of bright pink.

SAN ANTONIO dark blood red, similar in color but better than B. Compte.

(Continued on page 41)
TAKE A LETTER

President Roosevelt and many other readers comment on our Washington Double Number

Dear Sir:

I think your special Washington number of House & Garden has come out very well indeed. Your selection of writers would be hard to beat and their articles are snappily presented. As for the photos of the White House, they are gorgeous.

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD B. HOLLAND,
Chief, Division of Fine Arts,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

... I shall hold the Washington Number of House & Garden as one of my particular treasures. It makes such a beautiful presentation of the Capital City, that it is well worth preserving for future generations. . .

HELEN J. P. BARK,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

... It was gratifying to have so much emphasis on the historical background for the Washington of today because this has been and still is a strong influence. ...

JOHN NOLAN,
Director of Planning,
National Park and Planning Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

... I want not only to compliment you on a really beautiful job but to say that it is going into my research files as a piece of incredible good luck.

CONSTANCE NOYES ROBERTSON,
Oneida, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S GARDENS, by Edwin L. Howard, Illustrated, 64 pages. The Studio Publications, Inc. N. Y. C.

Visitors to the 1940 International Flower Show will remember the series of children's gardens staged by the Federated Garden Clubs of New York on the Fourth Floor. Many enthusiasts may have taken notes on the arrangements, planting and accessories of these delightful gardens.

In Children's Gardens the man who designed the areas for the Flower Show exhibit gives us in his own words and with his own pen drawings as illustrations the descriptions of these young people's play areas. In addition to the Circus Garden, The Bird Garden, The Games Garden and the Enchanted Flower Garden reproduced at the Show, there are a number of others, each more ingenious than the last.

Not only does this book contain directions for making and planting these areas, but both perspective sketches and scale drawings are presented for each. The Little Farm, with its railing, vegetable rows and miniature stable, is so amusing that even grown-ups might be tempted to build the 10' x 12' shelter for goats or sheep and to top it with the little square wooden cupola, shingled on top and with wooden louver on its four sides to carry off exhausted and heated air.

Since Mr. Howard is a graduate architect who happens also to be a gardener, there is nothing amateurish about his plans for buildings or grounds. These may be counted on as practical and exact. The fanciful imagination which enables him to know what children love and want to live with may perhaps be credited—at least in part—to his own young daughter and his active share in her life of play.

(Continued on page 46)
PHLOX
(Continued from page 39)

The phlox of tomorrow

Troubadour — a sensational new phlox, individual flowers are of enormous size and of a most unusual color, soft rose and white in regular rays.

Croisade — a new French sort, enormous flowers, white and violet in rays.


Chevalier — tall-growing variety producing large heads of satiny amaranth flowers. Very brilliant. Similar to Ethel Fritchard but stronger grower. Large flowers.

Comus — an exceptionally large pure white flower, deep green foliage.

Electra — a brilliant salmon-orange which fades lighter with age. Clean disease-resistant foliage. Large heads on vigorous bush.

Entract — said to be the best blue. Free-flowering with leathery foliage. Low broad-flowering habit.

Moonlight Dream — rich salmon pink with white eye. Large spike, large individual flowers.

Blue Boy — light blue with darker center.

Salmon Beauty — bright carmine.

Dr. Klemm —

SHRUBS
(Continued from page 41, Section I)

red berries in the Fall and is used considerably for "facing" taller shrubs which may be loose and open at the base.

Wet shady spots are more easily controlled. Sometimes they may be drained properly, other times they may be featured. The azaleas, rhododendrons, and the mountain laurel do well in moist soil. The spirea and summer-sweet, Clethra alnijolia, are excellent for this purpose. Shrubby dogwoods (Tatarian, silky, redosier and golden-twig) all are adaptable to just this type of soil. The evergreen inkberry, Ilex glabra, is an excellent shrub to use and does better in such environment than in any other. Scarlet elder with its bright red fruits in early Summer might be used together with such colorful fruiting forms of viburnums as the withe-rod, Vibernum ramosissimum, and arrowwood, V. dentatum. Narrow-leaved evergreens for background screen would include both the serviceable Canada hemlock and arborvitae. If ferns and native wildflowers are also added, such a planting can readily become the beauty spot of any garden.

In the South hundreds of plants can be used for shade plantings. The versatile nandina, Nandina domestica, the exceptionally useful Yeddo-hawthorn, Raphiolepis ovata, with its uncompromising form, ornamental blue fruits and leathery leaves, the common pitosporum which can be pressed into service almost anywhere in the southern garden, the evergreen privets and honeysuckles, Camellias, those glorious

(Continued on page 43)
TIME-SAVERS FOR GROUNDS-KEEPERS

PROBABLY ninety percent of the owners of suburban homes take care of their place themselves. With some of them it is an interesting and healthy hobby, with others a weekend chore that they look forward to with distinct dislike. One glance at the place is about sufficient to know under which heading the owner comes. The hobbyist needs neither instruction nor sympathy, but the others, who are performing a duty that interferes with their golf, or other real interest in life, need both.

There is a very definite procedure to follow, which enables anyone to make short work of the average grounds, providing the purchase of a motor-driven lawn-mower or an elaborate set of gardening implements. In fact the equipment needed to do a good-looking job is simple. It consists of a decent lawn-mower, an iron rake, a bamboo rake, and a square-edged spade. Aside from the mower, six dollars should cover the tools, and with fair treatment they will last five or six seasons. A fifteen-cent ball of heavy mason's cord might be added.

Mow once a week

The first essential, of course, is to cut the lawn at least every week, providing the rain-fall has been sufficient to make it grow normally. There is no sense in working with a machine that does not cut, and if the mower blades spin around without cutting, it needs adjustment. This is simple to do, as there are set-screws or bolts that regulate the stationary blade, so that it will come closer to the revolving blades, and make the machine cut. Most mowers are what are known as self-sharpening, and once adjusted properly are good for the Summer. Oil the bearings every month and you will not find pushing the machine hard work.

As regards the actual mowing. Always cut across the lawn parallel with the sidewalk or street. By doing this you secure a smooth-looking job, a hundred times better looking than if you cut the opposite way, from the street in to the house. Ridges are less noticeable, and viewed from the sidewalk the lawn looks well. Of course the hobbyist will cut both ways, ending with the across-front cut.

The second and, in fact, only other requirement for a decent looking place is edging. A well-cut lawn with well-edged paths or roadway will make a fairly good appearance anywhere, or at the very least will look well ordered. The square-edged spade makes an excellent edging tool. If the roadway or path are hard-packed bluestone or covered with screening (small pebbles), drive stakes into the ground at the edge of the road and stretch the material therefrom. Ridges are less noticeable, and viewed from the sidewalk the lawn looks well. Of course the hobbyist will cut both ways, ending with the across-front cut.


SHRUBS

(Continued from page 41)

exotic products of the South for which our southern gardens are famous the world over, do well in partial shade. Delicate flowering fuchsias can withstand full shade along with the boxwoods, Japanese anemone, evergreen burbling bush and the varicolored large flowered hydrangeas so conspicuous in full flower.

Shady situations

Chinese holly, flex cornuta, and the podocarpus with its yew-like foliage, though entirely dissimilar, do equally well in partial shade. Several of the beautiful but tender viburnums bloom at their best in the shaded fragrant nooks of southern gardens. One example, the sweet viburnum, V. odoratum, is justly a well-admired competitor of the rhododendron for its noble green foliage and large fragrant flower clusters. The laurel-leaved banana shrub, Michelia fuscata, would be another of a very long list adaptable for southern gardens.

Many a native American tree or shrub can be used where shade predominates, either in the South or in the North. The flowering dogwood is outstanding among all for its beauty under these conditions every season of the year. But the shadblows, honeysuckles, and several of the viburnums all aid in their best in the shaded fragrant flower clusters of the laurel-leaved banana shrub, Michelia fuscata, would be another of a very long list adaptable for southern gardens.

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For exotic beauty

The bright flowering forsythias and the Chinese witch-hazel would bring early bloom to any shaded spot, and several of the viburnums all bloom to any shaded spot, and several of the viburnums all bloom among all for its beauty under these conditions every season of the year. But the shadblows, honeysuckles, and several of the viburnums all aid in their best in the shaded fragrant flower clusters of the laurel-leaved banana shrub, Michelia fuscata, would be another of a very long list adaptable for southern gardens.

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NICE AND COLD
(Cont'd from page 46, Section 1)

Root Garden Party

The night before your party, peel 2 fine big pineapples, remove all eyes, cut in thin slices, then in half. Evenly cutting out the core of each piece. Place in layers in a glass bowl, sprinkling copiously with powdered sugar as you go along. Cover with heavy waxed paper and a plate and place in refrigerator overnight. The next morning pour over it a split of champagne, covered with chill again until eleven o'clock, at which time add about 4 cups of small ripe strawberries, preferably wild ones, carefully stemmed, washed, drained and rolled in powdered sugar.

Cover again and replace in refrigerator until about fifteen minutes to five, at which time transfer the whole into a punch bowl made of ice, set in a deep pan, hidden with green leaves or flower. Around this place a supply of well-chilled champagne glasses. Have ready packed in buckets of ice several quarts of champagne. When ready to serve place a slice or two of pineapple in each glass, next a few strawberries, and fill the glasses halfway with juice from the fruit. Then fill the glasses with freshly opened champagne and serve at once with little home-two-prong forks, or silver ones if you prefer, so that the flavor may be eaten as champagne has been sipped. Either champagne biscuits or ladyfingers or macaroons should be served with this expensive treat.

Bedded Cucumbers and Tomatoes

Season to taste with salt and pepper, vinegar and Worcestershire sauce, a 1-1/2 pt. 4 oz. can of tomato juice. Empty into an ice tray of the refrigerator, cover until solid. Dip tray into hot water and empty out the cubes of frozen tomato juice into a clean ice bag, then pound with wooden mallet until crushed. Place in a large glass bowl, and arrange attractively on this bed either crisp cucumbers sliced very thin or luscious ripe tomatoes peeled and sliced, or a combination of the two. Garnish with quartered lemons. Sprinkle with chopped chervil or parsley and serve as quickly as possible; combination of the two. Garnish with quartered lemons. Sprinkle with chopped chervil or parsley and serve as quickly as possible.

RECIPES FOR YOUR ELECTRIC BEVERAGE MIXER

Strawberry Pineapple Nectar

Chill six wineglasses by placing them in refrigerator for an hour or so. Put into your electric mixer 1 cup of washed, stemmed, ripe strawberries. Add 1 cup of unswetened pineapple juice and 2 tablespoons of sugar. Add 1 cup of finely cracked ice. Put on the cover of the mixer and run until contents are thoroughly blended and have foamed way up in the mixer. Pour into glasses and serve immediately, as an innocent cocktail before lunch.

Apricot Pineapple Nectar

Proceed as above, using 1 cup of unsweetened pineapple juice, 12 cooked apricot halves, 2 tablespoons of honey and 1 cup of chopped ice.

Peach Pineapple Nectar

Proceed as for Strawberry Pineapple Nectar, using, instead of the strawberries, 1 cup of sliced fresh peaches.

WHY BOTHER WITH BLOWN FUSES?

When lights go out, or service goes off . . . don't interrupt your busy day to hunt for fuses you never bought, stumble down cellar stairs, fumble gingerly in the old fuse-box wondering what to do. Instead, install the new and marvelous convenience of the modern Cutler-Hammer Multi-Breaker. Then when service fails, you simply step to the kitchen wall, reset a little lever that has snapped out of position . . . and presto! your service is completely restored. It is just the same as snapping on a light switch. Nothing to buy . . . nothing to replace. The average new home can have this modern and safe protection for less than $5.00 additional. Also easily installed in old homes. How can you get one? What are all the facts? Write today for our free booklet "Goodbye to Fuses." CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., 1397 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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FREE BOOKLET—Tells facts about new, better home electrical protection. Write TODAY for your copy.

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BURNHAM Boiler Corp.
Irvirdge, N. Y.

Please send me copy of Home Heating Help.

Name

Address

TIME-SAVERS FOR GROUNDS-KEEPERS

(Continued from page 42)

Managing curves

Where there are circles or curves in the road to be contended with even the rankest amateur can do nicely. Drive one stake where your eye tells you the centre of the curve should be, then stretch the cord from it to the lawn's edge at two or three points. You may have to change the stake a few times, but you will finally hit the right spot. Then, using the other stake, scratch deeply into the ground until you have a plain mark to cut along.

After cutting the lawn and edging the roads, you can clean up the edges, step out to the street, or across the street, and look at it. You will hardly believe what a difference the direction of cutting and the direction of raking makes. It is possible that it will look so well that you might begin to enjoy it even more.

There need be no fear that edging will eventually widen the road or path too much. It will only have to be done about twice a year, and then the natural encroachment of the lawn on the path will compensate.

Where concrete walks have been laid, the job is easier than ever. Cutting down after the hardening with the spade, chop off all overlapping blades of grass, and, if the back of the rake is used to tamp down along the concrete after you cut, the result is perfect.

Any fairly active person should be able to cut the grass on a place seventy-five feet wide by a hundred and fifty feet deep in an hour and a half. The house, garage, road and other grassless areas cover quite a bit of footage, and there is no reason why all should not be done at once. Spare half-hours will account for a great deal of grass.

When to rake

The bamboo rake makes easy work of thoroughly cleaning a lawn. This will only have to be done once or twice in a season. If harvested too often, it has a tendency to clean too well, and uncover the grass roots too much. Once the grass has been cut and raked in the Spring, it should not need working, so that raking each time the mower is used. In fact the less the lawn is raked very closely the better.

On dirt roads or paths the bamboo makes easy work of evening out an even surface and smooth look that it is impossible to get with an iron rake.

The shrubbery is something that the hobbyist knows all about and the other man knows nothing about. For the latter's information it might be said that whatever shrubs are on his place were probably put there by some one who knew something about planting, and just kept them down so that they will reach awkward proportions will suffer.

If one should arrive at a point where a real interest is taken in keeping the grounds looking nicely, there are a number of interesting things that can be gone into. Refinements, they might be called, that will add to the attractions.

(Continued on page 45)
Types of edging
Take for example an English type, small and compact, with half-timbered exterior and brick steps. The roadway and paths can be outlined with brick in a very attractive but inexpensive manner. Second-hand brick is only about fifty cents a hundred. The lawn is cut back just the width of a brick, four inches, and the bricks are laid along the edge in a line, using the cord for a straight-edge. The loose dirt from the cutting is used to fill the half-inch space between the bricks, and to pour in behind them.

Then, with the back of the rake, some of the loose surfacing of the road should be pilled up against the front of the brick. After a week or two, particularly if there have been a few rains, the brick edge will be quite firm, and after a few months it will not disturb it. When the grass has taken root between the bricks, this type of border is really good-looking. It has a solid and expensive look, but has not cost much, or been hard to do.

Colonial, Cape Cod, and other types of house have their distinctive outside adornments, plainly to be seen by reference to any of the books on the subject of landscaping, and most of them can be had reasonably with a little thought. However, for the amateur hired-man, burdened with the care of the lawn, the fewer flower-beds, hedges, and other labor-taking adornments, the better. A well-trimmed lawn and straight edges are the essentials.

Bleaching Unplaned Pecky Cypress

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Bleaching Unplaned Pecky Cypress

QUESTION: Please tell me how unplaned pecky cypress on walls and ceilings may be finished. I want it lighter and less yellow than the natural wood.

ANSWER: Pecky cypress may be bleached with ammonia or lime, but not with sodium hypochlorite: it will be less yellow. The proportion of ammonia should be about two tablespoonfuls to a quart of water. If you use lime, you will have to experiment to get the wash right. Be careful of your hands. Unplaned surfaces are almost too rough to work on successfully for a bleaching job, as they are liable to produce an uneven color. Try bleaching a piece of the cypress before going over the entire area. Some beautiful effects may be obtained by staining pecky cypress a tan or light brown color. Any good oil stain can be used.

Cleaning Oil-Soaked Brick

QUESTION: When our new brick house was finished there were three bricks in the front which had a whitish cast. Washing with regular brick cleaning acid did not help—they still seemed chalky. I was told to rub linseed oil on with a cloth. The bricks are now so much darker than the others I am in greater distress. How can I restore them?

ANSWER: The original white color about which you complained is efflorescence and this may be treated by washing the surface with a 10% solution of tri-sodium phosphate. Benzine or naphtha will be helpful in removing the oil but, as both of these cleaning agents are highly explosive, they will require very careful handling. As the bricks have probably absorbed plenty of linseed oil, you may have to repeat the treatment.

Cause of Water Leaving Boiler When Forced

QUESTION: I have a one-pipe steam system with a round steam boiler. The water keeps leaving the boiler. It is forced, sending all of the water to the radiators. Does the water leave the boiler through the riser pipes or does it back up through the two return pipes? I intended to put in a check valve on the return pipes. Would that keep the water in the boiler?

ANSWER: From your description of the manner in which the boiler works, the indication is that the water needs changing. When water in a steam boiler jumps in the gauge glass and seems to boil, the cause is generally dirty water. Draining the boiler thoroughly and changing the water should help. If the old water looks very oily and dirty, you may be best to send for your local service man.

Ventilating Guard for Double-Hung Windows

QUESTION: When my husband and I return from business we find the house stuffy after being shut up all day. Is there any ventilating device which will admit air, keep the unpredictable summer showers out, and yet afford some protection against possible intruders?

ANSWER: A new window ventilator has recently been introduced which will not only keep out sudden rains and permit circulation of air but will offer adequate protection against outsiders. This window guard, for double-hung windows, comes in three sizes to fit window openings, 14" to 22", 22" to 34", and 34" to 54" in width. By means of a small locking handle, its steel louvers may be adjusted to at least seven positions for admitting air. This unit has a neutrel-ivory, baked enamel finish and will harmonize well with Venetian blinds. It won't interfere with screens.

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Balsam-Wool—the lifetime insulation that offers you certainty of satisfaction. In 250,000 homes, Balsam-Wool has PROVED that it continues to bar out heat and cold... that it keeps on cutting fuel bills... that it will not settle... that it is windproof and highly fire-resistant... that it has proved resistance to moisture. Constantly improved, it is better than ever today.

Get Comfort the Quick Way in Your Present Home!

In homes already built, Balsam-Wool applied in the attic provides increased comfort and reduced fuel bills at amazingly low cost. Easily installed, Balsam-Wool attic insulation is backed by a money-back guarantee. Take the sure way to insulation satisfaction—mail the coupon for information about Balsam-Wool!

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To assist us in giving you special information, please check: I am a homeowner □ renter □ architect □ real estate contractor □

Name

Address

City State
**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

(Continued from page 45)

Re-Roofing — A Correction

In our April column we published part of a question concerning recoating over old shingles. Our answer recommended that new shingles should not be applied over the old ones. Actually the roof in question was in very bad condition although this fact was not clearly brought out in our necessarily condensed version of the reader's letter. Normally, we thoroughly endorse the practice of recoating old shingles and are glad to print the following comments received from the Red Cedar Shingle Bureau, of Seattle:

"Re-shingling over old shingles, termed over-roofing, has been widely practiced for many years throughout the country and is very definitely satisfactory. Not one complaint have we had from the many thousands of roofs repaired in this manner — a record most commendable.

"In your column you state that "best practice calls for a 5'/4" exposure on a 14" shingle." Fourteen-inch red cedar shingles are not manufactured, the three standard lengths being 16", 18" and 24". The standard exposures for these lengths are 5", 5'/4" and 7'/4".

**BOOK REVIEWS**

(Continued from page 40)

"To Market, to Market" by Margaret Turner Gamble and Margaret Chandler Porter. Illustrated. 279 pages. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; New York City, $2.00

A volume that should be tucked under every arm that swings a market basket — and one that deserves a place, well, on every housewife's bedside table, and every kitchen shelf. For here, at last, is a commonsensical guide to getting both your money's worth from every ounce of food you buy.

Not in any sense of the word a work on nutrition or meal-planning, this is rather a point by point discussion of Problems and Metall Weatherstrip, 6357 Ezel Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

DONT DENY THEM

The facts on the temperature resisting powers of 1/8-inch metal Kra- filled rock wool — pictures the comfort and saving of fuel you'll get from this all-year-round insulation. Dept. Hf-4-108, 506 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

BUILDING YOUR HOME WITH WESTERN PINE

To anyone who hasn't carefully sought out the number and type of electric outlets you can have, here are some surprising facts. For instance, you can have five electric outlets in one fireplace. Dept. H-4, 707 So. Cameron St., Harrisburg, Pa.

BURNHAM HOME HEATING HELPS

The book which type of heating system is best suited to your needs. It contains charts, illustrations, and specifications of various types of heating systems and the burning of fuel. Burnham Boiler Corp., Dept. H-4, Chicago, Ill.

The Home Elevator Problem

A book which tells you how to judge quality, how to make expert advice on the proper laundering of table and every kitchen shelf. For here, menus worth from every ounce of food you buy.

General axioms for marketing with a discussion of the relative merits of the chain, independent, cash-and-carry and roadside stand are included in the introduction. Later chapters relay helpful facts on staples: meat; poultry, eggs, and fish; dairy products: vegetables and fruits; canned foods. With a conclusion which is at once a reason and philosophy for the book. "One of the chief expressions of individual difference is the way in which people spend their money. Those within the same income bracket 'afford' totally different expenditures. In food buying... it is safe to say that no one wants to be poisoned and... that everyone wants to be nourished, but beyond that has been the American housewife to spend their money. Those within the same income bracket 'afford' totally different expenditures. In food buying... it is safe to say that no one wants to be poisoned and... that everyone wants to be nourished, but beyond that has been the American housewife to spend their money. 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Planting and Cultivation
- Seeds and Seedlings
- Root and Branch Propagation
- Disbudding and Pruning
- Staking and Thinning Out
- Disease and Pest Control
- Hothouses, Water Gardening
- Tools and Tool Rooms

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- Bulbs and Bulb Gardens
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Here’s the natural result of buying finer, selected cigarette tobacco for Lucky Strike. The average nicotine content of Luckies, for over two years, has been 12% less than the average of the four other leading brands*—less than any one of them.

This fact is proven by authoritative tests and confirmed, from time to time, by independent laboratories.

You see, each year we exhaustively analyze tobaccos before purchase. Thus our buyers can select the leaf that is rich and mellow, yet mild and low in nicotine content—then buy it up.

The result—a cigarette of finer, rich and mellow tobaccos with a naturally lower nicotine content.

Have you tried a Lucky lately?

With men who know tobacco best—it’s LUCKIES 2 TO 1

*NICOTINE CONTENT OF LEADING BRANDS
From January 1938 through March 1940, Lucky Strike has had an average nicotine content of 2.02 parts per hundred—averaging 9.82% less nicotine content than Brand A; 21.09% less than Brand B; 15.48% less than Brand C; 3.81% less than Brand D.