DOUBLE NUMBER
in two Sections
In this Section:
Planning Your Home for
COLD WEATHER
COMFORT
In attached Section:
AUTUMN COLOR
SCHEMES
in the Federal Style

178 WAYS TO SAVE
on Winter
Maintenance
and Operation

SEPTEMBER 1941
PRICE 35 CENTS
40 CENTS IN CANADA
Many handsome rooms like this, fall far short of their promise. The reason— the "Heating Blues." The cause— old fashioned, wasteful, inadequate heating equipment. You can aid the defense program by conserving fuel and at the same time save money and protect health with Today's Automatic Heating. And you can save 10 to 30% more fuel when you install the Chronotherm and its companion Minneapolis-Honeywell Controls on new or existing heating equipment. Send for free booklet on fuel saving . . . "A Heated Question Answered."
GUARDING YOUR COMFORT

Year in, year out, in every kind of weather, Zonolite—the PERMANENT Insulation—is on the job

When your home is insulated with Zonolite, it is insulated forever. The reason is simple. Zonolite is a 100% mineral insulation mined from the earth where it occurs naturally. Zonolite is fireproof, vermin-proof, and rot-proof. No artificial treatments or fancy processes are needed to give Zonolite these qualities. They are inherent and everlasting.

Installing Zonolite is the easiest way to keep your home comfortable and your fuel bills at a minimum this winter. There’s no trick to it. It simply pours into place—no stuffing, no ramming, no cutting or fitting. Zonolite automatically seeks its own density, filling every nook and cranny of ceiling or wall with uniform, efficient lifetime insulation.

Whether you are building a new home or insulating your present one, be sure to ask your local lumber dealer about Zonolite.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET TODAY!

We have just completed "The Modern Miracle of Insulation," a handsome booklet describing the romantic story of Zonolite Insulation—and what it can mean to your home. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. We will send your booklet to you—without the slightest obligation on your part.
GREAT DANES

Well raised puppies and grown stock. We ship dogs all over the world to satisfied customers. Write, phone or call.

Phone, Superior 3-2530

PLANETREE KENNELS (reg.)
3350 Fallowbrook Avenue
Camarillo Park, Calif.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS

Puppies for Sale
Three litters—two sired by Noble King, one by Shepton Blue Prince of Round Table. Three males also at std—Fee $50

ROUND TABLE KENNELS
Mrs. J. H. Hughes, Jr.
R. D. 1, Middletown, Del.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOGS

Puppies of Champion Bred Available
Cartref Kennels
Mrs. D. Matter Briggs
Rohoboth, Mass.

GOLDEN RETRIEVERS

Fashionable as Companions or for Field and Hunting
Unusual Puppies
Usually on band fur sale
FRANTELLE KENNELS
Cuddocksville
New York
Correspondence to:
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BEAGLES

Beagles make excellent companions in the home and capable hunters afield. We have some young, healthy puppies.

German Shepherds
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Great Danes
Medium Schnauzers
Robust Schnauzers
Dachshunds

Trained dogs. Puppies $50.00 Up

WILSON KENNELS
B. H. Wilson, owner
Russville, Ind.

SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS

(Miniature Collies)
Shelties are intelligent and friendly, making ideal companions for children.

WALNUT HALL KENNELS
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Nichols, Jr.
Indians Hill Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

COCKER SPANIELS

(Solid and parti-color)
Bred for type and soundness from well-known blood lines. Shetland, healthy puppies and young bitches for companion and show.

Marjolear Kennels
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lassar
922 S. Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLIES

With Personality & Politeness
NORANDA KENNELS
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Long, Jr., Owners
Hewlett Harbor
Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.
Tel.: Franklin 1922

THE DOG

House & Garden's gallery

"Nothing under $850"

For many years, the Kennel Departments of the Condé Nast Magazines have preached the gospel of first-class dogs, at prices justified by what the buyer receives and the breeder expends. We see this as a duty to our readers. We believe that a dog must be bred right and raised right, to give the buyer maximum satisfaction. We know that right breeding and right raising cost money. We know that an under-priced dog is, almost always, the outcome of cutting corners on breeding and raising. Such a dog may seem an economy, but generally turns out to be an extravagance in the long run.

To understand our viewpoint, read the article that follows. It tells what you, as a buyer, have a right to expect, and what it has cost the breeder to live up to the standards you set. On the basis of this information, we believe you will agree with us that $50 is a fair price for a puppy of any of the smaller breeds, larger breeds in proportion. We believe you will also approve of our policy in accepting no advertising from breeders who charge less than this established minimum.

"The value of a well-bred dog"

Heredity plus environment account for all that a man is—or a dog can be. Heredity provides equipment. Environment dictates how much play that equipment gets. And modern science teaches us that early environment—the first few years of a child's life, the first few months of a pup's—are responsible for major influence on destiny as a whole.

Take heredity. If you were adopting a baby, you'd check inherited strains carefully, particularly if you had children of your own with whom the new child would associate. If you couldn't discover the baby's antecedents, you'd know you were taking a chance. Only humanitarian impulses—not operative in buying a dog—could ever make you adopt a child that, in "running true to form," might develop the worst characteristics of a mixed and unfortunate ancestry.

Take environment. If you adopted a child who was older, only altruism could make you choose one who had been fed on whatever came first, and exposed to handicaps that might lead to physical, mental or moral weaknesses.

Children, we say, are "little animals." Animals, even when grown up, are just as truly "big children." And the dog who is to become a member of a human family should be picked as carefully for heredity and early environment, on his own plane, as you would pick a child.

Human breeding has never become a science. Dog breeding has. A dog from representative stock, carefully raised and fed correctly during puppyhood, will be practically certain to show the special traits and hardihoods that attracted you to his breed—appearance, courage, trustworthiness, rugged health, alertness, gentleness with children, or whatever else you feel fits best in your scheme of life. Generations of these characteristics of breed lie behind him. Specimens that did not show them have been eliminated from the strains that produced him. The outcome of cutting corners might develop the worst characteristics of a mixed and unfortunate ancestry.

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of pure bred dogs

the gutter-pup sometimes does make good in a big way—as does the gutter-child. But all experience goes to show that this exception only proves the sad and well-known old rule: murder will out and blood will tell.

Well, how does the breeder go about ensuring you the kind of grown dog you picture when you are buying your pup?

Let's take a kennel raising terriers—Scottish, Irish or Wire. For a first-class female, suitable for breeding, initial cost is around $200 to her new owner. Her life of usefulness to him as a money-maker will hardly exceed 8 years—7 litters of saleable pups, 35 individuals, if luck breaks perfectly. Suppose 20 of these are males and sell at $75 each—total $1,500—and 15 are females at $50 each—total $750. In 8 years our breeder takes in possibly $2,250.

Now, the upkeep for the mother of these puppies, in a fair-sized kennel, works out to around $120 a year. The cost is as high

... and 15 are females at each—total $7.50. In 8 years our breeder Sr-, hri-ding, initial cost is around $200 to her new owner. Her life of dental to a dog household, as to its human counterpart. In other and repairs to buildings, taxes and the hundred and one extras inci­

... spent during the 8 years—an average cost per puppy of $53.14 over the whole period gives us another $300. Add these amounts, point of .sale. Apportioning a fair share of the stud dog's expense to detail may be figured at $300, till each of the 35 is brought to the optimistic, since Nature seldom works without hitches?

... dogs, netting $975 a year. Does this .seem like profiteering—espe­

... words, even without tliese expenses deducted, our breeder has a profit of $390 for his 8 years' work—an average of $48.75 per year to detail may be figured at $300, till each of the 35 is brought to the optimistic, since Nature seldom works without hitches?

... a permanent spot.

... room: he should not be kicked and cuffed when he settles down to

... a suitable yard and a house where he can stay when his owner cannot

... at his new home, he should be assigned his place indoors, and his house and yard outdoors. From that

... the price of insuring your investment?

... with the original cost of the mother, and you get $1,800

... disappointing you in appearance or in character—not his fault, not even his breeder's, since you asked for a cut-rate article and that's

... Why not consider this cost as

... the dog you picture when you are buying your pup?

... and well-known old rule: murder will out and blood will tell.

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moment, he will consider these places as absolutely his own.

People do not seem to give much forethought to the housing and yarding of their dogs. The old-fashioned dog-house is only an apology for what a dog really deserves and needs for his home. The dog-house of today provides warmth, comfort and protection from rain and snow, and a dog is entitled to adequate quarters where he can be comfortable in all kinds of weather.

Yards are for open air and sunshine while members of the family are busy indoors or away for the day. Under proper care, a yard can be used for a day, or even a day and a night, without distress to the animal. To this degree, proper houses and yards are a means of comfort for the owner as well as the dog. Dogs kept in a yard, when not under the control of the owner, cannot run away. Yard construction should include a boardwalk of 1" x 12" (or thicker) dressed lumber around the inside. At least a platform of some sort should be provided for the dog to lie on out-of-doors. If the specifications given are followed, with variation suggested by place and circumstances, the cost will be moderate.

Do not sacrifice your dog to save a few dollars or a little labor in looking after his house and yard. If he is not worth such quarters, he is not worth having. The dog is an investment into which you have put your money; and, like other investments, the returns are determined by the amount of protection and attention you care to give him.

The general principles of dog training and handling are three: Be calm, be firm, be just. Excitement in your voice or manner is unnecessary, unpleasant and defeats its purpose.

Once you give an order that you are sure he understands, insist upon immediate and complete obedience. If your command is within reason, there is no justification for delayed response. Let your words go unheeded once, and you establish a bad precedent.

Justice is essential on both practical and humanitarian grounds. You should not punish a dog severely for unwittingly doing what he should not do. It is only wilful disobedience that merits more of a reprimand than a sharp word. Never lose your temper, whatever the provocation. Such a blunder would seriously impair your dog's important respect for you.

When you get a new dog, attempts at training or discipline should be deferred until he feels really established—until he realizes he is among friends. On the other hand, make it a point to be with him as much as possible, and talk and play with him freely, especially when he is in a mood for a frolic. This will not only help him to become accustomed to you, but also enable you to learn his individual character and peculiarities.

**Feeding**

Your dog's happiness and fine physical condition depend on correct feeding. Incorrect feeding means sickness and a poorly raised dog. All that is required is a few minutes' time and a determination to understand the fundamentals of the correct diet for a dog. The whole question is: how much interest does the owner take in preparing the dog's diet?

The various items in a dog's diet must, of course, be of high quality. The amount of food a dog eats depends on his size and other things. There is no one set rule for the number of meals a day. The best general rule is that a normal, healthy dog over a year old living a normal life, if fed the right quantity of properly balanced food, can derive proper nourishment from one daily meal at night during the warm weather, plus a light feeding of warm food in the morning during cold weather. Avoid hot foods which injure...
Pure Bred dogs

the membranes of the mouth and the teeth. Provide warm, appetizing food during cold weather.

Since the dog is a carnivorous animal, his natural article of food has been and always will be meat. Meat is rich in proteins and in mineral salts necessary to a dog's growth; it supplies heat and energy, and helps to build and sustain the bony structure. The dog also needs the fat derived from meat. Feed a puppy raw or cooked meat from the day he is three weeks old and continue it as long as he lives. Meat does not make a dog vicious nor does it cause worms. Dogs do not go mad because of meat, but because of a lack of it. Cut the meat up in very small chunks, or grind it up fine. Never feed meat which has been exposed to sun or fire.

Avoid pork and all pork products, as well as all spiced meats; all heart and liver of cattle and sheep. Lamb is quite nourishing and has a wonderful combination of protein, fat, carbohydrates, and mineral nutrients. It promotes growth and is a natural necessity. Canned fish is not to be recommended.

Fish as a dog's food ranks next to meat. Any fresh, boneless fish suitable for human consumption is good for dogs. Fish is easy to digest. Dogs also need the fat derived from meat. Feed a puppv raw or cooked meat from the day he is three weeks old and continue it as long as he lives. Meat does not make a dog vicious nor does it cause worms. Dogs do not go mad because of meat, but because of a lack of it. Cut the meat up in very small chunks, or grind it up fine. Never feed meat which has been exposed to sun or fire.

The principal meats for a dog are beef, lamb, and the heart and liver of cattle and sheep. Lamb is quite nourishing and has a wonderful combination of protein, fat, carbohydrates, and mineral nutrients. It promotes growth and is a mineral necessity. Canned fish is not to be recommended. Use twice as much fish as meat to equal the nutritive content.

Milk is a good food for dogs because of its high content of mineral salts. It has a wonderful combination of protein, fat, carbohydrates, and mineral nutrients. It promotes growth and is easily retained in a dog's stomach. Boiled milk is helpful in cases of diarrhea. Many times when heavy foods are not acceptable, cold milk is refreshing. Cream is valuable for its fat content. Most dogs relish and easily digest clabbered milk and buttermilk. Butter can always be included in the dog's diet. Eggs, a protein food that can always be included in the dog's diet, are also very valuable. Provide warm, appetizing food during cold weather.

Vegetarianism has been inflicted upon dogs unnecessarily and unfortunately. Vegetables contain mineral salts, and aid in keeping the intestines clear of mucus. Some vegetables are desirable, but none of them necessary except in a very few instances. Spinach, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, sprouts, turnip leaves, asparagus, chard and lettuce may be used. Onions and garlic tend to cleanse the whole digestive system. Canned tomatoes and tomato juice are valuable at all times. Feed vegetables cooked and mashed, or ground; or raw and ground. Never make them more than a very small part of the meal.

According to best authorities, there are only two auxiliary foods that should be added to a dog's diet—co/1 liver oil and yeast. Nothing compares with cod-liver oil in building up and maintaining a dog's physical well-being from the time he is born. Give it only between the first of September and the first of May.

C. E. HARRISON.

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

Puppies Thrive on LACTOL!

Perfect for rearing healthy puppies...LACTOL is the nearest obtainable approach to actual bitch's milk.

Economical powder form. 8 oz. tin, $8.50. 2 lb. tin, $2.50.

ABERCRUMB B & Fitch Co.

TRAVEL—DE LUXE

Without extra expense—the RAILWAY EXPRESS specialty for dogs who take trips! High-speed exclusive space-home care—prompt delivery. A quality service for quality dogs at low, economical rates. Use it whenever you ship. Just phone RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY INC.

Let Your Dog Play in Peace

Give him the Protection of a BUFFALO PORTABLE KENNEL YARD

Every dog is valuable to its owner. Better keep yours out of traffic and other hazards with this strong "Buffalo" Portable Kennel Yard. Made of galvanized copper-bearing diamond mesh wire fabric.

NO POSTS—Put up without fuss

Patented fence clips make setting up easy. Made for anybody. Buffalo Wire-Works Co., Inc., 473 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y. or Schuler's Sons, Mystic, Conn.

It's fun to strip and trim your dog at home!

Duplex Dog Dresser is easy to use. Does quick, smooth job. Famous Duplex Trimming Charts for each breed show you exactly how.

Dresser $1.50

New Blades 5—50c

Charts for each breed

Nail Nip $2.00

Send for our Dog Grooming Booklet 0.00.

Q-W PINE-BAR

CHASES DOG ODORS

Q-W Laboratories, Inc.

The Home of Famous Q-W DOG REMEDIES

BOUND BROOK, New Jersey

A LONG LIFE AND A HEALTHY ONE IN A HODGSON KENNEL

* Set it up yourself! Delivered in wooden or galvanized copper-bearing diamond mesh wire fabric. All sizes for all breeds. Also national kennels for any combinations desired.

Order now, or write for Free Catalog K-13.

E. F. HODGSON CO.

100 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, 70th Ave., St. Louis, 313 W. North Ave., Baltimore, 1108 Commonwealth Ave., Boar ton, 730 E. F. HODGSON CO.

ARMED FORCES

A Long Life and a Healthy One in a Hodgson Kennel

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NATIONAL DEFENSE SAYS:
Don't Waste Fuel this Winter!

United States Government (Bureau of Mines) advises Home Owners they can Conserve up to One-Third on Fuel with HOME INSULATION

Official Bulletin tells you that you can save up to $\frac{1}{3}$ on next winter’s FUEL BILL with mineral wool insulation.

Have a more comfortable house... AND HELP NATIONAL DEFENSE AT THE SAME TIME

Wouldn’t you like to make a contribution to national defense and save money, too?

You can do both those things at the same time if you insulate your home with Johns-Manville Rock Wool. You can start enjoying the many extra comforts of J-M Home Insulation now and it will pay for itself out of fuel savings.

How is this possible?

It is possible because, as the Government Circular states (p. 7), “Even in the mild climate of Savannah, North Carolina, the savings in dollars and cents were worth while. The tests proved that insulation in this case mineral wool, does not cost the house owner a cent. It begins to pay for itself the day it is installed and continues to do so as long as the house is occupied.”

Johns-Manville is a pioneer in Rock (mineral) Wool Insulation. Scientifically blown into the hollow walls and attics spaces of your house, it saves up to one-third in fuel... keeps rooms up to 15° cooler in the hottest weather. J-M contractors are trained to do a thorough job. They do not skimp on material. They leave no loosely filled or forgotten areas that let heat leak out in winter—in in summer.

How do I help defense by insulating?

This country is rich in fuel. But as the defense authorities have pointed out in the newspapers, there is a threatened shortage of transportation facilities because of our defense needs, and Home Insulation is an important way to reduce our fuel consumption.

What does a J-M insulation job cost?

The cost varies, of course, as houses vary. But, on the average, Johns-Manville Home Insulation can be installed for as little as $36.50 a month... and there is NO DOWN PAYMENT.

This year more than ever you can benefit yourself and your country by insulating your house. That is why you should carefully read a reprint of the Government circular shown above. Cut out the coupon right now! Slip it in an envelope and mail it to the address shown thereon for your free copy.


Name _____________________________

Street _____________________________

City _____________________________ State _____________________________

To help us serve you better, please check whether you plan insulation—new house ☐; present house ☐

See advertisement on page 35 in this magazine for information about J-M Super-Felt Insulation for new homes.
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Remodeling has added modern comfort to the solid value built into this house more than a century ago.
Cold-weather Comfort

Homeowners, faced with the double necessity of conserving for defense while maintaining the comfortable security of their homes, will find timely help in this handbook.

We are dedicating this entire section of the September issue to the things which we believe will and should especially concern homeowners during the coming Winter. This country is engaged in a tremendous, unprecedented effort to prepare itself for whatever emergencies may lie ahead. Speed is the essence of this effort and speed in the last analysis means maximum use of available man-power.

To us who are homeowners and who will wish to cooperate in every possible way with the defense effort, this means that the more we can save in the use of those products which require for their production time and labor, the more we are forwarding the national program.

A phrase commonly used with respect to the first World War was “food will win the war.” It will be remembered that during those war years, every American family assumed a part of the burden of cutting down on the consumption of essential food supplies and the total national saving was certainly instrumental in winning the war.

It is reasonable to suppose that items other than food may be important factors in winning this war. Fuel oil, for example, which is used in many American homes, as it is throughout our military establishments, is certain to be an important factor. There is no actual dearth of fuel oil, but its production and especially its transportation requires much valuable time and labor.

In 1939, for example, the amount of fuel burned in heating buildings in which people had to be kept warm included approximately 175,000,000 barrels of oil, 35,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, 55,000,000 to 75,000,000 tons of bituminous and other coals, 9,000,000 tons of coke and 760,000,000 cubic feet of gas. It is obvious that even a small saving in the total of fuel so consumed would effect a real economy in transportation and labor in this country.

We suggest that there are two considerations. The first is the heating plant which functions to heat the space enclosed within the walls of your house. This plant must be made to operate with as little waste as possible; there are many heating plants which, through carelessness, do not.

The second consideration is the building itself. We can enclose space within the structure of a home and then produce heat within that space. But unless the structure is properly sealed by means of insulation much of the heat, and consequently much of the fuel consumed in producing it, will be wasted. These two considerations are taken up in detail.

Waste in other forms must also be discouraged wherever possible. Maintenance of the home must remain a primary duty of every homeowner. We have therefore included in this issue detailed suggestions for the inspection and care of the walls, roof and for the painting of all surface subject to wear and weather. The relatively slight expenditure to maintain the home in a state of good repair is an essential economy. In addition to the contributions which the average homeowner may be able to make to the national effort, there are certainly many he can also make to the comfort and security of his own family, especially during the times which may require us to live a little differently than has been our custom. The editors have tried to visualize many of the small but important problems which might arise to confront the householder and have suggested ways in which he can meet the difficulty or prevent its occurrence.
Don't waste heat—follow these

Economize this Fall by carefully checking your heating plant and eliminating defects

The production of heat is a positive function, subject to inefficiency and waste, and to substantial economies when faults are corrected. Many a home heating plant is put into operation in the Fall handicapped by the accumulated soot of the previous season. Burners are not checked to see whether they need simple adjustment; controls are not tested for accurate, positive action. As with an automobile, so with even the finest heating system; it requires little attention, but failing to get even this it is bound to operate less efficiently and may suffer actual damage.

Another common error, which in most cases could be corrected, is the continued use of an antiquated heating system which burns disproportionate amounts of fuel and delivers little heat. Where desired, an FHA loan will help to put a modern, automatic heating system into the home. Only automatically controlled heat, reacting promptly to every temperature change, can be truly efficient and economical.

The unfinished attic may be responsible for the loss of as much as 30% of the heating energy supplied by your boiler. Insulating board properly applied to the underside of the roof rafters, or over ceiling, reduces losses to a minimum. Ventilators or attic windows should be provided to carry off both hot air and air-borne moisture.

Clean flues inside the boiler are essential for the economical operation of the heating plant. As little as three-sixteenths of an inch of fly ash or soot covering the flues cuts the performance of the boiler in half. Clean-outs give access to the flue surfaces. Our pictures show, above left, ash scraped forward in upper flue and, right, pushed back to drop into ash-pit into which a shovel can be inserted for cleaning. Cleaning should be done twice during the year.

Insulation is needed at the fittings as well as on the long run of the heating pipes. Asbestos cement can be molded neatly around the elbows or tees, and does not require any bands.

Low spots in steam lines force your boiler to high pressures in order to drive through the water seal. Drips with plugged outlet should be provided to drain them properly.

Prepare for a possible shortage of fuel oil by this simple trick, using old oil drums

Hidden behind the garage of this home are three 50 gallon drums holding an emergency supply of fuel oil. Emptying them into the tank is simple.

Drums are mounted on timbers and wedged in place. Garden faucets are tapped into each and oil is run through a section of hose to the main tank.
simple clues to Winter comfort

Storm sash and weather-stripping are the first steps in conserving your heat. The outside sash hung at the top, or the more modern double-glaze which snaps into place inside the window, are equally effective if properly fitted and hung.

Wasteful consumption of oil is eliminated if burner nozzles are properly adjusted to produce a clean and hot flame. The ignition system should be adjusted to insure quick starts and cutoffs to prevent any dripping of the unfired fuel.

Soot accumulates rapidly where the damper controls the smoke pipe. Most dampers are equipped with a clean-out door at the bottom. This should be opened several times during the heating season and the damper chamber cleaned out.

Deep beds of fire are economical rather than wasteful. The fire bed should be deep enough to reach from the grates to the bottom of the fire door. Shallow beds of fire burn out rapidly and are extravagant of fuel. Keep the ash-pit clean.

A false economy is the wetting down or sprinkling of coal in order to make it burn better. Water will not burn and requires heat energy to evaporate it. Coal for domestic uses is generally washed and free of dust and dirt before delivery.

The sliding damper which controls the flow of fresh air to a warm air furnace may be kept closed in Winter; the air used may be recirculated. Covering the warm air ducts with insulation insures delivery of more heat to all the rooms.

Two good methods of storing the home coal supply cleanly and efficiently

Coal storage can be clean and out of sight if a proper vault is built. A good suggestion is embodied in this concrete structure with an overhead manhole.

Dust-proof coal bins with sloped metal bottoms are simple to construct. The usual window gives access to bin, and guillotine door controls supply.
How to convert your old swing-out garage doors to a single swing-up door

1. Everything required to convert old doors into a modern swing-up door comes in a compact package. First remove the old doors and take off the old door stops on frame.
2. Apply the batten strips which make the door a unit.
3. Hang the runners from ceiling joists as shown, using the lag-screws provided for that purpose. Set them tight.
4. The door slips easily into place if handled as shown.
5. Install the plate which holds the spring and the lever arm. Do this while the door is in a closed position.
6. Swing door up to a three-quarter open position and then hook the spring to the bearing provided on door.

Twelve practical suggestions to

Automatic coal stokers may be installed in practically any type of heating system. A very compact unit requires filling only once a day. They burn an economical grade of coal, are practically dustless and are very quiet and efficient.

A worm-gear or conveyor shaft carries the coal from the hopper to the retort. Fresh coal is forced up, as required, through the bed of fire which insures complete combustion of the gases. There is practically little or no ash left over.

Clinkers which may be caused by the fusing of the coal can be broken up with a slicing bar through a door provided for that purpose. Combustion is so perfect that this necessity rarely arises with properly adjusted automatic stokers.

Dampers in fireplaces should be kept tightly closed unless the fireplace is in operation. Cold and draughty floors can often be traced to the lack of a damper. Fireplaces equipped with a heat circulating feature become very effective heaters.

Fully opened windows are unnecessary and extravagant. If the window must be opened wide the heat should be turned off so as not to chill the system or to keep the boiler in constant and very wasteful operation throughout the night.

Radiator enclosures are not always properly designed. Solid tops and small grille-work (1) practically kill the radiation. A shelf (2) will decrease efficiency 10 to 35 percent; all grille (3) about 5 percent. Grille top and bottom (4) is best.
provide more efficient heating

Filters in warm air or air conditioning systems should be removed and cleaned periodically. If the filter is permitted to become covered and saturated with dust the efficient operation of the plant is reduced.

Modern design of radiators permits a 30% reduction in their size. Old-fashioned (1) radiators may be replaced with modern ones (2) that are almost half their size but deliver an equal amount of heat radiation.

Heated garages need not be kept at the same temperature as the house. Considerable fuel may be saved if the supply of heat is adjusted in a sensible manner. As garage heaters are generally at the end of a heating line they should be properly installed and controlled.

Radiator valves on steam systems mean much to their operation. Cheap or defective valves are an extravagance. Petcocks on hot water radiators should be opened to draw off air which accumulates at the top.

Exposed heating mains will give as much heat as a wall radiator (1). Short exposures (2) of the pipe do not chill the system as long exposures (3). Obviously, the wall radiator is the safest and best solution.

Automatic door closers are a great aid in the conservation of fuel. Doors that are used at frequent intervals or that are liable to be left open by the children should be equipped so as to insure their being kept closed. These save a great deal of heat otherwise lost.
Controls make for efficient heating

1. Controls must be good. Thermostats, hydromats, and aquastats of modern design ensure economy in the heating plant. Automatic devices that react promptly and reflect the temperature of the house guarantee even heat and comfort.

2. Circulators automatically increase the flow of hot water through the circulating system, are thermostatically controlled. The installation is made so that water which is already sufficiently warm is not reheated, thus saving fuel supply.

3. Low water cut-offs shut down the system if the water is dangerously low. Do away with the necessity of daily checking of the water level. This device can be installed on existing plant with comparatively little difficulty.

4. Damper regulators that are automatically controlled by thermostat improve the hand-stoked furnace. They obviate the necessity of frequent trips to the cellar, in order to open or close the ash-pit damper or regulate the fire.

5. Open doors and nearby windows affect thermostat instantly. Never install a thermostat against an outer wall of the house. Constant starting and stopping is wasteful of fuel and also puts unnecessary duty on the heating plant.

6. Clock thermostats furnish true economy for night operation of the heating plant. Daytime temperatures are not required in the average home during sleeping hours. In the morning, daytime setting is automatically restored.

Four quick tricks for safety, protection, comfort

- Storm steps and hand rail may prevent bad falls on open unprotected doorsteps in Winter.
- Thin strips of wood on the roof of gutterless shelters will shed water away from the open steps.
- A bead or molding at the bottom of garage doors prevents an accumulation of ice beneath them.
- A metal sheet set in the fireplace as shown will speed up a fire. They are easy to make.
The facts about insulation

Here are the basic principles of insulation and the modern methods of applying them...

First, consider this home

1. For example, here is an average home which we shall assume is built in an average cold-weather section of this country.

2. The attic area of this hypothetical house is 1,143 square feet. Compare these figures with the approximate area of your own attic.

3. The side walls of the house have a combined area of 1,332 square feet. This figure does not include the area of the windows.

4. The windows, considered separately, have a total area of 363 square feet, approximately one-fourth of the total wall area.

5. No unheated floors are present in our average house, which has a full basement. Cold floors should always be insulated.

6. This house is completely uninsulated. If we were to calculate the annual heating cost of this house at 100%, the savings which would result from various degrees of insulation would be approximately as shown in the three following diagrams.

7. Attic insulation only would result in approximately a 20% saving, according to tests conducted by insulation engineers.

8. Attic and side walls properly insulated increase annual savings materially so that total annual heat cost might be only 55%.

9. Total insulation, including attic, side walls and windows with storm sash, could afford a maximum saving of nearly 70%.

How insulation works and what it does

**Insulation** blankets heat, preventing its free and rapid escape.

**The thermos** principle applies to all insulating materials.

**Primitive insulation,** such as the thatched roof stops Summer heat.

**The manufacture of heat** is no insurance of good heating in your home. To keep your house from being a heater of all outdoors, seal it with correct insulation.
Never neglect to provide the proper circulation of air through attic and cellar even if the house is closed.

Closed for the winter, this home, even though insulated, might suffer damage from condensation. Ventilating louvers in the attic tend to prevent accumulation of moist air from within the house.

Don't neglect cellars which if unventilated might spread harmful moisture through the whole house.

Moisture is an enemy of good insulation

The nature of air-borne moisture

**Warm air holds moisture** better than does cold. Witness, for example, the air-borne moisture that rises over your uncovered saucepan.

**Moisture condenses** into water on contact with cold air or cold surface; hence the necessity for defrosting your refrigerator.

Indoor air in wintertime is warm and moist by comparison with the cold, dry air outdoors. Therefore they must be kept separate.

**Increasingly cold** is the temperature inside your walls, working from the inside towards the outdoors. If moist, warm air seeps into inner wall, it will reach a point where colder temperatures will condense it.

**The wrong application** of heavy building paper to the outer wall of a house over the siding is often responsible for the imprisonment of moisture within the wall section. Plaster defects may result from this.

**The proper application** of a moisture-proof barrier, to the warm inner side of the wall inhibits the flow of air-borne vapor to the insulation and consequently prevents the occurrence of condensation in the wall.

**Most modern insulation** is available with a moisture barrier fabricated as an integral part of the insulation. When this is not the case, moisture-proof paper can be laid or nailed on the room side of the insulation as shown.
Quilt type comes in long rolls or strips and is easily nailed to studs and rafters. It is available in 2" and 4" thicknesses with moisture proofing attached as an integral part.

Board type insulation is widely used to reclaim unfinished attics and cellars. It makes a neat finish as well as having good insulating properties. It may also be painted.

Reflective insulation is now furnished with moisture barriers front and back. It is easy to handle and to install, being light in weight. Here it is used between the studs.

Granular insulation can be blown into the stud space in an existing house. In this case a moisture barrier can be created by painting the plaster wall surface inside the house.

Batt type insulation is much like quilt or roll type except that it comes in short lengths. As usual, the moisture barrier is placed on the warm inner side in installing it.

In October, a companion-piece to this issue

We have planned the Special Sections of our September and October issues to be a supplementary pair. This month we give you a comprehensive guide to the care of the exterior and the equipment of your home.

In October we shall bring you the same practical advice, concerned with the interior of your home: practical decorating ideas, all keyed to the timely theme, "Be Smart Simply."

We feel this is good advice for the Fall and Winter months because, as we have brought out in this issue, all of us must expect to make some sacrifices. But readers of House & Garden will want their homes to be as attractive and as easy to run as they have ever been. We know you will not want to miss our October issue.
Does your entrance door leak cold air? These drawings show how long-lasting metal weather strip is properly applied.

The first step in preparing the door for weather-stripping is to remove it from the frame and lay it on its side for the planing.

Rabbeting or grooving the edges of the door is done with a rabbeting-plane. This can be set to provide a groove of the proper shape and width. (See detail.)

Common roof ailments

You can make these repairs yourself

1. Standing seams or flat seams used in copper roofing generally insure a tight surface. Metal that is weakened or torn by movement of the building can be soldered. A plumber’s torch and solder iron are needed.

2. Composition shingled roofs are speedily repaired by slipping a new strip over the defective shingles and under the strip above them. Roof cement and one large-head roofing nail are sufficient to anchor the strip.

3. Nails should be avoided and patching of composition rolled-roofing done with a suitable-sized patch coated on the underside with cement or mastic. The mastic will furnish sufficient bond to hold it.

4. Slate shingles might slip out of place. If they don’t shatter on the ground the underside can be buttered with roof cement and the shingles slipped back into place. Amateurs should not attempt it.

5. Recoating with paint or asphalt insures a long life for a tin roof. Small leaks are repaired with plastic roof cement. Patching with tin or other metal is a job for a tinsmith or other expert sheet-metal worker.

6. Wood shingles suffer from two defects, warping and splitting. Warped shingles should be nailed down in place. A piece of sheet metal or tar paper should be slipped up into place under the split shingles.

Solid brick walls seldom leak unless the mortar joint has loosened. Loose joints should be cut out and repointed with a heavy mortar mix. A coat of colorless waterproofing will bond up and waterproof the average wall. Any hair cracks may be disregarded.

Stucco walls that show map or hair-line cracks simply need a wash of neat cement. This should be brushed in so as to fill the cracks and the excess wiped off with burlap or rough cloth. Heavier cracks should be cut out, well wet and filled carefully with a mixture of two parts sand and one part of Portland cement.
Each edge of door is rabbeted in a different manner, as shown above, to receive the weather-stripping of various shape and design.

Bellows-shaped metal strips on top and front edge, tongue and groove design on the hinge end, double-lap at the sill, give tight joints.

The door frame is fitted with metal strips which make close contact with corresponding strips on the door. A heavy brass or composition metal sill completes the job.

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Keep your wall surfaces weathertight

Practical directions for the care of different materials

Window frames which are set into masonry walls should be caulked so that the joint is completely filled with caulking compound or mastic. Rot and disintegration progress rapidly during damp or rainy weather. A caulking gun with a fine nozzle is probably the only tool required. The joint should be struck off smooth and even with the wall that surrounds it after caulking is finished.

The top of a door frame is a favorite place for moisture to enter and cause wet walls and interior discoloration. The joint between the flashing or lower row of shingles or clapboard should be well filled with caulking compound. This should be carried down as well on both sides of the door frame if any cracks should exist at those points.

Hair line cracks in a concrete foundation can be disregarded, but larger cracks indicate structural defects and require prompt attention. Cracks should be cut out, wet and filled with a grout of sand and cement. The repair should be covered with a sufficiently wide board, wedged into place so that the new fill will not fall out of the crack.

Defective clapboard can be readily cut out with a key-hole saw if the board above is wedged up on both sides of the split. The butts of the boards on both ends of the new piece should be securely nailed in place and then painted to prevent future warping.

Window frames

Half-timbered walls of brick or stucco suffer from shrinkage of the timbers which produces open cracks where they meet the masonry. Caulking with a fine nozzle will fill the openings. The timbers should be dressed with linseed or tung oil which will preserve them and prevent further shrinkage. Loose pieces of stucco should be cut out and replaced with new patches of cement.

Warped shingles

Use only galvanized nails.
Drainage on a hillside frequently presents a problem in rolling country. A practical solution for a house whose walls face a hill is found in the low retaining wall and flagged terrace. This provides a barrier between the wall and the natural hill drainage, insures a dry cellar and a dry wall. The terrace in such a location provides privacy as well as utility, and is extremely attractive.

Wet cellars are avoided if a good coating of waterproofing material is applied to the walls below grade and to the footings. In some cases this can still be done to an existing structure by digging a trench to the proper levels and exposing the wall and foundation.

**Down-spouts** should not be led so that they discharge immediately next to the walls (1). They should be led away through tile pipe to a dry well. Tile that is laid around the footing (2) for drainage should have the joints covered with felt (3) to prevent any clogging.

Wood gutters are ornamental as well as practical. Most popular types are the built-in gutter (1), which is not evident from ground level and is flashed on both sides as well as on the bottom, and the solid-type gutter (2) resembling a heavy moulding and only partly flashed. The use of wood to greatest extent is essential to national defense.

Rust-proof metal shields (1) are now designed to form a well for basement windows. Cellar entrance doors (2) in a neat assembly can be built in without fitting. They are made of rust-proof metal, the hinges are on the inside and the bolt ensures safety. This unit is entirely prefabricated and ready to install as soon as it is received on the job.

**Pointers on lighting and wiring... these provide safeguards:**

- **Consult electrician**
- **Don't overload**
- **Pilot light**
- **Lighting stairway**
- **Ten outlets**
- **Heavy duty**

Don't attempt electrical work yourself. Amateur wiring causes fires. Have plenty of convenient outlets. Avoid overworking the system. Control your cellar and attic lights with a pilot switch outside the door. Poorly lighted stairs are dangerous. Have switches head and foot. Don't put more than ten outlets on any one ordinary house circuit. Have individual circuits for heavy-duty outlets, no blown fuses.
Ideas contribute to Winter comfort

Sound advice solves common problems in home construction inside the house and out

Sound-deadening is quite necessary for the ceilings, walls and floors of such areas as game-rooms, nurseries and bathrooms. An effective type of ceiling insulation is found in acoustical covering in the shape of tile which is applied to a plastered ceiling with mastic or nailed to the joist. Low-ceilinged rooms in particular, such as cellars, are great offenders in sound transmission. Cost is negligible compared to the benefit.

Wall insulation of three different types for sound deadening is illustrated. The staggered studs (1) provide greater space for sound absorption. Solid fill insulation (2) completely fills the spaces between standard-spaced studs. Blanket insulation can easily be woven through staggered studs.

Two methods of sound insulation for floors are shown. In one (1) the blanket of insulation is woven over the ends of the floor joist alternately; in the second (2) the insulation is crimped and laid on furring strips beneath the joist. Waste or soil lines (3) that pass through partitions should be insulated against sound transmission by wrapping with several thicknesses of felt or other heavy insulating materials.

Unexcavated cellars or partly excavated cellars should have small windows to provide for free circulation of air. If these areas are isolated and kept tightly closed they are liable to create damp and unhealthy conditions. Even where the partitioning wall is of solid construction these openings can be made without too great a building expense.

Good service may be expected from chimneys that are properly constructed. Flashing and counter-flashing (1) insure tight joint at the roof-line. A cement cap (2) provides proper topping. Fireproof material between the walls (3) of the chimney and the roof construction insure safety. This type of chimney work protects the interior of the house.

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Entrance switch
Provide switch at doorway instead of crossing a dark room

Kitchen outlets
Have lights in all working areas. Don't skimp on outlets in the pantry

Outdoor wiring
On the terrace weather-proof electric outlets are absolutely necessary

Laundry leads
Don't trip over long extensions. Have outlets handy to all work areas

Silent switches
For child's room or sick-room you can install silent mercury switches

Kitchen ventilation
Install an exhaust fan—give cook a cool, well-ventilated place to work

against fires . . . insure home comfort, convenient operation
Windows are part of the wall and must be weather-tight. Here are the important factors:

- Precision construction is good assurance of weather-tightness. The sash should fit the frame quite snugly and yet not bind.
- Weather-stripping should be of good quality and make positive contact with moving parts as shown in the casement above.
- Double-hung windows especially need good weather-stripping in order to be perfectly weather-tight yet work smoothly.

A check-list of the points to look for:

Consider your windows in relation to the amount of ventilation required:

**THE DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW**
This is the conventional window found in most homes in this country. It will provide a maximum ventilation of 50%, either through the top half, the bottom half or a combination of both. Despite its tremendous popularity, the double-hung window is less efficient than other types.

**THE CASEMENT WINDOW**
The steadily increasing acceptance of the casement window is probably due in part to the fact that it affords 100% ventilation. Outswinging casements are the only efficient type since they do not interfere with curtains and can be made very much more weather-tight than swing-in types.

**THE SLIDING WINDOW**
Although sliding sash in various forms has been quite widely used, it is only recently that a prefabricated unit of this type has been placed on the market. This window provides 50% ventilation when one section is moved to a position back of the other; or both sections may easily be lifted out of the track to provide 100% ventilation. Because it is not counter-balanced by weights or hung from hinges this window can be made in larger sizes than the other two.

**THE FIXED SASH**
As the name implies, the fixed sash is immovable and therefore affords no ventilation. It is used primarily for its effectiveness in taking advantage of a fine view. Where ventilation is essential, casement or other movable sash are used.

See that your windows are properly glazed with the right kind of glass:

**LOOK FOR THE LABEL**
Clear glass is essential in a good window. There are two grades of glass in general use today: “A”, or first quality; and “B”, or second quality. Grade “A” glass naturally has less distortion and more efficient transparency. Look for the labels on the glass to see quality used.

**FOR MULTI-PANED WINDOWS**
Strength of glass is another important factor. When the total area of the window is divided into small sections, as in the case of the traditional double-hung window, the area of any one piece of glass is inconsequential. Single strength glass is normally right for windows of this type.

**FOR LARGE GLASS AREAS**
The need for greater inherent strength in glass increases in direct proportion to the size of the individual piece of glass. Windows divided into relatively large sections may require double strength or even plate glass.

**GOOD GLAZING MEANS GOOD PUTTYING**
Window panes are held in place by a plastic substance called putty. Applied while pliable the putty later hardens, holding the glass firmly. The detail at right shows three methods of puttying. Fig. A shows a common method not especially recommended; in B a channel has been grooved inside the pane and filled with putty to keep out condensed moisture; in C the entire pane rests in a bed of putty, touching no part of the sash. This makes an excellent, weather-tight joint.
Storm sash should be used on all windows regardless of their location. The air space between the sash provides winter insulation. For casement windows storm sash are installed on the inner side. Insect screens take their place during the summer season. Double-glazing, a new development, takes the place of storm sash. Two sheets of glass are here fixed in a single sash. The critical points in a window are illustrated above. A well-designed window will remain secure and completely weather-tight throughout its life.

In quality windows of every type

These factors will help to insure long years of trouble-free service.

EASY OPERATION
The home-builder should ask to see a manufacturer's model of the window he intends to purchase, or at least an installation somewhere in his neighborhood. He may then personally test the operation of the sash, which should be entirely smooth and effortless. Such operation is the result of precision construction, good design and good materials. Refinements in design might escape a layman's notice, but the result in operation will not.

WELL-DESIGNED HARDWARE
All operating hardware on windows should be sturdily constructed so that it will not need replacement during the life of the house. Simple strong hardware is best. Complicated gadgets should be avoided. Remember that the continued smooth operation of the window requires that the hardware no less than the window itself be well designed and well built. Casement hardware, especially, should be carefully considered from this angle.

CHECK THE COUNTER-BALANCES
The original double-hung windows had no counter-balances but were propped open with sticks. A better solution was the sash cord and familiar bulky weight which counter-balanced the sash in any position and made it easier to raise. Modern windows are counter-balanced, in some cases, by narrow weights suspended from chains, and in others by means of springs. These two methods are illustrated by the detail drawings at right.

GOOD WINDOWS RESIST DECAY
Whether made of wood or of metal, windows should be treated to insure them against deterioration caused by the elements or by insects. The best wood windows are factory-treated with a solution which retards absorption of moisture and inhibits the growth of fungus which causes decay. Windows protected in this manner carry labels certifying this fact.

Don't neglect to consider the architectural fitness of your windows.

FOR TRADITIONAL STYLES
Stock frame and sash are available today in an amazingly wide variety of styles and sizes adaptable to every recognized architectural type. The leading manufacturers have given painstaking consideration to the most minute details of traditional design to insure their complete authenticity.

FOR MODERN HOMES
The simple and predominantly horizontal lines of modern architecture have inspired the development of window types which are especially suitable for this style. Be sure to consider the design of your home as a whole before deciding on the type of window to be installed. Consult your architect on this important point.

SMARTNESS I ECONOMY
Brides and budgetiers—Read our October issue featuring a primer on home-decoration.
Two designs for root-cellar

This one can be built on level ground

Root cellars provide the best storage for fruit and vegetables. The earth which is excavated is used to cover the structure and insulate it from the outside air.

Double doors and small vestibule help to maintain an even condition within. Ventilation is essential and provided by intake and outlet.

Sand floors are used beneath the shelves and furnish the required amount of moisture. A concrete slab provides good footing in center.

Give careful attention to ventilation.

Ample storage is provided for fruit and vegetables in still another design. A steel door assembly and steps give access to the entrance.

The racks are constructed in open pattern which prevents molding of their contents. Ample vents provide necessary circulation of dry air.

Fresh air is a vital necessity so care should be taken with both the design and construction of the vents. The detail shows register control.

A tile counter in your kitchen is clean, colorful and quite simple to install.

The first step is to cover the wood counter and backsplash with heavy waterproof paper as is shown above.

Metal lath is placed over the waterproof paper and a rough coat of cement is trowelled on.

The tile is set in a second coat and each tile is squeezed securely into place in the mortar.
Take these precautions to protect your equipment against damage by Winter weather

Boughs or branches that whip against service wires should be trimmed to prevent breaks.

Sleet storms may load exposed wires to the breaking point, unless they are properly hung from a cable or put underground.

Outside hose connections should be shut off and drained off at outlet in the cellar.

Cellar storage for wines and fruits

A wine closet under a bay window

Ventilation in the proper amount is furnished by the circulation provided by the intake pipe and louvre. Racks are spaced and divided as shown.

A small wine cellar can be constructed beneath a bay window. The choice location is preferably away from the street and vibration.

A batten door gives access to the wine cellar from the cellar proper. Honeycomb racks receive the individual bottles in the manner shown.

A cellar corner converted to a cold room

A practical substitute for the underground storage room can be constructed in a corner of the cellar. Water pans provide the required humidity.

Insulation in both the walls and ceiling of this corner store room is required. A window is essential for providing required ventilation.

BE SMART SIMPLY
How? See the more than a hundred practical decorating ideas in our October Double Number.
Do's and Don'ts to keep equipment

Range

Do clean top units regularly. This is such an obvious "must" that it's usually taken for granted. But a quick wipe with a damp cloth is not a cleaning. On gas range burners the clogged ports should be cleaned with a small wire. Electric range open units should be cleaned with a soft brush; don't use a fork to get out crumbs, etc. Use warm water and mild soap on burner trays, grills.

Dishwasher

Do leave dishwasher open to air for an hour or so every day. This will give the rubber fittings as well as all the working parts a chance to get thoroughly dried out. It isn't necessary to clean the dishwasher; it can take care of itself as well as the dishes, but it does need an open airing to stay sweet and remain in good order.

Hot water heater

Do set your thermostat for as low a temperature as is practical in your household. Usually 140 degrees is a good setting, though most heaters will go as high as 180 degrees. Unless you want extra hot water for some special purpose the higher temperatures should not be used, for they put extra wear on the tank and plumbing lines. If the thermostat is not accessible for adjusting, it's well worth while to have a plumber check temperature and re-set.

Toaster

Do brush out the crumbs every few days; oftener if you use a lot of raisin bread, cinnamon toast and such. Some automatic toasters may need a special type of cleaning but they can all use a good shaking to start with and then a real thorough poking-cleaning with a long, stiff, dry brush.

Don't litter the range with all your kitchen gear. It's not meant to be used as a kitchen cabinet, mixing table or drainboard. Milk bottles usually leave rings which stain enamel as badly as fruits and the haphazard confusion not only limits the use of the range but causes burns, bangs & bruises.

Don't dump dishes as they come from the table right into the dishwasher. Hit-or-miss free-style loading of the washer rack not only breaks your dishes but turns them out dirty, for the washer is designed to work on dishes loaded according to the simple, sensible pattern of the rack. Pots and pans should wait their turn together to be washed separately after the dishes, glass and silver are done.

Don't let faucets drip. It's not enough that a dripping faucet will drive you crazy—it wears out the plumbing connections and wastes gallons of good hot water. A faucet that drips one drop a second wastes one gallon a day. And that, with the average-size heater, means a whole tankful a month gone to wear out the plumbing.

Don't yank out the cord. There's nothing that will make trouble with a toaster, or any other electric appliance, so quickly and so surely as the cord-yanking habit. And nothing seems more tempting when you're busy at the table and the outlet's beyond reach. The only solution is to buy appliances that have on-and-off switches and to fix up those you already have with the new switch-plated cords.
### Refrigerator

**Do defrost regularly.** The usual rule is to defrost once a week, but the weather and the kinds and amount of food stored will make a difference in the frost collected on the unit. Defrost when the frost is about a quarter of an inch thick. The evening before the heavy weekend marketing is a good time. Be sure to empty storage tray under unit; leave uncovered to catch the melting frost.

**Don't wrench out trays.** When a hasty, thirsty male gets hold of a fast-frozen ice cube tray the result is usually one quick, hard wrench which gets the tray loose all right, but it loosens all the inside "works" as well. Not even the best built box can keep delicate temperature controls under such treatment.

### Beater and mixer

**Do use a rubber scraper to mix down the batters in the mixing bowls.** Metal spoons or forks may get caught in the beaters and so jam the works most effectively causing serious and expensive damage. The rubber scrapers cost very little and come in different sizes; keep assortment on hand.

**Don't get the motor wet.** Modern beaters and mixers have compact, high-speed, finely adjusted motors which deserve careful handling and cleaning. When the motor casing gets spattered, wipe it with a damp cloth; never immerse in water or hold under the faucet. Don't overwork the motor. Follow the maker's instructions for the quantities it can handle. Keep beater under cellophane cover.

### Vacuum cleaner

**Do empty the dirt bag at least once a week, right after the heavy cleaning day.** With modern cleaners emptying the bag is not such dirty work as it sounds. It's quick, easy and the most effective way to keep the cleaner at peak efficiency. Every month or so turn the bag inside out and brush it out. The different brush attachments will need cleaning to loosen hairs and lint, which catch in bristles.

**Don't work with tangled cord.** It seems to be a common feminine delusion that a tangled cord "will straighten itself out". Well, it won't, but it will make all kinds of trouble, straining the electrical connection and imperiling life and limb. If you have serious cord trouble obtain an automatic reel.

### Clothes washer

**Do release the tension on the wringer rolls when the washer is not in use.** This is simply done by loosening the tension screws at the top, or sides, of the wringer and it will keep the rolls from sticking. To clean the rolls use warm soap and water or a non-inflammable cleaner. Don't cover washer tightly till tub has dried.

**Don't overload with clothes.** The average-size washer can handle about eight pounds of clothes at a time. This might be 2 sheets, 4 shirts and 2 bath towels. Use a scale to weigh each load until you can tell the capacity. Don't use too much water, as it can damage the works, and too little water makes clothes drag instead of float. Keep water level with mark.

### Four wasteful practices which are still common in many homes

- Washing under running water
- Cooking ice cold meat
- Leaving the door open
- Letting food boil over
Five easy lessons in controlling the deep snowdrifts which bank near house and garage

Snowdrifts that block garage doors and other outbuildings can be controlled by snow-guards if they are properly placed. Their use will be found well worth-while.

The paling type of snow-guard rolls up and is easily stored. Proper height for private use is about 2 ft. 2 in. Supports are commonly used.

A storm vestibule is a real

A central entrance plus a small porch with detachable storm door

Exposed doorways can be improved by a dual purpose shelter. A permanent canopy with well-proportioned lattice work serves during the open seasons, and may be closed in and converted into a storm vestibule by solid battens for the sides and an appropriate door and side pieces for the front. The battens, as shown, are fastened in place for the Winter by means of buttons, as shown in details A, B and C at right.

This is how to add sidelights to the entrance

Solid doors which make the entrance hall dark can be corrected by installing a stock assembly having side lights as shown. When the old door frame is removed the wall is cut away on each side to the extent of one stud. The trimmers are doubled up and the new assembly erected in place. This improvement involves less work than might be expected by the home owner. At right are details for the builder.
Open sweeps of 150 ft. or more are counteracted by setting the snow-guard 20 ft. from the weather side of road. This allows for down-drift. Snow-horses make very efficient snow-guards. 6 ft. lengths are readily handled. Construction, 2 x 4 ft. legs and 3/4 in. boards.

Short sweeps, under 50 ft., do not work up a great amount of down-drift. In this case the snow-guards may be placed within 6 ft. of edge they protect.

Economy in Cold Climates

For the corner entrance, the winter vestibule includes a closet.

Doorways adjacent to a corner might be improved by a latticed enclosure which extends to the wall. For Winter weather solid battens and storm door are buttoned in place. The design shown provides for an additional closet for the storage of skis, sleds and Winter equipment which are best left outside the house. The canopy shown is of copper or sheet lead but could be simulated in plywood construction.

A practical, completely demountable storm vestibule

A storm vestibule of extremely simple design and portable construction may be constructed of two-by-fours and common sheathing. The roof (B) is provided with metal flashing which slides up under the shingles or clapboard. The entire assembly is hooked together (D) and can be set up or removed in a few hours' time. Pins from the vestibule to the platform and a tie-rod through the center make it solid.

Canopies or shelters of three different designs are illustrated. All provide entryways with an efficient shelter from rain and Winter snow.

Flash for Fall
No rest for hardworking gardeners—See our next issue for the important tasks to be done before frost.
Paint is the homeowner’s

Rain, sun and frost are enemies of every surface that needs paint

The cost of painting your home may at first seem a major item in a budget already strained, but when this cost is compared with the probable damage that will result if the building needs paint, the expense of painting is certainly not exorbitant.

The function of paint aside from its obvious one of beautifying your home is to form a weatherproof, impregnable film over the entire structure, sealing the wood and metal from the elements. No one who sees a new home being painted fails to be impressed with the importance of those first protective coats of paint. But maintenance is every bit as important. Be sure to make a periodic check of all the painted surfaces of your home. When the paint has weathered thin or shows signs of failing, don’t postpone the job; do it now.

Iron work deteriorates very rapidly unless it is well protected with paint. All rust and scale should be removed with a wire brush before the new paint is applied. Paint particularly intended for metal work should be used.

All materials benefit by paint. Clapboard (1) should be scraped before painting. Mill-work and trim (2) should be thoroughly sanded. Unpainted wood-work (3) can be preserved and beautified with oil. Light-weight metal, such as down-spouts (4), should be kept painted.

Heavy roofing paint should be brushed on at least every two years. Flat metal roofs, subject to rust, require more attention than any other painted surface of the house. The surface should be examined for small pits or rust spots.

Ten points to check for a good paint job . . . Scrape, sand

Scrape off blisters and loose scale before attempting to apply the new coat
Putty all cracks and nail-holes with good linseed oil putty or white lead
Wash off grease, grime, and dust with warm water and soap. Rinse thoroughly
Stir paint thoroughly until it is properly mixed.

Thorough brushing in criss-cross pattern is proper for all flat surfaces

Tight lids save the paint.
First line of defense

Metal flashings, unless rust-proof, should be painted annually. Even though they are made of rust-proof metal they will benefit by the paint and be less liable to corrosion.

Brick walls benefit almost as much as wood does from a good painting. Small cracks and minor defects in the mortar joints will be filled and made weather-tight by it.

Shingled walls will absorb less moisture, and the shingles will last indefinitely if they are painted frequently. Painted, oiled or stained shingles seldom warp or split from weathering.

Porch columns need particular attention at the point where the base sets on the platform. Care should be taken to see that paint is brushed in underneath.

Wooden steps and platforms are subjected to severe service from both traffic and weather. Paint should be brushed in particularly well on the step nosings. Treads wear better if painted annually.

Under-eave areas don't have the chance to dry as well as surfaces exposed to the sun. Cracks in the wood-work should be filled with putty and all defects repaired.

And clean surface thoroughly... Work stains and fillers with the grain.

Clean brushes and wrap them in paper between jobs to keep them usable.
Stains and fillers are worked with the grain to secure proper penetration.
A full brush, wiped off lightly, shortens work. Use both sides of the brush.
Watch for drips when painting horizontally. Finish the job with a long stroke.
For a brighter home, use more glass

Modern technics and manufacturing processes have placed every type and form of glass within the scope of the most modest budget. Here is a list to choose from:

Glass, which was a mainstay of the architecture and decoration of the brilliant 18th Century, is now so much more available and so inexpensive that the smallest cottage can appropriate for itself the touches of elegance which in earlier days were found only in the great manor houses or in such fabled palaces as Versailles, from whose Hall of Mirrors many an American tourist has taken home an excellent idea for his own living room.

The manufacturers of glass have not rested content with the achievements of the past. New forms and new types of glass, suited to a variety of new uses, have been placed at our disposal. We list below some of the principal modern uses, and the types of glass which have been adapted to them. On the opposite page we show typical installations.

Windows are more important in the home of today than they have ever been in the past. Outdoor living has become an important part of American life and even when we are indoors we like to bring into our homes the panorama of our outdoor environment. To this end windows have been increased in size and are now found in many shapes unknown to earlier architecture. Witness, for example, the picture windows, the large areas of fixed or sliding sash, extending from the floor to the ceiling, found in many of our modern homes. Typical examples of these are shown on the opposite page. (For more detailed information on glass used in windows see page 22.)

Glass block panels are a new development which have followed the perfecting of the hollow glass block. This product has several interesting properties which make it particularly useful in specialized cases. For example the patterns on the glass serve to diffuse the light which comes through it, creating a better distribution of daylight throughout the room. At the same time it is not possible to see through glass blocks from either side, which makes its use logical where privacy is essential. It is also valuable as a building material because the air space within the block affords valuable Winter insulation.

Mirrors have become one of the most important adjuncts of contemporary decoration. Modern production methods have brought the cost of plate glass mirrors within the reach of every home owner. The first cost of any considerable area of mirrored wall must be measured against the fact that glass provides a permanent decorative finish, is easily maintained in its original condition and never needs to be refinished. Mirrors bring light, dignity, and formality to large rooms and help to increase the apparent size of small rooms. In modern decoration mirrors are used not only on walls, but also as a surfacing material on furniture and on doors or columns. In fact, the contemporary decorator makes use of mirrors wherever the brilliance and reflective quality of this material gives the desired note to the room.

Translucent screens of glass are useful in the design of partition walls, where an opaque material would darken the rooms. For example, in the photograph on the bottom of the opposite page a wall of translucent glass stands between the dining room and the entrance vestibule. The light from the former thus is able to bring illumination to the latter.

Interior walls of opaque structural glass in any of a wide variety of colors are gaining increased popularity in modern homes. Structural glass may be applied in large sheets to any flat and structurally sound surface, thus affording a permanent exterior surface which is self-colored, waterproof, and easily cleaned. It has been found especially useful in bathrooms and kitchens.
Modern America uses glass in many ways to bring light and color to these homes.
Some auxiliary equipment

Here are modern devices which come to your aid in emergency

1. Well-chilled food that has not been dehydrated is provided by this new refrigerator. Natural ice is used, and conserved by perfect insulation. This Cooler will also provide ice cubes.

2. Combination range and room heater which burns coal, wood, or oil, is offered in the Glenwood range. The gas section is completely automatic. Available with coils for a hot water supply.

3. A compact incinerator is a convenience in any home. These eliminate any necessity of storing garbage or other refuse. No auxiliary fuel is required to secure odorless combustion.

4. Portable heaters that burn oil and have self-contained supply tank are manufactured by the Florence Stove Company. Operation is smokeless, and the heat can be adjusted to fine gradations. Keep one handy for emergencies.

5. Portable electric space-heaters that take up a minimum of room are a convenience. Economical consumption of current, good design, and safety, are found in this General Electric type.

6. The Arctic Trunk provides cold storage for food and other perishables. A capillary tube is used instead of mechanism, maintains zero temperature. It is electrically operated.

7. Franklin Stoves are useful as auxiliary heaters in any room where a flue is available. Traditional design and sturdy construction can be found in new and old models. Edwin Jackson.

8. A portable electric light plant capable of lighting eight 25-watt lamps. Fuel tank is contained and will operate the plant for eight hours without the necessity of being refilled. Deleo.

9. An emergency or auxiliary two and a half gallon electrically operated water heater is offered by General Electric. This convenience is welcomed by every family with small children.

10. Metal plug-in strips furnish any room with good lighting facilities. Bridge or table lamps may be moved about without the necessity of using any dangerously long extension cords.

11. Sump pumps which contain the motor, shaft, strainer, tank plate, and self-starter in one unit are available. They can be installed by one man, are used for automatic cellar drainage.
In Autumn, the country over, we enjoy a peculiarly American celebration.

Autumn is a season that is peculiarly American. The seeds that were sown have grown to fruition, the fields have been tended and brought to harvest. The fruits have been taken from the trees and stored against the Winter. The farmer and his wife pause to see that the world is good and fruitful. One day he asked his neighbors to see his cattle. They were so enthusiastic that they staged their celebrated cattle show and organized their agricultural society. The country fair, it is today, became an American institution.

Quilts and horse-races

Elkanah Watson lived to see his canals become "feasible"; he laid out roads to the west which were feasible, too, but the real memorial to him is the one that's held in the Autumn when it's fair time. The farmers drive their stock to the fair and the ladies' industrial hangs up the quilts and sets out the jelly glasses and the boys sit on the fence to watch the horse-races and that day is Elkanah Watson day.

The exhibit of the greatest economic interest at those early fairs was the sheep. America wanted to free herself from the necessity of importing cloth. The spirit of nationalism was reaching a crescendo as the country made its most prodigious effort to break the bonds that held it to Europe and become an entity as proud and prosperous in its own right.

America's lambs

There was an insistent demand for the promotion of the sheep industry and the recognition of domestic woolen manufactures. There was a fierce pride in American homespun; men fought for it, women wove their dreams into it. The spinning wheels of America sang, "Our country 'tis of thee." Washington had given his flock personal attention; Seth Adams won a prize from the tight-fisted Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for bringing in the first Merinos; David Humphrey, Minister to Spain, cultivated Spanish grandees to learn what they knew about the Merinos and then sent a hundred head of them to his Connecticut farm. In time America had her little lambs and she took them to the fair to win blue ribbons, to answer Europe's question, "Have you any?

But there were those who thought the sheep men were "teched." They talked about the "Merino craze"... these were the men who farmed. They didn't want to be elbowed aside by cattle raisers. They wanted to speak their piece, too.

Blue-ribbon day

Farming is lonely business. The land doesn't praise a farmer for the good he's brought out of it; and if a man has the finest farm produce in the whole country he wants to show off, boast a little about it, even pin a blue ribbon on it. Shucks, he doesn't care about a prize, it's just that a little open competition never did hurt.
Some Clean Facts On Heating every woman wants to know (And Some Men)

PAN-PUSHED or artificially circulated warm air picks up the dust and scatters it around. More dusting has to be done. Where the wall heat openings are, there’s soil around its edges, and no help for it.

“Yes,” you say. “But radiators throw the dust up against the curtains and that’s not so good either.” Right you are. It isn’t. Or rather wasn’t. But all that’s now past.

The New Burraham Radiant Radiator overcomes it. Besides, it gives you the health-giving sun-like radiant ray heat. A thing no warm air fan-pushed one can give you, regardless of how much it may cost or how elaborate the equipment.

Send for this new Home Heating Helps book. Get the real facts. See for yourself why radiator heating is best by far, on at least 10 counts.

**Notes**

**IT TAKES GUM TURPENTINE TO MAKE GOOD PAINT**

-WHEN nine out of ten Painting Contractors* use Gum Turpentine in painting their own homes, it's a safe bet that you should insist that Gum Turpentine be used in the paint for your home. Gum Turpentine, made from the living pine tree, is the one reliable, foolproof paint thinner that has been used in this country since early Colonial days. It penetrates and anchors the paint to the surface. Unlike cheap substitutes, it forms a part of the paint film, making it tougher and longer lasting.

It always costs money to put off painting. You’ll save by painting now. Call a reliable Painting Contractor today, Specify Gum Turpentine for every paint job.

**American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative**

General Offices: Valdosta, Georgia

*According to a recent national survey

**HERE ARE SIX NEW**

Settings by Bryman Ridges (”Buzz”), character studies of famous women for whom they were designed

Fresh variations on the traditional, heady stimulants to the imagination, are the tables shown here. And they will suggest to you, we hope, many gay and unusual ideas for your own tables on special occasions.

Bryman Ridges, cosmopolite, bon vivant and world traveler, has lived in the great cities of the world from Venice and Copenhagen to London and New York. And he has known many of the great hostesses on three continents. Wherever he lived, in the carefree days before the present War, he was renowned as a host par excellence.

The tables shown here are part of an exhibition of table settings recently staged in New York by Mr. Ridges. Since this American cosmopolite has on many occasions enjoyed British hospitality, it is appropriate that the proceeds go to the British War Relief Society. Each of the nineteen tables in the show was done in honor of a lovely lady, ranging from Lady Halifax to Mrs. Tommy Atkins herself. But Americans are represented too—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Lily Pons, Mrs. Christian R. Holmes, Mrs. Anne O’Hare McCormick and Mrs. Harrison Williams.

Making a clean sweep of tradition, Mr. Ridges uses any materials that catch his eye to suggest an amusing idea or a particular symmetry of line or color. He teams coal and camellias, for instance, on a black satin cloth with ice white grapes, to epitomize the contrast of black and white for Mrs. John Hubbard. This table is shown opposite.

“Norse Saga” was set in honor of H. R. H. Princess Martha of Norway. The most unusual accessories, such as the rare stein, mountain grasses, colorful hand-woven cloth and ever-hospitable Herr Larsen jug, were gathered from the four corners of Norway.

“Friendship” titles the table honoring Lady Halifax. Over a white cloth are drawn overdraperies of yellow and gray, symbolizing the golden sunshine of America and the clouds over the Empire. In the center of the table they meet and loop in a friendship knot.
"The Daughter of the Regiment" inspired the setting dedicated to Lily Pons. Billowing red, white and blue plumes, a violin, sword, top-hat and score are massed lyrically together on a uniform cloth decorated at the corners with elaborate gold epaulettes.

Moonlight and peacocks in a Chinese garden lent the theme for the "Mr. and Mrs. Ming" table which was set for Mrs. Christian R. Holmes. A shimmering lamé cloth casts silvery moonlight over fine Ming figures, peacock feathers and small crinkled cabbages.

Andersen mementoes for a table in honor of Mrs. Henry Evans. A Hans Christian Andersen letter, a rare daguerreotype, the author's favorite flowers and a cloth depicting in many colors his eventful life, will be sure to start the diners' conversation rolling.

"In Black and White" is the title of this surprising and exotic rhapsody for dining—dedicated to Mrs. John Hubbard. Here, against a black satin cloth, the gleaming beauty of huge nuggets of coal is emphasized by white camellias and tiny ice-white grapes.

Here's Something New and smart, adaptable to any type of home... a partial partition of PC Glass Blocks edging an archway between one room and another. It gives you "borrowed" light, good looks, and doesn't cost very much. PC Glass Blocks are set just like bricks. Any mason can install them.

To Brighten Up a Kitchen... what better than a few rows of PC Glass Blocks above the stove, sink or work surfaces? These blocks flood adjacent areas with daylight. They are very easy to clean with a damp cloth. And they make your kitchen a lot more attractive, both inside and out.

And What a Lovely Bar! PC Glass Blocks can give you in your game room! Gay, up-to-the-minute, full of the feeling of fun and hospitality! Remember, PC Glass Blocks are inexpensive. You have eight lovely patterns and three sizes to choose from, for various uses. Why not try PC Glass Blocks in your home?

Free Booklet Our free, illustrated booklet contains scores of interesting ideas for the use of PC Glass Blocks and other Pittsburgh Glass Products in brightening up your home. Send the coupon for your copy... today.

Pittsburgh Glass Blocks manufactured by Pittsburgh Corning Corporation distributed by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and by W. P. Fuller & Co. on the Pacific Coast

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HARDWARE FOR CAREFREE DOORS

If you plan to keep bicycles, garden tools, hose, etc. in your garage
be sure to make it large enough—about 12’ x 24’ (single garage).

Strawberry bowl, glowing but non-intoxicating: Line a
punch bowl, packed in ice, with two boxes of well-washed
strawberries; sprinkle with 1/2 lb. powdered sugar, cover
with 1 bottle Beaulieu Moselle. Let stand six hours; before
serving add another bottle Moselle, 1 bottle Beaulieu
Cabernet, 1 bottle White Rock. Punch bowl at Ovington’s

Sauternes cup makes a cool, sparkling drink. Use two
bottles Great Western Sauternes. Put a box of raspberries,
ryd of 1 lemon and 1 orange, in the pitcher. Add a little
sugar and Sauternes to cover, and let marinate for an hour.
Remove peel, add a large chunk of ice, add the remaining
wine, 1 bottle White Rock. Silver pitcher, glasses, Ovington
A wine cooler is a refreshing drink for a hot day, and extremely simple to prepare. Here we have used Taylor’s New York State Rhine Wine, poured over crushed ice and garnished with fresh fruit. Serve in tall glasses, with a straw. The pitcher, for a reserve supply, has a compartment down the middle for ice cubes. Cooler and glasses from Ovington’s.

Serve Champagne punch in French Champagne glasses. Into a real ice bowl put 6 boxes strawberries and 1 lb. sugar, and cover with 1 bottle Inglenook Riesling; let stand several hours. Then add two bottles chilled Champagne. French-type glasses, Davis Collamore; all wines, Sherry Wine and Spirits. Ice bowl by Knickerbocker Ice Co.

“TO GO WITH”: On large luster plate, Dutch de Lindeboom Mijlrechtht Champagne biscuits, from Vendome; flanked by Perk Frean’s Petits Beurrés, from Altman. In the background, Huntley & Palmer’s sherry biscuits, from Vendome. Lower right, on silver-leaf plate, Alice Dodd’s cookies, from Altman. Napkins on these two pages, Mosse.

YOU’D LIKE A GRAMERCY LAVATORY LIKE THIS! ... The shelf is wide, full-length, and clear. The fitting is on the back so that water from soapy hands drops into basin. The Gramercy combines with other Kohler fixtures to make smart matched sets.

THE BENCH BATH HAS A BRAND-NEW FITTING” ... One handle mixes water to desired warmth at spout. Raising the knob on spout diverts water to shower. The tub’s front rim is low, easy to step over, and wide to make a handy seat. Bottom is flat and safe. Inside is roomy.

NOW STEP INTO MY MODEL KITCHEN” ... The smart Camberley Sink has 8-inch-deep basin with ingenious Duostrainer, two drainboards, chromium-finish fitting with swing spout, handy rinsing hose, acid-resisting enamel.

When you buy, build or remodel, decide on first quality in fixtures and fittings ... a second-best is not good enough. And Kohler prices are lower than you may expect because Kohler products are made, assembled and shipped—all at one central point.

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What more fitting accompaniment could a pianist select for this music room than the mellow tones and resonant quality of knotty Western Pine paneling? These even-grained, smooth-textured woods have a rare ability to blend and harmonize with the mood of the moment.

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BUILDING & MAINTENANCE

"HOW TO USE GLASS"

To wake up your home" describes some of the popular methods of bringing new glamour and usefulness into the various rooms of your house. Included are many exquisite full color photographs. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Great Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

FACTS ABOUT TILE

In an informative new booklet, illustrated in color, containing important information on tile and its varied applications in building and remodeling. Especially interesting are the descriptions on the use of tile and the fact-filled question and answer pages. The Manufacturer's Institute, Dept. HGE-19, 10 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

WATER SOFTENING

As explained in Portland's new booklet. Your Answer to Any Water Trouble explains the process of water-conditioning which turns hard water into soft. How to tell when water is hard, how to correct it, and the benefits obtained thereby, are all discussed. The Portland Co., Dept. HGE-9, 339 W. 32nd St., New York City.

THE LITTLE WHITE BOOK

shown prize-winning houses painted with Cabot's Double White, Old Virginia White, and Gloss Colonial. Write for your copy to Samuel Cabot, Inc., Dept. HGE-9, Oilve Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE HOME PLANNER'S GUIDE

Helpfully discusses the essentials of a good home—good design, efficient planning, right walls and sound construction. You'll find proof why and how Weyerhaeuser 7-square bungalow can ensure sound construction, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., Dept. HGE-9, 1st 1B, Grand Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FIREPLACES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM

In the title of a catalog just issued by an old-established manufacturer. It presents 2 types of free-burning, non-smoking fireplaces, describes the correct use of dampers, smoke chambers and complete units, and illustrates a number of "attractive fireplaces in good taste". H. C. Co., Dept. HGE-9, 339 East 48 ½, New York City.

OVERHEAD GARAGE DOORS

As illustrated in booklet, describes how a "Roll-up", "Setting-up" or "Slide-up" door can economically replace an ordinary hard-to-open garage door. The Stanley Works, Dept. HGE-9, New Britain, Connecticut.

THE BEST PAINT JOB

according to this informative booklet, can be achieved by selecting some simple "do's" and "don'ts". One point is to use Pure Gum Spirits of Turpentine, which penetrates the surface and anchors the paint. American Turpentine Farmers Assn., Cooperative, Dept. HGE-9, Yulee, Florida.

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trouble free, "insulated", both double hung and casement, bring sunshine into your home and still permit economical heating. Metal to metal weather stripping saves up to 25% on your fuel bill; installation costs are less than ordinary windows; and a special spring control prevents sticking and rattling. Write to Curtis Co.'s Service Bureau, 464 Curtis Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

GOODBYE TO FUSES

Here is a valuable twenty-three-page booklet which shows the many structural and decorative features of fuses, gates, and other miscellaneous metal specialties. The Sturman Iron Works Company, 828 Stewart Block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPEN HOUSE

contains valuable ideas to help you plan better rooms, design whole suites, convert rooms for greater convenience and provide for the enjoyment of children. Poland Pine Woodwork, Dept. HGE-9, 111 W. Washington St, Chicago, Illinois.

SUGGESTIONS IN DECORATION

of Wails and Ceilings is a free booklet, exciting ideas for your ceilings, and a showy-drying Luminall paint. "How To Make Your Rooms Look Their Very Best," costing 6c, is a short course in interior decoration — with color schemes for your rooms, and a color card of many shades of Luminall Paint. Processed P. O. Box 2577, May St. C, Dept. BG, Chicago, Illinois.

A GUIDE TO HOME COMFORT

listed are "Chemical Weather Strip and Calking, Rock Wool Insulation, Storm Windows and Roll-Up Shades" can help to make your home cleaner, cooler and more comfortable. Weather Strip Co., Dept. HGE-9, Detroit, Michigan.

INSULUX GLASS BLOCK

discusses the advantages of architectural glass that is being used for all types of modern homes. It goes thoroughly into structural details, and suggests effective applications of glass bricks in a present-day home. Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Dept. HGE-9, Toledo, Ohio.

FLOORS THAT STAY YOUNG

in the descriptive title of an equally descriptive folder showing fiber board, fiber, factory-finished hardwood floors to be installed, each backed by a lifetime guarantee. The E. L. Bruce Co., Dept. HGE-9, Memphis, Tennessee.

THE OPEN DOOR TO A NEW LIFE

In the illustrated story of Shepard Home, easily installed elevator for any home. Included are scaled drawings and an impressive list of Homes+Equipped Homes. Shepard Elevator Co., Dept. HGE-9, 2429 Colarado Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

"BUILDING YOUR HOME"

With Western Pine" helpfully describes how and why Western Pine can give your home the desired protection, comfort and beauty. Several pages of photographs of installed and exterior cases of homes, Western Pine Association, Dept. HGE-9, Youn Blvd., Portland, Oregon.

AMERICAN COLONIAL SHINGLES

This folder reveals the lasting, low-cost protection that the new American Colonial Asbestos Shingle can give against the three worst enemies of your home — fire and weather. John-Mansville, Dept. HGE-9, 126 E. 45th Street, New York City.

HEATING & INSULATION

In a brilliantly prepared booklet, aptly illustrated, Carrier tells the fascinating story of its growth. Every page of the 43 pages offers proof of the wide acceptance of this air conditioning. Carrier Corporation, Dept. HGE-9, 14th Street, New York, New York.

HOME HEATING CATALOG

In Fitzgerald's 1941 edition you find detailed descriptions and photographic cross-sections of residential heating boilers and air conditioners designed for both forced-air furnaces and automatic heating. Fitzgerald Burnham Boiler Co., Dept. HGE-9, 143 Park Ave., New York City.

82 WAYS

To conserve fuel for defense without any sacrifice of home comfort are described in this timely booklet. Its 24 pages tell the complete story of automatic heating. Write to Dederer Appliance Division, Dept. HGE-9, 371 Lyell Avenue, Rochester, New York.

For brighter bathrooms, install MIAMI lighted Cabinets and Ensembles. They take the shades out of shaving; provide adequate light for hair dressing, make up, etc. MIAMI tubular lighted cabinets are completely wired at the factory—save cost of several electric outlets. Over 190 models. Displayed by many distributors throughout the nation. Your architect or builder will help you make your selection.

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NEW COMFORT FOR BOTH

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True Air Conditioning
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IT MAKES no difference what size or type your home, or how old or new it may be. From Carrier's wide selection of equipment you can now select any type of automatic heating or air conditioning you may desire.

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• Carrier Winter Air Conditioning equipment brings you heated humidified, filtered air with constant ventilation and gentle circulation. Carrier equipment for Summer Air Conditioning can be added at any time.

(Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.)

(Right) For large homes, a Carrier Furnace provides automatic heating with steam or hot water system. An added Carrier Weathermaster brings you Winter air conditioning through ducts only to rooms desired. Summer air conditioning is optional.

(Left) For small and medium homes, Carrier Home Weathermaster with gas or oil. Provides automatic, warm air heating and Winter air conditioning. Summer air conditioning is optional.

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Page 41

HOUSE & GARDEN

These Booklets

House & Garden

STILING YOUR FUEL BILL

In a compact booklet, Burnham outlines several ways to cut down fuel bills, and explains the advantages of its two Yello-Jacket models. (The Burnham Boiler Corp., Dept. R, Irvington, New York.

CONFORT THAT PAYS FOR ITSELF

In this booklet which continuously answers all questions on home-insulation, Leverwood is illustrated with photographs and diagrams. It describes the many advantages of Leverwood Insulated Home Insulation. Write to Johnsville, Dept. HG-A-9, 22 E. 40th St., New York City.

THE MODERN MIRACLE OF INSULATION

is the title of the romantic story which tells how XOXOLITE, from its formation in the Montana hills six hundred million years ago to its use in today's popular radiant heat systems. The Morewood Corporation, Dept. HG-9, 4201 I'nlversal Models, and presents an unusual new look in cabinets, sinks, washing machine tubs, and other shining, stainless equipment. International Nickel Co., Dept. HG-9, 72 Wall St., New York City.

KITCHENS & BATHROOMS

HOW MONEL
can modernize Your Home is a practical guide to kitchen modernization, with before-and-after pictures, and ideas of appliances now available with Monel particular­ably, sinks, sinks, washing machine tubs, and other shining, stainless equipment. International Nickel Co., Dept. HG-9, 72 Wall St., New York City.

CREATING A CHARMING BATHROOM
In this booklet by Elizabeth Clayton, author and authority on home decoration, you will find twenty informative, practical ways to make your bathroom beautiful. And you will find some delightful sketches and photographs. C. F. Church Mfg. Company, Dept. HG-A-9, 4218 Madison Ave., New York City.

GRADING THE BATHROOM
is to make sure you are dissatisfied with your present bathroom. Functional yet beautiful mirrors, shelves, cabinets, and tubular lighting are described, as are mirrors, sinks and layouts. Ask for booklet HG-9, Phillips Carey Co., Miami Cabinet Division, Midwest-Bilt.

NEW PLANS AND COLOR SCHEMES
for bathrooms and kitchens are described in a sixteen page color booklet. A new dental lavatory and a cabinet sink are featured. Write to Universal Models, and presents an unusual new look in cabinets, sinks, washing machine tubs, and other shining, stainless equipment. International Nickel Co., Dept. HG-9, 72 Wall St., New York City.

KITCHENS OF DISTINCTION
shows beautiful ensembles of Cooper cabinets, with such clever accessories as Glenoak tables, interior and counter-top lighting, and various design details in doors and sides. It answers all your questions—gives Arts One-piece water closet and the colors! Cooper, Inc., Dept. G-9, Nappanee, Indiana.

FOR YOUR BATHROOM AND KITCHEN
there is a plastic just recently made available to the general public—Formica. Used in the finest shows and hotels, it is impervious to practically everything. It comes in colors as well as patterns, and is the favorite for many kitchens and bathrooms. Write to Universal Models, and presents an unusual new look in cabinets, sinks, washing machine tubs, and other shining, stainless equipment. International Nickel Co., Dept. HG-9, 72 Wall St., New York City.

KITCHEN MAID
is a monthly magazine of real Interest to all home lovers. Every issue contains in­formative discussions of many kitchen problems, and gives tips to many people in the middle who are just starting out. Also other illustrated descriptive booklets. A. S. Boyle Co., Dept. HG-9, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAMMERSON'S
is a monthly magazine of real Interest to all home lovers. Every issue contains in­formative discussions of many kitchen problems, and gives tips to many people in the middle who are just starting out. Also other illustrated descriptive booklets. A. S. Boyle Co., Dept. HG-9, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FLOWER ARRANGING
—a fascinating hobby—is one of the most imaginative, helpful, and beautiful booklets in a long time. Fifty-six pages in gorgeous colors of lovely-like flower arrangements will inspire you surely to try some new ideas yourself. Send 10c. The Coca-Cola Co., Dept. HG-9, Atlanta, Georgia.

CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINIA
is a beautiful picture book of Virginian vacation spots and landmarks to visit—hills, mountainous inter, national park lands and state parks, battle fields, lakes and streams. Write to Universal Models, and presents an unusual new look in cabinets, sinks, washing machine tubs, and other shining, stainless equipment. International Nickel Co., Dept. HG-9, 4218 Madison Ave., New York City.

IVORY WASHING RECIPES
for Carrier's Cutie, which to-day gives easy ways to keep your home soap-and-water clean. Nothing has been left to chance. There are specific rules for washing everything from Afghan rugs to window shades, from porcelain fixtures to porcelain fixtures, "spooning," and "sponging," and just scrubbing. Send 10c. The Coca-Cola Co., Dept. HG-9, New Britain, Conn.

SMOKING ETIQUETTE
is an entertaining, beautifully illustrated 24-page booklet describing the "dip" and "dowl" of smoking etiquette for all occasions. Write to Universal Models, and presents an unusual new look in cabinets, sinks, washing machine tubs, and other shining, stainless equipment. International Nickel Co., Dept. HG-9, New Britain, Conn.

H. W. CLARK, Dept. HG-9, New Britain, Conn.

RECIPE
This booklet gives you the ingredients of more than eighty good drinks to be made, with Myers' Finest Old Jamaica Rum . . . also other Illustrated descriptive booklets. A. S. Boyle Co., Dept. HG-9, 279 Chicago St., Buffalo, New York.

HOME ECONOMICS AND RAYON
is a splendid booklet which convincingly answers all (lue.sllons on home-insulation. The Morewood Corporation, Dept. HG-9, 4201 I'nlversal Models, and presents an unusual new look in cabinets, sinks, washing machine tubs, and other shining, stainless equipment. International Nickel Co., Dept. HG-9, 72 Wall St., New York City.

Q'S AND TIPS
for mixing mid-summer drinks and flavor­ing desserts with Don Rum are offered in this handy booklet. You'll find recipes for tasty rum drinks for every occasion. Schieffel­fel & Co., Dept. HG-9, 16 Cooper Square, New York City.

OTHER USEFUL BOOKLETS
COOKING OUT OF DOORS
Master folding grills and self-contained charcoal grills are described in a handy little folder. Several models are Illustrated, Master Metal Products, Inc., Dept. HG-9, 279 Chicago St., Buffalo, New York.

RECIPE
is sure to make you dissatisfied with your present bathroom. Functional yet beautiful mirrors, shelves, cabinets, and tubular lighting are described, as are mirrors, sinks and layouts. Ask for booklet HG-9, Phillips Carey Co., Miami Cabinet Division, Midwest-Bilt.

FALSE COLORS
for bathrooms and kitchens is described in a sixteen page color booklet. A new dental lavatory and a cabinet sink are featured. Write to Universal Models, and presents an unusual new look in cabinets, sinks, washing machine tubs, and other shining, stainless equipment. International Nickel Co., Dept. HG-9, 72 Wall St., New York City.

BLOOMS
is a useful practical book on home decoration, and gives complete descriptions of various kinds of flowers, with flowers, and all kinds of directions on how to arrange them. Send 15c. The Coca-Cola Co., Dept. HG-9, Atlanta, Georgia.

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is a beautiful picture book of Virginian vacation spots and landmarks to visit—hills, mountainous inter, national park lands and state parks, battle fields, lakes and streams. Complete historical and informative notes, company each picture, Virginia Conservation Dept. HG-9, Richmond, Va.

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October House & Garden brings you . . .

NEW TRENDS IN MODERN DECORATION
165 Practical Decorating Ideas

in one section:
BE SMART SIMPLY

If you're a military bride on a budget, if you'd like to live-with-a-flair on a minimum of dollars . . . you'll take House & Garden's new creed—be smart simply—for your own. And you'll turn to this complete Decorating Handbook for the "how to's" of putting it into practice. In 32 pages of step-by-step sketches and concise directions, October House & Garden shows you how to—

• Use color for dramatic effects, by blending muted tones with bold shades.

• Make backgrounds point up the beauty of line and wood in your furniture.

• Create "atmosphere" with wallpaper touches . . . slipcover changes . . . draperies . . . one perfect accessory.

• Save space with double-purpose furniture and clever built-in devices.

in the other section:
MODERN DECORATION

The modern trend in decoration is in the ascend. Because it's a scheme-for-living keyed to simple smartness—because it's possible, with modern settings, to achieve real distinction on a small expenditure—House & Garden makes the modern style the theme of a colorful, separate section in October. You'll see—

• 8 pages of modern interiors, furniture, and accessories, proving how charming and livable contemporary design can be.

• 4 suburban homes—examples of architecture in step with today.

• A distinguished living room done in a modern sophisticated manner.

• 15 remodeling ideas for bringing your home up to date.

House & Garden October issue on sale September 19
WHAT ABOUT VITAMINS?

The garden world recovers from vitamin fever to review the subject more coolly

Last year, about this time, hardware stores, seed stores, department stores, etc., had to replace carrots worn thin by endless garden enthusiasts on a quest for plant vitamins. Word had come from California that certain vitamins would produce rose blossoms six inches in diameter; that just a few drops of the magic fluid would cure the majority of the garden ills to which we are all heir. If there is one thing that can send home gardeners on a trek it is the hope of finding something that will make their blooms look at least a little like the pictures in the seed catalogues. It's an ever-elusive quest. And, sad to relate, vitamin B, or the whole B complex has not provided the magic stone.

As a matter of fact, nature has set certain limits on her creations as to size, form and color. By selection or hybridization, these may be changed and new varieties created with other sizes, shapes and colors. But considering species as individual objects of study, there is little evidence that we can overstep the bounds of nature by varying food or other necessary conditions found in ideal surroundings. If a plant has optimum food, light, air and temperature it cannot be induced to exceed its average limit of growth by the addition of more food or stimulants of whatever sort. The hope therefore of creating rose buds six inches in diameter or dahlias the size of sunflowers by the addition of vitamins is a forlorn one. The largest that ideal soil conditions will produce is the largest that we may hope for until the geneticist comes along and creates a new variety of larger size. But this has nothing to do with adding stimulants.

What's really in it?

Is it the vitamin theory, then, just the bunk? Is there nothing more to it than a merry chase after the pot of gold? No, there is much to it, if we consider plants as a whole and not merely as a seedling. What is the soil like? How are the plant vitamins, or growth substances, being used by the plant? Here is where you need vitamins, not just one vitamin, but several vitamins in the B complex plus vitamin C and other lesser ones. In combination with the hormones, these will supply any growth deficiencies that may be present in either the soil or the plant. And it is in the exceptional soil in which there

the use and application can put them together in proper proportions.

Fortunately, we are not reliant upon natural growth substances; that is, those of natural manufacture extracted from the plant. If we were, it would be impractical to use them. Their price would be prohibitive. But chemists and laboratory technicians have synthesized equally powerful chemicals of similar structure so that we have at our disposal a sufficient range to give natural results under almost any combination of soil conditions.

How to use them

How then, can we use these growth substances for the betterment of our gardens? First of all, put out of your mind the hope that any one single chemical such as an individual vitamin will solve all of your problems. To add such to a soil that has no deficiency in that particular chemical is carrying coals to Newcastle, and certainly void of any promise of success. But you will get results if you will do a complete job.

The first step is to provide the young plant, in the seedling stage, with the hormones that will induce strong, abundant roots. The future success or failure of that plant is largely dependent upon the character of roots it develops as a seedling. And the most active of the various plant hormones for inducing fast, strong root development is naphthylacetamide, a synthetic chemical that is used in very low concentrations. You can't go into a store and buy naphthylacetamide, a synthetic chemical such as an individual vitamin, but you can buy it properly concentrated in various powders that are offered on the market for root stimulation. And when so used, they are very easy to handle. Just dust seeds with this powder or dip the ends of cuttings in it before planting and you will have taken the first step toward putting strong roots on your future plants. Up to this point, you need no vitamins at all in soils normally prepared for seeds or seedlings. But as soon as your young plants become established; as soon as their stimulated roots begin to branch out and take on the important work of supplying nourishment for a big top growth you face another problem. How to keep them going; how to keep the roots developing at a fast rate so that a big and healthy top can be supported.

Vitamin supplements

At this point naphthylacetamide comes into the picture again. In proper concentrations it keeps on stimulating the roots. But, for a seedling or mature plant it cannot do the entire job alone. Here is where you need vitamins to supplement the hormones—not just one vitamin, but several vitamins in the B complex plus vitamin C and other lesser ones. In combination with the hormones, these will supply any growth deficiencies that may be present in either the soil or the plant. And it is in the exceptional soil in which there

Whenever you notice the beauty of bathrooms built around Case fixtures, you can be sure long-lasting satisfaction is there, too. Designed to keep bathrooms modern for years to come, Case fixtures are all of glistening, easy-to-clean, twice-fired vitreous china ... the finest material known. Yet their unexcelled quality is priced for budget buying. Available in 60 colors and in white to fit any decorative plan. See the newest Case designs at the nearest distributor's showroom, and consult your Master Plumber.

The space-saving COSMETTE Lavatory with handy shelf, built-in soap dish and gleaming chrome-plated fittings comes in two sizes—in it for the bathroom and the powder room.

The smart WINSTON Lavatory with concealed overflow —siphon control.

America's most popular Water Closet is the quiet type, non-overflow, one-piece T/N. An exclusive patented Case fixture.

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Free ... upon request, will gladly send you helpful illustrated material, including layout suggestions, and the nearest address where you can see the complete line of Case fixtures on display. Just fill in the coupon.

The smart WINSTON Lavatory with concealed overflow —siphon control.

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The smart WINSTON Lavatory with concealed overflow —siphon control.
GRAY IN THE GARDEN

THANKS be to heaven that the American public has taken a pronounced dislike to shrubs with variegated, yellow, or spotted foliage that makes them look not only sickly but nigh unto death—altogether unpleasantly conspicuous!

Where today are the golden syringas, variegated dogwoods, variegated weigelas, golden elders, that were planted in great quantities not more than twenty years ago? Any nurserymen attempting to grow those types today will find it difficult to get them. The narrow vision that makes them do this is not theirs alone; it is the result of the great pressure of business, and it has taken much vision for them to know that these zebra-like forms are not the way to go.

Makers of Cabot's white proof paint film, use Cabot's with life-giving, wear-resistant oils. Finer than ordinary grinding mediums, it is made of pure pigments, do not fade.

The pigments hundreds of times finer than ordinary grinding mediums, do not fade.

In Southern gardens

Visitors who have gone from the North for the first time to some of the Southern States—Texas is a good example—have been impressed with and have commented on the liberal use of gray-foliaged plants. We, in the garden, have seen and the pleasing silvery effect that has resulted.

When they have returned to their homes they have frequently asked why gray is not used more freely in the North, and that is a very good question.

First of all, gray-foliaged plants, like white flowers, are particularly suited to hot, dry weather, which explains why they are used to a greater extent in some of the Southern States. However, Northern Summers are very hot and frequently dry, and Northern gardeners can make greater use of these silver-foliaged plants than are seemingly uninjured in the worst of our hot Summers.

Gray harmonizes

Remember that gray harmonizes, and then you will better appreciate its use in the garden. It can be planted between groups of pink, purple, and even magenta flowers, and still present a picture that otherwise would be very disturbing. For precisely the same reason, use more white flowers in your garden. There is always a tendency to strive after color; however, if some white is planted, it will afford a contrast, with the result that colors will be richer and you will have a yard-stick with which to measure the depth of tone.

A prominent New York landscape architect was asked what effect gray foliage provides in a garden. Her answer was, "Gray reconciles other colors. It matters not how it is expressed; primarily it is true that the silver tones harmonize colors that would otherwise clash.

There may be places in your own garden where gray can be used effectively, and you will find types suitable for many purposes. The following are some suggestions that may be helpful.

Among the shrubs, the Russian olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia) is well known for its gray leaves which are covered with silvery dust. It is a fairly rapid grower that is used frequently in border and screen plantings with excellent results. Also, its orange berries are coated with silvery scales and are very showy in the Autumn.

The Beesey cherry (Prunus besseyi) is an intermediate-growing shrub with blue-gray foliage, and may be planted under somewhat unfavorable conditions as a variation from its relative, the beach plum (Prunus maritima).

The lead plant (Amorpha canescens) is entirely different from scores of others that are usually planted. To begin with, it is really dwarf, its ultimate height being about 4 ft. Its woolly white foliage is in contrast with the more familiar green shade, and it is topped with showy spikes of small blue flowers in June.

All of the foregoing have the added ability of flourishing in plantings near the salt water as well as inland.

Gray edgings

If you want an edging and something different than dwarf boxwood, which is used frequently but not too satisfactorily in many places in the North, plant gray lavender-cotton (Santolina chamaecyparissus). To begin with, it is hardy and it can be kept clipped readily, and it is attractive when used as an edging for rose and bulb gardens as well as in perennial borders.

The true sweet lavender (Lavandula officinalis) has hoary leaves and lavender-colored flowers in July and August. It is one of our oldest plants and its fragrance is delightful. Its hardiness is not dependable, however, and it should be planted in the North only in warm, well-protected locations.

Another edging plant whose hardiness is not questioned is the dwarf blue-leaf Arctic willow which is ideal for unfavorable locations, particularly in wet, heavy soils where other plants fail or die altogether. The foliage is a gray-blue-green that can be kept really trimmed to form a neat edging and will not grow out of proportion.

In the herb gardens there are several members of the artemisia family that are used freely. Some of the fragrance that we associate with herb gardens comes particularly from gray-foliaged plants like the artemisias.

The fringed wormwood (Artemisia frigida) has delicate silver foliage with a delicious spicy odor, and the Roman wormwood (Artemisia pontica) is a low-growing type with silvery cut foliage. Garden sage (Salvia officinalis), gray-leaved peppermint (Mentha tomentosa), and horehound (Marahthum vulgare) with its woolly, grayish leaves supplement the foregoing list. These are all of good success in the perennial border.

The woolly thyme (Thymus lanuginosus) is considered the loveliest (Continued on page 45)
creeping thyme. It is excellent between stepping stones and on hot, dry banks where it makes sheets of silver wooliness like a carpet.

Silver in moonlight

Artemisia Silver King is familiar to most gardeners with its white-leaved foliage, planted almost entirely for its foliage and not its flowers. In addition to its being attractive in the garden, it is frequently used delightfully in bouquets. On moonlight nights it stands out boldly in the garden, giving a frosty, pleasing effect. The hardy carnation (Dianthus Her Majesty), with white blossoms; Veronica longifolia, with woolly foliage and blue flowers, also are attractive in the perennial border.

Ground carpet

There are a number of gray-leaved perennials that can be used for carpeting the ground, planting in rock gardens, or for edges and borders. Of the dianthus, snow-in-Summer, edelweiss, woolly betony, are some that come quickly to mind. The silver sage (Salvia argentea) is an ideal plant, gray woolly foliage always attracts attention and admiration. Perhaps Nepeta mussini with its aromatic, dusty gray foliage and bluish flowers; and nepeta Six Hills Giants which is quite similar to mussini but a much more vigorous growing plant, will bring the list to an end.

If your garden lacks gray, don’t go to the other extreme and plant all of the varieties mentioned, but surely there are sufficient from which to select those types that you can use advantageously and that will give you additional pleasure.

Not for birds

Be a little more careful than one professional gardener who noted how much years ago was completing a garden for a lady who had selected an old millstone for a bird bath. Something was needful for the birds, and after careful consideration it was decided that something with gray foliage and growing not over 12 inches tall would be ideal.

Nepeta mussini seemed to meet all these requirements and was selected, and in fact it seemed to serve the purpose very nicely until the owner of the garden telephoned with considerable anxiety one day several weeks later to ask, “What did you plant around my bird bath? All the cats in the neighborhood are delighted with it, and I have no birds!” Quickly, she was given the answer, “Nepeta mussini,” and just as quickly the gardener realized that he had entirely overlooked the fact that nepeta is also catnip. His face was very, very red. Then it occurred to him that another plant would serve the purpose equally well, and could and would be expected to grow taller. It was, of course, Nepeta, and growing not over 12 inches tall it is frequently used delightfully in bouquets. On moonlight nights it stands out boldly in the garden, giving a frosty, pleasing effect. The hardy carnation (Dianthus Her Majesty), with white blossoms; Veronica longifolia, with woolly foliage and blue flowers, also are attractive in the perennial border.

GRAY IN THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 44)

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This compact treatise, edited by Edward I. Farrington, Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for their new series of Horticultural Handbooks being published as The Gardener’s Library, will find a very large welcome from a host of owners of gardens who realize that the rock garden is in truth the jewel in the tiara of the gardener’s dominions.

No matter how small a space may be allotted to it, the combined skill of the artist, the architect and the landscape gardener is demanded, if it is to be the choicest horticultural expansion to be met with this side of Eden’s gate. Indeed, when one comes to think upon that angle of history, it seems quite within the bounds of a modest suspicion that when Eve looked over the fence from her perch in the green-apple tree, she saw the expanse of which a rock garden just outside; and straightway she came down, put on a clean apron, and insisted that Adam take her for a walk in the environs. It would appear that, after seeing that rock garden, neither could persuade the other to go back.

However this may be, the mosaic idea is a good one to tie for; for, from the artist’s viewpoint, the beauty of the rock garden is that of the harmony of contrasting surfaces—in outline as well as texture—surely in the mosaic builder’s domain; but a long way from the use of the many living materials changing almost from day to day in shape, size, and reflected color. Rock gardening is a progressive accomplishment. That which affords satisfaction this year will probably not do so next year; and the wise plan is to carry a notebook and record one’s decisions for and against what this year’s garden distinctively suggests.

Mr. Bisland’s book is that of the practical gardener. He advises the builder type of garden as easier of construction in most instances, and as offering for a beginner the use of the less expensive rockery plants—with advice as to those blooming at various periods, so that at no time is the garden bare of flowers. The stone-wall gardens are adequately treated, with sectional drawings to show the right way of piling rocks. The “alpine” plants are treated generally, with advice to seek all possible information in the botanical encyclopedias.

The handling of chemical fertilizers is explained as peculiar to rock garden circumstances; and the multiplication of the stock of plants by seeds, cuttings, and by layering is described at length. A neaty chapter, supplied by Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan, relates to rock gardening in Canada, with an extended list of plants available from mail-order dealers, and giving special attention to species of tulips. Other chapters treat of rock gardens in the South; and of the Western alpines which are content in the gardens of the Northwest.
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A BOOK OF GARDEN FLOWERS, by Margaret McKenny and Edith P. Johnston. Illustrated in color. The Macmillan Co., N. Y. C. $2.00

This gay book with its many colored lithographs by Edith P. Johnston puts Spring in the heart no matter what the season. Because the artist herself prepared the lithographs, the volume comes to us at moderate cost. It is a picture book before all else, each of the illustrations being faced by a page of text by Miss McKenny. Some readers may feel that such a sound horticulturist as Margaret McKenny should not be subordinating her talents to the playing of soft word accompaniments to a series of pictures. On the other hand, however, gardeners need the inspiration and stimulation of beauty and color in the books they read as well as in their beds and borders; and A Book of Garden Flowers is both stimulating and inspiring.

The plates have an old-fashioned air, as though the artist had been steeped in an atmosphere of rare old prints. Nectarines and blue bells are laced into a bouquet of rosy tulips. A moss rose is flanked by forget-me-nots and violas. Cucumbers peep through conventionalized snow banks. But there are naturalistic representations as well, notably the sprays of fuchsia, a vine of Heavenly Blues and a page of sweet peas climbing on chicken wire. Decorating the pages of text are pen-and-ink sketches of the seed pods of the flowers represented in color in the facing plates.

The native habitat of each flower is given, a few words of description and culture, and a paragraph or two telling some ancient legend of or literary association to the species under discussion.

HEART PATIENTS — stair climbing is dangerous

Heart Patients—stair climbing is dangerous

Heart Patients—stair climbing is dangerous

THE SPICE BUSINESS seems to be full of surprises and contradictions. Did you know that celery seed is not the seed of the common vegetable, celery? Well, it isn't. It's related to table celery but is not botanically identical. Actually, celery seed is a small fruit containing the minute brownish-black seed which we use as flavoring.

Celery seed is one of the spices that can be and is grown in our own country. The best quality has always come from southern France.

If you have ever had first hand experience with reducing diets, you will find that your doctor tells you to replace table salt on your diet with celery salt. Celery seed has its own vegetable salts which make a delicious and satisfactory salty seasoning.

And so we eat celery itself, not as an herb, but as an appetizer and as a steamed vegetable, in soups and in stews. Its former herbical function has come down to us in the seed of a related plant, celery "seed".

Celery seed is most delicious in combination with tomatoes—in tomato juice cocktails, in stewed tomatoes, in lettuce and tomato salad. The celery salt is a treat in bouillons, with fish, in potato salad and on fried eggs.

WHAT ABOUT VITAMINS?

(Continued from page 43)

are not some such deficiencies. Where none exist, no benefit will be found from the addition of any combination of hormones or vitamins.

Nor will any harm come from such addition, providing it is done in accordance with the instructions that competent manufacturers give with their powdered hormones and vitamins. But few soils are ideal. The large majority have deficiencies and it is on these that your fondest hopes will be realized from the addition of synthetic growth substances. Don't look for gigantic roses, or phlox or peonies or any other member of your garden family. You just won't get them. But you will get stronger, healthier plants that will bloom earlier and more profusely, and after all, is that not enough?

—L. Wayne Mott

The arrangement is seasonal, beginning with early Spring.

Like their previous collaboration, A Book of Wild Flowers, this work of Miss McKenny and Miss Johnston is pleasingly written and readable. It is one of the "gift books" which any one can afford to give, and it can be counted on to attract the attention of any flower lover who finds it lying within his reach.

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COME TO THE FAIR!

(Continued from page 35)

a fellow. And it does him good if his
wife wins a prize too, even if "it's just
a blue ribbon for best cake of some
kind" in the county. It's almost like taking
a page from history to read the premium
list of a fair and cattle show of sev­
exty-five years ago.

Pretty and practical

The entrance fee was twenty-five
cents or you could have six tickets for
a dollar. Once inside, milling in the
crowd, you looked at the farmer's
greening apples; at Louisa Frishie's
decalomania work; at the best two-
seat family wagon made by the exhib­
tor; at Sarah Bennett's worsted tidy;
at Almira Tweedy's hair work; at the
"two" and the "one horse" mowing
machines; at the working oxen and
the stags and the steers and the Dur­
ham bulls; at the Cotswold woods and
the Southdown ewes; at the gold lace
Bantams, and the bronze turkeys and
the best singing canary.

You looked at the field crops and
then ran with your nails down your
fingers; you stared at the potatoes (the
Irish potato famine made them big
and the bronze tusk, and for his best girl . . . but to smooth over
Iowa hogs reigned supreme on fair
laufs. It might be that the state fairs
had been grazing on blue grass. In
California fair. In the South the fairs
had a different flavor . . . not so many
Long Island Railroad was praised by
Fawkes' steam plow, the Wood's mow­
There were special exhibits of the
A. Douglas got in his say at another.
intent on every word he spoke; Stephen
Said a true thing about the agri­
conoosal fairs. He called them in fine,
reasonant phrase, "the timekeepers of
progress".

And today—

By that he meant the fair of to-day
would be different from the fair of
yesterday. It would show how the
farmer keeps abreast of the times; what
farm is so remote it hasn't a
radio, or what road leading to it isn't
marked with car tires? And what farm­
er's wife when she goes to the fair
isn't as smartly dressed as her city
sister? But she is still proud of her
handiwork.

At the coming Danbury Fair this
year the ladies' industrial will have a
flower show, but they show their crab­
apple jelly and their marble cakes,
too. They don't show fancy work on
chennile but they do show hooked rugs.
And the boys' and girls' cloths go in
a body . . . they get up at five o'clock
to get their pets ready for the pet show,
they ride the roller coasters and throw
darts and watch Lucky Tetter smash,
crash and race his automobile. It's
the most fun of the whole year. They
wouldn't trade a day spent in the best
city in the world for a day at the Ameri­
can county fair.

Lasting tradition

America is essentially an agricul­
tural country. Its farms are its frame­
work. Its industries are its outhouse.
It's its bread and butter. Its fabrics
are finer, its linen and woolen goods
are better. Would there be any Amer­
can generation that it didn't care
whether the soil is Maine or New Mexico; Ver­
mont or Virginia.

The fairs have had their ups and
downs. Sometimes crops have been so
bad that the farmer was ashamed to
show them, or to show his fine cattle
that had been half-starved in a drought.
Sometimes the women got so mad because their men spent too
much good money on the race track
they refused to show even one antimacassar
or pat of butter. And the boys and girls
thought the city folks would laugh at
their county fairs, and they wanted to
be like the visiting city folks, so they
laughed too.

But it proved mighty hard to hold
out when the song of the merry-go­
round got tangled up somehow with the
Autumn breeze or the huge balloon
went up swaying gently as a baby's
cradle over the crowds. William Mc­
Kinley, the day before he was assassi­
nated, said a true thing about the agri­
cultural fairs. He called them in fine,
reasonant phrase, "the timekeepers of
progress".

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Ponderosa Pine

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They're installing a modern Cutler-Hammer Multi-Breaker... in the kitchen! Then when lights go out, there is no hunting for a new fuse; locating your way downstair, and peering gingerly into a tangle of fuse connections.

No! You just step to the kitchen wall, touch a little lever, snap it into place—and lo! service is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored. So simple a younK-sicr... is completely restored.

What's the cost of the Cutler-Hammer Multi-Breaker? Not over $5.00 additional if you are building a new home; probably more than that if you are putting it in an old home, but GET THE FACTS. Write for our free booklet "Good-bye to Fuses" today. There's no obligation.

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From Switzerland

Dear Sir:

I have been a subscriber for many years now and every month I look forward to receiving the next issue. Each time I am thrilled by the high quality of your publication, by its good taste, its splendid presentation and the useful information it contains.

With war going on and on and all the depressing news sweeping the world it is such a relief to turn your mind towards ageless beauty and to think that there are still people who care for nice homes and beautiful gardens.

B. V. BAND,
Geneva, Switzerland

Fuel Shortage

Dear Sir:

In view of the present forecast of oil, coal, and gas shortages for next Winter, wouldn't it be timely to do a rather comprehensive article on the ways to obtain the best heat with the least possible amount of fuel? Of course, this isn't just a question of fuel adjustment, as insulating, weather stripping, storm windows, storm doors, etc., play an important part.

GRACE P. PENNER,
Briareiff Avenue,
Warwick Neck, R. I.

House & Garden realizes the timeliness of the subject of fuel conservation and home maintenance. We hope this issue will answer the homeowners' problems.—ED.

Fuel Conservation

A booklet outlining "32 Ways to Conserve Fuel" without sacrifice of home comfort has been published after intensive investigation on the part of one of the largest manufacturers of heating equipment in this country.

This booklet has been very carefully prepared and is authentic and dependable in every way. Every type of heating system is taken up in detail, and constructive suggestions are made for their maintenance and care.

Take a Letter

Reader comments help shape our editorial policy

Won't you write us yours?

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Fuel Conservation

A booklet outlining "32 Ways to Conserve Fuel" without sacrifice of home comfort has been published after intensive investigation on the part of one of the largest manufacturers of heating equipment in this country.

This booklet has been very carefully prepared and is authentic and dependable in every way. Every type of heating system is taken up in detail, and constructive suggestions are made for their maintenance and care.

Take a Letter

Reader comments help shape our editorial policy

Won't you write us yours?

From Switzerland

Dear Sir:

I have been a subscriber for many years now and every month I look forward to receiving the next issue. Each time I am thrilled by the high quality of your publication, by its good taste, its splendid presentation and the useful information it contains.

With war going on and on and all the depressing news sweeping the world it is such a relief to turn your mind towards ageless beauty and to think that there are still people who care for nice homes and beautiful gardens.

B. V. BAND,
Geneva, Switzerland

Fuel Shortage

Dear Sir:

In view of the present forecast of oil, coal, and gas shortages for next Winter, wouldn't it be timely to do a rather comprehensive article on the ways to obtain the best heat with the least possible amount of fuel? Of course, this isn't just a question of fuel adjustment, as insulating, weather stripping, storm windows, storm doors, etc., play an important part.

GRACE P. PENNER,
Briareiff Avenue,
Warwick Neck, R. I.

House & Garden realizes the timeliness of the subject of fuel conservation and home maintenance. We hope this issue will answer the homeowners' problems.—ED.
CONSERVE FUEL
Automatically

DELCO OFFERS AUTOMATIC UNITS FOR EVERY TYPE OF SYSTEM AND FOR EVERY FUEL, OIL, GAS or COAL

See and hear a Talking Picture of Delco's Laboratory-Type Installation Right In Your Own Home

Only Delco offers you a scientific, laboratory-type, fuel-saving Gold Seal Installation right in your own home. Ask your Delco-Heat dealer to show, in your home, Talking Pictures of this and the Delco unit you prefer. They give PROOF of Delco-Heat superiority!

Convert your present hand-fired heating plant to fuel-conserving automatic heat with a Delco Oil Burner or a Delco Coal Stoker.

As a patriotic citizen, you naturally want to aid defense by conserving fuel. One way is to replace inefficient, fuel-wasting home heating equipment.

Because Delco automatic Heat regulates the flow of fuel — oil, coal or gas — for maximum combustion efficiency... and prevents wasteful temperature fluctuation... it conserves fuel automatically.

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Your Delco-Heat dealer has a full line of Delco Oil Burners, Coal Stokers, Oil-Fired Boilers and Oil-or-Gas-Fired Conditioners (true winter air conditioning) ... each with exclusive fuel-saving features. See him — get his special terms.

FREE! THIS 24-PAGE BOOK — "82 WAYS TO CONSERVE FUEL"

Whether you burn coal, oil or gas... fire by hand or automatically... you'll profit by reading this book! 24 pages of practical suggestions for correcting big and little causes of heat waste in any home. Book contains no advertising, puts you under no obligation. See or phone your Delco-Heat dealer for a free copy—or mail coupon.

For name of your nearest Delco-Heat dealer, consult your local Classified Telephone Directory under "Oil Burners," "Stokers" or "Furnaces-Heating" ... or mail coupon.

Delco Appliance Division, General Motors Sales Corp., 371 East Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

Send me, without obligation, the item(s) checked:

[ ] Factual book, "82 Ways To Conserve Fuel (Home)"
[ ] Full details of how Delco-Heat conserves fuel automatically

Name:

City:

State:

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IT'S ALL DONE WITH MIRRORS! No matter how narrow or how cramped a room may seem, you can give it the appearance of spacious luxury if you know the secret of mirrors. A long, built-in mirror panel like this is new and attractive, especially when combined with smart, overhanging bookshelves. It decorates and enlarges your room at the same time. And the mirror panel between the windows adds spaciousness. John Tavis, designer.

MULTIPLY BY 2 is the motto of Pittsburgh Mirrors. Use them on large wall areas like this . . . and you have a room that seems double its size. Without them, you have only a confining wall that's hard to make interesting. Pittsburgh Mirrors make your rooms seem lighter, gayer, and bigger. Designed by Studios of Serge Sacknoff.

WALLS OF GLASS in your bathroom make it seem larger, too. Carrara Structural Glass has a lustrous, reflective surface. What's more, Carrara walls are so colorful, permanent, and easy to clean, that you'll never be satisfied with any other kind once you've had them. Note the mirrored vanity, the Plate Glass tub enclosure, and the panel of cheerful PC Glass Blocks.

HOW TO TELL GOOD GLASS BEFORE YOU BUY

For perfect reflections, look for the blue label of Pittsburgh Plate Glass when you buy furniture or mirrors. Pittsburgh Mirrors come in blue, green, flesh tint, water white. And with silver, gold or gunmetal backing.

Look for this label

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For practical ideas on how to use Pittsburgh Glass in your home, send coupon for our free, illustrated booklet of suggestions. Most of the ideas are shown in full color. Pittsburgh Products are readily available through any of our branches or distributors.

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Please send me, without obligation, your free, illustrated booklet "How to Use Glass to Wake Up Your Home."

Name: .............................................
Address: ..........................................
City ...................................................
State ..............................................
above: FEDERAL LIVING ROOM

See 16-page color section for the first showing of the Federal American Ensemble
The Federal American Ensemble
COMES TO LIFE AT CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Carson Pirie Scott & Co., long famous in Chicago for its sane and sensible interpretation of high fashion in homefurnishings, urges everyone whose taste is traditional, whose outlook is modern, and whose budget bears watching, to visit Wishmaker's House without fail. For here we present THE NEW "FEDERAL AMERICAN ENSEMBLE"
If 'Crown Tested' mean? It means that fabrics containing Crown Rayon and identified as Crown Tested have been constructed and finished according to standards for consumers' satisfaction. Samples of the fabric have been tested and approved by the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, Inc., official laboratory of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, for fabric strength, seam strength, color fastness, and dry cleanability or washability as the case may be.

A pattern of remarkable beauty and distinction. Hibiscus bouquets, with ribbon festoons in Phyfe Green, Brigade Blue, Revere Red, Federal Gold, Trenton Tan, Rose Beige. Printed in vat dyes on natural grounds. Texture of unusual richness and charm...a frosty, soft-draping weave.

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Whether you're decorating living room, dining room, or bedroom, you'll find this "Wishmaker" fabric adds the final flair of style and charm. It's available both in beautiful draperies and by the yard...be sure to see it!

Crown Tested Rayon Fabrics
THE FIRST NAME IN RAYON...THE FIRST IN TESTED QUALITY

AMERICAN VISCOS CORPORATION • World's Largest Producer of Rayon Yarn • 350 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.
Cohama's upholstery and drapery fabrics make the Federal American Ensemble of WISHMAKER'S HOUSE COME TRUE!

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To make their finest fabric dreams come true, WISHMAKER'S HOUSE commissioned Cohama to interpret in woven fabrics the suave and elegant character of the Federal American period. The WISHMAKER interiors bear eloquent testimony to Cohama's success.

Whether it is Screen Prints on Failles, Novelty Cloths, Satins . . . or woven fabrics such as Damasks, Brocatelles, Matelasses . . . Stripes, Moires, Novelties, Slip Coverings . . . Cohama presents complete and authentic collections of decorator fabrics that express with unusual artistry every period theme in current decorating fashion.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

COHN-HALL-MARX CO.

40 East 34th Street, New York City
The Federal bedroom and dining room furniture created by Drexel for Wishmaker House is very lovely in proportion and design, and is beautifully fitted for use in American homes today. From the moment work is begun on a Drexel piece to the last careful hand-rubbing, every detail of construction is carried out with the greatest possible care and skill. That's why Drexel furniture is a joy — a lasting joy — to own. You can acquire these Wishmaker pieces for your home simply by going to any store listed as participating in the Wishmaker promotion. And — if you'd like to discover the hundreds of other fine Drexel pieces, just send today for our illustrated booklet and browse through its fascinating pages!

by Drexel

Look for the DREXEL SEAL on each piece.
Whether it's the Federal American Ensemble, the Pendleton Group or other coordinated promotions, Celanese Corporation of America provides limitless variety of Celanese* decorative fabrics of rayon for the surge of individualism in decorating now replacing strict adherence to traditional themes.

New moods come from the exquisite pastel shades of Chifonese*, and the original faconner patterns frosted in self color on this famous rayon sheer . . . from the feminine ensembles of Watercolor Prints1 in stripes, plaids or bouquets in colors that harmonize with solid shades of Celanese taffetas and satins . . . from Celanese' Convertibles1, all-purpose rayon functional cloths for curtain and drapery treatments.

Celanese Corporation of America
180 Madison Avenue
New York City

*Trademarks

Under a current ruling of the Federal Trade Commission, CELANESE fabrics are classified as RYON.
...now your settings can echo the virile grace of colonial hospitality

By unanimous approval of the Wishmaker Guild, Fostoria has been appointed exclusively to handcraft these reproductions of Federal American Crystal. The pattern motif is reminiscent of America's proud past, when shining crystal, gleaming candelabra and a drifting billow of damask were symbolic of aristocracy. But crystal is more democratic now; an affordable luxury for every home.

When you see the Fostoria displays at your nearest official store, note in particular how symphonically the crystal is a part of the entire Wishmaker House Ensemble. You will be proud to accept Federal American...to let it shine in your home...as a lasting reminder of our zeal for the freedom of genuine hospitality. You'll find Fostoria in all stores participating in the Wishmaker House Ensemble. For special information, write to Fostoria Glass Company, Department 1141, Moundsville, West Virginia.
HOUSE & GARDEN PRESENTS

The Federal American Ensemble

In this issue we bring you the Federal American Ensemble, a decorating plan perfectly coordinated in color, pattern and scale. It has been created by leading manufacturers under the direction of Carson Pirie Scott of Chicago, and is shown at fine stores throughout the country, listed below.

ALABAMA
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
Birmingham

CALIFORNIA
Breuner's
Oakland
Breuner's
Sacramento
Breuner's
Stockton
Bulloch's
Los Angeles
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.
San Francisco

COLORADO
The Denver Dry Goods Co.
Denver

CONNECTICUT
G. Fox & Co.
Hartford
The D. M. Read Co.
Bridgeport

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Lansburgh & Bro.
Washington

ILLINOIS
Carson Pirie Scott & Co.
Chicago

INDIANA
The Wm. H. Block Co.
Indianapolis
Robertson's
South Bend
Wolf & Dessauer
Fort Wayne

IOWA
T. S. Martin Co.
Sioux City

KENTUCKY
The Stewart Dry Goods Co.
Louisville

LOUISIANA
Maison Blanche Co.
New Orleans

MAINE
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland

MARYLAND
Stewart & Co.
Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS
Jordan Marsh Co.
Boston

MICHIGAN
The Ernst Kern Co.
Detroit
Heroldsheimer's
Grand Rapids

MINNESOTA
L. S. Donaldson Co.
Minneapolis
The Emporium
St. Paul

MISSOURI
Christian Dry Goods Co.
Joplin
Robert Keith
Kansas City
Stix, Baer & Fuller
St. Louis

NEBRASKA
J. L. Brandeis & Sons
Omaha

NEW JERSEY
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City

NEW YORK
E. W. Edwards & Son
Syracuse
Henginger's
Buffalo
Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.
Brooklyn

James McCready & Co.
New York
McCurdy & Co., Inc.
Rochester
W. M. Whitney & Co.
albany

OHIO
The Elder & Johnston Co.
Dayton
The Halle Bros. Co.
Cleveland
Lasalle & Koch Co.
Toledo
The M. O'Neil Company
Akron
The John Shillito Co.
Cincinnati
The Strous-Hirschberg Co.
Youngstown

OKLAHOMA
John A. Brown Co.
Oklahoma City
Brown-Dunkin Dry Goods Co.
Tulsa

OREGON
Meier & Frank Co., Inc.
Portland

PENNSYLVANIA
Kauffmann Dept. Stores, Inc.
Pittsburgh
Lit Brothers
Philadelphia

RHODE ISLAND
The Shepard Co.
Providence

TENNESSEE
B. Lowenstein & Bros., Inc.
Memphis

TEXAS
Joske Bros. Co.
San Antonio

W. C. Stripling Co.
Fort Worth
Titch-Goevinger Co.
Dallas

UTAH
Z.C.M.I
Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA
Miller & Rhoads, Inc.
Richmond

WASHINGTON
The Bon Marche
Seattle
The Crescent
Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA
Stone & Thomas
Wheeling

WISCONSIN
H. C. Prange Co.
Green Bay
H. C. Prange Co.
Sheboygan
Ed. Schuster & Co., Inc.
Milwaukee

CANADA
Hudson's Bay Co.
Halifax
Montreal
Regina
Toronto
The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.
Calgary
Edmonton
Saskatoon
Vancouver
Victoria
Winnipeg

Canadian stores have been listed by name and by city.
Selected to create the living room furniture for Wishmaker's Ensembles throughout the country, Valentine-Seaver has built each piece for distinguished service. The artistic elegance characteristic of this period has been reproduced with a faithfulness that speaks eloquent tribute to the craftsmanship for which Valentine-Seaver has long been noted. You are cordially invited to see the presentation.

VALERINE-SEAVEX COMPANY, 666 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Where good taste and good living are inseparable

This modern 27-story residential hotel is doubly endowed by its prestige of address and its charm of atmosphere and appointments.

2 and 3 rooms
Some tower and terrace arrangements. Large gallery foyers—28 living rooms—20 bedrooms—complete serving pantries. Full hotel service. On lease or short term.

Spring 7-7000

Homes away from home

Suppose, for instance, you want a place near churches and good private schools, where there's not too much traffic, within five minutes' walk of the park. You may be lucky enough to make a reservation at the Beckman. They love children here—but don't allow dogs. They have no newsstand in the lobby—no flower shop—no drug store—though you have only to lift a finger to get anything you desire. No music at all. (You don't need music to enjoy Jules' Baked Oysters a la Beckman!) In short, an exquisitely run home.

Or there's the Carlyle, with the same kind of distinguished atmosphere, accommodations, service and appeal. The neighbors drop in here for Sunday brunch, after morning church or a stroll in the park. The charming Victorian Suite, decorated by Dorothy Draper, is for private parties.

The Madison maintains its tradition of solid comfort but is putting on a few frills this year. For the first time there are to be star entertainers during the supper dancing. Bar and dining room are being redecorated in a lighter, brighter style.

Speaking of chefs and things, you will probably want to try some of the first-class foreign restaurants when you dine out.

For a gay mood there's the Casino Russe—excellent Russian food and entertainment—amusing wall decorations by Ludwig Bemelmans. More serious is Holland House—authentic Dutch cooking as well as American, Chinese? Well, Ruby Foo's Den is fine. Swedish? The Three Crowns has the revolving smörgåsbord table which made such a hit at the World's Fair, and the Stockholm, while serving delicious food, is more like a private house than a restaurant. Very relaxing too. At the Hapsburg House you get truly Viennese dishes, interesting fellow guests and a dreamy zither player. Want an excellent curry? The East India Curry Shop—dining room upstairs. And for exotic Spanish food (and dances) El Chico can't be beat. The list could be endless but these are some of the best which the city can offer to guests from out-of-town who seek its Winter gaiety.
The Morgan Library will have a new exhibit in September, an all-English collection of rare books, manuscripts, autographs and mezzotints. The Museum of Modern Art has a superb collection of modern paintings and sculpture (don’t miss the Picasso exhibit). Their little movie theater this Fall is presenting a series of three hundred films tracing the history of motion pictures from 1895 to 1940. Fun! You might write to the curator of the Bache Collection for a card of admission to see the superb paintings by old masters.

Manhattan’s pet front yard
Perhaps you’d like a green front yard and a horse and carriage at your door? Then head for the hotels around Central Park. A few ancient horse-drawn vehicles of various brands still stand in the plaza. Ensclosed in one of these you clop-clop along under the trees, past lakes where children feed the ducks, past Al Smith’s zoo, past the carousel and the man selling balloons—and for a while you slip back to a bygone age. It’s great sport.

Queen of the hotels on the edge of Central Park is the stately Plaza, with its old-world elegance and international cuisine. Of its four restaurants the Oak Room is sacred to the gentlemen until 3 p.m.—after which it’s a great place for wives to meet their husbands.

The Savoy Plaza is more modern in spirit. Its elegance is of the present. You dine to the sound of strings in the Savoy Room, but later dance to the strains of a “name band” in the Cafe Lounge and listen to the inimitable Hildegarde (who will probably be back in September). It’s all very gay.

Essex House is one of the modern skyscraper hotels that line Central Park South and help to produce, at night, what Hurley Holmes has called one of the ten most beautiful views in the world.

International Caravanserai
Combining quiet in its apartments with bustle in its lobbies, restaurants and shops, the Waldorf-Astoria is a world in itself. East, West, North and South meet here—which is why it is unusual in having one of the best foreign language services in the city.

Do you want to explore New York—find the store that sells your own particular brand of shoes—find a good show for your elderly aunt—buy a honey bear to take back to the children? The Waldorf “About the City” Bureau will help you out—if you are a guest. You can’t stump those girls. They’ve bought horses, carrier pigeons for an English traveller at three hours’ notice. One guest wanted to learn to type in Arabic—so they fixed him up with typewriter and teacher. Just bring them your problems and they’ll solve them without charge and amaze you with their efficiency.

The Waldorf—like good wine—needs no bush, but you may like to know that the Starlight Roof stays open until October first, so put in at least one balmy September evening under its huge blue, crystal and silver stars dancing to Xavier Cugat’s orchestra.

Here’s hoping you enjoy your September visit under the roofs of Manhattan.

D. K.
8b SEPTEMBER, 1941

Gifts - HUNDREDS - OF UNUSUAL GIFTS
FROM THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD

BIG SAW GREETINGS
40. A jigsaw puzzle card. Write message, then break up the puzzle and mail for $1. Recipient can't read your message until it's put together. Fun for environmentals, casual invitations, and odd greetings. Six x 7 inch puzzles with mailing envelope for each...

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MONOGRAMMED MATCHES
 Packs of safety matches in dark flag holders, black or white tip with arrow type, red, silver or gold with black type. The lettering can be in monogram form or with any two words.

1072. 20 packs standard size with 2 letter monogram - representative initial at right, Other form initial at right. Underline initial of last name...

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of the U. S. A.

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DEPT. 55 BRADFORD, MASS.

If you are interested in any of the merchandise shown on these pages, kindly address your checks or money orders directly to the shops mentioned in each case.
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Leading Decorators say, "A delightful note of color may be achieved in any room by the hanging of China Plates on walls." These new type hangers are sturdy and adjustable. Regular 10" Service Plate size are 75# each, or $8.00 dozen. Larger sizes are $1.00 each. Send check to Ovidio Flores, OVID-STUDIO, 207 W. Theo Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

Hungry for a Nut—One of the cutest things we've seen in ages for a dressing table—a watch on a bow-knot easel of metal. You can remove the watch, too, because it's on a little hook. The easel comes in pink or blue and the white watch is decorated with pink and blue flowers. A find at $4. From Robert Keith, 13th & Baltimore Sts., Kansas City, Missouri.

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BIGGS Authentic Handmade Reproductions
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our Home Ensemble
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Wishmaker things
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Robert Keith
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complete brochure and price list on request

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Titche-Goettinger Announces
the opening of
THE WISHMAKER
FEDERAL AMERICAN ENSEMBLE

September First • Fifth Floor

You are cordially invited to come in and see
these brilliant new decoration ideas. If you live
at a distance please write for a copy of our
booklet illustrating the Wishmaker Federal
American Ensemble in full color.

TITCHE-GOETTINGER CO. • DALLAS, TEXAS

WEAR your true love's
picture over your heart
in an old-fashioned
watch case like the one
grandmother used to
have. It will hold two
pictures, in case you're
fickle. Suspended from
a bowknot of gold plate,
it has simulated pearls
surrounding a blue
balsamé top. You'll
find this treasure for $1
at Gerlou, 76th St. &
Broadway, New York

If you know a bride
who is setting up house-
keeping, start her off on
the right track of hav-
ing a place for every-
thing. A condiment
tray will keep salt, pepper,
mustard jar and a cruet
always at hand. Of crys-
tal, the tray is about 12"
long and 4" wide. The
whole set for $3.85, pre-
paid. From Davis Col-
lamore, 7 East 52nd St.,
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RAILWAY enthusiasts
will go for this English
pottery showing an 1835
railway scene in colors
inspired by a steel en-
graving of that period.
Square cigarette box,
$2. Round asphary, 50c.
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long, $1. Also available
in the same design but
not shown are beer
mugs at $7.25 half-doz.
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There's a heart of stone
beneath the winsome-
ness of this Cupid's
smile. In fact, he's Pom-
pelian stone all the way
through. But even so he
makes an appealing fig-
ure for your rock gar-
den, bird bath or foun-
tain. About 10" high,
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ivered east of the Mis-
sissippi. From Erkins
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EXQUISITE GEORGIAN fixtures of
graceful simplicity are adaptable to
modern as well as period decorative
schemes. This Georgian 3-light fixture
has clear glass hurricane shades with
tapered candle holders, finished in But-
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. . . matching side wall bracket, $11.50.

A complete catalog of the B-K line is
available and will be forwarded on re-
cipt of 20c, stamps or coin. Prices
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BUTLER-KOHUS, INC.
2826 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
THAT soft spot you have in your heart for cocker spaniels should be catered to with this tribute to them. The spaniels (24" x 27") and the vase are of heavy wrought-iron to last many years. There are 64 other designs. Price, $12.50, F.O.B. from Hagerstrom Studio of Metal Craft, 1243 Chicago Avenue, in Evanston, Illinois.

The eagle, proud symbol of strength, used on a massive door knocker and candle sconce of the Federal period. Both are reproductions in polished brass. The “Madison” knocker is 9” x 6”; $3. The “Federal” sconce is 11½”; a rare buy at $5 per pair. They will be sent express collect. B. Paleschuck, “The House of Metal Ware”, 37 Allen St., New York, N. Y.

Your best girl, if she’s 16 or 60, likes to know you are thinking of her. So send her this special assortment of cool, refreshing candies by Schrafft’s. There are crystallized bonbons, gum candies, fruit slices, almonds, and chocolates. It is a real value at $1 for a 2 lb. box. At all Schrafft candy counters and Schrafft’s, 556 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

Beside an open fireplace or before your favorite chair, this hand-hewn stool will be a comfort, an ornament, and a joy forever. It is made of selected, well-seasoned native white pine with three coats of hand-rubbed finish for lasting beauty. 9½” high; top 9” x 14”. $4, postpaid. LeBaron-Bonney Co., 222 S. Main St., Bradford, Mass.

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The pictorial interest of a scenic has been captured in this handsome wall paper. Repeated scenes of cathedrals and pastoral groups remind one of England. In motifs on lovely background colors of coral, lemon, green and dark red. Ask for K-9 samples.

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September 1941
DOUBLE NUMBER
in 2 Sections

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The decorative theme this year is

FEDERAL AMERICAN

and here are the seven authentic colorings... in Hardwick & Magee Company carpets

HARDWICK & MAGEE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, is proud to have again been selected to manufacture the carpets for another ensemble of national importance—Federal American.

This year there are three grades: a Wilton Broadloom (a beautiful tone-on-tone pattern), a Hard Twist Broadloom and a Plain Broadloom—all in the seven authentic colorings and all made 27 inches, 9 feet, 12 feet and 15 feet wide. In addition, there is Tempo Tuft Broadloom, a most unusual fabric.

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Collectors. In a weak editorial moment this august journal, apropos of its July Collectors' issue, suggested that Loving Readers write us what their collecting interests are. Since then we have just been able to peek over the mail piled on our desk. Bless their hearts, they were dying to tell us what they collect. Although we had listed 74 separate collectible items in that magazine, there evidently were several hundred times as many other items that we left out and every one of the absentees gave a long, loud wail. Which leads us to believe that women, mildly tigerish about their men and children, are nothing to compare with collectors on their hobbies.

Ancient trees. The trees longest known to man, according to fossil remains, existed eons before man ceased climbing trees on all fours and began walking on the earth on two—the maidenhair tree, Ginkgo biloba, the Norfolk Island pine, Araucaria excelsa, and other confers, and the magnolias, including the tulip tree. Other survivals are the sacred lotus, the plane, the dogwood, the lilbert and the oak.

Changeable as a woman. If you can spare a corner of your garden for curiosities, invest in a couple of Rosa mutabilis. Three Junes now it has come to delight our Connecticut garden—Junes and Julys and Augusts and Septembers, for it is abundant. The pine florist, Henri Correvon. We recall his plant came from that great botanist and iiic.ic ciKi-ril jii iiiia (lonna lulii id lea-, ll is 2" across. All these tints are found on the "Portuguese dish", a Virginia dish, a .Span­

American wines. When Frank Schoon­emaker and Tom Marvel wrote their recent book on American wines, they indited a good work. It was sorely needed, this frank exposition of what can be and what is being made in this country from the blood of the grape.

In the East, Midwest and Pacific Coast, with scattered vinous islands in between, we have a vast wine-producing area. Some of its products are lamentably bad and some excellent and distinguished. In time we shall be producing many wines to rival those of France and Germany. Perhaps a beneficent government and the governments of the various States will see that this infant industry is well protected and nourished.

Travel and cookery. Evidently travel has always been one of the most active influences in the spread of cookery information. In the Seventeenth Century, when communications between England and the Continent improved, English cooking also began to look up. Noblemen and gentlemen, returning from a tour of France or Italy, often brought back with them recipes for making dishes they had tasted in the course of their continental tours.

The Complete Cook, an English work of 1655, first showed this result of travel. And soon we find directions for making a "Portuguese dish", a Virginia dish, a Spanish olio or even one that comes from Persia.

Gardeners' language. It is not the botanical Latin that old gardeners spout which endears them to us but their occasionally tender and noble phraseology. They speak of a piece of ground being "in hearty tilth". Once the ancient of days who presided over our little acreage remarked, after he had set some plants in especially well-prepared soil, "Them plants will be mighty glad they came to this place."

Recently in an English gardening magazine, writing of Campanula punctata, the spotted bellflower, the writer stated, "The plants grow from 15" to 24" tall, according to the pleasure they find in their surroundings." Nice words!

Anna Cook. Of that growing number who collect, enjoy and use cook books, how many, we wonder, know Anna Cook's Professed Cookery? Long before Mrs. Beeton arrived on the scene to spread some light into the dark hallways of domestic English gastronomy, Mrs. Cook produced her book. She called herself "Teacher of the True Art of Cookery". The book appeared in 1760. Well received, this ancient work was elaborated, in its third edition, to include over 100 closely printed pages on "A Plan for Housekeeping", which was about anything but the subject; rather she tells about herself and her friend. In another section she goes for her professional competitor, Mrs. Hannah Glasse, who in 1747 had written the Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy. Mrs. Cook takes down her hair and simply annihilates Mrs. Glasse. She fairly tosses every pot in the kitchen at her. Lacking Mrs. Cook's book, which is rare, we recommend to gastronomic collectors Anna Cook and Friend by Regula Burnet.

Roads and streets. While it is mildly amusing to find that the English Dialect Dictionary gives 1300 different words for a fool (there are probably that many kinds in the world) we would rather go on diligently collecting queer names for roads and streets. Let the 1300 fools enjoy their folly; we are content to learn that Rosebank, Staten Island, has a Fingerboard Road.
You have probably already discovered for yourself that rooms which express your own tastes to a T are the pleasantest in which to live. But this type of room is unfortunately the most difficult to achieve, as so many obstacles conspire to bog you down. There is the business of matching colors—the blue of the carpet is never of quite the same family as the blue of the drapery's motif; or the red you have chosen for accent is not quite the right hue. And when you start to choose furniture, there is such a variety of designs and proportions that it is difficult to visualize the finished effect. If you are lucky, and the room turns out just as you originally planned it, you are probably too exhausted to appreciate the result. And if the room does not turn out as you hoped, you have to live with it anyway.

Today a new plan of home furnishings makes this old guesswork way of decorating seem obsolete. Now you can choose fabrics, wallpapers, furniture, and all the rest, comfortably seated in one spot. Colors are already matched for you; furniture all keys to the same scale and period. Fabrics in a wide variety are related in character so that they all go together. The answers to all your decorating needs are here in the Federal American Ensemble, shown in color on our next sixteen pages.

This co-ordinated plan is no idle theory, no paper triumph. It is a sound technique of correlated home furnishings which has already proved its laurels. This is no fleeting mode, but a sound interpretation of a style trend that has its roots firmly implanted in the colorful pages of American history. The importance of the Federal trend cannot be overestimated. For many months HOUSE & GARDEN has watched its influence grow, and as long ago as February (see HOUSE & GARDEN, February, 1941, issue) we forecast the significant role it now fills. Created by the united efforts of leading retail stores and manufacturers, under the direction of Chicago's Carson Pirie Scott & Company, the Federal American Ensemble is available throughout the country (see page 6).

The Ensemble includes everything you need for a decorative scheme for any room in your house, from formal dining room to feminine closet; drapery and upholstery fabrics, sheer glass curtains; wallpapers, carpets; fringes and braids; sheets, blankets and spreads, closet and bath accessories, even soaps; table linens, china and glass; lamps, prints and decorative fillips. All of the designs harmonize, all of the colors agree. The furniture in the Ensemble is carefully worked out in a scale relative to the museum pieces from which it was taken.

Equally important is the fact that the entire group, in theme as well as color, keys to one period in history. And today this era of Federal American is of more compelling interest than ever before.

Federal was the early Nineteenth Century style of leisurely living and sophisticated tastes. It welled up out of the tide of prosperity which naturally followed the close of the War for Independence. The Republic was still young and its members had not had the time to develop a great creative spirit in decoration. Federal is therefore a style of discrimination rather than of original design. Its forms were moulded by individuals and it represents a cross-section of the grace and beauty found in American great homes from Natchez to Portsmouth.

Much furniture was still imported from England, and this had its effect in the origins of the style. But more and more America began to turn to her own craftsmen, and such men as Goddard and Duncan Phyfe were strongly influential. Their designs appeared in many houses, and good adaptations of their work were accomplished by lesser craftsmen.

A style of dignity and restraint rather than of flamboyant exuberance, Federal used rich glowing colors and fine polished woods. Mahogany was a universal favorite, and its deep polished luster seemed as appropriate to the country homes of the Founding Fathers as their urban headquarters. Every period in retrospect has its distinguishing hallmarks, although these are not necessarily apparent at the time. For Federal American these characteristics grew out of patriotic impulses, out of the work of local craftsmen, or from an admiration of some legendary symbol of good luck.

The eagle, adopted as a symbol for the young nation, began to appear upon everything from breakfronts to paperweights. Thirteen balls, carved of wood and gilded, were used on mirrors as a prideful token of the thirteen vigorous new states. The shell motif, carried over from Georgian days, was characteristic. The Federal wreath was woven into damasks and painted on glass. The lyre, influenced by the English Regency (as was the whole Federal style), entered the picture through the work of Duncan Phyfe. The sheaf of wheat and the pineapple, imported with the earlier English immigrants, had flourished to become a favorite of the day. On page 18 we trace the further history of these motifs.

Each of the basic designs in the Ensemble, for fabrics, carpets and wallpapers, comes in each of the seven key colors, as we show you on pages 19 to 25. These groups are not planned as room schemes but are intended to show you the many faultless combinations possible from the Ensemble. Each of the items shown comes in each of the seven key colors with the exception of the lamps and accessories.

In the belief that large planes of color are easier to work with, the floor-covering throughout is broadloom and you may choose between a plain solid color and a figured type. Sheer glass curtains of Celanese ninon are already made up in floor lengths in a pale shade of each major color.

To show you how easy it is to plan charming and livable room schemes with these component parts, we have planned rooms on pages 26 to 29 and 31-32. Federal furniture, adapted for today, is shown on pages 26-28. Color photographs by Emelie Danielson and Anton Bruchl; sketches by Urban Weis.
Seven hues so skillfully blended that any combination results in a singing harmony

The most important single element in any room is color. Contrasting color gives a room animation; but it is harmonizing color which creates charming restful backgrounds for living. So, in planning, first seek harmony.

The Federal American Ensemble achieves it by recognizing the principle that colors harmonize only with themselves. Each of these colors contains a fixed fraction of all the others—and therefore they blend to exactly the same degree. Study the chart above; see it not merely as colors alone, but in terms of fabrics, carpets, blankets and bedspreads, bathroom scales and cakes of soap, matching these colors. See how every shade goes perfectly with all the others in the schemes at right. Figures refer to chart
Heritage for Today

Here, with sketches of the motifs which inspired them, are modern masterpieces of the Federal American style.

When the War for Independence was won, the new America began to make her fortune—and to spend it. From Salem to Savannah, beautiful homes were built, and filled with furnishings of dignity and grace. A tasteful discrimination, a fondness for the classic marked them all and gave form and substance to the Federal style. On this page, we show you how the Federal American Ensemble adapts these motifs to today.

In search of a symbol of freedom and strength, the Founding Fathers agreed upon the eagle as a national token, and soon the eagle, perched atop the globe of the world, appeared on desks and breakfronts, on mirrors and finials. Sheraton had already used eagle pediments, but never with such enthusiasm as the Americans. The Federal American Ensemble adapts it to bookends, sconces, candelabra, and even lamps as at right.

Classical in feeling, simple in line, and elaborate in ornamentation, Federal had much in common with the style known in England as Regency; in France as Directoire and Empire. The lyre motif of the English Regency was a favorite of Duncan Phyfe, leading Federalist cabinetmaker. Here it is adapted from a typical Phyfe chair to form a graceful candelabrum; see it again on page 20 as a striking table lamp.

A banjo clock by the famous New England clockmaker, Simon Willard, suggested the lines of a charming little gilt wall bracket in the Federal American Ensemble. His “presentation clocks”, most elaborate of his unique banjo-types, were noted not only for their gilding and carving but also for the skillfully designed brackets at the bottom. From one of these, the bracket at right was adapted. The figurine atop is separate.

Rhode Island’s celebrated cabinetmaker, Goddard, was noted especially for his block-front pieces; and for his frequent use of the shell in their design. As his furniture was much admired at the time and used in many Federal homes of note, the motif was adopted as characteristic and employed throughout the Federal American Ensemble. It is used effectively on shower curtains, fabrics, plant brackets, and furniture.

The sheaf of wheat, legendary symbol of peace and plenty, was an American favorite even before the Revolution. It is seen in the carving of mahogany four-posters imported from England for a Charleston great house. It is echoed in early silver patterns and carved into early mantels. In the Federal American Ensemble it forms the leitmotif of fine white china dinner plates, right, which are embellished also with Federal wreath.

Sign of good fortune was the pineapple, or so thought the Yankees of the day. And its use was widespread throughout the nation both in furniture and architecture. After the Revolution, Colonial craftsmen continued to employ it for everything from doorways to bedposts. In the Ensemble, it appears in handsome candlestick and matching bowl shown at left.

A banjo clock by the famous New England clockmaker, Simon Willard, suggested the lines of a charming little gilt wall bracket in the Federal American Ensemble. His “presentation clocks”, most elaborate of his unique banjo-types, were noted not only for their gilding and carving but also for the skillfully designed brackets at the bottom. From one of these, the bracket at right was adapted. The figurine atop is separate.

Rhode Island’s celebrated cabinetmaker, Goddard, was noted especially for his block-front pieces; and for his frequent use of the shell in their design. As his furniture was much admired at the time and used in many Federal homes of note, the motif was adopted as characteristic and employed throughout the Federal American Ensemble. It is used effectively on shower curtains, fabrics, plant brackets, and furniture.

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For your living room, backgrounds and highlights: companion Phyfe Green wallpapers, plain and striped, foil for the glowing crimson. Rich matelassé (left to right) latticed with posies, spirited hunting scene toile; twisted broadloom deep and rubicund; jaunty woven cotton stripes, a Federal favorite. For accents: bullion fringe, red as a cranberry; brass column lamp with ruddy shade; Federal eagles—brass for the bookends, antique gilt for the sconce. Painted tôle tray, twin silhouettes

Revere Red
Elementals for living room or dining room. Fabrics, plain and fancy (from top, left),
leaf-scrolled damask, Crown rayon stripe; sheer Celanese ninon curtains, leaf-striped
cotton. Figured broadloom; fruit-decked wallpaper; swag fringe—all mindful of
Federal days. See the Federal wreath raised on the china plate, cut in the crystal;
the lyre in tole-shaded lamp and candelabrum. Tall mauve candles; twin fruit prints;
blond fluted brackets for plants, acorn cigarette box; and rose-scrolled damask cloth
Feminine prerequisites for bedroom, bath. From lower left, scrolled matelassé, post-printed sateen; thermoplastic shower curtains decked with Federal wreath, shell. Carpet, twisted broadloom; the fabric at right, cotton and Crown rayon stripe. Center: posy-tufted rug, rich percale sheets; painted bottles, tôle powder boxes, holders for tissues and cleanser. In more formal key, taffy-blond candle sconce with the Federal wheat motif; plaster bust, twin to the lamp; taffeta-ruffled shade.
Formal accompaniments for living room or dining room. Background basics: lustrous Celanese satin, Crown rayon and cotton stripes with deep Phyfe Green for contrast; a twisted carpet; a bouquet-clustered cotton, a damask with curlicue leaves; wallpaper boldly striped. Fillips for the foreground: bull's-eye mirror with eagle aloft; companion sailing prints, gleaming black glass mats; equestrian figures, of plaster, one for a lamp, one for the mantel; striped paper shade, shell bracket.
Feminine components for bedroom, closet. From top, left, ridged cotton velvet, Crown rayon and cotton stripe, flowering print; twisted broadloom, star-tufted rug; wallpapers—boldly stick-candy-striped, or delicately floral. Add accents: nostalgic fashion prints, plain satin lamp shade. Celanese satin bedspread in shell pattern, warm woolly blanket, lavishly satin-bound. For the closet: hangers, hatstand, hose box, shelf edging. Cellophane hatboxes all bedight with giddy bowknot chintz
Amenities for living room or dining room. Wallpapers typical of the Founding Fathers: (at top) blocked in bold medallion, or primly spaced with tiny stars. From top, left, ridged cotton velvet, leaf-striped cretonne, and plain twisted broadloom; blossom-print cotton, cross-check Crown rayon damask. Dividends for decorating: bullion fringe, tôle bookends, twin tinsel pictures. And for dining: sampler-patterned china, star-bordered goblets like old pressed glass, spun rayon mats and napkins.
Trappings and trimmings for bedroom, bath. Wallpaper pinstripes awash with roses, twisted broadloom, scalloped scatter rug. For draperies or upholstery, sleek chevron stripes; for the bed, smooth percale sheets and a blossom-tufted spread. Quaint prints to hang as a trio; lampshades of shining satin; gay fringes. In the bath: thermoplastic curtains, plain for the shower, beruffled for windows; painted tôle hamper, basket, soap-flake holder, wall shelf; folding scale, soft shell-and-leaf pattern towels.
Earlier Sheraton designs suggest this graceful desk with tapered legs and slender brass gallery. Both chairs carefully related to it in scale.

In balance and symmetry rather than in ornamentation lay the beauty of Federal furniture, a quality faithfully kept in these copies.

Brass and gilt accents, typical of Regency, were also a favorite Federal device when subordinated to main design as in this breakfront.

An Invitation to Comfort

The secret of this living room is its perfect harmony of mood and color. See how the rich mahogany glows against the soft Copley Coral walls and carpet, how carefully the Brigade Blues in fabric and leather are matched. See how the classic motifs complement the purely patriotic: the swag valance and Grecian lamp versus eagle on wall shelf and stars on lampshade.
Emphasizing tasteful selection rather than original design, Federal homes included the work of English as well as American cabinetmakers. In our dining room above, shield-back chairs recall the influence of Hepplewhite as do legs of sideboard and table; mirror echoes Adam and Chippendale motifs. The scheme contrasts Phyfe Green with Federal Gold.

A bull’s-eye mirror with candle sconces (right) might hang in a small apartment above this server; in larger house over buffet below.

To fill a difficult corner, this china cabinet (right) with plenty of space to display your best plates as a part of the whole decoration.

A medley of influences appears in this dining group, whose varied originals are still cherished in museums. The chairs, delicately balanced sideboard and pedestaled dining table suggest the proportions found in Sheraton and Hepplewhite designs.
Timeless, classic beauty never changes and the bedroom at the left, from the Federal American ensemble, would have looked as serenely appropriate to the eyes of a Federal lady as it does to ours today. Posy-striped walls of soft Brigade Blue and Copley Coral keynote the scheme; plain fabrics skillfully balance the pattern—swag draperies, quilted spread of Celanese taffeta, glass curtains of Celanese ninon. Accents: brass, plaster, tôle

The Federal eagle tops a bedroom mirror which might hang above a dresser or such a kneehole vanity as this. Lamps are slim tôle sticks bedight with pleated shades, tied with a ribbon bow. Small accessories carry on the color

Quilting was often used in Federal rooms; and this effect appears here on a modern slipper chair. Powder table (shown again at top) boasts "shaving" mirror typical of the day

As an alternate for the tester bed above, your Federal bedroom might include this graceful four-poster and bow-tufted spread. Tufted stool repeats the quilted effect of chair at left. Pedestaled night tables carry tôle-shaded lamps
Bath beauty, colors ensembled even to soap

Every bath should have a light cheerful scheme and for the one at right we chose a sunny Federal Gold with Brigade Blue. Alternate walls wear a plain and a classic shell-patterned paper; monogrammed towels and a thermoplastic shower curtain repeat the motif. The dressing table skirt is again of the thermoplastic. Linoleum floor; star-tufted rug. Painted mirrors; tôle shelf, accessories. Even wash basin is Federal Gold.

Bright tulips painted on tôle for a spacious make-up box and powder jar; echoed on the twin glass bottles, useful for tonics or cologne. The matching cakes of soap repeat the leaf and shell motif of our room above.

Harmonizing perfectly, each accessory blends with every other: wicker hamper, thermoplastic shower curtain; scrap basket painted with swags. Right center: tôle vanity stick, satin shade; and leaf-and-shell towels.

Splash-proof accessories:
clothes hamper, three-tier wall shelf and soap-flake holder all of painted tôle. At left, boudoir bottles: twins, and a trio with matching powder box.

On the floor (left): tufted bath mat in shell silhouette; spongy non-slip tub mat; and convenient scale which attaches to baseboard and when not in use folds out of the way.
Because urban Federalists in such cities as Baltimore and Washington often came home to the midday "dinner", this meal was apt to be more elaborate than our modern luncheons today. More appropriate for us in character is the table we planned at left. Here the light Revere Red of the pottery plates and the blue of the soup cups set the theme and are echoed in the cloth. Sterling silver follows an early traditional pattern, as do the glasses.

**Pastel pottery** keys to the basic shades of the Federal American Ensemble as above. An alternate for this table might be the china plates below gay with sampler-stitch design.

**Informal linens:** (left to right) white cloth with fresh bouquets; Copley Coral with nosegays and baskets; Federal Gold mats, napkins. All spun rayon.

**Like old pressed glass** is this modern crystal in leaf and star design, companion to the goblets of our luncheon table, shown in detail at right center.
Here we have planned a room for today in which General Washington and his lady might have dined. Count its Federal motifs—the pineapple candlesticks, the eagle atop the cabinet, the sheaf of wheat on the plates, the wreath cut on crystal. Admire its contrast of Phyfe Green and Marmion Mauve, its rose-scrolled damask, traditional silver. And for a lively portrait of Federal style, dissect its background: mahogany classics, painted dado and wallpaper stripes.
Toile was used in the Mount Vernon bedrooms as in many a great house of the day; and toile, applied like wallpaper above the dado, keynotes our Federal bedroom above. Two walls of Copley Coral, a rug of soft Phyle Green echo its coloring; plain fabrics furnish a contrast in texture—powder table skirt of crisp Celanese taffeta, glass curtains of sheer Celanese ninon. Federal features: lyre-base lamp; mirror with gilded balls representing thirteen original states.
How to grow hellebores, those charming white flowers of the snow, which welcome the chill of Winter but are too often overlooked

Lovely white flowers rise over a snow-flaked sheet of soft green leaves at a time of year when ice and cold have tucked all other plants and blossoms into their Winter bed. Temperatures are below freezing here in the north country, but these shivering white fairies of flora dauntlessly lift their heads. This miracle of nature, the Christmas rose, is a challenging sight to behold and much to be desired for one's personal possession.

As most roses cherish the sun of Summer, here are blossoms of a rose which adores the chill of Winter, forming a lone floral link between Autumn and Spring. *Helleborus niger* is its scientific name, of the genus Ranunculaceae (the buttercup family). To be sure, *H. niger* is not a rose at all, although it does rather resemble the wild, or sweetbrier, rose, which is native to many parts of America.

Resembling the poinsettia in the habit of attracting attention to its insignificant flowers by means of bright appendages, the Christmas rose employs showy sepals to advertise its tiny two-lipped nectar tubes into which the true petals have evolved. As its five sepals, rayed like a star, open when no other flowers will survive, a symbiotic association with the holiness of Christmas is easy to imagine.

Children of legend, the hellebores have an unenviable reputation. A derivative called hellobore, sold by apothecaries, is combustible. For use in a bitter and questionable brew, may be one good reason. Too, they are confused with Veratum album, erroneously called white hellebore. Yet hellebore plants in the garden are far from undesirable.

While there are some eight species of these herbaceous perennials, all indigenous to Europe and Western Asia, only *H. niger* is entirely suitable for Winter bloom. Commercial growers seem to have long overlooked its possibilities and, consequently, the Christmas rose is not always easy to buy. Since the flowers are surprisingly splendid, it is hard to understand why florists have not grown this plant for its blossoms.

I was first poignantly confronted with its worthiness when, a while ago, I saw a floral designer do wonders with a handful of the waxy, pure-white flowers in a bridal bouquet. The artist used them to perfect effect and the bouquet showed promise of being light as a rose leaf and at the same time extremely long-lived.

Following this delightful demonstration I hastened to the spot whence these Christmas rose blossoms had come. A light, fluffy snow had fallen. The plants, in a solid bed under a substantial lath house, looked handsome, pushing vigorous green leaves and delicate flowers above their blanket covering of white snow.

All the flowers I saw were as white as the snow which lay about them, despite anything that books may say concerning customary tinges of pink under and on top of the sepals. There is a particularly fine variety, *H. niger altifolius*, which bears larger and whiter blossoms (2½ to 3 inches in diameter, on 12-inch stems), and blooms much earlier than the type. The ones I viewed must have been of this variety, since it was in early November that I saw them. For the amateur's garden, *altifolius* appears to be the best variety of hellebore to plant.

Among the other species are *H. viridis*, *H. orientalis*, *H. foetidus*, *H. corsicus* and *H. lividus*, each possessing its own peculiar characteristics of color. *H. orientalis* crossed with *H. niger* has produced several curious varieties called Lenten roses, including the purple-spotted Frau Irene Heinemann; red-streaked, purple Gretchen Heinemann; red-spotted, white Persimmon; and splotched, purple Apotheker Bogren—all Spring bloomers. While each may have much charm, I still cling to the Christmas rose in its white beauty as my 1911 backyard project.

Although hellebores will thrive in any good garden soil, they prefer a rich loam mixed with coarse sand, topped with a dressing of well-rotted manure.

In a moist, well-drained, slightly shaded garden spot, with an annual top dressing of leaves, the plants may prosper for many bloomful years. A plant four feet across, simultaneously bearing 100 blooms, is not unusual. *H. niger altifolius* prefers plenty of moisture from May to August—the growing season—followed by a dry spell of several weeks, and then again an abundance of water in September, when the buds appear. Flowering may continue until late Spring, providing sufficient protection from rain and cold prevails. A modest lath house is generally sufficient to prevent storm injury and it may also allay havoc caused by temperatures below 10 or (Continued on page 72)

The Christmas Rose

BY HERB SALTFORD

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THE CHRISTMAS ROSE
Planting a Wild Garden

How to lay out and plant a garden of wildflowers in deciduous shade—first of several typical situations

By WALTER E. THWINING

A natural wild garden in deciduous shade—let’s make that the first of the native plantings we are to discuss. Maples, beeches, oaks, hickories, ashes, birches, elms, these are the trees which create, in nature, the kind of location we want to imitate. The variety of such locations in the wild is infinite. And of the shade locations available to readers of HOUSE & GARDEN, probably no two would be alike. For the purposes of this plan, therefore, we must adopt a setting simple enough and typical enough to make the plan adaptable to the particular spot each reader may have for the purpose. So, resisting the temptation to dream of a wooded ravine with streams and waterfalls, great shelving rocks and century-old oaks, and the glorious woodland trail we could run through it, we shall be content with a group of three fair-sized trees and the miniature wildwood they will make possible. Even this can be reduced in scale. If you have only two trees, or even only one, some part of our plan can be used with the help of shrubs and additional small trees for protection.

The starting point of our plan, then, will be the group of three trees by an old stone wall as shown in the accompanying small sketch. They may be any of the deciduous trees but we will assume that one is a white oak and the others are red maples. The second sketch gives you a bird’s-eye view of the spot and the planting area at our disposal.

Our purpose should be, I think, to create in this small space a wild garden that will resemble as closely as possible Mother Nature’s own work—except perhaps that, not having limitless space at our disposal as has our preceptress, we will use a larger number and a greater variety of plants than ordinarily would be found in so small an area. Our first problem is to develop the setting to supply the natural characteristics that may be lacking. No doubt you have observed how important are the rocks in a woodland scene. If we are not so fortunate as to have them already on location we should haul them in. It may take a stone boat and a couple of crowbars wielded by stout arms. Lichen-covered boulders are most desirable if they can be found and all rocks should be partially sunk into the ground in a natural position.

Wind is an enemy of the natives of the shade. Old Boreas is not permitted to blow unbroken blasts at the woods flowers. Trees and shrubs form effective windbreaks to protect their fragile companions. We must see to it that our plantings are similarly guarded.
The three trees in our plan, even bulwarked by the stone wall, will not be enough, but need to be reinforced by strong shrubs. These shrubs will also increase the shaded area and, if wisely selected, will attract the birds and will add a delightful contribution of bloom and fragrance.

Even in so small a wild garden we should lay out a path by which to approach closely all of the feature spots. I prefer a trodden earth path as being the most natural; but for comfort in wet weather you may want to surface it with cinders, gravel, or spent tanbark. In some advantageous spot we certainly want a stone or rustic seat. Rocks, shrubs, path, and seat—these form our basic framework and should be placed first. The large accompanying plan indicates one way of handling these features.

Now we must think about soil. If our group of three trees is a part of a larger stretch of mature woods, the soil may very well be the rich loam that is ideal and may require only some cleaning out of weedy stuff and excess undergrowth. If the soil is thin, or dry, or hard, it should be well broken up and mixed, to a depth of six or eight inches, with generous quantities of leaf mold. Filling in with real woods soil to raise the surface in a gentle slope towards the wall is an effective method. The larger rocks used should be put in position first and the soil filled in around them. An approximately neutral soil is recommended but if it is somewhat on the acid side no harm will be done to the plants used in this plan. All of them are tolerant of some variation either side of the neutral point. (Continued on page 78)
If you liked the old-fashioned...
These traditional kitchen favorites are still proving their real value and pleasant virtues to modern cooks.

Fine strainers, whisks for smooth gravies, light sauces. Wide-mouthed strainers, 60c and $1.25; Lewis & Conger. Piano wire whisks, 60c each at Hammacher's.

Meal jars of bone white crockery in pleasant old-fashioned shapes to grace the larder shelves and keep the groceries dry. Priced at $2.50, $1.75 & $1.25 at Lewis & Conger.

A woodenware collection to flatter any cook. Two cutting boards, rolling pin, masher, mallet and lovely smooth spoons of every shape, with wall rack; $5 at Lewis & Conger.

Black iron pans are the wise cook's choice for even-textured baking, good crusts. Large pans 90c, cookie sheet 40c, 15" square cake pan 80c, at Hammacher's.

Earthenware pots to bring out the best brew of coffee or tea. Tall coffee biggin holds 10 cups, costs $5.25. The 8-cup tea pot is a bargain at just $1. Hammacher's.

Wooden butter molds make their mark of an apple or bird, each 40c, or any initial for 35c. Old-time hour glass times an egg to perfection, costs 50c. Hammacher's.

And now the "old way" is news again. Every time-tested method has a new value, each well-proved material takes on great importance as our defense production moves to make use of all those light modern metals which have streamlined kitchens in recent years.

Turning to the old way holds great chances for rediscovery, for finding the good solid worth of black cast-iron skillets, and learning why earthenware pots, stone jars and great bowls have long been prized possessions. It will be a good time to learn the advantages of enamelware and feel again the sure touch of smooth wood spoons. Because these old perennial favorites have sold steadily, year in and year out, they are ready, at hand, for their new parts today.
Using evergreen plants correctly

Evergreen plants that are satisfactory and attractive used as garden hedges

(a) Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*, (b) yew, *Taxus cuspidata capitata*, and (c) arborvitae are 3 evergreens that work out very well for hedges. They can be pruned to any shape or can be used uncut. Hemlock, in particular, makes a nice informal hedge if left untrimmed. Evergreen hedges don't demand constant care of deciduous types.

Tall evergreens offer the garden seclusion and dignity when properly used

Evergreens are the thing to use for screening your garden, cutting off unsightly views or adding privacy. And they don't do it just in the Summer, for their foliage lasts the year 'round. (a) Hemlock, (b) red pine and (c) Douglas fir will develop into tall, dense plants in a very short time. Any of these are also most satisfactory as a windbreak.

Unusual evergreens to be used as specimens on the lawn or accents in the garden

The beauty of a large, well-kept lawn is often enhanced by the proper use of one or two good specimen evergreens. The formal garden, too, can use specimens as accents at particularly focal points. The use of such should not be abused by scattering them about. (a) *Tsuga canadensis sargentii pendula*, (b) Irish juniper, (c) Colo. blue spruce.

Low-to-the-ground evergreens that can be used to cover banks

For that bank that is impossible to raise grass on because of cutting difficulties, or that you don't want to make into a rock garden, why not try some of the spreading types of evergreens? These plants will cover a great deal of space and are easily cared for. (a) *Taxus cuspidata*, (b) Pfitzer juniper, (c) *Juniperus communis depressa*.

Three slow-growing evergreens that can be pruned for foundation use

Evergreens are perhaps most often used in foundation plantings. But how often the wrong sorts are used and outgrow the space in a few years. The correct plants for this purpose are those that do not grow too fast and can be pruned to any desired size. Select only these kinds. (a) Dwarf spreading yew, (b) upright yew, (c) globe arborvitae.
Five practical “how to” tips for Fall

How to dig, cure, protect against disease and Winter-store gladiolus bulbs

After the foliage on gladiolus bulbs has yellowed, there is nothing to be gained by leaving them in the ground.  
(a) Lift the bulbs, using a digging fork. Be careful not to pierce the bulbs. Shake off the soil and allow to dry in the sun. Then pack in a box.  
(b) After about 5 weeks remove the foliage, sort the bulbs according to size.  
(c) Dust the bulbs with naphthalene flakes and pack in paper bags. Store in a cool, dry place.

How to divide and reset delphinium clumps that have become overgrown

Delphiniums will develop far more satisfactory blossoms if they are not allowed to grow in too large clumps. The best way is to separate them in the Fall, making several divisions from each large clump.  
(a) Cut off the foliage and lift the clumps from the border.  
(b) With a sharp knife divide the clump into several plants. Enrich the bed with well-rotted manure, digging it in thoroughly and  
(c) reset the plants in the border.

How to replant the lily-of-the-valley bed so that flowers will be plentiful

Lilies-of-the-valley roots are given to matting themselves together and the results are a few small flowers. It is no great task to remake the bed, and you can reset them in the same spot. Be sure to enrich the soil well first. Rotted manure and bonemeal are the things to use.  
(a) Lift the plants in clumps.  
(b) Separate the clumps into single plants. Each single plant will have a stem and two leaves.  
(c) Replant in the bed, spacing 3” apart.

How to transplant shrubs without their knowing they have been moved

All shrubs that bloom in early Spring, with the exception of a few fleshy-rooted sorts, are best transplanted in the Fall. This way they have a chance to take hold and be ready to blossom next Spring.  
(a) Dig the shrub as carefully as possible, allowing as much soil to remain on the roots as possible.  
(b) Dig a hole much larger than the roots of the intended plant. Work in some manure at the bottom.  
(c) Hill and keep watered.

How to dig and pack away dahlia roots so they will last through the Winter

As soon as the first heavy frost has killed the dahlia foliage, cut the stock off a few inches above the ground. Allow the tubers to remain in the ground this way for about two weeks.  
(a) Then lift the tubers from the ground. This is an operation that takes great care, for it is very easy to split the roots. Remove the soil and let dry in the sun a few hours.  
(b) Dust well with sulphur.  
(c) Wrap in paper and pack. Store in cool dry spot.
If gardens are really outdoor living rooms, trees, like furniture, should be carefully chosen. On small places particularly it is important to choose trees which are small in scale; for larger ones when matured can too often overwhelm limited suburban acreage and make it look overcrowded and stuffy. Here are four good types shown with their flowers. A detailed article on small trees is on page 60.
**Georgian Period**

**PART ONE**

Fourth installment of House & Garden's
Dictionary of Period Decoration which
brings you, every alternate month, one
of the leading decorative styles

**CHIPENDALE** was a dominating factor in the history of Georgian furniture design, and his name serves as a convenient tag for the period centering in the reign of the second of the three Georges who provide the period title. Yet this English cabinet-maker achieved eminence not so much by his own work as by that of his copyists. They all used the designs in *The Gentleman and Cabinet-Makers' Director*, published by Chippendale in 1754. To fill this book Chippendale commandeered all the ideas he could lay his hands on and

**THE EXTERIOR**

**THE LIVING ROOM**

**LIVING-ROOM FABRICS**

**Armc&ehair**, **sofas, **settees**

**Motifs characteristic of this Georgian period furniture**

**THE EXTERIOR**

**THE LIVING ROOM**

**LIVING-ROOM FABRICS**

**Armc&ehair**, **sofas, **settees**

**Motifs characteristic of this Georgian period furniture**
evidenced by authentic pieces, not encouraged him to furniture design. Even there his inventiveness found outirt. in his design of the tilt-top tripod table, for example.

Chippendale is the first personality in the history of furniture style. This was due less to his fine craftsmanship than to his ability as a publicist. He was the first cabinet-maker to publish a book of furniture designs. The influence of his Director was particularly strong in Philadelphia; but the American cabinet-makers usually simplified his exuberant ornament to suit their clients' taste and their workers' skill in carving. For it must be remem-
bered that many of the published designs were too complex for reproduction in the solid, even by the most highly skilled English carvers. These were intended not for copying but to provide that inspiration which the skilled craftsmen often lacked; and to keep the latter in touch with changing London fashions.

The introduction of mahogany about 1725 was a fundamental influence on furniture design. Rosewood was also in favor. Amboyna was used for inlays. Pine was carved and usually gilt.

In November we shall present Georgian II: the work of Sheraton, Hepplewhite and the Brothers Adam
the craftsmen of the early 18th Century Chippendale borrowed such tested forms as the cabriole leg, the claw-and-ball foot and the typical acanthus leaf ornament (cf. Early Colonial Period, third installment of our Dictionary, in the July issue). But to each of them he added a grace and charm of which the earlier furniture makers had never been capable.

Thomas Chippendale was a typical product of that brilliant English society which flourished during the mid-18th Century. He was a contemporary of Josiah Wedgwood, the potter, and of Edmund Burke, the orator. Boswell and Johnson, Benjamin Franklin, Garrick, Gibbon and Goldsmith, all added their wit and intelligence to the creation of a sturdy culture.

Thomas Chippendale served their changing taste and their fashionable whims. In his later years he was engaged in making furniture of classic, elegant simplicity for the Brothers Adam (see the next installment of our Dictionary in the November issue). His earlier work to his own designs, his love of gilt and gaudy color, his fascination with the exotic—all typical of the age in which he lived—suggest that he might have made a brilliant stage designer had his magnificent craftsmanship,

**THE DINING ROOM**

Here the walls are pine-paneled, the wood being left its natural honey color. The consoles are also of pine. But brilliant against this pale background are the red damask curtains, and the mahogany furniture with its red and yellow striped silk upholstery.

Alternatively, the walls might be painted light blue as a background for yellow brocade curtains. The mahogany table and chairs stand on an Oriental rug which repeats colors found in the needlepoint upholstery. In the panels at right is furniture suitable for a room of this style.

**THE BEDROOM**

Characteristic of the Georgian period are the richly embroidered Chinese silk draperies and the delicately fretted four-poster bed in this room. The dominant tone is yellow, against which is posed green upholstery, with a gunmetal carpet for base, putty walls for background.

Alternatively the walls could be pale green, the carpet brown, the upholstery blue-green and yellow, the ceiling pale apricot. In the panels at right are other pieces suitable for a room of this type. For modern reproductions available in the stores see page 45.
In this Georgian period furniture design is dominated by Thomas Chippendale, that most inventive English publicist, master-craftsman and designer.

then embroidered them with his own fancy, adapted them to his own forms. He plundered the design manuals of China and the French rococo, of the ancient Gothic masters and of his immediate predecessors in the English furniture trade.

From China come the rectangular leg and an infinite variety of fretted ornament, as well as the more obviously Oriental pagoda forms. From the France of Louis XV come the elaborate combinations of foliated C and S scrolls so typical of the rococo style of ornament. These came to a lush flowering in furniture hardware and gilt mirror frames. Serpentine fronts and sides broke down even the solid rectangular forms of such traditionally four-square pieces as chests of drawers and tables (for typical profiles and decorative motifs see drawings above).

Romance was sought in the past as well as the East; the pointed Gothic arch and burgeoning crockets turn up in all kinds of furniture and decoration. And from (continued overleaf)

Fireplaces and wall paneling

Drapery treatments for Georgian windows

Secretaries, desks, bookcases

Grandfather clocks, shelves, tables

Living-room accessories

For dining room, bedroom, tur
From fine modern reproductions, available today, we have assembled these three rooms to illustrate the Georgian style.

Serene in stripes, this living room recreates perfectly the dignified atmosphere of Georgian decoration. The striped wallpaper provides the dominant color—pale olive green, with antique white. Gray is added in the “Doric” carpet of carved broadloom. The “Robertson” open armchair repeats the olive green, in chenille brocade in a modern leaf design; twin Randolph wing chairs are covered in peach “Leslie” chenille.

The tall breakfront, the pair of Pembroke tables and the piercrust tripod table are all typically Georgian. Accessories include a fine pair of “Madison” mirrors.

Wood paneling, softly gleaming with age and care, distinguished many a Georgian room. Here our dining room is paneled in polished light pine, its plain surfaces relieved by carved pine mirrors in the Grinling Gibbons manner. In rich contrast, the furniture is mahogany—chairs after Chippendale, a simple table and two well-proportioned lowboys.

The rug is a fringed “Beauvais”, in shades of rose, gray-green and beige, the beige picked up by the leather chair seats. Brass andirons by Edwin Jackson gleam under a pine mantel by Wm. H. Jackson; the candle sconces on each side are also brass.

Grayed tones of rose, ice green and gray make a peaceful triad for our Georgian bedroom; developed in gray damask paper, ice green “Cassandra” carpet, and rose faille draperies and bedspread. Canopy and glass curtains are checked Celanese ninon; the chair is covered in rose matelassé. All lamps and accessories are by the Crest Co.

In these three rooms, all furniture is mahogany, by Tomlinson; floor-coverings are by Bigelow Sanford; wallpaper is by Basset & Vollum; upholstery fabrics by Johnson & Faulkner; and accessories, except those in the bedroom, by Borghese.
Plants roses this Fall

Take these four steps to assure rose garden success when warm weather returns again

In practically all sections of the temperate parts of this country gardeners concede that Fall planting of roses is good practice. Planted dormant, their roots well anchored in the ground, they are ready to start the urgent life of growth when warm weather comes around again. Even before the soil is warmed it is possible that the slim feeding roots have begun their search for food in preparation for that initial push. If one considers this circumstance alone—the readiness of the bush to proceed in its permanent position—the sanctity of Fall planting of roses would be well proved.

The time element also affects the gardener. Any work he can do in the Autumn leaves him freer next Spring to meet the crowding demands on his working hours and energy. Whether he succeeds or not, whether the rose bush or climber does spring into growth at the first sign of warm weather, depends on four factors—preparation of the soil, proper planting, adequate mulching and the vigor of the plant material itself. Each of these factors is quite worthy of its own consideration.

**Soil preparation.** If a rose bed is designed to be planted towards the end of October or early November, it should be in good tilth by the first of September and allowed to settle over the succeeding month.

If drainage is required—this you can tell by the position of the bed—the soil should be excavated to 2½ and the bottom 6" filled with cinders or stones over which is laid a layer of turf.

Since it has been proven that roses thrive best on a slightly acid soil, the following mixture is recommended: above the drainage fill in with ¾ peat moss (which supplies acidity), ½ rotted cow manure with a well-balanced fertilizer with a sprinkling of superphosphate (which supplies food) and ¼ good garden soil. Lacking cow manure, use more soil and lace it. These should be thoroughly mixed and well tramped in.

The bed when it is finally filled ought to stand 3" above the surface but it will settle sufficiently by planting time.

**Planting.** Dormant plants received from the nursery in Autumn are usually pruned and the clippers will be needed only to snip off roots that may have been broken in transit. Keep the bushes damp until planting day when they can be puddled—carried about in a bucket of mud. Excavate the hole sufficiently large to take all the roots spread out and uncrowded. Work soil between these roots with the fingers and assure their contact by pouring in water. The graft bind should come 1" below the surface of the soil.

Complete the planting by filling up with the soil mixture, watering it in well and tramping it down with your feet. Then, to prevent excess transpiration—for some warm days come even in late Autumn—hill up the bush to 6" with soil.

**Winter protection.** After the ground has frozen—and remember that the purpose of the Winter mulch is to keep the ground in a constant state of chill—fill in the valleys between the heaped-up bushes with manure. Lacking this precious fertilizer (which you will dig in next Spring), use leaves to insulate the mounds. Hold them down with boards or branches—and your rose garden is all set for Winter and in position to start growth without interruption when the Spring season returns.

These processes of soil preparation, planting and mulching are followed for all kinds of roses, be they hybrid teas, hybrid perpetuals, polyanthas, climbers or wild species. When rose plants are moved in a garden their canes should be shortened and the whole well watered and hilled up as described. Generous watering, if the soil is dry, will prove insurance against Winter kill; the other consideration is the mulching which prevents the soil from thawing, with its invariable tearing of the roots from their firm anchorage in the soil.

**Sturdy plants.** Just as no manufacturer can survive if his products are not dependable, so can no nurseryman. Most plantsmen carry some roses, although the widest range is found among rose specialists. Pay a little more and be sure to buy your stock from reputable dealers.

As to the varieties, ah! that is another story. You can choose them from a catalog but, better still, choose them in the nursery. Since some of our finest rose flowering in the North comes in Autumn, you can select the varieties you want after you have seen them in bloom. A month or so later they will be in your garden and the promise of a gorgeous rose June in your dreams.
Brushing-up

New special-purpose brushes for all household uses—
Nylon bristles for long wear

For Venetian blinds: Lambswool duster with individual flexible fingers. Take them off to wash them. Costs just $1.35

For lampshades: To clean your silk or parchment shades, this supple brush; $1.95; in long-lasting Nylon, it costs $4.95

For carpets, rugs: Carpet brush with long, tough corn bristles to take plenty of stiff wear. Outlasts the usual broom; $3.95

For upholstery: Soft brush for your upholstered pieces, $2.95; in Nylon, $7.95. Button brush for hard-to-get-at tufts, $2.60

For bannisters and stairs: Put this pair in action to prevent lint gathering. Bannister, $1.30. Stairs, $2.80; in Nylon, $3.95

For floor or wall: Nylon bristled brush with long handle that screws in at two different angles. $8.75. Plain bristles, $1.25

For waxing, polishing: Fay Electric brush for super-shining floors. With waxing, polishing brushes; applicator, wax, $7.45

For dusting: Pick-up brush for miscellaneous chores. Its Nylon bristles mean 3 to 8 times longer wear; $4.25. Dustpan, $1.50

For the bath: Two handy aids for keeping the bath spic and span. "Silver Rod" brushes for tub, for bowl. Each at a $1.25

For radiators: A three-way set of bristles (one on the reverse side) that get under, over and in-between each section. $1.75

For scrubbing: Adjustable twin scrub brushes cover twice as much surface in half the time. For dusting, use with cloth, 95c

For bedsprings, mattresses: Bedspring coils get a thorough going-over with brush at left; 50c. Right, for mattresses, 85c

For pastrY: Tiny brushes to gloss pastry, butter tins, etc. 1" to 3" size from 30c to 60c. In Nylon from 60c to $1.20

For silver polishing: Soft Nylon brushes for silver. Curved, 1 to 7 row sizes from $1.50 to $4.95. The block type, $3.40

For storage: Good gadget to keep brushes, brooms off the closet floors. Holds all handles firmly. Just screw on wall. 25c

For bottles, coffee makers: "Roto-reel" swivel brushes get into every crevice. For baby bottles, 59c; coffee makers, 79c
THOUSANDS OF DAFFODILS GROWING IN OREGON FOR AMERICAN GARDENS

A complete survey of America

NOT in decades has the question of what to do about bulbs for Fall planting been such a puzzler for the gardener as it is this year. Beset by conflicting reports, and filled with grave doubts resulting from his own or his neighbors’ experiences of last year, he is indeed in a quandary as to what to do this Autumn, come bulb planting time.

But some effort can be made to clear up this beclouded outlook. The situation is by no means so dark as it may at first glance appear. The most important step for the individual gardener to take is to get all the information he can and then—on a basis of an analysis of the facts—make a definite plan for fulfilling his own requirements and set about faithfully carrying it through.

The first question that can be definitely settled, and eliminated as a factor in the problem, is that concerning the quality of American-grown bulbs. Any gardener of long experience recalls the great to-do there was when the quarantine on daffodil bulbs went into effect, a number of years ago—tearful expostulations that American gardens would henceforth be deprived of the most satisfactory of all Spring bulbs. This, for the reason—put forth in all earnestness and seriousness—that good daffodil bulbs could not be produced commercially in America. But American-grown daffodils turned out to be fully as good as any imported stocks: in fact, in the florists’ trade, for forcing, they soon came to command a premium in open competition with imported bulbs!

American-grown bulbs. Anyone who makes the statement that first-quality bulbs of daffodils, tulips, hyacinths, bulbous irises and the general line of Spring-flowering bulbs cannot be grown in America either is decidedly misinformed or has a large, dull axe to grind. The quality of American-grown bulbs has been demonstrated so repeatedly that the point would hardly be worth emphasizing here except that the old canard about their inferiority keeps cropping up—usually from interested sources.

Just now we are making the same discovery about American-grown lily bulbs. When “Chinese” Wilson brought the regal lily to America and David Griffiths began propagating it, they did much more than give us the best lily, to date, for American gardens; they started to break down the tradition that lily bulbs had to be imported. In full bloom in the writer’s garden, as these lines are written, are a dozen stalks (some of them over 4 feet high), of madonna lilies, with excellent foliage clear to the ground, from American-grown bulbs—and L. candidum has been supposed to be one of the impossibles for commercial bulb culture in America.

I think it is safe to say that we are already producing better, and healthier, lily bulbs here than were formerly imported, and that within a few years our home-grown supply will be far superior, on the average, to any we ever imported from other continents.

Tulip outlook. But to say that we can grow bulbs of satisfactory quality in America is not to answer the gardener’s question as to what he is going to be able to plant this Fall. What kinds will be avail-
able? And in what quantities? And what particular varieties?

Of greatest interest, of course, are tulips. What is the tulip situation?

To begin with, as things look now there probably will be not over twenty to twenty-five per cent of the normal pre-war supply of around 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 bulbs. This does not mean, however, that the supply of bulbs for garden use will be cut down in that proportion. A large part of pre-war importations were used for forcing by florists, and the proportion of the total available crop utilized for this purpose has been reduced with the rise in prices. This despite the fact that last Spring forced tulips from pre-cooled American-grown bulbs brought the highest prices ever received in the wholesale cut flower market.

Last Fall's supply of tulip bulbs for the American market was made up of approximately 10,000,000 from England, somewhat less than half that number from Japan, and around 6,000,000 from various sources in America. Most of the English bulbs, though smaller than the stocks formerly imported from Holland, gave good results. The number of varieties, however, was very limited. The Japanese bulbs, judging from my own experience and such reports as I have been able to get, were less satisfactory, except the double varieties, which proved exceptionally good. The American bulbs —also very limited in varieties—varied extremely as to quality, some being excellent and others next to worthless. This was due to the many different, and not standardized, sources from which they were obtained.

The tulip bulb picture for this Fall has changed considerably. The supply from American sources will probably not be much increased, but the quality is likely to be considerably better and more uniform because a greater percentage of it will come from established commercial growers. Importation of bulbs from Japan is problematical: the chances are that they will be greatly reduced.

As to English bulbs, however, the situation is quite different. A recent government order in England definitely prohibited the sale of any tulips, hyacinths and Dutch or Spanish iris; and none of these bulbs may be forced for the cut flower trade. As a previous order prohibits any increase in acreage, the bulbs must be exported. Such exports must be made through recognized agents, and regulations concerning the size and quality of bulbs for export are very strict.

To sum up the tulip situation, then: American production will probably be about the same, in quantity, as last year; Japanese imports cut down or cut out; English imports increased, subject to transportation difficulties. (Some importers expect two to three times as many bulbs from England as last year.) The average quality of such bulbs as there are will probably be considerably better. Prices, as things look now, will be no lower, possibly somewhat higher, than last year's quotations.

A daffodil year. So much for tulips. How about the other popular types of bulb? (Continued on page 80)
The wise gardener will assemble a "to-do-today" list of all the garden tasks he hopes to accomplish this month. This way he'll not become sidetracked on less important jobs.

Newly-set-out evergreens should be given plenty of water right up until the time the ground freezes. It is very important they go into Winter with a good storage of moisture.

Large clumps of German iris that have become overcrowded should be divided and replanted this month. Cut the roots apart with a sharp spade or a good sturdy knife.

Cooler Autumn weather and the prospect of more frequent rains makes September the ideal time for starting the new lawn. Be liberal with well-rotted manure in preparation.

Now is the best time to dig up daffodil plantings that have become too crowded. Separate them according to size and replant them in enriched soil. Smaller bulbs will bloom later.

As soon as a row has been cleared in the vegetable garden, sow it with Winter rye. This will grow rapidly and be ready for turning under when the ground is worked.

Rock gardeners should be busy putting the rock garden in shape. New dressings of stone chips should be put about plants, and those that have overgrown should be thinned out.

Most perennial plants, with the exception of those that blossom in the Fall, such as hardy asters, can be planted in the border at this time and on into October.

Seedling perennials whose roots will not have a chance to get grip enough to withstand the alternate thawings and freezing of Winter are best carried over in the cold frame.

Select a sunny, well-drained spot with plenty of rich garden loam for your peony bed. Work the soil a good two feet deep and add bone meal and lots of well-rotted manure.

After the peony bed has stood prepared for a week, put in your plants. Remember, don't plant the crown more than 2½ inches deep. Cover the plants for the first Winter.

Tulips and hyacinths should not go into the ground until next month, but the smart gardener will have his planting spots all prepared well in advance of the planting time.

Pansies and forgetmenots seeded last month should be large enough to move into frames now. Carry them over here until it is time to set them in the open in the Spring.

When the foliage yellows on gladiolus they are ready to be lifted. Dig the bulbs and allow them to dry in the sun, then store; after 6 weeks cut tops, pack in naphthalene flakes.

Caladiums, ismenes, montbretias, galtonias, tigridiads and fairy lilies should be taken out of the ground before they are damaged by frost. Label and store until Spring.

Wistarias that have been reluctant about flowering might benefit from root pruning. Circle the plant with a trench, 3 ft. away from the stock, 2 ft. deep, cutting all roots.

The lily-of-the-valley bed can be divided now. Cut the roots and plants to individual plants. Replant them three inches apart in a thoroughly worked, enriched bed.

Established lawns will benefit a great deal from a feeding now so that they may maintain their strong root growth. Use a screening of humus and a complete plant food.

The gourds which you have been tending all Summer for Winter decoration should be harvested before frost touches them. Leave 2" stems and store them in a dry place till cured.

Seeds of larkspur, bachelor buttons and poppies can be sown now. They are hardy, and Fall sowing will give them a good start and they'll bloom way ahead of Spring plantings.

A stitch in time saves nine and a brace put in place now may save a tree. Autumn is an excellent time to feed trees. Look up a reputable tree surgeon to supply a balanced meal.

This month you can set out plants of heli­hores, both the Christmas rose types and the early blooming Lenten lilies. They will do best in a protected, damp, shady corner.

Protecting vegetables from early frost is a good practice. A few newspapers over them is adequate and after first frost there are usually two weeks good growing weather.

House plants should be fed to strengthen their growth before they are brought indoors for the Winter. Those that have become crowded should be moved to larger quarters.

September is your last chance to put in madonna lilies, for they must make an initial growth above the ground before frost. They like a good soil and a rather shallow planting.

September will bring with it increased flower­ing in the rose garden. And even though Fall is close at hand don't give up your regular spraying and dusting. It is important now.

Lilacs and other different types of ornamentals, both trees and shrubs, that mature early in the Spring should go into the ground this Fall. Be sure to prepare the soil.

Clear out the space where you are going to store lawn furniture and statuary that must be Wintered under cover if their finishes are to be saved. Screens, too, will need storing.

Pile firewood on the back porch or in a handy spot. Have the chimney cleaned and fill the Cape Cod lighter. Evenings are growing colder and fireplace nights are close at hand.

Now is the time to go over the cold-frame sash. Replace any panes of glass which have been broken and be sure the others are safely in place, then give it a good coat of paint.

Plan next year to perpetuate a garden clock. By watching the habits of flowers you can select blooms that will open at almost a given time throughout the day and night. For instance, commelina, whose blossoms close at noon, Marvel of Peru begins to open then. Evening primrose blooms in late afternoon.
A brief guide to current events that are taking place in the House and Garden fields

SHOPS

POPO.
705 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Mexican Modern in Manhattan! Re-
markable display of Mexican handicraft-
crafted from many a cobblestoned village
south of the border. You will find the
age-old secrets of Mexico reflected in the
brightly colored cooper-framed mirrors
on the wall; for here are hand-woven rugs
and fine silverware from Taxco, tables, and
j trap hampers inter-woven with vibrant purple
and cerise—hand-wrought primitive art.

W. & J. SLOANE.
Fifth Avenue and 47th Street, New York.
After Labor Day comes that nostalgic
hunger for city excitement. Fail fabrics and
furnishings at W. & J. Sloane's Smaller Homes Shop
is the place to see what's new. Smart bud-
get-priced furnishings of new wood finishes.

Good taste in traditional and modern
furniture is also evident in the smart
Radio Shop on the ground floor. Baskets are
made of a variety of sweet pastel-
finish cabinets after the style of Chippen-
dale, Hepplewhite, Adam or Regency. Spe-
cial treat is the chest type, chair-side model
fronted grills whose tails terminate in
modern band-carved white gilt perched on a piece
of driftwood. Finger-tip towels, cozy gus-
tieres with yellow satin make a rich backgrnud
syrup, meat garnishes, herbs and canned
fruits which would take any first prize!

From a Maine lobster fisherman comes a
hand-carved white pull perched on a piece
of driftwood. Finger-tip towels, cozy gus-
tieres with yellow satin make a rich backgrnud
syrup, meat garnishes, herbs and canned
fruits which would take any first prize!

ALFRED ORLIK INC.
421 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Are you to see their newly decorated shop?
A striking new treatment in interior de-
sign. It is arranged in three distinct sec-
tions, the first painted pale tuscum with
classic moldings and brown pediment after
the style of Adam; the second, of pickled
pine, with a general effect of the third;
the third is painted white, which sets off the pastel
prints, peacock yellow and turquoise of their
fine porcelain. A gracious background for
their beautiful English and French
exquisite breakfast sets and rare selection
of Chelsea and Derby figurines.

MUSEUMS

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
Fifth Avenue and 82nd Street, New York.
Open weekdays 9-5. Closed Saturdays
and Sundays during summer. Admission free.
Put this on your "must see" list especially
for their celebrated wallpaper collection,
which is a treasury of design from 1720
through 1890. A chance to compare the
design and practical solutions of the pin-
prize-winning artists for National Defense.

London's Victoria and Albert Museum...result of the competi-
tion in which industrial designers from the 21 American
 rejournals took part. You will see new designs and technical solutions of the prob-
lems of everyday living as well as the use of interesting fibers, reeds, skins and
other new materials imported from Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

The Seasons Loveliest Offerings

Two exquisite patterns in the very smart Victorian manner! Sterling which is the epitome of fine
and unexcelled craftsmanship for a generation for centuries. Modern Victorian, simple,
dainty, adorable! Whichever way your preference
may lean, you are assured of Sterling of
just right for. For more complete information write

The Seasons Loveliest Offerings

Please exhibition. 36 paintings and draw-
ings by this celebrated artist. Also on view
through September 7 will be designs of the
price-winning posters for National Defense.
Opening about September 21, a unique
exhibit of actual furniture, fabrics and
lighting, result of the competition in which
industrial designers from the 21 American
rejournals took part. You will see new designs and technical solutions of the prob-
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HEN the first settlers came to this country they brought from many lands their individual ideas of beauty and comfort for the home. As they ceased to be strangers here and gradually became a unified race, their various tastes were merged by Colonial cabinet-makers into a style which we now know as Early American.

Throughout three centuries this picturesque furniture has formed the background for American life. Early American furniture has been the perennial favorite of home-makers of every generation because it is gay and colorful yet practical and sturdy.

In genuine Whitney Maple furniture all the charm of the Early American period is available for homes of colorless yet practical and sturdy. Home-makers of every generation because it is gay and American furniture has been the perennial favorite of men, and built and finished according to their exacting standards.

*WHITNEY* Maple

W. F. WHITNEY COMPANY, INC. So. Ashburnham, Mass.

Questions & Answers

Outdoor lighting, Folding doors, Cure for Condensation, Trees for moist soil

Weatherproof Outlets for Garden Lighting

**Question.** We admired the night lighting of the trees at the New York World's Fair and would like to experiment with floodlighting one or two trees and the lilac pool. How can we keep the outdoor outlets, to which the floodlights are connected, water-proof and yet conceal them effectively?

**Answer.** There are various types of outdoor outlets with weatherproof metal covers simulating rocks and toad-stools, which act as a very natural disguise. Order them through any good electrical supply house or contractor.

Hood Will Trap Cooking Odors

**Question.** How can we prevent strong cooking odors from invading the whole house? Do you think a window ventilating fan would help or what else can you suggest?

**Answer.** A sure cure against cooking smells is a window ventilating fan, and in conjunction with this have a kitchen hood installed over the range. Take, for instance, the type which has a centrifugal exhaust unit and grease trap. It forces a large volume of air through the vent and the cooking fumes never get a chance to disperse. It is made of Armco metal with a white finish and chromium trim. Furthermore, the parts are removable so that it is easy to clean.

Folding Doors, Functional yet Decorative

**Question.** We have recently moved into a modern house which has an enormous living room leading into the dining room. The opening between these two rooms is almost seven feet wide. We like this breezy expanse but would like to be able to shut these two rooms off completely on occasions. What do you suggest?

**Answer.** A simple solution to your problem would be to install a folding partition which would close off the dining room and yet fold back neatly when you didn't need it. These accordion folding doors are mounted on a metal frame which runs on a track. The partition may be covered in washable fabrics, leatherette or velour in a wide variety of colors. If it seems desirable, each side may be covered in a different color.

New Hinge with Non-Rising Pin

**Question.** A few weeks ago we had a new lock installed on an old door. It worked perfectly at first but now seems to be somewhat out of line and doesn't operate smoothly. What can we do about it?

**Answer.** It is quite likely that the fault does not lie in the lock but rather that the door needs re-hanging. In order to make it operate smoothly, use three strong hinges which will carry the weight of the door more easily.

One type of hinge recently made available is fitted with a split ring which snaps into place in a pocket formed at the lower end of the top knuckle. When the door swings open or shut and the pin attempts to rise, the split ring comes in contact with the inside of the knuckle above the pocket, and is prevented from further rising. It is very simple to set this butt and easy to withdraw the pin if you wish to unhang the door.

Care for Condensation

**Question.** How can we stop moisture dripping from water pipes? The pipe in our cellar came room sweats whenever the temperature rises.

**Answer.** A method used by the Navy is to paint the pipes and, before the coating dries, sprinkle the surface with granulated cork. When this is dry, add another coat of paint. If the pipe still drips, repeat this paint and cork application.

Another simple method is to get one of the standard pipe insulation materials of pre-shrunk wool felt or rock cork, which may easily be wrapped around the pipe.

Boy's Bedroom Color Scheme

**Question.** Can you suggest a color scheme for my young son's bedroom other than some combination of blue, red or brown?

**Answer.** Why not try out Chinese vermillion, black and gray-green? The walls might be painted a deep ivory, and the woodwork finished in vermilion enamel. Have the bed, bureau and table painted a glossy black. Drawer knobs can be vermilion. The draperies, bedspread and rug should be gray-green as well as the slipcover for a comfortable chair.

Asphalt Caulking Compound

**Question.** We are trying to fix up an old tool shed as a play-house for the children. It is covered with roofing paper which has dried out, and the roof leaks in spots. Since we have transferred shortly, we don't want to go to the expense of reroofing. How can we patch this?

**Answer.** There is an inexpensive filler now on the market which is made of pulverized asphalt. It is quite pliable and you can mix it with ordinary kerosene, gasoline, turpentine or other solvent until you get the desired consistency. Where there are any large holes in the roofing, a coarse cotton or burlap may be placed as a reinforcement for covering the holes, and the waterproofing compound spread over it until the burlap is thoroughly impregnated and heavily coated. You will also find it useful for patching around the door and window frames.

Trees Indigenous to Moist Soil

**Question.** Can you give me a list of trees and shrubs which grow in wet places?

**Answer.** The following deciduous trees and shrubs don't resent damp (Continued on page 55)
IN THE Federal American House THE WALLPAPERS ARE EXCLUSIVELY Imperial

Proudly Imperial participates in the Federal American House with new patterns notable not only for their beauty of design and color, but also for their authenticity. Ensemble possibilities abound in this group which includes fifteen patterns in a range of colors keyed to the Federal American mood.

These papers richly deserve their place as a vital factor in any decorative scheme, because their beauty lasts. They’re Color-Locked.* Before you redecorate, be sure to see Imperial Washable Wallpapers, identified in sample books by the famous silver label. They cost less than you’d ever think possible!

*COLOR-LOCKED ... an exclusive patented process of color-binding which, coupled with Imperial’s experience and control, produces wallpapers with colors insoluble in water and dry cleaning fluids, and highly resistant to light. All Imperial Washable Wallpapers are guaranteed for three years from date of hanging to withstand room exposure without fading and to clean satisfactorily in accordance with the instructions included in every roll. Should any Imperial Washable Wallpaper fail in these respects it will be replaced without charge.

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Send for Jean McLain’s “The Romance of Modern Decoration.” (Enclose 10¢ to cover mailing costs.) Use coupon for her free individual advice. She will also send you samples and tell you where to buy Imperial Washable Wallpapers!

Address: JEAN McLAIN, Dept. K-22, Imperial Paper and Color Corp., Glenn Falls, N. Y.

[Table]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Room</th>
<th>Size (Dimensions)</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Type of Furniture</th>
<th>Color Scheme Preferred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Name ____________________________________________
Street ____________________________________________
City _____________________________ State ___________

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FOR THESE CHANGING TIMES...BIGELOW WEavers
OFFER YOU THE BROADLOOM "VALUE MATes"

Two famous broadloom grades... styled, color-harmonized, and priced for extra value... BIGELOW BEAUVAIS... BIGELOW FERVAK

For a more liberal budget, choose this "VALUE MATE"
Bigelow Beauvais Broadloom

Beauvais Broadloom, like the world's best-dressed women, is famous for smart styles and colors! But it isn't styling alone that has made Beauvais America's favorite broadloom; it is value. Just check off these points: Lively Wool for longer life... closer, tighter weave for greater wear... Tailor-Made rug sizes and broadloom which can be cut to any length... and all patterns and colors pre-harmonized to "go with" the popular colors in other home furnishings! Ask for Beauvais in department or furniture stores—tomorrow!

This graceful 18th Century floral, Beauvais No. 1693, sets the color scheme of this room. Photographed in actual home. Alternative choices: Beauvais No. 1669 and No. 1673.

FREE DECORATING HELP! Get this valuable guide to home beauty! It shows you rooms in color, easy-to-read color charts, gives advice about fabrics, style information! Ask for free copy of "Color Clues to Home Beauty" in rug departments. Or write to Bigelow Weavers, Dept. 91.H.G., 140 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Look for this label on rugs and carpets. Because it tells you that you're buying from America's oldest weavers of smart rugs and carpets. It tells you that you're buying quality, whatever grade you choose and whatever price you pay, And Bigelow makes many weaves and grades and styles to fit all tastes and purses!

Copyright 1941, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc.

For an economy budget, choose this "VALUE MATE"
Bigelow Fervak Broadloom

The same Bigelow weaving skill, the same expert styling—but a lower price that says "you can afford it now!" In this "Value Mate," too, all patterns and colors have been skilfully color-harmonized to match or blend with this season's smart colors for walls, draperies and upholstery fabrics. Tailor-Made rug sizes and broadloom widths up to 18 ft. Don't wait another day to look for popular "Value Mate" Fervak... in department or furniture stores.

Notice the smart "embossed" effect in the rug chosen for this sparkling room. It is Bigelow Fervak No. 9324. Photographed in actual home. Other choices: Fervak No. 9335 and Fervak No. 9392.
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS (Continued from page 32)

ground: Acer rubrum (red or swamp maple); Betula nigra (river birch); Larix leptolepis (Japanese larch); Liquidambar styraciflua (sweet gum); Quercus palustris (pin oak); Salix babylonica (Babylon weeping willow); Taxodium distichum (balk cypress) and Ulmus americana (American elm).

The shrubs are: Aronia arbutifolia (red chokeberry); Aronia melanocarpa (black chokeberry); Azalea viscosa (swamp azalea); Benzoin acutifolius (spice bush); Calycanthus floridus (strawberry bush); Cephalanthus occidentalis (buttonbush); Clethra alnifolia (summer sweet); Cornus alnifolia (red osier); Hex verticillata (winterberry); Viburnum cassiooides (withered); Viburnum dentatum (arrow wood) and Viburnum lentago (nanny-berry).

Driftwood Gray for Knotty Pine

QUESTION. The walls of our beach house living room are to be of knotty pine. We would like to give this paneling a driftwood gray effect. Can you tell us how this is done?

ANSWER. Mix a little chrome green with raw umber in oil and thin with turpentine. Apply this stain with a wiping cloth. When dry, brush on a thin coat of white shellac for a sealer and then apply a finish coat of wax.

Protective Finish for Fence Posts

QUESTION. I am about to have a fence built and would like to know what kind of finish should be put on the posts to preserve them.

ANSWER. We recommend using one of the preservative shingle stains. This should be applied to the upper part of the post. The portion underground should be dipped in creosote. Apply several coats of the shingle stain and renew these coats every few years.

Frosting Electric Light Bulbs

QUESTION. My young son, who is a budding chemist, presented this poser the other night. How do you get the frosted effect on electric light bulbs? Can you tell us?

ANSWER. Dip the bulbs in a good quality varnish that has been thinned with turpentine. Apply this stain with a wiper and make sure they are tight. Caulk up any cracks.

Inspect the walls thoroughly from the outside and look for stains that will indicate a leak from above. Pay special attention to the brickwork of the chimneys as many leaks start there. The chimney goes through the roof. Inspect the flashings over the window frames and make sure they are tight. Caulk any cracks.

Sound Foundation for Driveway

QUESTION. Last year we had the driveway and walks around our house made of heavy slate slabs. The walks are holding well but the driveway surely was a failure. What materials should we use to make a sound and lasting driveway?

ANSWER. One reason the heavy slate slabs did not work in the driveway is that it is impossible to bed them in a manner that will keep them dry and firm. The weight of a car is too great and the slabs will tilt and work loose from the material in which they are set. This causes numerous small holes beneath the slabs, and the weather and frost do the rest.

Bulkhead for Lakeside Bathing

QUESTION. I have found an ideal spot for a bulkhead on the edge of one of the Minnesota lakes where I would like to build a stone house. Unfortunately, there isn't a sand beach. Is there any way by which a mud beach can be improved so that it can be used for bathing? Some one suggested that some sea or marine plant would grow on the bottom and form a sod heavy enough to be walked on.

ANSWER. There are several things that can be done to make a mud beach more suitable for bathing. We assume that the mud of the lake bottom is so deep that it is impractical to clear it away to a sand bottom, even if sand were at the bottom. Have you considered the possibility of a bulkhead with a ladder for bathing so that you do not have to use the beach? If gravel is available, you might spread it over the area you have in mind for the bathing beach. An inch or two should be thick enough. A lightly constructed pier and a small float would give you access to deep water without walking through the mud.

We don't think a growth of marine plants would be very successful, as they attract fish and build up more log than ever.

Check Plaster Stains at Source

QUESTION. We are replastering most of the rooms of an old house whose walls stain badly from moisture. Is there any way to prevent the moisture from coming through? We do not plan to use wallpaper.

ANSWER. When plastered walls stain badly from moisture coming through, there must be leaks in the exterior walls, in the flashings over the windows, or in the roof. Before replastering it would be wise to locate these leaks.

Start in the attic and look for stains that will indicate a leak from above. Pay special attention to the brickwork of the chimneys as many leaks start there. The chimney goes through the roof. Inspect the flashings over the window frames and make sure they are tight. Caulk any cracks.

Inspect the walls thoroughly from the outside and look for loose clapboards, shingles or, if the house is stone, open joints. Caulk all window frames. The best way to make sure of preserving the interior of a house is to make sure that the exterior is weather-tight.

DUNBAR ENDURING MODERN

While differing markedly in design approach, the Dunbar Enduring Modern beds shown here all possess the freshness of the contemporary spirit.

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HIGHWAYS AND

Roads through the Old Dominion State are as rich in historic interest as in natural beauty.

Could you recognize the walnut tree under which Colonel Charles Lynch dealt out summary punishment to “Tories and criminals” and so gave rise to the term “lynch law”? Would you like to follow the trail of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe? Do you know who was ducked for a witch on Cape Henry, or how Stingray Point got its name?

These are just some of the bits of local color you will find along the highways and byways of Virginia, for the Virginia roads are as rich in historic interest as in natural beauty.

Before you start your trip send for a free copy of a booklet, State Historical Markers of Virginia. It is put out by the State Conservation Commission and lists some thirteen hundred historical markers, listed according to route numbers. This means you can study the booklet before or during each day’s run and decide which places interest you. You save time—and considerable family argument—and add much to the lasting value of your trip.

You can get the booklet from the HOUSE AND GARDEN Travel Department.

The Fall of the year is a lovely time in which to explore Virginia. Historic houses, age-old gardens, green undulations of battlefields—all take on an added poignancy with the first breath of Autumn. And as September merges into October the annual miracle of the foliage lures you deeper and deeper into the Blue Ridge or the Alleghenies.

Tidewater trails

With Richmond or Petersburg as your center, drive to places where ghosts of the past walk among the charms and beauties of the present:

Visit Stratford, birthplace of Lee, and see with your own eyes a plantation run as nearly as possible exactly as it was in the days of its builder. Special ceremonies are held on October 12th, anniversary of Lee’s death.

In Tappahannock, on the way to Stratford, records in the Gothic Revival courthouse tell of life in Colonial times seen through the eyes of the law. Here you can read of the woman who was indicted for “swearing seventy-five oaths”—of another who was whipped for wearing Governor Spotwood’s clothes—and of other more or less lamentable goings-on in those young and lusty times.

State route 156 is known as the Battlefield Park Route. A most interesting way to study the battlefields is to hire a horse and ramble over the miles of trails among the earthworks and other landmarks of the historic past. Be sure to take advantage of the very informative guide service provided by all of the Virginia National Battlefield Memorials.

Drive on tree-shaded roads between the James and the York rivers. Detour here and there to see the great plantation houses. Take along your July, 1941, issue of HOUSE & GARDEN, which describes some of the most interesting. The Nelson House, in Yorktown, is open until November first. You can walk in the gardens of Shirley and Westover, though the houses themselves
BYWAYS IN VIRGINIA

are open only during Garden Week. On October 19th special ceremonies at Yorktown celebrate the well-known surrender of Cornwallis.

Follow the beautiful new Colonial Parkway from Yorktown to Williamsburg. Stop off there to see how the restoration is coming along. Some of the smaller taverns and inns, such as the Red Lion, are now completed. The next big job to be undertaken is the reconstruction of the theatre on the Palace Green, where the Virginia Players used to perform. Drop in at the Ayscough Shop, at the Sign of the Golden Ball and at the Deane Shop and Forge to see the craftsmen at work. For accommodations—besides the exquisite Williamsburg Inn and Lodge there is the restored Market Square Tavern, a real old timer which has been in existence as an inn since 1749.

And so on to the serenity that is Jamestown. There, under the shadow of the old, ivy-covered church tower and beside the placid river walk my favorite ghosts.

Cross the James River by ferry and explore route 10, the home of the best spoon bread in Virginia. A byway takes you to Wrenn's Mill (K240 in the marker booklet), still grinding away as it has done for three hundred years and still operated on a share—not a money—basis.

Pines and pirates

U. S. route 60 from Norfolk out to Virginia Beach takes you through country once terrorized by pirates. They say that when conditions are right the boom of Blackbeard's cannon still echoes across Lynnhaven Bay.

Nowadays white sails (minus skull and crossbones) dot the waters offshore, and aquaplanists ride the wake of speedboats. September waters are warm at Virginia Beach. You'll be glad you brought the bathing suits along for the magnificent stretch of sand is an invitation to sports or lounging and the long Atlantic rollers are ideal for surfboard enthusiasts. Three miles of boardwalk, two fine golf courses, innumerable trails through scented pine forests for the walker or horseback rider, one outstanding hotel and many smaller ones—all these enable you to live, play and relax as you please.

If you want to get off the beaten track take the ferry from Norfolk to Cape Charles and explore the country of the "big house-little house-colonnade and kitchen" style of popular architecture. There are fascinating places to visit—Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Century houses by the dozen, set among pine groves within sight of the sea which was their first highway (many of the owners will welcome a visit if you ask in advance and do not stay too long)—Hog Island and Tangier Island, both reached by mail boat, where fishermen live and talk much as their ancestors did two hundred years ago (Tangier Island is the more unspoiled)—Chincoteague and Assateague Islands where the wild ponies wander.

Tobacco road

U. S. route 58 runs from Norfolk clear across the southern part of the state to the blue hills and painted splendor of the Fall forests.

Through the peanut country you go, past fields of cotton and into the land where tobacco is king. Wagons and trucks piled high with the fragrant (Continued on page 73)
COLLECTING OLD BOTTLES

Dorothy Sampson teaches you how to tell them from their modern facsimiles

The determination of the age of a bottle is dependent on two types of evidence. For the sake of convenience, let us call these evidences internal and external.

The external evidence concerns itself with the shape of the bottle and the markings on the surface of the glass. These markings would include both the decoration of the surface and the technical finish of the bottle, the latter depending on the tools used by the bottlemaker. For instance, is the neck of the bottle sheared off or is it finished with a rim? Does the base show the scars left by the pontil-rod used in blowing the bottle, or is the base smooth?

The internal evidence consists of a study of the condition of the glass itself as well as an analysis of the weight of the bottle and its color. Thus, does the bottle show any signs of wear? Does it have the look and feel of old glass?

Methods of detection

Using the three most widely reproduced forms of antique bottle as models, let us review the evidence at hand and discover what a simple yet fool-proof method of detection this is.

The "Booz" bottle, or "Log Cabin" bottle as it is often called, is a favorite among collectors because it is connected with a most dramatic page of our political history. This bottle was made in 1840, during the heated presidential campaign of William Henry Harrison, for a whiskey distiller by the name of E. C. Booz. It represents the birthplace of his business establishment in Philadelphia, the address of which is New Liberty St., Philadelphia. The neck of the bottle serves as the chimney. It is the front of the bottle which is decorated with the words "Booz's Old Cabin Whiskey". The right side of the bottle repeats the distiller's name while the left side contains the address of his business establishment, "120 Walnut St., Philadelphia". The reverse of the bottle is decorated except for the roof which bears the date "1840". The base of the bottle is smooth with a slight circular indentation in the center. The neck of the bottle has a broad rim. These are the distinguishing features of Mr. Booz's Old Cabin Whiskey bottle.

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Your home, too, can be smart and distinctive...perfectly accented with the right touches of color...when you select Mansure Trimmings, just as famous Wishmaker decorators and other leading style authorities do. Preferred everywhere for their wide range of smart original designs, appealing colors, types and fine quality...Mansure Trimmings enable you to work miracles of beauty in true decorator-fashion on curtains, draperies, slip covers, pillows, bedspreads and other accessories in your home.

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Let Us Send You This Book

This fascinating new booklet offers a wealth of smart, practical ideas by leading style experts for giving windows, sofas, chairs, dressing tables and other furnishings, gay new beauty with well-chosen trimmings. Profusely illustrated. Mailed on receipt of 10c.

AT DRAPERY DEPARTMENTS
ALL LEADING STORES

Continued on page 70)

Does it "feel" old?

The experienced collector becomes accustomed to the "feel" of old glass. This is the first and most important step in the analysis of the internal evidence. An antiquarian soon develops his tactile sense to a high degree of efficiency—that is, if he wants the best results. He discovers at an early stage of the game that his sense of sight alone is not reliable in the study of old glass and this is particularly true for old bottles.

Smooth and rough

For the surface of the genuine antique bottle has, paradoxically enough, a roughness and finish that are smooth at the same time a smoothness caused by age and constant use over a period of years. Old glass, once recognized, can never be confused with new, for it is scarred and imperfect with bubbles. The base of a truly old bottle will be worn dull. An actual comparison of old glass with new will instantly clarify any doubt. To handle an antique bottle is to feel the difference between it and its modern facsimile. At the same time, the difference in weight between the old and the new becomes manifest. Old glass is usually very light—a fact dependent on the ingredients of the mixture.

Another important factor in the analysis of old bottles is a keen visual reaction to color. The real antiques have a deeper color in the thicker parts of the glass, while in the thinner parts the glass is lighter and more brilliant. New bottles are more uniform in thickness, therefore the color is generally even throughout. The most common color of the antique "Booz" bottle is a dark amber. Some green ones have been found, but these are most rare.

Jenny Lind's bottle

More difficult is the problem of the "Jenny Lind" bottle, for it enjoyed a tremendous popularity in its day and as a result many glass factories made the bottle, with each manufacturer varying the design to suit his own taste. This makes the analysis of the external evidence more complicated. However, there are a few general characteristics on which the amateur can base his study. The bottle is a calabash in shape, with a long, slender neck topped by a smooth and constant use over a period of years. Old glass, once recognized, can never be confused with new, for it is scarred and imperfect with bubbles. The base of a truly old bottle will be worn dull. An actual comparison of old glass with new will instantly clarify any doubt. To handle an antique bottle is to feel the difference between it and its modern facsimile. At the same time, the difference in weight between the old and the new becomes manifest. Old glass is usually very light—a fact dependent on the ingredients of the mixture.

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EVERYBODY LOVES A REDHEAD

set in colors like these

It's no trick to design a room around YOU. An inexpensive (and we do mean inexpensive) Alexander Smith rug or carpet, a few yards of colorful material, a color scheme that flatters you . . . and there you are!

It's easy—and it costs so little, this Alexander Smith Colorama idea. It simply means that you choose backgrounds for your own type of coloring much the way you choose a dress and a hat. The colors must go with each other. But they should also do something for you.

There are Alexander Smith rugs and carpets for redheads, blondes, brunettes, brown-haired and silver-gray. They all come in Tru-Tone colors—an exclusive Alexander Smith feature. This means that they do not go off-shade in artificial light.

If you want help in selecting colors, go to a store that has the Alexander Smith Colorama Selector. Also mail coupon for Colorama booklet.

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FLOOR-PLAN RUGS & BROADLOOM CARPETS

"NEARLY RIGHT WON'T DO"

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You can really "try on" rooms by using the fascinating Colorama Selector, at right, which you will find at most good furniture and department stores. It has color combinations for redheads, blondes, brunettes, brown-haired and silver-gray. With the Colorama Selector the stores show a wide selection of Alexander Smith Floor-Plan Rugs and Custom-Cut Broadloom Carpets— at prices starting well below $50 — in sizes to fit almost any room. For example: the Alexander Smith Floor-Plan Rug (Series BB-106) illustrated above comes in 23 sizes.

FREE!

Your Personal Color Horoscope

Clara Dudley, Color Scheme Consultant
Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., 295 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.


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Type__________________________

(Youthful blonde, brunette, brown, redhead or silver-gray)

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By the makers of the Hammond Salovox, Hammond Novachord and Hammond Electric Clocks

THE small place, like a small house or one of its rooms, may be made to look much larger than it really is by judicious planning of both. Width and breadth may seem to contract or expand the distance, calling unnecessary attention to boundary lines when the planting is too crowded or not suitable in material. The same with the house or room if the furniture is too heavy or overcrowded thereby limiting the floor space rather than creating a spaciousness so much needed.

Trees are the first consideration in planning the small place. What kinds are to be used and where?

A careful and intelligent study of the small trees available for such a purpose may be made by reading a good book on the subject. Learn as much as possible about trees before starting to buy or plant. It is so easy to let the imagination take possession of better judgment if a hurried choice is made. Do not be tempted by those trees of fantastic growth or exotic nature, which at first gives the impression that here is a most unusual tree: one that is not in many gardens. This will most likely be true, but let it be hoped that such an idea has only caught our fancy for the moment, for such trees have no place in the environment of which they are to be a part. They are not suited to soil or climate conditions, need constant care, must be protected during the winter, as a rule are short-lived, and in the end have to be replaced by those of more permanent character. Therefore, they are an expensive item to consider in loss of time and money.

Adaptable natives

Choose rather such trees that are native or easily grown in the region. This applies to those trees that have come to us from Europe or Asia—the flowering cherries and crabs—which have proved their adaptability and make themselves quite at home under similar conditions.

Before going to a nursery, make as many visits as is possible to the small and even larger places in the neighborhood in order to see how the trees have been planted. Here a comprehensive picture of the general planting may be had—the full value of the trees, and their relation to home grounds. It is not always easy for the novice to visualize what the general appearance of trees will be in their eventual height or spread, if seen only in nursery rows. If not suitable in character they will outgrow the present position of today, and be entirely out of scale tomorrow.

During these visits, note what varieties are planted; how they are used in relation to boundaries, public roads or neighboring buildings; how they are arranged as windbreaks; how they create spaciousness, left open for sun and air; and how they shelter the house with friendly protection.

Visit several growers

After such visits, which will be of greatest value in the selections and decisions to be made later at the nursery, it is wise to visit several growers before giving an order. A knowledge of where the best stock is and where the best prices may be had is very necessary. The lowest price is not always the best, nor is the highest, in attaining good results. It is more a matter of selection both of grower and stock. Some nurseries make a specialty of growing certain trees, so if such a particular variety is needed, it is better to go to a “specialist” nursery, rather than to a more general grower. Also it is wiser not to procure all the material needed at one nursery, as the choice may not be so varied as it will be if made from several.

In choosing a tree, select a straight, strong-looking, low-branched specimen rather than a tall one which may in the mind’s eye give quicker results. The well-branched stocky tree will soon grow desired height if properly planted, and with the present spread will be a wiser choice than the tall narrow one, which will take years to accomplish the spread needed for shade.

When a vertical line is a factor of the landscape picture, only such trees which are naturally slim or narrow in growth should be used. Do not choose those with rounded form, which have to be kept severely pruned to achieve this end, thereby destroying the natural form and true beauty of the trees.

(Continued on page 40)

Flowing Cherry

FLOWERING CHERRY

Hammil Organ

From 9 to 5 it’s J. Anthony Chandler, regional sales manager, a whirring dynamo of a man with a 110-volt handshake for the uncertain buyer and a jolting hot spark for the lagging salesman.

But evenings, and on days off, it’s Tony Chandler—relaxed, easy-going, taking plenty of time to relish the good things of life. And one of them is the rich enjoyment of making music on the Hammond Organ.

Tony insists he’s no musician—never had a lesson—but if you could hear the beautiful, appealing music he plays on his Hammond Organ and could see how much fun he gets out of it... well, you’d want to try it, too.

Do try it! See how wonderfully responsive the Hammond Organ is to your touch... how easily you can draw upon its dynamic range of glorious organ tones. It’s easy to own, too. The down payment is only $150, with the balance on convenient budget terms. The compact Hammond Organ occupies but a 4-foot square... operates from any electric outlet.

Send a postcard for your FREE subscription.

Join the 60,000 other music lovers who enjoy the monthly HAMMOND TIMES.

SMALL TREES

(Continued from page 40)

Adaptable natives

Choose rather such trees that are native or easily grown in the region. This applies to those trees that have come to us from Europe or Asia—the flowering cherries and crabs—which have proved their adaptability and make themselves quite at home under similar conditions.

Before going to a nursery, make as many visits as is possible to the small and even larger places in the neighborhood in order to see how the trees have been planted. Here a comprehensive picture of the general planting may be had—the full value of the trees, and their relation to home grounds. It is not always easy for the novice to visualize what the general appearance of trees will be in their eventual height or spread, if seen only in nursery rows. If not suitable in character they will outgrow the present position of today, and be entirely out of scale tomorrow.

During these visits, note what varieties are planted; how they are used in relation to boundaries, public roads or neighboring buildings; how they are arranged as windbreaks; how they create spaciousness, left open for sun and air; and how they shelter the house with friendly protection.

Visit several growers

After such visits, which will be of greatest value in the selections and decisions to be made later at the nurseries, it is wise to visit several growers before giving an order. A knowledge of where the best stock is and where the best prices may be had is very necessary. The lowest price is not always the best, nor is the highest, in attaining good results. It is more a matter of selection both of grower and stock. Some nurseries make a specialty of growing certain trees, so if such a particular variety is needed, it is better to go to a "specialist" nursery, rather than to a more general grower. Also it is wiser not to procure all the material needed at one nursery, as the choice may not be so varied as it will be if made from several.

In choosing a tree, select a straight, strong-looking, low-branched specimen rather than a tall one which may in the mind’s eye give quicker results. The well-branched stocky tree will soon grow desired height if properly planted, and with the present spread will be a wiser choice than the tall narrow one, which will take years to accomplish the spread needed for shade.

When a vertical line is a factor of the landscape picture, only such trees which are naturally slim or narrow in growth should be used. Do not choose those with rounded form, which have to be kept severely pruned to achieve this end, thereby destroying the natural form and true beauty of the trees.

(Continued on page 62)
Here we have Columbia Residential Venetian Blinds in rich coral color (V-125) with white tapes—a beautiful combination harmonizing perfectly with the mellow greens of the walls.

Or, if you prefer Columbia cloth window shades in Columbia Snow White or in a popular color, your room will be decoratively correct. Either window treatment will add charm to your home.

**Use Venetian Blinds or Cloth Window Shades**

**BOTH ARE CORRECT**

The attractiveness of your room is judged largely by the beauty of your windows. Miss Charlotte Eaton, Associate Editor of American Home Magazine, says, "Use blinds or shades—both are correct." If you select Columbia Residential Venetian Blinds, they will be custom built to properly fit your window opening, with a wide choice of color combinations of tapes and slats. With Columbia blinds you will also have a smooth action tilting device which will give complete ventilation and light control for healthy living.

Or, if you prefer window shades with their warm lighting effect—Columbia cloth shades are made in a wide variety of colors and surface textures skillfully processed to make them long-wearing. Pick the finish you like...soft, velvety texture or shiny smooth surface, even washable if you wish. These shades are custom made to a tailored fit. Columbia blinds and shades are made to suit your budget...they cost no more than ordinary products. Both are made by America's leading manufacturer of shade cloth, shade rollers, Venetian blinds, Manor Lace curtains, and Manor Lace dinner cloths. Whichever you select—blinds or shades—be sure they are "Columbia". You will be contented with your purchase. Authorized Dealers will help with your selection.

**THE Columbia MILLS, INC.**

225 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK, N.Y.
The following list is of deciduous trees only, as they are the foundation of the entire planting scheme for the property—large or small. They must create shade in Summer, break the winds in Winter when perhaps their structural beauty is best seen, while the play of light and shadow from their branches is an important factor in landscape design.

**List of Trees**

The following trees have been selected with reference to their value, habit of growth, hardiness, suitability for most soil and climate of the Eastern states, and correct scale for small areas.

- **Acer pensylvanicum**, the striped maple, grows to a height of 15’ to 30’, sometimes has two but often only one trunk. Its dark red-brown bark, delicately cut leaves, and flowers and seed create interest at all seasons, especially in Winter.

- **Acer rubrum**, the red or swamp maple, grows to a height of 50’ but usually less. It has a single trunk, the bark rough, gray with extra red. The foliage is lovely—deep pink in Spring, brilliant red in the Autumn—a gem among the maples.

- **Acer spicatum**, the mountain maple, grows to a height of 25’ with a short trunk, low-branched or in bush form. It is a beautiful tree, bark dull brownish gray. Leaves small and pointed, pink when first opening, scarlet in the Autumn. Seed pods hang along the branches and are very decorative.

- **Betula populifolia**, the white or poplar birch, known as the poverty or Oldfield birch, grows to a height of 35’, either single or double trunk. The beautiful white bark, brown twists and lacy branches make it a conspicuous tree; the young foliage is lovely.

- **Capius cordobensis**, the American hornbeam, known as the ironwood or waterbeech, grows to a height of 30’, either single or double trunk. The beautiful white bark, brown twigs and lacy branches make it a conspicuous tree; the young foliage is lovely.

- **Morus alba**, white mulberry, grows to a height of 30’. Its habit of growth is like that of an apple tree. The white fruit is beloved by the birds. The red mulberry is also an interesting tree with same kind of branching habit; fruit red.

- **Populus tremuloides**, the trembling or quaking aspen, grows to a height of 35’ to 40’. This is a small tree with tapering trunk and slender open branches. The small rounded light green leaves, which seem never still, give the tree a lacy look, while the bark, yellow green and sometimes white, is scaly when older.

- **Quercus palustris**, the pin or water oak, grows to a height of 40’. It is a very beautiful tree, high-branched, with straight trunk and pyramidal top.

An excellent variety of oak, it is not too large for the small place when one good-sized tree is needed or desired.

- **Rhus typhina**, the staghorn sumac, grows to a height of 30’ though more often much lower. It makes a very handsome display in the landscape with its interesting habit of growth. The narrow leaves, deep green, silvery underneath, turn a brilliant red in the Fall, as do the seed pods which follow the greenish white flowers of early Summer that hang in pinnacles.

- **Salix alba var. hermaphroditica**, the yellow willow, grows to a height of 30’, not so large as alba. It is a native of China. The bark is conspicuous in the deep red color of the stems which hold narrow pale green silvery leaves on pendulous branches that almost touch the ground.

- **Salix babylonica**, the Babylon willow, native of eastern Europe, grows to a height of 30’. Slender weeping branches are a vivid yellow in the Spring. It is a lovely tree.

- **Salix caprea**, the goat willow, is native of Asia, grows to a height of 27’. It makes a very handsome tree and has the advantage of being less than 10’ in height, so is not listed as a tree.

**Small Trees**

Continued on page 60

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**Are you proud to have guests go into your bathroom?**

Or, do you wish that your bathroom were more up-to-date? In no other room is it so easy to add a bright, modern note of color—even though your bath-tub, lavatory, and closet bowl are white. For a Church Toilet Seat in color is the perfect answer—smart, beautiful and adds wonderfully to the appearance of the room. Best of all, you have a choice of 27 colors—including plain or pearl finish—as well as in white.

There are so many ways you can make over your bathroom—quickly and inexpensively. Complement the color scheme created by the Church Toilet Seat with colored bath mats, towels, window and shower curtains. What an improvement these little changes make! Church Toilet Seats are sold by Plumbing Dealers everywhere.

**Want Some Real Ideas?**

Elizabeth Clayton, well known authority on home decoration, has just written a new book, illustrated in color — *Twenty Clever Ways To Create A Charming Bathroom*. Somewhere in this book is the answer to your own problem. Little tricks in dressing tables, clever closets, plant possibilities, swanky shelves, wall papers, and dozens of other ideas are all in the book.

It is free. Clip and mail the coupon today.

**CHURCH Sheet Covered SEATS**

"THE BEST SEAT IN THE HOUSE"

C. F. CHURCH MFG. CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

Please send me FREE copy of "Twenty Clever Ways To Create A Charming Bathroom".

Name ____________________________________________

Address_________________________________________

City________ State________

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**Small Trees**

Continued on page 60

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**Small Trees**

Continued on page 60
SMALL TREES

(Continued from page 62)

Cerasus orientalis, the Flowering Cherry; both the weeping and upright varieties are well known to all with their beautiful pink or white blossoms, in clusters or in long racemes—a glorious picture in the Spring. It is a matter of choice as to which one is best suited in the scheme of planting.

Cercis canadensis, the Judas tree or redbud, grows to a height of 30', though it is generally 25' or less. It may grow either tree-like with a single trunk or in bush form. The heart-shaped leaves and little rosette flowers of vivid maroon or deep rose crowd the bare branches in early Spring. Along streams and rocky wooded hillsides is it a familiar sight to all. It may be grown successfully in the garden behind lower planting or as a single accent.

Cornus florida, the dogwood, known to all, grows to a height of 30'. The rugged bark of the trunk, the low branches spread horizontally with the pure white flowers in early Spring followed by the red berries make it a very picturesque tree. Though it is native of the woods, preferring rich soil and seclusion, it seems to accommodate itself to most open places and to ordinary soil conditions.

Crataegus types

Crataegus coccinea, the scarlet hawthorn, grows to a height of 25'. It has a single trunk, low-branched, foliage, flowers and bark-like cordata. The bright red berries are like tiny apples and belied by the birds. It is nicely rounded and makes a fine accent tree.

Crataegus cordata, the Washington hawthorn, grows to the height of 30'. It has several slim trunks and low branches; the bark, like applewood, is gray and smooth when young, but darkens and furrows when older. The long thorns, the flat creamy flowers in Spring followed by red berries which last nearly all Winter make the hawthorn one of the handsomest of flowering trees.

Crataegus crusgalli, the cockspur thorn, grows to a height of 25'. It is of broad growth, has several or only one trunk—branching with dark green, polished leaves—evergreen in some regions. The long thorns, flat creamy flowers and red fruit make it an outstanding tree, either as a single specimen or where a thick or dense hedge is desired.

Clethra alnifolia, the umbrella tree, grows to a height of 25'. It has broad foliage, flowers and a few red berries. The fragrant cup-shaped white flowers and red seed pods make it a very conspicuous tree. It requires rich moist soil and protection.

Oxydendrum arboreum, the sorrel or sourwood tree, grows to a height of 20', in the southern regions to 25'. The graceful growth, the sprays of waxy creamy-white flowers, the interesting seeds, beautiful deep green leaves, pink in early Spring, brilliant reddish pink in the Fall, make it an outstanding tree. It does best in low places with rich soil, protected from the wind, among evergreens, where it is a beautiful contrast of form and color.

Fruit trees

Prunus amygdalus persica, the flowering cherry, grows to a height of 20', is a beautiful small tree, with little flat rosettes of deep and lighter shades of pink or white among the stiff gray branches. They are good garden subjects when grouped as a background for shrubbery or as a specimen.

Prunus nigra, American or Canadian Wild Plum, a native of this country, grows to a height of 25'. It is horizontal in habit, very picturesque. Flowers are white, fruit greenish yellow—loved by the birds.

Prunus pennsylvanica, bird or pin cherry, grows to a height of 30' with red fruit. The pie cherry or Morello cherry, with some black fruit, is also a native of the country—a familiar and beautiful sight in the early Spring. The ripe fruit is greatly enjoyed by the birds.

Pyrus malus, the common apple of edible fruit, comes from the old world, grows to a height of 30'. It is a wide-spreading, picturesque, low-branched tree—rather large for small places except where one tree is needed to create shade or as a single accent note. There are several dwarf varieties of this common apple which are now grown suc-

Hamamelis virginiana, the witch hazel, grows to a height of 25' in tree-like or bush form. It is one of the most interesting and beautiful trees. The brown stems are covered in late Fall, after other trees are bare of leaves, with tiny little yellowish flowers with red brown centers. It is found along streams and woody places. It is a prelude to Spring.

The Magnolias

Magnolia macrophylla, the bigleaf magnolia, grows to a height of 40'. It has large, white fragrant flowers, heart-shaped leaves, interesting fruit and bark. It is a very handsome tree, but is not hardy north of Pennsylvania.

Magnolia tripetala, the umbrella tree or elkhound, grows to a height of 30', and is also a handsome tree. The white flowers and long cone-shaped fruits which open in the Fall and show red seeds are very beautiful. It needs rich soil and protection. It is hardly and is found wild in Pennsylvania.

Magnolia virginiana (glauca), the swampbay or beavertree, grows to a height of 24' but usually only 10' or 15' high. The fragrant cup-shaped white flowers and red seed pods make it a very conspicuous tree. It requires rich moist soil and protection.

Halesia (mohrodendron), great silverbell, grows to a height of 30', though it is generally 25' or less. It may grow either tree-like with a single trunk or in bush form. The heart-shaped leaves and little rosette flowers of vivid maroon or deep rose crowd the bare branches in early Spring. Along streams and rocky wooded hillsides is it a familiar sight to all. It may be grown successfully in the garden behind lower planting or as a single accent.

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(Continued from page 62)

PEARCE...a leading American blanket-maker for 136 years—is another of the many famous names who advises gentle IVORY FLAKES washings!

DEEP AND SOFT, the nap of a Pearce all-wool blanket is exactly that! Your fingers really sink in! And, you can help keep your Pearce blankets thick and soft—they'll not mat down—if you follow the easy washing instructions that Pearce gives with every blanket! For safe care, they make a point of specifying gentle Ivory Flakes washings!

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GARDENING

SAFEGUARDING YOUR TREES

is a fascinating booklet, brilliantly illustrated, about the common dangers that beset your trees—and consisting close-ups of their Darcy surgeons at work. Darcy Tree Expert Co., 121 City Bank Building, Kent, Ohio.

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Here you're sure to find everything for your Fall planting pictures, model expect to be offered by one of the most complete mail order nurseries in the world, Associated Seed Co., 80 Main St., New Haven, Connecticut.

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Lawn" is an illustrated trouble on the 
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BOBBIN & ATKINS' FALL CATALOG

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ing you could have used on pest and weed control. "Best 
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offers two grand catalogues: (1) "Charm of a Lively Home"—showing a wide variety of selectiive furniture for every room. (2) "Williamsburg" a picture story of the Restoration, illustrating approved reproductions of Colonial furniture. Send 10c, Kittner Furniture Co., Dept. H-2, Imperial Paper & Color Corp., Chicago, Illinois.

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Authoritative suggestions as to back-
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MODERN FURNITURE is the title of Modema's new booklet of modern interiors and individual pieces. Here are several of the examples of the minimalist approach in the design of the room and its furniture. The 20 designs are well known to the trade and are practical and attractive. The illustrations of all sorts of unique Roodtrek and Oak and Mahogany furniture are included. By Good Housekeeping Magazine.

AMERICAN WALL PAPER DESIGNS, selected from the Nancy McCullard collection, are shown in this booklet. Reproduced old papers from historic houses, these Colonial and Federal designs have been reproduced by hand. Prices of the reproductions, washable patterns are included. Nancy McCullard, Dept. HG-9, 25 East 37 Street, New York City.

INTEI'OERS BEAUTIFUL

Elaborate and hand folder, the maker of Zangerle Fabrics has assembled colorful suggestions of window treatments for each room. Send 10c to Leete Textiles, Inc., Dept. HG-9, Louisville, Ky.

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A NEW IDEA IN DECORATION is the Alexander Smith colorama—the principal and the color background of your room with your own coloring. And, a smoothness, and the advantages of venetian blinds, these illustrations of various types of unique Roodtrek and Oak and Mahogany furniture are included. By Good Housekeeping Magazine.

AUTHENTIC REPRODUCTIONS are presented in a 16-page catalog with descriptive verses and colorful illustrations. The pieces shown represent the best period in the history of English silver. A complete collection, this book has been in the making for the past fifty years. Adam & Sons, Adelphi from William IV to Victorian, to Biggs Antique Co., Dept. HG-9, 318 East 70th Street, New York City.

LOG-GRATES— sturdy, practical and inexpensive—are priced for economical building units. They are designed primarily to confine burning embers to a certain area. Charles A. Lister, Dept. HG-9, 306 River Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri.

K-VENIENCES such a volume will see in this animated book, help solve the household problem— lack of space. You'll find in this book many of the illustrations of all sorts of unique Roodtrek and Oak and Mahogany furniture are included. By Good Housekeeping Magazine.

ABERDEEN WALL BENDS with wood argue the case of wood for venetian blinds. The beauty of wood, its ability to take beautiful finishes, its lightness and smoothness is illustrated in a complete catalog. Five styles of trays, each in a wide choice of woods and patterns, are available, buffet, buffet, round and servery. Write to the E. F. Overton Company, Dept. HG-9, South Haven, Michigan.

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corporate our life's dreams. We furnish them with furniture, antiques, paintings, photographs, books and other precious objects with which we could not bear to part. We plant trees, shrubs, vines, bulbs and flowers which become as dear to us as children.

Then, too often, we fail to protect these beloved possessions with ade­quate or proper insurances. In a few minutes a fire, tornado, explosion or other disaster can wipe out the home which it took us years to achieve.

That is why one of the first things I did after buying a new home recently was to get in touch with my insurance broker. I asked him to recommend an insurance program that would protect us against every type of loss that a home owner might have. Imagine my amazement when he suggested 23 kinds of insurance.

The essential five

I cannot afford, and neither could the average owner of a home, any such ambitious insurance portfolio. Hence, I decided to accept just five of the broker’s recommendations. An explanation of how I arrived at this decision might be helpful to others. The broker suggested these policies:

Fire
Windstorm
Dwelling inherent explosion
Aircraft and motor vehicle property damage
Riot and civil commotion
Vandalism or malicious mischief
Earthquake
Yard improvements, trees and landscape
Damage by falling trees
Plumbing and heating replacement and repairs
Jewelry loss

The broker was not pressing, and neither could the average owner of a home, such ambitious insurance portfolio. Hence, I decided to accept just five of the broker’s recommendations. An explanation of how I arrived at this decision might be helpful to others. The broker suggested these policies:

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Of second importance

Conservative liability
Servants’ liability or workmen’s compen­
sation
Dog
Furnace explosion
Plate glass
Water damage
Loss to research files
Rent insurance
Hospital

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Fire
Windstorm
Dwelling inherent explosion
Aircraft and motor vehicle property damage
Riot and civil commotion
Vandalism or malicious mischief
Earthquake
Yard improvements, trees and landscape
Damage by falling trees
Plumbing and heating replacement and repairs
Jewelry loss

Of second importance

Conservative liability
Servants’ liability or workmen’s compen­
sation
Dog
Furnace explosion
Plate glass
Water damage
Loss to research files
Rent insurance
Hospital

Public liability is a form of insura­
tance that comparatively few property owners have. In some respects it is as necessary as fire insurance. If one is injured on your premises or in your liability zone and a judgment is ob­tained against you, you might lose your home. The awards in physical damage cases are often based on the earning power of the injured. This is a reason why a person with a large salary were incapacitated you might be financially ruined. This is too great a gamble for any one to take.

Much the same reasoning applies to servant liability insurance. If a ser­vant is injured, whether a full-time maid or some one doing a day’s work, a case can be lodged against you which might reduce the loss of all your savings. Servants are hurt too frequently for any employer to decide to take a chance.

The insured should clearly under­
stand exactly what is covered in his insurance. The stability of work­ers on the place should be fully defined. For instance, the policy may not comprehend occasional vacation, unless they are specifically included. Yet if they are injured, the home owner might be held liable. It is advisable to hire responsible contractors who will not take unnecessary risks.

Casualty insurance is a headache for most of the companies operating in the field. While they try to be more than fair to their policy holders, they are obliged to pay so many fraudulent and questionable claims that the home owner should be sure that his policy gives him the protection he expects.

We decided to take out insurance against damage that might be caused by falling trees. This is must insur­ance for any home owner who has large trees within striking distance of the dwelling. A falling tree, whether felled by lightning, fire, wind, or could crush a house. Insurance can be written for the probable damage the tree might cause, say, 25 or 50 per cent of the value of the building.

The fifth type of insurance I decided to take was casualty insurance against servants. This is a type of liability insurance that comparatively few property owners are engaged in. The policy has two parts. One is servant liability, and the other covers damage caused by servants or maids. The premiums are a small fraction of the total amount covered, and the policy might pay as much as $25,000 or $50,000, for instance.

Fourty pages packed with information and pro­

I gave consideration to several other kinds of insurance, but decided against them. For instance, burglary insurance. We reasoned that the chances of a burglar getting into our house are remote, and that even though he did get in he would get away with only a few hundred dollars worth of property. Burglary insurance is expensive, and our risk is not great.

Another form of insurance I passed up temporarily is boiler explosion. It is a valuable policy, except the owner against almost anything that can happen when a boiler blows up. But it is a costly policy and I believe my other insurance will compensate for about every damage an explosion might cause. The public liability and servant liability policies will take care of injury to servants or outsiders who were on or near our property at the time of an explosion. And fire dam­

(Continued on page 70)
**Pennsylvania Tours**

Round the map in a state which has much to offer in scenic beauty and past history

If you're "off to Pennsylvania in the morning?" It's a good idea. Few states have as much to offer the tourist interested in past or present history, in scenic beauty or in their fellow men. Pennsylvania is full of treasures for those who have eyes to see and hearts to understand.

Here are some of the highlights of a circular tour of the state:

**Remembrance of things past**

Philadelphia has come a long way from William Penn's "green country home" but its chief charm for tourists is still its flavor of the past.

Visit Carpenter's Hall, where the first Continental Congress was held in 1774—before the hall was even finished, and, of course, Independence Hall, where the Liberty Bell rang in 1776. Both are open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. buy a souvenir at the Betsy Ross House open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays (from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays) even though you may question the story of the flag. Sentiment is sometimes more important than facts.

Spare enough time to see the John Bartram house and garden. Bartram was the first noted American botanist, and every garden lover in America weds him a debt.

Once a year there is a historical reenactment and fête at the ivy-covered Old Swedes' Church which dates back to 1700, and in which, incidentally, Betsy Ross was married.

Just outside Philadelphia is Valley Forge, a national shrine no patriot will want to miss. Historic sites and buildings bring to mind that bitter Winter when Washington and his men fought old and hunger and despair.

U.S.30, the Lincoln Highway leading out from Philadelphia through the southern part of the state, used to be called the Lancaster Pike. That was when Conestoga wagons rumbled westward along its crushed-stone surface—the drivers gladly paying toll after toll or the privilege of using it on their way to new homes on the unknown frontier. Now sleek automobiles eat up its miles with the greatest of ease, but don't drive too fast. There's plenty to see as you go.

Along U.S.30 descendants of the Pennsylvania Dutch settlers preserve the customs and speech of their ancestors. Give yourself time to appreciate the rich farm lands, the green of tobacco fields, the size of the roadside barns. At Columbia, where the Susquehanna River separates the counties of Lancaster and York, take the bridge slowly—partly for the view and partly to see the roses which line the approaches—red on the Lancaster side and white on the side of York, in memory of the English War of the Roses.

Last stop on Route 30 is a quiet little college town which was a quiet little college town back in 1863, when the armies of the North and South met in one of the most terrible battles in history—Gettysburg. Over a thousand monuments and statues mark the extent of the battlefield—now a national park—and it's best to take one of the licensed guides provided by the park service if you want to see it properly.

**Super-highway**

Turning north across the Gettysburg Plains on State 34 you run through rolling orchard country, past the decaying pavilions of Mount Holly Springs (once a popular watering place) to Carlisle (in pre-Civil War days a stop on the Underground Railroad), and on so to the famous Pennsylvania Turnpike.

The Turnpike is the last word in road building. One hundred and sixty miles long, by-passing every town and village, with scarcely a curve or perceptible grade, tunneling under the mountains instead of cork-screwing over them, and built to permit a speed of a hundred miles an hour (there are no speed limits enforced, so let your conscience be your guide), it stretches from Carlisle west almost to Pittsburgh—a marvel of modern engineering. Like the old Conestoga wagon drivers you won't grudge the tolls you have to pay for the privilege of using it. And what a difference you'll find on the ordinary roads afterwards. But then, variety's the spice of life, to motorists as to others.

**City of steel**

Looking at Pittsburgh now it's difficult to imagine the tiny outpost of civilization it used to be. All that is left (Continued on page 69)
If you want further information about any of the hotels or resorts listed in these columns, write to House & Garden's Travelog, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, for further information.

CAVALCADE

One hundred miles of cross-country riding on August 28, 29, and 30 will challenge the horse and rider that enters the 6th Annual Trail Ride of the Green Mountain Horse Association at Rutland, Vermont. The ride will not be a race, but a contest of stamina and sportsmanship, for the horse that finishes the course in the best condition, within the specified time limit, will win the first large cash prize. Other prizes, trophies, and the challenge, will tempt the country's finest horse blood to this Trail Ride, as well as the horse-loving, mountain-loving vacationer.

These last-August-first-of-September weeks might well be termed horse-days rather than dog-days, for equestrian shows are getting feature billing at vacation resorts. Forest Hills, Franklin, New Hampshire, holds its annual horse show from August 25 to 30. The annual fall horse show at Virginia Beach, Virginia, takes place at the Cavalier Show Ring on September 7.

Teasing-Off Topics

A summer on the links, golfers seem anxious to prove their "eagle" and "birdie" stories under fire, and tournaments are going on from Vermont to Florida to prove who is the better yarn-spinner, and club-wielder. With Labor Day almost an August holiday, September starts right off in a vacation mood.

August 30, 31—Labor Day week-end at Virginia Beach, Virginia, Blind BogeY Golf Tournament on the Cavalier course. August 30, 31—September 1—The Labor Day Tournament at Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania, will be a 54-hole Handicap, Medal Play. A Labor Day costume ball on the 30th will be a gay interlude for the contestants.

September 6-29—The Men's and Women's Sedgefield Club Golf Championships, at Greensboro, North Carolina. September 13, 16—Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, Massachusetts. Annual Invitational Golf Tournament. September 16—For the fourteenth year, the Autumn Leaf Golf Championship takes place at Bass Harbor, Vermont.

NEW YORK CITY

The Plaza

Stood in every itinerary, New York and the Plaza, more than ever the choice of those who prefer quiet luxury and refinement. Facing Central Park in the social, shopping and amusement center. Subway station at the hotel. Summer rates from $3. Henry A. Rust, President and Managing Director, Fifth Avenue at 40th Street.

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WESTPORT

The Wentworth Inn, on Lake Champlain. Glorious September days in the Adirondacks. 14 hole Golf Course, Tennis. All sports. Good Food. Selected Clients.

NEW HAMPSHIRE


DUDE RANCHES

For you who like the sagebrush and the open spaces.
of the original Fort Pitt of pioneer days is the pentagonal blockhouse (open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays), which you will certainly want to see.

Modern buildings worth a visit include the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Cathedral of Learning, and of course the Stephen Foster Memorial connected with the Cathedral by flagstone walks. Here murals, stained glass windows and all kinds of Fosteriana keep green the memory of Pennsylvania's most famous song writer.

Lake front resort
Pennsylvania's only lake-side port is Erie—a quiet, pleasant little city with good surf bathing on the Presque Isle peninsula during the Summer.

Presque Isle State Park harbors two famous old ships—the Niagara, Perry's flagship at the Battle of Lake Erie, and the S. S. Wolverine, first iron warship of the United States. Neither of the old-timers looks very warlike now!

The long road home
U.S.6, the Roosevelt Highway across the northern part of the state, takes you through some of the finest scenery in the east.

The first part, out of the Erie region, is rather uninteresting and you grow tired of the sight of oil well shafts and of the sickly, choking smell of oil. But things improve as you get into the mountains.

Between Warren and Kane the road runs through the Allegheny National Forest. Side roads lead to fishing and camping spots. One section of the forest is set aside for those who prefer bow and arrow to rifle or shotgun for their seasonal hunting. In this section the use of firearms is prohibited. Since bear as well as deer abound in the forest the archers must have an exciting time in the fall.

Leaving the national forest, on you roll, switchbacking over the mountains. For miles after mile in the wild Black Forest region you will see to sign of human habitation. At Galeton frame house perches hundreds of feet up the mountain side. To reach them their owners must climb flight after flight of wooden steps—so many and so steep that you feel glad you don't have to negotiate them in order to get home at night.

At Wellsboro you'll detour a few miles to see the Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania, a fifty-mile gorge with walls around a thousand feet deep. This is another good spot to stop over if you want to fish or camp or just enjoy superb scenery.

On to Troy, with its vine-covered cottages and the beginning of the dairy country. Now you see the influence of New England settlers in neat white houses, elm-shaded streets and the spires of typical old New England churches.

At Towanda you cross the Susquehanna River again and for many miles play hide-and-seek with it. Lookouts along the road mark the choicest view of river and valley.

You probably hurry through Scranton as fast as you can and breathe a sigh of relief when you escape from its smoke-laden air to the open country beyond. The road now rises to the Pocono plateau—and here you make your last stopover.

It may be at one of the delightful mountain resorts or it may be at some wayside house, but do stop over at least for a day or two. The Poconos in this season are really something! Autumn colors run riot on the mountain slopes. Cascades and waterfalls thunder and foam. Every turn of the trails brings a new thrill. Birds, animals, flowers all thrive in the Poconos—and visitors who go there once are apt to return again and again. You'll see why when you've tried it. However, it's no place for the confirmed city slicker. Most of the best hotels in the Poconos maintain a Quaker tradition (more or less modified), which gives them a distinctive atmosphere and a charm all their own. Quiet and unsophisticated, they appeal to people who love simple surroundings and want to get away from noise and bustle.

From the Pocono region you can continue on Route 6 to New York or drop down to Stroudsburg and through the famous Delaware Water Gap. If you haven't seen it it's worth the extra mileage. You get fine views from the trails up the mountains which form the Gap, but trees cut off the view from the top—or did the last time I was there.

But you've seen enough panoramas by this time, and know something of the charms of the Keystone State.

DOROTHY C. KELLY
INSURANCE

FOR HOME OWNERS

(Continued from page 66)

age and damage caused by smoke and smoke are covered by a rider on the fire insurance policies.

In fact, the insurer should take advantage of all the riders to which he is entitled. The additional cost of these riders is very small compared to the protection they give.

What are called "bridging-the-gap" policies can be written into many policies. In windstorm insurance, for instance, a clause covering a loss by fire following a storm can be included. And, of course, supplemental contracts are attached to fire policies, taking care of certain specified losses from smoke, lightning, aircraft, explosion, hail, motor vehicle, riot and windstorm damage. In fact, while I took out only five types of insurance, supplemental contracts attached to these policies cover us against several of the 23 kinds of hazards to which our property may be subjected, We could even have protected ourselves against falling trees with a supplemental contract to our fire policies, but decided that the danger in our particular case was so great that we had better take out a separate policy.

Every risk covered

Insurance can be written to cover every conceivable loss that a home owner might sustain. While state laws regulating insurance companies differ, they differ only as to details. These laws were enacted to protect the property owner and to enable him to get insurance against every kind of risk that might damage his property.

Broadly there are three kinds of insurance to consider:

1. Insurance that is essential
2. Insurance that is desirable
3. Insurance that is available

What is essential insurance will vary in individual cases. In my case five kinds of insurance are essential. No home owner should neglect under any circumstances to carry all the essential insurance he requires.

He can wait for the desirable insurance, however, until he feels he can afford to handle it. I have obtained some of this insurance through supplemental contracts.

Available insurance, of course, is the insurance that is available and which any broker dealing in general insurance is able to offer. Few home owners will need all of the insurance that is available. Every home owner will need some of it. Any competent broker is prepared to make recommendations to suit special requirements.

Nearly all householders make the mistake of over-insuring the dwelling and of under-insuring their personal property. They should make an inventory of the contents of their home, listing everything and date of purchase, or at least an estimate of its present value. Most people will be surprised to find their property to be worth more than they had realized.

John Allen Murphy

COLLECTING

OLD BOTTLES

(Continued from page 58)

rim. The bust of the singer is usually the key-note of the decoration. Sometimes her name was stamped on the glass, while at other times her head was cast to the surface. Sometimes the sides of the bottle were fluted, but not always.

And so, once again, the final decision must rest on the internal evidence. The most common color used was aquamarine. Modern facsimiles can be had in a variety of colors. In this case, it is most important to remember that old glass must of necessity look old and that its color is varied in tone.

A cherished memento

The fact that a bottle was made to commemorate the visit of a foreign singer to the United States in 1850 serves to drive home the idea that bottle-collecting enjoyed as much vogue in the past century as it does today. Perhaps this bottle was distantly related to the modern publicity stunt. Perhaps it meant that the tremendous popularity of the gracious singer knew no limitations and thus a common bottle embossed with her image became a cherished memento to her adoring public.

And the admiration for this bottle has been of such a lasting nature that a new modern edition was made in 1921 to celebrate the centennial of Jenny Lind's birth.

This edition is the same in shape and type of decoration as the original, but the bottle is smaller and more graceful in contour, while the color is deeper and more luminous. These facts emphasize the youth of the bottle and mark it as a reproduction.

The "Moses" bottle is one of the most charming of all collector's pieces. It was manufactured for a mineral water company and the bottle represents Moses in flowing robes and turban, with a rod in his hand. Presumably, he has just "struck the water from the rock" and the implication here, while not subtle, is nonetheless amusing and might even be called appropriate.

Bluish-white color

The bottle is quite large; its neck grows out of the turban Moses wears and is topped off by a rim. The base is smooth and flat except for the slightest indentation. There are three inscriptions on the glass. On the lower front is printed the identifying legend "Poland Water"; the reverse is marked by the seal of the company and near the bottom is the name, "H. Rickers & Sons, Proprietors". The genuine bottle is most interesting in color, being a bluish-white with a pronounced iridescent cast to the surface.

The reproduction, like most modern facsimiles, is a most faithful copy. It is made in a vivid green and also in clear glass. But a quick look at the glass itself gives it away.

The same is true of all reproductions in glass. The genuine antique cannot hide its age any more than the facsimile can disguise its youth.
This is an example of the "How To" type of handbook in its happiest form. It is designed by its co-authors, who have years of critical experience in decoration behind them.-Mr. Storey is the decoration editor of the New York Times— as a guide for home-furnishers who want to do their job largely, if not entirely, on their own, and Mr. Fischer benefit of the professional decorator. At the same time, it is simple enough in its approach to serve as a springboard for those young people—high school or college—who hope at no distant time to have homes of their own upon which they can experiment.

It starts as a shopper's guide (there are as many "don'ts" as there are "dous in decoration") informing the questioning reader—whether he or she may be "doing over" a room, an apartment, a house, or starting from scratch with a new home—just what to search for, and what to avoid, in buying furniture, rugs, draperies and the like. The trick is to know the right questions to ask. There follow stimulating chapters on room arrangement, color, treatment of walls, floor-coverings, draperies, accessories—never pontifical, but always suggestive, with plenty of practical, common-sense pointers.

After this, the book starts in earnest to teach you how to make your own curtains, slipcovers and headboards; how to upholster and refinish furniture, paper a room or paint a floor—if you have what it takes. The characteristics, advantages and shortcomings of the various types of rugs are carefully set forth; the different woods used in furniture making are described, and there is a concise but clear expository of the various period styles of furniture, combining the modern, which last, it is this reporter's guess, is of the many decorative styles and finishes—never pontifical, but always suggestive, with plenty of practical, common-sense pointers.

Outline sketches and diagrams, scattered through the margins of the pages, are very helpful, and there are a dozen carefully selected full-page photographs of successful interiors to complete the interest of the book.

POPULAR HOME DECORATION, by Mary Davis Gillies, W. H. Wise & Co.

Another practical, informative book on that increasingly popular topic—in- terior decoration and equipment. In this case the advice is primarily for the home decorator of moderate income, the ideas for houses costing under $10,000. The author, Mary Davis Gillies, associate editor of McCall's Magazine, long has specialized in creating livable, attractive rooms at low cost, and not the least interesting and valuable feature of this book is the tables of actual decorating costs accompanying many of the room schemes.

Starting off with a chapter on how to "translate your personality into paint, paper and fabrics" to arrive at a room decorating theme— you will find practical advice on the selection of floor coverings, how to buy and arrange your furniture, many useful hints on color and its great importance to the ultimate decorative effect, and what to do about windows. Considerable space is given to windows and this section is one of the best in the book, brimming over with information on various types of windows, how to cover them, the materials to use. The simple line drawings are enormously helpful, showing the different treatments in detail. The chapter ends with practical directions for making a great many types of draperies and valances.

In addition, there is a section devoted to the bride's decorating problems, with tables of budget furnishing costs, and an interesting chapter on accessories for the various rooms in the house and how to arrange them. The book is profusely illustrated with line drawings, half-tones, and excellent color photographs with well-decorated interiors, which were taken by Martin Bruehl.

-MARGARET McELROY

THE FLOWER FAMILY ALBUM, by Helen Field Fischer and Gretchen Harshbarger, Illus. 130 pages, The Univ. of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn. $2.50.

Mrs. Fischer, the well beloved garden radio speaker, lecturer and horticultural writer, and her daughter Gretchen Harshbarger have collaborated before in garden books. In fact they previously produced this very book, privately offset and sold. Its success was such that it has now appeared in new guise, attractively bound, well printed and with many pen and ink sketches admirably reproduced.

The Flower Family Album ought almost be called a beginner's botany. At least it sets the mind of the rank amateur toward that desirable path which leads to intelligent identification of plant material.

Every other page of the album is devoted to a plate by Gretchen Harshbarger showing sketches of several plants of the same flower family. On the opposite page Mrs. Fischer names the family, giving its distinguishing characteristics, and describes each of the pictured plants. The sketches are all made from life and include details of blooms and seed pods as well as the plant's various phases, growing naturally as they would in nature.

All honor should be given to these two horticulturists, in that they alone, or almost alone, have succeeded in getting through the publisher's veto a book in which text and illustrations appear on facing pages. It has been done of course with so-called "picture" books, but this is a real working hand- book and its value is tremendously increased by this convenient arrangement.

Common and Latin names (with pronunciations, oh, joy, oh rapture!) are given with each pictured plant and there is an index too, to help in reference work. At the beginning of the book, identification of unknown plants is facilitated by a few paragraphs and diagrams of elementary botany.

A book of this sort appeals to people who do not wish to study plants scientifically but who need a workable, intelligently written and arranged work for everyday use. Already, I have seen it in many homes, in the hands of interested flower lovers, and in well-nigh constant use.

(Continued on page 82)
THE CHRISTMAS ROSE

(Continued from page 33)

15 degrees F. Likewise, a frame house will minimize spotting damage caused by bees which have awakened in the warmth of sunny Autumn days. To be sure, a combination lath and cloth house will serve just so much better. If carefully protected and cultivated, the Christmas rose will grow taller and larger than you might imagine.

While it is possible to lift plants and bring them into a cold house or place in a cold-frame for more abundant Winter flowering, this is not a happy practice, for, after the shift, the plants need a year or two to recover. Also, subsequent lifting and consequent exposure of the roots to cold, in northern climates, is decidedly risky.

Christmas roses may, likewise, be forced into bloom at almost any given time during the Winter, if strong plants are put into large pots and subjected to gradual heat at the desired time. Commercial growers in Europe employed this method with H. niger.

To perpetuate your stock of these hardy plants, it is best to propagate them by S- or 4-leaf divisions, in Spring or Fall, no more often than once every four years. While a single leaf division will probably survive, it may be many years before it becomes a good plant, whereas larger divisions will become prolific in much less time.

Books and magazine articles say that hellebores may also be propagated by means of mature seed planted promptly in boxes or rich open ground. At least one experienced grower, however, says he has never succeeded in germinating H. niger seed! This should be sufficient reason for sticking to the division method.

Once divided and planted in a protected spot—under lath, beside the house, in the rock garden, or scattered among Winter ferns, but away from trees or shrubs—Christmas roses will long be a source of satisfaction.

Feed plants well both before and after the blooming period for flourishing growth. Bone meal or a good, complete fertilizer will do. The bone meal, of course, has alkaline tendencies which seem advisable. Coal ashes, if you have them, added occasionally, will keep the soil light. Leaf mold, also, serves a similar purpose.

A situation not fully exposed, yet not in heavy shade, where there is some shade from trees or lath in the hottest part of the day, but with sufficient sunshine to promote good growth, should yield splendid plants full of myriad flowering blossoms.

The blossoms do beautifully when cut for home adornment. Picture yourself picking your own, from your own garden, nurtured with your own fond care—for a Thanksgiving or Yuletide bouquet which will please your guests just perfectly. Isn't it tempting?

The unwatched "pot"
that never boils

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THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC., 73 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
harvest of tobacco leaves will probably slow you up along the road but don’t let that bother you. Follow one of them to the warehouse, maybe at Clarksville or South Boston, and enjoy the thrill of a tobacco auction. It may look and sound like Bedlam to the uninitiate (the strange chant of the auctioneer will keep you guessing) but it’s one of the most colorful sights you will see on the whole trip. September 4th and 5th South Boston holds its annual National Tobacco Festival and Pageant.

Fires of Autumn

There are people who have seen the glory of the Autumn foliage in other parts of the country who yet go back year after year to the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Skyline Drive. Cares and worries are left behind as you swing along mile after mile through the wine-like air, three thousand feet up, through ever-changing scenes of splendor.

Near at hand scarlet maple and golden birch light up the road with an incandescent glow. Every turn brings new vistas—mountain-sides clothed with unbroken tapestry of red and yellow and purple made still more vivid by spires and patches of somber evergreen or outcroppings of gray rock—haze-filied ravines.

Stop over, if you can, at Skyland, 3,600 feet up, and taste the chill of the Autumn night and the thrill of your own wood fire in one of the comfortable cabins. Big Meadows, at the top of Black Rock Mountain, provides both cabin and hotel accommodations through October.
THE WINES OF

Chilean, Peruvian and Argentine vintages—an essay in hemisphere defense

The wines of Europe grow scarcer in this country. And the prices of such fine wines as still remain go shooting up, so that, for the person who loves good wine but must watch the balance in his check-book, the wines of Europe are very rapidly becoming luxuries out of his reach.

As a consequence, Americans who like to think twice about the wine they drink are beginning to revise their notions. They are beginning to abandon out of pure necessity the old idea that no wine is a "fine wine" unless it is a product of the vineyards of Europe.

Some of us, it is true, abandoned that notion long ago. We recognize that the very finest growths of the Médoc, the marvellous white wines from certain spots along the Rhine and the Moselle, and the ranking vintages both red and white from the Côte d'Or, are literally beyond and above comparison. But we recognize also that all Médoc is not Mouton Rothschild, that all Burgundy is not Romanée St. Vivant, that all Rhine wine is not Rüdesheimer Klosterknecht, nor even Rüdesheimer Steinkautweg. The truth is, and always has been, that the great bulk of the wines of Europe are merely that—bulk wines; and that, when it comes to wines which in quality are just below-the-top, the wines of Europe can be pressed hard by wines from certain upstart vineyards in the far corners of the earth.

I have tasted in London an Australian red wine which in character and quality ranked with the first growths of Pomerol. (True, it wasn't the ordinary Australian wine which, until the war began, could be had from any English grocer, but a wine brought over especially by an English family with Australian connections.) And I have likewise tasted a South African wine, made from the Cabernet grape, which had the cachet of a good red French Graves. More important still from the point of view of an American—I have enjoyed many a bottle of American wine that had no reason to fear comparison with Europe's just below-the-top. We have, already, reason to be complacent about three sorts of wine produced in this country: the best of California's red wine from Napa and Sonoma valleys, the best of California's wines of the naturally sweet Sauternes type from the Livermore Valley, and the best of the dry Eastern white wines from the Lake Erie district of Ohio and the Finger Lakes district of New York. More and more wine-loving Americans are beginning to turn their noses homeward and inquire into the virtues of these wines.

Deserving of attention

But the purpose of this little article is not to discuss the wines of the United States but to enter a reminder that not all good American wine is New American wine. Call this an essay in hemisphere defense if you want. I should like to set down a few paragraphs in praise of a group of American wines which have never had the attention in this country which they deserve. At a time when so much depends upon the standing-together of the brother nations of this hemisphere, there is, at the very least that we who like wine should give the wines of Latin America their due. The plain fact of the matter is that the best wines of South America are better than many wines which have yet been produced in the United States, either in California or in the East.

So? Indeed it is. I will go out on the end of a long limb and say that there are South American white wines produced from the White Pinot grape which, placed side by side with the best that the comparatively new vineyards of Montrachet can produce in the way of a white Burgundy, would confuse and embarrass even a fastidious Frenchman. He would observe certain differences—yes, but he would have to sniff and peer and swirl and gargle for a long time before making up his mind which was French and which Chilean; and even then he might be wrong.
SOUTH AMERICA

Chilean types

Some of us have been quietly enjoying these South American wines, and particularly the wines of Chile, for a good many years. Way back in 1933, at the time of Repeal, the Chileans sent a considerable quantity of their best wines to this country, hoping to find favor with them here. But they reckoned without the mighty inertia of tradition.

Those Americans who actually knew wine, and had the discrimination to trust their judgment without reference to labels, had become a race almost extinct. What this country was hard-pressed with, in those innocent post-repeal days, was a wine-drinking mythology that was based on Europe exclusively, and a curious combination of ignorance and wine-snobishness which made people fear to question that mythology even when confronted with the evidence in the form of splendid wines from elsewhere.

Thus these fine Chilean wines went virtually unheeded. The vast bulk of wine-buyers knew nothing of them, and would have nothing of them. They became a drug on the market. And the relatively few who already knew something of the quality of them, or who respected good wine regardless of the name on the label, finally got them at fantastically low prices when presently they had to be disposed of for lack of purchasers.

Since then, the South Americans have been reluctant to make any more bold ventures into our market. But they have been encouraged lately by the growing shortage of good wines in this country to send us a few modest shipments; and it is agreeable to realize that at last, the old tradition is beginning to break, and that the good wines of South America are beginning to have the admiring attention that they have long deserved.

A Latin country

Is it, after all, so very surprising that South America should produce much wine and much good wine? Large areas of South America are inhabited mainly by individuals of Latin descent—Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians (one-third of the entire population of Argentina is of fairly recent Italian origin), Frenchmen, Belgians—all wine-drinking peoples traditionally. They comprise an enormous market of wine-drinkers—ordinary wines for the bulk of them and finer wines for the more prosperous.

The vine, furthermore, though it is not native to any part of South America, has been there a very long time, having been brought first by the Spanish conquistadores nearly five centuries ago. The vine which these earliest Spaniards brought with them was, of course, the European wine-grape. And wherever they paused in their work of conquest (in which piety and brutality were so strangely blended), they planted it for their physical and spiritual sustenance.

On the west coast of South America, in what are now Peru and Chile, the vine found particularly congenial conditions of soil and climate. Throughout these parts of South America one now finds wild vines in great profusion—seedlings escaped from the cultivated vineyards—flourishing as they do in few other parts of the world.

An old industry

Thus centuries ago a rough-and-ready native wine-growing industry sprang up in South America. Grapes for a tolerable peasant wine, called chicha, were always to be had for the picking. Grapes for better wine were to be had with a minimum of cultivation. And as the lands of South America began to fill with wine-drinking Latin peoples from Europe, and as the ways of civilization replaced those of the frontier, it was only to be expected that better wines should develop and that the native viticulture should grow in importance and improve in character.

This is hardly the place for a detailed vinous survey of South America, so I will touch only the high spots. Tropical South America is quite without interest; as is true the world over, residents of the tropics in South America are not great wine-drinkers, nor does the vine flourish there. In most

(Continued on page 76)
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The vineyards of Argentina are vast, and every year they grow both vaster and better; and they are heavily concentrated in those provinces embracing the eastern slopes of the Andean foothills, San Juan and Mendoza particularly. This is a region of marvellous climate, sunny, temperate and bracing, and smiling on by some of the softest snow-capped peaks of the Andes; and the grape-growing is carried on very largely by Spaniards and Italians. The encequidement reflects this, for most of the wines are Spanish and Italian varieties; and the wines from them echo the characteristics of the good wines of Piedmont and Rioja, being deeply colored, "big," rather rough, often with a point of effervescence.

But much progress in the wine industry has been made in the past few years in the introduction of some of the choice French varieties—the Cabernet and the Malbec for red wines, and the Pinot Blanc and the Semillon for white wines. And the traditional character of the good wines of the Medoc and white Graves of Bordeaux.

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The Wines of Peru

Peru we may dismiss briefly, though reluctantly. Its viticultural history is of great interest and antiquity—so old that Peru now has "indigenous" varieties of European wine-grape species, such as Quebranta, Negrilla Corriente, and Moscatel. Certain of its wines, more particularly the wines from the vinho of Moquegua not far from the Chilean border (where Francisco Carrabante is reputed to have planted the first vines in 1556), would deserve a word of praise from any thoughtful wine-taster. There are reputable vineyards also near the cities of Coquio and Arequipa; and wine recalling the dryness of pale dry sherries, the Spanish Manzanilla, is produced in considerable quantity. Finally, certain of Peru's emus-de-ente, such as Pisco and Puro, have a measure of renown. One old Maryland naval family cherished in this country, in the cellars of its Harford County home, a cask brought home from a ceremonial naval voyage to Peru a century ago. I have tasted it: it is pale lemon in color, possesses a fragile, flowery bouquet, and is as strong as the faith of the Peruvians who made it.

But alas, the Peruvians are not a businesslike people, and they like their own wines too well to part with them. We may expect none here.

Wine-grower's dream

Ordinarily, when one thinks of the fine wines of South America, one thinks of the vineyards of Chile; and properly. For this long, narrow strip of land is a kind of wine-grower's dream, a climate so perfectly suited to grape-growing that the wine-grape has literally become a weed, on occasion swamping whole forests. We all know what Chile is, geographically—the literal of the Pacific ocean for half the...
length of the continent, receding back and upward in slopes first gentle and then awesomely abrupt, to the tremendous heights of the Andes. And for mile after mile—to be more accurate, for a stretch of about 500 miles—the foothills of the Andes are clothed with vines, which reach down often so close to the sea that they may be identified from abroad ship.

Chile is an enlightened country, and has not neglected its tremendous viticultural possibilities. As long ago as the eighties of the last century, experts were brought from France to ameliorate and rationalize the native wine-growing industry. There grew up a distinction between the vina francés (planted with French vines and directed by French experts) and the vina viejo (planted with the ancient and traditional Spanish varieties brought by the conquistadores). That distinction has held, and wine-growing in Chile has been steadily improved.

The best wines are produced from the best French (and German) varieties, those of the Bordeaux region predominating. And the reputations of the best wines are protected by appellations d’origine, just as in France. Thus wines labeled Maipo, Cachapoal, Lirgua, are wines from those particular vineyard districts, possessing characteristics quite easily recognizable and much sought after. The words Vina Santa Rita are as clear in their meaning, to the Chilean, as are the words Château Carbonnieux to a Frenchman (as for me, year in and year out, and for price, I’ll have the Vina Santa Rita Reservado, thank you). And if you run across some red wine in a claret bottle labeled Vina San Jose, or a wine in a flagon bottle called Undurraga, or a wine in a white Burgundy bottle labeled Vina Tarapaca, or a red wine denominated Concha y Toro Gran Vino, you know that you have wine of a quality good enough to have its authenticity protected by a very strict law.

Santiago the best

The greatest quantity of Chilean wines come from the provinces of Nuble, Concepción, and Bio-Bio, far to the South (that would be north with us, so far as climate is concerned). But the provinces just north of these—Laurel, O’Higgins and Santiago—produce huge quantities also; and I am inclined to favor the province of Santiago as yielding the highest average of quality, though I do so knowing full well that, among those who know the Chilean wines better than I do, there will be some dissatisfaction with my choice. There are, indeed, many who favor the wines of the province of Tarapaca above all others, particularly the white Pinot wines from there, with their white Burgundy bouquet and their cool story flavor—and Tarapaca is the northernmost province of Chile, snuggling right up against Peru and hundreds of miles from the main plantings of the South.

The Chileans, in their enlightenment, have not stopped with the registration of regional names. To make assurance triply sure, they indicate on their labels not only the vineyard district but the grape from which the wine is made. Thus red wine of the vineyard Concha y Toro will likewise be labeled Cabernet, thus indicating the grape from which it was made. And there is usually still another indication, giving a pretty accurate description of the degree of quality as well. Thus a wine labeled Vina Santa Rita Semillón (meaning from the Santa Rita vineyard and made of the Sémillon grape) will also be labeled reservado, grano vino, or por banquete. Reservado means wine of distinctly better than average quality; grano vino means very fine; and por banquete is Chilean for tops—the gastronomic quality of Chilean banquets being, evidently, superior to that of American banquets. At any rate, by this precise system of labeling it is possible for any wine-drinker to find this precise system of labeling it is possible for any wine-drinker to find his way about among the Chilean vintages without much difficulty and, indeed, with a great deal of pleasure.

Oh, the wines of Chile comprise an exhaustive subject, and a delightful one. I wish I could write more about them. But instead I must content myself with urging my compatriots, for the good of their own stomachs and the improvement of hemisphere solidarity, to look into the subject for themselves.

—Philip M. Wagner
PLANTING WILD GARDENS

(Continued from page 35)

With these preparatory steps attended to we may proceed to the selection and arrangement of our plant material. It is possible to concentrate on an abundance of flowers in the three-month period of April, May and June, or to plan a more scattered succession of bloom that will last until October. Either plan will find its counterpart in nature. Our plan is based upon the fact that some of the favorite flowers and species are not available all at once, and we may also use masses of individual species as attractive accent points.

In working out this plan I have used forty-one species and varieties, selected deliberately not only for their beauty but for their readiness to grow and flourish if given half a chance. I have grown them all and can assure you, as one amateur to another, that they offer no real difficulties. As shown on the planting plan, there are four mixed areas. Each of these is planted with a combination of such flowers that will provide complete information for your garden. We have areas of fairly full shade and areas of partial shade, giving us a choice of location according to the preferences of the plants. Height and spread must be thought of in deciding on relative positions. Most wildflowers belonging in this deciduous shade association are naturalized, but with careful selection and arrangement they can be grown in any part of the country. The purpose is to create a naturalized garden, not to closely resemble a natural meadow.
PLANTING WILD GARDENS

(Continued from page 78)

The areas of partial shade are used for those species that prefer or tolerate such situations—bluebells, Canada lilies, large Solomon’s plume, sparrowwort, columbine, cranesbill, bloodroot. You will notice that the taller-growing species—large Solomon’s seal, Canada lily, cohoosh, baneberry, black snakeroot and goat’s beard—are placed where their height is needed and does not hide the smaller things. A few extra plants of cranesbill are scattered through the plan (indicated by CR) for the sake of a warm spot of color here and there.

Individual plants of cohoosh (indicated by C) and baneberry (indicated by B) are also used in various places. These are included for the value of their spreading foliage which is most attractive and which lasts until Fall. Both bear interesting berries. Those of the cohoosh are purple and those of the white baneberry are white with a black spot which is the reason for one of its popular names, “doll’s eyes”. The large and small Solomon’s seals and the large Solomon’s plume also have lasting foliage and interesting berries. The violets and Greek valerian, Canada mayflower and bleeding heart carry on as ground covers long after the trilliums, Dutchman’s breeches, bloodroot, cranesbill, bluebells and others have disappeared. The new leaves which the hepaticas produce after blooming last until the following Spring.

Even with all these long-lived plants, we need some supplementary foliage effects that come after the early flowers and increase through the season. Ferns supply this effect very successfully with their refreshing and artistic fronds and they help as well to complete the natural association. There are many beautiful types available and for our purposes I have selected five of them as follows:

1. Erythronium americanum
2. Trillium, dwarf white
3. Smilacina racemosa
4. Polygonatum commutatum
5. Polygonatum flexuosum

On the plan these ferns are indicated by the key F and a number which corresponds with the number in the foregoing list. They are placed with an eye to size. The interrupted fern is the tallest, growing from three to five feet. The others range from six to thirty inches. The hay-scented fern is used in the less shaded spots, as it prefers a bit of sun. The interrupted fern is equally happy in sun or shade. The others, especially the delicate maidenhair, prefer shade.

Now we must choose the shrubs needed for shade and protection from the wind. They should, of course, be long enough in the association we are creating. Here, I think, is a good selection:

1. Hydrangea arborescens
2. Acanthus mollis
3. Skimmia japonica
4. Viburnum opulus
5. Ilex verticillata

For the sake of a warm spot of color, boulder fern (6) has never shown such a fine collection. The ones we particularly recommend are shown in full color.

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Break O’Day, orange-apricot
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PLANTING WILD GARDENS

(Continued from page 79)

crimson and purple, it grows to five feet in height.

Shadbush or shadowbush (6 to 12) (Amelanchier canadensis). Lovely racemes of white flowers in early Spring, and red fruits from July to October for many birds. Sometimes reaches a height of thirty feet.

Spice bush (6 to 12) (Bumelia nuscetia). Clusters of yellow, very fragrant flowers in March or April and red fruit and golden yellow leaves in the Fall. A magnet for birds. Grows six to fifteen feet tall.

Witch hazel (6 to 12) (Hamamelis virginiana). Particularly interesting because it bears its unique yellow flowers in the Fall. Foliage turns to beautiful yellow and crimson when Summer ends.

These shrubs are placed and named on our plan. In order to get quickly the effect we are after it is desirable to use specimens as large as possible. Nursery stock is to be preferred to collected specimens.

All of the plant material in this plan—berbs, ferns, and shrubs—is procurable from general nurseries or those specializing in native plants. Most of it can be collected in the wild if the right location is available but in many cases would be difficult to find in late Summer or Fall unless marked earlier. A well kept on the "proven" list, especially ladieslippers, trilliums, colubrine, showy orchis and maidenhair fern—and should be procured in the light of our earlier discussion of conservation. The number of plants required of each species to carry out our plan will depend upon how thickly you wish to set them. A fair average is suggested by the numeral in parentheses following each name in the several lists given. In the case of the shrubs the number required will depend somewhat upon size.

Methods of collecting and time for transplanting were discussed in the July issue of HOUSE & GARDEN. If our wild garden in the shade is to be created gradually, the planting can be done bit by bit from April to November. If it is to be done all at once, or if all the stock is to be purchased, the Fall is the time for the job.

One emphatic word of warning: much heavily with leaves or hay for the Winter, or many of your plants will be pushed right out of the ground by alternate freezing and thawing. Place a mulch after freezing sets in and remove gradually in March. Then, when it is all off, examine your plantings closely and firm in any roots that have been loosened due to your precautions.

A last word: Our plan is merely suggestive. Revise it to fit your own ideas or preferences. Extend your blooming period, if you wish, by including some of the wood asters, goldens and sunflowers; cultivar the starry campion and wood lilies. Improve all you can on my suggestions and then, if you feel very generous, share your improvements with me.

FALL PLANTING

(Continued from page 49)

The daffodil outlook is much brighter. A thoroughly well-established industry in the Northwest and other sections is ready to supply normal requirements, but because of the shortage of other bulbs, "daffs" will command good prices. Fortunately, our American supply has increased. Plant them now. It seems, quite evident that the range of the newer varieties available to American gardeners is second to none in the world. Many of the choicest sorts, as yet to be found in few gardens, are already coming down in price. Among such are Aetia, John Evelyn, Lord Wellington, Diana Keesey, Nobility, Frances Drake, and White Sentinel. Even such choice ones as Beersheba, the apricot or so-called "pink" Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, and Lovestre in, Fortune, Irene Drake and Daisy among which, on a limited budget, one buys by the bushel rather than by the dozen, have come within the reach of most pocket books.

Hyacinths and crocuses will be very scarce, although possible imports of the former from England may relieve the shortage somewhat. Prices will prevent their use for extensive planting in the wild garden but in groves, amid the amateur's greenhouse or indoors, they are still a good buy, as nothing else quite takes their place, and the bulbs are readily kept over for use another year.

The minor Spring bulbs—snowflakes, snowdrops and scillas—will be limited in supply but available. Some very good stocks of these found their way to the bulb counters last year.

Bulbous irises, which have been entirely too little appreciated in American gardens, do particularly well in the quantities produced in the Northwest. So far, most of this production has been taken by commercial growers to be forced as cut flowers for the florists' trade. The smaller irises—unlike the tall bearded irises with which gardeners are more familiar—keeps exceptionally well when cut.

Now, however the good qualities of the Dutch irises, and the Spanish and somewhat later English irises, are becoming more generally known, and the American supply has increased. Plant ed in the Fall in well drained (preferably rather light or sandy) soil, and given protection in the form of a mulch that will not make them, are perfectly hardy, easily grown, and certainly one of the most desirable additions to the Spring-flowering bulb list.

The question of "substitutes".

There has been much said and written about planting this Fall substitute for the Spring-flowering, so-called Dutch bulbs, in view of the fact that there will be a normal supply of the latter.

It seems to me that these suggestions, even when made in good faith, do not offer any real solution to the problem. In the first place there are no real substitutes for the Spring bulbs. There are, in the few gardens which are this border, more widely used to supplement the Spring bulbs, giving more color in the garden early in the season. Wallis (Continued on page 81)
flowers, Iceland poppies, in the lovely gay "att" shades of the best selected strains, auriculas, the lemon-colored hardy alyssum (A. citrinum, instead of the hard yellow species), mertensia, are a few of them.

But these are not to take the place of Spring bulbs—merely to supplement them. As to the Spring bulbs themselves, it seems to me that the wise procedure for this Autumn, for the home gardener who has to consider the budget, will be to get some tulips—Spring is hardly Spring without them!—in the good old standard varieties that will be available; to "go heavy" on daffodils (which, relatively, are much cheaper), and especially to get a start with some of the finer new Giant Leocdi and jonquil hybrid varieties, such as Golden Sceptre; to give a generous trial to the bulbous irises; to try to plant a few new hyacinths (the smaller-sized bulbs serve excellently) for Winter flowering indoors; and to try to order, early, such of the minor bulbs as may be needed.

Where possible, it will be wise practice to examine personally tulip and other bulbs to be bought, keeping in mind that size is of less importance than solidity and general good condition; and also that both American and English tulips will not have the smooth finish of the Holland bulbs, though this in no way affects their flowering. Bulbs that are not to be purchased in future will be advisable to order early, and to get only from thoroughly reliable sources.

Short supplies always tend to bring inferior products on the market, and to establish the old rule of caveat emptor. That is one of the reasons why many gardeners had unsatisfactory results with last Fall's plantings. Such experience need not befall the buyer who this year watches his step—and acts early.

Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 55)

One of the best and most economical roadways may be built by putting down rough cinders 4" thick, and rolling them. Then add 2" of fine cinders and roll hard. A top dressing of either crushed stone or gravel is then put on. This driveway will drain well and be unaffected by frost or weather, and it can also be raked and kept looking good with little trouble.

Trick to Lower Height of House

Question. Our house always seems to me too tall and upright, and since we are having it painful this Fall I wonder if a dark color would tie it more to the ground.

Answer. A dark roof will make the house appear lower and you can carry the illusion further by painting the up-stair shudders the same color. Then paint those on the lower story the color of the body of the house, and this need not be dark.

Brick Is Worth Salvaging

Question. We have several thousand bricks salvaged from the demolition of a building and would like to use them to build a garage; however, what advice for scraping the bricks in order to clean them will probably cost more than they are worth. Please advise me if there is some quicker way to clean bricks than by scraping them.

Answer. Used brick is desirable because it is hard and seasoned and generally has a good weathered look. The labor cost of scraping second-hand brick should certainly not outweigh the value of this load. The general procedure is to hire any kind of unskilled labor and have the man chip the mortar off with an edge. The mortar will come off easily and even a boy could do between one and two thousand bricks a day.

Flagstone Floor for Garden Shelter

Question. I am building a garden shelter and would like to make the floor of flagstones. Would you give any recommendations as to flagstones to be used around the whole platform as a protection against frost?

Answer. Your specifications for laying the flagstone floor are more than adequate and with a foundation of concrete you are planning to lay, you will not have to build a solid wall as protection against frost.

Small Trees

(Continued from page 63)

Thus, the crabapples (edible) are not so spreading, more upright, but grow as high as the former. The common and crab are lovely near the house where their blooms in May and fruit in Fall are a beautiful picture.

Pyrus malus, the Asiatic crab, known as the flowering crabapple, grows to a height of 10' to 15'. The trees are wider-spreading, looking like miniature apple trees—beautiful at all seasons. Their fragrant flowers, followed by their colorful fruit and interesting brown bark, make them ideal planting trees for the small place and in landscape design. There are a good many varieties—joanis or Bechtle's is native of Iowa.

Rubus pseudoacacia (false acacia) commonly known as black locust, grows to a height of 30'. It is a slim, erect tree with rough black bark. The creamy white flowers hang in racemes from the open hedgerows in early Summer. They are most decorative and have a delicious fragrance. The roots are very strong, spreading in all directions, sometimes doing much damage to drain pipes.

Sorbus americana, the mountain ash, grows to a height of 30'. This is a beautiful tree at all seasons, straight of trunk, with narrow head, which makes it an ideal tree where a vertical line is needed. The beautiful flat creamy white flowers are borne in great profusion in early Summer, followed by brilliant red fruits loved by the birds. It is short-lived, rather brittle, and likes high ground.

—Mary Evans

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Ways to serve Coca-Cola and ways to arrange flowers add something bright and happy to pleasant living. The book "Flower Arranging," offered on this page, suggests how to do both.

Illustrated at the left is Oriental Poppies and Geraniums, one of the flower arrangements in the book. Send for your copy. You will be glad you did.

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