Hawaii is neither tangible nor intangible. It's both. Climate, flowers, surfing, all these tangibles are only part of Hawaii. But, look on an Island pageant, at a youthful bronze god in a brilliant-hued feather cloak. Stand before an ancient throne in an American legislative hall where American laws are enacted. Now, describe the sentiment that tugs at your heart, if you can. You can't? Of course not. You can't pin a definition on a sentiment.

But you can pin a definition on the peace of Hawaii. It is a tangible, universally desired, even though almost universally discarded elsewhere. It explains in one word the overwhelming trend to Hawaii. Here life is lived as it was meant to be lived, happily, close to flowers and warm surf.

As it is on the Island of Oahu (where Honolulu is located), so it is on the three other islands of the group... Hawaii, Maui, Kauai... all comprising Hawaii's four-star attraction... more tangibles and intangibles to weave seduction about your heart, at the end of a sunny sail or flight to their enchanting shores.

You can almost hear the liquid notes of a steel guitar as you look through the profusely illustrated literature at the office of your Travel Agent... and as he lists the delightful details, you will be able to realize the real pleasures of a crossing on world-famous ships, Hawaii bound, over peaceful seas.

This advertisement is sponsored by Hawaii Tourist Bureau, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A. Branches: 215 Market Street, San Francisco; 714 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. A non-profit organization maintained for your service by THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII.
ONCE again, in a special separately-bound section, House & Garden brings you its annual collection of new houses, selected from real estate developments across the country. This year, it's bigger and better than ever, containing 45 distinguished homes, representative of the new building going on in every section of America.

In House & Garden, you'll see photographs of each house...faithful reproductions of the architects' plans...important construction data...and estimated building costs. The houses are in many different styles and many different sizes—every type of material from white-washed brick to glass brick—but each one is notable for its good design, its new comfort and convenience. Each is an example of the great value which your building dollar can purchase today.

To those who plan to build or buy a home, this collection of houses is a "must". To all home lovers, it is an exciting panorama of American home-building, 1941.

AMERICAN TRENDS IN DECORATION

This year, the news in decoration is definitely American. Decorative trends look homeward to the fine craftsmanship and design of the 18th and early 19th Centuries.

In order to give you an authentic picture of this period in America, House & Garden's February Double Number takes you to two outstanding sources. To the Cooper Union, in New York City, for examples of fabrics and woven design. And to Greenfield Village and the Edison Institute, at Dearborn, Michigan, where Henry Ford has gathered the country's greatest collection of Americana. Here, you'll see the best examples of American period furniture, glassware, pottery...and the shops in which American workmen fashioned them.

Then, to make the picture complete, House & Garden shows you admirable reproductions of the originals, which present-day industry makes available to everyone—stirring proof that the American heritage of sound craftsmanship and good design has not faltered.

"HOW-TO-DO-IT" HANDBOOK

Here's a brand new House & Garden feature—first in a series of practical manuals for people who want to "do it themselves"! Here, you can learn how to cut and sew your own slip-covers...how to design an extension for your house...how to have a blooming garden all summer long. This new department is your handbook for putting House & Garden's ideas into actual execution.

NEW GARDEN PLANS

Gardening, too, has its large share in February House & Garden. Among the garden features in this issue are a news-worthy article on growing orchids from seed...and fresh ideas for the perennial, and always delightful, rock garden.
ELLENBERT FARM KENNELS
DACHSUNDE AT STUD
Ch. Feri Flottenberg
Ch. Helmar Flottenberg (Reds)
Ch. Heinzi Flottenberg
Ch. Hanko Flottenberg
Ch. Heimo Flottenberg
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IMPERIAL
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SECOND BREED
(Black and Tans)
KENNELS
AT STUD
Mrs. Z. P. Bennett’s
Most Louise K. Young, of Dayton, Ohio, one of America’s best known animal artists, puts the finishing touches to a painting of Boxers owned by Mrs. W. H. McHugh. Dogs exhibited at the 1940 Dayton (Ohio) show where this painting was started, original sketch of the dog facing the camera

THE DOG
House & Garden’s gallery

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

"Animated" snowdrifts of the Pyrenees Mountains. Large as bears; gentle as babbies in arms. American-bred dogs (1 to 2 years) class at specialty show of the Great Pyrenees Club of America held on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Sewall, New Canaan, Conn., Oct. 12th. Judge, Mrs. Sherman B. Hoyt

We find in the Shetland Sheepdog the ideal combination of the guardianship of the watchdog, the obedience and intelligence of the sheepdog, and the loyalty and affection of both, with beauty of form, high intelligence. Ch. Timberidge Tempire, bred and owned by Miss D. A. Foster

Boxers know what's expected of a watchdog, or nursemaid, or friend. They know, without being told, when you are willing to play... they know, with but one word of command, what next duty they are to perform. If you want affection you'll love the Boxer. Boxer puppies of Mrs. Wm. Z. Breed

The Dandie Dinmont has dignity and reserve, combined with the love of a "roughhouse" when his master so desires. This makes him an ideal companion, whether for a brisk walk over the hill or next to the fireside, where he is always near you watching your every movement. Mrs. W. M. Kirby, owner

The Sealyham is a merry little dog, alert for anything. He's a game little dog, ready to fight his weight in woodchucks if they only oblige by appearing on Park Avenue. Yet he never picks a silly quarrel with man or beast. It would be beneath him. Sealyhams bred by Mrs. E. J. Boyce

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

If you are looking for a small, short-haired, affectionate dog that will adapt to a family, they are smart, affectionate and very intelligent. They are the ideal housekeeper and will guard the home and even hiacken down for a stranger who wants to enter it. Beagles can also be trained to be good house guests and good drivers. Beagles are most likely to be the kindest of all the so-called hunting breeds. They are excellent pets for the home, and their love for family and their utmost loyalty to their master is quite remarkable.

**SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS**


**SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS**

Specialized: Beautiful gold and white female pup with legendary disposition. May be the companion you dream of. Other puppies also, of course. Timberside Kennels. RFD 2, Eastfield, Ga. 30212.

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Puppies from both breeds for sale. Keenly upright, a Norwich formed a long time ago. Miss Edith E. McCausland, 1385 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Goshen, N. Y. Tel. Goshen 154

**WELSH TERRIERS**

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Staten Island, N. Y. Phone: Hollister 1386. Ch. Boos's Tiny Tim, New England Dog Show, 1941, National, Champion in Group, 4-750.

**SCOTTISH AND WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS**


**SCOTTISH TERRIERS AND AFGHAN HOUNDS**

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**THE DOG**

House & Garden’s gallery

**THE CORRECT TEMPERAMENT OF THE AIREDALE**

The correct temperament of the Airedale in puppyhood is one of discretion; and when mature, a certain dignified aloofness both with strangers and their kind. Their dispositions can be moulded by the patience of the master. Champion Walnut Clipper of Freedom; owner, A. L. Zeckendorf.

**CHILDREN**

Pepper Rita, C.D., jumping over Wire Fox Terrier Brilliant Terry, C.D.X., both members of the New England Dog Obedience Training Class; owned by Mrs. Josephine R. Sharkey of Milton, Mass. Dog owners are welcome to join. Secretary, H. P. Clausen, Dedham, Mass.

**FIELD TRIAL CHAMPION**

Solo Event. First Springer Spaniel to win Field & Stream Challenge Trophy and the National Championship twice when she clinched that award with a triumph in the Open All-Age stake, Valley Forge, Pa. trials, November 19th. Owned by Mr. James Simpson.

**CAI N**

Calm and good tempered, the Pekingese employs a condescendingly cordial attitude toward the world in general, but in the privacy of his family he enjoys nothing better than a good romp. He fears not even the devil himself. These Pekingese are owned by Mrs. Phillip M. Schaffner.

The Afghan is no toy to pamper and coddle. No bully to entice into a general rough-house, but he will guard you from the widest dangers of the world—from an attacking army, from worst of all, an inferiority complex. The famous Ch. Barberry-bill Dolly, her daughter, and Mrs. Jack Oakie.
One of California's best known breeders of Great Danes is Mrs. Osborn White, here shown with Efia of Adow; Baldur of Adow; and Champion Christa Odenwald of Adow. The Dane has developed more steadily in popularity than almost any other breed of dog, in spite of its great size.

The vigilance and intelligence of the Cardigan Welsh Corgi must have been a great asset to the Celts from earliest times; and tales handed down from father to son for countless generations identify him always as a most valued member of the family circle, Cardigan of Mrs. B. P. Bele.

The Dalmatian is not every one's dog. No casual admirer will break his polite reserve for he has a fine sense of distinction as to whom he belongs. He is first, last and all the time his master's or a one-family dog; with children the perfect protector. Dalmatians of Mrs. L. W. Bonney.

Honeys dog houses have ventilating systems and are made with and without partitions with cedar sides and roof and hard pine floors. Interior is shellacked, exterior painted white with a green roof, or sides oiled, with roof stained green. Floors and roofs are detachable for cleaning.

The purebred Bloodhound is one of the most docile of all breeds. Unlike police trained dogs, he does not attack the man he is trailing. So accurate is the Bloodhound in following a trail that he is the only dog whose evidence is accepted in court. This specimen owned by Cirilina Farms.

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In keeping your dog away while females are in season. Effective, invisible, harmless, non-toxic. Relieves creator, or other phallic attacks. No real harm done, but a deterrent. Sold by your dealer, or send $1 for bottle, postage paid.

PINESPORT PRODUCTS CO., Dept. J
512 Stuart Street
Melrose, Mass.

The vigilance and intelligence of the Cardigan Welsh Corgi must have been a great asset to the Celts from earliest times; and tales handed down from father to son for countless generations identify him always as a most valued member of the family circle, Cardigan of Mrs. B. P. Bele.

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A truly distinguished addition to dining-room, living-room, or parlor is this solid walnut, beautifully finished commode. Reproducible by skilled craftsmen in the Diament workshops, after the French Provincial style of Louis XIV. Ask for illustrated booklet J-1.

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Boston & East, Paul Banaa
These three Black Beauties, silhouetted against the sky, will serve you as a most reliable weather-vane. Made of brass and aluminum, it revolves on rust-proof bearings, and is about 24" long. It comes fitted with compass points and has a weatherproof dull black finish. $12.50. Bell Garden Industries, 3563 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

"Let others tell of storms and showers, this dial will only mark your sunny hours." Made of green cast bronze, its base is 7" in diameter, and it stands 17" high. It's a copy of the dial in Rockefeller Center Plaza, and will last for many generations. The price is $25, and you order it from Graham Bronzes. 293 Wooster St., New Haven, Conn.

Not a dropped stitch, nor an unspliced end of yarn in this handknit beauty. Yes, here's a sweater that can't be beat even on your own professional needles. It's made of a heavy-but-soft pure nub wool, and comes in small, medium or large sizes. Brilliant red trimmed with blue, or blue trimmed with red, or all white. $9.75. Crofkit, Nyack, N. Y.

Snow melts and fire burns, but did you ever hear tell of a burning snowman? Well, we never did until we happened on this hand-made candle snowman. During the long hours he burns merrily away you'll sniff the fragrant odor of pine. 8" high, comes in white for $2.50. Antonino Ajello & Brothers, 357 East 124th Street, New York.
ST. FRANCIS and the BIRDS

Serena and placid, this beautifully modelled lead figure of Saint Francis is one of a large group of birds to suit every garden setting. Stands 17" high. Postpaid $5.50. Send for our free illustrated catalogue of garden ornaments and furniture.

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Illustrated brochure of distinctive bronze, lead, marble, terra-cotta, stone and composition stone on request.

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Life Size
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No rain, no snow, no cats... a triple-feature feeding station for birds. The pitched roof will keep off the elements, and the 47" metal stake cannot be climbed by even the wildest of cats. The feeder, 9" x 9" and 12" high, is made of verde green metal. $5.75 plus postage. Four Seasons Shop, 2115 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

You'll need no holder for these candles. Perfectly balanced, they will stand right up through the last bright flicker. Try six in a row along the mantel, or encircle your New Year's punch bowl with their pure bright light. They are called cocktail candles, and come six in a box, each a different color. $1.50. Kottmiller, 371 Madison Ave., N.Y.

Very glad we were to find this pinpoint flower-holder disguise, for cold metal barbs (even when holding flowers) are never a thing of beauty. The graceful glass leaf, 6" long, fits neatly around the holder, which is thereby completely hidden. The glass leaf, together with holder, $1.25. Malcolm's, at 524 North Charles Street, in Baltimore, Maryland

This is a bird bath which is sure to catch your eye and hold it! The classic lines have a definitely modern feeling, and therein lies its appeal, for it will harmonize with any setting. Made of white marble, 36" high, the square base and bowl each measure 12" x 12". $15 (F.O.B. New York). Erkins Studios, 121 East 24th St., New York City

Ye Old Cape Cod Post Lamp

By the first in your neighborhood

A DISTINCTIVE, decorative outside lamp for lawns, paddocks, driveways, or any place a lamp is needed. Handmade of best weather-proof material. Eagle genuine cast bronze. Electrically 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 holoed enamel.

Case 10" x 10", over all size 25". Prepaid $10 each; $18 per pair

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SAVOURITES' FAVORITES—Gift basket of imported cheese delicacies, aged in imported wine, to elicit praise from the gourmet. Wicker basket, with specially designed cheese knife, contains one pound crock of aged English Stilton cured in Port Wine, six-ounce crock of aged English Cheddar cured in Sherry, and six-ounce crock of genuine French Roquefort cured in brandy... $5.95

BON VIVANTS READ THIS—Our Connoisseurs' Food Booklet is ready to regale your existence with news of our tempting foods harvested from all parts of the world. Just ask for copy "G".

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THE DANGERS OF DRY AIR

Tell about dry air dangers; tells about a simple machine that moistens the air, guards against winter ills, protects drapes and furniture; LOW PRICED. Send postcard today, no obligation, to

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SHOPIING AROUND

"LURE-EM, don't chase 'em." Reverse the old theory of repelling moths by luring them into a trap which contains concentrated food which they seek. Absolutely odorless, this food will destroy the newly hatched worm in a jiffy. Can be hung in a closet. 25c, plus postage, for box of 5. Blanche Bostwick, 696 Madison Avenue, N.Y.

Give soda bottles a new dress for New Year's, to match fine decanters and a silver ice bucket. These soda calves fit right over a large-size bottle of White Rock or whatever, and have "fizz-proof" tops. Dull gold or silver finish, they are priced at $4 each, with express collect. Alice H. Marks, 6 East 52nd Street, New York City.

Now is the time to get your library ready for the Winter lending season. These plates, 3" x 4 ¼", are printed on heavy India vellum in sepia ink, and the name is imprinted in gold foil. From such a selection as this you can easily satisfy your individual fancy. Box of 50, $1.25; box of 100, $2. Miles Kimball Co., Kimball Building, Oshkosh, Wis.

Here is a fold-away, hide-away plant stand. Unhook the cross bars, press the back legs to the front, and the stand is reduced to a slim 36" high x 30" wide. Give plants maximum sunlight by rolling the stand from window to window. In green or white metal, it is sent express collect for $8.75. Helene Pep, 82-60 116th St., Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Architecture

House & Garden's Annual Awards .................. 24
Planned for a Garden Site ....................... 26
Bermudian Design in Florida .................... 28
Classic Balanced Composition ................... 30
Emphasis on Practicality ....................... 32
An Architect Designs His Own ................... 34

Decoration

"Problem" decoration ......................... 15
Mr. C. R. Smith's New York Apartment ........ 16
Authentic Victorian ............................... 18
A Duplex Studio in Manhattan .................. 19
LooP for Jackpots ................................ 38
Traditional Modern ............................... 40
Neo-Classic Modern .............................. 41
At Home on Sunset Island ....................... 42

Gardening

See attached section of this issue

General Features

Cover by Roger Streatfeild ...................... 13
Winter Smiles on Quebec ....................... 20
Figuring for Fireplaces ......................... 22
Maple-Leaf Menus ................................ 36
Laundry Line-Up .................................. 37
New Heating Units ............................... 44
The Gardener's Calendar ......................... 46

Departments

The Dog Mart ...................................... 2
Shopping Around .................................. 6
The Travelog ...................................... 48

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In the Next Issue

45 houses and plans selected from leading real estate communities in the United States will be featured in the Special Section attached to the February issue of House & Garden. This is a 50% increase over most of our famous books of houses and plans and you will be glad to know that there has been no decrease in the architectural taste exhibited. Leading developers have had a good year in 1940 and we had a wealth of excellent houses to choose from.

How-to handbook, we call the immensely practical 8-page feature we are introducing in our February Double Number. If it meets with the pleasant reception we hope for it, we shall make this a regular department of the magazine. In it next month we tell you how to make some very attractive designs with fabrics and we give you practical information for the garden and home. You will find many practical ideas in this section of the February Double Number.

Decorative trends for 1941:
The leading article in the General Section of our February issue is our annual reporting of basic trends which influence styles in homefurnishings for the next year or longer. Naturally, the styles for 1941 exhibit no radical change from those of 1940, since tides of fashion in homefurnishings are slow to change. However, the latest trends are fully reported.

Greenfield Village: Mr. Ford's enchanting reconstruction of the glories of the American past at Dearborn, Mich., will be presented for the first time in a national magazine in our next issue, The Ford Company have courteously permitted us to photograph their treasures and we are reproducing them for you in brilliant four-color photographs as well as many black-and-white photographs. Collectors will find this a mouth-watering feature.
Fantasia and simplicity. Every room by Sloane is a fusion of these. It takes unerrring

taste to meld them. It needs the illimitable sources only a great establishment maintains.

But all this is the core around which rooms magnificent and memorable are made.

W&J SLOANE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH • NEW YORK • WASHINGTON, D.C. • SAN FRANCISCO • BEVERLY HILLS
Indigo and Architecture. In its heyday one of the most valuable crops in South Carolina was the growing and making of indigo. The slaves on the plantations were allowed the scrapings of the vats with which they decorated the trim of their houses. To this day white cabins and churches with indigo doors are still the fashion.

Disturbed Towels. The cook came and said that something terrible had happened. She seemed really exercised over it. Finally, she was able to tell all—in the powder room, two of the tea guests had used two of those red finger towels with yellow stars that we had brought home from Chicago a year ago. They had been hanging there untouched ever since. "But why shouldn't the guests use them?" we asked. "That's what they're for." Cookie seemed dismayed. "Oh, I thought they were only for decoration," she said. "I pinned them on the bar so that nobody could disturb them."

My Day. We grew a little sad when we contemplate all the well-intentioned people who, having acquired diaries, now set forth valiantly to write in them each day. How quickly do their short and simple annals peter out! How unnecessary does it seem, come February or March, to record what we did! Even the weather loses its attraction. Only resolute or self-admiring people fill their diaries to the bitter end.

The Return of Mansard. Between the 50s and 80s of the past century this country saw the introduction of the Mansard roof into suburban and country architecture. True, J. H. Mansard, Louis XIV's master architect in the enlarging of Versailles, had been sleeping in his grave for over a half century and a half and his influence on architectural taste would seem to have been sleeping too.

The Second Empire, however, extended its orbit to these shores, with the horrible results that may still be seen occasionally today. An explanation of how Mansard roofs came to be re-introduced here is found in Whitaker's "Rameses to Rockefeller": "The professional designing architect arrives about this time, not that he was to blame, for he was merely the agent accepted by a society. All now agreed that one no longer began a building by considering the purpose but selected a design for the outside. What was to go on in the inside would be fitted to such as best could be done.

"There began a trickling stream of buildings that 'put on airs' and pretended to be better socially than the general run. Greek columns or Roman pilasters or a borrowed frightful roof from Mansard.

"It was the day of imitating the Louvre and the French Chateau in America. The Post Office and the English High School in Boston, State Capitol at Albany, Broad Street Station and City Hall in Philadelphia.

"The architecture outpouring of the 80s is an amazing medley, pointedly telling the tale of a people who were trying to go in for art but who really had no more taste than the architects who posed as guides among the building styles of Europe."

Incident in Black and White
Black Peter hated snow, and this one fall had been eight inches; but he gingerly marked out his trail across the untouched white. And leapt the last three feet into his tree. He viewed the landscape with a cold distaste, and then, obeying subtle feline laws, retraced his footprints back across the snow,

Precise, unhurried, with high-lifted paws.

Barbara A. Jones

Rampart Wisteria. For some years now, we have faithfully pruned, fed and done tricks to a flowerless wisteria, and the only return for our troubles is that it throws its strangling arms farther and farther each season. So we were just a little envious when we read about a wisteria at Chiswick in England, which by 1839 had stretched 180' long, covered 1800 square feet of wall—and produced 675,000 flowers.

It also made life a little less bewildering to learn that the cast-iron house plant aspidistra first was introduced into England in 1835 and shortly thereafter to these shores.

Swaddling Bottles. Among polite circles there seems to be a rule which says that no bottle should come to the table naked. It is discreetly swaddled in a napkin. Why? If a host blushes for the wine he is serving, by all means let him hide his blushes behind that napkin. If the bottle comes dripping from an ice bucket, spare the servant's hand with a cloth. But on other occasions, why hide the label? Why swaddle the bottle so that it is difficult to hold and the label even more difficult to see?

Chimney Furniture. What a lot of junk we mortals do accumulate to serve our purposes! Take the fireplace, for instance. A relatively small area and bulk of the room is occupied by this fireplace. And yet, it must have wood box or coal scuttle, and irons or a coal grate, poker, tongs, shovel, firefork, bellows, hearth brush and a spark screen. If we are real fancy, we'll add a fender and a trivet to set the tea pot on, a fireback and in Summer a chimney board to fill the gaping hole when the fireplace is not in use. When people exclaim, "I just love an open fire!" the person who has to dust and polish all this must have a sour thought.

Ships' Gardeners. Do you remember the time when swanky fast liners used to ply between New York and Europe and how among the crew was one man with "Gardener" on his cap because he used to tend the flowers?

This sea-going horticulturist had some interesting ancestors. In the era of the early round-world voyages many an expedition included a ship's gardener whose business it was to take care of the plants and seeds collected ashore by scientific members of the company. David Nelson was one of them, having sailed with both Captain Cook and with Bligh on the Bounty. Lord Macartney, on his embassy to China in 1792, took along two professional gardeners, one of them named Haxton. Twenty-three years later when Lord Amherst headed a diplomatic expedition to China, the gardeners on board his ship were a Mr. Poole and a Mr. Hooper.

These men had no easy job keeping their plants alive on the long journey home. Not until the Wardian case was invented could they be sure of success. Whereas before this time the loss was invariably high, with Wardian cases one ship's gardener brought safe to England 215 out of 250 plants he shipped aboard in China.
SPIRIT OF THE OLD WEST

For Mr. C. R. Smith, young Texas-born president of American Airlines, Sloane's decorated this colorful New York apartment. In the dioramas are real growing cactus, carved wood figures of cowboys and prospectors. See also pages 16-17
"PROBLEM" DECORATION

A good decorator can create for you surroundings which will vividly mirror your own interests and personality.

Are you a decorator's problem? Of course you are! Unless your idea of a perfect background for yourself is a "nice" room, tastefully dull, harmlessly colored—a pleasant, polite, smiling mask of nothing.

Perish that thought! You're a problem and proud of it if you have any interests or idiosyncrasies at all. Maybe you feel frustrated against fuchsia; maybe you can't bear striped curtains; maybe, like Reginald Gardner, Broadway comedy star, you can't look at an overstuffed leather club chair without feeling that it's crouching to spring at you!

None of these idiosyncrasies make you a candidate for a sanitarium—but they do make you a problem for a decorator. Some one who, knowing your love of fine recorded music, for instance, will make the proper relationship between phonograph, deep chairs for listening, and storage space for records. Some one who can build your fine collection of book-bindings into the scheme of your living room. And some one who can take your stated budget, however small you may feel it is, and not only stay within it but make it go just as far as is humanly possible.

You have taste, and an artistic eye for color and scale. But your business isn't decorating. It's up to your decorator to take up the problem and translate your vague little scratch-pad drawings, and your not-too-well-expressed notions about the kind of room you want, into the kind of room you could only wish for. He knows how, for instance, to get a painter to mix the exact color of a length of fabric—not only whether the paint is "too blue" but that it needs something strange like burnt umber to make it right.

The people who work with him—plasterers, painters, upholsterers—know their business. They have to. Your "little man" on a side street may be able to turn you out a beautiful slipcover, but if he isn't a cutter of long experience, he may only wish for. He knows how, for instance, to get a painter to mix the exact color of a length of fabric—not only whether the paint is "too blue" but that it needs something strange like burnt umber to make it right.

Practically no "problem child" is too difficult for a good decorator. To the first World's Fair in Chicago, for instance, came a wealthy gentleman who fell literally in love with the exhibition building of the Island of Ceylon. After the Fair closed, he bought it, lock, stock and barrel, with its lovely lantern staircase and fabulous collection of Indo-Chinese carvings—and had it transported, on thirty flat-cars, to his own country estate. His decorator worked with the Indo-Chinese workmen who had been brought over to put it up at the Fair, and built his client a magnificent country house. The original building was of one story, with a tower. They removed the tower, and built on a second story exactly in character. This took care of sleeping quarters, and the exhibition rooms downstairs were changed architecturally into library, dining room, living room and so on.

Another "problem child" (with a slightly smaller problem) had a most interesting collection. She had found, in England, a series of copies of all the paintings in the National Gallery in London, exquisitely rendered in miniature on tiny ivory plaques. Hung uncompromisingly on a wall, they might have appeared "spotty". Her decorator ferreted out for her a tall, beautiful Chippendale cabinet. He lined it with moire, lighted it cleverly, and hung the little paintings inside, where they were given unity and a proper background.

This same client, strange as it may seem, is America's most famous woman flyer. She wanted, too, a place to display her many trophies—but she didn't want an ostentatious "trophy room". So the same decorator covered her reception-room walls with beautiful murals of the history of flight—in pale, dim colors. He set a real compass rose in the center of the floor, and on the mirrored coffee tables and end tables around the room stand the silver trophies.

An enthusiastic horseman wanted to build the decoration of his bedroom around his prize possession—a real old dray coach. His decorator used the shafts and rails for the framework of the bed and made the quaintly decorated old coachman's-box into a dresser. And on the bed and as draperies a bright Tattersall plaid was used—just like the old carriage robes which belonged in the coach!

Opposite and on the next four pages are some more examples of famous "problem children" and their decorating solutions. Mr. C. R. Smith, whose living room in his New York penthouse is shown opposite, is the youthful president of American Airlines. A Texan by birth, he has no love for New York's sophistication; and W. & J. Sloane, who decorated his apartment, recreated for him the colorful, high-wide-and-handsome mood of the Old West. They used such materials as wide, smooth planks for the floor; bright-colored, rough-woven serape cloth for the draperies; lamp bases made from the wheel hubs of an old Mormon prairie schooner. The dioramas in the walls are eighteen inches deep. In them are real gravel and sand, growing cacti, and little carved wooden figures of cowboys and prospectors.

Miss Sally Ryan, granddaughter of Thomas Fortune Ryan, whose New York apartment is shown on page 19, is a sculptor. She has spent most of her life in Europe studying art—some of the time under the great modern sculptor Jacob Epstein. She loves the quiet, traditional atmosphere of the European ateliers, and wanted a bit of it for her American studio. Besides a real place to work, she wanted to be able to entertain her friends at tea, and a setting for her fine collection of first editions and old documents and letters.

Finally, the Sprakers house, on page 18, is a beautiful "Nineties" castle overlooking the Mohawk River in New York State. Almost all of its furniture has been in the Sprakers family for many years. The problem here was to adapt the house to modern living.
Mr. C. R. Smith’s New York apartment recalls golden days of the early West

Texas-born, Mr. Smith, young president of American Airlines, would feel ill at ease in a sophisticated, cosmopolitan setting. For him W. & J. Sloane originated this colorful background which incorporates all the young, lusty spirit of the Texas pioneers. Most of the furniture is oak and chestnut, painted with Indian decorations. The gun-cabinets are made from the heart of the giant cactus.

The bar shown below opposite, which opens off the balcony over the living room, is a perfect souvenir of the Gold Rush era—even to the silver dollars set in the terrazzo floor, and the carved figures of burlesque queens which guard the doorway. Here are also old music boxes of the period, and a genuine old set of gold-scales.

Curtains like cowboy chaps

The master bedroom (another view of which is shown opposite) features cowhide curtains with fringed, metal-studded edges. Bright Indian rugs cover the plank floor.

Texas longhorn over the living room fireplace

A railroad tie makes the living room mantel, and the Texas longhorn head over it has a nine-foot spread. Here no carpets are used, but instead white bearskins, and Indian rugs in crude, bright colors. The lamp bases are the wheel hubs of an old Mormon prairie schooner.
This balcony overlooks the living room

Above: A feature of the living room balcony is the interesting fireplace, an original Indian one of pink adobe. The walls here are white, accented by a brilliant cowboy painting over the fireplace. The chairs are covered in brown and tan leather with deep fringe; some are covered in calfskin with the hair left on

Cactus-heart beds and Indian rugs

Above: Bedroom draperies are cowhide studded with silver like cowboys’ chaps. The furniture is made of wood from the heart of the giant cactus, standing out pale against soft blue walls and brown corduroy bedspreads

Burlesque queens in the Gold Rush bar

Left: The barroom floor is inset with silver dollars. The mural at one side is of a Western dance hall, over a miniature footlighted stage; the bar is shiny red mahogany. Old oil lamps hang from the ceiling, and two carved wooden burlesque queens stand at the entrance
Authentic Victoriana for a Mohawk Valley family

Along the banks of the Mohawk River the ancestors of Miss Marguerite Spraker settled—when Indians were still lurking in the vicinity. And here, in 1878 at Sprakers, New York, her grandfather built the mansion whose music room appears above. For her, Sloane copied the original curtains, crystal fringe and all, duplicated the early upholstery damasks and colors, left untouched the gold-inlaid mahogany cornices.
GRANDDAUGHTER OF THOMAS FORTUNE RYAN, Sally Ryan has two serious interests—her sculpture and her friends. For these, Sloane divided her studio living room neatly into two parts. The one, all gray broadloom, white damask and antique mirror panels with quickening accents of turquoise and cherry red; the other, linoleum floored, furnished Spartanly only with working tools. The mirror reflects them both as well as Miss Ryan and her life-size bronze of Christ.
Winter Smiles on Quebec

Skip the January blues and head north to Canada for a sunlit Winter vacation!

After the holidays, the “Winter blues” set in. Spring can be far behind; and ahead are three long months of gray, chilling fog; of streets rutted with sooty snow and grimy ice; of east winds beating in from the Atlantic; of damp cold which bores into your very bones and whips about your trousered or silk-stockinged legs.

It’s Winter’s cold frown you see—go North, Americans, and see his smile! North to the Province of Quebec, to a land which is a charming blend of French vivacity and English hospitality, of sparkling, sunlit slopes, of five-o’clock tea and hot buttered rum—and the best skiing you’ll see this side of the Rockies.

Hop a Canadian Colonial plane at New York’s LaGuardia Field and you’ll be in Montreal in two hours. The way from there is on a chuffy, old-fashioned little wicker-seated train that pushes its way between roof-high snowdrifts up into the pine-clad Laurentians. Between Strawbridge, 40 miles out, and Mt. Tremblant, 90 miles out, there are dozens of places for you to alight, and find excellent skiing, fine hospitality and the most comfortable of inns—more about these later.

Quebec in Winter is no place for cars—so you step off the train and into a sleigh. The driver is a rosy, moon-faced, beaming individual in coonskin cap (yes, really), fur coat and huge fur mittens and boots. Don’t try to understand him—French Canadian patois is completely unintelligible—but enjoy your first ride through the cold, dry, ether-clear air, under huge, pungent buffalo robes, with only the sound of the sleigh runners hissing through the drifts, and the bells tinkle-tinkling on the harness of the furry horses.

Once enseconced in the pine-panelled inn with its roaring wood fire and surprisingly American efficiency, you don’t have to ski to have a good time—but you will. Take a few lessons from the Danish or Austrian or French Canadian or Swedish pro and you can go almost anywhere your fancy leads you. The cheering thing about the Laurentians is that they’re not mountains, they’re hills. (But don’t let a Canadian hear you mention it!) Most of the trails are cross-country through pastures and woods—up a little rise, down a little dip, round an ice-clad lake—all through a country that is a living Christmas card of snow-smothered pines and long white drifts. If you know how to climb, and can do a simple snow-plow, you can maneuver an easy trail adequately. And when you come back to the inn after two, three or four miles, you’ll feel like a real voyageur.

The sun has gone down, leaving a single aquamarine star in the clear, brittle air; you feel the hard cold for the first time, even through your red flannels, and your joints are beginning to feel all those falls. Five o’clock, and it’s tea-time inside. Tea is a fourth meal in this English country, and you can either imbibe it with cin-
namon toast before the fire in peace and quiet, or join the hardy, laughing souls in the habitant bar, swapping impossible ski sagas over that glowing concoction of steaming hot rum and lemon with a spoonful of butter melting on top.

If you’re a beginner and taking it easy, you’ll change, for dinner, to slacks and Norwegian slippers. But once you’ve mastered your Christies passably well, dinner (of such delights as buffalo steak, fresh vegetables, tangy Canadian Oka cheese, coffee) and just the day’s skiing won’t be enough. Ski by floodlight on the practice slope just outside. A flying start out of the dark pines at the top, a knifed Christy into the brilliant floodlight, and down over the sheer dark drop onto the snow-clad lake—this is a thrill not to be forgotten.

Or ski by bright moonlight down into the little French Canadian village and stop in one of the frame “pubs”—Maison Blanche, Jacques, or what-you-will—for Canadian ale. Ale strong and dark, served in tall green quart bottles, accompanied by a crowd of laughing French Canadian skiers who gather there to sing. These boys and girls you will probably understand, if you remember your college French fairly well, for the well-to-do French Canadians who own the weekend cottages speak almost pure Parisian French. The folk songs which they have sung together for many years are among the best in any land. You may be slightly sur-

(Continued on page 52)

Easy trails wind through the rolling Canadian country of snow and pines, lovely as a living Christmas card

Snörekjöring, the new Laurentian sport, is more fun—and more exciting—than the Kentucky Derby

Step off the Laurentian ski train and onto your skis—you’ll find fresh powder snow right at your doorstep
Good construction is based on tried and true proportion

There is always a certain finality to building a fireplace, for once it is finished the vital parts are hidden away by solid bricks and mortar. Real changes are impossible and tinkering seldom proves the remedy for a smoking grate. Because of this the chimney used to be entrusted to a special mason who was known to "have a way", and today we carefully follow proved proportions and details. Rules of proportion, developed by years of usage, dictate that the back wall of a fireplace shall be \( \frac{7}{10} \) the width of the fireplace opening. The fireplace depth shall be at least \( \frac{1}{2} \) the height of the opening, but it should not exceed 2'-0". The area of the flue shall be \( \frac{1}{10} \) to \( \frac{1}{8} \) the area of the fireplace opening and the smoke chamber, from the bottom of the flue to the smoke shelf, shall be the same height as fireplace opening. Such careful figuring assures a grate that draws.

Possibilities for "bending" a chimney to suit plans

In many house-plans, locating a fireplace in the best position brings the chimney out at a bad angle to the roof or interferes with upstairs doors, windows. Such problems can be solved by "bending" or corbeling over as shown here. Dotted lines at the left show a narrow chimney corbeled to a broader width above the roof. The corbel angle is 30° and the projection should be no more than \( \frac{3}{8} \) the width of the chimney below. If absolutely necessary a chimney can be corbeled at a 45° angle, shown right, if properly braced with reinforced concrete or fireproof steel, from corbel down to foundation.
New recirculating units give increased heat and comfort

Not all the legendary warmth and cheer of open fires can obscure the fact that a fire, by the very process of burning, must draw air up the chimney. This air drawn from other rooms, door and window openings causes a floor draft and the warm-in-front-cold-behind feelings we associate with the fireside.

To overcome uneven heating engineers have designed recirculating fireplace units which give off convected warm air in addition to radiant heat. These double-walled metal units form heating chambers through which cold air is drawn and heated before recirculating in the room. The warm air currents mix with cold air being drawn in to produce more even room temperatures.

To eliminate air exhaustion and the resulting draft from a fire in a room, some recirculating units draw their cold air from outdoors, instead of from the room floor. In this way they supply the air needed for combustion as well as fresh air to be heated and circulated by the fireplace without drawing from room.

Recirculating units are actually complete fireplaces, correctly designed and proportioned from hearth to flue, including firebox, throat, damper, down-draft shelf and smoke chamber. The use of such a ready-built form eliminates the chances for guess-work.

An adjacent room may be duct-connected to receive the warm air from a recirculating unit. Such arrangements have many advantages in cabins depending entirely on fireplaces for heat.

Fireplaces can be rebuilt around recirculating units if the present flue size is large enough for the unit, and chimney and mantel are such that an opening for unit can be made in chimney.

How to get heat from a fireplace

No fireplace, no problem for these two Indians who use a fire's radiant heat to warm themselves but not to heat their houses. They don't even wonder about what goes up the flue.

Big fireplace draws well. Draws what? Draws air, first from the room then cold air from cracks, openings. Owners huddle close, warm in front, cold behind. Big fire, big draft.

Recirculating fireplace produces warm air currents thru wall grilles, as well as radiant heat. These currents warm up the air drawn in by the fire, making room comfortable.
House & Garden Presents the

1st PRIZE
CLASS I
PAGE 26

2nd PRIZE
CLASS I
PAGE 28

1st PRIZE
CLASS II
PAGE 32

2nd PRIZE
CLASS II
PAGE 34
Reviewing homes published during 1940, our jury selected these for our Annual Awards

Each year House & Garden invites a group of eminent architects to pass judgment on the homes which we have shown in our pages during the previous year, and to award to the architects of the houses judged the best, certain cash prizes totaling over two thousand dollars. These prizes are known as the House & Garden Awards in Architecture.

Two classes of houses are created for purposes of judgment: Class I comprises houses of 7 to 10 rooms inclusive; Class II is composed of small homes having not more than six rooms. Two main prizes are awarded in each class, together with a number of Honorable Mentions, as listed at the right. This year the Jury voted an additional Special Prize to one house as a mark of extraordinary distinction.

The Jury decided that evidence of creative, progressive work in planning and design should be rewarded above work which tended to be simply an adaptation of excellent but oft-repeated traditional solutions. This policy did not exclude traditional design from the list of prize winners, but certainly placed emphasis upon the imaginative, independent approach to residential architecture.

Certain important facts emerged, as the Jury reached the end of its deliberations. Most significant of these was that the smaller homes most often produced distinguished, creative work. The conclusion seems inescapable that the need of a closely budgeted couple to get the most out of their building dollar creates an atmosphere conducive to sound, progressive architectural design. The small-home builder cannot afford thoughtless conformity to any traditional pattern, unless it fits perfectly; hence, if he is wise, he allows his architect to develop a solution which is composed of the essential elements accurately arranged to fit the owner's special needs. This is, at least, an excellent beginning; and there is no reason why those people who are able to afford a more elaborate home should not profit by such an example, if they choose.

Climate was another factor which exerted an obvious and interesting effect upon the design of the homes examined. It appeared that architects working in the equable climates of California or the South were inspired to work rather more freely and to arrive at less obvious solutions than their fellows in (Continued on page 55)

The Jury Argues the respective merits of some of the more closely-matched entries. From left to right: Architects Cameron Clark, Richard Bennett and Don Hatch

The Prize Winners

**First Prize, Class I**
Manor residence; Contra Costa, Cal.
Clarence W. W. Mayhew, architect

**Second Prize, Class I**
Quinn residence; Hobe Sound, Fla.
Phtps Barnum, architect

**Special Prize, Class I**
Bereman residence; Palm Beach, Fla.
Treanor & Fatio, architects

**First Prize, Class II**
Cole residence; Oakland, Cal.
John Ekin Dinwiddie, architect

**Second Prize, Class II**
Tichy residence; Stamford, Conn.
Lester C. Tichy, architect

Honorable Mentions

Prindle residence; Darien, Conn.
Will Rice Amon, architect

Strong residence; Scarsdale, N. Y.
Benson Eschenbach, architect

Lucas residence; Orinda, Cal.
F. L. R. Confer, architect

Patten residence; Vancouver, Wash.
Glenn Stanton, architect

McIntosh residence; Los Angeles, Cal.
Richard J. Neutra, architect

Foster residence; Hinsdale, Ill.
Schweikher and Lamb, assoc. arch'ls.
In awarding a first prize to Mr. Mayhew the Jury expressed the feeling that he had been signal success in creating a design which would function admirably and which appeared to be as satisfying from an esthetic standpoint as it was from the point of view of utility and economy.

Walls of glass (above) make of this home a sheltered, comfortable place from which to enjoy broad vistas of the out-of-doors in any weather and at any time of day.

Like Oriental screens (right) the heavy plate glass sections which separate the living room from the solarium slide easily in metal grooves to open up the wall.
Flowers come first (above) in the Manors' scheme of living. The living room and the covered porch at the rear of the house overlook an extensive rose garden.

A barrier to the sun (left), the projecting roof of the porch is accurately designed to screen the broad windows of the living room from the heat and glare.

An easy transition (above) between indoors and out is provided by this flower-filled solarium which also serves as the main entrance hall of the Manors' house.

One room wide (left), the plan is disposed around an entrance court providing maximum light and ventilation. Note combined dressing-room and sleeping porch.
Although this house was designed specifically to meet the requirements of Winter resort life in Florida, there is a charming universality in its design which suggests that it would be at home almost anywhere. The architect has garnered some details from Bermudian design and used them with happy effect, but much more important is the well-proportioned, simple and original composition of the house itself.

It is interesting to compare this plan with the one on page 33, noting the considerable similarity, but observing even more closely how the differences make each the best solution for its own particular problem. This, in essence, is good architectural design, and is why these houses were selected for honors by our Jury. A good home is one designed to do its own job well.

The center of living (above), as in many Florida homes, is the loggia, which, in this instance, overlooks a walled patio and connects the living room with the bedroom wing.

Cold days are rare in Florida but when they do occur a fireplace (left) is more than welcome. The living room has a tray ceiling, is entirely paneled in pecky cypress.

THE ENTRANCE APPROACH TO THE QUINN HOME HAS A WELCOMING AIR
From the Crown Colony of Bermuda, with something added from the Colonial architecture of our mainland, comes the inspiration for this delightful home. The walls are white cement stucco and the roof is white lime and lime cement. For contrast the shutters are green and the trim is weathered gray. Note the complete simplicity of the detail throughout.

Showers for bathers occupy the little projection shown beneath the fanciful gable above. This unusual but useful feature is shown at the extreme right of our isometric plan.

The owners required that the living room should be well separated from the service quarters and equally so from the master bedrooms. The architect achieved this by interposing in the first instance a butler's pantry and kitchen, and in the second, the enclosed loggia and the patio.
The Palm beach home of Mr. & Mrs. James H. Bereman, designed by Treanor & Fatio, architects

The ageless elegance of classic architecture, simple and unadorned, attaches to the design of this Winter home in Florida. The repose inherent in symmetry, the carefully studied arrangement of masses and details, voids and solids, result in a composition which has dignity and beauty. The architects have been able to avoid the severity which might follow such rigid economy of line, and to endow the Bereman home with a charming atmosphere of hospitality. The plan, shown below on this page, obviously results from the solution of the rather special problems involved in designing a home for a resort community. Part of the Jury felt that a rather exorbitant amount of space had been assigned to circulation—halls, stairs and gallery—while another part defended this as creating a desirable feeling of spaciousness; it was also suggested that the symmetrical façade gave a false impression of the plan, leading one to expect a room where, in fact, the stairs are placed.

THE ENTRANCE FAÇADE IS COOL, INVITING UNDER THE FLORIDA SUN

The Southern tradition is clearly discernible in the plan. As one enters the house, a broad hall—unencumbered by stairs, which are placed to one side—extends through to the loggia and the grounds beyond. Note the convenient arrangement of rooms in relation to each other.
The entrance of Mr. and Mrs. Bereman's Palm Beach home is in the great tradition of other classic doorways which House & Garden has shown in its surveys of the historic regional architecture of America. Modern in its simplicity, classic in its proportions, it has unusual individuality and distinction.
Emphasis on practicality

The Frazer M. Cole house in Oakland, Calif., designed by J. E. Dinwiddie; Albert Hill, Philip Joseph, associates

The term "functional" is often applied to modern architecture. Probably too often. But in designing a really small home, with an eye to rigid economy, it is essential that every square foot should indeed function so as to justify its cost. By means of originality and invention, architect Dinwiddie and his associates have succeeded where they might well have failed if they had been confined to more traditional solutions.

The lack of needless partitions opens up this plan; the large windows bring the spaciousness of outdoors in. But a little study will show that this house is designed with extraordinary care primarily to deliver the greatest possible comfort and pleasure for the least effort and expense.

The combined living-dining room is designed with unusual skill. The front entry (at left), the dining room and the living room each has its own area, yet no real separation exists.

The personal element is important in this house. Mr. Cole makes some of his own furniture in the workshop shown at far right. The comfortable chair shown at the right is an example of Mr. Cole's craftsmanship.

A reeded glass screen shields the dining section from the entry. Our picture was taken through the plate glass window from the grass terrace. Note the Finnish chairs and table.
Less than $6,000, including the architect's fee, was the price of this house. Even allowing for the generally lower cost of a California home compared with, say, one in the Northeast, this speaks well for the economy and practicality of this type of house. Compare this photograph with the isometric plan below.

The continuous glass area (right) of the living room wall brings to this little house a sense of spaciousness and the light and shadow of a grove of trees.

A perfectly logical progression marks the disposal of the various parts of this house. The garage and shop are nearest the road. A covered way connects this unit with the laundry and kitchen. Beyond the kitchen is the dining room end of the main room and in a separate unit beyond this are the two bedrooms and bath. A grass terrace occupies the angle of the house and beyond this is the barbecue.
An architect designs his own

Lester C. Tichy planned this house at Stamford, Conn., for himself and his wife

In commenting upon, or judging, a house designed by an architect for his own use one tends to be, perhaps unjustly, more strict in the application of critical standards. But the judges were won by the potential ability of this quite untraditional design to fit into a traditional community. Large areas of glass are used with dramatic effect, but with a realization of Winter heating costs. And the wide overhang which shades these windows from the hot Summer sun is calculated so carefully that the Winter sun can send its warmth right into the center of the house and thus pare down the fuel bill.

"Chipper" is the only one here not a graduate in architecture. But Mrs. Tichy makes no claim to credit for the house.

For evenings at home this fireplace corner has everything—deeply upholstered chairs and sofas, books, a concealed radio below the shelves, and logs stored in a cupboard by the fire.

Pre-planned, the landscaping was designed at the same time as the house, will be planted bit by bit in years to come.

By day, a dining room wall of glass is the dramatic center of an otherwise unpretentious exterior. That the house still achieves traditional charm is due to the simple massing of the elevations and the traditional textures found in roof and walls.
Ordering supplies is easy for Mrs. Tichy, seated at a desk with a telephone in one corner of the kitchen.

A space-saving convenience is this dressing closet fitted with a mirror and shelves (right) at one end of the master bedroom. At the other end (left) Mrs. Tichy has a dressing table recessed between two closets.

Inside the glass wall, a Finnish birch table is set with Danish silver, yellow American china. In Spring the border just outside will become a window box gay with tall tulips.

Laminated wood chairs furnish this part of the living room. At night rose-colored floor-to-ceiling curtains (in the corner) cover the two window walls, transform the room's appearance.

By night (from the same viewpoint as the picture opposite), it is clear that window shapes and sizes have been chosen to fit each room's particular needs rather than a preconceived facade design.

Well-proportioned rooms, well lighted, are characteristic of the Tichys' house. A cross-shaped plan is chiefly responsible for this result.
Heart-warming recipes of our Canadian neighbors, five-star features for Winter tables "below the border"

BY JEAN FREEMAN

Canada, they tell us ignorant outsiders from the United States, is a blend of French and English and Scotch. What they forget to mention is that Canadians—French or English—are Canadians, first, last and always. They’ve been here on this "new" continent as long as any of us and longer than many of us. They “think North American” as we do. They “eat North American”—as we do. You’ll find menus from Alberta to Quebec listing such typical Americanisms as pumpkin pie, Maryland fried chicken and fried ham and eggs!

But the sum total of Canadian food contains many a new delicacy for tables “below the border”. Famed Gaspè salmon, for instance, lean Canadian bacon; delicious, mild Oka cheese and thick, pale, fragrant honey, both the last made by the Canadian Trappist monks. All these you can find in stores here. Something you can’t (but please enjoy it on your Canadian vacation) is buffalo steak—which, surprisingly, is tender, fine-grained and gamey in flavor.

The best recipes stem, as might be expected, from English, Scotch and French kitchens. Canada’s a cold country, remember, and its people live the hardy, simple, outdoor life which craves hot buttered rum, tasty meat pies and thick peasant soups rather than the finer Gallicisms of crêpes suzettes, clear consommés or guinea hen sous cloche.

Foremost in the English group is Canadian meat pie, a savory, heart-warming concoction if ever there was one; as totally different from our tea-room "chicken-pot-pie" as black from white. Because I thought that we in the United States have been ignoring what might be a grand substitute for the ubiquitous baked beans at Sunday night supper, I am giving you three Canadian meat pie variations.

**Beefsteak pie.** Cut 1 1/2 lbs. lean beef into one-inch cubes. Mix thoroughly 1/2 tablespoon paprika, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon flour and pepper to taste. Heat 2 tablespoons shortening in a deep iron skillet, add the meat and 1 cup of chopped onion, and braise slowly until the meat is brown and the fat clear. Drain off the fat and keep it for making the gravy. Add 1 cup diced carrot, 1/4 cup tomato paste and a bouquet of 2 stalks celery, 2 sprigs parsley, a pinch of thyme and 1 bay leaf, and add just enough water to cover.

Simmer gently over a low flame until the meat is tender, adding additional water if necessary. Remove the bouquet, strain off the stock, retaining sufficient liquid to make the gravy. Make a paste of the fat mixed with flour, moisten with the stock and cook until smooth, stirring constantly. Add more salt if required.

Cover the bottom of an oven-proof baking dish with the meat and the sediment from the bottom of the pan in which the meat was cooked. Pour over the gravy. Roll out enough tea biscuit dough (recipe below) to fit the top of the baking dish, cover and bake in a hot oven until the crust is a delicate brown. Serve hot. Make it with veal as a variation, and slice it cold the next day.

**Tea biscuit dough.** Mix and sift together 2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Cut in 4 tablespoons shortening with a silver knife, and add 1 cup milk. Roll to desired thickness on a floured board, place over baking dish and trim to fit.

A huge bowl of green salad dressed rather sharply, and foamy brown Canadian ale in pewter mugs, ought by rights to accompany this pie.

**Old English pork pie** is a friendly dish, too. Evoking memories of snug Laurentian inns with great log fires, it should unquestionably be eaten on a crisp day. I can’t quite imagine pork pie as suitable fare for a penthouse luncheon, but it certainly tastes wonderful if you have spent the morning skiing in the snow-cold hills of Quebec or Vermont.

To make it, cut roast pork in sizable cubes, line a buttered baking dish with pastry and fill it alternately with layers of pork and sliced tart apples. Sugar, nutmeg and cloves must be sprinkled lightly over each layer, pork gravy added for moistening, and a cover of pastry for protection. All this should be baked in a moderate oven, allowing ample time for the apples to become tender and for the crust to get a glorious suntan.

**Shepherd’s pie** completes the trio, and forms a fine solution for consuming the remains of a lamb or roast of beef which threaten to become almost immortal. Mince the cold meat finely, season to taste, and moisten with gravy or soup stock and the juice of a grated onion. Fill a buttered baking dish two-thirds full of meat, and cover with a crust of fresh, highly seasoned mashed potatoes, beaten light with the assistance of an egg. Bake in a slow oven until the potato crust is puffed up and slightly brown. A rich tomato sauce may be served on the side.

Of course no true son of Albion, or of Ontario either, considers roast beef complete without an attendant Yorkshire pudding. Like our own Southern spoon-bread, it can either be a nightmare or a gastronomical dream. Everything depends upon the ingredients and upon the freshness of the pudding itself. And then, a true Yorkshire pudding need not only serve as lady-in-waiting to beef; it’s equally palatable with any meat requiring an understudy for potatoes, provided, of course, that it is well cooked and so light in texture as almost to rival a soufflé. Warning! Directions must be followed with almost fanatical precision, and even then your cook should have just a touch of genius!

**Yorkshire pudding.** Sift together 1 cup all-purpose flour, a pinch of baking powder and 1/4 teaspoon salt; add gradually 1/2 cup milk and mix until very smooth. Beat 2 eggs until light and foamy, add to the other ingredients, with 1/4 cup beef drippings, and continue beating for about five minutes. Stand aside to settle for half an hour.

Grease a 9” x 13” baking tin and heat in oven until smoking. Remove tin from hot (Continued on page 47)
Here are good accessories for taking care of light or family laundry

**Portable Whirldry washer**
for baby's-daily laundry. Washes, rinses, damp-dries 2½ lbs. in 15 min. $39.75. Lewis & Conger

**Ruby light**
in handle signals "ready" for fabric dialed on indicator of General Electric's new 3-lb. iron. $8.95. Altman

**Wooden sweater dryer**
adjustable to any size. Removable short- and long-sleeve wires. $2.50. Hammacher Schlemmer

**"Iron-that-Wags-its-Tail"**
Ly Manning Bowman has exclusive swivel cord that's tangle-proof. $9.95. Lewis & Conger

**Curtain stretching**
made easy with Universal's new device. Does 6 at a time. Hangs on door or line. $3.95; Gimbel

**Folding fan-type dryer**,
particularly good where space is limited. Easy to install. White or ivory enamel. $3.76. Macy

**For lingerie:**

**Folding hacksaver cart**
rolls wash from house to line with ease. Has side pockets for clothespins. Costs $1.41. Macy

**Two-purpose**
Steam-o-matic iron. Use steam for woolens, rayons; dry for linens, cottons. $12.95. Hammacher Schlemmer

**For cooler ironing:**
Ventilated Met-L-Top Table permits steam to escape downward. $5.95. From Lewis & Conger

**Doyi stretcher**
marked off to keep your doilies in shape—round, square or oblong. No ironing. $1.29 with pins. Macy

**Wicker tray**
for carrying clean linen, men's shirts, etc., from laundry to closets, etc. $5.95. Hammacher Schlemmer

**Adjustable sleeve board**
can be attached to table. 79¢. Velvet board for pressing pile fabrics. $3.96. Both from Macy

**Dry without shrinking.**
Wooden glove stretchers. $5.95. Lewis & Conger. Sock dryers, 95¢. Hammacher Schlemmer

**Miniature indoor dryer**
patterned after the large outdoor type. Folds up for compact storage. Costs $1.79 at Macy's

**Portable electric ironer**
by Universal saves time, labor. Roll 18" long, $18.75. With foot control pedal, $27.95 at Macy's
Years ago in his *Ingoldsby Legends*, Richard H. Barnham included “The Jackdaw of Rheims”, a succession of amusing rhymes about the bird that “prigged” the Lord Cardinal’s ring for his nest. The bird’s crime evidently was heinous, for the Cardinal cursed him thoroughly “from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head.” But when the ring was finally discovered in the nest and was restored once more to the finger of the Lord Cardinal, Jackdaw did such penance for his prank that the conclave canonized him “Jim Crow”.

It was a jolly jingle, was Barnham’s, and as children we used to recite it, little thinking that the time would come when we, too, would be jackdaws.

For that is what all collectors are. Some are jackdaws of Rheims and collect things of great value; others are just common, secular, lay jackdaws. Of the two we prefer to be the common sort. We never repent our folly and we’ll never be canonized. We enjoy our pilferings. They make our nest lovelier and more amusing to live in.

The jackdaw can as soon change his habits as a leopard its spots. The collector born will collect to his dying day. And he will fill his house with the plunder and bore his friends to distraction telling when and how these pieces were acquired. Apart from the fun one gets in (Continued on page 53)
Antique mahogany furniture and a fine collection of old Lowestoft and Rockingham plates were the twin keynotes of this country living room. Walls, chintz, floor are a soft gray-blue; by W. Pahlmann at Lord & Taylor.

Sunshine through glass—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Resor's collection, rich in shape and color, is displayed against the windows of their Connecticut home. Glass inner doors, quite inconspicuous, ward off dust.

Miniature pictures (above) grouped symmetrically above an early console table in the Dallas residence of Dr. Charles W. Flynn.
Traditional modern

Forms of the past, fabrics of today in the Glencoe, Illinois, home of the Robert F. Bensingers

Regency entrance hall
Above: Simple planes of color, pet device of the Regency stylists, dominate the hallway. White walls act as counterpoint to Regency chairs in blazing green satin. The carpet is sharply black, and clustered with giant roses, crimson and light pink.

Scenic-papered library
Right: The modern Chinese wallpaper which keynotes the rather formal library seems at once both fresh and familiar. The reason: for its designs the artists used as models early prints of famous old cities in the States. Its soft coloring, leaf green and brown, is an effective contrast to built-in bookcases of bleached pine. Curtains and quilted upholstery are in tones of brown.

For dining: white and blue
Right: Corner windows, installed when the house was remodelled, now permit a blaze of sunshine in which strong, definite colors look best. So curtains of clear blue-and-white were chosen, walls were painted white, a blue carpet laid down. The mahogany ladderback chairs seemed somber in this scheme—they, too, were coated white. Architect-decorator: Samuel A. Marx.
Neo-Classical modern

Antiques and rare materials dramatize the New York apartment of Mr. and Mrs. C. Eugene Stephenson

Old woods against white

Above: An Empire chest gleams before the white walls of the living-dining room shown in the three photographs on this page. The ceiling is chartreuse, the floor black linoleum under a shaggy white rug of Moroccan wool. Side chairs wear ocelot

Emerald and tortoise

Left: Huge and comfortable is the modern couch in bright green wool standing at one end of the room. Before it, a white lacquer table with decorative shell collection showing through the lift-up glass top. Beside it, lacquer columns hold urn lamps made from antique altar balusters; their shades of simulated tortoiseshell match the tall paneled screen beyond the table.

Alabaster and stripes

Left: Antique satin striped in vermillion, chartreuse, green, covers the Empire sofa at the far end of the room. Flanking it, alabaster lamps stand on round lacquer tables. Above, an early 18th Century painting is framed in pickled pine rubbed with gold. The table, minus its skirt in antique white herringbone pattern, is used for dining. Mr. Stephenson was the decorator.
Bougainvillea and palms, azure sky and sea provide a dazzling background of color for the spacious white house shown on these two pages. It is Regency in the classic simplicity of its style; deep overhanging balconies and louvers recall also the earlier dwellings of the Nassau sugar planters. Windows are wide and deep to catch the full sweep of tropic breezes and to make sunshine and the view of sky and water an integral part of the structure.

Inside, an effective modern-Baroque scheme has been evolved by William Pahlmann of Lord and Taylor with furniture designed especially for this setting. Colors are cool but never pale, accents varied and sophisticated—wrought iron, leather, mirror. Architects: Robert L. Weed, Edwin T. Reeder

THE BACK LAWNS SLOPE DOWN TO THE WATER

An emerald ceiling looks both cool and sophisticated above the white-walled dining room. Its vivid green echoes in the satin chairs—and again in the border of the cream tile floor. The modern Baroque furniture is pickled walnut; the candleabra are of capo-di-monte china. Concessions to the climate: louvered double doors leading into the hall, wide blinds
Jumbo screen of white patent leather (above) laced to a gilt iron frame separates the living room from the service bar beyond. Dark walls contrast coolly with lime-green ceiling and floor of uncarpeted tiles. Tall cylinder lamps, scored in tropic pineapple motif, flank the tufted couch. Lavish touches—majolica and mirror—contradict the Spartan arrangement of neo-Classic furniture.

Curved walls, curved furniture (left) in the living room; and for drama, a fourteen-foot bay window with a panoramic view of sea and sky. Ash-rose curtains blend with the grape-toned walls; kidney-shaped love seats and sofa rival the azure blue of the water. All furniture here and throughout the house was designed by William Pahlmann.
New heating units

A line-up of new, economical equipment designed for all kinds of fuel and embracing all types of heating systems as well as air-conditioning

Only a few years ago, the builder of a really small home comprising, say, five rooms and costing perhaps $7,000 or less, had to make a comparatively precarious choice so far as the heating system for his house was concerned. Most of the new developments in the heating field were designed for the higher-priced market and were seldom available in models which offered efficiency and economy of operation for the small home. This situation no longer exists. The equipment shown on these two pages is all designed exclusively for the small-home field and brings to it every major advantage which can be found in the larger units designed for larger homes.

For use where gas is available as fuel

This gas-burning boiler is available in a wide range of sizes to fit even the very small home and for either hot water or steam systems. It is, of course, completely automatic in operation. In line with the modern practice of making the heating unit as attractive as possible in appearance, the jacket is finished in a neutral gray enamel. Manufactured by American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp.

A steel boiler especially designed for stokers

If you have decided on one of the excellent automatic coal stokers, this boiler would be a perfect choice to complete your heating unit. Designed throughout to develop the fullest economy in operation, it includes, as standard equipment, a coil for supplying hot water to the storage tank. The cutaway drawing at left shows how the stoker unit would appear in place and also shows the easily cleaned tubes through which the hot gases pass. Made by the Fitzgibbon Boiler Company, Inc.

A furnace adaptable to many homes

This well-known oil burning furnace is designed for steam, vapor or hot water heating systems and indirect heating with an air conditioner. Standard equipment includes a welded steel boiler equipped with safety valve, pressure gauge and water level gauge for steam purposes; or altitude gauge for thermometer for hot water furnaces. A thermostat and standard limit controls are also included. The greater convenience of a day-night thermostat or the extra protection of a low-water cut-off may be had as optional equipment. Manufactured by the General Electric Co.

The forced hot water heating system

The system shown in part in our drawing illustrates a simple, recently developed variation of the forced hot water system. This system employs a single main for the circulation of hot water and uses a circulating pump to insure a fast response when the thermostat calls for heat and also to provide even temperatures by circulating the hot water in the boiler even when the burner is not operating. A Crane Company system.
A complete self-contained air conditioner

Within the compact metal shell of this unit all of the functions necessary to provide Winter air conditioning take place. A large slow-speed fan draws air through a filter, forcing it through the multiple air passages past a humidifier and into the duct system. A small home equipped with this unit is assured of positive circulation of warm, filtered and humidified air. Controls essential for the safe operation of the unit are included. Manufactured by Delco.

Automatic heat with maximum economy

The gravity feed oil burner in this unit makes for economy in first cost, in operation and in the cost of fuel. This model burns only 3/4 gallon of fuel oil per hour. The oil flows by gravity through a filter to the burner where heat converts it into a vapor. The mixture of this vapor with air forms a gas which burns with intense heat. Standard equipment with this unit comprises a room thermostat, room thermostat wire, constant level control which meters oil to the burner, transformer and automatic draft regulator. Manufactured by the Lochinvar Corp.

Air conditioning for the $5,000 home

The manufacturers of this unit have designed it expressly for homes costing from $5,000 up. Realizing that small homes have no space to throw away, they have made this unit so compact that it can literally be installed in a small closet if desired. The dimensions at the base are 23" x 30". Gas is used for fuel, which makes the unit absolutely clean in operation and also completely quiet. It provides complete Winter air conditioning and is fully automatic, makes its own temperature and humidity adjustments as needed. It is protected by the most modern automatic safety devices. If the pilot light gives out, the main flame cannot be turned on. Summer cooling can be added if desired. Manufactured by Carrier.

The key to single-pipe hot water systems

One of the new narrow radiators—only 1" wide—is shown here as it would be connected to a single main hot water system. The gadget shown in detail is a venturi fitting which, although it has no moving parts, acts as an individual circulator or pump on each radiator. The radiator is by Burnham Boiler Co., and the fitting by Taco.

Big house luxury for the small house

Most modern heating units are supplied with essential controls as standard equipment. At slight extra cost, however, it is possible to add such refinements as the chronotherm shown at left in our drawing which comprises an electric clock and a day-night thermostat. For extra safety we also recommend the low-water cut-off shown at right. This operates in such a manner as to shut down entirely the operation of the burner if the water-level in the boiler is inadvertently allowed to fall below a safe level. Both of these items are made by the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Co.
January is one of the gardener's months for reading and study. Now you can study the architecture of trees, the colors of barks and twigs and appreciate the fruit that lingers over Winter.

January is also a month to take stock of gardening habits. Why grow plants that are doomed from the start? Lilies, for instance, that are sure to get mosaic. Plenty of them avoid this disease.

Seed and nursery catalogs should be read twice—one for general enjoyment and the second for general selection of what you want. A third reading will bring your dreams down to earth.

Novelties? By all means try them. Plan to give them a fair chance so that they will come up to their introducers' claims. Don't blame failure of a new plant's growth on the seedsman.

The same is true of new perennials. Give them, first, the benefit of their rightful environment. Have the soil in condition to receive them. Cultivate, stake, spray if needed—and then judge them.

Prune grapevines this month. Cut them back heavily—if they are old vines, to 20-40 buds. Retie the vines to prevent their lashing in the wind.

Bolts the vines to prevent their lashing in the wind.

Saw up branches for the garden for rabbits to nibble. Saw up branches for the garden for rabbits to nibble. Saw up branches for the garden for rabbits to nibble.

Flower bulbs and dahlias tubers. The former should be packed in naphthalene flakes—an ounce to 100 bulbs. This fixes the destructive thrips.

Look over grounds and see where water is lying. Drainage or a leveling of the spot can be done now. Also see that your eaves aren't dripping on the foundation plants. Give the plants protection.

Nothing like being fore-handed. Let us suggest that part of your Winter reading be devoted to pests so that you will know them. Get Cynthia Westcott's "The Plant Doctor" in its new edition.

After a snowstorm, go out and knock the snow off the evergreens, lest its weight break the branches. Children adore to do this—if you make a game of it. Look over willows and poplars for borers.

Examine dahlia tubers for damping off or dry rot. Cut away diseased parts and dust the cut with sulphur. Fuchsias that have been resting can now be brought to light and started growing.

Inspect house plants for mealy bugs. They look like white cotton. Wipe them off. You can still force lilies of the valley, paper white narcissus, tulips, hyacinths and Chinese sacred lily.

As soon as buds begin to form on Christmas cactus, spare the water. Too much makes them drop their buds. Once in ten days give calla lilies—heavy feeders—a top-dressing of fertilizer.

A few weeks after Christmas, poinsettias begin dropping their leaves. The plant is now beginning to rest. Stop watering. Put it in the dark and don't bother it. Start tuberous begonias from seed.

Sawing wood is, under God, a good work and grand exercise. If you plan to take down trees, plan also to saw and split the wood yourself. You'll enjoy its crackling flames with deeper regard.

Towards the end of this month you can begin bringing indoors sprays of forsythia, pussywillow and other early flowering shrubs and trees to push into bloom. Give oxalis plants sunlight and water.

Since you have made up your mind to order those seeds, why not send in the order now? Then you can look up any special culture they require and put the information down on cards.

Winter is the season for working out color schemes for borders and making lists of companionate plants. Plans that are made now will save time next Spring when every moment counts.

As you look over the catalogs it will occur to you that there are whole groups of plants you have never tried. The way to rid yourself of this temptation is to order the plants or seeds of them.

Unless hyacinths are allowed to grow to the bud stage in the dark they are apt to flower on short stems. Cover the pot with a roof of paper. Plan to set out some of the new roses.

Please note that the Second Section of this issue is the Gardening Year Book. Novelties are listed there, together with a great deal of horticultural information and suggestions for garden plans.

It is a safe practice to spray off your house plants occasionally. Palms can be sponged off. But there isn't any real reason for washing rubber plants in Grade A or any other grade of milk.

Aspidistra, one of the house plants you can't kill, may be propagated by breaking it apart. Be sure and see that each part has a leaf. Pot up, water and let them go their way.

Your Winter reading may get you interested in herbs. Herb gardens and herb cooking are becoming more popular every year. Gastronomy and gardening can go hand in hand if you grow herbs.

Visit someone who has a small greenhouse. See the plants he grows and the fun he has over these plants. Plans that are made now will save time next Spring when every moment counts.

A new and enlarged edition of Standardized Plant Names has just appeared. This is a "must" book for those who want to learn or look up common and botanical names. We've worn out two copies.

By the end of January, doubtless, many of your noble New Year resolutions have gone the way of all flesh. You can still stick to one—"This year I intend to be a better gardener."

Those who are addicted to rock gardening will find January an especially favorable month for traveling about the countryside and collecting picturesque and useful stones.
She made it sound so easy, with just a few simple steps:

1. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F.
2. Mix the dry ingredients in a bowl.
3. Stir in the wet ingredients until just combined.
4. Spoon the batter into greased muffin tins.
5. Bake for 15-20 minutes or until golden brown.

Once cooked, the muffins should be golden brown and a toothpick inserted in the center should come out clean. Enjoy your delicious homemade muffins!
ARIZONA

CASTLE HOT SPRINGS


GLENDALE

San Marcos Hotel & Individual Rooms. 250 acres of harassed to Spring, 15 front, golf, tennis. Seminole Tennis. Riding. Robert Frank, Manager.

TUSCANY


ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK


FLORIDA

LAUDERDALE

Lauderdale Beach Hotel


MIAMI

The Colonial

Ideally located, overlooking Bayfront Park, Bay and Ocean—yet right "downtown," accessible in every sport and recreation. Convenient shops and services save time—allow more hours spent in recreation. 258 rooms, each with bath and shower; 10 stories, steam heat, breezeway. Modern appointments throughout. Superior cuisine. Write Leonard K. Thompson, Manager.

The McAllister

Closest Miami hotel to Bay and Ocean beaches. On direct arteries to Race Tracks and virtually all recreation centres. Ten floors, on the bayfront, spectacular views. Roof sundock, quiet, newly redecorated, parlour setting, ample free parking. Excellent dining room. Same ownership as The Columbus. Attractive rates, especially for long stays. Booklet, details on request.

The Venetian

Closest Miami hotel to Bay and Ocean beaches. On direct arteries to Race Tracks and virtually all recreation centres. Ten floors, on the bayfront, spectacular views. Roof sundock, quiet, newly redecorated, parlour setting, ample free parking. Excellent dining room. Same ownership as The Columbus. Attractive rates, especially for long stays. Booklet, details on request.

MIAMI BEACH

The Surfside

Situated between the Atlantic and Lake Pancoast, every room "waterfront". Private ocean beach. Surf bathing from rooms via special bathers' elevator. All rooms with private baths, showers. Excellent dining services. All sports, Ownership management. European Plan, moderate rates. Early reservations suggested. Booklet, Information on request. J. H. Miller, Managing Director.

MIAMI


THE WHITMAN BY-THE-SEA

This magnificent spot, different from any other of its kind in the world, offers an exclusive club-like residence in the fashionable northshore district. Cozy Junior at 4th St., private beach, sports, handy to all recreations, Garage and electric, Distributed cuisine. Restricted. Open year round, reservations desirable. Hilt, Carolyn G. Good, Pres., Ernest McDonald, Manager.
TRAVELLOGUE

fine hotels and resorts

Winter Season at Phoenix

A second option on the bright, clear sun is held by Phoenix, Arizona, whose winter season rivals that of any sister resort, further south. It even names its location "the Valley of the Sun." Horse-shows, rodeos, and races bring the finest western and national horse-blood to the town for competition. Races are scheduled three times a week until March 2.

The big January event, however, is the Western Open Golf Tournament at the Phoenix Country Club on the 31st. This is the second largest tourney in the nation, and will draw top-ranking golfers to compete for the $50,000 in awards.

Skiing at Smuggler's Notch

The truth of their slogan, "There's snow at Stowe," has encouraged the skiing proprietors of the Lodge at "Smugglers' Notch," Stowe, Vermont, to add a new wing, and construct several new cottages, increasing the capacity to 119. The steady popularity of this ski resort has resulted in the new chair-lift of one and a quarter miles, the world's longest. Slopes like "Nose-Dive" and "Chip Clip" make the slide down Mt. Mansfield even more breathtaking than the ride up.

For folks like us who "just want to walk around a bit first," the easy grade of the "Toll Road" for four and a half miles gives you a respectable distance story for after-skiing fireside chats. In your non-ski moments, plan a trip to all activity. 70 minutes from Savannah, Ga. For further information or for reservations address Robert White, Manager.

Georgia

Savannah

The Savanah Oglethorpe Hotel

A thorough modern resort in a setting typical of the Old South. 18-Hole private golf course, hunting and fishing available, scenic drives, delightful climate. Easily reached by rail, plane, highway, steamers, yacht. Located on Williamson Island 15 minutes from Savannah, Ga. For further information or reservations address Robert White, Manager.

New York City

The Plaza

The Exacting Standards of Good Taste are humanized at the Plaza by its devotion to the individual needs of its guests. Facing Central Park in the social, shopping and amusement center, Subway station at the hotel. Henry A. Root, President and Managing Director, 5th Avenue at 51st Street.

New Jersey

Atlantic City

Margate Club. 5% miles from the center of Atlantic City. Facing Central Park in the social, shopping and amusement center. New Boardwalk. Dining room nearby. Mr. Alfred M. Smith, Manager.

New York City

The Waldorf-Astoria

The Waldorf competes in economy with hotels that cannot compete with the Waldorf in those extraordinary services which only the Waldorf can give. Park Avenue from 56th to 60th Streets, N. Y.

Savoy-Plaza

The Savoy-Plaza

When you step into the Savoy-Plaza overlooking Central Park you enter a friendly new world providing every luxury and service to make your visit to New York most enjoyable. Fine Shops, Theatres and Subway way nearby. Henry A. Root, Managing Director, George Snider, Resident Manager, 5th Avenue at 51st Street.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia

The Benjamin Franklin

"Truly A Resort Hotel of Merit!" in beautiful surroundings. Italian gardens, patios, citrus grove. Broad, sunny verandahs... lounges... distinctly superior cuisine. Choice residential location close to every activity and interest. Open until May, June and Amer. plan. You'll like The Huntington and its real Southern hospitality. Pleasant rooms. Booklet, Paul Barnes, Manager.
Here and There in January

For the sports-minded, Atlantic City is host to a tournament especially appealing to business men. To see squash as it should be played, visit the Haddon Hall courts on January 17-19 for the Atlantic Coast Squash Racquet Championship. Watch the nation's best squash players, then try your new technique on the company vice-president.

On the social side, St. Petersburg calls out the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard officers in full dress for its Charity Ball on the 24th. They will grand-march in the Georgian hall-room of the Hotel Vinoy Park. . . . "The Greenbrier" at White Sulphur Springs lists the President's Birthday Ball on the 30th as its most exciting January party. . . . For us who stay at home, the Waldorf-Astoria has written dance all over its date-pad. We're checking it against ours for an elegant evening.

Quebec—Ste. Adéle

Quebec—Mont Tremblant.

Frontenac Ski-House School . . . home of 
pine, piste trips from New York and Boston. Include lower berths, round-trip, all meals, 
rooms at the Chalet Tuck-St. Sauveur St. A. . . .

Nymark's Lodge 

Nymark's Lodge—convenient skiing, alpine skiing, modern ski school, a skier's paradise and Hill 'O' on property. Listed below for your convenience.

WINTER SPORTS

Places to go and places to stay—

Listed below for your convenience.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

Manado Pines—Also, Modern hotels, General 
store, motor court, 2 ski lifts, 2 ski-resorts, all 
modern equipment, hill school, a skier's paradise and Hill 'O' on property. Listed below for your convenience.

TUCSON SUNSHINE CLIMATE CLUB

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Learn to Ski in a Week

9 out of 18 beginners do, at the Chateau Frontenac Ski-House School . . . home of new Parallal Technique! Snow's right, sun's height at Lake Beaupre Snow Bowl. All-expence 
and management of John C. O. Cowman, 

Arizona

Send for Booklet. 
Address: Box 10.

THE DESERT INN

Send for Booklet. 
Address: Box 10.

Palm Springs, California

WINTER SPORTS

Places to go and places to stay—

Listed below for your convenience.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

Manado Pines—Also, Modern hotels, General 
store, motor court, 2 ski lifts, 2 ski-resorts, all 
modern equipment, hill school, a skier's paradise and Hill 'O' on property. Listed below for your convenience.

TUCSON SUNSHINE CLIMATE CLUB

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Arizona

Send for Booklet. 
Address: Box 10.

THE DESERT INN

Send for Booklet. 
Address: Box 10.
MAPLE-LEAF MENUS

(Continued from page 47)

contents of the pot through a coarse sieve, and add 1 cup sweet cream or stock, to give the required fluid consistency. Season with salt and additional pepper if necessary, reheat and serve topped with a film of crisp, well-browned bacon crumbs.

This is a thousand times more appetizing if it’s ladled out into deep plates from a great tureen. Why not revive your family heirloom and give them as wants “seconds” a chance?

Not all French Canadians eat pea soup all the time, though soup, as in France, is an admitted favorite. They eat potato soup, too, and in the Autumn Christmas soup which, though it sounds curious, bears considerable conversation. The potato soup has added zest because dried herbs and a sharp grated cheese are added to its otherwise well-known ingredients. The chestnut soup (since you can’t possibly buy it in cans) is made this way:

**Chestnut soup.** Pass 2 cups boiled and peeled chestnuts through a potato ricer. Dice 1 onion and 2 slices celery, and cook both in 3 tablespoons hot butter for ten minutes. Pour over the chestnuts and cook the mixture in 1 quart beef stock, or 2 cans consommé, for fifteen minutes over a low flame. Strain and reheat. Mix 2 table spoons flour with 1 cup heavy cream and simmer, stirring constantly until smooth. Add flour and cream to hot chestnut stock, season and serve at once in large cream soup bowls. Float bread croutons on top.

**Potato salad,** as the French Canadians make it, is celestialiy good. Here’s how: Slice 8 peeled boiled potatoes into a deep bowl and while still warm add 3 teaspoons chopped parsley, the juice of a grated onion, 2 tablespoons olive oil and salt and pepper to taste. Mix 1 tablespoon vinegar with 1 cup cream and pour over the potatoes. Permit to cool gradually without benefit of refrigeration, tossing gently at intervals to insure thorough blending of all ingredients. Serve this potato salad quite cold, but not iced.

A typical farmhouse supper, which has been adopted by many a guide on the land, would undoubtedly contain at least three main courses plus dessert. Thicken the sauce with a dozen shortening, turning at intervals. It is baked, after cleaning and splitting, in a mixture of half cream, half milk, to cover. The liquid is drained away and the trout lightly seasoned with salt and pepper before serving. This is a recipe worth cherishing, for none of the subtle flavor escapes in the process. The cooking time in this instance is about fifteen minutes in a pre-heated oven, or until the flesh of the trout is seen to depart from the center bone. Thin cucumber sandwiches with this are typically Canadian—and bring out the trout flavor wonderfully.

**Gaspé salmon** is always steamed, never boiled! Placed in a covered colander over a scant pot of brightly boiling water, the salmon this way is so quickly done that none of its precious juices have an opportunity to be lost. The colander must, of course, be tightly covered. A bay leaf, whole peppercorns and some sliced onion are generally added to the water, in order to insure an aromatic steam. The fish should be discreetly salted before cooking, but no spice should be added afterward. Serve it cold the next day with boiled mustard salad dressing.

When it comes to game, the same story as that told above holds true. Your average French Canadian goes out for deer—certainly, and he gets it, too. But it is a rare meat for him to serve at his own table. But hare or rabbit is a slightly different matter. A bagged hare in Winter is family ration. Curiously enough, hare and saddle of venison are prepared in Canada in much the same manner, when they are roasted.

**Roast of hare or venison.** Lard the hind part of the rabbit with salt pork (your butcher knows how), and leave it for twenty-four hours in a marinade of 20 whole cloves, 30 allspice, 6 bay leaves, 6 large onions sliced in rings, 6 whole peppercorns, and red wine and vinegar in equal parts to cover the meat. Place the game in a deep bowl or basin, cover with the marinade, and turn at least twice in the period of immersion. After a day and a night, remove the meat to a Dutch oven and brown well in hot shortening, turning at intervals.

When brown, gradually strain over the brine in which the meat has been marinated, adding as much liquid as required for long, slow cooking. Allow the meat to simmer over a low flame until tender. Thicken the sauce with 1 dozen

... ALL outside state rooms, superb cuisine.

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Weekly, 15 Days, $170 up. Alternately to Panama Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Havana; or to Havana (2 calls), Panama Canal Zone, Guatemala; 11 Days, $160 up, to Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. L., Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia, S. A. and Panama Canal Zone. Also Fortnightly, 11 Days, $135 up, to Havana and Guatemala; 25 Days all expenses, $265 up, to Guatemala (2 weeks in highlands) with call at Havana. Ask about other services from New York and New Orleans.

For colorful descriptive cruise folders ask or write any Authorized Travel Agent, or United Fruit Company, Pier 3 North River, or 652 Fifth Ave., New York. Also offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Chicago, New Orleans.
Arizona Limited

NEW, FAST STREAMLINER TO Southern Arizona

From now until March 31, Southern Pacific-Rock Island's new streamliner Arizona Limited will leave Chicago every other day for the sunny resort and guest ranch country of El Paso, Tucson and Phoenix. All-Pullman, all rooms, extra fare. For folder, write O. P. Barflett, Dept. B-6, 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WINTER SMILES ON QUEBEC

(Continued from page 21)

prized at some of the lyrics—if you understand them!

When you leave, the cold has dropped in a month's blanket over the land. It is bright as daylight, as you stand on the hill before the long, slow climb to the top. The moon gleams on the frozen lake, picks out every village cottage, each with its tiny vertical plane of smoke, every pine standing tall and still in its white, sparkling robins. There is no sound—except far-off sleigh-bells, and your skis squeaking dry on the powdery snow. Make a guess at the temperature. Fourteen, maybe, by city standards? Yes—fourteen below—and you have no sensation of cold except the crisp feeling of your breath freezing in your nostrils.

Truly it's Winter's smile you're seeing, as you lie after lunch in a dock chair on the ice-walled terrace, acquiring a golden Winter suntan. If it's Sunday you can watch, below on the snow-covered lake, the new sport introduced last year—skijoring. It's like ski-joring, except that one of the two-man team rides the horse, the other skis behind. A race of four teams, from neighboring chalets, is a Saturday afternoon thrill—one exciting as the Derby to watch or to ride in.

So far, we've emphasized skiing, because it's the Number One Canadian Winter sport. But there are myriad other ways to amuse yourself: skating on Lac Beaulieu near Quebec, thrilling to the winter 'track'in', hockey games, curling, driving behind a team of huskies, and just plain plowing the sleeping and watching the sun on the white slopes.

And wherever you go, the hospitality, French or British, will be the same. For the benefit of you who are planning to take our advice and skip the Winter blues here is a list of Laurentian ski spots which we can heartily recommend.

Nymark's Lodge, St. Sauveur des Monts (Piedmont Station), 45 miles north of Montreal. St. Sauveur is a mecca for the younger crowd of ski enthusiasts, and Nymark's houses most of them within its hospitable walls. The inn is situated right at the foot of Hill 120, the best-known downhill in the southern tier of the Laurentians.

The Chantecler, Ste. Adele enapeau, 25 miles north of Montreal. An early Canadian stone château, pine-panelled and homespun-curtained throughout—and completely modern. Under Chantecler's direction is the Ste. Adele Ski School, recognized by the Canadian Amateur Ski Association. Among the instructors are the famous Cousineau brothers, one of whom, Viatte, was an 'instructor' at the famous Ober-Gurgl ski school in the Austrian Tyrol, and former cross-country champion of Austria.

Laurentide Inn, Ste. Agathe des Monts, 63 miles above Montreal. On beautiful Lac des Sables, Laurentide offers 125 miles of well-marked trails within ten miles of the inn. The Little Alp Ski Club offers excellent instruction through the medium of Henrik Reusch and Eddie Huber; and there are three ski-tows, on Little Alp, Baumberg's and Hill 100, within easy distance. As an added attraction, there is the Hockey Coliseum in the village, and driving behind Siberian huskies.

Gray Rocks, St. Jovite, 30 miles from Montreal, is really in the heart of the north country—and Northern Lights up here seem near neighbors. Stay at the inn, or in the little neighboring log cabins which accommodate four or six. Here is the Snow Eagle Ski School, under the direction of Hermann Gaden, eight years instructor at the famous Ober-Gurgl ski school in the Austrian Tyrol, and former cross-country champion of Austria.

The Gray Rocks plane will pick you up at Montreal and take you direct to the inn, landing on frozen Lac Ouiimet just below—which is also the setting for tobogganing and hockey. As for trails, there are 125 miles of them, in addition to a 35-meter jump. Two other favorite sports are ski-joring, and driving behind the famous Sepalua Kenels Siberian huskies.

Mt. Tremblant Lodge, 90 miles (Continued on page 56)
hunting up antiques and curios, to the
justification for this form of hobby lies in
the manner one uses his quarry once
he has brought it home. Let it become
a part of the everyday surroundings of
his house. Let it fill the rooms with the
atmosphere of adventure and romance.

Richard A. Bach, one of the learned
curators of the Metropolitan Museum of
Art, divides hobbies, as Caesar did
Gaul, into three parts, viz.:

(1) The crafts hobbies—making use
of the hands. Carpentry, carving, bind-
ing books, embroidery, working peti-

and gros-point are crafts hobbies.

(2) The boarding or collecting hob-
bies, which in some cases fall under the
heading of the "fine arts" and may
become valuable enough to be turned
into cash by the collector or his heirs.

(3) The curio-collecting hobbies
which are just pure and simple fun.

To a great or less degree, everyone
pursues some such hobby. The acquisi-
tive, magpie instinct is common to us
all. Many more people would collect
something if they could only hit on
some object or kind of object that ap-
peals to their fancy.

House & Gardens, always willing to
help its readers, suggests the following
subjects for those who can’t quite make
up their minds where their collecting
enthusiasm should run. This list in-
cludes both expensive and inexpensive
items difficult to find and items
easy, those that can be displayed in the
home to serve as decoration or for
everyday use, and those that have to be
kept in cases, cabinets or portfolios. If
you do not find your hobby here, let
House & Gardens know about it.

Decorative: music boxes, small box-
es, trinket boxes (Battensea enameled,
etc.), fans, paperweights, old prints and maps,
peny banks, primitive paintings,
primitive carvings, miniatures,
dagger vets, samplers, hooked
rugs, laces.

Furniture: Queen Anne, Chippendale,
Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Duncan
Phyfe, Hitchcock, Windsor, Victorian
(English and American), etc.; high-
boys, secretaries, desks, sideboards,
chairs, card tables. Knife boxes, wine
coolers, varieties of work tables, etc.

China: Meissen, Dresden, Sèvres,
Lowestoft, Spode, slipware, spatter-
ware, lustreware, Jasperware, Gandy
Dutch, Wedgwood, Chelsea, Worcester,
Staffordshire, Crown Derby, Bristol
Delft, etc.

Cups, plates, platters, pitchers, sugar
and creamers, tureens, butter plates,
celeries, saltcellars, sauceboats, benni-
nests, lamps, etc.

Glass: Venetian, German, English,
American, Bohemian, Lalique, Sand-
wich, Steigl, Waterford, Bristol, milk,
overglaze, holmblown, blashed, patterned,
swirl, etc.

Souvenir spoons, ceramics, pottery
(Majolica, Faience, Delft, stoneware,
salt-glaze, etc.), lamps, carriage lamps,
lighting devices, lanterns, pewters,
bookmarks, bookplates, bric-a-brac (tube-
lots, statues, figurines, "Cottage Orna-
ments"), animal figurines (cats, dogs,
deer, horses, cows, etc.), hands, slippers,
hats, bottles (patent medicine bottles,
etc.), perfume bottles, flasks, inkwells,
mirrors, mugs and jugs (shaving and
drinking), sea shells, shells, textiles,
chintz, clocks and watches (time-
pieces), bells, armor, locks, fish balls
(glass buoys), West Coast kitchenware
(butter moulds, cookie cutters, etc.),
cookbooks (old), candle moulds, Val-
etines (old), Christmas cards (old),
cheese pieces, handboxes, bellpulls,
decorated nailheads, ivory, first editions;
music (musical instruments), records,
sheet music (old); brackets, tin
sconces, door knockers, door stops, bak-
ets, blackamours, decorated tiles, wall-
paper, girandoles, candlesticks, snuff
ers and trays; brass (braziers, kettles,
fireplace, etc.); copper, ship models,
couch models, glass portraits (wax,
hair, etc.), silhouettes, samovars, Ori-
ental objects of art, "hair" pictures,
lockets, brooches, rings, etc.

Other Classifications: dolls, doll
houses, jewelry, buttons, medals, coins,
marbles, autographs, stamps, mineral
stones, buckles, theater programs, old
charms, stereopticon views, firearms,
personality Americana (Lincoln, Frank-
lin, Washington, etc.), fire-fighting
apparatus, manuscripts, tailormades,
automobiles, figureheads, cigar store
Indians, canes, cigarette cards.

Del Monte: The only great
chef who was born and bred in America. His memory for the favor-
test dishes of Del Monte guests is
prodigious.

Del Monte (Spanish for "Of the
Forest"): A 20,000 acre playground
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magazine describing life on the Mon-
terey Peninsula, three hours
south of San Francisco. Here you'll
enjoy the renowned hospitality of
Hotel Del Monte.

Del Monte: Picturesque tree
found only on the Monterey
Peninsula.

Del Monte: Across the Mon-
terey Peninsula from Hotel Del
Monte. Many fine homes here—also
Del Monte Lodge and the spectacu-
lar Pebble Beach golf links.

Del Monte: At Hotel Del Monte, rates
begin at $9 each for two, including
meals.

Pebble Beach: Where Del Monte
guests dance beneath exotic Balin-
ese murals.

Cullen, James: The only great
chef who was born and bred in America. His memory for the favor-
test dishes of Del Monte guests is
prodigious.

Bali Room: Where Del Monte
guests dance beneath exotic Balin-
ese murals.

Monterey Cypress: The only great
chef who was born and bred in America. His memory for the favor-
test dishes of Del Monte guests is
prodigious.

Alahone: A delicious shell fish
found along the Monterey Coast and
featured at Hotel Del Monte. Wait
till you taste it!

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gold, Mexican mixtures, black and
white mottled. Also white. Bath sets,
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Questions and Answers

Maximum Spread of Chandelier

Question: I see crystal chandeliers in the interiors you show but cannot determine their proportionate size. My dining room is 12' x 12' and 9' high. Is a chandelier with 20' spread too large for this size room?

Answer: In order to determine the maximum spread of a chandelier to be used in a certain room, the usual procedure is to add the width and length of the room, divide by two and multiply by one and a half. Therefore, your chandelier should not be more than 18'. The minimum spread of a chandelier may be figured by multiplying by 1½. The proper height of the chandelier is estimated by having the bottom-most tip about 3' from the floor. Don't measure from the ceiling.

Broiled Grapefruit

Question: While dining out recently we were served broiled grapefruit which was glazed on the top. It was so delicious that I wonder how it was done.

Answer: There are probably a variety of ways to glaze grapefruit but here is one method:

Cut the grapefruit in half, scoop out all the seeds and loosen the skin sections. Sprinkle the top with brown sugar and a little cinnamon. Place in a hot oven just long enough for the cinnamon to bubble, or place under a broiler and glazed gradually. It should be served hot.

Paint Styling for Spanish House

Question: We are building a Spanish type house here in California and are undecided about the color scheme. Will you suggest one or two?

Answer: First of all, we would recommend your looking carefully at the colors of the adjoining houses and the natural surroundings of the area. Generally, if they are bright, you should be bright, and the body of the house between a light and medium tone of the color selected. Make the trim and sash a shade or two darker if they are used, have them a different color—also if there is a plastic just recently made available to the general public—Formica. There Is a plastic just recently made available to the general public—Formica. There are probably more than 700 colors here. There arc probably a multitude of different possibilities. Write to Sunshine Climate Chamber, Dept. HG-1, Miami Beach, Florida.

Tucson

A pictorial booklet tells the "complete facts" of how to live in the sun-and-a-half type of building and the scenic splendors of this Arizona resource for all winter visitors. Tucson, historic missions—not forgetting the modern restaurants and accommodations available to tourists and residents. Write to Sunchild Climate Club, 1604 E. Sixth St., Tucson, Arizona.

Nani O Hawaii

means Beauty of Hawaii, and it's captured in a beautiful booklet Illustratively filled full of color, it tells all about the foods, the filming locations, the activities that you can get away to the land of perpetual May. Written by Dorothy Anderson, Dept. HG-1, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Del Monte

A vacation land blessedly God and a hotel Del Monte and Del Monte Lodge are situated in the middle of five golf courses, hundreds of acres of forest, miles of bridle-trails, and lookout on beautiful Monterey Bay. Write for details rates and points of call for cruises at long ranges. Visit the Desert Inn, Box 19, Palm Springs, Calif.

Tours in Quebec

In the Quebec is a complete Sp-see book which describes in detail 12 tours and 70 attractions of the province and takes you on history and scenic tours. Trip from the quaint towns to the Gaspe Peninsula. Also every other of information you could possibly need. Province of Quebec Tourist Bureau, Dept. HG-1, Parliament Buildings, Quebec City, Canada.

The Great White Fleet

The peaceful ports of the Caribbean are at your disposal for a cruise—through the Panama Canal, on the Great White Fleet, and back to the United States. Write to Captain H. H. Post, United States Line, Dept. HG-1, 193 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
place flower pots but the wrought-iron railing on the other side seems to plain. Do you think I could train a vine on the balusters in some way?

Answer: It is our feeling that the simplicity of the wrought-iron railing against the stucco is very much to be desired, however, you could have gracefully curved braces with rings for flower pots attached to the stair rail, as illustrated, and fill the pots with bright flowers or trailing vines.

Harvesting and Caring Gourds

Question: When is the best time to harvest gourds? I have planted mostly the Lagenaria gourds, those with white flowers.

Answer: Gourds can be harvested when they start to turn brown or when the leaves die, following maturity. Store them in a dry, cool place, as some gourds are apt to fade after maturity if left in the hot sun. Guard against surface scratches. Give them plenty of time to ripen and thoroughly dry out before painting. White shellac or clear lacquer may be used to paint them, although it is not essential for their preservation. If your Lagenaria gourds are of the dry, hard-shell variety, you will probably have to roughen the surface with emery cloth or sandpaper before the finish is applied.

Gun Rack for Old Firearms

Question: Can you give me any suggestions for housing a collection of old firearms? They will be put in a paneled room which is to be used as a man's den. There is unbroken wall space on either side of the fireplace on one long wall. The collection consists of 12 guns, some fencing foils, pistols and rapiers.

Answer: If you have two corresponding wall spaces on either side of the fireplace, you could have two gun racks built like the one illustrated. The fencing foils could be crossed over the fireplace held together in the center by a metal clamp. The pistols can be arranged underneath the rack.

More rigorous latitudes. We are not convinced, however, that this state of affairs is permanent; our Second Prize winner in Class II is an indication of it possible for us to show our readers hundreds of outstanding houses and plans during 1940.

During the coming year House & Garden's twelve double numbers will again be open to the best in American residential architecture.

1940 PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from page 25)

Avoid Needless Heart-Strain

Doctors warn that stair climbing is a dangerous form of over-exertion, especially for those with an unsuspected heart condition. Sedgwick Residence Lifts are recommended and used by physicians, and provide maximum operating economy as well as safety, durability and attractive appearance. Readily installed in your home, Fully guaranteed. Moderately priced. Deferred payments. Illustrated booklet on request.

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Also Trunk Lifts Fuel Lifts and Dumb Waiters

SEDGWICK
WINTER SMILES ON QUEBEC

(Continued from page 52)

north of Montreal, is the largest and most luxurious of the Laurentian resorts, with almost 75 rooms in the inn and forty cabins. In the best ski terrain in the East, it attracts top skiers from all over the country; and on the thrilling Kandahar and Taschereau downhill runs are held the Canadian championship events. Here, too, is the first chair lift, Canada's finest, 4000 feet long, which whisks you up 1300 feet to the top of Mt. Tremblant—where you have a choice of a dozen trails to take down. Now under construction is a second lift running from the top of the first to the fire tower.

Due to Canada's overwhelming defense demands for structural steel, this won't be ready until mid-January, but late-season skiers will put it to good use.

On the specially designed practice slopes, Erling Ström, ranking Norwegian expert, and Hans Falkner, give both group and individual lessons. Here is the end, too, of the famous Maple Leaf Trail, 85 miles long, which winds continuously down through the mountains, touching at most of the Laurentian spots we have mentioned.

Manoir Pineau is also on Lac Tremblant and is one of the original French Canadian inns in this section, having been in operation for many years before Mont Tremblant Lodge. If you wish the advantages of the Tremblant terrain and wish to stay in a small, typically French inn, Manoir Pineau will delight you. The rooms are very well appointed; the French Canadian hospitality is even better than it should be. The Tremblant chair lift is, of course, available for guests.

In Quebec City, high above the St. Lawrence and the roads of the old town, is the Chateau Frontenac, a tur­ reted castle reminiscent of Canada's French Colonial days. Here, centering around neighboring Lac Beaufort and Mont St. Castin, are all the Winter sports imaginable, from the quarter-mile triple-chute toboggan slide, to the 4000-foot Mont Touchillon downhill run and an exacting slalom course. Visitors here may stay at Manoir St. Castin, which is under the Chateau's direction. The Frontenac Ski-Hawk School at Lac Beaufort offers lessons from outstanding Canadian and European experts, and there is thrilling ice hockey in the Quebec Area.

MAPLE-LEAF MENUS

(Continued from page 51)

of flour and sir. Add 1/2 pint of white wine and 1 pint of bouillon. Make a small bundle of parsley; add 2 bay leaves, a bit of thyme, and pepper. Let cook rapidly without covering for about thirty minutes, or until the meat is tender. Arrange the meat on a dish, strain over the gravy, and serve with the onions placed around it.

Of course, I suspect that my hostess had in mind a very young rabbit, and she included no nonsense about casse­oles or preheated platters. Or for that matter, about California white wine and canned bouillon as substitute ingredients! I myself, when billowing her heavy, rather longer, too—and the results were deliciously gratifying!

ENDS guesswork! Dispels doubt! This brand new, completely amazing NU-HUE COLOR DIRECTORY ends all the headaches of specifying, mixing, matching, and harmonizing colors! In a few seconds it gives the correct answer to every color-harmony question.

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The Salvation Army

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Your Will
A Complete Guide to Practical Gardening
by RICHARDSON WRIGHT

GARDENERS everywhere are acclaiming House & Garden's first Book of Gardening! With its 128 pages of expert garden information, over 600 illustrations—58 in full color—attractively bound in stiff buckram, this book is the complete and authoritative manual that every gardener needs in his library.

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Why a famous Hollywood chef wants GLASS WALLS IN HIS KITCHEN

CHEF MILANI, who reveals his food secrets to regiments of California housewives over the radio every day, in his Hollywood home has the gay, charming kitchen you see at the right.

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January 1941

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304 Burpee Building, Philadelphia
Gardener's Yearbook
FOR JANUARY 1941

For the third time, HOUSE & GARDEN presents its Gardener's Yearbook. Its readers by now have acquired the habit of looking for it, depending on it for simple, practical instruction as well as news on what is new among the flowers. Written in simple terms, it can be used by the veriest beginner.

While three successive January publications of this Yearbook could scarcely be said to make this yearly effort an institution, yet behind HOUSE & GARDEN, now entering its 40th year, lies a long stretch of gardening service that we are proud to display. In those long years names of garden giants spring from the pages—Louise Beebe Wilder, Herbert C. Durant, Ernest H. Wilson and many another name that spells leadership in this particular field. HOUSE & GARDEN's gardening articles have always been written by experts. Their judgment is not swayed by pressure or the fad of the moment; it is based on trial and experience.

Since a leader must lead, it has been HOUSE & GARDEN's privilege to find popular acceptance for many valuable plants not commonly known. If at times we have been ahead of the crowd, our advanced position was justified by the merit of the plant itself. Whether it has been rock gardens or a new plant brought back from the Far East or the popularizing of herbs, new roses, peonies and iris, HOUSE & GARDEN has gladly served its part—and it is proud to have served—in the advancement of American horticulture and the spread of gardening.

CONTENTS OF THIS SECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gardens out of seed catalogs</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From seed package to soil</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enriching the earth's bounty</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The craft and mystery of gardening</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurseries for infant plants</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuals of merit for the new garden</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize-winning arrangements</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the novelty page of perennials</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among the new perennials</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer-flowering bulbs and tubers</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedges play various roles</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennials to plant this Spring</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chrysanthemums easy to grow . . . . 20
Variety on a country place . . . . 21
A New Jersey rear garden . . . . 22
A New York City backyard . . . . 23
Sputtered light and shade . . . . 24
Gardener, spare that tree! . . . . 25
Combating the enemies of plants . . . . 26
Plants that serve two seasons . . . . 27
Delicacies from the vegetable patch . . . . 28
First principles of flower art . . . . 30
Notes on flowering trees and shrubs . . . . 32

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Gardens out of seed catalogs

Low for edgings

A YOUNGSTER let loose in a candy shop and a beginning gardener in a seed catalog are in the same fix. So many temptations bewilder them. They don't know where to start.

Let's begin with the catalog as it opens before you. Long before this time you should have decided where you want to make a garden, how big a garden you want to make and what kind. Beginning gardeners should open their first Spring with annuals, those quick-growing, quick-flowering, one-season plants. Or perhaps this will be only a temporary garden for a rented place. How can you plan a garden of annuals from a seed catalog?

LISTING PLANTS. Start with paper and pencil and begin listing plants according to (1) color, (2) height, (3) form of flower and (4) type of foliage. Thus, ageratum Midget Blue by its name locates this plant as an edging for the front of the garden. That it grows in a mound indicates that a number of these plants set along an edging will make a series of mounds and in the mass give a rope effect. Hollyhocks are tall and would serve in the back line. Morning glory Heavenly Blue will reach even higher, on the fence or through the trees behind the garden. Wallflowers are lowly plants and could come immediately behind the ageratum, whereas cleome grows 4'-5' and is in front of the hollyhocks. In this way you begin to visualize the various heights of the garden.

Form of flower offers other variants—the spires of larkspur and snapdragons, the lowly white clouds of gypsophila, the button heads of scabiosa, the colorful discs of zinnias, the little suns of annual chrysanthemums and gaillardias.

Next comes form of foliage—the feathery foliage of the French and African marigolds and cosmos, the stout foliage of calendulas, the distinctive growth of balsam, the starry leaves of lupines. Here in foliages there are contrasts one should remember, since contrast in greenery gives added interest.

SELECTING COLORS. At first this is apt to be confusing because so many annuals come in a number of colors. Count the colors of zinnias, of petunias, of asters, of salpiglossis. To avoid further confusion one should decide on a color scheme or a series of color groupings in the garden. Let's decide on a pale yellow, orange, white and blue garden. There are pale yellow African marigolds, snapdragons, calendulas, celosia, California poppies, hollyhocks and pansies, to name only a few. In the orange group are zinnias, cosmos, gaillardia, French marigolds, wallflowers and lantana. In the whites they run from the lowly sweet alyssum, through the next higher poppies, to zinnias and white hollyhocks and cosmos. Blue will be furnished in varying heights and tints from the small browallia to asters and salvias.

White should be used as the transition between two colors—white zinnias, for instance, between the pale yellow of marigold Sunrise and the gold of cosmos Orange Flare. On the other hand the blues and pale yellows will contrast well together, as do the oranges and whites.

COLOR DRIFTS. This paper planning is great fun—only it has many pitfalls. We must avoid making the annual garden a jumble with little dabs of this and that here and there. For the sake of good design, then, limit the kinds of flow-

Tall for back of border

COSMOS
CLEOME
HOLLYHOCKS
AFRICAN MARIGOLD
SUNFLOWER
Displays of annuals — How to select seed of varieties — Making the plan

ers to the necessary minimum and plant these in large blocks or drifts. Thus your whites are going to be cleome, zinnias and pansies followed by sweet alyssum. Your pale yellows African marigolds, French marigolds, calendulas and annual chrysanthemums. Your oranges zinnias and cosmos, and your blues ageratum, larkspur and scabiosa.

With this decision made, your seed order begins to take shape. You order only those varieties and colors you require. If you are tempted by others and have space for a cutting garden where plants can be grown in rows, order them to your heart’s content and your purse’s ability. But in making a garden out of a seed catalog, this temptation must be avoided. Ten to twenty kinds are enough.

THE PLAN. You have the color scheme now, the heights of the mature plants, variations in foliage and can now begin to place them on your plan. It is a general rule that plants are set apart the distance which is equal to half their mature height. This simple calculation will give you the number of plants required. After that come seed-sowing, transplanting of seedlings and finally putting the thriving plants in their allotted positions, subjects we are taking up in the following pages.

Most annuals enjoy full sun, but there are a few tolerant of shade and some that really require it. Nicotiana, the fragrant flowering tobacco, thrives best in a dampish, shady corner; asperula or sweet woodruff, and clarkia, lupine and nemophila, will tolerate shade. Those that seem to enjoy sandy or poor soil are abronia or sand-verbena, portulaca, the sun plant, snapdragons, godetia, love-lies-bleeding or amaranthus and cockscomb or Caloisa cristata.

Fragrance, too, is another factor to keep in mind. Four o’clocks or marvel of Peru have a sweet odor when the flowers open toward evening; stocks, candytuft, nasturtiums and pansies offer their various scents by day and dusk.

The quick-growing vines include climbing fumitory, Adlumia cirrhosa, with pink flowers; the various gourds; balloon vine, cardiopsmum; cups-and-saucers or Cobaea scandens in purple or white; morning glories; the white-flowered hyacinth bean or Dolichos japonica; wild cucumber or Echinocystis lobata, Japanese hop; and sweet peas.

Moreover, you can be sure of your colors in perennials purchased from a reliable nursery, whereas you can’t be sure when you raise them from seed. Raising a vegetable garden from seed is explained later on, with suggested varieties listed.

In most sections of this country it is necessary to introduce annuals into even the most carefully planned perennial garden. This has advantages; color contrasts can change from year to year, since the perennials offer permanent colors and the annuals can differ from year to year as they come in such wide color ranges.

In making this annual or temporary garden, you must not expect too much early bloom. Pansy plants can be bought to start it off; indeed, one can often buy most of the annuals already grown, but then you miss the fun of growing them. It usually requires eight weeks between seed sowing and first flowering of annuals; consequently, if early bloom is wanted, seed must be sown early indoors during March to produce blooms in May. After the 1st of May, it is generally safe to set your annual plants in their permanent positions.

OTHER ANNUALS. In addition to a garden of annual flowers, it would be interesting to try gardens of annual foliage plants and vines. Consider some of those easily raised from seed that provide unusual foliage—kochia or Summer cypress, Pennisetum longistylum, 24’ high, and P. ruppeliamum, fountain and purple plume grass respectively; ricinus or castor bean, 15’ high, with its red-flowered cousin, R. sanguineus; its black-stemmed relative, R. cambogensis, 5’ with black stems and changing foliage; R. gibsoni with deep red foliage, and finally the largest-leaved of all, R. philippinensis, which grows to 10’ high.

The quick-growing vines include climbing fumitory, Adlumia cirrhosa, with pink flowers; the various gourds; balloon vine, cardiopsmum; cups-and-saucers or Cobaea scandens in purple or white; morning glories; the white-flowered hyacinth bean or Dolichos japonica; wild cucumber or Echinocystis lobata, Japanese hop; and sweet peas.

Truly the annual pages of seed catalogs contain a host of delights which are easy to attain.
From seed package to soil

Nine steps required to prepare for sowing seed and in later handling their seedlings

Your packages of seeds have arrived. You are anxious to get them into soil. Don't be too hasty. First the soil for them must be prepared to receive them.

The nine steps are pictured on this page. Garden loam, powdered peat or leafmold and sand in equal proportions are sifted until clear of all rough matter. This texture is important. Seeds want to be in close contact with soil particles so that as soon as they germinate they will find anchorage and food.

SOIL FOR SEEDS. In the soil there may lurk the cause of seedling death—the spore of the damping-off disease that can wipe out a whole pan of seedlings overnight. Consequently you must sterilize the soil. A number of reliable specifics are on the market, applied in either powder or solution. Follow directions carefully. Another method is to sterilize seeds by dusting them in the packet. They can also be helped in germination by a dusting of hormones.

The next step is the preparation of the seed pan or flat. The drainage holes are covered with crocks, over which is laid a bed of sphagnum moss or peat moss which holds dampness at the bottom of the pot, from which it rises by capillary action. The prepared soil goes over the drainage, shaken well down so that all crevices are filled, and the excess then brushed off. This top surface is tamped to an even surface, over which you scatter the seed. Large seeds can be set by hand and pressed down into the soil. Smaller seeds need only a dusting of soil above them and then a gentle tamping. Some gardeners use sterilized sand, peatmoss or powdered charcoal for this final dusting of the flat.

At the time it is planted the soil should be damp enough so that no watering is required. When it shows signs of drying out, either set the seed pans in water or water gently from above with the finest nozzle.

SOW AND GERMINATE. Thus prepared, the seed is ready to go to work for you. But there are conditions that can make this work continuous and successful. Heat is the first requisite. A temperature of 55°—60° will be necessary for germination. In the colder months of Spring this must be supplied. Either use a greenhouse or an electrically heated hotbed or raise the seedlings in a sunny room indoors.

When the ground warms up seed can be sown outdoors or in uncovered cold frames, in both of which circumstances texture and sterilization are desirable. Most gardeners start their annuals first and, when the cold frames are cleared of these seedlings, then sow their perennials. Biennials usually are sown in July and August.

CARE OF SEEDLINGS. Apart from watering and keeping the temperature right, there is nothing to do until the sprouted seed throws up its true leaves. First comes the cotyledon, then the true leaf. When a few of these have appeared, you start separating. They can be either thinned, by pulling out every other one, or lifted and carefully transplanted. The soil into which they are to be transplanted should be ready. It is the same soil you've used for sowing, only this has also had a dusting of balanced fertilizer mixed into it.
Enriching the earth’s bounty

Methods of soil preparation and what they do—Fertilizers and how to apply them

nor until we get down to gardening can we realize that the lovely phrase about “the fullness of the earth” should be taken with a grain of salt. It is full of a lot of necessary ingredients but often some are not where we want them. These we must supply by cultivation, by addition, by fertilizing.

SOIL PREPARATION. On the opposite page we brought the plant up to the stage where it will be set permanently in the garden soil. What will it require of that soil? A proper texture, drainage or lack of it according to the nature of the plant, moisture-holding capacity, air, the three essential foods—phosphorus, nitrogen and potash—together with others in smaller doses.

Clayey soils, difficult to penetrate and baking hard in Summer, obviously require opening up. Peat moss, leafmold, stable manure, ashes and sand, worked through clay will bring it up to a desirable tilth. Loos, open, sandy soils, from which the essential food drains away, require to be bound, and the same additions are made except the ashes and sand.

By building up the humus content of a soil, we not alone improve its texture but also its moisture-holding capacity. This is the function of peat and leafmold.

Digging the soil, turning it over season after season, opens it to the elements and, whether we dig shallow or deep, we are letting in air and mixing its components.

SOIL TESTING. When we come to investigate what its chemical reaction may be, which determines the kinds of plants that will thrive in it, and what food elements are already contained in it, then the soil must be examined. Either by using a soil-testing set or by having the soil tested by a local experiment station, we find what must be added to it. It may be deficient in one of its three major foods or lacking in some of the smaller ones. To correct these conditions we use fertilizers, either animal manures or chemical combinations, preferably both, since animal manures do not provide a balanced diet.

Some types of plants, trees and shrubs require a special combination of food elements. What the apple tree needs does not suit the rhododendron. Lime is not a cure-all, although often some soils need this cal-

Dry plant food may be broadcast by hand or, more evenly, with a mechanical spreader, as shown

Manure is dumped in barrow loads, spread evenly and then dug into the soil. The same applies to compost

Circle individual plants with prepared plant food or manure, fork in lightly and then water it well

To feed trees and large shrubs, dig holes 1’ apart around perimeter of branches and insert plant food
The Craft and Mystery of Gardening

So far in this Yearbook, we have considered the first four essential steps in gardening—the seed catalog, the seed, the soil, the ardent seedling. From these beginnings spring the vast and complicated life which produces the beauty of a garden. We have had a hand in starting that life.

Therein lies the fundamental fascination of gardening—we are dealing with living processes. The material we help produce is living plant material. To keep that life going ahead unchecked is the aim of every gardener. To maintain it in the face of destructive elements, to insist on its survival despite insidious disease and attack of pests is a challenge every good gardener readily accepts.

We cannot look on plants, we gardeners, as just so many inert objects to be placed here and there or pushed about to obtain certain desired esthetic effects. Design has its place in the garden. Color and form have their essential roles to play and no real gardener dreams of neglecting them. But the living plant, to which his soil-browned hands and experience administer season after season, remains his noblest and most inspiring concept.

Each craft has its code. There is the code of the workers in iron and the code of the workers in wood as well. The code of the weaver, the bricklayer, the carpenter. Whenever men work with their hands there invariably spring up principles of standards and work. The gardener is no exception. To do the job well, to continue doing it well applies as much to him as to the other workers.

Because of its esthetic appeal, because its ultimate product is beauty, some gardeners look on their work as an art. Dabbler especially are apt to assume this attitude, but it is not the attitude of the worker.

In the old days, before the age of machinery and when guilds of workmen were banded together for their mutual protection and the maintenance of standards in work, each group used to speak of its calling as a "craft and mystery". An apprentice would be accepted to learn the "craft and mystery", say, of tanning leather, or making silverware, or binding books, or building houses.

In England these craft guilds were known as the Worshipful Company of Tanners or Silversmiths or Binders. The word "worshipful" meant worthy of respect. Its members respected their work and expected others outside the guild to respect it and them also.

Perhaps we would respect gardening more if we assumed some of that same attitude toward our hobby—if we were forthright and called it a craft, with the full knowledge that it is also a mystery, that there is more to it than just tireless work of the hands and the exercise of intelligence. So, then, the craft and mystery of gardening.

Now a skilled craftsman requires two essentials if he is to work well—good materials and good tools. The materials of gardening are plants and such adjuncts as plant foods, soils, seed, available water. Our working tools are obvious; the spade, the hoe, the rake, the digging fork, the trowel, and we respect them and keep them always in excellent working condition.

If we buy seed we expect it to be fresh and true to name, thereby depending on the craft and mystery of the seedsman. If we buy a plant, we expect it to be healthy and in good form, thereby depending on the code of the nurseryman. If we raise a plant, our own code sets the standards for that plant, whether it be a row of corn, a bed of roses, a tree, a shrub or the tendril-growing reaches of a vine.

As to the "mystery", there we gardeners depart from the methods of many another craft. We are dependent on mysteries and constantly surrounded by them. We deal in mysteries. We depend on the warmth of the sun and the shelter of the shade as well, on rains that fill the hidden springs of earth and refresh its surface, on the circulation of air beneath and above ground. On frost and cold that harden our plants and bring them rest. On lengthening days and shortening days. We depend on a multitude of co-workers—on worms and birds and moulds, on active elements and dormant elements as well, unseen by the eye, some whose work and purposes are still unknown to man.

We share in the mystery of the infinitesimal seed lost in a crease of the palm, from which will spring a sky-reaching tree or a flower of unbelievable beauty. We work in the mystery of the soil as we turn it over for sun and wind and rain to play their magical effects upon. Hands, arms, shoulders, the strength of our legs and the very weight of our body all take part in the practice of our craft, and enjoy thereby the mystery of health.

We know, too, why we belong to a "worshipful" company. For where is the gardener who sees the seed spring up and the leaf unfold and the dun earth turn to green under his ministration but respects his craft? His is a clean craft. It is also a craft intimately associated with him, with his beginnings and his end. For he works with the earth whence his body was evolved once on a distant day with the earth from which he gathers food for his sustenance through the years and to which his body eventually will return when his time has come.

We men and women who toil in gardens, we who watch a rose unfurl, a gladiolus lift its opening flowers to the sky, who tend the fruit ripening on branch and vine, we reverently approach, then, the greatest Mystery of all—a life that lives and dies and springs up again.

Richardson Wright
Nurseries for infant plants

Seeds and seedlings find necessary protection and warmth

Cold-frames are the midway step between seedlings raised in heat and the outdoors where they are to grow. Here they harden off. The sash can be hinged, as here, lifted off or pushed back, whichever is the easiest for working.

Paper caps designed to conserve heat, keep off late frosts and early pests may be placed over seedlings when they are first set out in the garden. In ten days the plant will be well on its way, growing along lustily.

Miniature greenhouses formed from two panes of glass clipped together by heavy wire make a continuous cloche, under which young plants get ventilation and protection from destructive wind and heavy rain.

Hinged sash is advisable where cold-frames are placed directly against a sheltering wall. They should face south and be out of the wind. They can be pulleyed up and hooked to the wall for working.

Portable hothouses are available. Heat is supplied by electricity, gas or oil. Two shelves accommodate flats of seeds and seedlings. Special glass admits ultra violet rays which are required for plant growth and maturity.

Mats are spread over the sash of hotbeds and cold-frames to give added insulation on extremely cold nights. Also leaves and soil can be banked around the outside. In Summer cover the frames with thin slats.

Lacking electricity, one can make a hotbed in the old-fashioned style—27" of fresh horse manure in the bottom, 9" of soil above it and the sides banked with leaves or straw covered with soil for thorough insulation.

Ventilation is required in the normal growth of seedlings. On warm days lift the sash and let the sun pour in; on cool days ventilate by raising the sash as shown. Concrete block makes good and long-lasting frames.

A greenhouse, either of this type or of the all-light variety, is no longer a luxury. It can be of one unit or several. Heat is thermostatically controlled. Such a greenhouse is now generally thought of as a garden necessity.

Electric hotbeds are the modern solution for the old and messy manure. Wires are spread as shown and the heat is regulated by a thermostat being set for seed germination and healthy plant growth in Springtime.
Annuals of merit for the new garden

Novelty winners and others worth trying

By F. F. Rockwell

Once again the curtain rises on the greatest show on earth—Gardens of America, 1941 edition. Of course, according to all the shiny new catalogs, rolling in a cataract from the presses hard pressed to keep up delivery schedules, it’s a Hellz-a-Poppin all-star cast, bigger and better (but quite as bromidic!) as ever. Every new extra-early variety, for instance, is at least several days earlier than anything we have known before. It’s been that way every year for the near half a century that the writer can remember. According to statistics, some of today’s extra-early strains should begin flowering the day they are planted!

But—although many of the claims made for “novelties” in the flower world are to be taken, like campaign promises, not too seriously—the real progress made in the world of annual flowers during the last decade has been nothing short of miraculous. Furthermore, leadership in this field now definitely lies with our American plant breeders, so this year’s dearth of new annuals from abroad is no serious handicap to American gardens.

Let’s take a look then at the new things our busy hybridizers have been getting ready to spring on us for the season of 1941. But in appraising them, let us keep in mind that newness, per se, is much more important to the seedsmen than to the gardener. As has been our custom in these columns, we will try to judge them against the background of the good things with which we are already familiar.

The All-America Selections. The spotlight for the 1941 big show turns first on that galaxy of stars handpicked by the All-America Selections Committee, a group of seventeen experts who have watched, in twelve trial grounds in different sections of the country, all the new varieties submitted to their unbiased scrutiny.

As was the case last year and the previous year, no new annuals for 1941 introduction received the coveted Gold Medal award. This, however, does not indicate a falling off in the quality of the entries so much as it does a tightening of the gold standard that prevailed for the first few years—a change that certainly meets with the approval of the gardening public.

In the light of this season’s awards, petunias and marigolds still seem to be the favored flower of the judges as well as of home gardeners. Or is it that there exists too great a dearth of other material for the judges to select from? Certainly it is to be wished that our flower hybridizers do not succumb to the assembly-line psychology!

Petunia Blue Brocade carries off this year’s highest honors, with fifteen judges giving it a total of one hundred and twelve points. Blue Brocade is a new color, a dark velvety violet-blue, in the Dwarf All-Double class. Whatever its merits may be as a florist’s flower, or as a floral curiosity for the amateur, we simply cannot see it, from observation in several trials, as any great shakes as a garden flower. On that basis this purple-faced monstrosity isn’t one-two-three with last year’s highest score winner, petunia Cream Star. The two varieties are so far apart in type, however, that perhaps it isn’t fair to make a comparison between them.

Petunia Radiance (97 points) we like much better, though we can’t follow the judges who recommended it for a Gold Medal. It’s a brilliant rich rose, with a yellowish throat, flowers about 1½” across. In the writer’s trial garden it was one of the earliest, happiest and most constant bloomers. One trial-ground reports it to me as being “the outstanding entry—earliest blooming of all petunias—beautiful color and with a longer flowering period than any other entry, petunia or otherwise.” Uniform and apparently “well fixed”; you’ll like it.

Marigold Spry is a really improved Dwarf Harmony, and that is praise indeed to anyone who has grown that popular and delightful little double dwarf French marigold. The compact plants grow only about ten inches high, and somewhat wider, and begin producing their wealth of bright yellow and mahogany flowers within ten weeks from seed.

Petunia First Lady (carried over from last year) is of the very dwarf type, with large single flowers of a blush pink; just another petunia, but a very attractive one.

Bronze Medal Winners. All the above scored sufficiently high to win Silver Medals.

Phlox Rosy Morn just missed a Silver Medal. It is a very large-flowered single—bright rose with a large white eye, and very uniform. In our garden at Gray Rock it was extremely satisfactory, and showed an exceptionally long season of bloom. Like Salmon Glory (a last year’s Silver Medal winner) it is a selection from Giganter Art Shades, with which many of our readers are familiar. It is excellent for cutting.

Aster Jean Boyd, described as a new type of China aster, did better for us than any aster we have grown for many years and apparently it is, as claimed, heat resisting, though a few plants were killed by wilt disease. (Unfortunately seed is too scarce for introduction this season.)

Black Ruby Zinnia isn’t really black but it surely is a dark maroon. Of the small-flowered type, it is similar to Crimson Gem, but deeper in color. Almost every one who saw it in our garden liked it, and we found it very useful and pleasing in flower arrangements, to accent lighter flowers.

Marigold Goldsmith makes a rugged, branching plant 3’ to 4’ tall, and produces freely large, intense orangy-yellow flowers of Dixie Sunshine type. With me it bloomed fairly early (started indoors) and kept right on until frost.

Honorable Mentions. Morning glory Pearly Gates scored highest among the Honorable Mention varieties. Said to be a sport from Heavenly Blue, it is a fine addition to the list of climbers. Seed, however, will not be available until after the 1941 harvest. Petunia Violet Gem, it seems to me, merited a rather (Continued on page 34)
Novelty annuals to try in 1941
More marigolds, new petunias and a Texas star

MARIGOLD SCARLET GLOW
MARIGOLD CANARY BIRD
MARIGOLD BUTTER-AND-EGGS, SCABIOSA
PETUNIA VIOLET GEM
PETUNIA HONOR BRIGHT
MARIGOLD SPRY
MARIGOLD WILDFIRE
CYNOGLOSSUM BLANCHE BURPEE
STAR-OF-TEXAS (XANTHISMA TEXANUM)
AFTER Dali, a type of trick arrangement which helps to enliven our up-to-date flower shows. Mrs. Magnus Norsted of Valhalla, N. Y., made it

VIVID COLOR for a modern room is made with common materials: snapdragons, gerbers, carnations. Mrs. Homer Strong, Rochester, N. Y.

THE "ELK'S HORN" DESIGN is a typical, symmetrical form suitable for large rooms, formal occasions. Mrs. Philip Erhorn, Garden City, L. I.

LINE ARRANGEMENTS make a little material go far. Here accessories add to the meaning of the design. Mrs. Tom Cummings, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CRESCENT IN COPPER is not a new motif, but the original treatment here lends it new interest. Mrs. Ashley E. Pidgeon, Garden City, L. I.

BUXOM WITH ROSES! Such perfect flowers with bronze begonia leaves can't be sacrificed for a line design. Mrs. A. R. Benedict, Montclair, N. J.
flower arrangements

7. Angular lines of the container and base find echo here in the well-selected plant material. Mrs. William M. Coriell, Plainfield, N. J., winner

8. A tall vase is a common shape of container difficult to use with pleasing results. Here it succeeds for Mrs. Jack Beck, of Crestwood, N. J.

9. Sprigs of broom and a handful of daffodils have been skillfully blended into this Japanese effect. By Mrs. Innes Brown, Munsey Park, L. I.

10. Enough material is in this buxom bouquet to suit anyone, yet it has svelte lines and real design. Mrs. J. S. Anderegg, Plainfield, N. J.

11. The circular motif, skillfully balanced, used to be known as dynamic symmetry in arranging classes. By Mrs. E. Kohler, Glen Cove, L. I.

12. Buxom but dainty! Plenty of material here, yet clever selection and placing produce uncrowded effect. Mrs. S. F. Neuckirk, Elizabeth, N. J.
On the novelty page of perennials

These ten top-rankers are worthy of trial

4 ROSE J. H. NICOLAS

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT III

GLADIOLUS GLAMIS

ROSE MARCO KOSTER

TRITOMA EARLY FLOWERING HARDY

ROSE MARGO KOSTER

CHRYSANTHEMUM EUGENE A. WANDER

ROSE ROSE RAMPTON

CHRYSANTHEMUM SEPTEMBER JEWELS

ANEMONE HUPHENSIS SUPERBA

STOKESIA LILACINA LAVENDER QUEEN
Among the new perennials and roses
Tested varieties to enrich the garden
By F. F. Rockwell

Pickings among brand new perennials for 1941 are rather slim—due primarily to war conditions and the fact that, while our American plant breeders have taken a world-wide lead in developing new and improved annuals, they have left the perennials too largely to their brethren overseas. If any thin shreds of silver cloud are to come out of the present strife abroad, perhaps one of them may be a stimulation of our interest in the hybridising of perennials.

But the scarcity of novelties for a single season is no cause for gloom so far as the perennial garden is concerned. The last few years have brought us a wealth of new things but few of which are as yet to be found in most gardens. Some of these, such as Aster frickarti Wonder of Staffa, have already assured themselves permanent places in our borders. Others are still on trial. But assuredly there is an abundance of material available for those who have new gardens to make or old ones to redecorate and make over.

And speaking of redecorating, why it is that so many home owners who insist upon being quite up-to-date in such matters as room decoration, furniture, cars and the like, are content to go on along indefinitely with outmoded varieties of hardy perennials, roses and shrubs? Not that any variety should ever be discarded merely because it has long been with us. But where real improvements are made, a place for them may well be found, even if an old inferior variety has to be sacrificed to make room. There are hundreds of thousands of antiquated climbing roses, for instance, with poor flowers, short blooming season and mildewed foliage, wasting good space in the gardens of America which might be glorified with the beauty of modern disease-resistant varieties.

Hardy 'Mums March Along. Again this season the greatest contribution to new material for the hardy perennial border is to be found among the hardy chrysanthemums—not merely new varieties of Koreans, but distinct new types.

Most interesting of these, perhaps, are the September Jewels (shown in color on page 12) which have the distinction of beginning to flower as early as the first week in September. They are hybrids of C. rubellum (a species recently made popular by the variety Clara Curtis) and extra early-flowering Koreans. While somewhat similar in size and appearance to the Northland daisies (hybrids of C. articum) introduced last year, they are entirely distinct in habit of growth and season of bloom, which in the case of the latter is very late. The color range in the September Jewels type developed by Eugene Mitchell is remarkable, including pastel shades of lavender, chamois, apricot, bronze and straw-yellows, orange, claret and coral, besides white. For this season, this new type will be available in seed only.

Another new type of hardy 'mum which promises great things for the future is brought to us first in the variety Milky Way—the first hybrid of the species C. nipponicum ever introduced. Mr. Cummings, who developed the first Hybrid Koreans, believes that this new development of his will be the forerunner of an entire new race of garden 'mums. In our gardens at Gray Rock this summer, Milky Way was a delight indeed, both in the border and when cut, indoors. For the latter purpose, its loose graceful sprays, bearing a half dozen or so creamy-white, lemon-tinted, informal semi-double blossoms were indeed ideal; and the lasting quality was all that could be desired. The medium-sized flowers are born on dark-foliaged, healthy plants about 30" tall.

Among the new 'mums of established types for this year I am especially enthusiastic about Mrs. Pierre S. Du Pont III. It's a beauty—and just as vigorous a grower as it is handsome. Despite all the fine varieties now available, I'd class it among the best half-dozen. No other flower in our garden this year met with such universal enthusiasm. The color is rather indescribable—a sort of golden chamois with a glowing undertone of salmon. The fairly large (3" to 4") flowers are produced in reckless abundance from October to freezing weather, the buds coming through early frosts unusually well. (Shown in color on the opposite page.)

Other new 'mums include Bronze Cydonia, a sport of Cydonia, which has always been one of my favorites; an early bloomer, fully double; Pure Gold, with 3" double flowers on compact, rounded plants; Avalanche, large double pure white; and Eugene A. Wander, a big double golden yellow September bloomer on compact plants only about 1½ feet high.

Anna Hay is similar to Clara Curtis, but a week or so earlier and a lighter pink. Like Clara, it is of medium height, mound-like growth, with finely cut foliage and notably fragrant. In the Spoon section, which has quickly become immensely popular, especially for cutting and arrangements, four new selected colors have been added—Golden, Jasper, Orchid and Silver.

Fall Bloomers. Late Summer and Autumn, so long the weak spot in the "succession" parade of hardy flowers, has certainly been coming into its own during recent years. The newer hardy 'mums alone, in their several types, would have been sufficient to give the hardy border a dashing and colorful wind-up, but there are also fine new varieties of other late bloomers.

The asters, for instance, have come in for much attention lately. Harrington's Pink and Beechwood Challenger, which approaches red, have lent new interest to this splendid late flower; and now Adorable, a deeper pink; Beechwood Charm, deep rose; Blue Gown; and Petunia, purple with golden center, on a semi-dwarf plant, are added to the Novi-belgi section.

Another splendid new thing for late Autumn is Anemone huphensis superba, a cross between japonica and huphensenis, which in our garden flowered more freely, and opened its blossoms more perfectly, than the Japs. Growing two feet or better, its graceful sprays of rosy violet flowers were especially effective when cut, lasting well and opening the cut buds normally. Helium Brown-gold, coppery orange and gold, is a new variety to add to the short list (Continued on page 37)
Dividing dahlias

**A dahlia clump**, as stored the previous Fall, must be cut apart before Spring planting. Always use a sharp knife.

**A growth eye**, from which will come new flowering stalks, must appear on each tuber which is to be planted.

Dahlia cuttings can also be propagated in a flat of sand kept well watered and shaded. Note the cutting.

Tuberous roots are now formed on this rooted dahlia cutting ready to be grown along in pots or garden soil.

**Canna cuts**

**Gladiolus**

**Summer HYACINTH** or **Galtonia candidans** is a lush grower and will make interesting effects when grown in drifts of a dozen or more bulbs. The bulbs go in 6". They throw up 3'-tall flower spikes supporting pendent, bell-like white blooms which are open for a long time. Bulbs are not dependably hardy North.

**TIGRIDIAS**, which also are known as tiger flowers, can be grown in a Summer border either directly in the soil or in pots; in fact, they make excellent pot subjects. Like the daylily, the flower lasts only one day, but blossoms quickly succeed each other.

**PERUVIAN OR SPIDER LILIES.** **Hymenocallis calathina**, requires the same treatment as that accorded gladiolus. A fragrant white amaryllis-like flower springs from bulbs that should be set 3"-4" in a well-drained spot. It flowers in a few weeks and increases rapidly thereafter. It has strap-like foliage.

**ANTHERICUMs** or St. Bernard lilies carry small, lily-like flowers above grassy leaves. They require rich fibrous loam and at blooming time plenty of water. In the North they should be heavily protected through Winter or lifted and stored.

**LYCORIS SQUAMIGERA** or Hall's amaryllis shoots up lush leaves in early Summer and, they having disappeared, the flowering stalk appears, bearing pale pink fragrant clustered flowers striped a darker pink, with curved stamens. The plant needs a soil rich in humus. Since it blooms naked, it should be surrounded by low-growing plants when used in borders. There are also red, orange and white types, but the pink is the one generally grown. Plant early in Spring, lift after frost and store away.

**CANNAS**, once popular and then neglected, are coming into favor again, due to the splendid colors now available. Used for bedding plants but preferably drifted through borders, they can be most effective. The bed or location for them should be prepared 18"-24" deep, mixing ½ rotted cow manure with the soil. Either use the divided root stocks potted in April as shown here, or pot grown plants for an early start. They go in 18" apart each way. Keep soil cultivated and water well in hot dry periods. After frost lift and store tubers. Colors include salmon pink, cherry red, deep crimson, scarlet, yellow, white and red and old rose. They range from 3½' to 6'. The roots should be stored without soil.

**CALLA LILIES** can be grown out-of-doors continually in the South but in the North will need the usual storage. Rich, damp soil is their preference and they incline to acidity too. The yellow **C. eliotiana** is generally grown, although there are white, white spotted and the smaller pink **C. rhemannii**. Of course, they make ideal greenhouse subjects.

While it is difficult to induce a dahlia or gladiolus fancier to grow any other than his pet, the average gardener is missing great opportunities when he neglects some of the lesser-used Summer-flowering bulbs and tubers. These include a dozen or more kinds—Peruvian lilies, anthericums, anemones, monbretias, tuberous begonias, cannas, callas, galtonias, tigridias, zephyranthes, caladiums, tuberoses, lilies and lycoris. Let us take some of these less commonplace items first. Being tender mostly, they do not go into the ground until it has been warmed by Spring.

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**SUMMER HYACINTH** or **Galtonia candidans** is a lush grower and will make interesting effects when grown in drifts of a dozen or more bulbs. The bulbs go in 6". They throw up 3'-tall flower spikes supporting pendent, bell-like white blooms which are open for a long time. Bulbs are not dependably hardy North.
To the usual dahlias and gladiolus should be added the more unusual tender bulbs

over a longish period from mid-Summer on. The type generally grown is T. pavonia, red with yellow and purple spots, which grows 2½' high. There are also yellow, white and lilac kinds. In Fall treat the bulbs like gladiolus corms.

TUBEROSES, which have their place in the garden if only for their fragrance, spring from tender fleshy root stocks planted about 2" deep and 4" apart in light soil after the last frost of Spring. Single or double flowers are carried on 3½" stems according to the variety planted. Sometimes the bulbs are uncertain in their flowering because they enjoy a sit-down strike the year after blooming. Lift and store in a warm, dry place.

CALADIUMS or elephant ears are generally associated with Victorian flower beds; however, they do have a place where tropical foliage effects are desired. Some of the newer varieties with variegated foliage are especially worth growing. For proper growth their requirements are very rich soil, hot sun and plenty of moisture. Either the tubers are started in heat indoors or a greenhouse, or else potted plants are bought. All good seed houses carry them. Of course, they are lifted after frost, dried off and stored in dry sand in a warm cellar. The variegated-leaf sorts do not require so much sun as the old elephant ears.

MONTBRETIAS OR TRITONIA. After you once learn the trick of growing montbretias, you will never be without them. Spring planted, they bloom in the Fall, offering a color range of orange, red, rose, scarlet and yellow in dainty, graceful flowers. They require drainage. They also want to be planted 5" deep, this is essential, and 2"-3" apart. Their hardiness north of New York is questionable, consequently, the little bulbs are uncertain in their flowering because they enjoy a sit-down strike the year after blooming. Lift and store in a warm, dry place.

FAIRY LILIES. From Texas and Florida hails the charming family of Zephyranthes, fairy or rain lilies. Edging bulbs, these, since the foliage and flowers rarely rise above 4". Appearing for all the world like young onions, the bulbs increase rapidly in bunches and should be separated each Spring. Plant them 2" apart in ordinary soil and, during dry weather, do not let them lack water. White, yellow, pink and darkish pink are their crocus-like cups held above little fountains of narrow foliage. In the extreme North they should be lifted over Winter, but otherwise a mulch protects them.

SPRING ANEMONES. The tubers of this plant, looking like the fingers of a hand, should be placed with the fuzzy side upward. That is the first step. In the South and where a greenhouse is available, the culture is easy; in the North they can be carried through in well-protected cold frames or planted in them early in Spring. Their ideal soil is loam, leaf-mold and sand in equal parts. The flowers, held on 12" stems, come in a variety of colorings—lavender, scarlet, purple, white. The St. Brigid strain is the one recommended.

GLADIOLUS. The poor man's orchids (although orchids are fast becoming poor men's flowers, too) have such a wide following that the ideal is not just to grow glads, but to grow them superbly well, to grow the best kinds and to overcome any diseases or pests that may assail them. The soil of a vegetable garden, i.e., one that has been constantly dug over and enriched, is the spot for them, especially if it inclines to be slightly acid. Here they can be grown in rows for cutting. They may also be planted in drifts through perennial borders. Start in early May with the first planting and make successive planting every two weeks up to mid-July so that a long crop will result. Flowers follow 8 to 10 weeks later. The corms are planted 4" apart in rows 18" apart, and in light soil 6" deep, in heavy clay 4". Deep planting obviates staking. In borders they may be set 6" apart. Full sun and moderate moisture are their needs, together with either a complete fertilizer such as a 4-12-4, or a 16% superphosphate sown in the rows before planting, 5 lbs. to every 100’ of row. Cut flowers when two blossoms have appeared—the others will open in water. Leave two or three leaves to each plant so that the new corm can be developed. When all flowers have faded, cut down the flower stalk to prevent seed production, which might effect the corm.

The corm as dug in Autumn is illustrated here, showing the method of increase both by bulblets and new corms. These are lifted when the foliage turns yellow. Cut off the leaves to 2", leave in sun to dry, taking care that bulblets aren't broken off, and finally remove the old corm from the new, and place in flats in a frost-proof cellar. Since the gladiolus is subject to a destructive thrip, it might be well to dip the corms in a corrosive sublimate solution (1 to 1000) before planting and pack the corms in naphthalene flakes, 1 oz. to 100 corms, covering the flats.
Hedges that play various garden rôles

While it is customary to speak of trees and bushes used for windbreaks and shelter belts as hedges, here it is advisable to narrow down our interest to the various parts hedges can play in the average medium-size country or suburban place.

First we can look on them as living architecture. Precisely clipped or left to grow informally, they make green walls to mark property lines. Their lower cousins, which edge flower beds, especially in formal gardens, are essential to marking the pattern of the garden. These may be clumpy boxwood or the gray foliage of nepeta. High hedges around a garden serve to hold off destructive winds and at the same time afford back-ground to the colors of flowers and flowering trees and shrubs. Hedges of medium height can mark off the various divisions of a garden into "rooms", each with its distinctive character.

These are some of the rôles hedges play. The plants that comprise them and the way they are grown are generally determined by the purpose the hedge is serving and the space that can be allotted to it. Its success depends on the soil preparation, the planting and the after-care.

SOIL PREPARATION. Since a hedge is a permanent planting, the soil should be well prepared—deeply dug and, for most of the plants, deeply enriched with old manure and with leafmold and peat moss to hold moisture. The broad-leaf evergreens—rhododendrons, azaleas and such—will require a lime-free soil and an abundance of leafmold. Dig a trench, don't merely make holes. The trench should be at least 18" wide. Prepare soil a month before the plant material arrives.

The distances apart required depend on the kind of plants used. Perpendicular-growing plants such as privet can go in 9" apart in the row, whereas taxus and other spreading kinds require at least 1'. Arborvitae, if the plants are small, also go in 18" apart, but if immediate effects are desired and larger specimens used, they can be planted 3' apart.

PLANTING. It is advisable to start with young plants between 1½' and 3' high so that they can be clipped and trained to make a solid bottom. For immediate effects, however, clipped and trained plants may be bought—at a correspondingly higher price.

The purpose of close planting is to get a thick hedge from the start. And the purpose of topping hedges and clipping them is, first, to make the intertwining growth into a thick wall and, second, to shape it. Also when first planted cut off the tops—a young deciduous hedge plant to within 6" of the ground to make it bushy. This radical treatment is not accorded evergreens, however.

Evergreen hedges should be especially well watered at planting and kept damp until they are definitely established. This especially applies to those planted in the Fall.

TRIMMING. How wide should hedges be kept? That depends on their height and location. A 3' hedge can be kept about 3' wide, whereas a low pathside hedge bordering a flower bed might not be over 6"-8" wide. As for pruning and trimming, the first year of a newly set hedge, granted it has been cut down at planting time, should be spared the shearing tools; after the year it must be cut back well again several times to force side branches. Evergreen hedges should be pinched back to make the plants well branched and dense. When it is on its way, once or twice each season will be enough trimming after that. Mature hedges, whether deciduous or evergreen, will stand the clippers twice a season, although privet may need more, to preserve the uniform shape. About 1" of the current year's growth is generally enough to shear off a mature hedge. Flowering hedges, which are usually informal, should be clipped as little as possible and only after flowering.

Because the shape allows access of air and light and lets the drip of rain filter through the branches, a hedge should be so trimmed that it is broadest at the base and tapers slightly upward. A round or conical top is preferable to a flat surface. Moreover, it is less apt to get bare at the bottom and the whole effect will be dense foliage. Where the hedge is composed of trees, the leader should never be clipped until the desired hedge height is reached. In the North May or early June is the time to clip and shape hemlock and spruce hedges; the yews and arborvitae in late Spring.

What can be done with an old hedge that is worn and open at the bottom or has gone mangy? If it is a small edging hedge, lift the plants and refresh the soil, cut back and re-set, together with new ones. This applies especially to low box hedges. Others can be cut ruthlessly to the ground, the roots been cut down at planting time, should be spared the shearing tools; after the year it must be cut back well again several times to force side branches. Evergreen hedges should be pinched back to make the plants well branched and dense. When it is on its way, once or twice each season will be enough trimming after that. Mature hedges, whether deciduous or evergreen, will stand the clippers twice a season, although privet may need more, to preserve the uniform shape. About 1" of the current year's growth is generally enough to shear off a mature hedge. Flowering hedges, which are usually informal, should be clipped as little as possible and only after flowering.

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Preparation of soil should be thorough and deep and well enriched, since a hedge is a permanent planting of the garden.

Space the plants regularly along a line before setting them out. Privet goes 9" apart; taxus and arborvitae will need 12"

Lift the plants when a box edging has gone mangy, renew the soil and set the bushes again, and add new and healthier ones.

In cutting the top of a hedge, string a line to mark the level. Trim either with hand shears or a convenient electric cutter.

Trimming has gone mangy, renew the soil and set the bushes again, and add new and healthier ones.
The material to use for each purpose
— How to plant and care for them

given plant food (a 5-10-5 fertilizer is advised) and a stronger hedge will spring up. This does not apply to evergreen hedges, however; it is a treatment advised for barberry and privet and such deciduous kinds.

**HEDGE MATERIAL.** The list of available hedge material of low, medium and high sizes suitable to various climatic zones of the country is quite large, but at least the following can be recommended. For evergreen hedges: Korean boxwood, which can be set low or allowed to grow to 3'-4'; Carolina or Canadian hemlock, both fast growers and both capable of being kept down to 5' or grown to 20' high; the fast-growing Japanese yew with its green foliage and, where Summers are not too hot and dry, the globe arborvitae will serve excellently for a low hedge. The privet to use in cold regions is the hardy Amur type, *Ligustrum amurense*. For a 4' hedge try dwarf burning-bush, *Euonymus alatus compactus*, with its corky twiggled branches and brilliant Autumn foliage. It requires practically no pruning. For a thorny hedge try truehedge columbine, a Japanese barberry which grows upright and informally and needs very little from the shears. The cockspur thorn will make a good medium or high hedge. The five-leaved aralia, *Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*, is a dense thorn that can stand shade and city conditions as well.

Others that tolerate shade are Japanese barberry, gray dogwood, Amur, California or European privets, common buckthorn, the yews, inkberry, the hollies, arborvitae and the viburnums.

**FOR BED EDGES.** The edging plants, so necessary for defining garden beds and running beside paths, fall into the woody types and the perennial flowers. Box barberry, true dwarf box, the lower euonymus, English ivy, dwarf sweet mockorange, dwarf hedge yew, periwinkle, teucrum, Little Gem arborvitae and dwarf cranberry bush are good woody plants for this purpose. The perennials include practically all the low growers from woolly yarrow to pinks, lilies of the valley, catmint, plantain lily, thrift and the speedwells. This use of perennials for low hedges has the added advantage that one can change it from time to time. Used in vegetable gardens, perennials make colorful edges to the more utilitarian beds and offer cutting flowers at the same time.

Low hedges edging paths and flower beds should be kept trim. Clip privet twice each Summer and other types of hedge once

Serving as background to a flower bed, your hedge's roots can be prevented from encroaching with sunken planks as a boundary marker a hedge, whether high or low, is a natural solution for many sites. Privet, taxus, arborvitae, forsythia and many other types of plant material can be used for this purpose. It should be kept well clipped to preserve its neat appearance.

Hedges as edgings, to define and keep within neat bounds the borders of flower beds, are good practice. At the same time, especially in formal gardens, they define the garden's pattern. Behind, a high hedge serves for a green, growing background.

Hedges as architecture. When close to the house, such as around the foundations or along a terrace, as here, low-clipped hedges play a necessary part in the architectural design of a property. See the lists in text for low hedge plants of many varieties.

**DON'T MISS OUR “HOW-TO” HANDBOOK. A NEW AND PRACTICAL FEATURE BEGINNING IN FEBRUARY.**
Perennials to plant this Spring

Ten essential kinds that give variation of foliage and flowering — How to care for each type

In making a perennial border the process of planting will continue over several months. Many varieties can be set out in Spring; others — iris and peonies especially — must wait until July and September. Some can be planted to advantage both Spring and Fall. Schedule your work to fit these.

We must also consider the flowers chosen for a border not alone from their color heights and seasons of bloom, but also by the mass and form of their foliage and the shape of flower heads. These flowerings fall into four general groups — spires, rounded clumps, sprays and suns. Delphiniums, veronicas and liatris are among the spires; Phlox decussata and gypsophila provide rounded clumps; baptisia, daylilies and peonies fountain-like sprays; and the heli-iums, Fall asters and a number more of the composite flowers grow in little suns.

If the border is started in Spring, then the following essential perennials may be put in place — campanulas, columbines, daylilies, delphiniums, Fall asters, gaillardias, heleniums, liatris, Oriental poppies, pinks, phlox, spiraeas and veronicas. Although these can generally be accommodated in the average well-prepared border soil, some have idiosyncrasies that it is well to meet.

THREE GOOD PERENNIALS: Campanulas, a large family, offer their blooms mostly in June and July and range from low rock garden types to border kinds which grow up to 6' high.

Campanulas, whether in the small form of V. INCANA or tall as V. LONGIFLORA, contribute spires to the border. Their colors are white, rosy maple and blue.

Columbines in well-established strains are best used in borders. At best none of them are long-lived and an extra batch should be raised each year from seed sown before the middle of May. Sandy loam is their preference, except A. canadensis, which prefers an acid soil. They need sun and good drainage. The airy grace of aquilegia when planted in groups of ten or a dozen is among the glories of early Summer.

Daylilies or hemerocallis may bewilder the beginner, so many are the named varieties now offered. Select them, then, for color, height and season of bloom. It is possible to extend their blooming season over four months by careful choice. Sulphur, deep yellow, orange, tawny red and even pink types are available. They are not finicky as to soil, although it should be rich and on the damp side. They thrive in open sun and light shade as well. Every third Autumn or Spring, lift, divide and replant.

DELPHINIUMS. Now that the American Delphinium Society has centered its interests and efforts on this superb flower, we may see it lifted to even greater heights and, more important, its most devastating disease conquered. Whether single or double, opal, metallic blue, pink or white, the delphinium is the most superb spire plant in the garden.

SUMMER PHLOX, on which we depend for color in the hot months, provides rounded flower heads that make soft masses along the garden border.

FALL ASTERS, flowering from late August to October, come in low edging kinds, in medium heights and in 6' kinds. Weedy, to be divided every year.
HEMEROCAULUS or daylilies provide three months of bloom according to variety. Mid-border plants with yellow and orange tints, very dependable.

HELENOISMS are among the perennials that add miniature golden and bronze suns to the flower forms. Their late blooming is a most desirable habit.

To circumvent the worst disease, avoid manure, assure good drainage, a free circulation of air and a plant grown from seed unchecked. In Winter give the clumps a coating of sifted coal ashes. Spray with Bordeaux from the earliest appearance of growth. Allow only three stalks to a plant and space plants 18" to 2' apart. Stake before the early winds. These precautions go a long way toward success. After cutting down the first bloom, feed with a well-balanced plant food, and you’ll have another crop of flowers. Delphinium clumps can be divided in the Fall or raised from Spring cuttings.

Being tall, delphiniums occupy the rear ranks of the border, where their absence when cut down can be masked by other plants. It is a good practice to burn all cut-off foliage. When raising from seed, select strains that have been hand-pollinized. Use fresh seed or treat older seed with some variety of hormone powder.

FROM ASTERS TO HELENOISMS. Fall asters or Michaelmas daisies are such gross feeders that in England they are often given a border to themselves. However, by annual lifting in Spring, dividing and replenishing the soil they can be kept both in hand and growing lustily. Three heights are available, of which the smallest kind for edgings are not to be despised.

Since the gaillardias or blanket flower tribe have recently acquired some improved and interesting hybrids, especially in mahogany and pure yellow shades, they are swinging back into popularity. A rich, light soil is their necessity, since they are not so dependable when grown on clay, but they do seem to stand any amount of drought. They should be set 6" to 8" apart in the garden border.

The heliopolis seem equally immune to drought, but besides a light soil they demand sun. Heights range from the 12" pumilum magnificum and the small moerheimi to the 6' autumnale superbum. Midway are the 4' deep yellow bigelovi and copper Chippersfield Orange and the 3' mahogany Perugina. Heliconius should be divided early in the Spring.

POPPIES AND PHLOX. Oriental poppies, like daylilies, have been over-hybridized and named and once again the beginner is bewildered. They now come in cerise, lavender, scarlet, salmon, orange and white, crinkle petaled and cut, small and large flowered. The reds, while brilliant, have to be handled with care. In the desirable pinks are Helen Elizabeth, Barr's Pink and Purity; the salmons, May Sadler, Mrs. Ballengo and the double Salmon Glow; rose tints are in Fairy and Wurtembergia; crimson in Beauty of Livermore and Lulu A. Neely; apricots in Mrs. Perry and Orange Perfection. Try also the new bi-color Snowflame, in white and orange.

The Summer phloxes again come in a host of named varieties, in early, mid-season and late types, in dwarf, medium and tall types. No matter what varieties you choose, you can be certain phlox is a big feeder and, since its roots never go much below 6" to 8" the food should not be placed below that depth, nor the cultivation very deep either. Plants should be spaced 18" to 2' apart and three flowering stalks left to each. They want moisture in Summer. Lift and divide the clumps every second year.

Lowly pinks there will be along the edge of that border, and midway in it stands of liatris or Kansas gayfeather, spiraeas and veronicas, each contributing its own particular form of growth and flowering to the diverse interests of the seasons. While it is true that color is the first essential in making a border scheme, don’t neglect these forms. In cultivation and feeding have regard for the idiosyncrasies and method of root growth of each group of plants.
Chrysanthemums easy to grow

How to divide and re-plant hardy kinds — pinching and Summer care for good Fall bloom

For a decade now the hardy chrysanthemum in improved varieties has been making a deep and deeper impression on American garden consciousness. We have become chrysanthemum-minded. We are aware of their colorful displays from late August on, aware of their easy cultivation and rapid increase. They make a good investment with increasing dividends.

Work on them commences in early May when the old clumps or some pet varieties kept in cold frames over Winter begin to produce healthy side shoots. These you tear or cut away, discarding the worn middle section, and then line out in a frame or pots to grow into separate plants. Come June 1st and they go into their permanent or temporary place. Purchased plants from 2" to 3" pots are given the same treatment.

LOCATION AND SOIL. They will want a location that is sunny two-thirds of the day. It should be protected from winds and have a reasonable degree of drainage. No especial soil is required, but it should be prepared. If your soil is sandy and light, tighten it with peatmoss and leafmold. Well-rotted cow manure with 20% superphosphate can be spread on the soil, 1 lb. to 10 sq. ft. or a handful for each plant, forking up the earth about 15" deep. A balanced chemical fertilizer can also be recommended. Work this into the soil with the trowel.

PLANTING AND PINCHING. Chrysanthemums hate being crowded, either together or with other plants. Space the small plants 18" apart and for the vigorous Korean hybrids allow 2'. This applies to their location in mixed flower borders also. Firm the plants in well and water them at this time so that they get a good start.

The next process is to start pinching them back. Begin when they are 6"-9" high, taking 1" of top growth. This will cause the plant to grow into a bushier form. Repeat this at fortnight intervals up to late July. Never prune back to brittle wood, however. Plants given this treatment usually require no staking. The ground should also be kept cultivated around them.

SPRAYING. Since the chrysanthemum suffers its quota of ills and pests, some spraying or dusting is required. For mildew apply sulphur dust, starting the treatment early. When blisters on the leaves break into brown patches you know rust has appeared. Use sulphur dust or a liver of sulphur spray at the rate of 1 oz. to 3 gals. of water. Also remove and burn diseased leaves. The same caution is taken when brown spots (leaf spot) show up, but the spray here is Bordeaux mixture. For aphids and red spider spray underside of leaves and tender growth with nicotine. They should be sprayed early or late in the day.

Some authorities recommend occasional Summer feedings with a well-balanced fertilizer at the rate of a spoonful to a plant every three weeks, the fertilizer being worked into the soil and then watered. This will keep them growing along. A plant with uninterrupted growth is more apt to resist disease than one that has been checked.

LATE SUMMER TRANSPLANTING. One of the arguments against the chrysanthemum is that it occupies a lot of space before it flowers. However, it is accommodating: plants can be grown in rows in the cutting or vegetable garden and, just before they bloom, be transplanted to flowering positions. They can also be potted at this time and used for house decoration.

AFTER FLOWERING. Although they lay claim to hardiness, some of the newer types will surely succumb if they are in a poorly drained position over Winter. Moreover, chrysanthemums should be allowed to harden before they are given a Winter mulch. After killing frost, cut the plants back to 6" and when the ground has frozen or Winter has well advanced, cover them with 3'-4" of salt hay. This is sufficient to keep them cold and protect them from sun and wind. The tender sorts, or ones of which the gardener is particularly fond, may be dug up and Wintered over in a cold-frame.

When side growths leaf out, break them off separately and grow along for Fall-flowering plants. Discard the worn-out core. Set out the plants permanently in late May.
Variety on a country place

It is as necessary for garden designers to practice ingenuity as any of the other artists. Ingenuity in making the most of natural features will assure a garden a wide diversity of purposes and interests, no matter what its size.

Here, on the Raymond V. Ingersoll estate at Northport, L. I., the change of garden pace is marked by several of these developed features. A tennis court, for example, needs a gallery, so under old trees close by was laid out an informal, stone-paved terrace. Its central lily pool and sitting rim add pleasantly to its design. Terrace furniture contributes color here.

Farther away from the house a wide grass path climbs a gentle slope up to the woods. Flower-bordered is this path, with vegetables on one side behind the edging flowers and massed flowers for cutting on the other.

The slope of the ground at one point, where a good view of the garden is afforded, suggested a ramp with low stone risers and stone walls on each side. This also separates the garden from the house area. In an angle of the house the view from a covered terrace is given interest by a long flower-edged rill emptying into a pool. Florence B. Baker was landscape architect.
Careful planning and planting

A New Jersey country rear garden with a well-spaced lawn

The garden of Mrs. M. E. Henderson, Rahway, N. J., shows what an amateur can do when a sense of scale directs her design. The long panel of turf is well supported on one side by a flower border and on the other by a green background of massed shrubs.

From this rather formal treatment relief is found in the wild garden and pool at the farther end, where high trees lend a background for the water-loving plants before them. It is a garden designed for enjoyment in outdoor living and working with the flowers and shrubs.
A New York City backyard in which family living is provided

The New York City garden of Mrs. Baldwin Maull was designed for family recreation and a play space for two children; and still to include a terrace, flower borders, a grass panel for archery and a drying yard, all in 20' x 50'. A brick terrace supported by a planted dry wall was laid behind the house and the old flagstones relaid for paths and curbing to beds.

In the borders round the lawn are bleeding hearts, iris, daylilies, early Spring bulbs, annuals and chrysanthemums. The house and fence are covered with wisteria, bittersweet and several bushes of espalier forsythia. Trees are flowering crabs which in Spring spread their brilliant blossoms over this country-in-city garden. Mary Deputy Lamson was the landscape architect.
Spattered light and shade on a vine-covered Hudson Valley terrace

Among the comfortable and pleasant features of the garden of Mrs. Edward Jaffray at Ardsley-on-Hudson is a rustic, vine-roofed terrace. By keeping the vines in hand and not allowing them to become too rampant, this sitting-out spot has just enough shade and just enough sun to be comfortable on Summer days.

Contrasting with it is the sunny rear part of the garden, where rhododendrons form a background for a statue of St. Francis feeding the birds. A bird bath lies at his feet and low-growing flowers spread their blossoms each side. This grouping is set apart by two shallow steps above the terrace level.

In such a garden the background is best formed by flowering shrubs. When these are not in flower, potted plants can be ranged about the stone-flagged terrace to introduce the necessary color.

Such shrubs being informal in growth, it was desirable that the structure of the arbor be informal too. It has the quality of an Italian peasant's arbor, such as one sees in Umbria—and a suitable approach for a figure of the Fratello who shared his life with beasts and birds.
Gardener, spare that tree!

A check list of accidents and diseases befalling trees — Preventative care

The old Romans had a saying to the effect that the most necessary thing on a country place was the eye of the owner. The owner's eye which saw what had to be done. Today we know a great many more things to do and the eye of the owner is more required than ever before. In no branch is this so required as in the care of trees.

Trees are a responsibility that should be gladly undertaken. They don't have to be nursed, as do tender roses, but they do pay handsome dividends of foliage, shade and lusty growth in return for a little care. If the eye of the owner cannot see what they need, then he should call in a dependable and trained tree expert to help him see.

While all the ills and accidents that can happen to trees make an appalling list, we must remember that all of them don't happen to all trees. Each tree family has its own group of enemies and in recognizing and combating these, the tree expert is necessary.

On the other hand, certain general work does apply to all trees. They can be listed:

(1) Cutting out dead branches, interfering branches and parts broken by ice or wind. Cutting out rotted or infected trunk areas, sterilizing cavities and filling them.

(2) Feeding those trees standing on lawns that permit no natural accumulation of humus and therefore obviously show the lack of food.

(3) Cabling weak crotches and other parts that may develop into trouble-makers in future years or cause destruction and loss in storms.

(4) Preventative spraying to forestall the activity of certain pests that are sure to attack. Granted that the others have been taken care of, this last should be the only annual expense. It usually is given in two doses, according to the type of tree — a spray against scale and a later spray to protect foliage.

There are particular scales that attack European elms, golden oaks, junipers, pines and magnolias. Then the cottony maple scale may light on poplars, sycamores, elms and oaks beside. Terrapid scale is found on maples and sycamore also. Euonymus scale will also go at bittersweet and pachysandra. Scummy scale may appear on apples, pears, cherries, elms, ashes and willows. The most prevalent, the oyster shell scale, divides its destructive attention among ash, elm, poplar, walnut, willow, lilac and many others. These scales are ills of trunks, branches and twigs.

In other ways are these structural parts of trees attacked. Twig borers, such as the pine shoot moth and the white pine weevils, may attack leaders of trees so that they are killed or distorted and have to be gone at with arsenate of lead.

The European pine shoot moth, which has a penchant for Austrian, Scotch, mugho and red pines, buries its larvae at the base of the needle cluster and as soon as warm weather breaks gets to work. If you see a flopped leader, dig down at the base and sure enough the blank-blank will be there. Early in the year cut and destroy these infected buds and spray with fish oil and arsenate, 1½ lbs. of arsenate and 1 pint of oil to 50 gallons of water.

Fire blight will appear on apples, pears, quinces, mountain ash and hawthorns, as is indicated when twigs wilt and turn brown. Wood borers give themselves away by a trail of sawdust. About all you can do to prevent these is to cut off all dead (Continued on page 41)
Combating the enemies of plants

Sprays, dusts and equipment for applying them—Bugs and the diseases of popular plants and their prevention

On the previous page, having listed some of the ills that can befall trees, we may now list those that befall a few common flowers. To the gardener a well-stocked shelf of dependable spraying and dusting ingredients is a grim necessity. Also he keeps his sprayer and dust gun as clean as any soldier keeps his rifle.

In this warfare prevention is half the cure. Clean cultivation and plants well fed so that they go along unchecked are the first steps in prevention. Another is to space plants wide enough apart so that air can circulate around them. A third is to spray before the bug or disease makes its inroads. A fourth step is to burn diseased foliage and plants.

PESTS AND DISEASES. The bugs that attack plants are of two kinds: chewing insects, which are killed by poisoning the foliage they chew; and sucking insects, which can be smothered by a contact spray. A third group, the cutworms, are dug up and killed or lured to their death with a mixture of poisoned bran.

In addition to these bugs are the fungus or virus diseases, whose name is legion. Not all plants are affected by them. The beginning gardener need not work himself into a lather over bugs and diseases. Be prepared for them and carry on the warfare steadily.

EQUIPMENT. The ammunition that should be found on the tool-room shelf will include nicotine, fish oil or whale oil soap and a good oil emulsion, arsenate of lead (Bordeaux mixture), sulphur and flowers of sulphur, sodium fluosilicate for aster beetles, rotenone, copper lime dust, and mercury compounds in either tablet or dust form. These come under proprietary names. The label indicates the contents of can or package.

For the small place a bucket sprayer may suffice, but better work can be done with a knapsack sprayer, especially the kind that has a side pump and handle and can be charged with air without removing from the back. A still larger spraying equipment is a two-man affair on wheels, and finally those driven by electricity or a gas engine. In addition to a sprayer each gardener should arm himself with a dust gun. The poison shelf will also be equipped with a quart measure and measuring spoons.

It is essential that spraying equipment be kept in shape for quick work. Strain everything that goes into the tank and rinse out all parts after using, because many of the ingredients of sprays are highly corrosive.

POPULAR PLANT ILLS. Instead of attempting to list all the diseases and pests attacking flowers, let us select a few popular plants and consider their ills.

Hollyhocks suffer from a rust that eventually destroys the leaves. To prevent this, dust in March, April, May and June with sulphur. Collect and burn all diseased foliage.

One of the enemies of the peony is a virus disease called botrytis, which is made evident by blistered buds and blackened foliage. Against this, spray the foliage, as soon as it appears above ground, with Bordeaux mixture, and repeat the sprays through June. Peony chafers must be picked by hand. The aphids which swarm on flower buds do no harm.

Summer phlox suffers from mildew in muggy days and red spider in all the rest. Sulphur is the specific for the mildew—dust it on—and for the spider mites, impossible to see with the naked eye, use rotenone.

Roses are heir to several ills. The first is stem canker. In early Spring prune out all diseased or blackened wood and burn it. Dust or spray weekly with some proprietary formula containing nicotine, which takes care of aphids; sulphur or its equivalent, which takes care of mildew; and arsenate of lead for blackspot. Always spray and dust rose foliage from the bottom up.

The stately delphinium finds its most virulent enemy in crown and stem rot, especially encountered in times of excessive humidity and temperature. The soil can be disinfected with a formaldehyde solution—1 part 37% formaldehyde to 50 parts water. Drench this into soil at the rate of ½ gallon per square foot, having forked the soil to 10". Cover the spot with burlap for ten days and then refork the soil. Meantime, the diseased plant has been burned. Some gardeners dig in naphthalene flakes—8 oz. per square yard—cover the spot and turn the soil over in ten days.

Clematis is often killed to the ground by the spread of a fungus that gets down into the stem. This disease can be combated by dusting with sulphur, spraying with Bordeaux or soap and sulphur at the rate of 1 lb. of soap to 6 lbs. of sulphur.

Discretion is just as much the better part of valor in a garden as in the rest of life. Avoid plants that are prone to disease. Avoid those yellow roses which blackspot defoliates by July. Avoid those lilacs which are notorious for mosaic. Buy plant material from dependable nurserymen who are known to maintain healthy stocks.
Plants that serve two seasons

Trees and shrubs valuable for their flowers, fruits, Autumn foliage and brilliant twigs in Winter

Like House & Garden, the beauty of quite a number of trees and shrubs comes in two sections. In addition to the shape of the bush or tree, which is often decorative itself, they are valuable first for their flowering, then for their colorful foliage and fruits. These two-season plants are so numerous and various in size that even the smallest place will have room for one or a few of them. Their characteristics and contributions should be studied before one makes a selection.

Some of the fruits supply food for birds, other fruits are either too bitter or too acid and the birds leave them alone, so that the fruit remains all winter. In this group are barberries, bittersweet, thorns, American holly, winterberry, Japanese and European privet, bayberry, pyracantha, smooth and staghorn sumac, multiflora and rugosa roses, high-thorns, American holly, winterberry, Japanese and European red elder, Photinia villosa—bright red Cottoneasters in variety—small red Crabapples, Malus—small or large apples Doublefile viburnum, V. tomentosum—red changing to bluish black Diel cotoneaster, C. dielsiana—coral red European burning bush, Euonymus europaeus—crimson European mountain ash, Sorbus aucuparia—orange European cranberry bush, Viburnum opulus—scarlet European red elder, Sambucus racemosa—red Firethorn, Pyracantha coccinea Irandi—scarlet orange Flowering dogwood, Cornus florida—long scarlet Fragrant sumac, Rhus canadensis—dull red Glossy buckthorn, Rhamnus frangula—red, black Gray dogwood, Cornus paniculata—white Hercules club, Aralia spinosa—black Holly in variety, Ilex—red or black shiny fruit Indian currant, Symphoricarpos vulgaris—red Japanese holly, Ilex crenata—red Japanese quince, Chaenomeles japonica—green Leather leaf viburnum, V. rhytidophyllum—red, black Morrow honeysuckle, Lonicera morrowi—dark red Mountain andromeda, Pieris floribunda—light green Mountain holly, Nemoptanthus mucronatus—red Nannyberry, Viburnum lentago—red to blue Oregon holly grape, Mahonia aquifolium—blue black Porcelain ampelopis, A. brevipedunculata—porcelain blue Sea buckthorn, Hippophae rhamnoides—orange yellow Siberian dogwood, Cornus alba sibirica—white Snowberry, Symphoricarpos racemosus—white Staghorn sumac, Rhus typhina—crimson Strawberry bush, Euonymus americanus Tatarian dogwood, Cornus alba—white Yews in variety, Taxus—red White fringe, Chimonanthus virginica—dark blue Winged euonymus, E. alata—orange Winterberry, Ilex verticillata—red

CHECK LIST OF COLORFUL FRUIT

Alternate-leaved dogwood, Cornus alternifolia—black American bladdernut, Staphylea trifolia—yellowish American elder, Sambucus canadensis—purple black American holly, Ilex opaca—red Arrowwood, Viburnum dentatum—blue Barberries in variety—red or purple Bayberry, Myrica cerifera—gray blue Beauty fruit, Callicarpa purpurea—lilac violet Bittersweet, Celastrus scandens—orange Bladder senna, Colutea arborescens—greenish fruit Buffaloberry, Shepherdia—scarlet Bush honeysuckle—Lonicera morrowi, L. tatarica—red Cherry elegans, E. longipes—orange-red Cherry oleaster, E. longipes—scarlet Chokeberry, Aronia arbutifolia—red Christmasbuberry, Photinia villosa—bright red Cotoneasters in variety—small red Crabapples, Malus—small or large apples Doublefile viburnum, V. tomentosum—red changing to bluish black Diel cotoneaster, C. dielsiana—coral red European burning bush, Euonymus europaeus—crimson European mountain ash, Sorbus aucuparia—orange European cranberry bush, Viburnum opulus—scarlet European red elder, Sambucus racemosa—red Firethorn, Pyracantha coccinea Irandi—scarlet orange Flowering dogwood, Cornus florida—long scarlet Fragrant sumac, Rhus canadensis—dull red Glossy buckthorn, Rhamnus frangula—red, black Gray dogwood, Cornus paniculata—white Hercules club, A. spinosa—black Holly in variety, Ilex—red or black shiny fruit Indian currant, Symphoricarpos vulgaris—red Japanese holly, Ilex crenata—red Japanese quince, Chaenomeles japonica—green Leather leaf viburnum, V. rhytidophyllum—red, black Morrow honeysuckle, Lonicera morrowi—dark red Mountain andromeda, Pieris floribunda—light green Mountain holly, Nemoptanthus mucronatus—red Nannyberry, Viburnum lentago—red to blue Oregon holly grape, Mahonia aquifolium—blue black Porcelain ampelopis, A. brevipedunculata—porcelain blue Sea buckthorn, Hippophae rhamnoides—orange yellow Siberian dogwood, Cornus alba sibirica—white Snowberry, Symphoricarpos racemosus—white Staghorn sumac, Rhus typhina—crimson Strawberry bush, Euonymus americanus Tatarian dogwood, Cornus alba—white Yews in variety, Taxus—red White fringe, Chimonanthus virginica—dark blue Winged euonymus, E. alata—orange Winterberry, Ilex verticillata—red
Your friends may laugh when you tell them that you grow your own vegetables because you can get better quality than it is possible to purchase. But when these same friends sit down at your table, it is a different story! Without exception they will enthusiastically admit your claims. And that is part of the reward for "growing your own."

For upwards of two-score years the writer has grown vegetables for his own table, sometimes in a full-sized garden where everything from asparagus to zucchini squash could be raised, sometimes where limited space and time made it necessary to cut down the list to a baker's dozen of those that yield the most for the minimum investment in ground area occupied and work required. Always there has been a kick in growing them, and a thrill in getting flavor not otherwise obtainable, that have more than paid for any labor involved.

Your real gardener grows vegetables for the fun of the thing, not primarily for any saving in dollars and cents. It is possible to make out a very good case for home vegetable growing on grounds of economy, especially if the household's better half is willing to can and preserve the surplus—a practice, by the way, that can be accomplished with modern equipment much more quickly and agreeably than was formerly possible.

But in the writer's household there is never any thought of casting up a balance sheet for the vegetable plot any more than there would be for the flower borders. The point is that it is not possible to buy, at any price, what one gets out of a home vegetable garden. That commodity simply is not on the market!

**SPACE REQUIREMENTS.** Right at the start the man who wants to enjoy the pleasures of "growing his own" must determine whether he will attempt a fairly complete list, or a few selected kinds. This in turn will depend largely on the space at his disposal; but if he is a beginner, we strongly advise his attempting not over a dozen or fifteen, regardless of the space available.

A plot so small as 10' x 20', under intensive cultivation, will produce a worthwhile supply of many delectable things, but it is better to have at least twice that much space available if possible. Some of this ground will give two or three crops during the season, and these extra dividends help to make even the small plot a practical undertaking. And incidentally, the planning and contriving that enables one to squeeze these extra dividends out are no small part of the fun of the game.

On a plot 30' or 40' by 50' one can do some real cropping if a few of the space-eating types are omitted. On double that area, one can make a fairly complete layout of the catalog's vegetable pages.

**TWO TYPES OF VEGETABLES.** In the following lists of "conservationists" and "space-eaters" the commonly grown vegetables have been placed in two categories. The order in which they are mentioned indicates, approximately, the returns they give, based on (1) the amount of space occupied; (2) probable yield; (3) time required for culture; and (4) length of the season of growth.

From this aggregation of possibilities the individual gardener must make his own selections. If his family happens to be conditioned against spinach or turnips, naturally New Zealand spinach and turnips will be dropped; and if they are particularly fond of cucumbers, a few hills will be grown even though cucumbers offer little in food value for the space occupied and are subject to disease and insect injury. And so on down the line.

**THE CONSERVATIONISTS**

| Tomato | Beets |
| Bean, pole | Carrots |
| Bean, bush | Onions (sets) |
| Broccoli | Turnip |
| Cabbage | Peppers |
| Spinach, N. Zealand | Celery |
| Chard | Parsnip |
| Radishes | Salsify |
| Lettuce | Witloof (chicory) |

**THE SPACE EATERS**

| Sweet corn | Potatoes |
| Peas, tall | Eggplant |
| Peas, dwarf | Okra |
| Squash, bush | Melon, musk |
| Squash, vine | Melon, water |
| Spinach | Pumpkin, pie |
| Cucumber | Onions (from seed) |

**FUN WITH NEW VARIETIES.** The person who has never grown his own vegetables, who goes to market and to whom beans are just beans, carrots carrots, and tomatoes, has no conception of the vast difference in table quality that exists in different varieties of the same vegetable. To the commercial vegetable grower, yield, appearance and "shipping quality" are of first consideration; excellence in table quality comes last. Shipping quality and the best table quality
Proven varieties to grow in the small garden as well as the large—From F. F. Rockwell’s experience

do not often come wrapped up in the same variety of vegetable.

With fruit vegetables—such as tomatoes, peas, corn or cantaloupes—there is enjoyed in the home-grown product the further advantage that they can be gathered at exactly the right stage of ripeness, or perfectly fresh. Tomatoes or melons, left to sun-ripen on the vines, cannot be handled for shipping even the shortest distance; corn or peas lose much of their real lusciousness if even a few hours intervene between picking and cooking—and anyone who thinks they are “just as good” frozen simply is not acquainted with the real thing.

Testing out vegetable varieties to get the very maximum of table quality is a fascinating game. Here—as in the field of flowers—the newest is by no means always the best. But improvements are constantly being made, and there’s a real thrill (not limited to gustatory enjoyment alone) in the discovery of something better to replace successfully a known good.

Here are some varieties that the writer, from long experience, can recommend. With the exception of a very few of the “novelties”, they have stood the test of his own garden over a period of years.

OLD AND NEW VEGETABLES OF TOP TABLE QUALITY

Asparagus: Mary Washington; Paradise. Beans, bush: Tendergreen; Commodore green; Brittle Wax, yellow. Beans, pole: McCaslan, green; Golden Chester Wax, yellow. Beans, bush lima: Fordhook; Baby Potato. Beans, pole lima: King of the Garden; Small Sieva. Beet: Asgrow Wonder; Bravo. Broccoli: Calabrese (Italian sprouting). Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield; Main-stay Early; for Spring and Summer; Penn State Ballhead; for Fall and Winter. Cauliflower: Early Snowdrift (White Mountain); Danamericas. Carrot: Morse’s Bunching; Tendersweet. Celery: Golden Plume (Wonderful); Emperor (Fordhook). Corn: Golden Cross Bantam; Tendergold; Golden Sunshine; Allegheny. Cucumber: Straight Eight; Ace (Colorado); Minicu. Eggplant: New Hampshire Hybrid; new variety for northern sections; Black Beauty; bears later in Fall. Lettuce: Mignonette, small bronze head; Imperial No. 44; Grand Rapids, loose leaf; Cos, Paris White. Melon, Musk: Pride of Wisconsin (Queen of Colorado) a new variety of exceptionally uniform, excellent flavor; Mildew-Resistant (Imperial) No. 45, a type of Hale’s Best for sections where powdery mildew is prevalent; Jenny Lind, old but excellent. Melon, Water: Fordhook Early (for Northern sections); Florida Favorite; Leesburg (Wilt resistant). Okra: White Lightning; earlier than old type. Onion: Crystal White Wax (Bermuda); White Queen (White Pearl) Southport White Globe (for Winter). Peas: Best Extra-early, dwarf; Montana Monarch (tall); Laxton’s Progress, dwarf; Wizard, tall; Wyoming Wonder, semi-dwarf; Alderman, tall; Champion of England, tall. (These varieties mature in this order. Teton is an improved disease-resistant Thomas Laxton.) Parsley: Paramount. Pepper: Burpee’s Sunny-brook, flat mild fruits. Pumpkin: Small Sugar. Radish: Saxa; Red Giant; White Icicle. Spinach: Summer Savoy; Old Dominion (blight resistant); New Zealand, not a true spinach, but excellent quality, and grows all Summer long. Swiss Chard: Burpee’s new “Rhubarb-Chard”, most refined in flavor, with midribs making a second vegetable from the same plant. (Rose pink and red.) Squash: Conn. Straightneck; Zucchini; Table Queen. Tomato: Stokesdale, extra early; Rutgers; Master Manglobe; Tangerine, yellow. Turnip: Red-top White Globe; Golden Ball.

ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB. Asparagus and rhubarb, being perennials, it pays to plant only where the garden will be fairly permanent. On the other hand, it is not difficult to grow them successfully even when one has no vegetable patch at all. Six to ten plants of rhubarb, or 15 to 50 of asparagus can be placed—in one or more groups—in sunny spots in front of a shrub border or at the back of a flower border. After yielding their crops in Spring and early Summer, they both make strikingly decorative ornamentals in the garden border.

Mary Washington is the standard variety of asparagus, but a new variety from California, Paradise, is claimed to be superior and to yield a (Continued on page 40)
First principles of flower art

Martha P. Emerson, a prize-winner, tells what it takes to make arrangements.

H 
ev you noticed how subtly terms in flower arrangement are going through a metamorphosis? The caterpillar term of flower arrangement itself is now the butterfly—flower art. A true art must boast of universality as a quality. Does flower arranging have such universal appeal?

It has most assuredly. One has only to count the literature on the subject and weigh the quantity of the written and spoken word. It would not take a statistical survey or the computation by a score of expert accountants, of the number of flower shows and their schedules circulated throughout the United States in 1940, to convince the skeptic that wherever a few are gathered together in the name of flowers, arrangements are inevitably discussed. What is more, they are discussed in no uncertain terms; and no matter how many times the terms are defined, personal interpretation creates new definitions intelligible only to each individual—or so it seems.

Yet, time and time again, the beginner asks, “Can you outline for me the first principles of flower arrangement?” or even the question reduced to its simplest terms, “How should I arrange flowers?” When trying to crystallize your ideas into some coordinated method of easy comprehension, you might ask yourself, “What would be the first thing that I would tell a group in the United States that had never heard of arranging flowers—if there is any such fortunate group, where ignorance on this subject is enjoyed as bliss?”

**Balance.** I asked a friend of mine, who is a competent and talented exhibitor, to tell me what she felt was of prime importance and she replied, “Balance.” “Balance” came as a great shock to me, as an answer, because I think of balance as a quality of the intellect. One must assume first that there is a knowledge of unbalance before balance can be recognized or understood.

I think I would begin by asking, “Do you like flowers?” “Have you ever grown any flowers of your own?” “Do you like flowers so much that you don’t want to leave them outdoors, but wish them to be with you inside your house?” “Do you like more than flowers?” “Do you like trees, woods, ponds, brooks, sunsets, rainbows and the color of stormy days?”

Then to the women in particular I would address my next questions. “Can you sew extremely well?” “Can you make a delicious pie?” “Can you cut a pattern?” “Can you design a dress?” “Can you trim a hat?” “Have you countless little miscellaneous skills with your own nimble fingers?”

**For Men.** Of the men I would ask, “Can you mend a roof or fix an electric light plug?” “Can you use a screwdriver?” “Are you a marksman, a stone mason, a surgeon, a mechanic or a watch maker?” Of course the majority of answers will be, “Yes”. I can now assume that, without a conscious recognition of a craft, these various skills or accomplishments prove that the average man or woman, educated or uneducated, can take a teapot, a pitcher, a tin can, a wooden box,
or any one of the homely utensils that are universally at hand and can make flowers or combinations of plant materials stand up in any container with the aid of pebbles, leaves, fern or grass cuttings for holders. With practice the craft can become as complicated as one wishes it to be.

Then I would ask as a next step, "Do you see color?" "Can you find colors that you like in flowers and make the flowers express your own vision as a painter would do?" "Do you hear music and like it?" "Can you play any simple instrument such as a mouth organ, a Jew's harp or a fiddle?" "Do you like to keep time to music in any sort of dance routine?" "Do you see motion in a swaying tree, or in a ripple on the surface of a stream?" "Can you find a branch or a leaf to reproduce motion in your flower arrangement?" "Do you think in terms of poetry and universal rhythm?" "Have you ever modeled any form in clay?" "Can you make it symbolize an ideal that you yourself have or can you reproduce an object you have seen?" "Do you like to feel textures, soft linen, light cotton, cold crystal, smooth marble or rough bark?"

What ability therefore must a person have who desires to become a flower artist? The ability to select, to combine and to create with a sure technique, and a knowledge gained from a long observation and love of nature. The artist in flower arrangement is merely a craftsman of unusual ability.

FOR BEGINNERS. This is all, then, that I would tell the beginner. 1. Think of flower arrangement or flower art first in its broadest aspects, in its relation to all the other arts. 2. Reproduce natural effects in as harmonious a setting as possible. 3. Recapture exhilarating or relaxing color. 4. Interpret a quality in your combinations of plant materials that is atmospheric or musical or poetical. 5. Animate your flower arrangement with your own personality and imagination. 6. Last but not least—practice.

I am fully aware that this is highly controversial advice and that advanced students will say, "That's heresy. Be practical. How can you tell a beginner things like that? Teach them a simple triangle design. Tell them what the component parts of good design are."

I will make a confession to you. I am just as weary of the overdesigned arrangement as I am of the completely undesigned. I agree that all great art and great composition has design, certainly, but the more subtle it is, the more fascinating, and the more original, the more intriguing. The same for music in all its patterns.

Many arrangements in flower shows today look like perfect surgical operations with every suture in accurate alignment. I do not hold, either, with the school that says you must have a design in mind before you begin, preferably on paper with explicit diagrams. Any one who can do this, and of course there are many so accomplished, deserves the deepest admiration, because the uncertain quality of flowers, their susceptibility to light and air, and their tendency to change unexpectedly from their original form, make this a feat extraordinary.

MATERIAL AND MEANING. There is a wealth of available plant material suitable for arranging. To make an unusual design, one must try over and over again with different forms until it becomes spontaneous and imaginative. The failures are more numerous than the successes, but once a success is achieved, the greatest joy and pleasure is experienced. These successes then contribute to flower art.

The Japanese teach a particular kind of technique or craft not always applicable or (Continued on page 38)
Notes on flowering trees and shrubs

Selected kinds of lilacs, azaleas, magnolias, mockoranges and the dogwoods

SHRUBS POPULARITY. During the past few years, when the cost of maintaining gardens has risen to a frightening height, an effort has been made to find a way of making gardens that would be inexpensive to maintain. The solution is a garden of flowering trees and shrubs. Once in their permanent positions and spaced far enough to reach mature size without crowding, these shrub and tree borders require only a minimum of care.

If they are used as backgrounds for flower borders or along garden paths, their encroaching roots may be kept in place by sinking planks between them and the bed.

LILACS would be the first choice of most people for that shrub garden. Out of the hundreds of French hybrids which should we select? In the whites, we recommend Jeanne d'Arc, Edith Cavell, Ellen Willmott, Marie Legraye and Vestale. For the violet-reds, Adelaide Dunbar, Charles Joly, Diderot and President Loubet. Don't miss Capitaine Perrault, double rosy mauve; Lucie Bullet, single old rose; Negro and Congo, both deep purple; President Lincoln, Wedgwood blue. Of the species, consider the Hungarian josikaea, Vestale. For the violet-reds, Adelaide Dunbar, Charles Joly, Diderot and President Loubet. Don't miss Capitaine Perrault, double rosy mauve; Lucie Bullet, single old rose; Negro and Congo, both deep purple; President Lincoln, Wedgwood blue. Of the species, consider the Hungarian S. josikaea, the pinkish S. microphylla, the feathery and rosy purple Persian lilac.

AN AZALEA SELECTION. For those who have naturally acid soil or the means of making it, no flowering shrub is capable of giving so vivid and lovely colors as the azaleas. Start with one of the earliest, the pink royal azalea, A. schlippenbachii. In the Chinese group, A. mollis, are found an infinity of yellow, orange and salmon tints. A. pontica provides a deep orange and our native A. vaseyi a delicate pink, and A. kaempferi orange red. A. maxwelli alba bears pure white single flowers and A. macrantha orange red, with A. kaempferi single salmon red. In milder regions the Kurume azaleas should be tried. They, too, have a remarkable color range.

RENOVATING SHRUBS. Shrub should be pruned, if they need it, immediately after flowering. However, it is not necessary to trim all shrubs each year, except to remove the spent flower trusses of lilacs, and to cut out dead wood of forsythia or old flowered wood of mockoranges, which may get too leggy.

Old shrubs, especially lilacs, are apt to become overgrown with suckers and filled with crippled old branches. The latter can be taken out and the suckers dug up as shown here. Or it is possible to cut a lilac down to 1' and in a few years have a more flourishing bush. The clippers are also needed where branches interfere or where growth is so dense as to need some openings for light and air.

MAGNOLIA STARS. The taste in magnolias may vary. Some prefer the M. soulangeana kind—with varying pinkish white saucer flowers according to variety. These are favorites in the North.

Others may select the cucumber tree, M. acuminate, with yellowish green flowers and still others the white-flowered sweet bay, M. glauca, with leaves almost evergreen. But for delicacy, we award the palm to the early-flowering, fragrant M. stellata, the star magnolia. It is the first to bloom, and a welcome sight its stars are!

MOCKORANGE FAVORITES. Both the large-flowered and the small types of mockoranges should be found in every shrub collection. The two old-fashioned kinds are the fragrant Philadelphus coronarius and P. grandiflora, the big mockorange. Among the relatively newer hybrids you find Avalanche, with arching branches, the large-flowered, fragrant Bouquet Blanc, the equally fragrant Lemoinei, the erect and spotless Virginal and the dwarf Mont Blanc with its multitude of small, sweet-smelling blossoms. These smaller types of mockoranges are especially valuable for facing down the taller, or for the front of general shrubbery plantings.

WATERING AND FEEDING. Granted that the hole for a shrub has been well prepared, i.e., dug down to 3' and ample enrichment put in, there is no necessity for feeding it for a year or so afterward. When first planted a saucer should be left in which rain and hose water can collect. Into this can also be placed fertilizer over Winter to be forked in in the Spring. The water is quite essential. In drought, use a water sword to bring moisture directly to the roots. The bush can also be fed by punching holes 1' apart in the surrounding sod or soil, and filling these with plant food.

DOGWOODS, AN AMERICAN HERITAGE. No native tree contributes more bountifully to the glory of the American Spring than the dogwood. Pink or white, it stands on the fringe of woods. Full sees it red with berries that delight birds. Eight kinds are generally available. The Tatarian Cornus alba grows erect. Its blue-white berries are distinctive. The white and pink kinds are listed under C. florida. The Korean, C. kousa, is one of the handsomest contributions from the Far East. The gray dogwood, C. paniculata, really has red stems and white flowers and fruit, whereas the bloodtwig, C. sanguinea, has purplish red branches, greenish white flowers and black fruit. The cornelian cherry, C. mas, is valuable for its early flowering with yellowish bracts, its Autumn foliage and valiant display of scarlet fruit. Early Spring is the time to set out dogwoods.
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ANNUALS FOR

(Continued from page 8)

higher award. I feel sure that a year or two hence it will be grown in many more gardens than Blue Brocade. Very dwarf (only 6" or so) and a remarkably deep rich color, it's truly a gem for edging or a low mass. Scabiosa Peace is another new flower we found excellent for arrangements. With last year's Heavenly Blue it's a "must" for this purpose. Marigold Scarlet Glow is a dwarf French double desirable for its size, its bright color, its earliness and its continuous bloom. This is decidedly an acquisition.

A new foliage plant. So much for the All-America. But what may have escaped the Committee's dragnet? Is there naught else of interest? Before we tackle the general list, let's take a glance at a few oddities.

Lewisia candidula, for instance, is a newcomer which in our opinion will prove much more important to the home gardener than most of the medal winners. Its felt-like, long-lasting soft gray foliage will serve as a great "harmonizer" in the mixed border of annuals or perennials, and serves the same purpose in bouquets and arrangements. The plant—which isn't listed in Bailey—makes a spreading low bush about 1½ high. (Figures is illustrated on page 35). It will be a "must" in our own garden from now on.

Last year I had a good word to say about another newcomer, Star of Texas, Xanthosoma texanum. Having tried it again this year, we like it better than ever, and it is especially desirable because of its resistance to early frosts. Recommended highly.

MORE SPRING-FLOWERING SWEET PEA. Of outstanding importance, it seems to me, is the new type of Spring-Flowering sweet pea. A year ago we stated that this new development deserved much more substantial recognition than it received. Having grown them in our own gardens, and having them to cut in quantities for many weeks after all the older types alongside them had completely succumbed, we want to reiterate that statement. Variety Light Lavender was especially strong this year, the rich orange blossoms, camellia-like with 50 petals, long-lasting, fragrant, dark green foliage, introductory price: $1.50 each, 3 for $4.25.

MORE AND MORE MARIGOLDS. The marigold tide still runs high. One cannot help wondering when the saturation point for new varieties will be reached—just as it was with double nasturtiums, for instance.

Of late the small single-flowered type has been increasingly popular, especially for cutting. This year's Wildfire of that type, a fertile hybrid between African and French, it produces a profligacy of quantity of medium-sized (½") or so) flowers in a wide range of colors, stripings and forms. Coming into bloom in a couple of months from seed, it continues until frost.

Popular also of course are the little Double Dwarf sorts with large flowers, and of these Pot O' Gold, of compact and remarkably uniform growth, comes one hundred per cent double. It is claimed to be the earliest of all marigolds. Gypsy Jewels is in a sort of the same type, including orange, yellow, and primrose. Mission Giant Mixed are similar to Goldsmith, described among the All America winners. Mission Giant Supreme for this purpose exhibits an "improvement" of that grand variety, Yellow Supreme. Larger and deeper in color than Yellow Supreme, but like most colchicite "sports" that I have seen) this flower is so thickened as to approach deformity.

In the odorless foliage, carnation-flowered group, too, there are several new ones. Butter-and-Eggs has light yellow petals shaded deeper at the base, giving a two-toned or bicolor effect, very nice for cutting. Canary Bird, bright canary yellow, Burpee Gold Improved and Mixed Carnation-Flowered are others in the group.

PETUNIAS APLENTY. Several new petunias—beside those winning A.A.S. awards—will help swell the catalog lists. Nothing standing among them, but General Washington, similar to Martha Washington but amaranth red with darker throat, and Salmon Rose, giant-flowered and much frilled and ruffled, will appeal to petunia admirers. Honor Bright is a particularly glowing salmon-pink, a very pleasing new large-flowered bedding petunia, while Ball Silver Lilac and Topaz Queen are especially recommended as suitable for the florists' trade.

FLOWERS FOR "LITTLE" ARRANGEMENTS. During the past couple of years small or "semi-miniature" arrangements have been growing in popularity, especially for home decoration. They serve far small tables, corners, nitches where full-sized arrangements can't be used. Here are a few new flowers you'll want to grow for this purpose.

Alyssum compactum Violet Queen, deeper in color and not so likely to "go off" to white as old Lavender Queen; cymoptumiflorum, a particularly fine blue; and diastemum, singles in mixed colors on compact bushy plants that make them excellent for low borders or edging as well as for cutting.

FOR THE CUTTING GARDEN. For general cutting purposes, and for the "buxom bouquets" that appeal to real gardeners because the flowers in them are of more than incidental importance, there are also many new attractions to be considered.

Snapdragons (antirrhinums) of course take a leading place in the cutting garden. You'll want to try Copper Queen and some of the new colors in the variare grandiflorum type such as Appleblossom and Gypsy Girl, carmine and yellow in asters, to the Princess group (last resistant) are added Princess Anne, peach pink, Bonnie, salmon rose, and...
THE NEW GARDEN

Martha, deep scarlet; while Moonlight, silvery blue; Morning Mist, deeper blue, and Sunrise, delicate apricot, are added to the Giant Harmony group.

If you haven't yet tried calendula Pale Moon, mark it now on your list with a double x; we liked it even better this year than last, and have brought plants into the greenhouse. Calendula Yellow Shaggy is of almost globe form, light yellow; Ball Improved Long Orange is extra fine for cutting.

Larkspurs, as usual, are offered in several new colors including Pink King; Blue Velvet, very dark; Super-Majestic (shades of the circus press-agent!); Lavender, and stock-flowered Salmon Rose. Statice sinuata is also offered in a new strain, Burpee's Violet Shades.

Stocks seem to be staging a comeback. Improved strains flower earlier, and have blooms less hidden by the foliage, making them more satisfactory for the border as well as for cutting. Early Beauty-of Nice, Carmine Rose; Yellow Wonder; Gardenia and Ball apricot are among the new ones.

For beds and borders. Among the "extra-easy" flowers for beds and borders, none are more satisfactory than calendulas, none more satisfactory than calceolarias. All-Double Mixed grows about 3' tall, with a full range of colors in semi-double blooms. Eclat, Mixed Hybrids, brings new colors in this annual which some of you tried last year. In our garden, plants were rather weedy, but made a good show of color. Nasturtium Cherry Rose is distinct; claimed to be the earliest flowering of all nasturtiums. The erect growing type of California poppies have made their use possible in smaller spaces; the Mixed Colours in this new type will find favor with many; Harvest Gold is a new, named selection which looks good to us.

NEW SEDUMS AND SALPHYGLOSISS

Those who like Sedum spectabile for its many good qualities but fight shy of its aggressive color will be interested in the distinct new shades recently developed. In the new Welsyn strain, Pink, White, Purple and Mahogany are new available. In salpiglossis—that devotes to be much more widely grown in American gardens—the Dwarf Giant Flowering type will be welcome. Ryl Star, Blue-and-Silver and Velvety Violet are new named varieties.

Verbena White Ball lends itself to effective use in the border as an emphasis plant, and All-Color Giants bear rounded trusses on extra-long stems.

NEW ZINNIA TYPE. Zinnia Howard's Giant Crested comes last, but is by no means least in the 1941 parade of annuals. Result of a cross between the small-flowered stabiola type and the giant dahlias-flowered, they produce crested blooms four inches or more in diameter, and in a wide range of zinnia colors. This new type, together with last season's remarkable David Burpee strain (which is entirely different) should have a place in your 1941 garden.

VERBENA DWARF ERECT WHITE
LEUCAPHAI CANDICANS
MARIGOLD POT 'O'GOLD
MARIGOLD GYPSY JEWELS
ZINNIA GREAT CRESTED

SALPHYGLOSSIS DWARF BLUE

VERBENA DWARF ERECT WHITE
LEUCAPHAI CANDICANS
MARIGOLD POT 'O'GOLD
MARIGOLD GYPSY JEWELS
ZINNIA GREAT CRESTED

SALPIGLOSSIS DWARF BLUE

THE MARVELOUS COLORS OF THE
FLOWERS THEMSELVES

These two famous horticultural experts are the leading authorities on flower display and have admired among flower show prize winners. Herefore you probably have been able to get that professional touch that distinguishes a lovely flower arrangement from an amateurish looking "vase of flowers." You have admired the carving, shape and style of a nearby stone statue of a flower, and have been interested in the artist who carved it. You have admired the carving, shape and style of a nearby stone statue of a flower, and have been interested in the artist who carved it. Yet you have never made a flower arrangement, and have always admired the perfect ones that you do see. You have always admired the perfect ones that you do see. You have always admired the perfect ones that you do see. Such a combination of colors, shapes and textures is something you can achieve by yourself, with the help of this guidebook. These two famous horticultural experts have written an entirely new, up-to-date text and have added the brilliant feature of illustrations in full natural colors. For the first time you can understand the grouping of flowers for color as well as for design. If you are a garden club member, if you enter exhibits in flower shows, or if you just want to make sure that your flower arrangements in your home don't date you get FLOWER ARRANGEMENT IN COLOR today.
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of the varieties of this fine late summer plant, along with the recently introduced Chippersfield Orange and Perigetria.

Usually thought of as a Fall flower, the earlier types begin flowering in July. The trio is valuable for modernistic flower arrangements as well as for dramatic highlights in the garden. Early-flowering Hardy Hybrids is a new tri-species strain, quite interesting because of its many light and pastel shades and its long flowering season—June to frost. Twelve colors have been selected for naming, including Salmon Beauty, La Citronière, Vanilla and White Chief. The Mixed Hybrids contain a wide range of colors, some of which are shown in the color photograph on page 12. Tritoma galpinii is a new dwarf variety with grass-like foliage and 4" to 6" spikes of rose-saffron flowers produced from July to frost.

Some New Phloxes. Backbone of late summer borders, the hardy phloxes have been of late greatly augmented by a number of new and interesting varieties. New for this year are Atlanta, with immense perennidals of white tinged with pink, especially effective in partial shade; Mimosa, deep violet with white eye; and Northern Lights, luminous deep pink. Tigress, orange-scarlet; Harvest Fire, salmon-orange; and Augusta, cherry red, have all made good color in all garden positions in any garden, even if older sorts must be discarded to make room for them. In the creeping (subulata) group, Apple Blossom, Dixie Brilliant and Blue Hills are all choice.

A Few for Spring. In addition to the creeping phloxes above, a few other choice things for the early garden are: Majestic Splendor and Engleman's Majestic Splendor and Engleman's. A few other flowering Sweet William. Coralbells Brilliant and Blue Hills are also choice. There are a number of splendid varieties. New for this year is a new tri-species strain, flower arrangers will hail for modernistic flower arrangements as well as for dramatic highlights in the garden. Early-flowering Hardy Hybrids is a new tri-species strain, quite interesting because of its many light and pastel shades and its long flowering season—June to frost. Twelve colors have been selected for naming, including Salmon Beauty, La Citronière, Vanilla and White Chief. The Mixed Hybrids contain a wide range of colors, some of which are shown in the color photograph on page 12. Tritoma galpinii is a new dwarf variety with grass-like foliage and 4" to 6" spikes of rose-saffron flowers produced from July to frost.

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PRINCIPLES OF FLOWER ART

(Continued from page 31)

writing, or as a bar in music, has no meaning.

The problem of locating an accessory and at what distance from the arrangement is always a most question. In selecting a table, there is the greatest opportunity for practice with accessories.

China, glassware, and table linen all contribute to the central theme, in proportion, color, and texture. In using the word central, I do not mean that an arrangement must be centered on the table. It may be placed wherever it contributes to the balance and charm of the whole setting.

The use of stands under arrangements has been much over-rated. One has only to observe examples from an accumulated collection of flower photographs to see where they frequently fall short in their contribution to a harmonious accomplishment. If stands are used at all they must be absolutely right in proportion, color, texture, and suitable to the container.

Uses of textiles

There must be, for the advanced student, increased study also on the use of textiles, particularly in flower shows. If placed behind the container, they must be unconditionally smooth and neat whether they are meant to hang flat or in draped folds. Below the container, their treatment can be optional. However, last year the judges at the International Flower Show voted against an arrangement, brilliantly executed and classified as "Tranquility," which was disturbed by many ripples in the fabric below it.

There is much to be learned in flower art, whether one is a beginner or an advanced student. New conceptions of design and color formulae are being discussed and practiced constantly. When one has mastered the technique of the craft in flower arrangement and has at least a smattering of knowledge of the related arts, flower show classes, designated by such complex titles as "Surrealism in Flowers," "Arrangements Expressing 1950," or "Emotion," or "Religion" (uncharted territory, not yet "Politics") can safely be entered. There is still a class to be entitled "An Interpretation of Strawinsky.

The handsome booklet illustrating dozens of flower arrangements in full color produced by the Coca-Cola Company and distributed widely through their magazine advertising has had an amazing effect on flower show productions. The arrangements by Laura Lee Burroughs have been charmingly planned and executed. All praise to the company for this type of advertising.

A new set of flower arrangements from the same source and by the same gifted arranger is to be expected shortly.

Flower art in the home

You may infer that I have laid particular emphasis on the entering of flower shows. I do not wish to leave this impression, nor is the whole aim and ambition of the flower artist to be awarded prizes. The happiness which comes from making a beautiful arrangement in one's own home that gives joy to oneself and one's family.
To conclude, let me say that I consider, in reviewing the first principles of flower arrangement, that there are two distinct schools of thought. One contends that flower arrangement must be built on an exact and meticulous science of design and any departure from the standard brings failure. In the other interpretation, there is more emphasis laid on color, originality and freedom of expression. Both schools can lead into difficulties. Many abuses of sound principles are found in the latter group when the structural character of certain flowers is ignored.

“Classic” vs. “free”

In flower arrangement, as in music, one may play by note or by mood. One may also prefer the composition of classic moulds. The Japanese formal line arrangements might well represent the symphonic or sonata form in music. However, if I should ever be able to develop a genre, in flower arrangement, of my own, I should want to express a rhythmic freedom and unconfined fancy through creative design, which composers in music hope for through study and practice. If a composer cannot discover a new form, he tries to develop a new combination of old musical ideas. A true artist can create a beautiful and original composition by any known method.

There are no boundaries to beauty in flower arrangement. It may be found in boxwood bouquets, in arrangements of cacti, of formal or informal, or of exotic or homely plant material. There are many mediums for expression of beauty in all the arts. A flower arrangement may be influenced by one’s own preference for water color, etching, oil, pastel or charcoal drawings. A flower artist may feel also more at home with certain periods of household decoration and certain furniture. This may be reflected in the flower arrangement.

Pleasure is primary

The first principles of flower art, therefore, may be as unpretentious or as formidable as one wishes, to the degree that they absorb the imagination and ingenuity of the individual. If rules and regulations become a load on the spirit, renounce them and do not attempt to be a flower artist unless it will give you pleasure and be a medium through which you may aspire to the greatest of all arts, the art of living. In this way alone is flower art vindicated.

SUMMER BULBS AND TUBERS

(Continued from page 15)

Dahlias. The various steps in preparing dahlias for planting are pictured in this issue. Now for the actual work—soil, setting of tuber, staking, pests. Sandy loam, well manured, is the dahlia’s preference, together with easy drainage and sunlight. For the larger sorts set the stakes 3’ apart in the row and the rows 4’ apart. The smaller, bushier types should be set 18” apart. Excavate each spot where a tuber is to be planted 8” deep and a shovel of well-rotted manure or compost, covering it with good top soil. The tuber is laid 6” deep with the sprouted eye upward and covered with 2” of soil, leaving a hollow for rain. Drive in the stake.

Allow only one stalk to develop, tying this as it grows. After it is 1’ high nip out the growing tip to make a bushier plant. Do not cultivate deeply. See that the plants never lack water. Occasional feeding will be needed, as the dahlia is a great eater, phosphorous and potash being its especial requirements. The first week in August give a complete fertilizer, 2-10-16, at the rate of 2 oz. a plant spread out in a ring and lightly worked in.

After the white frost, which usually hails growth, the plants are cut down and the tubers carefully dug for Winter storage.

During the growing season watch must be kept for the stalk borer. Clean cultivation will be a preventative and, where borer is evident, go at him with a small hooked wire.

TIMELY GARDENER’S NOTES

SAFE LILIES. Because so many lilies are infected with the destructive mosaic virus, it is the better part of wisdom to plant only those that avoid this disease. According to George L. Slate and E. P. Imle, only authorities, the following can safely be planted: L. martagon, L. pseudonum, L. bulbiferum var. crocosum, and L. monadelphum. Plant these, maintain soil sanitation, burn any bulb that develops leaves with mosaic indication and you will be saving yourself trouble—and will have good lilies.

STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES II. The new and enlarged edition of this handbook, so necessary to gardeners, nurserymen and florists, is a book of nearly 700 pages and contains approximately 90,000

SUMMER BULBS AND TUBERS

Catlog

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This English Orlyt Greenhouse

Other Sizes and Prices from $89. to $379.

THIS $198. one is 13 ft. wide and 10 ft. 6 in. long Made up of sections 2 1/2 ft. which are easily assembled by bolts and screws. Any handy man can put it up. Easy to take down, good for moving around and from renter to property. No purty glazing. No cutting of glass. All material ready for assembling.

Available with ample side and roof ventilation for the warmest of weather. Put up with or without a foundation. Can be heated easily and inexpensively. Can be equipped with Automatic Ventilation and for Soil-less Culture. Guaranteed for one year against damage by wind or hail storms. Can make prompt delivery. Sold for Cash or on convenient terms.

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The world’s finest varieties, from this 67-year-old company in the Rose Capital of America.

THANK YOU for your free rose book, "Modern Perennials, too". Write today for your free 1941 J. & P. Jackson Catalog of guaranteed Modern Roses and the year’s greatest number of new Perennials. All in natural color.

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World’s Largest Rose Growers
New Roses for 1941

FROM THE VEGETABLE PATCH
(Continued from page 29)

year earlier. Myatts Victoria and Mac Donald's are the sorts usually grown.

Preparing the soil. The soil needed for the vegetable patch should, of course, have full sun, or as nearly so as possible.

An important factor in preparing the soil is to dig deep—a full 8” at least, and preferably 10” or 12” below the surface. The raw subsoil is not to be turned up on the surface. If the soil is “shallow,” turn or loosen the subsoil where it lies, by removing the topsoil to the preceding “spit” or furrow, and then breaking up or turning the subsoil where it lies before placing the next spit of topsoil over it. Deep pulverization of the soil is especially important where root crops—beets, carrots, parsnips and the like—are to be grown. But with modern, quickly available plant foods, which can be applied at intervals during the growing season, very deep digging is not so essential as it was.

Stable manure, if used, is turned well under. Prepared fertilizers and plant food, and well-decayed compost, are spread on the surface after digging, and worked into the surface with an iron rake when leveling and finishing the surface of the soil to prepare the seed bed. It is desirable to dig and rake over the entire vegetable plot as early in the season as the ground can be worked. Some of it will not be planted until the fall, though the entire vegetable plot should be put over when the surface is re-worked. Cultural requirements of different types. Culturally, garden vegetables fall into four groups—the root-crops, the leaf-crops, the fruit-crops and the vine-crops.

The root-crops (radishes, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, salsify, etc.) are raised from seed sown directly in rows, and thinned out to a foot. The leaf-crops (lettuce, chard, cabbage, kale, etc.) are raised from seed sown in rows, 6” or 8” deep and 18” to 24” square, covered with muslin. The fruit-crops (melons, tomatoes, egg-plant, peppers, etc.) are raised from seed sown in open furrows, and thinned out to a foot each way. The fruit-crops are more tender, and cannot be planted in the open until after danger of late frosts. Tomatoes, peppers, and egg-plant must be set out as well-started growing plants if one wants to begin using them before late in the season.

Beans and corn can be planted safely when oak-leaves are as big as squirrels’ ears—ten days or so before it is safe to set out tomatoes, as it takes them a week or two to come up. Several successive plantings of dwarf beans and corn are made. New Zealand spinach also is tender, but one planting does for the entire season.

The vine-crops. Cucumbers melons and squash, too, are tender, and heavy feeders. While usually planted in “hills”, quickly available plant foods, which can be applied at intervals during the growing season, very deep digging is not so essential as it was.

Price on all above roses $1.50 each, $15.00 a dozen. Special price one each of the above four new roses, $5.00.

Send for our 1941 catalogue containing complete description of these varieties and many other novelties in roses, chrysanthemums and perennials.

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Brightest Christmas Tree, Buck and Hick tying, Hurrantum, Pinon and Hickory trees, Catalpa and many others.

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The Dalilas’s 1941 New Cultivations. Order the little book. Write for FREE most helpful garden catalogue ready about March 15th.

J. F. JONES NURSERIES

Glen Moore, Penna.

ALHIA'S

FROM J. F. JONES NURSERIES

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Glen Moore, Pa.

AHLIA'S

“Gardens on Parade” at the New York World’s Fair. Plants are on exhibition.
GARDENER, SPARE THAT TREE!
(Continued from page 25)

wood where the bugs could breed and keep the tree well fed.

Galls and rusts are others to watch—sprice galls, which may kill twigs or retard tree growth and for which you use a contact spray in early Spring or late Fall. Cedar apple rust starts with plant on red cedar and Colorado junipers, opens in Spring into orange glos­
tine flowers which in turn spread spores to the apple trees. A colloidal sulphur spray of apple leaves for eight or ten weeks during Spring and early Summer may break this destructive succession of unpleasant tree ills.

The Dutch elm disease can be recog­nized by the wilting and yellowing of

leaves and dying of twigs. Once deeply infected, the tree must be destroyed.

The eye of the owner should also watch for the following in Spring:

Canker worms that puncture leaves. Band trees with sticky girdles and spray foliage early with arsenate of lead.

Tent caterpillars, which you tear out by hand or spray with arsenate or nicotine sulphate.

Elm leaf beetles, which lay their eggs in May and early June on the under­sides of the leaves. Attack them with arsenate. And the same dose is given bagworms, which hatch their eggs in May or June.

TIMELY GARDENER'S NOTES
(Continued from page 39)

entries or more than double the contents of the 1923 edition. It covers prac­
tically the entire field of plants and plant products. When you realize that 800 pages, 1100 cactus, 550 camellias, 1350 edible fruits and nuts, 100 succulents, 180 waterlilies and 500 weeds and 2000 plants for use for wild life, you can grasp the range of

the work.

HERB SELECTION.

Two swallows don't make a Summer or two herbs an herb garden. We realized this the other day in going over the list of herbs grown by a House & Garden reader. Her forty-four perennials and five annuals make a wide range to select from. She was growing the following: Perennials: angelica, rosemary, rue, southernwood, wintergreen, lavender of varieties, wormwood, lovage, sage, clary and several other va­

Gardens and Herbs, Portland, Me.

Modern Perennials:

SHAW MFG. CO., 6601 FRONT ST., QALESBURO, KANSAS

HERB PLANTS: pot-grown, easily shipped.

CAMELIA: 1.00 each, postpaid lor $2.50.

SOUTHERNWOOD: 1.00 each, postpaid lor $2.50.

WINTERGREEN: 1.00 each, postpaid lor $2.50.

angelica, rosemary, rue, southernwood,

CAMELIA: 1.00 each, postpaid lor $2.50.

SOUTHERNWOOD: 1.00 each, postpaid lor $2.50.

WINTERGREEN: 1.00 each, postpaid lor $2.50.

LOWS:

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LOW COST POWER for home gar­
dens, poultry and fruit gardens, greenhouses, mov­ing parks and campgrounds, etc.

SHAW peat for garden tractor

AND PLANTS. Surprise packet mixed seed 10c with growing di­
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Red and Gold Hybrids

10 for 50 cents, postpaid to 25 cents, plants, postpaid to 35 cents. Write for this and other lists.

150 Seeds for 25c: 500 cents for 1 lb.

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What really makes your garden grow

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A 32-page booklet on soils and soil testing

Written in simple, non-technical language. Packed with practical ideas. Tells how to correct faulty soil conditions which cause failure. Describes how the new simple soil testing methods help you get the best out of your soil and make your garden a better lawn than you have ever had before.

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42 JANUARY, 1941

Evergreens of the more slender branch types, such as the junipers, hollumbs, and some of the pines, are benefited by some sort of support in regions of heavy snowfall. A damp snow or a severe sleet storm poses such a weight on evergreens that they are frequently broken down unless precautions have been taken. Artificial support, coupled with some aids to careful jarring of the snow off when possible, will go a long way toward eliminating serious damage from this troublesome source.

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SHEATHED IN ICE

WHEN once the browned leaves of Autumn cover the ground and when long shadows are cast by the bare branches, the garden is a sad and tired-looking spot. Only after the first snowfall does a fresh breath enter. The stark beauty of the slender branches is set off in extreme contrast to the white blanket that shimmers in the early morning light. The cold white landscape is quiet and solemn and the air is stiffly invigorating.

When a gentle warm rain falls down from the higher reaches to the ground where the temperature is just below freezing, every drop that touches the surface freezes almost at once. In this way is built up an armored, inflexible and extremely heavy covering of ice on twig and branch and limb. Even the delicate hoop frock can, under certain conditions, weave a coating of ice over twig and branch. This is more especially true on windless, sunny days followed at night by a drop in temperature and heavy dew which crystallizes. Then, when surface melting is followed by refreezing, the individual crystals are fused together, resulting in an overcoat of ice.

If, now, a sudden gust of wind cannot shake off the ice formation from tree and bush and shrub, it falls a victim to its weight. Even the slender fir trees bend down to the ground. A sudden tinking crack, as if a thousand sand-plate-glass windows were suddenly smashed, is followed by a rushing sound, liquid plate-glass windows were suddenly smashed, is followed by a rushing sound, and rebuilds to a certain extent, the ice thus crystallizes. Then, when surface melting is followed by refreezing, the individual crystals are fused together, resulting in an overcoat of ice.

Such a covering of ice invariably destroys more than a decade of growth can restore. An indescribable mass of ice and branches covers the ground. A frozen but not frost-killed part of a plant can have the toughest, strongest and least flexible wood. Among these are the dogwood and various forms of maple and birch, their wood is given off by the cell just before the leaf falls. As soon as the leaf falls, the protoplasm, the living part of the plant, does not freeze. A chemical reaction within the protoplasm is under these circumstances entirely probable. Therefore a light coating of ice does not cause any freezing damage to the plant. Only when the ice network becomes too heavy is breakage to be feared.

Later the following Spring, after serious damage has been caused to the vegetation by the ice, an accelerated plant growth takes place which is known as "regeneration." This vigorous growth compensates, to a degree, and rebuilds to a certain extent, the wounds suffered during the Winter. All injuries should be treated as soon as possible. In the garden this is essential; for all wounds, when exposed for a longer period to the air, are apt to collect spores of all sorts of fungi which may hasten the death of the affected plant. Wounds are much more serious than any breakage of limb or twig. Wherever the damage is severe, as for instance in the breaking off of a crown, it is best to prune back to just below the place of fracture where one or more strong limbs are located. The wound is then to be cleaned thoroughly with a knife and painted with oil paint or, better, shellac. This seals the wound and no fungi spores can enter. At the same time the damaged portion will soon be covered with a new protecting growth of bark.

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TIMELY GARDENER'S NOTES

(Continued from page 41)

SHEARS for ROCK ROSES should be dwarf in habit, mainly prostrate in growth, and, if spreading, capable of being kept in hand. These thorns have the required character of pteridium macrantha with its salmon red flowers: Wilson's barberry, a spreader that turns scarlet in Autumn; Colonolea adpressa for its picturesque method of growth and brilliant red Fall fruit; Diphoe eucroce, supplying fragrant pink flowers in early Spring; Spring heaths, Erica carnea, also rose pink in Spring; both Sargent's and prostrate junipers, growing no more than 1' high; box sand myrtle, Leptophyllum lucidum, valuable for its glossy foliage and white May flowers; box hounseckle, Lorimena nitida, another glossy-leaved variety, with purple Autumn foliage and blue-purple fruits, a characteristic shared with L. Pilata, growing to 18"; straw-harrow, Ononis fruticosa, with its pink, pea-like flowers; two cinquefoils—Po­stuta fruticosa and P. tetragona, a smaller plant of only 10" with white flowers and almost evergreen foliage; dwarf Japanese yew, Taxus cuspidata nana, which attains 3' and should be used judiciously and kept well clipped.

FRESH SEED. It is true, some vegetable seed—beets, cauliflower, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, onion, tomato, turnip and watermelon—will germinate even when four to five years old. But it really pays to buy fresh seed each year to be sure of quick, uniform growth. The time between seed sowing and harvesting ranges from the three to four years required by asparagus to the thirty and fifty days of radish and the fifty to seventy-five days of lettuce.

FINISHED BULBS. What can you do with forced bulbs after they are through blooming? Give them occasional water until the foliage yellows, then the bulbs should be dumped out, dried off and kept in a cool place until Fall and planting time comes around. See, however, with your bulbs ex­cess themselves can be either given this treatment or kept in their pots till September, when they will start growing again.

AMONG THE NEW PERENNIALS

(Continued from page 37)

climbing or pillar type, good foliage. It should be pointed out that, due to the fact that these rose trials are new, many excellent varieties for this year's introduction were not entered. A few of these (space does not permit mention of more):

Daylight, fragrant, peach-colored blooms on strong brony plants, awarded a Certificate of Merit by the American Rose Society; Orange Nassau, chrome yellow and orange, one of the loveliest of all, especially under artificial light; Mrs. Oliver Ames, soft chocolate yellow, especially fragrant and vigorous; Rose Bampton, large, free-blooming, light American Beauty red; Riviera, winner of two Silver Certificates, fragrant coppery orange which I liked very much; King Boreas, a sub-zero fully petalled lemon yellow. McGredy's Sun set, while not brand new, I consider one of the loveliest and all round, most satisfactory roses of the last decade. It's a "must" for any garden. All of these are Hybrid Toss.

Poulsen's Copper is a new color in the hybrid Tea group. Two outstanding climbers are Chevy Chase, a real improvement in the Crimson Rambler type, vigorous, 18' and J. H. Nicolas, a full size, barom, climbing, fragrant rose, pink, blooming into October, a real acquisition. Carpet-of-Gold is a vigorous fragrant pure yellow sub-zero Creep­ er and Climber of Brownell's quite constantly in bloom. Midget, an addition to the popular miniature section, a tiny rose pink in clusters of five or more; excellent for miniature arrangements. Margo Roster is a dainty little poly­anthra of the ranunculus-flowered type—be sure to watch for it, as you'll love it. (In color, page 12.)

GLADIOLI, IRISSES AND DAHLIAS. Those who have not followed the develop­ment of glads lately should try some of the newer ones, and learn for them­selves what marvelous colors are now available. Most sensational of the new glads, perhaps, the fragrant variety Carrie Jacobs Bond, a wavy-stemmed rose red with white veining, that has the odor of violets. Glamis (color on page 12) is a fine general purpose pink. Joyous, one of the Show runners under the name of Apple-blossom, is a prize-winner, delightfully dainty sort. Glowing, light purple with cream throat; Solenium, white with red feathering; Ranforth Windsor, bluish-purplish orange; Twilight, a fascinating "smoky"; Green Light, milk-white with greenish throat; and Myrna, best of the whites, are others.

In the newer bearded irises, Golden Majesty is perhaps the best deep yel­low so far achieved, and Mt. Washington the purest white. Old Parchment, a soft creamy tan, and Purple Majesty, a bluish purple with its salmon red flowers: are particularly charming. Violet Symphony, Golden Fleece, Red Gem, Sunny Boy, orange, and Storm King, deep purple, are worth watching for.

Dahlia fans will like particularly the new American Dahlia Society prize win­ning seedling, Lynn Fontanne, a huge informal and very deep soft rose­orange; Alfred Lunt, with its ruffled decorative; Edith Willkie, pure white, semi-cactus; Snowcrest, winner of the Leonard Barron Trophy; Crowning Glory, rose pink incised cactus (Gold Medal Certificate), Imp is a pure yel­low orchid-flowering that I like. 

Gladis, irises and dahlias are of course "specialist" flowers, and their enthusiastic followers get the catalogs of the specialists to keep up with new introductions.

The Garden Mart appears on page 42 of this section

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Gladis, irises and dahlias are of course "specialist" flowers, and their enthusiastic followers get the catalogs of the specialists to keep up with new introductions.

This slim volume contains thirty-two bright pictures, each devoted to a useful and ornamental in the home grounds. The author has illustrated these chapters with photographic tree portraits made by himself and each section is headed by "leaf print" of the foliage of the tree under discussion.

Most of the trees in the book are native to northeastern America, though a few imports like the European larch, the Norway maple and the Japanese maple have been included.

There is nothing technical about Tree Neighbors. Even the horticultural side has not been emphasized. Still, location preferences are mentioned, but there is little real cultural advice and no suggestions on time or methods of training. The virtues and beauties of the various species are emphasized up front, however, and even their failings are conscientiously listed. Descriptions are accurate enough for purposes of identification and these are further clarified by the illustrations.

The photographs in most cases show the trees in conventional garden settings. Thus the white pines pictured have an unnaturally tamed appearance, being young specimens which have not yet attained the dignified height and distinguished outlines characteristic of these fine trees in their native habitat. The hemlocks illustrated are young saplings hardly larger than deciduous shrubs, but showing the graceful possibilities of this conifer for garden use before it is full grown. Our old favorite lawn trees, however, the horse chestnut, elm, the sugar maple, etc., are represented by portraits of nursery specimens towering above the rooftops of stunted homes. The end-papers have been cleverly devised by combining small photographic reproductions of the lower trunks of all the trees discussed in the text. This enables the reader to identify a specimen by its bark and growing habits.

Mr. Double-day's book will be especially useful to those who know little about trees but who are anxious to obtain the knowledge necessary to enable them to plant and shade their home grounds appropriately. With this volume at hand no home owner need depend on the advice of an acquaintance or a chance nurseryman when selecting his trees. He can search out and study living specimens of the species described and pictured here and make his own choice intelligently, being 100% sure that the result will be a happy one.

The FLOWER FAMILY ALBUM, by Helen Field Fischer. Illustrated by Gretchen Fischer Harbager. 65 pages. Published by the authors, Helen Field Fischer, Box 5, Shenandoah, Iowa. The album, "a small book of spiral binding" $1.25.

This author and illustrator who are well-known to garden readers for their previous successful collaborations, now offer a well executed planographed book, unusual in format but readable and attractive to look at. It is somewhat the size and shape of a photographic album, the neat text and facing pages of pen and ink illustrations immediately catching the interest of the reader.

After a brief chapter on how flowers got their names a page of botanical information appears, accompanied by sketches of the parts of the flower discussed in the body of the book. One section of the album is devoted to each of the following types of plants: those with flowers the leaf, with flower parts in multiples of three, with four or five petals, with tube and bell-shaped flowers, and with daisy-like or composite flowers. The amateur may easily identify an unknown flower by finding the general group in which it belongs and then turning to the pages devoted to that group and proceeding by the method of elimination. This simplified botany will be found helpful in interesting young people in the plants which surround them.

One of the most appealing things about this book is its illustrations. Despite the fact that space had to be considered, Mrs. Harbager has grouped her characterful sketches most gracefully, at the same time scaling them so that it is easy to get an idea of comparative height and size. The "close-ups" of blossoms or seed pods which accompany many of the sketches are of especial interest.

This is not a botanical work for the advanced student, but it is a carefully prepared and pleasant book for young people interested in nature study or those who just wish to get a general idea of the identity of everyday plants.


Vernon Quinn writes charmingly of all sorts of growing things. It is the romance and traditions surrounding seeds, leaves, roots, flowers and now garden shrubs which engage her imagination. This latest book like its several predecessors makes pleasant and instructive reading for those who are nature and garden lovers rather than scientific horticulturists.

The shrubs with which old legends and traditions are connected are naturally not the newest introductions of the progressive nurseryman. Boxwood, butterfly bush, dogwood, Hawthorn, laurel, lilac, privet, et al are the "cleverings" of blossoms or seed pods which accompany many of the sketches of the family.

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(Continued from page 43)
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What fun Miss Quinn must have had collecting these tales and legends, and what a unique experience it is to read them, so simply yet effectively told, in one of botanical description or cultural information.

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There is a chapter on the control of insect pests, with the insects, are charmingly described. The gay butterflies and dragonflies, a chapter on a view to helping you keep your pet trees from ill health: The F. P. Bailey Tree Expert Co., Stamford, Conn.

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MAKE YOURS A HOME TO BE PROUD OF. Plan your garden right from this new, beautiful, useful, money-saving Nursery and Seed Catalog. Everything described and pictured so you can select exactly what you want. New Perennials, Roses, Bulbs, Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Fruits, Seeds, etc., shown in full natural colors. It's just out and will be sent you Free. Mail coupon TO-DAY.

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Why this amazing difference...

Even before frost is out of the ground (between January and March depending upon climatic conditions) is the best time to put on Vigoro. You save time and work—no watering down is necessary unless you live where grass grows year 'round—help assure a lovelier, healthier lawn.

Part of the lawn was left unfed...the rest got Vigoro. Except for that, no special attention was given to either area. When the grass came in, this is exactly how it looked!

The thick, luxuriant, deep-green grass on the right, remarkably healthy and weed-free, proves the wisdom of feeding lawns a complete plant food...early!

Just one feeding of Vigoro...early in the Spring...caused the amazing difference you see in this unretouched photograph!

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The thick, luxuriant, deep-green grass on the right, remarkably healthy and weed-free, proves the wisdom of feeding lawns a complete plant food...early!

Vigoro supplies all eleven food elements growing things need from the soil. When fed in time, thaws and Spring rains carry it clear to the roots of your grass. Your stand comes in so thick and healthy it actually chokes out weeds.

Enjoy the thrill of a really luxuriant lawn this year; get Vigoro from your dealer now—use it on flowers, shrubs, trees, and vegetables, too. Get it on early! Vigoro is safe, sanitary, odorless and easy to apply. Product of Swift & Company.

VIGORO is the complete plant food.

NEW! VIGORO TABLETS for potted plants, wall and window boxes; get them from your dealer!