MARCH 1942
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The How-to MAGAZINE of Building, Decorating, Gardening
DOUBLE NUMBER in two sections
In This Section: HOME MAINTENANCE IN WAR TRENDS IN DECORATION
In Attached Section:

PRIORITY
"The 4 Wallpaper Worries had me Stumped!"

"Then I Learned that this Unitized Seal Guarantees Beauty and Satisfaction!"

I just seemed to be going around in circles—couldn't make a decision as to what wallpaper to choose. Leafing through half a dozen sample books still left me bewildered. Over and over the questions came: Will it wash? Will it fade? Is it styled right? Will it look right on the wall?

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NINE OUT OF TEN Painting Contractors use Gum Turpentine when painting their own homes. They know that Gum Turpentine has just the right degree of penetration to carry the pigment and oil into the pores, securely locking the paint film to the surface. In like manner, each succeeding coat of paint is securely interlocked.

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The dog that makes the best pet. In the long run, comes from the finest show and breeding stock. The show record of our home-bred dogs speaks for itself. Whether you want a pet or show dog we can supply it.

MRS. JOHN WINANT, owner
Concord, N. H.

WELSH TERRIERS

Produced, breeding, show stock, raised under ideal conditions. Written by Mrs. Howard Lee Piatt, is an example of the high type of the modern Welsh Terrier. Every winner in the history and development. These dogs have an illustrious record as man's helper, including two of her imported champions

THE GREAT PYRENEES

The latest of the great herding dogs, which has a long, honorable record as man's helper. A dog for country or estate homes. The Bolognese are known in America. The Scottish Terriers and West Highland White Terriers are recognized herding dogs.

MRS. F. V. CHANCE, well-known New England breeder of Great Pyrenees, shown here with two of her imported champions, has the distinction of having introduced this breed to America. She is author of an interesting book on the breed; owns the largest Pyrenees kennel of West Highland Whites.

NEW ENGLAND WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS are represented by the outstanding Champion Wolsey Pattern of Edgerstoune owned by Mrs. John C. Winant, wife of the American Ambassador to England. Mrs. Winant owns the largest American kennel of West Highland Whites.

MARDON FOSTER FLORESHEIM is one of America's best known women flyers; she also owns the largest and best kennels of Afghan Hounds in New England. Mrs. Floresheim with Tajana of Chapman and Ch. Rana of Chapman, winner at European and American kennel club shows.

NEW ENGLAND Shetland Sheepdogs have Blythe of Bagaduce as their representative in this feature. This section of America has played an important part in the history and development of this intelligent herding dog, which has a long, honorable record as man's helper. The standard bearer for the Standard Poodle breed in New England might well be Champion Lawyglof, Lord Jeremy, owned by Miss Mary McCreery. Jeremy was sired by Ch. Bly the Cymro, the first brown Poodle to win a best in show award. Jeremy became a champ in 1941.

Three representatives of the "real dog of Norway"—Champion Thormin of Grey Dawn, Bodil of the Hollow and Bluff. Of the latter, "Bluff" is his name, not his nature. These Norwegian Elkhounds are owned by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Peck, well-known Elkhound breeders.

The modern Cairn is the result of selective breeding to preserve the fine characteristics of the old-time working terrier of the Isle of Skye. Ch. Boff of Eastcote, bred and owned by Mrs. Howard Lee Platt, is an example of the high type of Cairn bred in New England.
It is highly improbable that Old English Sheepdogs were brought to America on the Mayflower, but some of the best foundation stock of this breed is now in New England, represented here by six outstanding youngsters from the kennels owned by Mrs. Helen Margery Lewis.

Out of New England have come many Fox Terriers famous as show dogs and producers of show dogs. Here is one that will soon be champion—Spicy Morsel—owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farrell, Jr. Spicy Morsel made his debut in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 1941.

SYMBOLIC of that section of New England where "the breaking waves dashed high on a stern and rockbound coast" is this Newfoundland dog, one of the most famous specimens of his breed ever produced in America. He was owned and shown by Mrs. Davison D. Power.

NEW ENGLAND has shown this country a number of "good Pointers" but here is one, a worthy representative of New England Pointers, best in his breed at 1941 Westminster, Madison Square Garden, N. Y. C. His-On Coronation; owners, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fried.

NEW ENGLAND does not try to boast of great numbers of Dandie Dinmont Terriers, but it is proud of the high quality of the few Dandies it does have... especially this fine specimen of the breed, Champion Heatherdens, Miss Esther Bird.

Bedlington Terriers were practically unknown in New England dog shows until 1929, when four were shown at the Boston show. Yet today New England claims the largest Bedlington collection owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller, including Ch. Tyneside Miss America.

The word "chaperone" had a meaning all its own until an accessory manufacturer in New England decided to use it as a name for a product to keep dogs off chairs, sofas, beds, etc. And now "Chaperone" is known as a powder that will help in training your dog to behave

WILLIAM E. WILSON, Owner

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Germans Boxers 
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Cocker Spaniels

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CARE OF DOGS UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

1. License should be worn at all times.
2. All dogs should be kept under strict control during air raid warning.
   A) On leash.
   B) Yard dogs chained.
   C) House dogs confined to one room.
   D) Do not turn dog loose.
3. Keep drinking water available.
4. Exercise dogs near home.
5. Dogs will not be permitted in air raid shelters.
6. Do not permit dogs to roam day or night.
7. A box of ashes or sawdust kept in house and changed daily will help meet sanitary needs.
8. In mild cases of Fear use SODIUM BROMIDE.
   Small dogs two grains. Medium sized dogs five grains. Large breeds ten to fifteen grains. Repeat.
9. Dogs are easily suffocated by smoke and may dash back into their burning home unless restrained by leash.
10. An injured animal may be handled with gloves or wrapped in a blanket, so that it cannot bite. Support broken bones.
11. Take unwanted or stray injured animals to a local animal welfare organization.
12. Take YOUR injured or sick animal to a veterinarian.
13. Burns must be treated promptly. In minor cases apply strong cold tea. Cover burn with aloe vera. For part burns, apply tourniquet.
14. Serious bleeding may be stopped by pressure. Do not leave tourniquet on more than twenty minutes.

DOG SHOWS DOGS...DOGS...

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HOUSE AND GARDENS

There are two kinds of dog houses—comfortable and uncomfortable. A New England manufacturer designed one that is comfortable with a partition in it to protect the dog from wind, rain, and cold. A Hodgson house is the only humane one for a dog as it affords real protection.

A dog owner writes: "We have five dogs in our home, and we have found a way to eliminate dog hair from around the house. We use a Durham Duplex Dog Dresser, a comb, and a brush. No more complaints in this matter; the dogs stay indoors to our complete enjoyment."

New England prides itself on the possession of a kennel of Sussex Spaniels of which only a few have been imported to this country. This is a sister of Ch. Horniness show dogs, offers choice puppies at reasonable prices.

Owners of prize dogs from coast to coast and companions for children.

Great Pyrenees and St. Bernards
La Colina Kennels
1307 N. College Avenue
Newport, Ky.
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WALNUT HALL KENNELS
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Frost Portland, Maine, down to Greenwich, Conn., every year some of the best dog shows in this country are held—all breed shows, specialty shows, and obedience training contests. Darien, Conn., organized only a few years ago, has one of the best. Scene at 1940 Darien show.

In the shaping of a dog’s character, and in guiding him the education which he deserves to have, it is well to keep in mind that this is the greatest teacher, and New England folk have learned that a dog is a good place for a dog to start his education in obedience.

Some folk like to go to the seashore; some folk like to go to the mountains (of which there are many of rare scenic beauty in New England). But some New England folk like to visit open-air dog shows where they relax with their dogs and perhaps bring home prizes.

Dear Mr. Harbison, House & Garden’s DOG MART I understand that I can free myself on your long weekend so that I can go to a dog show and have fun. Will you please put me in touch with a reliable vendor who can help me choose the right breed of dog for me?

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ADDRESS: [Blank]
CITY: [Blank]
STATE: [Blank]

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SPORTING DOGS
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VITAMINS A, B, D, G, E help to maintain HEALTH, PEP, GROWTH and REPRODUCTIVE VIGOR. GREEN FINE-VITAMIN FILLS 15 SPECIFIC NEEDS of a dog’s system. For your pet! GREEN BIOCHEMICAL CO. Distributors 1200 Astbury Ave., Cleveland, Ohio Literature on request.

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Beautiful for Bird Shooting
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"PUPPY SCAT"

Keep's cats off furniture
Protects Chairs, Beds, Curtains, Table Legs, etc. Just sprinkle Pupzy Scat lightly on chairs, beds, sofa—around curtains and table legs—wherever you want your cat to keep away. Harmless. Effective. Doesn’t show. Keep your dog Immininir lor-
exactly how. It’s fun. Saves money.

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Why pay fancy prices for saddlery? Write for FREE Catalogue that has saved money and money for thousands of horsemen around the United States and English and American "Back the American breed", please. Andrums on approval. Westfield Laboratories, Dept. 6, 112 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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Let your dog play and exercise safely from traffic, etc. Easy to erect. No posts to bother with. Made strong for long hard use.

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BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO., Inc., Dept. C, Mystic, Conn.
BUILDING & MAINTENANCE

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS— dashes are shown on blackboards, fire-precautions and shelter construction books are on sale. (In Chicago, the latter is available in pamphlet form. Send 10c for single copies. The book to the right is filled at $5.00 per hundred copies.) House & Garden.

THE OPEN DOOR TO A NEW LIFE— is the illustrated story of Shepard House, easily installed for the home. Includes a list of materials and gives an impressively list of Homemakers-equipped homes. Shephard House, Dept. HG-1, 2423 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORMICA— the home modern plastic finishing material, has a myriad of decorative and color combinations and comes in new booklets. Included are a color chart and details on the care and treatment of Formica and spot- and crack-proof material. Formica Bureau, 11 Sprague Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"BUILDING YOUR HOME"— With Western Pine can give your home the beauty and sound control of Formica. Several pages of photographs of interiors and exteriors of homes will thrill Western Pine Association, Dept. HG-2, Yeso Blvd., Portland, Oregon.

"HOW TO USE GLASS"— which describes some of the popular methods to bring new beauty, gay light and a new sense of warmth into the rooms of your house. Included are many color photographs of glass work done by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Grant Building, Pittsburgh.

THE HOME ELEVATOR PROBLEM— is solved by an "Elevator" located in a house. The "Elevator" is described as a "split" that rides smoothly up the stairs and down the pinch of your house. (Still not in use? Elevator Co., Amer. of America, 518 Lamarck Ave., St. Charles, Missouri.)

THE HOME PLANNER'S GUIDE— covers the essentials of a good home—good design, efficient planning, right location. You'll find proof why and how Weyerhaeuser bodes health, happiness, and comfort. Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., Dept. HG-3, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

OVERHEAD GARAGE DOORS— describes how a "Rollup", "Swing-up" or "Slide-up" door can be installed and gives prices, including hint as to how to open garage door. The Stanley Works, Dept. HG-2, 1127 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.

K-VENIES— can, as you will see in this animated book for the homemaker, solve household problems, lack of closet space. You'll find prices and illustrations of K-Veenies, K-Veneer, K-Venoid and others, in the K-Veneer Book, Dept. HG-3, 1137 St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

NO MORE STEPS— is a booklet which describes seven types of residence elevators. There are hand powered, power powered on remote control, and the Stair-Traveler. These are adapted to an older house or one where an elevator is not desired, the first floor, or a fully enclosed shaft. Sedgwick Mfg. Co., Dept. HG-3, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

YOUR NEW HOME— And Your Pothook is an exceptional guide to help you plan better rooms, design whole floors, connect rooms, and make the most of your space. New Booklets for efficient close space, Ponderosa Pine Wood Windows, Dept. HG-2, 214-3, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

HEATING & INSULATION

HEATING & INSULATION— is the title of the romantic story which traces ZODOLITE from its formation in the Montana hills six hundred million years ago down to its use in today's popular gray-til type non-shrink, fire-proof building insulation. Write to Universal Zodolite Insulation Company, Dept. HG-5, 123 S. La Salle St., Chicago.


HEATING— tells of a new type fireplace based on the principle of the warm air furnace—to circulate the air and keep your feet warm while facing your face while your back is frosted. It is a form around which a one or more of free places can be built. Heatlester Mfg. Co., 644 E. Brighton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

CONTRIBUTION TO BETTER LIVING— illustrates concretely the many advantages of scientific development in the field of home heating, air conditioning. Charts and illustrations help to show the superiority of various types of heating systems. The Minnepolis-Honeywell Co., Dept. HG-2, 2790 4th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

KITCHENS & BATHROOMS


TWELVE WINNERS— this booklet reveals 12 colorful bathroom ensembles, complete with fixtures designed for the modern home—large and small. With the aid of twelve winners, the beauty and efficiency of the bathroom is revealed. Included are models of every size and color to fit your home. The Charles Ruber Mfg. Co., Dept. HG-3, Eripping, New York.

STEEL KITCHEN CABINETS— a booklet describes and pictures in detail complete two-line kitchen cabinets designed for the modern house—large or small. It can be an invaluable guide to interior decoration. Write to Charles Manufacturing Co., Dept. HG-1, 516 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

CURTIS KITCHEN PLANNING BOOK— is really a "recipe" book for better, more economical kitchen planning. It incorporates the ideas of many thousands of housewives, who use, the help of Curtis Cabinets, have made their kitchens more commodious, efficient and charming. Send 10c to Curtis Manufacturing Co., Dept. HG-3, 1241 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

YOUNGSTOWN KITCHENS— furnishes you with construction, specifications and illustrations of this booklet, you will see how any one of several models of cabinet units can meet modern kitchen needs. Youngstown Precision Steel Div., Hollotte Manufacturing Corp., Dept. HG-3, Warren, Ohio.

GARDENING

FLOWERFIELD CATALOG FOR 1942— contains the most famous plants which are in full color. Featured are a wide variety of unusual and common flowers. Included in this listing are beautiful flowerbeds, flowered, 12 Parkside Avenue, Plover, Long Island, New York.

DOBBIN & ATKINS— catalog for 1942 may well be considered a "guide to the world's choicest roses and nursery products". Beautifully illustrated pages offer, besides the old favorites and novelties, new specialties to every perennial from perennials to evergreens. If west of 75th Paterson Ave., East Rutherford, N. J.

THE WAYSIDE GARDENS— includes a flower seed book for 1942 that describes and illustrates the fine stock that is famous grown by hardy plants. New varieties of roses and shrubs are presented in full color. The Wayside Gardens Co., 59 Mentor Avenue, Mentor, Ohio.

FLOWER FASHIONS OF 1942— is a catalog of those tremulous selection of phlox, hardy asters, delphiniums, daylilies, stock, lisianthus, and snapdragons. These are all in full color and presented for the modern home. Mail Order Co., 3122 E. St., Hamburg, Iowa.

GOLDFARB SEED CATALOG— on these pages, profusely illustrated in color, is presented a selection of Goldfarb-grown or tested flower and garden seeds. All Goldfarb's seeds are backed by a three-year guarantee of growth. Included is the most representative showing of fine roses and hybrid teas, chrysanthemums, perennials, bulbs, daylilies, with all Goldfarb Seed Co., Dept. HG-5, 160 E. 71st St., N. Y. C.

SEEDS— is a catalog of the world's choicest, roses and shrubs. A selection of tools for correct pruning, hedges, scrambling roses, clematis, Trachelospermum jasminoides, native flowers, and shrubs. Send 10c to A. D. Koltz, 212-215 Church Street, N. Y. City, New York.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS IN PRUNING— are described In a new catalog, S. Koltz, 212-215 Church Street, New York.

SEEDS— is a catalog of the world's choicest flowers, flowers, and shrubs, Is described in a new catalog, S. Koltz, 212-215 Church Street, New York.

SEEDS— is a catalog of the world's choicest flowers, flowers, and shrubs, Is described in a new catalog, S. Koltz, 212-215 Church Street, New York.

THE COMPLETE PLANT FOOD— containing all the elements necessary for growth, health, beauty and vigor of all vegetables and flowers, Is described in several manuals, "The Complete Plant Food", "The Complete Plant Food and Skyard's Plant Food". (See page 106.)

WURLITZER PIANOS— Textile-covered pianos, the most exciting treatment of cases yet developed, and pianos in all grades to meet every piano requirement for vitamins and Victory, and monastic se­

MATUSHEK PIANOS— are available, according to this handy folder, in many models, and can be fitted to any of the pianos of your choice for the complete satisfaction of your own personal taste and decorative satisfaction. Write for booklet to Matushek Piano Co., 43 West 57th Street, New York City.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS IN PRUNING— are described In a new book which will be distributed by the American Rose Society. A wide selection of uniforms and aprons are illustrated for the American Rose Society. Selection Catalog B, Henry A. Dux & Sons Corp., Dept. HG-5, 156 Broadw. New York, N. Y. C.

GARDEN NOVELTIES— is a collection of Chrysanthe­nums by the originators of hybrid Kolon. Currently grows in the hands of small and large types, and a choice selec­

DIX-MAKES UNIFORMS— are described in a new book which will be distributed by the American Rose Society. A wide selection of uniforms and aprons are illustrated for the American Rose Society. Selection Catalog B, Henry A. Dux & Sons Corp., Dept. HG-5, 156 Broadw. New York, N. Y. C.
101 New Decorated Rooms

16 New Decorator Colors

Coming in April

House & Garden

Good news for dispirited décors! House & Garden's April Double Number will feature 101 dramatic new interiors. Hand-picked by House & Garden for their originality and adaptability—from distinguished homes, decorating shops, and department stores—these 101 rooms are a cross-country census of America’s smartest contemporary settings.

In this same issue, House & Garden will forecast 16 important “inter-American” decorator colors for 1942. You'll see 8 North American colors, current favorites available in charming wallpapers . . . rugs . . . fabrics . . . accessories. You'll preview 8 prophetic South American colors, indicative of new, incoming trends.

In these 101 decorator-designed rooms, in these 16 forward-looking colors, on view in April House & Garden—are the sparks to liven your war-time decorating. New themes. New color-coalitions. New, exciting room arrangements.

NEW DESIGNS FROM
SOUTH AMERICA

April House & Garden reports on South America—as North America’s newest design source. Read the first complete story of decorator William Pahlmann’s exploration-trip to Latin America, in search of untapped veins of design. See the results of that search—new Pahlmann-created rooms in South American Modern. They’re photographed in color exclusively for April House & Garden.

HOUSE & GARDEN April Double Number • On Sale March 20
LONG before the frost is out of the ground you'll begin to prepare your garden for Spring. But before you buy a single packet of seeds, read House & Garden's Book of Gardening—128 pages of expert garden information. Illustrated with over 600 illustrations, 58 in full color, this book is a complete and authoritative reference work that every gardener needs in his library.

Here you'll find the how and what, the when and where and why of successful gardening—clearly explained and illustrated by Richardson Wright, famous author-gardener and editor of House & Garden. If you've never had a garden, this book charts your course from the first plan to the final bloom. If you're already a gardener, you'll find new ideas for unusual plants and better cultivation.

House & Garden’s Book of Gardening gives you ideas for creating every type of garden. It shows you how to make the most of a small plot, provides suggestions for landscaping country estates. Its beautiful four-color illustrations and striking photographs, its graphic how-to drawings, are unequalled in any other book. Send for your copy today as the first step to productive gardening.
IN THE NEXT ISSUE

101 INTERIORS
The special section of our April double number will feature 101 interiors. These rooms, selected by our editors as noteworthy examples of good taste in American decoration, should bring a host of ideas to the reader who wishes a change in background.

Here you will find living rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms, photographed in private homes and department stores from coast to coast, each with its horde of smart new tricks.

HOUSE & GARDEN COLORS
A special feature of the April double number will be a color section on those new shades which will be in fashion during the year 1942. There will be sixteen colors in all, some for background, and some of brighter hue for smart accents. In this section you will find interesting room schemes based on these colors and a galaxy of all sorts of merchandise which is available in well-known stores throughout the country.

SOUTH AMERICAN DESIGNS
In our general section we will bring you the case history of a famous interior decorator and his trip to South America. Out of this trip came new design ideas which have been adapted to contemporary decoration.

Here again House & Garden brings you an authentic design story which is traced from its inspiration to its fulfillment in contemporary decoration. Don't miss this exciting feature.

VICTORY GARDENS
Editor-in-chief Richardson Wright will continue his invaluable articles on gardening for the home front. House & Garden has been foremost in bringing this practical type of information to the gardeners of America. It will continue this work for the duration.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE
In our February issue we presented a special section devoted to Air Raid Precautions. Since that time we have been deluged with thousands of requests for copies of this vital feature. Again in this issue is a noteworthy feature on defense. This important series will be continued in April with an article devoted to the activities of the “Home Guard”.

HOME MAINTENANCE IN WARTIME
Washington and the home front……………10
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WASHINGTON AND THE HOME FRONT

A report on the priority and housing agencies' attitude toward the war-time problems of home maintenance and repair

Your home is a vital unit in the machinery of American democracy and defense morale. Uncle Sam does not intend that it shall break down because of a leaky roof, a worn-out furnace grate, or a broken washing-machine part. On the contrary, America's homes, and America's investment in homes are the serious concern of several important branches of government.

True, the Army and Navy need, and are taking, many of the raw materials and fabricated pieces which ordinarily go into home construction, but this won't prevent the essential repairs which your house occasionally requires—not for an unpredictably long time, at any rate.

That's the optimistic word from Donald Nelson's War Production Board where all the former supply functions of OPM and SPAB are now controlled under one supreme command. Washington has not overlooked the fact that the 80 billion dollars worth of single-family homes in this country have an annual depreciation bill of almost 2 billion dollars, a sum which bespeaks vast quantities of repair materials to protect our home investment from decay. Washington has not forgotten, either, that the American home is what we are fighting for, and it wants the American people to know that it hasn't forgotten.

**Attitudes of supply bureaus**

But—every official in the supply control bureaus urges the home-owners not to delude himself on the importance of civilian needs. If it's a scarce article and the military wants all of it, or an item that's off the store shelves because of war-order demands upon the manufacturing plants, it won't be available for the home-owner, no matter how badly he needs it.

That's the whole story in a nutshell. It doesn't apply to your home alone, it applies to all commodity needs. At the moment the prospects of keeping your home in good shape are excellent, but if unexpected war demands alter the picture, you may have to let your home go to pot. The gloomy extreme is this—we are in a "total war" so all-inclusive of everyday civilian life that even our homes, through their enforced neglect, may serve as weapons. In other words, if your home has to go to rack and ruin in order that the Army may have everything it needs, then in so serving the nation your home will become a weapon against our enemies. That's very long-range speculation, indeed, yet defense officials are determined to present the public with the grim potentialities of the situation so that a complete sacrifice, should it ever be demanded, will not come as a horrid shock.

**Home repair possibilities**

However, today and for the immediate future, you may safely assume that you will be able to preserve your home in its present condition without hindering the war effort. Of course new private construction or non-defense remodeling receives no sympathy in Washington, and if you haven't all the materials on hand for this work, you'd better not bother anyone by asking for them. If you can afford a new sun-porch, you can afford defense bonds, and the government agencies prefer priority allocations in the latter. But if it's a repair you're interested in, you may expect courtesy and assistance from one end of town to the other, within reasonable bounds.

**What are primary repairs**

Repair and maintenance, when translated into things, mean new paint and roofing, and replacement of worn-out heating, plumbing and electrical equipment. Check these principal repair factors against the war demands and you have the picture.

First; paint. While government agencies like to needle the necessity-howlers by remarking that a house won't collapse just because it needs a coat of paint, in reality there seems to be promise of a continuing supply of paint on the shelves of your local hardware store. Tung-oil and other quick-drying agents needed in defense chemical operations may be lacking in some coverings, but you'll have paints. You'll have paint

(Cont'd on page 42)
How to mend mechanical equipment

Pin holes in hot water storage tanks can be remedied by using soft copper rivets, if the tank is equipped with a hand-hole. Otherwise a repair plug which screws into place is used.

Fractured sections of a boiler can be permanently repaired by a heavy wrought iron band, which encircles its circumference. The fracture will rust up and soon become tight.

Cast iron pipe seldom splits, but a piece may be broken out by freezing. If possible, the loose piece should be coated with iron cement and replaced, or a repair plate used to patch.

Tubular boilers need not be put out of operation because a tube has failed. The tube may be plugged and the boiler continued in service until after the heating season is over.

Burst water mains may be temporarily repaired by a hose connection made up with standard hose clamps as shown. Such repairs have been used for years without interruption.

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Water tanks that are too badly rusted to take repairs may be by-passed as shown, and left in place until a new tank can be secured. The old connections will then be available for use.

Mechanical equipment requires periodic oiling if bearings are expected to last. Electric motors must be kept properly lubricated in order to be quiet and properly efficient.

Split pipe can be repaired and made serviceable for several months by using litharge and friction tape. The pressure must be off while the repair is made, and must be kept off 1 hour.

Aquastats should be adjusted so that excessive temperatures are avoided. Very hot water has a tendency to burn out storage tanks and pipe. Reduced temperatures mean a longer life.
If you can't get a larger heating plant just now, some of these sound remedies may help

There are many times when the weather hardly warrants the turning on of the main heating system, and there are other times when immediate heat is required in one or more rooms of the house.

Several varieties of auxiliary heating devices are shown, and all of them have their advantages, either through ease of operation, economy, or efficiency. Any of them is definitely worth while as a medium for more or less immediate comfort.

When the heating device is installed, there are certain practical and approved methods of making the installation. These are shown with suggestions for properly carrying out the work.

Weather-stripping should not be overlooked as it has a direct bearing on the heating problem. Loose weather-stripping or damaged strips are of absolutely no value. The proper method for tightening up the average job is shown in detail and a check of your windows and doors is suggested.

Standard oil stoves of the familiar design shown are still popular as a source of auxiliary heat. The principal necessity for satisfactory operation of the unit is the correct trimming of the circular wick. This should be trimmed frequently with a sharp scissors.

Logs burn better when they are above the hearth so that air can flow beneath them. Ashes need not be removed but they should be cleared away so that they do not touch the wood. Dampers should be properly adjusted.

Modern oil heaters of single or double burner type are most efficient and economical to operate. Portable type can be moved to any room where needed.

Franklin stoves, while not generally in use today, seldom have worn out. They have the advantage of jutting out into the room and afford a large amount of increased radiation.

Portable electric heaters are most convenient at odd moments, when only temporary but steady warmth is necessary. They operate through a base plug or other electrical outlet without attention.

Auxiliary hot water heaters for summer or extra duty periods may be installed on line from main hot water source. Need not be disconnected.

Flue connections must be installed with care. When a small heater is run into the same flue as the heating plant, the smoke pipe should enter the flue above that from the main boiler.
Basket-grates filled with coal provide a long-burning, steady warmth. The damper must be set properly to prevent escape of heat.

Connections to steam or hot-water radiators which are closed off should be disconnected at the heating main, and the fitting plugged. Cold lines interrupt good heating circulation.

Old-time heating systems were most efficient. Practically every ounce of heating energy was extracted from the fuel. The old-fashioned stove, the long runs of exposed smoke pipe, and the heating drums which occupied the rooms above were splendid.

Kerosene or coal oil stoves of the stationary type are used in many small country houses. They are more odorless than portables.

Flue openings may be required when the stationary type of heater is installed. If the wall is marked with a compass the plaster and lath can be cut away with a chisel and key-hole saw without damage to the surrounding wall. A metal sleeve properly insulated is used.

Terra cotta pipe and fittings, bearing on a substantial bracket, make an excellent and safe temporary chimney. The hubs should open downward.

Coal-burning heaters are both economical and easy to operate. As a general thing, they only require firing twice a day and assist in keeping the cellar warm and dry. Ashes should usually be removed daily.

Weather-stripping tips

Loose weather strip can be driven in to meet the sash by using a wooden block and hammer. Little movement is needed.

Metal weather strip that is crimped can be straightened by making a hardwood die with which to draw it in manner shown.
How to repair garage door

Folding doors generally sag at the first leaf. This may be corrected by wedging the outer edge, as shown here, and moving the hanger so that it lifts the affected unit into a proper vertical position.

The hangers of folding doors and the hinges are always fastened to the frames by means of screws. Old holes should be plugged with soft wood pegs and the plates moved down as needed.

Locking the garage door is one of the most essential things for the suburban dweller to know. Substantial hardware will insure the safety of both the spare tires and the general equipment.

Binding doors invariably rub at the bottom outside edge. This is caused by the weight of the door, or by settling of the building.

Remedy Number One is the tightening up of both the upper and lower hinges. As a rule, this will overcome the average door ailment.

Remedy Number Two is the installation of a third hinge, midway between the upper and lower hinge. This distributes weight.

Sanding will often overcome closing difficulties when the adjustment of hinges will not suffice.

Use the medium fine sandpaper.

Recovering of screens is only properly done when the new mesh is stretched tightly over the frame. The end of the screen and the top molding should be tacked in place and screening stretched.

The lower molding should be nailed in place and the screening cut off with a sharp knife. After this is done the side molding can be fastened back on the frame and the job is completely finished.

Old screens should be thoroughly brushed with a whisk broom and the mesh painted with kalsone. Then the surface on both sides should be wiped dry to remove any excess of the dressing.
Interior doors and screens

Door head doors that are constantly being used last longer and operate more easily if the pins, rollers and springs are kept properly lubricated. Vaseline is an excellent lubricant.

Single-leaf doors, as a rule, sag at the outer edge. The remedy is to jack up the door as shown, and set in a substantial brace so that the weight of the entire door is thrown into the hinge end.

Staples of the ordinary variety, which are driven into place, are too easily drawn out to be effective. Heavy staples with a washer and nut at the back should always be used to insure safety.

The top of the casing may drop from settlement and the door may bind at that point. In this case the hardwood block is applied, and the frame eased into its place.

How to adjust locks and hinges

1. The striking plate can take minor adjustments by tapping toward the rub streaks. 2. Tapping should always be done in the corners of the openings and never in the center of the cross pieces. 3. Hinge-pins should be removed by tapping them up under the shoulder as shown. 4. The entire lock may be drawn out by removing the setscrew of one knob which will enable the shaft to be pulled out. 5. Locks should be laid flat for opening.

Screens may be repaired

1. Hangers may be shifted if screws fail to hold. 2. Small angle-iron braces may be screwed into the corner. 3. Insert wood blocks if frame is weak. Long finishing nails should be driven through as indicated. 4. In place of hangars, screen frame may be bored, and the casing bored to take wooden pins, as shown at left.
Here are five practical suggestions that will provide additional living facilities

The five drawings on these two pages suggest various solutions to a problem which will inevitably become more acute as America's all-out war effort becomes an actuality.

An unprecedented shortage of homes existed before the war began. War has put an end to private building of new homes except in prescribed "defense areas". Despite the construction of hundreds of thousands of new housing units, designed chiefly for workers in plants manufacturing the tools of war, the shortage of houses will continue—and even increase—for most of us.

This condition must be faced by American families everywhere. There will have to be a certain amount of doubling-up, some pooling of family resources. There will be need for real ingenuity in getting six people into a house designed for four.

But Americans have always been ingeniously able to get along, when they have to, with the tools at hand. Our concern here is not so much with "getting along" as with doing the job with a certain finesse. If we're going to have some guests for the duration, we want them to be welcome and happy; and we want our homes to be as attractive and comfortable as ever.

The way to accomplish this is to make use of the unused space in rooms; to design interior partitions which will make two attractive rooms grow where there was only one before. In most cases this will not cause undue dislocations in the larger room which has been sacrificed. In many such rooms—take the average living room for example—there is apt to be a considerable amount of wasted space in the center of the room, only the space around the walls being used intensively. Decreasing the size of such rooms may necessitate a rearrangement of furniture but often the smaller room will accommodate the same pieces as the larger.

The separate dining room

Perhaps you will have to put off building the projected new dining wing, just now; but there are other ways of securing the effect of separation from the living room.

In the scheme shown at right, and in the plan above, a low partition in the form of a book-case creates the illusion, while the curtain shuts off the two rooms entirely if needed. Try adding a bay window, if the space required for the new dining area seems a little inadequate for your needs or if you require a little better lighting.
me for the duration

A room apiece for the twins

Take any normal-sized bedroom, some two-by-fours for framing and some old barn siding, and you have the makings of two attractive rooms for children in their teens. As shown in the plan, a zig-zag partition provides places for bunks and storage for books in each room. Plane the weathered wood very slightly to bring out its full beauty—and to remove the splinters. Or use some knotty pine paneling.

For house or apartment

Many modern apartments, like country homes, have large living rooms which could be assessed enough space for an extra room without causing much family inconvenience.

The wall shown in the drawing at right is made of plywood with a "combed" surface, in texture not unlike old weathered board. Cut it into squares and apply it directly to the studs.

← Need another bathroom?

The design at left illustrates one method of getting a little more service out of the existing plumbing. Take a little space from the end of a bedroom adjacent to the present bath. Use a shower instead of a tub. Simple connections and a minimum of pipe will be needed; and the chances are you will never miss the space taken from the bedroom. Give some thought to a compact arrangement, as shown.
A working wall makes two rooms out of one

If it should seem necessary to make a combination study and bedroom out of one end of the living room the design shown in the two drawings at right will be helpful. Instead of building a ceiling-high partition, increase the light and ventilation in both rooms by carrying the wall only as high as the top of the door or picture molding. Make this wall thick enough to accommodate bookcases on both sides as well as cupboards and drawers of ample depth. Eighteen inches is about right.

The dividing wall shown at right in the picture above does not extend all the way to the ceiling and therefore does not entirely deprive the living room of its original feeling of spaciousness. Our design shows the wall sheathed with plywood, which has an interesting grain and texture. This material adds distinction to both rooms and obviates the necessity of redecorating. If the walls of this partition had been matched to existing walls, the whole room would need refinishing. Note built-in fittings.

An overhead luggage room in the vestibule

If you have to pile empty luggage in a hallway, or store it in valuable closet space, you will appreciate the suggestion shown at left. Two shelves are built at door height and a light board is fitted between them in such a way that it may be lifted from either side. The light is installed in a metal box as shown in the small diagram below and covered with a piece of frosted glass. The sectional drawing shows how the racks are used.
add needed storage space

New shelves for old
In many homes may be found a bookcase of the type shown on the left. If the living room is redecorated in a somewhat modern vein this piece may find itself consigned to the attic despite its undisputed usefulness. It may be possible to convert such a piece by simply cutting it as indicated by the dotted lines. The tables formed might then be refinished.

Cupboards and covers
If you have a radiator beneath a window in the end of a room why not combine the radiator cover with a pair of useful cupboards on either side? The section at the right shows the radiator with the shelf and the wall behind the radiator protected by sheets of insulating material. The face of the radiator cover and of the cupboards is paneled.

Designs for a recessed window
The best place to look for possible added storage space is wherever there is an area which cannot well be utilized for anything else. The deeply recessed window shown at left is comparatively useless from the sill down until we add a capacious built-in cabinet. Attractively painted or papered or covered with wood veneer it blends with any room.

A guest room closet
If your home has thick partitioned walls and if there is a door between two bedrooms, which is normally unused, the suggestion shown above may help you. Leaving the door in place, sheathe the opposite side with wall board, making a small closet.

For home carpenters
Another idea for overhead storage is shown above. In this case a simple shelf is supported on moldings applied to the wall. Access is by means of a hinged door, which should be finished to match existing walls. For light storage, shelf can be light.
A READER BUILDS A BOMB SHELTER

The home of Mr. Frederik Rehberger on Long Island now has a splinter-proof shelter built according to specifications shown in our February issue.

One of our readers, Mr. Frederik Rehberger, a Wall Street lawyer, lives in the Long Island house pictured opposite. He works in the relative safety of a skyscraper, while his wife and children are exposed to the potential dangers of living in a wooden house near aircraft factories and landing fields.

Like many people, Mr. Rehberger, does not believe that there is imminent or great danger of aerial attacks, nevertheless he has been attending Civilian Defense classes on how to behave during an air raid, and his wife is studying First Aid. Although all available Air-Raid Precaution equipment had been acquired, there was still a complete lack of air-raid protection. When Mr. Rehberger saw HOUSE & GARDEN's February issue, he decided to devote a few dollars plus a week-end to building the basement shelter shown on page 22. He asked for additional advice from Mr. Iversen, our consultant in structural air-raid precautions. This advice, photographs of the work, the cost of materials and an analysis of the final results are presented to you here.

The house in question is a two-story wood frame building, with a slate roof and with four inches of brick veneer on the front facade only. The basement has sound ten-inch walls and is obviously the safest place in the building.

Except for the danger of collapse, which can be guarded against by reinforcing the first floor, and the danger of gas attack, which can be guarded against by sealing up the small cellar windows, a cellar of this kind provides reasonably good protection against enemy air attacks.

Work was first started on shelter "A" in the corner of the cellar. Since this shelter was only 5 by 10 feet it was considered by Mr. Iversen to be too small, too near the chimney (which might crash into the cellar if the roof of the house were blown off), and too far from the cellar stair. See plan opposite.

Materials required for this job were: Four cubic yards of sand, costing $12 delivered; lumber, $8; wall board $8; $3 for hardware, roofing felt and wire netting.

Burlap bags for sand were unobtainable and although paper or cotton bags might have served, loose sand was used to fill up the sixteen inches of space between studs and wallboards. Shelter "A" was then replaced by the much larger (10 by 15 feet) shelter "B". It is in the center of the house and as you can see on the plan opposite this shelter has much more protection.

Shelter "B" is large enough to afford room for play and work, which is far better (psychologically) than just sitting and speculating as to how near bombs are falling. Since it is adjacent to the staircase, shelter "B" is not only easy to get to, but if any incendiary bombs should land in the upper floors, they are more likely to be heard and can be reached and dealt with sooner.

The sand-filled partition, increased to 24-inch thickness for additional protection, also serves to support the first floor. Further support is provided by 6-inch square beams and columns 5 feet on centers, enough to hold any possible debris load.

The floor over both shelters, constructed of 2" x 8"s, 16 inches on centers, was reinforced with additional 2" x 8"s between the existing joists. Although windows in both shelters were protected with 2 to 4 feet of sand supported by wooden planks, the treatment in Shelter "B" is better as it provides ventilation and an emergency exit in case the staircase should be blocked. When preparing this protection roofing felt was inserted between the sand and the woodwork to keep the latter from rotting. To prevent dispersal the sand should either be covered with boards, burlap or turf. Compare drawings of shelters "A" and "B" below.

One shelter was safe—the other dangerous

At the right we show two sections through the two shelters which Mr. Rehberger built. The upper one, designated as "A" in the plan on the next page, is well built in most respects although the sand bank outside the window affords no emergency exit. The lower drawing shows how this condition was remedied in shelter "B". Note also the heavy posts and beams which were placed in shelter "B" as supplementary supports for the ceiling.
Case history of a shelter taken from House & Garden's design

An exposed corner of the house shelter A is poorly situated from the point of view of safety, even though it is well constructed in most respects. The occupants of this shelter could easily be trapped during an emergency if part of the building should collapse. Not only is the shelter remote from the staircase, but the window has been blocked without providing an emergency exit.

Additional liabilities to occupants of shelter "A" are found in the proximity of the chimney which, if it should fall in the direction of the shelter, might prove a serious hazard; furthermore, the boiler is immediately adjacent to the shelter and if it were damaged by a splinter there would be danger from escaping steam.

An emergency exit has been provided here in addition to essential splinter protection. The design in this case takes advantage of a jog in the wall. This wall is wood frame construction but for a brick structure the exit should extend at least one-third the total height of the building to be adequate.

The center of a building is always a safer spot than the outside corners as can be seen in this diagram. In this particular instance, the wall around the unexcavated portions combined with the walls around the area "B" afford double protection to the shelter.

For sectional diagrams of shelter "A", shelter "B" see drawings opposite.
Two shelters were built: The first well constructed, poorly located.

1. Location of first cellar shelter too near heating plant.

The second shelter was properly located, construction improved.

2. First step is the construction of a protecting wall. Sections of wallboard are nailed to the studs, reenforced with wire.

3. Sides of protecting wall completed and sand is poured between the wallboard sections.

1. Second shelter in accessible part of the cellar. See No. 10.

2. Heavy timbers (6" x 6") are slid into the cellar for reenforcing existing ceiling construction in case house should collapse.

3. Stout studs are spiked to new beams which have been ed to reenforce existing cepl

6. Cellar window before the construction of escape hatch. Protection against bomb splinters needed here: 3 ft. of sand, or a 12" brick or concrete wall.

7. Cellar window after escape hatch and tunnel exit are installed and covered with 3 ft. of sand at danger point. Compare with the form shown in photo No. 4 on first shelter.

8. To strengthen ceiling add plementary joists and brace between them with sections of 2".
5. Sand, to an average thickness of 3', is piled against the wooden form, which is protected from the weather with roofing felt. Cover sand with turf.

6. Owner's children enjoy trying out the new shelter.

5. Protection from flying glass, splintered by concussion, is achieved by hanging wire mesh over window. A 2 x 2 at bottom of mesh keeps it in place.

10. Protective filling of sand is poured between wallboard. Sections are nailed to end of wall as it is filled up. Paper sand bags could also be used.

11. Completed shelter. See photo No. 1 of this series.
An attractive house must be structurally sound, like this Colonial home in Greenwich, Conn., by Hunter McDonnell, architect.
CURES FOR STRUCTURAL FAILURES

Don't despair if something fundamental seems to have slipped: follow these instructions

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following details on structural reconditioning have been compiled for *HOUSE & GARDEN* with the help of Mr. William McGinniss of Pratt Institute.

**How to cure a sagging floor**

When the floor of a room has taken a permanent sag of an inch or two or vibrates easily under impact, especially when bearing a heavy weight, there may be several causes.

The beam sizes or spacing may be inadequate for the span. The lumber used may have been one or two grades poorer than desirable or it may not have been sufficiently dry.

The floor should be raised back to a level condition by screw jacks. This can be checked by a taut string or a hand level. Remove the necessary bridging and double every third beam with a beam of equal size and length, using good quality, well-cured lumber. These new beams can be placed, as described below in the case of doubling beams under parallel partitions. In some cases, it may be possible to force them into place without notching. Nail the doubled beams together, replace the bridging and remove the temporary shores.

**Eliminating a cause of plaster cracks**

When a cellar girder is carried on wood posts it frequently settles. This is caused by decay at the foot of the post where it passes through the concrete floor into the moist earth surrounding the footing. The post should be replaced by a steel lally column.

Shore up the girder on each side of the post by placing a 4 x 4 two feet away in each direction. Under each 4 x 4 double wedges must be placed and driven solid to take the weight of the girder during the repair. Screw jacks can be used for this job. It is usually sufficient merely to hold the girder in place. If you raise it to its original position you may face the possibility of cracking more of the plaster, increasing the cost of redecoration.

After you have removed the old post, clean off the top of the concrete footing and place the lally column in position, fastening it to the girder by bolts or lag screws, and driving hard-wood wedges between its base and the footing. Mix a grout of 1 part Portland cement to 2 parts sand, not too wet, and place solidly under new column base and footing. Replace floor. Leave the temporary supports in place for at least two weeks to allow the concrete to set.

**New support for a partition**

Sometimes plaster cracks will occur because of the settlement in a partition which is parallel to the floor beams. Proper construction calls for a doubled beam under such a partition. If you find a single beam at this point it can be doubled to give support.

Remove the diagonal bridging on both sides of the beam. Select a beam of No. 1 common fir or its equivalent. It must be same size as the beam to be doubled and of equal length. At the ends where it is to be on sill and girder, cut a 3/4" notch in lower edge so that the beam can be easily placed in position.

You will probably find that the new beam now touches the floor above at the center only, but not at the ends. This is because of the sag in the original beam. Place hard-wood wedges under the notched ends where they rest on the sill and girder. Drive these wedges home until the top of the beam is brought to bear on the floor above at all points. Nail the two beams together with 10-penny nails. Replace the bridging.

**How to reset a rotted girder**

By elaborate shoring it is possible to remove the entire section of a girder which has rotted out in a masonry wall and replace it. If, however, appearance is secondary and economy important, a simpler correction can be made. The girder must first be lifted to its original position by a screw jack or post and wedges placed a foot or two from the wall. Now cut away the end of the girder and chop a square hole in the wall about eight inches wider than the girder to provide a level seat 1 inch below the girder bottom.

If the girder is 6 x 8 supported by columns 8 feet on centers, obtain two 3 x 8's, which provide the same effect as a 6 x 8. They must be long enough to reach at least to the first column, and preferably to the second. They are placed on either side of the girder and wedged up tight against the floor beams. They must extend at least 4 inches into wall and have ends treated with creosote. Bolt the new members to the girders with 3/4" bolts, 1 foot apart, staggered top and bottom. Mix mortar of 1 part Portland cement and 2 parts sand, not too wet, and place solidly under new bearing area at end of girder, patching up at same time on both sides of new pieces. Remove temporary support after two weeks.

Sometimes existing floor joints are inadequate and others must be placed
Most well-built houses may be easily moved if necessary to enjoy the advantages of a better site or orientation. The development of a quiet country road into a highway or the changing of the neighborhood may make the present setting of the house undesirable. House moving has been developed into as fine an art as most of the other construction trades. Nothing is left to chance and the specialist is well equipped with both experience and tools to do an excellent job with a minimum of structural strain or damage to the house.

The weight of the house is estimated, and a thorough inspection is made and all existing cracks or failures are noted. The surrounding ground is carefully surveyed with a view to its ability to carry the load. The house is moved according to the simple diagrams on these two pages and is set down on the new foundation in as good a physical condition as when it was jacked up. The expense may be slight compared to the value added to the house.

**First step in the actual house moving** is breaking out the old foundation walls and passing through the timbers which engage the lower edge of the floor joists. Shallow pits are dug if required to receive the lifting jacks, as shown.

The workmen walk around the house giving each jack only a quarter turn, so that the house is moved upward evenly and without strain. A constant level is kept on each timber, and on the four walls thus forestalling chances of damage.

**Crossed-sticks** or sliding timbers are inserted under the lifting timbers, and the crib thus formed is pulled on a track. The power is always applied from the rear cross-stick, so that the house is really being pushed, not pulled.

**Common yellow soap** is the lubricant. This is mashed and spread on the track, and as it is squeezed off it is scraped up and reapplied in front of the crosssticks. Grease or oil is never used. Timbers are pine.

**Chimneys** take particular attention. If they are in the center of the house (A) they are taken down to roof level. If they are outside chimneys and bear on independent foundations (B), they are taken down entirely. The bricks and flue lining can be salvaged and reused.
moved to a more suitable location

In all houses of light tonnage are moved easily by skidding them to a heavy trailer and wheeling them to their new site. Buildings up to ten tons in weight are generally handled in this manner, as little labor is required.

Grades, no matter how slight, are liable to result in the strain on the frame of the house. To avoid this the lower end is braced and shored with timbers from the crib, so that the strain will be distributed downward to the ground.

To re-orient a house on its plot move it on rollers as shown above. A center point is established which runs through the center of the old foundation and likewise through the new one. Track is laid along the radius established by the front of the building, and a chalked line is snapped over the track, and a roller placed on each of the marks. Consequently, when power is applied the house rolls along the track and arrives at the desired point.

The heating plant and domestic hot water storage tank is brought from the old foundation and skidded into place before the house is moved onto the new foundation. This saves considerable rigging as the job is open and clear.

utilities in the ground over which the crib is laid are offset by crib-work. These are shown so as to furnish a solid set. Long leaf pine is ordinarily used.
Practical pointers to gui

The over-zealous home-owner frequently does more harm than good in hastily repairing or refurbishing his house.

These 13 tips show the right and wrong way to treat common problems

Temperature guides some work

Wrong. Painting up or patching exterior walls or foundations in cold weather is dangerous. Avoid this type of work during the Winter months since cement will not set at freezing temperatures. Work done under these conditions will not adhere to the exterior surface, will have to be redone.

Right. Repair foundations in temperate weather. Be sure to rout out any loose bits of mortar with a stone chisel and light hammer before applying the new finish. In making your joints it is important to make them in the style of the existing foundation so that the repair work will not show.

Painting requires some preparation

Wrong. If you intend to refinish an old piece of furniture don't attack it hastily. Many a refinishing job is ruined by the slapdash painter who thinks it sufficient to cover the old surface. This method results in an uneven finish, spattered hardware and drawers which refuse to open.

Right. Before beginning a refinishing job be sure to remove the drawers. All uneven portions should be carefully sandpapered to insure a smooth surface. The hardware should be removed from the drawers before they are painted. Even wooden fixtures should be removed, painted separately.

Metals should not be discarded

Wrong. Pots and pans and all manner of metal utensils should not be discarded or thrown out because they fail to fulfill their function. The fact that containers leak should not make them ready for the junk pile or the scrap barrel. Utensils that appear worn may still be made usable.

Right. Rivets, repair plates, plugs and solder should come into general use whenever metal utensils have reached their present limit of usefulness. Riveting a hole in a pot is merely a job of reaming out the hole so that the Shank of the rivet can be inserted and hammered out smooth.

Electrical repairs take thought

Wrong. Repairs should never be attempted to floor lamps, fixtures, base plugs or wiring of any kind unless the current has been turned off and the fixture or wire is dead. Never touch a wire from which the insulation is missing unless you are absolutely sure that connection has been broken.

Right. Splicing electric wires must be done neatly and carefully. Each strand should be twirled until the wire makes a solid unit and no loose strands are evident. Tape should always be wrapped around the strand individually to separate them so that there is no danger of a short circuit.

Bright metal requires attention

Wrong. Do not attempt to remove the accumulation of years of discoloration from brass or nickel hardware. Besides the fact that it is almost impossible to do the job with ordinary metal polishes, you are liable to damage the paint or woodwork badly. Do not apply caustics to metal in place.

Right. Remove discolored hardware, taking care not to lose set-screws or plate-screws, and treat them by immersing them in a bath of special preparation which is sold for that purpose. Follow the instructions carefully and the fixtures will look like new without much expense or effort.

Linoleum should be handled with care

Wrong. The wrong thing to do with linoleum that has opened at a seam is to tack it hastily back in place. Tacks or nails ruin linoleum, and as a rule there will be an accumulation of dirt beneath both sides of the seam. Glue or ordinary pastes are useless to secure the average grade linoleum.

Right. Open seams or breaks in linoleum should be treated as follows. The seam should be held up and the floor beneath brushed carefully and blown. A proper grade of linoleum cement should be spread on the floor, not on the back of the linoleum, and then the seam should be sealed.
Painting should not be spotty

**Wrong.** If stair treads or other areas require varnishing, shellacking or painting, it is practically impossible to do a satisfactory job in spots. No matter how careful you may be the new application will show, and the net result will be a spotty finish. Even brushing out the edges won't help.

**Right.** A light sanding and thorough wiping off are the first steps in correct refinishing of any surface. If the surface is badly worn, paint remover should be applied first and rubbed off and then the new finish applied. Particularly where varnish or shellac is employed, use long even strokes.

How to treat venetian blinds

**Wrong.** The average venetian blind is assembled by means of a series of strips to which linen or other fabric bands are cemented. The wrong thing to do is to flood the slats with water. This will loosen the cement in time and cause a collapse of the assembly. Avoid any rough treatment.

**Right.** The correct way to clean venetian blinds is to lower the assembly and to wipe off each leaf with a moist cloth. If the blinds are to be painted, care should be taken to see that fluid is not allowed to cover the fabric bindings. Pulleys and angle adjustments seldom require resetting.

Care with frozen pipes

**Wrong.** The best way to induce an unexpected deluge of water is to attempt to thaw out the frozen pipe by the application of great heat, such as that of a blow torch. The sudden expansion of the exterior of the pipe may cause it to burst, and damage to floors and ceilings may then result.

**Right.** The correct way of thawing out a frozen pipe, and one which is sure to avoid trouble, is to fill a pail with hot water, soak several old towels or heavy cloths in the hot water, wring them out and wrap them around the pipe. The low but steady heat transferred from the cloths will thaw it.

Radiators should be assisted

**Wrong.** Radiators are placed below windows so that the heat which they generate will help to warm the air which has been chilled by the cold panes. At night it is wrong to expect the average radiator to function against the handicap of frigid weather and lack of warming sunlight.

**Right.** If the shades are drawn they present quite an effective barrier to the chilly temperatures that prevail outside, and it is a generally accepted theory in informed heating circles that lowering the shades will raise the temperature of the average room be several degrees. Try this remedy.

Lubrication may be overdone

**Wrong.** Motors or other moving pieces of mechanical equipment need lubrication in order to function properly. The wrong thing to do is to flood bearings so that excess oil will fly about and cover brushes, contacts, and other parts. Excess oil is liable to gum and gather dust and be a troublemaker.

**Right.** Correct lubricating is more a matter of sensible discretion than of knowledge. Two or three drops of ordinary machine oil at the proper points once a month are sufficient to keep the average bearings in shape. If small grease-cups are furnished instead of oil-cups, keep them filled.

Masonry should be checked

**Wrong.** It is wrong to expect the most solid masonry to last forever without attention. The various units of which it is made are cemented together with mortar which may crack or disintegrate and permit a brick to become loose. The hazard which this presents is an old but real one.

**Right.** As soon as a brick has worked loose, it should be taken out entirely, cleaned off, and soaked in a pail of water. New mortar should be applied to bottom, sides and back and the brick should be reset in place. A straight-edge laid across the firm members will line up the loose brick.

Ignorance is very dangerous

**Wrong.** If you have neglected to keep your boiler filled with water, and you have overheated the entire plant, the wrong thing to do is to rush into the cellar and turn on the cold water supply. If this is done the sudden chill will probably crack the shell of the boiler, doing serious harm.

**Right.** The right thing to do is to open the fire door of the boiler so the cold air will rush in and cool it. The next thing to do if it is a coal burner is to throw on some fresh coal to dampen the fire. Never use water. Then, when the unit has cooled and the safety valve is quiet, admit more water.
How to maintain your gardening

How to care for garden tools and equipment. Practical solutions to some garden ailments.

The garden forms a very definite part of the home and, like the house itself, needs care and maintenance. This is especially true in wartime, when the rationing of automobile tires keeps each family closer to home. And hence our gardens as adjuncts to outdoor living will assume a more than normal function in contributing to life at home.

To keep your gardens in perfect condition will not be an easy task and will put more of a burden on the home-owner himself, who will be forced to do much of the work that the one-day-a-week hired man used to handle.

Tools are naturally the backbone of all work in the garden. Due to priorities many of our most useful implements will be difficult or impossible to get. Therefore it is most important to take care of such tools as you possess.

The lawn mower left out in the rain will be hard to replace, and the hose left in kinks and full of water will be missed on the hot dry days of July and August.

On these two pages we bring you simple suggestions to solve common garden problems.

The proper treatment and care for the lawn mower

1. Necessary in every garden, the lawn mower should be treated with loving hands. Be sure it is properly oiled and greased regularly. This certainly will save wear and tear.

2. The cutting blades should be kept sharp. Don't run over sticks and stones because it is easier than picking them up. Above all don't run over walks and pavement as this will dull the cutting blades and is apt to break them.

3. After using the mower, put it away. Store it up off the floor on 2 x 4's and go over all the metal parts with an oily cloth to dry and clean it. This prevents any rusting.

How to straighten trees bent over by wind and ice

1. First step in straightening a tree, in case you can't get an expert to do it, is to loosen the soil around entire tree and make room for exposed roots to go back in ground.

2. Fasten a block and tackle to the tree and force it back to an upright position. Be sure that the root system moves, not just the trunk. While the ropes are still attached, tamp the earth firmly about roots.

3. Guy wires should be put in place and secured to stakes driven firmly into the ground until new roots anchor tree. Be sure to wrap tree to prevent wires cutting into the trunk.

Replacing boards that have rotted out in coldframe

1. Carpenters aren't always available, so why not do the job yourself? It's simple. Dig away soil that covers the board both inside and out of frame so that it can be removed without difficulty.

2. Remove the old board. Be careful in this operation not to damage the side boards to which the new one will be secured.

3. The new board, the bottom half of which has been treated with creosote to prevent rot, is now put in position and nailed securely. The earth is replaced at the base, packed down well and the job is finished.
Pointers in the care of garden tools to make them last

1. Tools such as shovels, spades, hoes that have a cutting edge should be kept sharp. This is easily done by running a file over them. Sharp tools will make work a lot easier.

2. A broken handle doesn't mean you must throw the tool away, especially if you can't get another. New handles can be purchased and are easily fitted into the metal part.

3. After using a tool, even if it is only a trowel, clean it off. Scrape off the dirt with a small stick and wipe it with a greasy cloth. Have a place to store each tool and when finished with it, hang it in that place.

How to repair cracks in the cement wall of the lily pond

1. Chisel out cement on either side of the crack. Cut out from the crack back into the wall making a V-shaped space as shown in the diagram so that the new cement will hold.

2. Wet the surface thoroughly; work cement into chiseled out part. A good mixture is 2 parts sand and 1 part cement and don't mix the cement too wet. Start at top and work down so bottom can be rewet if necessary.

3. Cover with burlap; keep dampened for 2 or 3 days. After cement has thoroughly dried, paint the entire surface with thick asphalt water-proofing paint.

Easy ways to keep a rubber garden hose for the duration

1. A garden hose is hard to get, so the one you have must last. Watch particularly little things like running over it with the wheelbarrow, the car and the lawn mower.

2. Never stop flow of water by bending the hose (A) and don't turn it off at the nozzle. Repair small leaks immediately: remove coupling connection, cut off leaking part, replace coupling (B) and hammer back prongs (C).

3. After using hose drain out all water and hang it up under cover. Water easily rots it. This may seem a bothersome task but it will prolong the life of the hose.

101 SELECTED INTERIORS will be the theme of the Special Section of our April Double Number. This has been one of our most popular themes and we are sure you will not want to miss it this year. This issue will be on sale the 20th of March.
How to detect and cure the simple ailments which attack every house at some time

A surprising number of the difficulties encountered in the maintenance of a house and its appurtenances can be charged against dampness which has been allowed to enter the structure. Constant checking on the condition of the various materials, and prompt attention to their defects, will obviate the necessity of major repairs.

When any point shows failure, the problem should be studied in order that a repetition be avoided. Considerable ingenuity may be exercised in the substitution of available materials to take the place of scarce ones. Properly treated, non-enduring mediums will often give unexpected results if sufficient thought is given to their handling.

Wood steps that are inclined to hold pools of water should be treated by boring several holes where the water lies. These holes should be smoothed with a rat-tail file and then painted thoroughly against rot.

Brick piers are liable to disintegrate because of the damp ground and continual shade under house or porch. The mortar joints become chalky and fail.

Porch columns generally rot or decay inside of the ornamental base. This can be removed, the bad wood cut out, and a new block on metal plugs set in.

Fence posts which have rotted can be removed by knocking off the boards and drawing the post up by means of a lever and a plain tight hitch of rope.

Fences of all kinds need frequent painting or whitewashing. Paint should be applied at least every three years, and whitewash every spring. The back of the fence and top of the rails require careful attention.

The new block should be thoroughly coated with heavy paint or asphalt, and the base should be left off for several days during dry weather to allow for its thorough drying.

A post hole digger makes short work of any new excavation that may be required. The new post should be treated with creosote as shown before it is set.
Nailing flashings into the mortar joint of a chimney is bad practice. The joints are cracked and will admit moisture, and weather will work behind the flashing and may result in serious leaks below.

Flashings should always be set right into a joint in the masonry, and then thoroughly cemented into place. A heavy mastic is more desirable for this purpose than ordinary mortar fill would be.

Copper or lead sheathed roofs should not be nailed along the seams, even though they are well lapped. All joints should be soldered, after they have been properly pinned. If a blow torch is used, care should always be taken not to burn the metal.

Temporary repairs good for several years can be made to gutters with pieces of heavy canvas or duck that are thoroughly coated on both sides with white lead or good paint. Leaders can be wrapped with some canvas strips similarly coated.
Outdoor repairs and improvements

Repointing masonry walls such as stone fences is best done by removing and resetting an entire stone rather than by merely repairing broken mortar.

Cure a muddy driveway by raking the surface as smooth as possible and then spreading six or eight inches of cinders on top of it. Rake out the heavy clinkers and the cinder bed will gradually settle and harden. Keep the surface well raked and add crushed rock topping the following year.

Repairing brick walls is usually a matter of repointing the mortar joints. Be sure to cut out all the old mortar from between the bricks before the new mortar is applied.

Concrete walks are convenient between the house and the garage where rain or slush otherwise makes hard going. After a cinder bed is tamped down the concrete sections can be poured in a simple wooden form as shown above. Use wooden screed to level the surface and remove excess cement.

Prevent serious rutting of your driveway by following a simple routine regularly throughout the season and especially when the soil is soft and after heavy rains. The surfacing has a tendency to wash to either side and should be periodically raked back into the ruts and over the crown.

A dry wall won’t fall if properly constructed. The facing stones should slope back into the hill and soil should not be packed too tightly back of the wall to give drainage.

Log cabin construction can be put to use as shown above to act as a retaining wall. Timbers should be creosoted to inhibit decay, or cedar or cypress logs might be used.

Color Forecast for 1942: The Special Section of our April Double Number will contain a full color presentation of the 16 colors which are in high fashion for 1942. The General Section will feature Decoration in the South American Manner.
Handy repairs to walls and floors

Serious defects in plaster on wallboard may be fixed this way
The board type of plaster base affords such a strong bond that the plaster cannot readily be removed from it. The board itself must be cut after the old section has been cut away between the joints, nailing strips to receive the new piece of board should be placed as shown above. When the new board has been secured in place, two coats of plaster are applied over it. The wall should be refinished when plaster is dry.

Patching plaster on wood or metal lath
In this case the old plaster can be chipped away from the lath. Repairs of this type are recommended only when simpler cures might fail. Completing the repair, two coats of plaster are applied and allowed to dry thoroughly. Note that edges of patch must be under-cut (see plan). If a plaster wall is not too seriously cracked it may be covered over with a fabric available in plain colors or patterned as shown above.

Repairing a frequent source of trouble
A crack between the tub and the wall may extend far back into the wall cavity. Use steel wool, applied as shown, for preliminary filling. When the steel wool has been securely packed into the crack, complete the repair by applying a filling of one of the prepared cements.

Covering over cracks
If a plaster wall is not too seriously cracked it may be covered over with a fabric available in plain colors or patterned as shown above.

New floors in a package
Old floors worn beyond ordinary refinishing can be quickly covered with new hardwood flooring. This product is prefinished at the factory.
Useful outdoor living spaces

These extensions of your home use only available materials

The suggestions on this page are designed to add useful space to your home at minimum expense. In most cases a fairly skillful helper would enable the owner to carry the job through to completion.

If flagstones are available, the idea shown at right may be helpful. Instead of building a formal rectangular terrace, take advantage of a nearby shade tree and develop your outdoor living room around this useful central feature. It is best with informal architectural design.

A sheltered porch can often be added as an extension on certain types of early American homes. A door directly onto the porch often complicates matters in the interior of the house and is not particularly essential in this case.

A detached garage may be used as one wall of a comfortable porch as shown above. Old barn siding is used on the walls, and the roof is supported on two plain posts which might also be weathered timbers from an old barn.

Raising the roof of an existing porch as shown above may with a little added material afford the convenience of a spacious upstairs sleeping porch.
CHILDHOOD INC.
174 Madison Avenue, New York City.
"Make me a child again, just for tonight!" he depicts the native people of the Francisco World's Fair. In typically vivid
\textit{anopy bed is triumphant with rainbow colored
has while walls stencilled in lively blue and
have been evolved after years of close col­
over a hundred modern paintings, water-
forms
Land
Makel Believe
\textit{maps too, of Individual states, the nation's
created even as early as 1630. Their amaz­
In its hollow stem.

Exceedingly rare is the aged wine glass
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Probably no other time in history has the world been more map conscious and here's
bably no other time in history has the

GARDENS
BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN
East of 290th Street and Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Conservatories open daily 10-4; Sundays 2-4. Gardens daily 9 to dusk. In addition to the usual schedule of spring gardens and events at the Garden, a special free Garden Victory Course on flowers and vegetables starts 11:30 a.m. March 9, continues on Mondays through April 4. Victory Greenhouse Course will run for five Thursdays, March 9, 16, 23, April 6, and April 20 at 11:30 a.m. Laboratory fee, $3. On Feb. 25 begins a course on "Fundamentals of Gardening" at 10:30 until April 1, Fee $4.

Among notable examples are the 18th
Century Irish two-light candelabra with notched, veneered stems and stir­
crested; a superb pair of taper sticks with piled platters on domed shouldered feet. Kneedingly rare is the aged wine glass with a James II engraving of a nobleman's head, and a poor lady, processional wine goblet, and hunt and beach plum jelly.

STEUBEN GLASS INC.
175 Fifth Avenue, New York City. A famously beautiful collection of imported 18th Century English and Irish decorative glass—vases, urns, compotes, pitchers, and drinking glasses dating from 1750 to 1820—will be exhibited in the mezzanine an­tique department. Among of museum quality uniformly fine, they are for sale!

Among notable examples are the 18th Century Irish two-light candelabra with notched, veneered stems and stir­
crested; a superb pair of taper sticks with piled platters on domed shouldered feet. Kneedingly rare is the aged wine glass with a James II engraving of a nobleman's head, and a poor lady, processional wine goblet, and hunt

MUSEUMS
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART
11 West 53rd Street, New York City.
Closed Mondays 10-10 p.m., Tuesdays
12-6, Free 25c. America's 1942, the current exhibition at the Museum includes over a hundred modern paintings, water­
colors and forty sculptures. Works of 24 artists from 8 states. After March 8, this will be followed by a show and sur­veys of modern art which will circulate to other museums and art centers.

Much excitement in the very young art world recently with丛 4 to 4 the National Gallery will hold a Children's Festival of Modern Art. Paintings and sculpture arranged to please three-to-nine-year-olds.

One of the newest and most striking series of classes for the home is the in capacitated living. And the Eljerized home will sell faster, rent easier.

Gay, chipper, cheerful...Eljer bathrooms perk up your spirits these trying times. Yet they're not extravagant. For style, design, streamlining are crafted into this bathroom ware at no extra cost. Gorgeous colors, too—from a singing Jonquil Yellow to soothing Twilight Blue. And pleasant convenience! Such as extra low baths with broad rims—so you can be comfortably seated while you bathe little William. Also a tub with built-in shower seat...grand for relaxing when you're rejuvenating under a warm spray. And all Eljer-ware is built and styled to last for the immediate years and those that follow after.

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Making a two-family house out of your home? Or modernizing your own kitchen? Then install an Eljer sink...single or twin basin, acid-resisting enamel, faucet with spray...and extra work space and toe room.

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An open-and-shut case of the versatility of the WESTERN PINES*

To open with ease and close with security ... to add immeasurably to the charm and dignity of the home — these are the avowed purposes of the lovely Western Pine doors shown above. The low shrinkage values of the Western Pines mean doors and windows and screens that will stay put even under variable atmospheric conditions. The soft-grained textures of these woods lend themselves to almost limitless finishes.

Outside as well as inside your home, there are so many ways to take advantage of the versatility of the Western Pines. If you are considering remodeling or building, write for a FREE copy of our booklet, "Western Pine Camera Views," 1942 edition — a picture book of distinctive interiors. Western Pine Association, Dept. 1957, Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon.

*Idaho White Pine  *Ponderosa Pine  *Sugar Pine

THESE ARE THE WESTERN PINES

MY REAL
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and the FIRST unit of my
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The YPS DUAL DUTY Cabinet Sink — a super-convenient combination of dishwashing and laundry sink PLUS 20 Cubic Feet of Storage Space!

THIS beautiful, new YPS DUAL DUTY Cabinet Sink has all the convenience features that make it perfect for the small kitchen — especially where there are children in the home.

Look at these Features!  
- 2 full sized bowls, one 1½” deep 
- spray attachment with ever-cool handle and hose long enough to reach to any port of sink top 
- Crumcup strainers in both bowls that convert them into dishwashers or laundry trays 
- removable, sliding drainboard 
- three roomy undersink compartments 
- cutlery drawer with linoleum lining 
- chrome fittings 
- acid-resistant porcelain top 
- insulated for quiet operation.

OTHER YPS CABINET SINK MODELS IN 42”, 54”, and 66” LENGTHS.


Please send me Cabinet Sink information.

Name
Street
City State

Historic American taverns provide rest and relaxation for a hard-working people. By Dorothy C. Kelley

A BERKSHIRE innkeeper said to me the other day, "I figure the best way I can do my bit in the war is to provide a place where people with more important jobs than mine can relax for a few days." His modesty did him credit. His idea, I think, was sound.

War effort for all of us means extra work, extra strain and therefore extra precautions against ill health or lessened efficiency. One of the best precautions is periodic relaxation, preferably combined with a change of scene. The United States Government realizes the need for vacations and, through the Chief of the U. S. Travel Bureau, has pledged itself to give every aid to the traveling public in 1942. We may have to take shorter trips; we may have to go by train instead of automobile; we may have to stagger our vacation periods instead of concentrating on Summer. But get away we must and shall.

Country weekend jaunts

A weekend in the country at any time of the year is a marvellous tonic. The difference in this time of the year is to find a place that is open. However there are within a few miles' run of New York City (or, for that matter, of Boston, Worcester and Boston) a number of small, old-time inns or taverns which offer the finest year-round hospitality.

These inns appeal not to lovers of noise or crowds but to those who want good food, good wines, served by a host who makes service an art—quiet talk in front of a blazing fire with no distracting radio or orchestra—the charm of old oak or maple rather than chromium and red leather—a bedroom where the only modern furnishing is the mattress (the plumbing is usually quite up-to-date)—a quiet corner in which to read the Sunday papers—a brisk walk in the hills—a parting handshake from mine host and a hearty invitation to "Come back soon!"

Mine host, by the way, is an expert in his profession. An alumnus of one or more first-class metropolitan hotels, he is now having the time of his life running a small place the way he thinks it should be run and putting into effect his pet ideas.

Consequently no two of these inns are alike. Each has its own personality —its own charm. Perhaps the best way to explain what I mean will be to describe two or three of them in detail.

All of the following places are alike. Each has its own personality

The old part of the Inn, now the bar and taproom, was built about one hundred and fifty years ago and has always been used as a tavern. The original double fireplace, complete with the original Colonial mantels, serves both bar and taproom. Notice, too, the hand­woven window trim. The rest of the building is more modern but quite in keeping. A double fireplace to match the old one serves the dining room and lounge.

Here, too, the food, drinks and service are excellent. (The New York newspaper is tucked under your door on weekday mornings.)

The Inn is a treasure house of antiques augmented by careful reproductions. Ask the proprietor to show you the old table with the secret compartment where the town documents of Salisbury once were hidden for safety. Wallpapers and curtains are copied from historic designs brought over by the original settlers in days long by. There is a quaint transportation frieze in the dining room, set off at intervals.
WEKENDS

by Dearborn conversation plates. The original of the frieze was taken west during the gold rush. Everything in the place is worth a second look. An old-fashioned "Welcome" mat lies just inside the front door—and it strikes the keynote of the whole Inn.

Outdoor recreation among the beauties of the Litchfield hills include a ski jump opposite the Inn and, later in the season, golf on the Hotchkiss School course.

New Boston Inn—at New Boston, Mass. Anglers, keep the New Boston Inn in mind for this Spring. The fishing is fine and the accommodations simple but comfortable.

The tiny barroom here was the first house of the first settler in the valley—built about 1737. The rest of the house was added later—but not so much later, judging from the stranger angles of the walls. Upstairs a door which looks as if it might lead to a closet leads instead to a barrel-ceil-

ed assembly room, once used for rooms and revels. The two great fireplaces are lighted now for the benefit of guests who want a quiet spot to read or talk, or for private parties.

This is the kind of place where you order your meal (yes, even breakfast) and then sit in the living room or a sunny spot outdoors until they call you.

Later you explore the hillsides or just sit as the spirit moves you. There is no village to speak of—and that bit of Route 8 is as isolated (and as beautiful) a stretch of country as the Berkshire foothills afford, so guests must make their own entertainment. Oh, I forgot. They do have a square dance down the road a spell on Saturday nights but it doesn't begin until about 10 P.M.—by which time most of the city slickers staying there are so sleepy from the country air that they are tucked up in bed.

The Inn and cottages can accommodate sixteen guests.

A few tips

Well, that gives you an idea. These three are not the only ones, of course. Others (as well as these) are mentioned in Duncan Hines' two books, "Adventures in Good Eating" and "Lodging for a Night". It's wise to try a number of them and find your own favorites.

But please telephone ahead if you want to stay overnight. Accommodations are limited, as you see. Take your dog along by all means if he is well behaved—but please don't insist on taking him into the dining room.

Free, outside parking for guests. You may have to find a village garage if you want indoor parking.

At the very small inns your host helps you carry in the bags and often offers you a choice of rooms. It's all part of the pleasant informality which gives these places their special charm and makes them ideal refuges for tired minds and bodies.

MISSION CAN BE MODERN!

Imagination, plus stain-remover, plus elbow grease will do wonders with this type of furniture

The suggestion that a piece of Mission furniture can be transformed into a modern design is not the result of wishful thinking but a proven fact. Moreover, this metamorphosis requires no secret potion or mystic contemplation. A strong arm, aided and abetted by a light in your eye will do the trick. So if you are allergic to Mission, here is the way to modernize it!

First of all, look over carefully any piece of Mission furniture that you may have access to and then compare it with a corresponding modern piece. You will notice immediately that the most glaring difference between the two styles is in the finish of the wood. Mission is stained a dark brown or black, while the modern design is finished in the natural color of the wood. Upon closer inspection, you will notice that there are many similarities between these two styles. Both display a purity and severity of line, with no fancy frills allowed. Both attempt a sort of functionalism. This is apparent in the massiveness of Mission furniture, with its rugged appearance emphasizing the strength and durability of the wood itself. Oak and ash were the favorites, each piece was made of solid wood—veneers were never used.

There is a Puritan quality in the straight lines of Mission furniture that lends itself gracefully to any type of interior. It is especially good in a room with a modern flavor. But of course it must be cleaned off and refinished first. Once this is done you know beyond the slightest doubt that Mission is worth modernizing. It speaks for itself.

Since the essential difference between the two types of furniture is a tangible thing, it can be dealt with in practical terms. The only modernization is the removal of the dark stain.

Removing the stain

This is a "superman" job, because the wood is deeply grained and the stain is usually on by an enthusiastic zealot to last for all time. First of all, make a solution of strong soap and hot water and give the furniture a good scrubbing. This will remove all surface dirt, and will also loosen some of the top varnish. If you are particularly strong-armed, you may remove a great (Continued on page 42)

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**Antiques are all right in their place, but not on the front of your garage. Any modern home can have a smart-looking, modern Stanley “Roll-Up” Garage Door for only $25 more than the cost of the old-fashioned warp, sag and drag style. Least work...ball bearing rollers carry the door up out of the way—2 easy pulls to open and close instead of 9 operations with hinged doors. Low upkeep...door fits tight, is protected against rain seepage and wind strain—lasts a lifetime. No “digging out” necessary after snowstorms.

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**HARDWARE FOR CAREFREE DOORS**

Reflective metals and surfaces capitalize on the effect of the light from the louvered window. The reflections from the aluminum ceiling cast an undulating light. The walls are faced in four horizontal tiers of colors—tan, white, lavender and chrome. Unusual feature is the metal combination hearth and fountain. Floor is parquet.

**DESIGN FOR A FAZENDA**

This modern country house in Brazil is the work of an architect with unusual ideas.

An immense studio lounge, 42' by 23' by 20', is the main feature of the modern fazenda designed by Mr. Carvalho (host to Beatrice Irwin) at Valleninos, Brazil. He has dramatized this rectangular room by means of a skyscraper window extending from floor to ceiling. Excellent engineering allows the window to open in louvred sections.
SERVANTS ARE PEOPLE, TOO

By Lois Welden, who knows from experience in many large households

W'e'd had a terribly busy time that
day in the kitchen and I had stayed on to help Lottie settle the last aluminum saucepan. Her red fingers pressed hard against the steel wool as she scrubbed away the water stains, and now once again the metal shone brightly. The sink boards smelled of having been newly scrubbed with ammonia and scouring powder. And as the last chore for the day, a freshly ironed towel was hung on the bar.

Stanley had come in while we at supper and had mopped the kitchen floor and put two full buckets of coal in the corner, ready for the morning fire. And now the day was done.

Madam had given an elaborate tea that afternoon. Tomorrow the papers would give full accounts of the happenings. People of high rank and of no uncommon talent had attended the buffet and poster maids had brought back snippets of the speeches and talks that had been made. Andrew had come back to after tray of the Russian caviar puffs. Each time he came for them he marched militantly around the table with an "Away! Scotland forever." He had been butler for twenty-five years in this house and he enjoys the approval and giggles of the girls in the kitchen and that day he brought a little harmless gossip to them so as to make them feel that they were part of the important affairs in front.

Yes, Madam and her guests were all hoping very hard for a British victory and were giving no small amount of care and thought for the unfortunate victims of the war. It is well that they could. And we had done our part. The tea had been successful. The kitchen was back in order. The event was another milestone to be remembered.

It's a good thing, I thought, as Lot­tie and I walked into the servants' hall, that Frieda lives in one of the care­taking cottages. She finds our talkings to be of no particular interest.

Soon Stella drove up for Stanley. She brought little Harold, dressed in a soldier suit. He had a little play gun and he ran up and down the hall "shooting Germans." "Harold is an American soldier," Stanley proudly told us between the boom-booms of the gun. "Me and Stella was born here. That's why we called him 'Harold.'" Every Polish kid's name is Stanley.

Dagmar had Andrew patiently hold­ing a skein of wool that was fast be­coming a ball in her dext fingers as we came into our living room after waving good-night to Harold. We had lost count of Dagmar's sweaters and socks which she was carefully storing away until after the war. All her Nor­wegian friends were doing the same thing, for they cannot send their things now as their people would not get them. So night after night Dagmar knits, and Andrew holds the wool.

And Nellie helps sometimes. She doesn't like to knit but she sews so beautifully. She has been making sleep­ing bags for use in the air raid shelters. She works so silently. Patiently she watches for the mail—nager yet terri­fied—for a letter from Poland. "My boy," and her eyes fill with tears. "I have no hope for now—time the Red Cross, they have not heard. Maybe he get kill."

Katrina heard last week. Her parents are still in Holland. They write that the Nazis treat them well, but she knows that she cannot believe their letters. She is knitting, too.

Almost every night, and tonight is no exception, Carl, our Swedish foot­man, gets out his mouth organ. He is such a clown. He plays and we sing and laugh—even Nellie joins in.

Knit two, purl two, knit two. I had hoped to cast off tonight but it is ten o'clock. Breakfast is at seven. We must go to bed to be ready for a busy day—for callers, tea and dinner. For Madam is very busy now doing so much for war relief and her servants are bounti­fully trained. There is almost never a mistake made, but I have noticed lately that she has waived some of the for­malities of housekeeping and behind her smile I think I see that she knows that her servants are people, too.
WASHINGTON AND THE HOME FRONT

(Continued from page 10)

brushes, too, in spite of the fact that the Navy recently took over every bristle in the country. After that the Navy found itself with a six-year sup­ply of bristles, more than it needs, and now they are being gradually fed back into the market through federal allocation channels.

Though paint has always been the biggest item of home repair, it is not, as the housing priority experts argue, the most "necessary." Your house will not cease to function for lack of painting, but a leaky roof or broken pipe might easily make it uninhabitable. Thus, roofing, plumbing and heating have become major necessities, even though they are minor items compared with the amount of paint that goes on the average American house.

Available roofing materials

There is a sufficiency of roofing materi­als—asphalt, slate and wood—and no shortage seems to be coming up. You may have difficulty finding supplies at your regular dealers, but there will be enough if you shop around. To illustr­ate—at this writing some areas are experiencing nail shortages, Philadel­phia in particular. An OPM survey as­certained that there are enough nails and producing facilities throughout the nation to meet the normal demand, and after a time the individual areas may experience relief. Meanwhile they will have to wait for their turn, for the government is serving nothing up on silver platters which can just as well come on a paper plate.

In the matter of things mechanical; OPM long ago took steps to insure the manufacture of replacement parts for all household machinery, heating, plumbing and electrical equipment. The manufacturer of a household replacement part has little trouble getting a priority whereas the man­ufacturer of the machine itself may be turned down entirely. This means that you can fix the old furnace, washing machine, or gas stove, but you won't be able to buy any new ones when the dealer's present floor stock is exhaust­ed. An exception on the new item ban is slender enough to get into the grain. You may find that the grained surface with shortages such as we have had so far, for year after year—ten years, fifteen years, perhaps longer—or to put up with some really terrific shortages for one or two years and get the job over quickly.

"I don't think there is much doubt about the answer." ANTHONY F. MERRILL

MISSION CAN BE MODERN!

(Continued from page 39)

deal of the dark stain with this bath.

However, do not expect immediate results, for the scratching more than it scratches the surface. When the furni­ture is rinsed of all soap-suds and thor­oughly dry, apply a generous amount of stain-remover to the wood. After the remover has "cooked" for a while, clean the surface with a putty-knife. If you find this method too tedious, you can wipe the surface with a dry, clean rag and achieve the same results. But do not have a large supply of rags on hand. You will need them. The first applica­tion of stain-remover will not lift all the color. Keep in mind that the stain was put on to stay. So do not be dis­couraged, but continue applying coats of remover until you have a clean sur­face of natural wood. You will be charmed at the beauty you have un­covered. You may find that the grained parts of your pieces are more highly polished or have been given a coat. Re­linquishing the stain, so attack these areas with a stout brush—but one that is slender enough to get into the grain.

From now on it's fun

After you have removed all the dark stain, you can relax. The rest is fun.

Next whiten the surface with a bleach. Oxalic acid is a good agent for this purpose when used in a mild solu­tion of one cup of the powder to a gal­lon of water. Allow the wood to dry thoroughly before smoothing the sur­face with sandpaper. The final step is to wax the surface and polish it.

The fad for Mission was meteor-like in its sudden appearance on the hori­zon of American design. It made a sud­den flash and then as quickly went out of sight. But the fact remains that from its beginnings the style was instigated by a most noble and timely ideal. It was the direct result of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England, an agi­tation which sponsored the return to honesty and purity of design as a pro­test against the elaborate creations of

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

(As first published in February

HOUSE & GARDEN)

8 pages of expert advice on

BLACKOUTS

FIRE-PROTECTION

SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

** Based on intensive studies in England, Ger­many, Scandinavia, Belgium and Holland, this pamphlet is a practical handbook useful to Air Raid Wardens and the general public alike.

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Send 10c for single copy. (Supplied to civilian defense groups at $5.00 per hundred copies)
All of these are and the Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichodes*) keep, and there are still others, both equally well in the flat forest soil; the are partial to the rocks, but thrive away from rock crevices. Many others beech fern. These are seldom found der fern, brittle fern, and the long walking fern. Nestled between the maidenhair spleenwort and more delicate deciduous forms, the of Europe, and the European ferns do...
HARDY Ferns

(Continued from page 43)

ready discussed, and resemble those of the swamp-land cinnamon fern, with which it differs in blunter lobes and a bluish instead of a yellowish cast to the foliage. The fruitful part of the leaf is in the middle instead of at the tip of the leaf, as in most ferns, and each fruiting segment is converted into a black mass of granular spores instead of having the spores on the backs of normal spore segments.

Similar in general habit to the last, the ostrich fern has tall leaves, sometimes eight feet high, and resembling giant ostrich plumes. It prefers rich, moist woods, and spreads rapidly by short runners, put forth from the upright main root-stocks. The fruiting stalks are completely converted into little brown cylindrical, 8 to 9 inches long, containing the spore cases, and these replace the normal leaflets on the dwarfed fertile leaves, which are borne late in the summer at the center of the leaf cluster, and persist through the winter, long after the foliage leaves have disappeared.

Resembling a narrow and slender leaf fern in general appearance and habit, the New York fern is readily distinguished by the bases of the leaves, which taper down until the lowest leaflets are more or less remnant on the leaf stalks. It is well to distinguish it from the Lady Fern, too, for it is so aggressive and adaptable that it is fully as woodland as the lady-scented fern. Thriving equally well in sun or shade, wherever it is found, and more or less competing successfully with lawn grass, it spreads rapidly and is kept under control by underground runners, fully occupying any ground it usurps from other growths. In the sun the leaves persist as long as the wood ferns. In the shade, as in the center of the wood cluster, and persist through the winter, long after the foliage leaves have disappeared.

The broad beech fern, unlike most other ferns, has its triangular, delicate feathery fronds spread nearly flat above its erect, brownish leafstalks, only the fertile leaves having an ascending or erect posture. While it spreads and divides rapidly by its underground creeping rootstocks, these do not mat up nor usurp the area covered, as do the hay-scented fern. Thriving equally well in sun or shade, wherever it is found, and more or less competing successfully with lawn grass, it spreads rapidly and is kept under control by underground runners, fully occupying any ground it usurps from other growths. In the sun the leaves persist as long as the wood ferns. In the shade, as in the center of the wood cluster, and persist through the winter, long after the foliage leaves have disappeared.

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HOME MAINTENANCE IN WARTIME

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A solid cherry bedroom set, reminiscent of those lovely old homes in the Colony States, in American Federal design. As beautiful a grain as you'll see in this true American wood. Workmanship that means pleasure for the years ahead. Special seven-piece price includes twin beds, $29 each; bureau and mirror, $52; bench, $7. Not illustrated: chest, $45; night table, $11; seven-drawer kneehole vanity and mirror, $52. The poudreuse shown is $25 additional. Prices slightly higher west of the Mississippi.
American Trends in Decoration

A country at war seeks new inspiration in the fine traditions of the nation

WARTIME conditions have caused us to turn with pride to our native heritage. As the curtain goes up on a new era of American decoration, three great American styles emerge. They have evolved from rich regional sources, from the glorious days of the Early Republic and from the American way of life today. They are: Modern, Early 19th Century and Provincial. We are proud to present them in this issue of HOUSE & GARDEN.

These styles, selected by HOUSE & GARDEN as the leaders for 1942, form Part I of our Ideal Homefurnishings trend story. The April issue brings you Part II, the fascinating related color story—HOUSE & GARDEN's Color Forecast for 1942. Fine stores throughout the country are cooperating with our Ideal Homefurnishings program. They are featuring "American Trends in Decoration" this month and will follow with "Be Clever with Color", our theme for April. Here is a partial list of stores. Visit the one nearest you. See and delight in these truly American styles.

These stores are Official Headquarters for HOUSE & GARDEN's Ideal Homefurnishings for Spring

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from Jean McLaughlins notebook are ideas and suggestions for creating a beautiful home. Here you will find helpful hints and patterns for brighter walls (designed properties), upholstery and furniture so that every element blends tastefully. Send 15c. Grosfeld House, Dept. HG-3, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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WINE, FOODS & WINES

RARE RECIPES

from old Virginia are given in “Leaves From the Pottery House” by Virginia-colored 44-page book on how to cook with wine and use for entertaining. House & Garden, Inc., Dept. HG-3, 105 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
These exhibitions were planned by eminent interior designers to demonstrate the technique of making homes livable and charming. The rooms introduce a new conception of smart furniture designs. They reveal the art of harmonizing modern and period styles. They present the beauty of fresh furniture materials and highly lustrous carpets. They suggest countless dramatic, decorative effects adaptable to your own home. Write for the names of accredited dealers or decorators who can arrange your admission to Grosfeld House (Sorry, we cannot admit you otherwise).

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You'll receive eight thrilling gifts of unusual fruits not to be duplicated in stores, direct from the West's finest orchards and vineyards. You'll start with Rare Fruit Preserves above. In April comes the Goodies Box. July, Quetta Nectarines. August, Oregold Peaches. September, Alphonse Lavalle Grapes. November and December, Royal Riviera Pears. January, Golden Bear Apples. This entire series costs only $19.85. Your check covers everything . . . including a money-back guarantee, gift card enclosures and express delivery anywhere in the U. S. A. For Partial Plans costing as little as $5.95, send for our colored folders.

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When you want to do the handsome thing for a bride- and groom-to-be by giving them a gift they'll cherish for a lifetime, give this sterling silver fruit bowl. Made by Reed and Barton, its simplicity insures its lasting beauty. About 6½" long, $22.50. Federal tax included. From Baynards, Inc., Market & Fifth Streets, Wilmington, Delaware

There's sure to be a "run" on these plaster curtain tie-backs for they are just the sort of thing one searches for but only the lucky find. Take your pick of a tassel, rose, gardenia, or bow design. They are made of a composition plaster in white, pink or gold. The cost will be a surprise, $3.50 a pair. Edward Krump, 308 E. 49th Street, N. Y. C.

Limited flower budgets call for a vase that does the most possible for a few blossoms. This tri-tube one of glass is certainly the answer, as only three Narcissus in each tube results in an unusual pyramid effect. Called "Florentine", the vase is of pyrex glass, is 10" tall x 6" wide. $2. plus postage. Creative Art Products Co., 1140 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Macau jays with widespread wings perched on rustic boughs scolding each other. Exquisitely executed in Crown Staffordshire bone china in their natural blue, green, gray and wine coloring. About 6½" high on a 4½" long base. The price of $40 a pair is subject to change due to importing conditions. Plummer, Ltd., 7 East 35th St., New York, N. Y.

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.
FORS a little light on the subject, take a sterling silver “Blackout Flashlight” along in your pocket or purse. You rely in an emergency and a help at less serious times, when in the theater or in locating keyholes. Comes with battery and bulb for 85, including tax and postage. Christine Chadwick, 122 Millington Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.

HARTS come in threes in a dainty bracelet fashioned in sterling silver. If you like, have (at no extra cost) a three letter script monogram with one letter in each heart. A gift to delight some young girl, it is reasonably priced at $1.95, plus 20c for Federal tax. Postage prepaid. From Helen Beechell, 345 Broad St., Red Bank, N. J.

So clever is the antique finish of this walnut knife box that admiring friends will think it’s been around since your great-grandpa’s time. It is smaller than the old ones, though, and is used for cigars and king-size cigarettes. 3¼ high in back, sloping to 4½” in front. From Cobble Stone Gardens, 10036 Conway Rd., St. Louis, Missouri.

FASHIONS of another day in a hand-colored French print from “La Mode Illustree” of about 1860...a charming picture for any woman’s room. Its custom-built frame of antique molding shows the print off to its best advantage. Price, $3.50, express collect. From Century Book and Print Exchange, 38 East 57th St., New York, N. Y.

No black sheep, but a woolly beige one lost his skin, and his loss is your gain of an occasional rug. Very smart for a Modern living room or study. Incidentally, a young boy would love it for his room. Trimmed to a free form, the rugs run approximately 36” x 48”. Price, $9.75, express collect. Dan Cooper, Inc., 41 East 57th St., New York.

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**SHOPPING**

The great big papa bear, the middle size mama bear, and the lit­tle baby bear—a lovable family group in crystal.

The two larger bears could be used as bookends—if you can stand separating such an en­gaging trio. Sires are 6" x 5" high, $3; 5½" x 4½"; $2.50; ¾" x 3", $1.25. Modern Furni­ture Corp., 162 East 33rd St., New York.

For a man's room or for his office desk, the "Hunting Box" ... a wooden cigarette box with a colorful print of men in their pink jackets riding to bounds. It's all too seldom you'll be able to find as good a box as this for the rea­sonable price of $1.25. Postage prepaid. "Little joe" Wiesenfeld Co., 112 West North Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

**CHINESE mandarins called these double snuff bottles "Yang and Ying". Different colored stoppers distinguished brand of snuff. Of porcelain in jade green, with rose and blue peony design, it sits on hand-carved, wooden stand. Has tiny wooden spoons inside. 2½" high. $4.50, postpaid. Chinese Treasure Centre, 543 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Way down yonder in New Orleans, Creole cooking is an art. To get that same wonderful flavoring they do in soups and stews, here's a dream assortment: 1 jar each of Gumbo File and Creole Seasoning; 2 jars of Louisiana Mustard, a lusty complement to all meats, $1, postpaid. French Grille, 745 Baronne St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

When a reproduction is as beautifully and skillfully made as this Hoppewhite card table, we think it should be brought to the attention of the discerning reader. Made of solid mahogany, delicately inlaid with boxwood, it is 18" x 30" and 30" high. Price, $65.00. Biggs Antique Co., Inc., 105 East Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.
Cheeses from America's THE SWISS COLONY, Monroe, Wis.

SALUT. Pack 2A, $4.75; 5 lbs. (Pack savory CAMEMBERT and PORT TEMPTING REXOLI. DELICATE GLARUS. CURED SWISS, SHELF-CURED BRICK, PEASANT-Painted wood box. THREE AND DELICIOUS FOREIGN-TYPE CHEESES IN A GAY

JUICE because an oyster lover is far from the sea doesn't mean he must be without fresh oysters. The famous "Gardiner's Island Salts" are shipped the day they're dredged — 4 dozen of them in the shell and about 60 opened ones, packed in a tub of ice, $2, exp. collect. Shuck-king knife, 40c. J. & J. W. Elsworth, Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.

PAPA is all in favor of a footstool in front of his favorite chair, so send for this one that's spacious as well as decorative. In the Federal manner, its frame and gracefully curving legs are of solid mahogany with brass feet. Ideal for needlepoint. Moldin covered, $11.25. The Colony Shop, 119 W. Washington Blvd., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LARK Summer days, not far away now, call for a glider in the yard or on a shady porch. This one, made of hand-peeled cypress, is treated to withstand the weather. The chains and bolts are non-rusting. Price, $16.50, delivered. Cushion pads in solid green or blue are $2.50 extra. From The Littletree Co., Winter Park, Florida.

"You Can Bank on America"... save your money to buy defense bonds in this bubble bank to do your bit for your country. The bank is 6 1/2" high and will hold from $25 to $400. There is a legend on the back of the figures in the center telling how much has been saved. $3.15, postpaid. (Add 10c west of Miss.) Vic Moran, Bradford, Penn.

TWO DARLINGS FOR A DOLLAR!

Mr. and Mrs. CHIPS, two cute birds of a feather! This pair of pert pinc has enamelled wings and rhinestones with cubochon bodies. Both will fly to you for one dollar! Choice of Emerald, Ruby or Sapphire Cubochons.

Add 10c Federal Tax

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Two Darlings for a Dollar!

MR. and MRS. CHIPS, two cute birds of a feather! This pair of pert pinc has enamelled wings and rhinestones with cubochon bodies. Both will fly to you for one dollar!

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Delicious foreign-type cheeses in a gay peasant-painted wood box. Three and one-half pounds of cheese—summer-cured SWISS, shell-cured BRICK, tempting RIXOLO, delicate GLARUS, savory CAMELBERT and PORT SALUT. Pack 2A, $4.75; 5 lbs. (Pack 2A), $6.50.

THE SWISS COLONY, Monroe, Wis.

This WINSTON CHURCHILL TOBY JUG is an Heirloom Piece

EXCLUSIVE WITH PLUMMER IN NEW YORK

The Original Model Commended by King George VI

Here is the chance to acquire an heirloom piece by Spode of intense historic interest. PLUMMER now has a limited supply on hand. We suggest you order yours at once for immediate delivery.

Brightly hand-painted in the style of the famous 18th century Toby Jugs by Wedgwood, Ralph Wood and Josiah Spode, it is fitting that the successors of Josiah Spode should model Britain's great Prime Minister in that typically keen, kindly and determined mood so admired the world over—with, of course, the inevitable cigar at just the right angle.

8 1/2" high, full color, 1-quart capacity, $18. The same in all white, $9.

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Saves your precious record collection intact and accessible in your own unique cabinet! Holds both single records and albums, taxis. Has a convenient drawer, and Gran Rapids serves as decorative wall piece binder. Size 264x137x26 high. Made of rich mahogany or walnut with gimpwood. Style choices. $2.00 more for modern amber finish.

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Ensemble to go with the things you already have.

Five-foot wide; yet not too big to use your regular size sheets. White and gold, pickled pine, or finished to match the bedroom pieces you already have. Upholstered in velveteen in a choice of lovely fashion colors. The ensemble, bed, over-size Beautyrest mattress, box spring, custom-tailored spread, 185.00 complete.

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Black-out Candles, approximately 2%" square by 6" high, dripless, 30-hours burning time. Requires no holder, stands on its own base. Use for smart table decorations. A gift every home would appreciate. Natural ivory-white color.

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LANGBEIN—Since 1870

161 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, New York
SALT on the tail won't catch these birds, but they'll catch and hold salt for you. Amusing as covered salt dishes for the table, there's your choice of a duck, pheasant, or chicken. They're all yellow, seated on brown "nests." Just 50c apiece, sent prepaid. From Carol Gifts, P. O. Box 166, MadisonSquareBranch, New York, New York

C RICKET on the hearth ... a charming little footstool from the heart of the Pennsylvania Dutch country decorated with a Hex sign. Hand-painted in plum, earthy red, tobacco, brown, canary yellow and white, it is 8" x 10" x 6" high. In maple or walnut for same price, $4.95, F.O.B. Peter Van Potter, 714 Lincoln St., Reading, Pennsylvania

LITTLE girl- and boyland characters on a rug to be worked in needlepoint. One grand feature of this is that the six squares may be worked separately and then will be put together by Alice Maynard if you like. Rug of 6 patterns, $18; wool, $10. Individual squares, $3; wool, $2 for 1 square. Alice Maynard, 538 Madison, New York

THE frogs would a-wooing go . . . that may not be exactly what these frogs have in mind, but they're certainly bent on getting into the bird bath. A delightful ornament for the garden, this hexagonal shape bath is of Pompeian stone, is 13" high, 26" in diameter. Price, $18, F.O.B. Erkins Studios, 6 East 39th Street, New York

Two Chinese Treasures in One

Not one gift, but two ... direct from China. A lovely porcelain vase which carries, in addition to its symbolism for washing off evil spirits, a generous supply of delicious Chinese Treasures. Here's a delightful item to please flower lovers and tea drinkers alike, 8½" high. Jack green, $2.99. Hand-carved stand, $1.25 extra.

CHINESE TREASURE CENTER

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STEP SAVER! Just a few steps from the dining room table is a service counter connecting the kitchen. Close the mirror doors above it, and the kitchen is shut off. The mirrors brighten the dining room. Cupboard space has sliding plate glass doors that never get in the way.
EDITOR RICHARDSON WRIGHT

"Victory Vegetable Gardens" (page 45) might also have been called "Mr. Wright Goes to Washington". He did go and has returned with the latest news for home gardeners.

AIR RAID EXPERT IVERSEN

Mr. Erling Iversen of Pratt Institute continues his absorbing studies of air raid precautions by photographing actual construction of a bomb shelter. See page 20, attached section.

HOME GUARD AUTHORITY

Mr. E. F. Clark, Jr., is responsible for "Commutes Prepare for Action" (page 49). Here is the story of an average group of Americans who are a vital force in their community.

PHOTOGRAPHER NYHOLM

Known for many years of excellent work with House & Garden, Mr. Nyholm was the man behind the camera which took the photographs on pages 16, 19, 21 and 22 in this section.

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Cover by John Rawlings
A decorative inspiration—"Contemporary House Prints," originated by Celanese Corporation of America on Celanese* decorative fabrics. Adaptations of traditional and modern motifs, the imaginative renderings and subtle colorings transform these patterns into fresh effects, current in mood. Textures in this new print collection include Clairanese,* crisp taffeta... Chifonese,* soft, sheer... and Dulcet,* spun fabric innovation. Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York City

Ask to see "Contemporary House Prints" in decorative fabric departments or at your decorator's.

Under a current ruling of the Federal Trade Commission, CELANESE fabrics are classified as RAYON
Palms for Bailey. The good friend of all gardeners, Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, will be 84 years old on the 15th of this month. He is celebrating the day by dedicating the Liberty Hyde Bailey Palm Glade in the Fairchild Tropical Garden at Coconut Grove, Florida. For many years palms have been his consuming hobby and it is appropriate that this living collection should be given his name, a spot of great beauty, which will remain a tribute to him and grow in beauty as the years pass.

Fireplace fanatic. The world is full of specialists. Recently a loving reader from Topeka, Kansas, reported that his hobby is fireplaces. Everything to do with them is meat to him. For four years now he has been the Chief Log Roller of the Grand Order of Fireplace Fanatics, founded back in 1937 and now with corresponding members scattered all over the country.

He solemnly assures us that there is a town called Firebrick in Kentucky, a Big Chimney in West Virginia, a Chimney Rock and a Log in North Carolina, a Tongs and a Thousand Sticks in Kentucky, a Broom in Texas, a Hardwood in Michigan, a Flues in Colorado, a Chimney Point in Vermont and a Smokerun in Pennsylvania.

Old Farmer’s Cider. In the farther reaches of Vermont you’ll occasionally encounter “Old Farmer’s Cider”. This is quite different from the usual hard cider, which is locally described as “pretty good cider for the time of year.” For this more exalted beverage you start with a 30-gallon cask of cider, add a bushel of wheat, rye, barley or cracked corn, 50 pounds of sugar, 20 to 30 pounds of raisins and some ground muscadine. All must go in when the cider has reached a fairly “bitty” stage. It is then tightly bunged and not tapped till March.

If one is wise, he will take only a glass after a day’s work and when he has slipped on. The footwear used in Vermont Winters is too heavy to jump about in. In small amounts, with a meal, say, of fried pork, mashed turnips, baked potatoes and milk gravy, it is guaranteed to put heart in any man.

Cracker names. Georgia comes in this month with its contribution to our galaxy of picturesque place names. Near Clayton is a War Woman’s Doll Road. Between Hell’s Hollow and Devil’s Den in Fannin County is Fighting Town Creek. Recently the area commonly known as Shakerag District was changed to Liberty Valley. These are good names for a State that produced Governor Talmadge.

Victory gardens. It’s a pretty poor gardener who hasn’t taken to heart the call of Secretary Wickard for vegetables, vitality and victory. The home front garden is a vital link in the chain of national defense. Gardening has been officially accepted by the Department of Agriculture as an active branch of the national war effort and the cultivation of the soil in the Victory Garden Program as an invaluable part of a productive and satisfying life.

The Government’s ideal is “the efficient production, conservation and proper consumption of food by all our people.” Farmers who have neglected to raise their own vegetables and been content to eat out of cans are being encouraged to plant home vegetable gardens. Luncheons for school children must be continued. Our war garden efforts in 1917 and 1918 and England’s present efforts will be drawn on for guidance.

In pursuing these necessary socialized plans the Department of Agriculture might seem to have neglected the value of morale maintenance found in flower gardening—in the maintenance of flower borders, shrubbery and trees. These also are implicit in its plans for victory. Public parks and village greens must be kept up. Each citizen’s contribution to city, town and village morale is to put his best horticultural foot forward.

Up to the present, due to overlapping governmental agencies, there has been great confusion as to how this Victory Garden Program is to get into actual work. House & Garden is keeping in almost daily touch with these agencies. We are holding a space in the back of the magazine for the latest information and, more important, for a proposed set-up whereby citizens of the average small town can carry forward an active program.

The official emblem of Victory Gardening will be found on page 45. This symbol, submitted by House & Garden, has been accepted by the Department of Agriculture and will be reproduced for public distribution in both black and white and color.

Duty vegetables. During the next few months we will be hearing a lot about the vegetables we should raise and eat because they are good for us. Granted that certain types contain more essential vitamins than others, yet we wonder if personal predilection hasn’t a lot to do with proper digestion and nourishment. Food which people like is apt to be good for them because they like it.

Country Road in Winter
The Winter road was dressed with snow.

Tall reeds stood shaking through the glow
Of flat gray light.

I felt the slow,
Strange certainty of thoughts that flow
From mind to mind, of words that grow
From wordless thinking, and the blow
Of impulse on the blood.

To know
This well of inwardness, to go
Down in one’s other self, below
The farthest and familiar, so
Apart that one’s identity
Dissolves, is truly to be free,
Yet cold and lonely,
Gradually,
The country road came back to me,
Just as it was, and I could see
Out of my usual eyes . . . the snow
Lost luster as I turned to go,
Plucked by a frantic need to be
Where fire was . . . and instantly!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS.

Saddle-Bag houses. Virginia has always been generous with her culture; it has spread far and wide. Among the evidence of this are two types of log houses that she gave to North Carolina—the Dog-Run, Brewezay or Possum-Trot house and the Saddle-Bag house. In the Dog-Run house two separate identical buildings were constructed side by side, about 10’ apart, and were covered with one roof that spanned the passageway. The Saddle-Bag house was also formed of two units, but these were placed close together with the chimney between them.

These engaging facts we learn from “The Early Architecture of North Carolina,” written by Thomas Tileston Waterman and superbly illustrated by photographs by Frances Benjamin Johnston. An excellent book, this is worth having and keeping to be consulted by prospective home builders.
Sleek lines and smooth blond woods score for Modern in this living room. Even more important is the furniture's basic idea—design for comfort and use. Sectional bookcases offer change-about opportunities; deep chairs, the maximum of rest. Upholstered chairs, Michigan Seating; oak furniture in new "Chamois" finish, Grand Rapids Bookcase and Chair Co. Pella's maple-finish blinds. F. A. Foster's fabrics. Amsterdam Textiles' rug keys to painted wall color by Martin-Senour. Further details on p. 66
An all-American trio—Modern, Provincial and 19th Century—showing the versatility of American designers in wartime

We predict for 1942 three major decorating trends, Modern, Provincial and 19th Century, which have developed logically from the trends we foretold for 1941: Modern, Colonial and Federal. On these and the following four pages we illustrate and describe the characteristics of each.

Let us take Modern first. It is versatile, appearing in three different forms. First, American Modern which is functional and straightforward with little ornamentation. It employs light or bleached woods such as walnut, pine, oak, elm and mahogany. The design motifs show regional American inspiration, especially in the almost Provincial pieces which are at home with country fabrics and colors. Many American Modern pieces “stack” and combine in various ways, like the ones shown opposite, to suit the exigencies of today’s living.

Next comes the delicacy and refinement of Chinese Modern which we told you about as long ago as October 1940. At that time this trend was in its infancy; now it has reached tremendous proportions and has received wide acceptance in all parts of the country. Its lines combine elegance with simplicity, its colors, the soft tones of old Chinese paintings with the vivid ones of lacquer. This makes it a decorating trend in its own right and at the same time permits the use of occasional Chinese Modern pieces in 18th Century settings. There is historical precedent for this, since clipper ships in the 18th Century brought back many treasures from the Orient.

There is a third aspect of Modern: South American or Tropical Modern. So far it is expressed more in fabrics and accessories and in color although you will see some furniture made of South American woods and with grained or crackle finishes in such substances as Di-Noc. But watch for the influence of the many Pan-American exhibits on furniture design.

A Chinese Modern living room with an interesting wallpaper in mustard yellow with Chinese fret motif in blue, henna and brown is shown at right above. It is Strahan’s “Baker-Winslow” design. Sycamore wood was used for the Modern Chinese Chippendale whatnot and the legs of the sofa with tufted back. The pagoda-topped coffee table is in lacquer red. These pieces and the chair are by Century. Bigelow’s off-white, long-pile “Cassandra” carpet is used. Upholstery fabrics in dusty pink are by Schumacher. Cracked bowl, Janis-Tarter; Chinese cigarette box, tiny dishes, bowls, ducks, plates, George F. Bassett; set of 8 Chinese Immortals, Norton-Bolender.

A Modern group with South American flavor is in the colorful bedroom at lower right. Walls are MartinSenour’s “Turquoise Blue” used as background for Modern furniture in pencil-striped walnut by Kling. Vivid reds, blues, black and soft green appear in the Guatemalan design bedspread by Cabin Crafts. On the bed, Eclipse Quiltress mattress and spring, both Sanitized. The long-piled, pinkish-beige rug is Bigelow’s “Cassandra.” Accessories set the mood.

Continued on the next page
American Provincial

This covers a wide range from Early American through Pennsylvania Dutch to the More sophisticated New Orleans type

Not so long ago there was only one recognized American Provincial style—Early American. It stemmed from the furniture used in New England and was as functional in its day as Modern is in ours. Its simple lines, hand-carved ornamentation and sturdy character made it admirably suited to use in today’s simple country houses and apartments. Quite rightly it was, and still is, the most generally accepted style in the greater part of the country. We illustrate it opposite.

Last year, launched by HOUSE & GARDEN, a new Provincial influence came to animate the decoration of country houses. This was Pennsylvania Dutch with its innocent charm and informality, its regional designs, its use of bright colors, and its combination of painted with natural wood pieces. This hitherto little known style is entirely in harmony with Early American and gives a gayer touch to the more sombre colorings of its contemporary.

While the New England cabinet maker was progressing to greater elegance and refinement in the 18th century forms, the early Pennsylvania Dutch craftsman was content to elaborate the material at hand, largely by means of painted decoration. We feel that the popularity of this colorful style will continue strongly in 1942.

The third Provincial influence comes from New Orleans. Its French ancestry is noticeable in the delicacy of this Provincial furniture with its curved chair arms and shaped dresser fronts. Here again painted furniture, often with floral decoration, is the rule. In spite of its greater sophistication it is still a typically “country” style and may be successfully combined with American Provincial.

The New Orleans group at left above is a case in point. The wallpaper, “Duxbury,” in red, blue and cream copied by Strahan from an old French one in a New England house is background for the painted pieces by John Widdicomb. The dresser is painted antique white with floral decorations in blue and red; the mirror has a white scrolled frame with red trim, the antique white frame of the slipper chair is upholstered in a blue cotton fabric with leaf motif in red and cream by Schumacher. Fringed, Tex-Tred rug in blue and sand, by Amsterdam. Tôle chimney lamp from Herman Kasel; copper lustre pitcher from George F. Bassett.

A Pennsylvania Dutch dining room group appears at the left. The maple furniture by Whitney is treated in three different ways. The chest is left in natural wood; the hanging shelf is also natural with painted floral decoration; the chairs have a rubbed mustard yellow finish with brown regional design. Pewter sconces and fruit motif trays from Norton-Bolender hang on walls painted in Martin-Senour’s “Fallow.” Firth’s “Raggedy Ann” carpet in soft pinks, mauves, rose and taupe repeats the colors on the tôle knife box and tray, Ernestine Trostler. Jug, pitchers, tea set, George F. Bassett.

Continued on the next page
Modern Provincial combines two styles a century apart

A composite of Modern simplicity and Colonial inspiration, this living room is suited to country house or small city apartment. Draperies and sofa in soft pink and beige Glo-sheen were planned to complement the maple furniture, a pinky-beige broadloom echoes the theme. Walls wear United's blond wood-grained paper. Furniture from Statton; carpet, in all-over carved effect. C. H. Masland, Venetian blinds, Columbia Mills, Fabrics, Waverly. Leather lamps, Wanamaker. Further details on page 66
From the classic lines of late Federal
to the more ornate plantation type and
the elaboration of early Victorian

DEVELOPING logically from the 18th Century and Federal
periods, early 19th Century furniture falls heir to their
elegance. At first it retained the Federal preoccupation with
classic and architectural forms but later it grew somewhat more
elaborate. In this phase it is called the plantation style and some
of its finest examples come from the great houses of New
Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

In today’s interpretations it has been scaled down to the
size of modern rooms and although its basic lines are retained
there is much less ornamentation. The woods used then are used
today—but they appear in modern dress. Mahogany, cherry,
rosewood are often bleached and pickled. Sometimes pigment
is rubbed into them; sometimes they are painted or lacquered.
Some walnut, pine and teakwood is used. You will see finishes
in leather, Di-Noe, even mirror, which present this style of
simple formality in a new manner.

Backgrounds have a fresh new modern look, both in
wallpapers and floor coverings. The latter are carved and tex­
tured, plain and flowered. Fabrics are modern too, textured,
nubby, overscaled designs, all in today’s glowing palette.

The same thing is true of the early Victorian period
which follows. Although the forms of the furniture, deriving
from the French are little changed from those of the time, they
are often painted or even bleached instead of retaining the
dark, natural finish.

Instead of slippery horsehair we now find crisp chintzes
in overscaled floral patterns, bright yet rich colors. Stripes, so
typical of the period, also put a fresh foot forward both in

An early 19th Century dining room is illustrated at
left above. The wallpaper is fresh and entirely modern in
feeling—Katzbach’s yellow roses and gray-green leaves on a
slate-gray ground, designed by Marion Dorn. With this a mauve
carpet in deep shaggy pile; Bigelow’s “Cassandra.”

The fine mahogany china cabinet has brass finials and
hardware, by Mt. Airy. It houses a tea service of Copeland’s
Grosvener china and other teacups and saucers in the same
ware. These are held in mahogany cup, saucer and plate stands
from Ernestine Trostler. Figurines are from Charles Hall. The
chairs, also by Mt. Airy, are quite Federal in feeling.

The early Victorian parlor group is posed against a
wallpaper in shell pink and white stripes with lace swags—
“Regency Chintilly” by United. Prim little mahogany side
chairs, upholstered in gay quilted floral chintz from Schumacher,
flank a mahogany flip-top table with lyre base. Opposite them,
a mahogany armchair is upholstered in gray-blue and beige cut
velvet stripe. All furniture is from Tomlinson of High Point.

Definitely of the period is the oil lamp with marble base,
brass shaft and dark green font, the crimped glass epergne,
the water colors. From Period Art: set of Chinese checkers.
Evolution of an American style

By the early 19th Century, a fresh, thoroughly American style of decoration had developed from Natchez to New York. In this bedroom see the crisp organdies, the native spool turning. Steeple clock by Chelsea. Morning glory wallpaper by Strahan; carpet, Alexander Smith. Carved side chairs, stool, Vander Ley; other mahogany furniture by Drexel. Curtains, Bartmann & Bixer; fabrics, Desley. Bates spread after a Mt. Vernon original. Left: "Three Weavers" blanket, Supercal sheets, Wamsutta; comforter, Burton-Dixie. Further details on page 66.
Fantasia in plastics and deep-sea colors

Take for a fresh Spring theme the cool, pale hues of an undersea coral reef to key a dinner table or, as we have done above, a whole dining room. Play borders of wallpaper sea shells against a gray ground. Mass real coral in niches beside your windows and use it again for a centerpiece. Set off the mahogany sheen of your table with simple silver, china in sea shell hues, plastic chairs.


ON THE TABLE: Alvin's sterling "Romantique" flatware, salt and pepper shakers. Spode dinner plates, $1.45 a dozen; crystal glasses, $25 to $30 a dozen; at Wm. H. Plummer. Moss's curved mat, $2.75, napkin, $1.75. Coral, centerpiece, Nina Wolf.
LIFE WITH PRIORITIES

What home owners must give to win both the war and the peace and to make even better the American way of life

By RICHARDSON WRIGHT

For years now Mrs. Jones has been buying her vegetables from a huckster. He came around in an old truck with frayed tires, but he always managed to cover his route. The vegetables were fresh and varied. His wife and two sons helped him work the garden.

Last week he didn't show up. When Mrs. Jones finally found him, he blamed it on the war. One son had already enlisted, his truck was pretty well gone and a new truck wasn't to be had, and even if he could fix the old truck he couldn't get tires because tires couldn't be had at any price. He used a word that she had been reading every day in the papers—priority.

She knew that aluminum was out and if she bought new cooking pots they'd probably have to be iron. That sugar was going up and she might not be able to buy as much of it as she used to. All-wool blankets had skyrocketed. Mrs. Jones' sister's boy is in the army, too. Mrs. Jones begins to realize what it is like living with priorities.

Within the past few months this word "priority" has forced itself into the vocabulary and consciousness of thousands of American families like the Joneses. A catchword of business and manufacturing, it now invades the home with purposeful and sinister meaning. It makes us realize that, under the sharp urgency of war, certain things must have the right-of-way and others must wait. Many that were commonplace will become rare. Many necessities will be revalued as luxuries. Many habits we followed as the natural rights of free people will have to be given up in order that we and the Joneses may continue free.

Living with priorities is going to be something more than a defense of old values, old possessions and old conventions. It doubtless will open doors to a new renaissance of home life. It will involve deprivation, renunciation and sacrifice. At this price we will win the war—but, more important, at this price we will also win the peace.

Our American civilization, of which each home forms an integral part, is involved. It cannot be measured merely by advancement in machines. It springs from the heart as well as the head. Its progress is marked by our individual and collective susceptibility to beauty, truth and kindness; its highest standards set by the intensity and depth of our thoughts concerning humanity.

Any intelligent home owner can read the implications of the facts that confront him. And in visualizing them, he and the Mrs. Joneses of the United States must also sit down and think what these words mean—renunciation, deprivation, sacrifice—and how they will meet them.

We will be deprived of many comforts and conveniences. These decisions will be made by our elected representatives, as is the custom in democracies. We will be asked to renounce certain habits of living that the ultimate end may be accomplished—and the renunciations will doubtless be salutary. But let us cease talking about sacrifices we will have to make. The essence of sacrifice is something given, not something given up. It is a free-will offering, an impulse of generosity, an obligation that, however great or however humble, is presented voluntarily, without counting the cost, majestic and complete.

The Joneses and the rest of us living with priorities might also sit down and contemplate that phrase, so common today in speeches made by our national leaders, "the American way of life".

The American way of life hasn't necessarily been the easy way of life. Our forefathers didn't lay its foundations true and firmly without deprivations, renunciations and sacrifices. Nor in our own times has it been an easy way for all Americans.

These founding fathers set forth, as the inalienable rights of free people, an equal chance for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. There's not much happiness if one is living on the ragged edge of insecurity. Roughly divided, the American way of life finds only about a third of our people enjoying the highest standard of living. At the bottom has been a third ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed. Midway lies the other third who just get by—with a certain sense of security so long as they are well and working. Let anything happen to them and they drop down to that bottom third. Unless more than a third of the people know security we will have recurrent wars. The submerged third is always easy meat for dictators and demagogues.

Sooner or later, then, the Joneses and the rest of us will come to realize that we are offering our sacrifices, accepting renunciations cheerfully, and meeting deprivations without complaint not alone that all the world can gain freedom and security, but also all Americans. We will learn to work and live cooperatively. We will find that the American way of life can only continue and expand when selflessness is substituted for selfishness.

Our native ingenuity will help us meet many problems. We will discover that there are many things—material things—we can do without, and many things—spiritual qualities—without which life is not worth the living.

We will learn to work harder, to stay at home more, to enjoy advantages and opportunities we have overlooked. We will learn to know each other better. Beset by the same adversities we can unite in a common resolution and a determined ideal. Life with priorities can be a finer American way of life if we are determined to make it so.
Flower Show Previews

Ten important shows this Spring will feature new Victory Gardens of fruits, vegetables and flowers.

During the months of March and April there will be twelve major flower shows in important centers—New York, Boston and Philadelphia, March 16 to 21; Chicago, Seattle and St. Louis, March 15 to 22; Detroit, March 21 to 29; Cleveland, February 21 to 28; Houston, March 1 to 8; Oakland, Cal., April 28 to May 5. In addition to these, Dallas will have its Gardens of America show from March 21 to 29, featuring Mexican and Central American orchids, and New Orleans garden clubs are sponsoring a flower show on March 14, 15, in connection with the Spring Fiesta. Many of these shows are contributing part or all of their net proceeds to war relief.

These exhibits, planned many months ahead, represent great labor and loyalty by thousands of men and women who believe that beyond question such displays are educational and are of value in maintaining morale. In times of war people need this more than ever. England has demonstrated this; even under bombing it has continued its flower shows.

American themes will predominate. New York’s International Flower Show is given to These United States, Chicago to the American Way. Boston is featuring a Carolina mountain scene of the Great Smokies in its grand hall and a Southern garden of amaryllis. In Chicago features will include Spring gardens, barbecue gardens, rock and water gardens and the home vegetable patch bordered with flowers; in Philadelphia, a picnic setting and a cold frame garden. In New York the Garden Club of America is featuring planting for small defense houses—vegetables and flowers mixed, together with herb gardens, of the kind recently suggested by the Office of Civilian Defense.

The American picture is further developed at Chicago by a miniature, 50' high, of Crescendo Falls and by an estate garden exhibited by the local Czecho-slovakian Garden Club—an organization of upwards of a thousand members—a brave showing of one of our national groups. Other gardens here will display all American-grown tulips and the latest patented roses.

In the New England Spring Flower Show at Boston a 1700 sq. ft. lily garden is to be featured, flanked by annual and perennial borders. The Garden Club section (see illustrations) is a garden in seven parts, laid out around a circular terrace with a large spreading cedar in the center. The walk is bordered by clipped ivy. Here will be small fruit trees and berry bushes and plants for shady places. These sections will demonstrate how pleasant, simple gardens can be designed and planted by using everyday material that is easily procurable. By using imagination and by studying the design, texture and quality of plants the things one sees everywhere seem new.

On the 4th floor of the International Flower Show the Federated Garden Clubs of New York and New Jersey have their displays and on the second the Garden Club of America. The flower arrangement themes of each display are diverse and popular.
Fences are made with stretched rope. Garage gardens, or terraces, will be shown, bulbs grown by the exhibitors without a greenhouse, and, as in all the shows, the daily flower arrangements.

At the International Flower Show the Federated Garden Club of New York will have among its many features a demonstration with live plants, showing the essentials for good plant culture. A series of bay windows will be used for miniature displays (see illustration) and the whole exhibit edged with narrow green and white border gardens. The themes for flower arrangements are Our History, The Arts, Our Industries, Our Homes, Our Land and People, and Our Recreation.

Across the same floor is the New Jersey Federation. Here the arrangement themes are designed for houses—early New England Colonial, Pennsylvania Dutch, Williamsburg Georgian, for a home in our island possessions, for a Western ranch and for a Louisiana Colonial type house.

Two floors below, the Garden Club of America will have a highly imaginative series of arrangement themes—dried material from the West Coast and Hawaii, roses in two colors, Early American still life, herbs in wooden containers, magnolias, flower pictures with Southern plants, harvest, cut material in colors of minerals found in the Middle West, white flowers in white containers, red flowers in dark blue, plant material in the modern manner, and arrangements to meet a wartime budget.

These arrangement themes of the New York show are (Cont'd on page 71)
✦ Star-spangled background for an American Provincial print, “Cranston”; from Morton Sundour.
✦ An 1820 pattern book inspired this red, white, blue and gray stripe; Colonial Drapery Fabrics.
✦ The William Penn Treaty sealed an important chapter of American history. Here, with shield and flags, it's the theme of a new Riverdale print.
✦ Eloquent symbols of America’s liberty in Goodall’s “Constitution”, a printed mohair serge.
✦ This primitive regional version of patriotic motifs wears a fresh Modern air. “New England Eagle” from Goodall Worsted Co.
✦ Striped with stars, an unusual treatment of a patriotic theme by Goodall Worsted Co.
✦ Variation in a classic mood. Early 19th Century medallion in a star-studded diamond lattice, “Richmond”, from Riverdale.
✦ Excellent reproduction of a Federal design, “Pingree House”, from J. H. Thorp. The documentary fabric was first shown by us in February 1941.
✦ A Colonial document, exquisitely detailed, is reproduced in this charming eagle and wreath print which comes from Greeff Fabrics.
✦ Laurel branch of victory intertwined with a waving, banner-striped ribbon. “Federal American” chintz; from J. H. Thorp.
✦ Petal quilting adds a star-like touch to this fine-striped chintz. “Dudley”; Morton Sundour.
✦ Service insignia to delight an American boy. A gay and colorful print from F. A. Foster.
✦ A Benjamin Franklin paper was the design source of this new patriotic print, “Yorktown”, from Colonial Drapery Fabrics.
✦ Famous among all documentary fabrics, the “Apotheosis of Franklin and Washington” inspired this “George Washington Toile”; F. Schumacher.

On the cover, patriotic fabrics shown in color, left to right: American Toile, Goodall’s “Mt. Vernon”, historic scenes in blue on natural ground. White stars against a midnight blue background. “Satin Etoile”, Johnson & Faulkner.
Next, Flag Red “Satin Glo” and “Americana”, with characteristic flag, drum-and-fife and eagle motifs. Far right, “Mt. Vernon” print in red on natural ground. All, Goodall Worsted Co.
Bold red, white and blue striped sailcloth in background, J. H. Thorp.
Uniform, American Women’s Voluntary Services
American motifs and proud historic scenes appear on new fabrics as patriotism reaches a new peak. Just as designers in the past have recorded epic current events and patriotic motifs in fine prints, damasks and satins, so the designers of today have translated the upsurge of national feeling into fabrics for fine decoration. From 1777 to 1942, the theme has never lost appeal. Each generation has interpreted it according to the decorative style of the day. Colonial, Federal, Victorian and Modern versions all ring out the cry, “the Stars and Stripes forever!” Patriotic fabrics like those shown below and on the cover grow more popular daily. For stores featuring similar fabrics see page 66.
Useful gadgets for the wardrobe mistress

DRESSMAKING BOARD, 41½" x 52½", protects table surface when cutting, marking patterns, 94c. Bent trimmer shears 7½", $1.88

TAILOR'S TACKMASTER tacks pattern perforations in two pieces of material at once without handwork. Also bastes seams, $2.98

QUICK TRICKS in sewing. Scalloped measure, 14c. Bias strip turner, 9c. Gauge for hems, button holes, seams 23c. Seam ripper 23c

PICK UP PINS, they're getting scarce. Pin box 69c, wrist cushion 47c. Tailor's apron with cushion 59c. All from R. H. Macy

"Sister Susie's sewing shirts for soldiers" just as she does in every war, and she's also sewing for herself and all her household. Home dressmaking, not the dull serviceable variety remembered from the past, but the chic, well-fitted kind, takes on a new importance in these times. Making over good materials, using wools and silks to advantage in pretty new clothes, is an essential in the feminine business of boosting morale. And then, on the practical side, good housekeeping constantly demands the stitch in time. All linens, furnishings and clothing must be kept in good repair if they are to serve for the duration.

With up-to-date sewing equipment and good patterns any amateur dressmaker can turn professional in a hurry. The new electric machines are simple to use. They reduce basting time for they can stitch forward, and backward, over a whole row of pins and they turn out all those tricks of the trade—pleating, ruffling, hemming and what not. The usual hazards of hanging and fitting clothes disappear when you have your figure duplicated in one of the new Singer dress forms. This neat and practical miracle, turned out after one painless fitting, will quite literally take you out of yourself so that you can stand off and study your work in true dressmaker fashion.
in the line of home defense

All too few houses today are endowed with a full-time sewing room, but the space for sewing can usually be salvaged from another room. The dining room would make a logical choice for this double purpose as it is actually in use such a short time each day. A bedroom or guest room might also serve.

If an adjoining closet can be used for sewing gear there will be no storage problem involved in making a double duty sewing space. If new storage space must be added to the room, consider the advantages of cabinets built along one wall or between windows. When closed such cabinets can conform to the decorative scheme of the room. Open, as shown in our pictures below, they provide the cutting table, drawers, shelves, hangers, mirrors and ironing space required for comfortable sewing. Plans for such cabinets may be had from the Singer Sewing Machine Co. For further information, write to the Home Equipment Editor of House & Garden.

If simpler arrangements must be made, attach a folding cutting table to the back of a door; the table should be 36" above the floor when open. Then give over a chest of drawers to sewing paraphernalia, or get some sturdy boxes so that all your sewing things can be stored away together for a quick start.

MEND BY IRONING. Special tape for torn sheets, etc., rug binding tape, patches for clothes. Apply with hot iron. At dime stores

PRESSING NEEDS for good work. Sleeveboard 9¢, roller sleeve form 9¢, cushion, pressing mittens 9¢ each, sponge 3¢, Macy

RUG, CARPET BINDING should be applied at the first sign of fraying. Heavy bindings, 5¢, 9¢ per yd., thread 9¢, needles 9¢, Macy

REPLACEMENTS can be purchased for the worn parts of children's snow suits, corsets, men's shirts. Wide range. R. H. Macy
Lilies will grow in

Seventeen kinds of various growing habits which prefer dappled light to the glare of the full sun

By ALAN MACNEIL

The dignity and grace of lilies in the formal garden is well known to all of us. But few realize how congenial they find the woodland, where they bring a special charm and emphasis that enhances the entire scene.

No one except the most ardent enthusiast would build a woodland, brook or meadow garden especially for lilies, for it never occurs to many of us, when we already have such a location, that lilies would be singularly appropriate.

Actually most of our lilies come from the meadows of Siberia, Greece and Bulgaria, the forests of China, the river valleys of California’s mountains. They are apt to be more easily adaptable to a similar environment in their new home than they are to the restrictions of pots or to the exacting requirements of the border. As a Chinese friend wrote recently when sending some bulbs, “I find no greater pleasure than to know that the plants indigenous to my country are going to find a happy home in new and distant lands. These lilies grow wild in the wooded slopes of Shen-si near the sea.”

Lilies love the woodland, the dappled sunlight, the shelter of ferns, the support and background of the scattered shrubbery, the mulch of fallen leaves, the opportunity to stand alone without foil other than their own beauty.

Most lilies grow naturally in scattered drifts or clumps, sometimes even singly, with here and there an occasional large colony. And they should be planted so, as if they had just happened along the brook, the walk, the drive, as if they had danced always in gleaming armor through the trees.

Let some of them come right up through shrubbery that is not too tall and not too dense. L. pardalinum, canadense, superbum and henryi are all excellent planted among azaleas, rhododendron, laurel, ilex, viburnum or junipers. Clusters of trumpet lilies are perfect among white birches and against a background of evergreens or purple-leaved filbert. A barren slope may be festooned with some of the drooping-stemmed varieties. These will be more effective and more in scale if used somewhat sparingly than if grown in banked masses.

The individual bulbs should not be crowded but given enough space so that each stem stands alone. The one lily that is the exception to this general rule and that is most advantageously planted in masses is L. umbellatum erectum. The habit of the plant itself, the wide-open, upright-facing, colored blooms make it an ideal subject for a grand sweep of sheer and brilliant color through the trees.

Lilies that are well naturalized require no coddling and little, if any, special attention. Most of them will hold their own very well indeed, while many that are not always vigorous or permanent under more formal garden conditions are very apt to take on new and healthy qualities. Not only are L. auratum and L. japonicum much more inclined to be successful here than elsewhere, but one may indulge in those rarer items that are practically impossible of cultivation in the garden—L. parryi and L. washingtonianum.

Weeding may be engaged in, if one wishes, as a luxury or for the effect of grooming, but it is generally not necessary except for the more rampant weeds, and only those the first season. Chipmunks and rabbits occasionally cause some trouble—if so, a small hardware cloth basket will protect the initial bulbs and a low wire screen will guard the young shoots. We grow lilies all through a wooded slope with no protection or attention and very few plants or bulbs have ever been disturbed.

There are at least a hundred lilies that can be naturalized to bring to the woodland garden an almost endless variety of color, shape, size and flowering period. Out of this long list the following have been selected as peculiarly appropriate:

L. Amabile is a scarlet turkscap from Korea that flowers during most of June. As it is not tall it is best used near the path or drive. Or, as it will stand considerable drought, it can safely be planted among rocks on a sloping hillside. It is one
natural shady settings

of the most satisfactory lilies, easy to establish and easy to keep. There is a completely delightful and infrequently planted yellow form, *L. amabile luteum*, that some gardeners consider an even better specimen.

*L. auratum* and *L. auratum platyphyllum* are magnificent plants that we all know well. As garden subjects they rarely survive for more than a year or two, but under woodland conditions their chances for long life are tremendously increased. In the woodland garden they will generally grow considerably taller than if planted in the border and sometimes reach from six to eight feet.

*L. backhouse* hybrids are a group of iridescently colored turkscaps that range from pearly ivory and pink through the golds, violets, and oranges to a deep mahogany brown. They include *Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Brocade, Sceptre, Marhan var. Ellen Willmott* and *Dulhansoni* as well as the unnamed forms. Though lovely subjects in the garden, they are even more effective when grown in partial shade among ferns. All of them are completely reliable and good growers, but are still somewhat rare.

*L. canadense*. English gardeners regard our native meadow lily as the choicest of plants. It is an adaptable and splendid lily of easy culture suitable in almost any natural situation. It grows equally well in full sun or partial shade, in a situation that is almost swampy or in one that is decidedly on the dry side. It will grow up through anything but the densest shrubbery to bear its tiers of golden bells high in the air, aloof and lovely.

*L. croceum* is a clear orange, cup-shaped lily. It is sturdy, reliable, and magnificent for drifts in partial shade or full sun. The true form, which came initially from Bulgaria, and has been grown for years in Irish gardens as the Irish Orangeman's lily, is little known. A form of *L. ambellatum* is usually substituted for it. *L. davidii macranthum* and (Continued on page 54)
This year's fresh offering brings new colors and fresh forms to the garden. They are described on page 78.
Roses aren't difficult

If you want success with roses follow these simple directions on planting and keeping them in healthy bloom

By MARGARET M. HICKMAN

The secret of good roses lies in these elements: an open, sunny location, plenty of food and moisture, frequent cultivation and regular spraying every ten days to two weeks with a spray combining the properties of fungicide and insecticide. This takes for granted, of course, that you will invest in the best available stock purchased from a firm whose integrity is well established, whether it be your local nurseryman or a distant grower. There is as much difference in the quality of dormant roses as there is in tweeds. You buy both for long term satisfaction, so why gamble with dissatisfaction for the sake of a few cents difference in cost?

Roses are not good mixers. They perform much more brilliantly when they are given the center of the stage without competition from flowers of lesser stature and dignity. Give them a setting of emerald green grass with paths of warm brown oak chips so that you can enjoy their fragrance when all else is heavy with dew and you will have a garden that is truly a joy to behold.

Your rose garden may be no more ambitious than a 3' border at the end of a walk or it may be the central feature of your gardening endeavors. Any number of designs may be used but one of the most pleasing that I have seen is based on a rectangular space with outside dimensions of 42' x 34'—see the plan below. At one end is a pergola for a climber. From this point on, the battle is not one of brawn but of perseverance and cooperation with, or a fight against, nature as the case may be. Feeding, watering and pruning are means of continuing where nature leaves off while countering bugs and blights is another matter. However, the end will justify the means and if you keep before you the picture of your pale blue delphinium—or just the beauty of a rose garden in full bloom on a Summer’s evening, your chores will never seem tiresome.

The planting. Whether you do the planting yourself or have it done for you, there are several points to keep in mind. After the plants are unpacked, never allow the roots to become dry. Unpack a few at a time, plunging them into a pail of water from which each plant is taken as it goes into the ground. The holes should be dug beforehand—18” apart for hybrid teas, 2’ or more for other types. Never let a lazy man plant your roses for the holes should be deep enough and wide enough to accommodate all of the roots without crowding. It is much better to trim off ends with a sharp knife than to cram them in any way.

Add a portion of the soil loosely, shaking the plant gently to sift the soil around the roots. When about three quarters of the soil has been replaced, tramp it down firmly and fill the hole with water, adding more as long as it drains away with any degree of rapidity. Then fill in the remaining earth. When you are finished, the knobby protrusion left by the grafting process should be about 2” under the surface. Heap soil around the bush to about 9” and keep it there for two weeks.

From this point on, the battle is not one of brawn but of perseverance and cooperation with, or a fight against, nature as the case may be. Feeding, watering and pruning are means of continuing where nature leaves off while countering bugs and blights is another matter. However, the end will justify the means and if you keep before you the picture of pink roses in a silver bowl—half unfurled yellow buds with your pale blue delphinium—or just the beauty of a rose garden in full bloom on a Summer’s evening, your chores will never seem tiresome.

Before growth starts in the Spring your hybrid tea roses and some other types of roses should be pruned severely. Tea roses should be cut to within 6” of the ground and weak, spindly growth should be removed entirely. When you cut roses for the house, cut them with a sharp knife or scissors, leaving two leaves of the flower stem on the bush. Try to cut to an outside leaf, that is, one facing the next plant rather than towards the center. From

(Continued on page 80)
HOW TO USE PLYWOOD IN HOME DECORATION

GIVE YOUR BED A HEAD
If you have a bed spring on legs without a bedstead, why not dress it up with a plywood headboard attached to the wall? Decorate with painted peasant motifs or découpage (shown in August 1939 issue)

REMODELING DRAMATICS
Case in the pillars with plywood, and install a new pair of flush doors. If you already have a pair of panel doors in the opening, nail and glue thin sheets of plywood to each side, thus converting them to flush doors. Lush ring handles and a pair of shadow boxes (with concealed lighting) are dramatic touches

MORE TABLE SPACE
Increase the effective size of your table by an overlay of plywood. Battens on underside hold it in place, hinges center make it easy to handle and store

WINDBREAKER
The elegant parabola of this screen will turn an exposed windy terrace into one of your favorite outdoor sitting rooms. Large sheets of waterproof plywood are bolted to a frame of wood or metal posts. If wood posts are used they should be heavily creosoted where they stand in the ground. A space of at least 6 ins. should be left between the bottom of the plywood and the ground. For summer houses or ski lodges, the screen is made demountable

TWO-PURPOSE ROOM
Projecting bookshelves at the foot of the bed delimit a study corner, small but complete. The desk, formed of a single sheet of heavyweight plywood faced with fine wood veneer, rests on shelves at one end, on two-drawer file at other end
SHORT CUT TO LUXURY

A very ordinary room may be converted into a swank library with the help of paneling and indirect lighting. The trough for the fluorescent tubes is of thin plywood bent to shape, painted white inside. This is furred out from the old wall (see detail drawing) so that the bookcases look as if built into the walls.

PARALLELEPIPEDONS

These open-sided boxes are useful for a number of different purposes: as blocks in the children’s playroom, nesting coffee tables, or for the creation of varied levels in a flower arrangement. Plywood sheets are glued and nailed to corner pieces as shown.

WALL DINING CABINET

When closed it looks like a gay Provincial china cupboard with painted decoration. But let down the front panel, swing out the legs, and you have a polished dining table of fine wood veneer. Excellent for use in a small apartment.

ODD-CORNER GALLERY

Any odd corner or any meaningless recess in an old house may be quite simply converted into a display space for sculpture or flower arrangements. A painted chest of drawers is used for the base; a sheet of plywood is bowed between the two side walls to form a background. Night lighting is by a recessed ceiling light with directive lens to prevent light spread beyond the display area.

PRIORITIES POINT TO PLYWOOD

Present material shortages have made plywood more than ever indispensable. It is still available in a wide variety of types, sizes and thicknesses. It comes in flexible sheets as long as 8 ft. without break. For use outdoors or in water there is a waterproof type. For paneling at low cost there are sheets faced on one side with fine wood veneers such as the mahogany which has been used as a background for these two pages.
On Thursday nights—when you play chef

Serving tricks and recipes that you can easily apply—from seven famous and busy people.
See also pages 56, 57

These are busy times. Everyone has a little more to do than he can do—but keeping normal life in swing is a vital part of morale. Friends are more than ever important—don’t neglect them because the night you could have them is happens to be cook’s night out. Learn to do it yourself. Have one dish you’re proud of or one surefire surprise up your sleeve like the ones we show here.

These ideas are gleaned from busy people—celebrities whose fields range from war work to table settings; celebrities whose time ticks away like a taxi but who still manage to see their friends no matter what.

Most of them feel that entertaining without the cook is an apple pie performance—once you have some sort of plan. Make one, they say, that suits your sort of household. Plan a simple menu around your own letter-perfect specialty—but plan it in detail, then relax and enjoy the evening. Tips from two more famous gourmets on page 56. Recipes and further details on page 57.

Julian Street likes American wines, home-made bread

Mr. Street, the noted novelist, international gourmet and connoisseur of wines, is enthusiastic about certain American vintages and the cookery skill of his wife. Often they invite Lakeville, Connecticut neighbors in to sample both. The dinners, planned as a background for the wines, often include a cheese fondue, or a Norwegian fish pudding with the white wines—game or a family specialty, perhaps Norwegian meatballs with the reds, begin with soup. There is usually also a crusty loaf home-baked by Mrs. Street.

As a highlight for your own Thursday night, if you too begin with soup, consider these:
Spode’s Romney tureen, $67; dinner and soup plates, $32 and $23 doz.; Bullock’s, Los Angeles; Libbey “Waterford” glasses, $24 dz.; Ovington’s. Hammacher Schlemmer’s bread basket, $2.25.

Helen Sprackling suggests a party postscript

This nationally known authority on table settings, and author of the recent volume “Setting Your Table,” likes her friends to drift in to her Westport, Connecticut, home for late cocktails, stay on if they wish for pot luck. For this she is apt to provide a hearty salad, a beaker of milk, and her own special hot cornbread and honey for dessert. This she usually serves individually with cookie sheets for trays.

If you like the idea, you might duplicate our ingredients: Bonwit Teller’s painted milk glass plates, and matching goblets, each $1.50; and Saks-Fifth Avenue’s cruet set, $1.25; all Westmoreland Glass. Hammacher Schlemmer’s tin cookie sheets, each 75c; Saks-Fifth Avenue’s wood salad bowl, $1.50; and patchwork linens, natural appliquéd with old quilt motifs, $15.
Mary Lord does only the last-minute touches

Between managing a household, keeping tabs on her two active children, and busily stumpng the country for defense, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord is a splendid example of what women with a will—and a plan—can accomplish. Cook’s night out, the Lords may dine on a hot egg dish, a crisp salad, a fruit compote with cottage cheese and bar-le-duc. This can easily be doubled if friends drop in. The main point is not to fuss. The maid sets everything out—Mrs. Lord copes with eggs and salad dressing herself.

The setting we have planned for Mrs. Lord: Syracuse china at Ovington’s: plates, $14.95 doz., cups, saucers, $16.45 doz., sugar, $2.65, cream, $1.50. Imperial’s “Etiquette” sherry glasses, 98¢ ea., Macy’s. Jensen’s crystal salad bowl, $6.50. Table, chair, Kittinger.

Jeanne Owen fancies a chicken casserole

Author and gourmet, and a leading light in Manhattan’s Wine & Food Society, Jeanne Owen practices adeptly the advice she preaches in her own excellent books on cookery. One of her Thursday night spécialités—a casserole of chicken in cream lightly flavored with sherry—might well be yours. Accompany it, as she does, with a dry red American wine, salad greens, a single vegetable. You might, as we have, cook and serve the vegetable in this prophetic new casserole of white Joaquin-Ware—it can go directly over a flame, yet come gracefully to the table, $1.50 at Wanamaker’s; put the chicken in the larger copper casserole, $26.50; choose these crystal glasses, each $2.25; California earthenware plates, $1.60 each; salad bowl, $6.50; chop plate (used under copper casserole), $6.50; Georg Jensen.

Monty Woolley conjures Saratoga potatoes

“The Man Who Came to Dinner” often reciprocates. In other words, Mr. Monty Woolley—who is known among his intimates simply as “The Man” after playing the rôle in both Broadway and Hollywood—likes to have other people come to dinner, too. A gourmet of particularity, Mr. Woolley is no great shakes at standing over the hot stove, believes in simplicity with the master’s touch.

His Saratoga potatoes are baked (by someone else) and lifted to the heights just before serving. With them, we suggest a ham hot or cold, a rugged American red wine. Its service: Wedgwood dinner plates, $27 doz., platter, $14, covered dish, $19.25, all at Plummer. Ham rack, $10.95, carving set, $8; Hammacher Schlemmer. Imperial’s “Etiquette” wine glass, 98¢, R. H. Macy’s.
Onions—Not Roses

London’s wistful dreams of onions—blitzed into scarcity—focus our attention on this pungent pearl

By Jean Freeman

“I told Gerald . . . .” wrote Connie from London “not to trouble about roses for my birthday, but to secure some nice fat onions instead. He did, and we had our first good meal in months. Isn’t it wonderful?”

This fragment from war-weary England didn’t amuse me; it rather made me freshly alive to the importance of the humble onion. We may laugh at onions, deride them and consider them highly “objectionable”, but the fact remains that we need them, both for flavor and for energy.

This lovely bulb, decorative in growth; smooth, firm and pleasant to handle in its tissue thin wrapper of silver or pale yellow, has for centuries been the mainstay of every kitchen everywhere. Primitive people eat them raw without shame; civilized recipes begin with the familiar words, “Onions—dice and sauté until golden.” Soups, sauces, roasts and salads rely heavily upon onions (or their first cousin the shallot) for excitement. To be deprived of onions means pretty dreary eating—rations or no rations.

But onions aren’t important as a seasoning only. They have intrinsic value as a food. Cooked onions are never rude or offensive. Why then, since we combine the qualities of zest and economy, don’t we meet them more frequently at the average table? Childhood inhibitions must be the answer. Personally, I think it’s high time for us to stop being “Ladies In the Dark”. Let’s get over that anti-onion complex!

Sauce Lorette requires no formal introduction. Famous as a “pick-me-up” after a festive night, you’ve probably been serving it for years; but if you haven’t, you’ve been missing the most savory, appetite-provoking soup on record.

It’s available in tins (and very good too) or you can do it the hard way, and manufacture the basic stock at home. Whichever method you choose, please don’t ignore the rules! Firstly, it must be hot, not merely warm but steaming. Secondly, individual casseroles or deep old fashioned soup cups should be used for service. Thirdly, toasted bread or sliced and heated crusty rolls and grated Parmesan cheese are the required accompaniment.

For an onion soup a little “different” try this formula:

LYONNAISE ONION SOUP
(Serves eight people)

- 1½ pounds onions
- 5 oz. butter
- 2 quarts of chicken consommé
- ½ French loaf, sliced in rounds and toasted
- Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 3 oz. heavy sweet cream
- 1 pound grated Parmesan or Swiss cheese

Chop the onions and sauté in butter slowly, until they achieve a sun-tan. Then add the flour and simmer for 2 or 3 minutes. Add the consommé (which may be canned, though home-brew is best) and let cook gently for 25 minutes. Check for seasoning.

Pour the soup over the toasted slices of bread, sprinkle with grated cheese, moisten with the cream and place in the oven to brown. Don’t allow the soup to boil. Small casseroles dedicated to this purpose are useful when using this recipe, since they can be popped into the oven and then brought straight to the table.

The genuine Lyonnaise recipe calls for the poaching of 4 eggs (for about 6 minutes) in the soup itself, just before serving. But you can forget this complication if you like.

We all run out of “ideas” at one time or another. When you become more than usually bored with flesh, fish and fowl, try ONIONS BORDELAISE. They will do you proud, either as a course by themselves in lieu of meat or fish, or as the one hot dish at an otherwise cold supper. Incidentally they are perfect buffet treasures, if you can arrange to keep them warm over water on an electric plate.

ONIONS BORDELAISE
(Serves four people)

- 6 large flat Bermuda onions
- 6 thin slices pork fat
- 1 pound chicken livers or ½ pound fresh calf’s liver
- ¼ pound fresh peeled mushrooms
- ½ cup lean boiled ham
- 1 truffle—a pinch of thyme
- Salt and pepper to taste
- Grated nutmeg
- 1 clove garlic
- 4 tablespoons sweet cream

Scoop out the center carefully from each peeled onion. Pass the other ingredients through a foodchopper several times in order to insure smoothness and perfect blending. Season this mixture highly with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg and 1 small clove of crushed garlic. Moisten with the cream, and fill each onion cavity with the paste. Place a cover of pork fat, spiked with a bit of thyme, on each onion.

Stand the onions side by side in a casserole, the bottom of which has been lined with 1 cup rich SAUCE LORETTE (see recipe below). Set the casserole in a slow oven (275 degrees), and cover. Let cook very gently for 1 hour, until tender (the exact time depends upon the size of the onions used). When you are ready to serve dinner, add 1 pony good brandy to the sauce and the finely minced truffle. Present the onions in the casserole, which, having no pretentions, always looks attractive at the table.

SAUCE LORETTE

Cook slowly in melted butter 3 medium sized, finely chopped white onions until they achieve a golden color. Moisten with ½ cup dry California white wine, mixed with ½ cup white wine vinegar. (Continued on page 68)
Lighthearted serenade to Spring

Light as a soufflé, crisp as a tossed salad is our Spring luncheon table keyed to the striking Modern theme of the Lenox china. Satin damask mats faintly echo the green of the rose leaves, an emerald urn—copied from old Bristol glass—repeats it in deeper hue. Flatware is Lunt's graceful "Modern Victorian" sterling (detail at left); Fostoria's "Chalice" crystal glasses hold water and wine. "Arden Rose" dinner plates, $35, butter plates, under $20 doz.; glasses, each $39 doz.; Gump's, San Francisco. Linens, 17-pc. set, $26.50, Léron. Urn, $55; English Antique Shop
When I select shrubs for my garden, it is always with an eye to “value received”. What will the shrub produce in the way of foliage, flowers, fruit or fragrance to offset the care that must be given to get top performance from the shrub?

While I have a few deciduous things here in my California garden, I lean strongly toward the evergreen species, and my preferences extend well into the broad leaf evergreens as well as the conifers. In addition to the retention of foliage, I like a combination of fine form in the individual flowers, with a brilliance of color which gives a striking mass effect. Whether seen close up or at a distance, I like beauty to be much in evidence. If, in addition to evergreen foliage, fine form and pleasing colors, I can have fragrance, or colorful berries or fruit, so much the better.

Against the performance of the plant, I try to balance the amount of work involved; cultivation, irrigation, pruning, fertilizing and pest control. The less of all of these the better—which probably accounts for my great passion for evergreen azaleas. They give about as much in return for what you give them as any group of plants I know.

Evergreen azaleas of the Indica and Kurume groups can be grown in almost all parts of the country, either indoors or outdoors, depending largely upon factors of humidity and temperature. In sections of the country where the atmospheric humidity is very low, azaleas axiomatically become greenhouse plants. Here in California the humidity can be held high and the temperature controlled when the thermometer goes below freezing.

In other sections of the country where there is sufficient atmospheric humidity, but where the temperature drops below zero, azaleas must be wintered in the house and provided with conditions simulating those maintained in a greenhouse. I do not suggest azaleas to adorn the living room, but they can be successfully wintered in a conservatory or solarium where proper attention can be given to the maintenance of humidity. If your room temperature during Winter months is maintained by a thermostat at 68° to 70° F., the relative humidity for the health and comfort of the family should be kept at about 50%—and this humidity is sufficient for azaleas to luxuriate.

How can you tell if the humidity is right for the best health of azaleas? There are two ways of determining—one by guess and the other with scientific accuracy. Generally speaking, if you can raise ferns successfully indoors— and I do not mean merely keeping them alive, but growing them—the average humidity is quite sufficient. If you can keep cut flowers, such as carnations and roses, for at least a week in good condition—assuming that they were freshly picked shortly before you received them—your relative humidity is all right. If your windows are frosted over on cold mornings, you will have no humidity worries; if not, you should give the matter attention.

If you are not satisfied with these generalized “rule-of-thumb” indications, you should invest in an “Airguide”, “Humidiguide”, or other similar instrument which will eliminate all of the guesswork. Humidity is normally maintained in areas subject to weather extremes by the amount of water evaporated through the water pans of hot air furnaces, and by the steam or vapor released from steam or hot water heating systems. While this has nothing to do with the health of either humans or plants, it may not be amiss to mention here that much less heat is required to maintain the temperature of humid atmosphere than of rarefied air.

Whether or not an individual in any given area can grow azaleas indoors is hedged with so many variables that it becomes largely a trial-and-error determination. Try it, and watch results. If the stem and foliage remain plump and turgid, and the blossoms open up normally and hold up well—keep on as you are. If the foliage shows signs of wilting or drooping, it indicates a lack of moisture, either at the rootball or in the atmosphere.

The rootball should always be kept damp—never soggy. If your potting mixture drains quickly, as it should, you can add a little water each day. Yellowing foliage will tell you quickly if you are overwatering. If the trouble is not at the rootball, then it is a matter of atmospheric humidity. Whether or not you can raise this humidity to the desired point depends largely on where you are trying to raise them indoors. Proper humidity in the conservatory might present no problems at all, while the same humidity in the living room might cause the paper to fall from the wall. Whether or not to try azaleas indoors depends largely upon the conditions you have to offer them.

While I raise most of my azaleas in outdoor beds and borders, I also keep a good number of potted plants, which I move indoors for the blooming period. During their stay in our living room and dining room we watch the soil moisture closely and syringe the foliage daily with a fine spray. If, in spite of this care, the furnace heat is too drying, and a plant shows the least sign of drooping, we move it out on the patio for a day or two until it becomes turgid again and then bring it back into the house. This, of course, would not be practical if we had zero temperatures to contend with outside.

Now that we have given humidity more than merely a “lick and a promise” to guide those faced with temperature extremes, let us consider that great section of our country where evergreen azaleas can be successfully grown outdoors in the garden. Roughly, that area includes those portions of the Atlantic seaboard from New York City south to Florida, all of the Gulf

(Continued on page 76)
Don't be a lady in the dark; don't let decorating bewilder you. Take a look at the Broadway scene and let famous plays, past and present, lure you from room to room in redecorating zeal as we did. Let's face it. Your house probably needs some refurbishing to keep up your morale and brighten the private lives of your household. Wallpapering is an easy and economical solution. So put your best foot forward and plan a change of scene. You'll find it's lots of fun.

The first step is to get really large samples of the papers you like. Thumbtack them to the walls of the rooms where you plan to use them, and then live with them for a week or more. At the end of that time make your entrance hall as welcoming as possible. If it's large, your choice of wallpaper and furnishings is wide; but even if it's small there's always room for a mirror at least. Especially in the small hall does wallpaper play an important rôle as it adds interest to what would otherwise be a mere passageway. Here we suggest a bamboo design in beige, soft green and dull orange as a suitable background for simple Modern furnishings.

Since the living room is one which the whole family shares, it is wise, as a rule, to select for it a neutral-patterned wallpaper as an unobtrusive background for varied activities. We visualized our living room here as opening from the hall and continuing the same decorative feeling. For its walls we chose a finely striped paper in tones of beige and soft orange. The sofa with its square end cushions and the pagoda topped coffee table are livable Modern pieces which show the Chinese influence.

For the dining room, wallpapers combining fruits and flowers seem a particularly happy choice. We like especially this provincial American design in which green leaves on a beige background frame motifs of green, beige, dull orange. Used above a painted dado it gives a homespun touch to the simple, bleached wood Modern furniture. Pottery bowls and jars of Chinese inspiration are a bond between this Provincial Modern dining room and the hall and living room.
Gardens for Victory

How to calculate, before you plant or sow, the needs of your family for immediate use and seasonal canning

EDITOR'S NOTE: Early in January House & Garden and several other sources were asked to submit designs for an emblem for the Victory Garden Program. House & Garden sent two. One of these, illustrated. The symbol, above, has been accepted as the official sign of gardeners by the Department of Agriculture.

The Victory Garden Program, in which all gardeners are enlisted as an active branch of the national war effort, cannot succeed unless gardeners everywhere plan their work ahead. This involves (A) planning for the needs of your family, both its immediate supplies of vegetables and fruits and for canning to carry over Winter; (B) planning the time required to maintain such a garden; (C) planning succession crops to keep every inch of soil producing during the entire growing season.

The time involved each gardener must work out for himself or herself. Each capable member of the family should lend a hand. If they are to enjoy those fruits and vegetables, they should do their bit to provide them.

Let's begin, then, with one member of a family. What vegetables must be provided to give him well-balanced nutrition? Here they are—

Beans, 10' row
Beets, 10' row
Cabbage, 10 plants
Carrots, 7½' row
Cauliflower, 5 plants
Celery, 30 plants

Peas, 20' double
Eggplant, 5 plants
Lettuce, 10' row
Onion sets, 10' row
Parsley, 5' row
 Parsnips, 10' row

Beans (Pole), 4 hills
Cucumber, 2 hills
Pepper, 5 plants
Spinach, 15' row
Tomato, 8 plants
Turnips, 10' row

Corn, 8 hills
Eggplant, 5 plants
Parsley, 5' row
Turnips, 10' row

Cannery peas, 5 hills
Cucumber, 2 hills
Tomato, 8 plants

Families accustomed to buying their vegetables may be able to visualize the Victory Garden production in terms of quantities they find in markets. Here are some:

A 24' row of beets yields about 50 roots. The same length produces 42 carrots, turnips and parsnips. The same length row of onions, thinned to 2" apart, yields 130. Figuring these vegetables according to market bunches (5 to a bunch) one row of beets will give 10 bunches.

Since the proof of a real Victory Garden is found not alone on the well-provided table but also in the well-stocked larder, take into consideration time factors. In this section there are 18 weeks in which vegetables can be taken fresh from gardens and 34 weeks in which canned, dried or stored vegetables are used.

In the list are 8 Winter vegetable crops: carrots, Winter squash, celery, cabbage, beets, parsnips, onions and turnips. Store these. Six can be canned or preserved: beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, lima beans, asparagus. Carrots and beets can be canned as well as stored. In calculating the surplus to supply for canning and preserving, always figure enough to serve each vegetable 17 times during the 34 non-producing weeks. This is based on the assumption that you will serve each vegetable at least once every two weeks. Also in the list are 15 Summer vegetables, not including salads, 6 of which cannot be canned or preserved (cauliflower, kale, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Swiss chard, and Summer squash). Serve these more often while they are available than those to be canned.

Succession planting provides vegetables fresh from the garden throughout the Summer. The succession planting vegetables are: corn, carrots, beets, peas, lettuce, spinach, late cabbage, bush beans and radishes.

To keep such a supply coming along requires more than a totaling of family needs; it also demands a measurement of the vegetable garden so that you can calculate where to place each type of vegetable according to the time required to reach eating or canning maturity. Some crops take a long time, others shorter. Thus radish is suitable for the table in from 25 to 40 days, bush beans, 42 to 56, bush limas, 84 to 105, early corn from 56 to 63 and late corn from 77 to 84. Divide garden into spaces for short- and long-growing crops.

The purpose of succession and companionate crops is to keep the soil producing all through the growing season. After an early crop has been used or harvested, the ground is forked up, raked and fed. Meantime, the foliage of the consumed bushes is put on the compost heap.

Companionate crops consist of the long growers and the short. Interplant leeks, a long grower, with lettuce, a short grower. By the time the leeks need more room to grow well the lettuce has been eaten.

In early Spring, beet seeds, slow to germinate, can be sown with the quickly germinating radish. The radish matures and goes to table before you have to thin out the beets in the same drill. Still another companionate crop pair are late corn and lima beans. The corn stalks support the climbing beans.

The final succession crops come in Autumn when, as you take up line after line of the long-growing vegetables or those of a late sowing, the ground is again forked up and planted to a cover crop. This grows during that Autumn and in the early Spring of the next year, then is turned under to enrich the soil. Green manuring is the name for it.

In all this enthusiasm for providing nutritious vegetables, do not neglect the flower garden. Keep that going. Keep flowers, shrubs and trees in good condition. Well-balanced gardening will help make you well balanced.

On the following two pages are plans showing how to make succession plantings to keep up the vegetable supply.
How to plant the Victory Vegetable Garden

FIRST PLANTING

Around New York sow hardier vegetables in March as soon as the soil is worked. In your vicinity, judge correct time by planting when leaf buds on the trees are beginning to swell.

Onion rows should be about 12" apart, thin to 2" between plants; early beets 15", thin to 5"; spinach 15", thin to 6"; kale, 15", thin to 10"; parsnips 15", thin to 5"; early cabbage plants, 18" apart each way; corn 24" from next row, 12" in rows; carrots, 15", thin to 5"; turnips, 15", thin to 5"; early peas, 15" between rows, thin to 4"; lettuce 15", thin to 9"; French endive 15", 10" in row; late carrots 15", 5" to 6" in row.

SECOND PLANTING

Less hardy vegetables are started toward the end of May, after all danger of frost has passed and the ground has warmed. In other parts of the country at this time the blossoms on fruit trees are withering and the fruit is set.

More corn of different varieties, another row of early beets and lettuce should be planted to maintain constant supply. Okra is planted 18" from next row and 12" apart; pole beans 2' from next row, 3' apart, plant 6 seeds at each pole, thin to 4; summer squash 4' apart each way. Annual plants can now be set out in the open ground. Shield from sun's rays by covering for a few days.
FOURTH PLANTING

The last vegetable seeds and plants are put into the ground in and around New York the early part of July. For other parts of the country you can figure this time by the maturing of the earlier planted vegetables. More of the same vegetables planted earlier are replanted to keep up the supply of fresh vegetables. Therefore, additional plantings are made of beets, corn, lettuce for later on.

The peas are finished by this time and can be removed and more put in their place to mature during cooler days. Also plant another row elsewhere in garden. A row of rutabagas and late cabbage can be planted to be stored for use throughout Winter months.

THIRD PLANTING

Vegetables indicated in this plan are planted out in early June. This is at the time tree leaves have reached full size. Pole lima beans are planted at this time, 2' between rows and 3' apart in rows; like other pole beans plant 6 seeds at each pole and thin to 4 plants later; winter squash 4' apart between corn rows; another row of corn; tomatoes 3' apart each way, keep trained to stakes.

Eggplant, set plants 24" apart each way; cucumbers, plant in hills 5' apart from rows on either side and 5' apart in row; peppers and cauliflower plants 2' apart each way. Keep garden free of all weeds throughout the Summer.
The General Staff of the North Stamford Rifle Club at work on the range. Through the telescope a local realtor observes the results of firing. Meanwhile a New York lawyer and one of the editorial staff of Newsweek prepare targets for the next squad of riflemen.

Safety is assured by careful organization and strongly enforced rules. The man in charge assigns this youngster to a squad on the range.

The Children's Hour is a regular part of the Club schedule. Here a member is training a boy in the delicate art of trigger squeezing.

A blind man's patch might be a suitable gadget for this lady, who cannot aim unless her husband puts a hand over her other eye.
Members of the North Stamford Rifle Club show how a training in military skills may be fun, and also, on occasion, of help to the rest of the community.

The urge to "do something about it" has struck most of us at some time during the past three years. This is the story of some New York commuters living in Stamford, Conn., who got together and decided to convert that urge into practical action. In June, 1940, they formed the North Stamford Rifle Club, and with the help of the National Rifle Association, set about teaching themselves how to shoot.

The club bought seven good-grade .22-caliber rifles, found 100 yards of open field which could be safely converted into a range, and soon started regular weekend sessions. Wives and children were let in on such social events as the "turkey shoot" pictured below. Rather than confine their training to what might be termed academic target shooting, the members decided to include training in infantry tactics as laid down in War Department manuals, supplemented by practical manoeuvres like that shown on the two following pages. The Club is already training the local Guard to shoot; in case of emergency, Club members would provide a most vital core of trained leaders for a Home Guard. They are ready to serve whenever needed.

**Target-changers** take time out to swap alibis as they meet at the butts. Each member of the club does his share of the work.

**Gadgets** are the rifleman’s most irresistible temptation. This man is obviously overloaded with equipment, but enjoys every piece of it.

**Women and children** attend an old-fashioned "turkey shoot", hoping to assist husbands and fathers carry home the poultry.

**Military targets** (reduced for 100 yards): the middle one is for sighting, the lower for prone, the upper for off-hand shooting.

**During the Winter**, members meet in each other’s homes and study infantry tactics with the guidance of War Department handbooks.

**Map reading instruction** provides a skill which will later be practiced in outdoor manoeuvres such as those pictured overleaf.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
Rifle Club members show how trained civilians can destroy

A group of local citizens constitute themselves an observation corps, listen to Club President Greer explain the action's course.

When wraps are not enough thermos bottles of coffee spiked with rum help to revive the numbed bodies of riflemen and onlookers.

Local Defense officials present were Captains Robinson and Price. The Club is already instructing Guardsmen in shooting.

The attackers gather to receive ammunition (in this case blanks). To avoid mistakes, a different man was put in charge of live shells used for target shooting.

Crawling, taking advantage of every hollow and tussock, the attackers approach close on the flanks undetected. Good crawler moves only one leg at a time, so keeps low.

How the manoeuvre was carried out

Outlined on the map above is the manoeuvre, staged by the North Stamford Rifle Club, which is illustrated on these two pages. The attackers have two scouts (1 and 2) well out ahead. They advance alternately, finally reaching so close to the machine gun implanted just under the top of the hill that the defenders are forced to open fire before the main attacking force is in sight. Warned, the attackers scatter. 3 and 4, crawling around under the hill, reach close up on the left undetected; 11 continues to the enemy's rear. 5 and 6, concealed by woods and a stone wall, move up on the right, pick off the enemy's single out-guard and fire from flanks. Three men keep defenders penned by fire from front, then attack by short rushes as 7 throws grenade from rear.
A last-minute check on rifles before attacking. No snow in barrel? Sling adjusted? Magazine cut-off in place?

The objective was the shell of an old German machine gun, manned by the art editor of a magazine. But it might have been a group of Fifth Columnists who had seized control of some strategic point such as a power plant or reservoir.

The defenders get set. The machine gun is protected by four riflemen, one more is out on the flank by the wall.

On the alert, the machine-gun crew watch one of the attackers come over the ridge. They guess that he is only a scout, debate whether to kill him or withhold fire until the main attacking force appears.

Disorganized by flanking fire, the machine-gun defenders begin to stage realistic deaths. The final discomfiture will be hand grenades (flour bags) from the rear.
For Victory Gardens

This is the month to sow outdoors the first vegetables for Victory Gardens

1. This year plant a Victory Garden—vegetables, of course, and plan to put them up for Winter. Flowers, too, so you may have bright spots in every available corner.

2. Overcrowding in the greenhouse is the cause of many a poor plant. Extra space can be made available by using post shelf brackets and the space under the benches.

3. Transplant seedlings early. The clue to strong plants is never to allow seedlings to crowd. Keep near to the glass after transplanting and give them plenty of fresh air.

4. Pinch back young growing plants. Plants that become spindling should be pinched back in time to make a stocky plant. If they are very tall cut back a third or half.

5. Late vegetables such as tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, etc., should be started now. Celery plants should be grown “cool”. Soak celery seed till ready to sprout. Cover lightly.

6. Pot up vegetable plants in paper pots. Such things as peppers, tomatoes and eggplants if transplanted twice will give plants with the first fruit clusters already formed.

7. Flowering plants will progress quicker if given head start. Dahlias, cannas, tuberous begonias, etc. can be potted in paper pots. Best results if a rich compost is used.

8. Keep flowering plants well fed. Fine bone meal worked into the soil and nitrate of soda as liquid manure will put new life in plants not coming along as they should.

9. Coldframes and hotbeds should be “warmed up” now, with all glass in good repair and in place to take overflow from the greenhouse, or indoor plants that are ready.

10. Ventilate coldframes daily. Fresh air is a necessity to growing plants. Raise sashes daily except on stormy days. Length of time for ventilation is governed by temperature.

11. Vegetables such as lettuce, cauliflower, beets, radishes and onion sets can be planted in the frames for early use. Rows can be closer together than out-of-doors. Sow thinly.

12. Additional frames can be made from old boards put together to supply plants head room and give support to the sash. Use frames covered with cloth.

13. Cuttings should be potted up while the roots are short. Not all started at the same time will be ready for potting. Go over them and plant those ready; replace the others.

14. Don’t let growing plants in pots crowd. If not quite ready for potting change them about on the bench to prevent rooting through. Loosen soil on top and remove small weeds.

15. A good formula for a seed-sowing soil is equal parts leafmold, sand and good garden soil. Screen each separately through a 1/4” mesh screen. Then mix together thoroughly.

16. Get every tool and piece of garden equipment in shape. Each one should be sharpened and made ready for use. Orders for new tools should be sent off immediately.

17. Get manure on the vegetable garden early. Spread it evenly and break up all the lumps. Work out your needs for chemical fertilizers and send off the order early.

18. Don’t spade the soil too early, test it first. Pick up handful and run it together. If it crumbles easily get out the spade and start to work. If sticky, let it dry out.

19. Onion sets, carrots, beets, turnips, spinach, lettuce and radish can be sown in open ground as soon as it has dried enough to be worked regardless of temperature.

20. Plant forcers can be used on plants set out in the garden early. These are available for single plants or for covering the entire row. Can be used for later vegetables too.

21. Don’t remove Winter covering on the first warm day. Loosen it up and take away some of top covering and gradually remove it all. This gives young growth chance to harden off.

22. Stocks of old plants left in the border over Winter should be removed and burned. This prevents disease and destroys insect eggs that have been carried over Winter.

23. Perennials that are to be divided or reset should be tended to at once. Don’t wait until new growth has progressed too far. If so, you are apt to lose this year’s bloom.

24. Sow sweet peas in open ground now. Dig trench 18” deep, place 6” of well rotted manure at bottom, replace about 4” of soil and plant seeds. Fill in as seedlings grow.

25. After covering has been removed from the perennial border the entire bed should be worked lightly with the hoe. Apply a good plant food now. Be careful of new growth.

26. The lawn should go through a thorough treatment. Rake briskly, spike it, apply plant food, work in topsoil, seed and roll. These steps prepare it for hot weather.

27. Manure mulches placed about shrubs should be worked into the soil at this time. Be careful in turning under the manure not to damage the surface roots.

28. Toward the end of the month remove Winter covering from roses. Prune them back to 5 or 6 inches. Work the bed and give a top dressing of commercial plant food.

29. After the soil in flower beds has been put in condition seed of annual larkspur, cornflowers and poppies can be sown in the open. They’ll benefit from this early start.

30. Final pruning touches should be put on shrubs. Keep in mind the natural shape of each bush, don’t just cut. Remove dead wood. Thin climbing roses to a few good canes.

31. Plan and prepare the spot for material or bed so that when it arrives you will be able to put it right into the ground. This way you are insuring the success of these new plants.

... Don’t order more vegetable seed than you will need for your family. This takes planning. Sow seed thinner than last year.
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BIGELOW WORKS FOR UNCLE SAM, TOO!...making blankets for the Army, and tools, gowns and machine parts for guns and tanks!
L. willmottiae are two July flowering turks-cape lilies that bear long spikes of gleaming reddish orange flowers. They are exceedingly floriferous and will grow well under almost any conditions. The flowering period is a long one and they are generally in top form for from three to five weeks. L. willmottiae has a weak stem and sprawling habit that is most attractive on a slope or when grown in shrubbery. L. davidii is somewhat later, has an upright stem and blooms of a slightly deeper color.

L. giganteum is the lily generally associated with the woodland, though it is not grown so frequently in this country as in England. It is the aristocrat of them all, growing from eight to twelve feet, and bearing a long spike of fragrant white trumpets, stained purple on the exterior. It comes from the southern slopes of the Himalayas where it grows in quite dense shade and an almost swampy location. To be seen at its best it should be planted in fairly generous colonies in a site where it receives ample moisture and more shade than sun.

For July and August

L. transsiliensis is a delightful July flowering turks-cap lily from Korea. It is at its very best in partial shade among ferns, but it never fails to thrive in what matter what its location. If one were to have but one lily for naturalizing it might very well be this one.

L. henryi is the well-known August flowering orange-yellow lily that is sometimes erroneously called the "orange speciosum." It is ideal for naturalizing and is especially fine if planted among shrubbery that will give it support. The stems will reach eight to nine feet in most situations.

L. grayi is one of our lovely native lilies that is not so well known as it deserves. The blooms are scarlet and thimble-shaped, and the plant grows to four feet tall. It is at its best in a somewhat moist and shaded situation.

L. japonicum, L. rubellum and L. speciosum punctatum are by far the three best pink lilies for the woodland. In fact, both L. rubellum and L. japonicum are difficult to grow and keep under any other circumstances. L. rubellum is dwarf and flowers in late May or early June. None of our native cypripediums can faintly compare with it for beauty—though most orchid specialists might not agree. L. japonicum is in flower during the entire month of July. It grows to three feet tall and is a slender plant that bears up to five exquisite apple-blossom pink trumpets that are delightfully fragrant. L. speciosum punctatum is an early August-flowering form of L. speciosum. It is a lovely plant and the habit is such as to make it appropriate in a woodland setting. Other suitable pink lilies are our own West Coast natives, L. kelloggi and L. rubescens, and the rare Tibetan lilies, L. wardii and L. lancangense.

L. martagon and its white form L. martagon album are two exquisite Europeans. The spikes of delicate purplish blue turks-cap grow to four or five feet. They are at their very best in partial shade, and are charming when grown among ferns. They may not make much growth the first season, but after that establish very well.

L. maxwellii is an orange-red turks-cap of hybrid origin that flowers in late July and early August. In habit it is somewhat similar to L. tigrinum but smaller and more delicate. The color and habit are excellent.

L. regale is magnificent in the woodland, and much less subject to damage from Spring frost that is occasionally troublesome in the garden. It should be used generously in drifts through the birches, along the drives, and in colonies against the shrubbery. Other trumpet lilies that are equally good for woodland purposes are L. brownii and L. princeps.

L. pardalinum is one of our California lilies that grows splendidly under almost any circumstances. It will adjust to a dry and open spot, to a shaded section, and it thrives too along the brook so long as it is not standing in actual water. There are several forms, and the best are the types L. pardalinum, a brilliant orange-red, L. pardalinum giganteum, an even more vigorous form, with deep scarlet blooms heavily spotted with brown and with the petals tipped in gold, and L. pardalinum Dwarf Orange, an eighteen-inch gem with lantern-shaped blooms of pure pale orange.

L. simplex is a magnificent lily of our Eastern states and as fine as anything that grows. Try it planted in colonies along the drive or rising from a bed of gray-green juniper.

Excellent for naturalizing

L. tigrinum has long since proven itself as a lily that is ideal for naturalizing. It was brought here centuries ago by our early sea captains and throughout New England has become established in the wild. It responds generously to any little attention it may receive and nothing is finer than its brilliant August spikes of color. There are several forms and it is good to use at least two for succession. The typical New England form is at its best in early August, and L. tigrinum splendidum is later and carries over into September.

The English gardener learned long ago the charm of lilies in this woodland, and as interest in lilies is growing in this country, our gardeners too are learning to use them in this way.

In eastern Pennsylvania there is a garden where the drive approaches the house along a wooded rocky slope. Under the larger trees native azaleas and laurel are sprinkled here and there, to give to Spring their scent and foam of color. In July and August the lilies are at their best, stately clumps of ivory and gold, and sheer luminous flame against the trees. They are completely arresting in this setting, yet about them there is a quality of repose, of belonging, that makes them seem inevitable. From the terrace one looks off to a meadow studded with the gold of L. canadense and the scarlet of L. pardalinum rising from a bed of grasses and ferns against the bluish-green of distant hills.
PLANT PATENTS

An explanation of how patents offer protection to the amateur gardener

Lett's get this important matter of the value to you of patented plants straight in our minds.

Many garden lovers—maybe you are among the number—have had a feeling that like any other patent it is purely a protection for the inventor or producer, and gives to them a sort of monopoly. It's not that one-sided at all.

It is just as much a protection to the buyer of the plants as to the producer. That, in truth, was—and is—its main advantage.

It's not that one-sided at all.

Consequently, you, the purchaser of such plants, are doubly sure of receiving the finest that can be grown.

As a patented plant cannot be reproduced by anyone except a nurserymen licensed by the holder of the patent, great care is taken to select firms of good standing.

So it is that you can now buy these new creations that have been patented, with perfect assurance that you are getting a top-notch product.

The brilliant beauty of Spode dinnerware is at once apparent. Its economy is revealed with years of satisfactory use. See Spode at your local stores or write today for Booklet 33.

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THE FINE ENGLISH DINNERWARE
Sorrento
Service for 4 people
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ROMNEY
Service for 4 people
20 pieces $31.18

The brilliant beauty of Spode dinnerware is at once apparent. Its economy is revealed with years of satisfactory use. See Spode at your local stores or write today for Booklet 33.
Bill Rhode makes a crêpe entrée

Mr. Rhode, guiding spirit of Manhattan’s plush catering service, Hors d’Oeuvres, Inc., and author of several volumes on cookery and carving, likes not only to whistle as he works but to chatter to his guests as well; hence he plans for chefless gatherings a dish that can be done at table: giant crêpes to be filled with chopped, cooked veal or beef and served up flaming in a brandy sauce (a super disguise for leftovers). If you would like to try it, ponder this equipment: crêpes set, copper and stainless steel, $45 at Georg Jensen; Fulper pottery plates with piccrust edge, $2.50, cup and saucer, $1; Westmoreland milk glass goblet, $2; all, Saks-Fifth Ave.

Dr. Clement does a coffee finale

Dr. Louis Clement, an amateur gourmet of professional standing, knows and loves flavors, is an adept at creating subtle harmonies. Coffee he makes an important finale, offers his guests a civilized choice of large or small coffee cups, with brandy and liqueurs. In festive mood, he blends coffee and brandy or crème de cacao into a smooth, mellow potion all his own. For your own service, consider these: Lenox china plates, $20, cups and saucers—large, $35, small, $33 the dozen; Libbey’s “American Prestige” crystal liqueur glasses, $27 doz. at Ovington’s, Imperial’s small brandy inhalers, ea. 90c, Macy. Lejon brandy, De Kuyper liqueur; Sherry Wine & Spirits. You can find recipes for both these menus on p. 58.
WHEN YOU PLAY CHEF

(Continued from page 56)

There is a cat in one of Beppo's tables who provides a good philosophy for your own one-night stands as chef. In her conversation with a brag-gart fox, who boasts a hundred ways to outwit his enemies, she admits humbly that she has only one trick upon which she must always depend. Later when hounds corner them both, the cat escapes up a tree, the fox is lost—because he cannot decide which among his hundred devices to choose.

Similarly for your Thursday nights, choose the plan which fits you best and learn to put it in operation automatically. Plan your dinners as Mr. Street does around wine, or as Mrs. Woolley does around a specialty that you like to make. Or as Mrs. Lord does around simple service, with only last minute touches due. Or instead, count as Mrs. Owen does on the stay-hot, eat-when-you-please advantages of a casserole. Or take into account the finger-on-probabilities of the people who come for cocktails, as Mrs. Sprackling does and have your crisp salad mixed, the cornbread ready in your head, and the cookie sheets on hand for trays. Or let your guests help as Bill Rhode does and cook giant crêpes to piping hot perfection over the flame at table. Or let a simple menu find its fillip in Coffee Clement, as does Dr. Clement. For these last two, see page 56.

Plan once and for all your specialities, relate them to the accompaniments you have on hand and buy now the extras that you need to make your table charming. Hereafter to help you choose your own best-adapted format, recipes from our seven celebrities:

At the Streets, you might dine off-a cream of pumpkin soup; Norwegian meatballs, a green salad, crispy homemade bread and a choice of two American red wines for "tasting," finishing up with a simple dessert such as peaches poached in orange juice. Only trifling last minute touches are necessary for the sauce and the meatballs—the rest can all be done in advance.

Mrs. Street, incidentally a practical artist of repute, is in charge of nutrition courses and emergency feeding arrangements for her defense district. Her recipes here will serve eight:

**Cream of Pumpkin Soup**
Melt half a stick butter in a pot and add 4 leeks and 1 onion minced. Simmer until golden brown. Add 6 diced potatoes, 1/2 medium sized pumpkin (or the equivalent amount of canned pumpkin), 2 tablespoons of flour, and salt to taste. Pour in about 2 cups cream, and stir slowly. Add 8 sliced hard-boiled eggs to this mixture and allow to heat through stirring constantly. Remove from fire and add about 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice—slowly, careful not to curdle. This should be served immediately, but the hard-boiled eggs can be prepared well in advance.

**Norwegian Meat Balls**
Mix 2 lbs. top round, ground, 1/2 lb. pork, 1 grated onion, 1/2 grated carrots, 4 zwieback biscuits crumbled (or an equal amount of bread crumbs), 2 tablespoons of flour, salt, pepper and a small pinch of mace. When well mixed, add enough milk to soften (about a cup) gradually, using more milk if necessary for a soft but easily formed mixture. Shape into small balls about the size of a quarter. You can do all this beforehand.

Just before your guests are ready, brown the meat balls on all sides in butter; add water and simmer slowly. Add a bouquet of parsley, a little thyme, a bay leaf, a bouquet of parsley. Allow to simmer slowly in the syrup, turning often until done. Place the peans on a crystal serving dish, pour syrup over and cool thoroughly. Just before serving, add a little Cointreau, to taste.

**Mrs. Sprackling's Cornbread**
Sift 4 teaspoons of baking powder, 1/4 cup flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons of sugar into bowl containing 1/2 cups milk. Beat well 2 eggs and combine with 1/2 cups of milk. Add to the dry ingredients, mix thoroughly, stir in 4 tablespoonsfuls melted butter. Bake in shallow greased pan, in hot oven for about half an hour or until done. Serve with fresh sweet butter and a little pot of honey.

**Mrs. Lord's Egg Dish**
Cut a crisp green pepper in half and shred in it three or four slices of onion. Mix thoroughly. Just before serving, add a little Cointreau, to taste.

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**WHEN YOU PLAY CHEF**

(Continued from page 56)

This is simply chicken "stewed" in red wine—and as Mrs. Owen explains in her own "Wine Lover's Cook Book" (Barrows): "One five-pound chicken will serve four people generously. Lean slightly toward extra-cook and use some of the same clarët that you intend to drink with the dinner; after all you won't miss a cupful, and it makes all the difference in flavor.

"Disjoint the bird as for saute; in a casserole, melt 3/4 lb. of butter. Dredge the pieces of chicken in flour, sear in the hot butter. Add 1 slice of raw ham, fat removed, that has been diced, and 8 or 10 small white onions; add one clove of garlic, finely chopped, a little thyme, a bay leaf, a bouquet of parsley.

(Continued on page 58)
and a few whole mushrooms (do not peel them), salt and pepper to taste.

"Keep it all going in a lively fashion until everything seems happily mingled. Pour over the chicken 2 oz. of brandy and blaze. Add a cupful of claret, cover the casserole, slow up the heat and simmer until the chicken is very tender. When cooked, if the sauce is not thick enough for your taste, add little balls of butter mixed with flour, and stir. Cook this dish in the morning, or the day before using, as reheating enhances the flavor. Remove the bouquet of parsley before serving, and let it appear in its own casserole. Serve with large buttered croutons."

Monty Woolley’s Saratoga Potatoes

This is a hybrid version of hashed creamed potatoes—good, simple, and a proud tour de force for can’t-cooks when faced with the ordeal. Potatoes should be partially baked and allowed to stand in the ice box for several hours to become firm. The potatoes are then peeled, hashed (with a chopper), and put in the double boiler with butter, a few tablespoonfuls of minced parsley and a cubed onion to simmer till tender. The potatoes should cook gently till the butter is absorbed. When done, they will stand upright on the tip of a fork; if they drip off, says Mr. Woolley, they need to cook a bit longer.

Thursday Crêpes à la Bill Rhode

Beat three eggs with rotary beater till foamy, add enough flour till mixture reaches consistency of very heavy cream, add enough milk till mixture thins out to consistency of regular coffee cream. With this batter, fry thin pancakes three times as large as crêpes. Into the Suzette pan go 6 heaping tablespoons of finely chopped leftover roast beef, roast veal, or even ham. Add to this two level tablespoonfuls of finely minced onions and a teaspoon of butter. When the onion begins to soften, add little balls of butter mixed with flour, a very small piece of cinnamon and a tiny slice of lemon peel (just the rind, none of the white inner coating must adhere). Place the cups before guests and pour in the coffee.

Details of accessories on pages 36-37

Soup picture. American damask cloth woven of cotton and rayon, in rose pink, peach or ivory, with 6 napkins, $8.75, James McCutcheon, Gorham’s "English Gadroon" sterling.

Cookie sheet picture. The silver we have shown is Lunt’s "Modern Classic" sterling pattern. The pitchers, one size for melted butter, one for honey, are respectively $5 and $6 at Ovington’s.

Tier table picture. The napkins are filet tiré, $13.50 doz., from James McCutcheon. The flatware, Gorham’s "English Gadroon".

Casserole picture. Natural color linens in burlap crash, $11.65 the set.

Ham picture. The ham, courtesy Hammacher Schlemmer. The hand-woven cloth, green plaid on white, $9.50 at McCutcheon. The wine, Novita burgundy at Vendeuvre. Flatware, Lunt’s "Modern Classic" in sterling.

Cooperating Stores

The following stores will cooperate with HOUSE & GARDEN by displaying merchandise similar to that shown on pages 36-37, 56 during March:

- John R. Coppen Co., Inc. Covington, Ky.
- Divison-Paxon Co. Atlanta, Ga.
- Dayton Co. Minneapolis, Minn.
- Dickson-Ives Co. Orlando, Fla.
- Robert Keith Kansas City, Mo.
- The Lamson Bros. Co. Toledo, O.
- Meier & Frank Co., Inc. Portland, Ore.
- Meyers-Arnold Co. Greeneville, Tenn.
- Rothschild Brothers Ithaca, N. Y.
- Schuneman’s, Inc. St. Paul, Minn.
- Sibley, Lindsay & Cur Co. Rochester, N. Y.
- Titche-Gooderich Co. Dallas, Tex.
- J. B. Wells & Son Co. Utica, N. Y.
- Woodward & Lothrop Washington, D. C.
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For Solitaire, the great mind settler. Walnut folding lap-board makes playing easier, $2.50. Kem Playing Cards of plastic, not paper, stay clean and new through hundreds of games. Smooth, easy to hold and washable. Two decks in bakelite case, $6.50. Lewis & Conger

Backgammon, checkers for relaxation. "The Rounder," stitched saddle leather container, holds all the necessary equipment for playing these games. Rubber mat, playing field, catalin cups, dice and draughtsmen. Convenient for carrying. $5.95. From Hammacher Schlemmer's

Gin Rummy, a gay time-whiller; Lucite card holder becomes rack when playing. With score pad, $2.00. Folding table, mahogany finish frame with simulated leather top. Tilts to three different angles for reading. Easy to stow away. 30 3/4" x 16 1/2" x 25 1/2" high. $6.95. Hammacher

Parcheesi, a favorite with young and old. Play it with 2, 3, or 4 in pairs as partners. Deluxe set with board, men, dice, shakers, scoreboard and markers, $4.69. Jigsaw puzzle works into a hilarious map of New Yorkers' idea of the United States of America. It's $4.29 at R. H. Macy & Co.

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A salute to oysters—the gourmets’ darling, now the biochemists’ pet—and some tips on serving

There is a theory that oyster-lovers are made—not born, made by such moments as the first taste of a Portuguese or a Garonne, sliced open on that little French street by the oyster man and swallowed there and then with a sip of white wine and a chew of freshly buttered brown bread; in an English pub when you downed your Guinness like a native after sampling oysters from Albion’s beds, famous since the days of Caesar; or by the split second in which you met your first Blue Point or Gardiner’s Island Salt (see page 9) from the icy waters of Long Island, or first encountered Chincoteaguis from Virginia, or the fat plump molluses from Delaware Bay or Cape Cod.

However you met them, like them you must—now that defense nutritionists rate them as energy tops.

With them try: one of America’s wines—a Riesling, a Traminer, Rhine, Hock or Chablis type; an Eastern Catawba or Delaware; champagne clean and cold; stout or beer or a mixture of half-and-half; or a very dry chilled sherry.

Cold and plain. Some only crave oysters fresh from their deep-sea haunts—blue-point or behemoth—plump and coldly succulent, opened scarcely two minutes before. With this feast, their only fancy: a squeeze of lemon, a dash of black pepper, a swallow of fine dry white wine or as here a chilled sherry.
Hot and roasted. Pile your oysters into a corn-pepper and roast over the open blaze. Wonderful if you're inadaptn with the oyster-knife, wonderful anyhow! Roast till they pop open, dip into little pots of pepper sauce—and gobble! With it half-and-half, Guinness' stout, the new Mexican Carta Blanca beer.

Rockefeller. Almost any visitor or true New Orleanian will swear by rood and hook that this is the most epicurean guise of the bivalve—baked on a bed of hot rock salt in that wonderful sauce of spinach, herbs and seasonings. All accessories throughout are from Hammacher Schlemmer; all wines, Bellows.

For a buffet supper, oysters make a scrumptious first course. Have the oysters opened just 3 split seconds before the guests are to begin. Serve them on a bed of ice in your deepest baking pan. Add buttered brown bread; lemon, fresh-ground black pepper; and a white American wine. Plates, Plummer.
THE UNIQUE BEAUTY OF MERMAID AND DAINTY BESS
have given popularity to the race of singles

Forty-one rose gardening seasons have spread their fragrance since the first members of the first group of single hybrid tea roses were offered by Alexander Dickson & Sons whose nurseries are in County Down, Ireland. Others were added very soon, making in all an initial group with most charming names, enchanters' names, full of Irish wit and Irish whiskey. Both of these are also delightful if not of rose-naming virtue and both, like the Irish roses, are delightfully fragrant.

Awakening American interest
It took Irish Fireglow, brilliant, symmetrical, fragrant, to stir us up. We lagged sadly behind the English and Irish rose gardeners in awakening to an appreciation and interest in these radically different Irish roses. However, this was the high time. By making a collection of the Dickson roses, as some of us did, plus the McGregor single roses about which more later, and by adding to these some Irish double roses with other enchanters' names, Irish Hope, Charity, Charm, Courage and Sweetness, a rose gardener could have everything distinctive of the Irish but Irish wit and Irish whiskey. Both of these are also delightful if not of rose-naming virtue and both, like the Irish roses, are delightfully fragrant.

Now in a large measure these Irish Roses have joined the lost legions and are to be found only in a few old gardens. It is to be hoped that they may all be restored to us one day.

Samuel McGregor & Sons of Portadown, Ireland, brought out in 1916 the single hybrid tea rose Isobel, a wonderfully handsome variety; Old Gold in 1913; Vesuvius in 1923; Ethel James in 1921.

HUGH Dickson, Irish too, added Simplicity in 1909, purest white, with beautiful heart-shaped petals of such texture as to soften the light like tulle, B. R. Cant & Sons of Essex, England, a very old, well-established nursery, gave us Cecile in 1926 and Mrs. Oakley Fisher in 1921. Cecile is the best yellow single so far and Mrs. Oakley Fisher the best orange-yellow-apricot.

W. E. R. Archer & Daughter gave to lovers of the single roses the charming pink, glamorous Dainty Bess, in 1925, grown from Opheila and K. of K. and in 1936, the distinctive Ellen Willmot, grown from Dainty Bess and the Tea Rose, Lady Hillingdon.

Chaplin Brothers of Waltham Cross, England, are successors to that master gardener, Willam Paul, who introduced the single climbing rose Mermaid in 1918, perhaps the best and handsomest climbing rose ever put to the American market. The Chaplins added, in 1921, the superb single hybrid tea, Innocence, con-
Let's Face It. No matter how tiny the powder room it ought to be made gay and colorful. For ours we chose an oversized but feminine floral wallpaper in dusty pink with interlacing pink and green ribbons framing clusters of deep pink tiger lilies. Circular flared dressing table skirt, and top and skirt of bench, are of pink quilted chintz. The scalloped mirror cornice is repeated in the valance on both the dressing table and the bench.

Helle-a-Poppin. Playrooms are assuming a new importance in a country at war, as families are coming to depend more and more on their own resources for recreation. Especially in households with growing children does a playroom become invaluable as a second living room for the young. We suggest a tropical wallpaper with gray and white leaves on a vivid green background. With it, smart bamboo and reed furniture in the Chinese feeling.

Life with Father. The study, too often a repository of castoffs, can easily be spruced up with a wallpaper beautifully reproducing the grain of natural wood. There is just one difficulty. If it's made too attractive the entire family is apt to move in and dispossess father! A semi-circular Modern desk of bleached wood provides ample drawer space and useful shelves for books and ornaments. All wallpapers shown here from United Wallpaper Factories, Inc.
Two crafts working as one - give you this lovely LIGHTOLIER Lamp in Lenox China. The sturdy, stately shade with deep ruching carries authority and coaxes admiration from all who see it. What room would not possess new charm with such a lamp to light it? Expensive only in looks, LIGHTOLIER lamps are available in many varied styles and types at better stores and thru leading decorators, everywhere. Write for "How to Choose a Lamp," LIGHTOLIER, 11 E. 36th St., New York City.

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Write a full description of your idea, by April 1, 1942, accompanied by a rough sketch on paper. Just ask the China Dept. of your local department store for an entry blank with complete details of the prizes and contest rules. Prizes will be: First, $250; Second, $100; Third, $50, and Fourth, $25 for Defense Bonds. Also ten other prizes of dinnerware sets for 8 people.

If you cannot get an entry blank locally, write AMERICAN VOGUE DINNERWARE CONTEST • 1140 Broadway, New York
BOOK REVIEWS

Here are 2 current book reviews on favorite House & Garden subjects


This is certainly the right time for the appearance of a cheap edition of a valuable standard work on any subject touching the American theme. When department stores are selling important and enormous collections of antiques, even through mail orders, and so distributing them all over our country, any one who owns even one old silver spoon will be inspired to learn something of its origin from an authoritative, well-illustrated, yet inexpensive book on this interesting subject.

This Imperial Edition of Mr. Bigelow's work which was originally published twenty-four years ago embodies his extensive research of the subject. His presentation is very sympathetic, appreciative and interesting. The 325 illustrations enlivening the subject are arranged in the front of the book in a complete index under such heads as Cups, Beakers, Tankards, Chalices, Candlesticks, Porringer, Spoons, Chafer Dishes, and Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate Pots. At the back of the book there is a comprehensive index of silversmiths, and a general index also.

While there are some articles taken from as far south as Maryland and Virginia, most of the articles are from New England. The silver of the deep South, particularly of South Carolina and Georgia, is entirely missing. This is not uttered at all in a spirit of criticism, but with a feeling of mild regret. For, as Mr. Bigelow has included the silver made in England at this time, and imported to the Colonies as well as some of the very best of it.

Our admiration and appreciation of Hispanic furnishings is deep rooted, and this book, one of the catalogue Series of "Hispanic Notes & Monographs—Essays, Studies, and Brief Biographies issued by The Hispanic Society of America." Is sure to appeal not only to a taste already formed for Hispanic accomplishment, but to awaken a delight in it in those still unfamiliar with its scope.

To note the book's contents, the six chapters cover the subjects of: I. Late Gothic Furniture in Spain; II. Renaissance Furniture; III. Seventeenth-Century Furniture; IV. Eighteenth-Century Furniture; V. Spanish and Portuguese Colonial Furniture (an important chapter, this); VI. Furniture in the Collection of The Hispanic Society of America—(the Museum located on Broadway, between 155th and 156th Streets, New York City.)

Added to all this, and what every student and collector will appreciate, are notes, references, and a good index.

Shall we say anything of the vanguard, the chests, beds, chairs, tables, and all the other interesting pieces? It would take a page adequately to describe each one; so we leave the book on your living room table for your leisurely enjoyment.

G. G. GOULD

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KLEAN IN KALVING STERLING...

COOPERATING STORES
(See pages 26-27)

The following stores will cooperate with HOUSE & GARDEN by displaying merchandise similar to that shown in the article “Stars and Stripes Forever” (pages 26-27) during the month of March:

Bowman & Co.
Harrisburg, Pa.
John R. Coppin Co., Inc.
Covington, Ky.
Dayton Co.
Minneapolis Minn.

Dickson-Ives
Orlando, Fla.
Frederick & Nelson
Seattle, Wash.
S. H. Heironimus Co., Inc.
Roanoke, Va.
Robert Keith
Kansas City, Mo.
The Lamson Bros. Co.
Toledo, O.
Meier & Frank Co., Inc.
Portland, Ore.
Meyers-Arnold
Greenville, S. C.
O'Connor, Molliff & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

Rothschild Brothers
Philadelphia, N. Y.
Schaneman's, Inc.
St. Paul, Minn.
Titche-Gottenger Co.
Dallas, Tex.

J. B. Wells & Son Co.
Utica, N. Y.
Woodward & Lathrop Washington, D. C.

DECORATING TRENDS—1942
(See pages 16, 19, 21)

Here we give you further details of the three rooms, shown on pages 16, 19, and 21. Each of the trios illustrates one of the important decorating trends with which you will become more and more familiar as the year wears on.

The living room on page 16 planned around sectional furniture has also a flavor of the China trade lent by its accessories—thus combining two of the important versions of Modern: the Provincial living room combines early Americana with Pennsylvania Dutch. And the room on p. 21 is a composite of 19th Century styles.

Color scheme of the room on page 16 was planned especially to complement the blond tones of the wood pieces. Walls and carpet key to a beige tone; accessories echo the tones of the fabric—lacquer reds, turquoise, chintzes, and white against beige and off-white.

Functional Modern Living Room
The pictures: Raymond & Raymond's stylized horse in a gesso frame, $80; Altman's trio of Chinese occupational prints—book vendor, shoe and nail makers, each $10. On the desk: Madelon Mapelsden's red leather desk set, trimmed in gold, $14; Seth Thomas self-starting electric clock, $6.95 at Jordan Marsh, Boston.

Annot the bookcase: Ho-san and Sano, Chinese mortar and pestle figures, each $22; Cambodian bead bookends on tea stand, $6.50 pair; both Scully & Scully; Verlys' etched crystal bowl, $7.50, Ovington's: coral crackle lamp with natural shard base, $23, Modernerie; 3 Chinese dancers in antique pastels, each $2.50, Scully & Scully.

On the coffee table: Agrestrom's pewter duck trapez, $7; Modernerie's pale green cigarette boxes, $1.50, ashtrays, 30c; Ovington's purple molasses-shaped candy dish, $7.50; Reed & Baron's sterling tray, and coffee service; Castleton china cups, rose and blue on ivory, $63.50 doz. at Marshall Field.

The dinner dress of beige crepe with gold buttons, coral and green tie belt, Saks-Fifth Avenue.

Provincial Living Room
In the room on page 19 accessories in foreground on desk: Scully & Scully's shaded gray snake-skin inkwells, $3, cigarette box, $3.50; Bonwit Teller's portfolio, leatherette with pink, blue and beige design, $10.50. Madelon Mapelsden's copper hush mug, $11.50.

On hanging shelves: Fulper Pottery birds, in natural colors, each $3.84, Ovington's; red teie tea caddy hand-painted with gold leaves, $8.95, McCutcheon.

Over table at far right: Clipper Ship print in antique maple frame, $32, F.A.R. Gallery.

On coffee table: blond sycamore fruit bowl, $7.50; cigarette box, crackle...
BOUNTY OF THE STREAMSIDE

My grandfather is really responsible for this article. He was a huge man with a white Uncle Sam beard and a large appetite of which both he and my father were frankly proud. My earliest and most impressive recollections of him picture him wading around in our stream in hip boots.

He spent a great deal of time in that stream making minor changes in the shore line and gradually turning it into one of the most beautiful spots on the place. He always maintained that aesthetics had nothing to do with his activities but that he caught him once or twice transplanting closed gillies and cardinal flowers which were no earthly use to him. For my grandfather’s primary interest in this stream was its diegetic value.

He claimed that he could eat or make good use of everything that grew in or around it and I daresay he could have. He and I preferred a constant feed of fresh strawberries because we both agreed that it let us eat frogs’ legs. She kept pointing out to us the obvious disadvantage—that they always come attached to frogs but I was completely irrelevant to us at the time.

Every year the stream was hopefully stocked with trout from a government hatchery. The fact that these fish invariably managed to swim upstream or drown in some other’s property contributed, I think, to my grandfather’s death by apoplexy at the early age of 76.

Aquatic pleasures

Wanting a stream when you live in the country is almost as axiomatic as wanting a baby when you are married, and you will run across many of the same troubles and pleasures. There are floods when you least expect them and droughts when there shouldn’t be. On the other hand, nothing creates such a sense of satisfaction in watching the ever-changing moods and listening to the meaningless purlings of a stream.

Taming a stream is not a matter to be undertaken lightly. You will find in your stream every fish that ever inhabited it. You will find every kind of waterweed. The stream is a fisherman’s paradise, a natural wonderland of living things. The stream is a glorified trout farm; a beauty spot. It will add hundreds of dollars to your property.

Your stream of course should abound in trout. Orange-outang, “a wild carrot,” said. “They simply haven’t gotten much to the surprise of everybody. I have seen them equally healthy high in the Rockies and at sea level. They must be perfectly hardy as we always claimed that it was the special bouquet for planting along any sunny bank. Bees gorged themselves on its nectar until their honey often has a slightly minty flavor if harvested early in the summer.

Farms often consider the elderberry a weed but it seems to me a valuable shrub for moist places in the sun. Growing to six feet or more its white carrot, the foliage is perfect for planting anywhere. For some reason mint seems to prefer the eddies of fast-moving streams to the peace and quiet of the pools. It will thrive on any sandy stream in the rapids where it is perennially battered and knocked about by spring freshets or even covered over completely with new deposits of sand.

My grandfather’s mint juleps were famous for miles around and he always claimed that it was the special bouquet for lamb with mint sauce. Mint jelly and mint sauce for lamb are easily made. The plant takes care of itself and will increase tremendously where it has been tried. Bee hives gorged themselves on its nectar until their honey often has a slightly minty flavor if harvested early in the summer.

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ONIONS

Not Roses

(Continued from page 38)

Reduce the liquid to 1/3 volume over a moderate flame. Then, stirring briskly, from the bottom of the pan, add 1/2 cups beef bouillon (the kind that jells) and allow to simmer for 15 minutes. Strain through a fine sieve and season to taste.

Nothing is more versatile than a good soufflé. Coupled with a sharply dressed green salad it makes for a perfect luncheon. As the prefect to a dinner, it is neither too filling, nor too trivial; and for those nights when the kitchen is your own, it provides an opportunity to display your culinary skill.

As a variation from the general cheese or seafood variety, onion soufflé provides a happy change. Never more delicious than when mixed with egg, onions score again in this simple recipe:

**Onion Soufflé**

(for 2 people)

Peel 6 medium sized onions and cut them into quarters. Boil until quite soft, changing the water once during the process. When very tender, drain onions in a fine sieve and save broth.

Mince the cooked onions and drain once more. Season them lightly with salt, white pepper, paprika and grated nutmeg. Stand aside. Make a rich cream sauce, mixing the cream or milk (whichever you use) with 1/2 cup of the onion broth. Prepare the sauce as you usually do in the top of a double boiler, stirring constantly until it is heavy. When the sauce is thick, add the onion pulp and 3 egg yolks lightly beaten. Stir to mix well.

Fold into this mixture the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a deep, buttered oven-proof baking dish and bake for 25 to 30 minutes in a moderate oven (325 degrees). (Always use an unmarked pan 1/4 full of warm water.) When the soufflé "puffs up" and wears down, remove. Cook onions slowly in slightly salted water to cover, spiced with a pinch of dried thyme. When the water is almost completely reduced, add for each onion 1 pony glass of best Californian Madeira.

Prepare in the meantime a rich cream sauce to which 1 teaspoon tarragon-flavored (Italian) capers has been added. Pour the sauce over the onions and serve at once. Excellent with cold beef or roast fowl and turkey.

**Glazed onions**

3 cups small white onions
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons sugar
Salt as required

Cook the peeled onions in boiling salted water to cover for 10 to 15 minutes. Drain and dry on a clean towel. Melt the butter in a wide heavy skillet. Add the sugar and the onions. Sauté for 20 minutes, or until well browned, with an asparagus stem under the skillet. Serve with the pan butter.

Turkey, roast goose or roast beef are the perfect affinities.

Believe it or not, FRENCH FRIED ONION RINGS (not smothered onions) do an epicurean job on a fish platter! Especially if the platter supports a slice of boiled halibut or a whole baked sea-bass. Use as many large Spanish onions as pearls. Here are the recipes—try them and find out for yourself!

Onion Purée

(Soubise)

Peel and scald in boiling water 1 pound large white onions. Drain, mince and sauté in 1 tablespoon butter till they assume a golden cast. Add to the onions 1 pint rich cream sauce. Season the mixture with salt to taste and with 1 teaspoon powdered sugar. Cook gently for half an hour. Press through a fine sieve. Complete with 1 tablespoon heavy cream and 1/4 pound sweet butter. Mix well and serve with lamb, pork or baked ham.

Onions à la Reine

Use as many large Spanish onions as your family requires. Peel and stud each onion with 3 or 4 whole cloves from which the heads have been removed. Cook onions slowly in slightly salted water to cover, spiced with a pinch of dried thyme. When the water is almost completely reduced, add for each onion 1 pony glass of best Californian Madeira.

Serve in a shallow bowl on the buffet table, they are good "snacks" too at cocktail time.

French Fried Onion Rings

(These come in tins, of course, obtainable at certain specialty shops. If you must, or prefer to make them at home):

2 large Spanish onions
1/4 pint milk
1/2 cup sifted flour (or a little more)
1 teaspoon salt
Lard or cooking fat

Peel the onions and cut into slices about 1/4 inch in thickness. Mix the flour and the salt in a bowl. Separate the onion rings and soak them in milk for 10 minutes, then lift them one by one and drop them into the flour. When well floured fry in deep fat, heated to a temperature of 360 degrees.
ONIONS—NOT ROSES

(Continued from page 68)

grees. (Failing a thermometer, test the heat of the fat with a cube of bread. If the bread browns in 1 minute, the fat is correct.) When the onions are cooked to a golden brown, remove them from the pan and drain on unblazed brown paper in order to absorb the grease. Keep in a warm place until you are ready to serve (so they won’t grow limp).

And here, in case you are interested, are (as the British like to say) some onion odments:

Raw Chopped Onions

Please don’t smile! There is a technique to these, just as to all other good edibles. They have their place in a stringbean, red beet or sliced tomato salad. They are a “must” with that wonderful Sunday night dish, Raw Chopped Beets (Beets beetare—adhered to by many folks even as soon as they not infrequently accompany the kingly bowl of iced Caviar. Cottage cheese with sour cream is rendered interesting through the presence, and certain sandwich fillings become positively delectable when onion is lightly mixed with the ingredients.

Cut the onions, after peeling, as fine as ever you can with a very sharp knife, and in the assurance of cold running water. Free them from their pungent juice (which causes them to darken with exposure to the air) by putting the minced onions in the corner of a clean towel and twisting the towel in order to get rid of every last vestige of liquid. Enclose in wax paper and keep cool until ready to use. When required they will still be white-snow and firm.

Roasted gooife, stuffed with boiled onions, a few pared, cored and finely chopped apples which have been seasoned with salt, melted butter and a jot of sage, is . . . EPIC!

A peeled onion in the body of a small unstuffed chicken that is to be roasted, makes for memorable flavor. Insert the onion through the vent, and remove it just before serving.

Green peas cooked with 6 or 8 tiny white onions and some lettuce leaves will win you friends, and influence apprecimates.

Try just a spot of onion juice in your purée of fresh spinach. You’ll never know it’s there, but if you’ve done it once, you’ll miss it if it isn’t there next time! Ditto with home-made potato salad.

Creamy, mashed potatoes rise to new heights if, just before serving, a tablespoon or so of golden fried onions is added to their surface.

Cold, boiled onion rings, marinated in French dressing, make for good all around the hobs of dœures. Use plenty of chopped parsley in the dressing, please!

Vinaigrette sauce for either cold asparagus or artichokes, should contain at least 3 finely minced shallots and an equal amount of minced parsley in order to have character.

BOUNTY OF THE STREAMSIDE

(Continued from page 67)

herry bug was only about fifteen feet square but it was equipped with an elaborate arrangement for flooding it in case of early frost. Nobody ever remembered to open the flood gate except for purposes of demonstration, but we always had enough slightly frozen cranberries for Thanksgiving and Christmas as well as a few for canning. The cranberry plants were very prolific. They will even bear heavily when growing among the grass or on open sand dunes without the civilized benefit of a newly weeded bog.

Hickory trees do very well near water and a huge one grew right beside our stream. As a long range project my grandfather had planted others in strategic places. “For your kids, and their kids” he used to say. Gathering nuts from the big tree was a particular joy because they mostly fell into the stream and floated up. They went down in a hull dam at the bottom of a diminutive pond. Sometimes the hulls came off and they sank to the bottom but they were easy to see in the clear cold water whence we retrieved them.

After one or two heavy frosts I would go up the bean and shake down a shower of nuts. The next frost would loosen another shower. This business of frost is important in gathering hickory nuts because it seems to ripen them in some way, a process completed by a month or so of drying after harvest. Having the nuts fall into the water was convenient in another way because it protected them from the raids of chipmunks and squirrels.

Fragrance of wild grapes

Not far back from the stream, on a steep bank, was a thicket of hazel nuts or fibers, all overgrown with wild grapes. The hazel nuts of course were gathered whenever we could get ahead of the squirrels. The wild grapes made wonderful jelly but almost better than this was their fragrance. The scent the fruit in the autumn a long way off the streams and woods. The wild grapes made them all the more fragrant and delicious because it seems to ripen them in some way, a process completed by a month or so of drying after harvest. Having the nuts fall into the water was convenient in another way because it protected them from the raids of chipmunks and squirrels.

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single hybrid tea roses
(continued from page 62)

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Irish Fireflame which, as I recall, excited us when it appeared in our flower shows. Many of us bought plants. One of us lost them but bought again and added others from time to time.

Some of these roses are not strictly single. K. of K. has some extra petals. Because of that and a certain tendency to clustering, K. of K. has at times been shunted over into the Polyanthas, but it is of Hybrid Tea derivation. Kathleen Mills (Le Grice 1934) has a very large bloom of as much as ten petals. The petals are silvery pink inside with veining of carmine and with carmine pink on the outside, in the way of old La France. Decorate that beauty with spreading red stamens, bearing soft yellow anthers, and a pale disc with red pistils and you have something quite exquisite. As there is no other pear-shaped (semi-singles) as they are sometimes called) they go in with the singles.

NAMED FOR ELLEN WILLMOTT
The rose Ellen Willmott is definitely single. The large flat blooms, deliciously scented, have the prominent red stamens and golden anthers of the ancestor Dainty Rose set in a glow of Lady Hillingdon shades, lemonish cream, without having to, ivory, to blush, finally sharpened by a rose pink rim. This bright edge serves to recall to mind two very old roses, Hebe's Lip and Painted Damask. Ellen Willmott has, markedly, the refinement and symmetry of the wild rose with all the earmarks of the highly bred.

This Ellen Willmott is not the single illustrated in The Genus Rosa, which has been named Miss Willmott. It is shown in a color plate as coppery rose and described as having been grown from R. chinensis and R. blanda.

There is confusion in the roses named for Miss Ellen Willmott. Another "Ellen Willmott" is a full pale pink Hybrid Tea with petals quartered like old Souvenir de la Malmaison. Another "Miss Willmott" is a double creamy white with fluxes of pink at the margins, much like the single in coloring. Among species roses are two named for her. When Dr. Wilson was collecting for Veitch and Sons, seeds were sent from southwestern China near the Tibet border. From these seeds the Veitch firm grew a single pure pink shrub rose with fenny gray foliage and brown stems. "A very distinct and lovely shrub of the utmost grace and delicacy. This "appendage" to garden was named Rosa Willmottiae. Dr. Wilson sent seeds to Warley, Miss Willmott's garden in England from which was grown a single white clustering rose much like Rosa moschata, the Musk. This rose was named Rosa Willmottiana.

While all this is somewhat upsetting, it is a satisfaction to find repeated recognition of Miss Willmott by botanists and rose producers. Miss Willmott maintained her gardens for growing roses, one in France, the other in England. She was a member of the Linnean Society. From a vast knowledge she wrote the most comprehensive and authoritative book on the genus that we have in English, produced it extravagantly and employed a master artist to make the flower paintings for the plates. She enjoyed the privilege of dedicating her work to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. At one time HOUSE & GARDEN published the graceful dedication to the Queen.

To return to our roses, it was Irish Fireflame which, as I recall, excited us when it appeared in our flower shows. Many of us bought plants. One of us lost them but bought again and added others from time to time.

General Description
A few general notes about these notes will speed along later, more detailed descriptions. The buds, very charming for the buttonhole, are long, usually colored, and have extending wing and spatulate sepals parting over glowing color or white. Buds open gracefully, making a boss about a rose, disc with the brave petals constantly growing larger, comes to full blow with dignified control, never balling, never boiling in the heat, never stained. At full blow the rose is a wide-open, flat composition, three and a half to five inches wide, daintily and minutely detailed (something we do not get in big roses like Paul Neyron), well balanced and in the component parts, refined and smooth in color harmony, symmetrical in outline. These are the way of drawing their petals together at night.

Some Personal Notes
The following opinions about some of them are my own and, as they say on the radio, "not necessarily the opinions of the sponsor."

The buds of Old Gold are a reddish orange. The open rose is apricot with heavy shadings of orange and copper and red with the reverse the orange of the bud. Stamens are orange yellow, anthers brownish, disc pale, pistils buffy. A bloom of Old Gold Events. A petaloid curling over the center, is like a swatch of old Spanish brocade.

Isabel his five round, very large petals of a rich pink bronzed over like old Chinese enamel; shading to a yellow center, delicately netted with veins of carmine, all of which passes into a strong orange pink. This veining is not exclusive with Isabel. A magnifying glass will bring it out in several. Putting the glass on the center of Isabel reveals that the stamens are red near the center, that they shade out to yellow, making a boss about a rose, disc from which rise red styles with amberish stigmas, not so deep as the amber of the anthers. What lovely detail!

Often as large as Isabel and in her way quite as gorgeous is Ethel James. The five round petals of a good carmine, flushed with scarlet and orange, like the sunny side of a ripe peach, all of which washes down to a yellow center. Petals are wavy, as they are in several of these singles.

Irish Fireflame is the flash in the fire opal; scarlet to orange, to pink, to golden yellow, with odd streaks of crimson; buffy anthers, with rose red disc. It is easy to believe that flames from burning black
FLOWER SHOW PREVIEWS

(Continued from page 25)

watched by exhibitors all over the country. One is apt to find them repeated in Texas, Michigan or Massachusetts the following year.

The two first gardens at the New York show, as one enters, will be a June peony garden and a rose garden. Behind these will be a formal old-fashioned garden of terraces for a Georgian house. On the first floor also look for the Victory Garden, half of vegetables and fruits and half of flowers, laid out before a lean-to greenhouse.

Whether in Philadelphia, New York or Boston, in Chicago, Houston or Cleveland, in Detroit or Seattle or St. Louis, you will find the Victory Garden featured. These educational exhibits will spread the knowledge of good vegetable growing in each section. Invariably, too, they will show how flowers, fruits and vegetables can be combined in good design. People who come to these shows will have vivid and easily understood demonstrations about them on every side. Garden for victory!

EUCARIS

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EUCARIS

The bulb of the Eucharis is not to be had at the dime store; even the nurseries that list it are few; yet in Victorian times it was the pride of the half-circle conservatory that jotted from the back parlor of every brownstone front. There grandmother cherished it tenderly, giving it the same care she accorded her collection of choice ferns. How the fragrance of those translucent Eucharistic stars must have swirled through the high-ceilinged rooms, setting prim petticoats a-flutter, causing the lips-without-lipstick to reddens with delight.

Some plant material is expensive because the plantsman himself cannot increase his stock of it sufficiently to allow the prices to drop, but this is not the case with this member of the Amaryllis family which resembles a glorified daffodil, very, very glorified. The first bulb will cost you seventy-five cents to a dollar, depending on the size of the bulb (and the nursery) but that dollar’s worth increases by four with every flowering season and the Eucharis has several flowering seasons within each calendar year.

Growing Conditions

It requires about the same conditions as grandmother’s ferns, and for those who boast that “everything grew for grandmother” let me say that the old lady’s plants did not grow by accident. She knew a rule or two and had the patience to follow those rules.

So then, in common with ferns, the temperature required for Eucharis is between 65 and 75 degrees, which may be considerably lower at night, and also during the rest period of the bulbs. During the hottest summer days the plants should be shaded from the full force of the sun, but from September to

March 16-21

Grand Central Palace, New York
Gladiolus

Gretel—Prize winning Dahlia—(semi-cactus)
Bushy plant with flowers of fiery red. Long wiry stems unexcelled for cutting.

IXth Symphony—Exhibition Gladiolus—
Mammoth florets of fiery red, well-placed on tall, straight spikes. Identical color of Gretel.

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Red Matched Mates Gretel and IXth Symphony or Matched in
Yellow, Gladiolus Gate of Heaven and Dahlia Marietta B (Cactus).

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September in the Garden

THREE NEW SEPTEMBER FLOWERING MUMS
THOUSANDS OF BLOOMS WHEN YOU NEED THEM MOST

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SEPTEMBER CLOUD SEPTEMBER GOLD SEPTEMBER BRONZE
White with Primrose Unites Brilliant Golden Yellow Vibid Bronze Autumnal Tints

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New Bristol Hardy Plant Catalog in full color now available. If you are not on our mailing list, send 10c please, to cover cost of handling. Dept. HG.

INCREASING AZALEAS

Follow these six successive steps from cutting to a well-grown flowering bush (see pages 40-41)

1. Make your cuttings of the soft wood after the new growth has progressed from 3 to 5 inches. Two leaves should always be left below the point where you make your cutting.

2. Strip lower leaves from the cutting so that the rooting stem will not have to support much foliage but still have adequate number of breathing leaves. Dip in water.

3. Shake off excess water, then dip into a jar of Rootone or some other substance that will speed root growth. Dust off excess powder as little is needed to make the roots.

4. Rooting soil is ½ sand and ½ peat moss. Punch holes 2"-3" apart. Insert cutting, firm soil around it, water and place flat in warm, shaded place. Keep watered for quick effects.

5. In 60 days cuttings should be rooted, ready to pot up. Will bloom the first year and each Spring thereafter. This bore three blooms when only an inch high.

6. Azaleas are usually grafted on vigorous understock, cutting away all suckers growing below the graft union, to prevent understock killing the less vigorous graft.

Azalea AT BELLINGRATH GARDENS, MOBILE
Only from Us
Can They Be Bought

New Daphne "Somerset"  
( PATENTED )

Arbutus-like delicately fragrant blooms completely cover the plant in spring. Compact upright growth. Can be clipped as a hedge. Foliage practically evergreen. Height 2½ to 3 ft.

Horticultural Editor Rockwell of the New York Times says: "I consider this new Daphne "Somerset" undoubtedly one of the finest additions to garden material that has happened in a decade."

$2. each

Triflora "Springtime"  
(PATENTED)


75c each. 3 for $1.50 12 for $5.

StyLe Setter in ROSES

New Aster "Survivor"  
(PATENTED)

Received award of Merit from Mass. Horticultural Society. The Waltham State Experiment station declared it the outstanding fall-blooming pink among 400 varieties in their testing gardens. This new aster, "Survivor", is the best pink to date.

3 for $1.50 12 for $5.

New Climber "Meda"

3½ to 4 inch shrimp-pink blooms borne singly and in clusters on sturdy stems extending 12 inches. The fragrant spicy blooms stand an amazing amount of hot sun, and weather beating and come through smiling. Heavy canes requiring but little supporting. Height 10 to 12 ft.

Plants $2.50 each

New Catalog Is Full of Exclusive New Things

MORE New Roses, Flowering Shrubs and Plants than ever before. All of them worthy of being in your garden. Many shown in full color.

In order to secure this outstandingly fine book, it is necessary that you enclose with your request 25 cents in coins or stamps to cover postage and handling cost of this beautiful, big book.

Chief American Agents for Sutton's Famous English Seeds

Wayside Gardens

30 Mentor Avenue Mentor, Ohio
TRI>ES FOR THE TABLE

(See page 44)

From that Springtime decorative slump I suggest—trees. Bud, flower, or seed, arranged with cunning. The compaction of a few stolen house-plant leaves, or some taken from hardier outdoor specimens, can quickly dispel any off-season dreariness. Further, in the unassuming, almost uncanny way, as fascinating material for home decorating as anything I have found.

From an upstairs window, I noticed, quite unexpectedly, that the elm buds were beginning to swell and to turn to a richer hue. In early Spring, the red of the buds and blossoms of both the elms and the soft maple brightens many an otherwise dull street before the trees are leaved out, the woods with their soft haze of lavender and yellow and gray as well as varying red and the aspens so beautiful (to the colored eye) as they are in the Fall when they flaunt their brightest colors.

These same early buds and flowers bring color in an unusual manner into arrangements. Try an arrangement of maple or elm flowers. Tuck several smaller aspidistra leaves in at the base of the branches. Leaves stripped from house-plants—Aspidistra, begonias, geraniums—add a surprisingly sophisticated touch to arrangements.

For a miniature bouquet, try Chinese elm twigs with their round buds and graceful, fine stems. For color, add a redwood branch or two. Hardly a year in a few years with aurprising low cost.

50 R Church St., New York, N. Y.

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE

FLOWERING TREES

Gable's Hybrid A/alsatian now rank of real handy kinds. Since all colors never before in really hardy plants.

Japanese Yew—stiff, upright "Capitata" form. By October rather dwarf. In summer, covered with dull, lustrous green needles. Ten little transplants for $1 to $2.50.

Huge Hybrid Berries—covered in a few years with surprising low cost.

FLOWERING VINES

Kentucky Wonder Bush—red, green or even yellow, with a fragrant white flower, is a semi-trellis form. By October rather dwarf. In summer, covered with dull, lustrous green needles. Ten little transplants for $1 to $2.50.

FRUIT TREES

Larue Bearing-Age Trees—email and bloom next summer. All varieties. Potted plants from $1.75 and up.

GROUND COVERS

Protection your banks from erosion with Vines miter (root chumps $1 to 95 per box). Protect your trees whose stems will grow (5125 per 500). More varieties to choose from.

NUT TREES

ELDERY and Bearers—have the most fun of all. From a neighbor's yard, I was treated, so you had better bring home any off-season dreariness. Trees furnishes half of the material used. Various types of potting soil are widely used to pot seeds and young plants. If you wish to watch them change and bloom next summer. All varieties. Potted plants from $1.75 and up.

PEONIES AND IRIS

Peony-Grown Fruits—On dwarf stock, carefully known for heavy bearing. Easy to divide, easy to grow, and bloom next summer. All varieties. Potted plants from $1.75 and up.

RHODODENDRONS

Huge Hybrid Berries—covered in a few years with surprisingly low cost.

Roses and named hybrids—One of the most unusual features of peonies, particularly in the Spring, is the shape of the buds change every few weeks. Try to catch them at the time that you like them best.

The development from bud to flower to seed in all trees furnishes half of the material used. Various types of potting soil are widely used to pot seeds and young plants. If you wish to watch them change and bloom next summer. All varieties. Potted plants from $1.75 and up.

Save Time and Labor with a MONTAMOWER

Tired backs and aching arms just don't happen to users of Montamower. All the desirable and none of the tiring manual labor is done for you with a few turns of a hand crank. Cuts 1/4" through heavy grass, dandelions, spiny grasses and weeds. Used in nursery and flower gardens. tree or potted; leaves its tough, dry grass. Cuts or pulls weeds or roots. Built to last many years. Get yours today. 100% money back guarantee. Order today.

House and Garden

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peat on a smoked-over hearth gave this rose its perfect name.

Take the heat of the flame from Fire-flame, wash the orange and scarlet down to salmon pink, wear the gold and pink to apricot and soft yellow, and have Irish Elegance, an exponent of beauty in restraint. Irish Elegance has held its place for thirty-six years. Renowned, fluent coloring and graceful form in a group of roses of marked gracefulness.

Delicate colorizing

Something precious is inherent in the single rose, Innocence. The faintly tawny-pink bud opens into a very large, circular, flat bloom with wavy-edged petals, neatly arranged; showing at first a flush of a tint of cream which goes right out. Against the snow white petals stands a full ring of rose red stamens with buffy anthers; in the center a rosy red set of pistils. The detail is quite remarkable in Innocence, yet the rose is confident, not finicky in appearance. We guarantee the precious quality in Innocence is rose high-mindedness.

Cellic is the yellow of the marsh buttercup but the petals are soft and velvety, not polished. The collar of stamens and anthers is as orange as a marigold. Pistils are pale green. The Cecill is looking at has seven petals instead of the usual five so far they vary at times. Old Gold may go up to ten. Venusvias to eight, maybe more.

Glowing Ulster Gem has very large petals of canary yellow and no pale canary either, the anthers bringing in a shade of orange. The disc is olive green. A deep look into the heart of Ulster Gem shows a green jewel set in rich gold. Ulster Gem has one of the most beautiful buds among the singles.

Dainty Bess and Bonnie Jean are two roses of pretty English girlishness. We say Dainty Bess is the loveliest soft rose pink, but place it against the pure pink of Bermosa and we find it to be a silver-salmon pink. Bonnie Jean has a pale pink cheeks of the inside shading down to a pale center where a host of burnished golden-stamens spread out like an old-fashioned necklace of garnets. Dainty Bess is sixteen this year, bless her heart. No observer can pass this fresh looking rose by.

Bonnie Jean is only eight years old. The bloom is a lustrous, ruby pink, an orange-ceria, perhaps, a healthy, vivacious color. In the center the shanks of the petals form a silvery white star. Stamens are ivory, anthers yellow. In the very center is the sharp accent of a red disc punctured by red pistils. This accent of red brings to mind our native wild rose. Rosa Carolina, deep pink with accent of red brings to mind our native vivacious color. In the center the shanks an orange-cerise, perhaps, a healthy, red disc punctured by red pistils. This the very center is the sharp accent of a red disc surrounded by a shade of orange. The disc is olive green. 'deep look into the heart of Dainty Bess and Bonnie Jean are

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Two American bred single hybrid tea roses have joined the Irish and English. Captain Thomas' Blossfeld Perpetual (1920) is a five petalled Frau Karl Druschki, white with yellow stamens. Irish Beauty is creamy, Simplicity is pure white. Blossfeld Perpetual lies between.

Red Boy, which Mr. Neils Hansen developed from a cross of Charles K. Douglas and President Herbert Hoover, is the fiery orange red of a very red setting sun. It eventually gets a little more rose color into the red. We wonder what wild rose was caught here. Was it Austrian Copper?

The wild roses from which all roses have descended fix forever a certain law for the rose flower: five petals, five sepals, a ring of stamens, pistils, all held in place by a disc surmounting a calyx. This is the decree the wild rose spoke to all her descendants, "I will grant you more petals for your coiffure, if you are afraid to show the outline of your head as I show mine, but to the design you must conform."

Generations of breeding have not changed the letter of the command. The law has held while rose civilization has been going up and up. Ancestors of these single hybrid tea roses had been enduring all the upheavals of the years, when, all of a sudden, came a throwback in the line and a single rose was created, far different from the ancestor; some synops of the woods who has not quite escaped and has come back to re-assert the original design for living; simplicity, refinement, balance of structure.

EVELYN E. KEAYS

Have a thrilling Scott Lawn

You can have a beautiful Scott Lawn for what ascrubby one costs. Scotts combination of triple cleaned, permanent grasses quickly produce a velvety, weed-free lawn. Mrs. Cramer of Worthington, Minn., tells us, "Our yard was sown with Scotts... in 10 days we had a carpet of beautiful turf. Hundreds of people stop to look at our lawn," and Mrs. Frederick Carl of Louisville, Ky., enthusiastically comments, "My lawn is a dream.

Scotts Turf Builder provides the nourishment to retain lawn perfection...it's a complete food for grass. Lawn making is fun and thrifty the Scott way... try it this spring.

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Syracuse, N.Y.

MARCH, 1942

SINGLE HYBRID

TEA ROSES

(Continued from page 70)

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EVELYN E. KEAYS

Victory Garden Program

(Continued from page 64)

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Syracuse, N.Y.
EVERGREEN AZALEAS

(Continued from page 41)

Ezevergreen azaleas as a group can stand freezing weather, but not all of them can stand zero temperature, which causes the stems of many plants to break open—and that is the end of the azaleas. As a group, the Kurumes are generally much harder than the Indicas. In metropolitan New York, for instance, many plants of Houttuynia cordata and Amaonoa which today have attained a spread and height of over five feet. To have reached this size, they must have survived the winter of 1934, when temperatures in New York City went from 10° to 20° below zero. I doubt that any of the Indica group could have survived—even unless in sheltered location—and below this point I also believe that you are flirting with disaster, even with the most hardy of the Kurumes.

In my own garden in Oakland, California, I grew persons of San Francisco Bay from the Golden Gate, I very often awaken to find a sheet of ice covering my lily pool—too cold for tropical water lilies to survive—yet I have lost an azalea from freezing—and I have such tender varieties as Roseablum planted among some of the hardier ones.

The proper soil

The cultural "musts" of azaleas are very evident, and once understood, the chances of success are considerable, whether grown in the conservatory or in the garden.

Azaleas are among the group of ezcoceous plants which demand an acid soil condition. This does not mean that they will thrive in any kind of "soil muck," for their feeder roots are very fine and hairlike and they delight in running around in a light soil, rich in humus. A mixture of equal parts of leaf mold, peat moss and black top soil makes an ideal feeding ground for azalea roots. The leaf mold is always necessary, if possible, as it gives an acid reaction. Avoid maple leaf mold as it is alkaline in reaction.

Peat moss is also generally acid in its reaction, and while sterile, and having little or no nutritive value, it is in a grand conditioner in keeping the soil mixture friable and well aerated. It also has a great capacity for water retention. It is used as a partial mixture, a little sand mixed in will assure good drainage.

Exposure

The exposure for evergreen azaleas varies greatly. In some sections they can endure the morning sun but cannot stand the afternoon rays of a burning sun. Near the seashore as well as inland, where they have the protection of fog or evercast skies, most varieties will do well. No matter what the vegetation or the experience of successful growers in your section should be taken as a guide.

I believe in giving every plant as much sunshine as it can stand without. While I agree with Will Rogers that "this California sun is some sun" (when it is out), I have been growing all of my azaleas in full exposure with no deleterious effects on the foliage, although some varieties, such as Paul Schame and Prof. Wolters Sport, deteriorate very fast in sunshine.

Fertilizers

The fertilizer for azaleas may be well rotted cow manure, or you may prefer to use a commercial fertilizer compounded to give an acid reaction. There are on the market branded fertilizers compounded especially for azaleas, rhododendron and laurels. If you have only a few plants, I would recommend buying a ready-mixed fertilizer. If the amount of fertilizer required is very small and quantity, you may prefer to buy the necessary materials in 100-pound bags and mix your own.

The standard formula is 10 parts of cottonseed meal (by weight), 4 parts super-phosphate and 2 parts of sulphate of potash. To these ingredients, I like to add 2 parts of aluminium sulphate and 1 part of ferrous sulphate. The aluminium sulphate is called a "acidifier" (not a fertilizer) and reacts against the calcium of the usual municipal water supply. I use certified aluminum sulphate made up by many water companies to keep their water mains from rusting out so quickly. The ferrous sulphate, or soil iron, supplies the iron from which the plant can readily utilize in the manufacture of chlorophyll.

This formula is "just right" for a large section of the country, but in certain areas where the soil is heavy clay or adobe, the use of cottonseed meal is undesirable, as the oil in the cottonseed meal forms a crust on the top of the soil which sheds water like a duck's back. Cottonseed meal supplies the nitrogen in the above formula, it is released slowly as the cottonseed meal decays, and is acid in reaction.

Cottonseed meal is a safe source of nitrogen for azaleas, because it is a "slow" fertilizer and will not burn the feeder roots. If your particular soil will not take cottonseed meal, get your iron from some other source, such as blood meal or sulphate of ammonia. Both are fast and hot—but don't overdose.

Fertilizer should be applied to azaleas only when they are in the growing condition. Azaleas usually bloom during the dormant season, when the roots are inactive, and fertilizer applied at this time not only leaches through the soil without performing any useful function—and is therefore wasted—but it may also react very unfavorably on the tiny roots of the dormant plant.

It is always better feeding practice to make numerous light applications of fertilizer rather than one heavy feeding. Do not apply any fertilizer to azaleas which appear to be sick—to do so will only hasten their demise. Do not fertilize late in the growing season for you do not want your azaleas to enter the Winter season in lush growth. Let the growth cease and harden before freezing weather, and you will have less trouble with frost damage.

Cultivation

Now, to touch briefly on cultivation, watering, pruning and pest control. Since the fine feeder roots of azaleas...
EVERGREEN AZALEAS

(Continued from page 76)

are in the top few inches of soil—don't cultivate and disturb the roots. It is best to pull the weeds by hand and then apply a leaf mold mulch around them.

Never permit the fine roots of an azalea to dry out. This is especially important if you are raising azaleas as potted plants. Once the rootball has become watered, the water on top of the soil will not always remedy the situation. It is very much like trying to sew a tightly wound baseball. Better take the plant and "dunk" it in a large container of water. You may leave the plant in the clay pot or remove the pot and submerge the rootball until the air bubbles cease coming up. Don't go away and let it soak—to much water is as injurious as too little.

Spraying and pests

Whether grown indoors or out, azaleas decline if they are not fed and watered properly, so water overhead as much as possible—and if grown outdoors—water after sundown.

Azaleas will require a slight amount of pruning to maintain the proper shape. Some varieties have the habit of sending out some very vigorous new growth, which must be kept in check if you wish to maintain nicely balanced plants. Pruning should be done as soon as the season's crop of flowers has passed, and before any new growth has started.

Evergreen azaleas have very fine insect and fungus pests. Sometimes certain insects like chewing insects will attack them—but not very often. If you note the foliage being chewed, a stomach poison such as lead arsenate is indicated. When azaleas are crowded, or too densely shaded, they may be attacked by thrips. The remedy is a pyrethrum or rotenone spray, applied according to directions on the manufacturer's directions. Thrips, or pyrethrum, when found on azaleas, can usually be controlled with a pyrethrum spray. If you find branches pitted or blisters on the leaves, pick off the pockmarked, Pseudosondiae Pearsonea. A miscible oil spray, such as Nursery Volck, will eradicate the scale with one or two applications.

When the new growth comes out in the spring, the young leaves of some varieties of Indica azaleas become infected by the fungus Exobasidium vaccini. It usually attacks the tips of new leaves and as it progresses the leaves turn gray color, turn brown, then black, and finally fall off. The condition isn't half as serious as it looks. Simply pick off the infected leaves and burn them.

Normally, fungus diseases are controlled with sprays of copper sulphate, or copper carbonate dissolved in household ammonia. Spraying azaleas may protect them from the fungus, if done early, that they pick up, and destroying the affected foliage is easier.

Increase from cuttings

Evergreen azaleas are very easily propagated from cuttings made of the new growth while it is still quite soft. In making the cuttings, leave two leaves on the stem so that the plant will put forth two new shoots from below the point at which you took your cutting. Strip off the lower portion of the cutting of leaves, dip in a hormone powder such as Rootone, and insert in a flat containing a mixture of half sand and half peat moss. Place the cuttings out of direct sun—kept warm, shaded place, keep it wet, and in sixty days all of your cutting should be nicely rooted. You can then transplant into another flat containing mixture of equal parts of peat moss, oak leaf mold and garden loam, or you can put them in 3 inch pots. Azaleas should be at least 4 inches high before you set them out in the garden.

When you purchase azaleas for your conservatory or garden you will buy either grafted or "own root" plants. Some of the finest azaleas do not make a very vigorous "grafted" grown, own root variety whatsoever, so they are grafted on such robust growers as Coccinea, the root system of this vigorous underscokd forcing faster growth of the grafted stock.

Grafted plants are usually single stem, tree-like plants. They are usually better formed plants and not as "sprawly" as own root plants. With grafted azaleas, like budded roses, you must keep a watchful eye for the suckers which the plant throws from buds below the graft union. Cut these suckers out as soon as you notice them. For, if left, your choice grafted plant will be "choked" by the more vigorous growth of the understock.

Grafting azaleas is an expensive procedure and these plants nearly always command a higher price than own root plants. When you buy your own root plants have you the satisfaction of knowing that you will have no problem with suckers, the plants are usually more "open" grafted than "closed" grown species, and most varieties, on their own roots, do well indeed. Commercial growers usually prefer grafting because they can produce larger plants in a shorter time than growing them on their own roots. But which ever kind you prefer—you'll be happy with either.

Indicas and Kurumes

Of the two groups of evergreen azaleas to which I have confined these remarks, I prefer the Indicas to the Kurumes, although I realize that each species is beautiful and has a proper place in the garden. The individual flowers of Kurume azaleas are small and literally hide the foliage when the plant is in bloom. They are more dwarf in habit than the Indicas and are very useful in borders.

For purposes of illustration the various varieties I have chosen to indicate the Indica group, in which the flowers are much larger, of finer form, and of better substance. Some are single flowers, others are double. The color range runs through the lavender and lilac shades to the deeper purples; from delicate shell pink to the deepest lilac in all the lavender, lilac shades.

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A LOOK AT THE NEW ROSES
(See page 32)

FLOWERS may come and flowers may go, but the rose—like Sir Alfred's brook—goes on forever. Despite all efforts to "popularize" other species, Rosa remains serenely in a class by herself, recognizing no competition, fearing no rival.

Someone has said that a single perfect rose is a thing of such beauty that it repays a whole season's cultural effort. From the practical point of view that statement may be open to argument. The fact is that the rose remains our most popular flower because, taken as a whole, it satisfies the demands of the housewife, the gardener, the florist. It is the "all-purpose" flower. In the wild state it is found in many climates, and the modern hybridizer has found it to be a marvelously resistant parent.

The well-named collection of roses—even a small one—makes it possible to have at least a few blooms almost daily from May to November; blooms desirable for cutting as they are beautiful in the open; blooms that, for fragrance, are the standard by which all others are judged. Of what other flower can the same be said? Of what other bushes can it be said that between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 are bought and planted each year in American gardens?

With this tremendous and universal interest in the rose it is but natural that a constant flow of new varieties comes from the hands of the hybridizers. To the gardener of limited space, time and means, their number, and the claims put forth for them, are little short of appalling. Various schemes have been thought of to curtail the plethora of "novelties" in the rose world. None of them seems practical, and perhaps, after all, it is just as well even for the home gardener that this vigorous competition should go on, for the novelties of real merit eventually survive, and the others are quickly weeded out.

Type vs. Variety

To the person who, for one reason or another, cannot have a whole collection of roses, the choice of the types of roses to be planted is of quite as great importance as the varieties selected. Many, perhaps most, of beginners' failures with roses are directly due to poor judgment on this point.

"Garden" roses, for instance, such as most of the gorgeous modern hybrid teas—the ones so freely illustrated and enthusiastically described in catalogs—absolutely demand the maximum in soil preparation and care if they are to "do their stuff." Unless one is willing to give them this care (see the article on page 33 for instructions) it is much better to plant the tough, more self-reliant types, such as the new "shrub" or "yard" roses; or, for an in-between, the large-flowered polyanthas or floribundas.

To those who can devote but a minimum of time to the growing of roses, the new large-flowered, extra hardy climbers offer a practical solution to the rose problem. They represent one of the most distinct advances in the science of modern rose breeding.

Some New Hybrid Teas

As it takes two or three years for a new rose to prove itself, even in a preliminary way, there is not quite the same sense of reaction here as to what is "new" as there is in the field of annuals. Most of the roses discussed below are offered for the first time in the 1942 planting season.

Leading the procession is a fine red fragrant—really fragrant!—one called Heart's Desire. It hails from California, but has done excellently in my own garden. Fast growing, it is well adapted to gardens where I have seen it. We marked it as outstanding early in the season, and the blooms shown in color in the January issue of this magazine were cut in late October. Heart's Desire was the only rose commended for 1942 introduction by the All America Rose Selections Committee.

Those who love pink roses will be delighted with the Santa Anna, a particular favorite, for the honor carried off by Heart's Desire—and from the hand of the same breeder, Fred Howard of California. A lady rose, it is a gift well in time from the flower problem. They mark a practical solution to the problem.

Three other roses (all but one from the overseas countries that are represented) are being introduced for the first time. They are--

1. Floribunda--tall and elegant Santa Anna, the charming clear pink of Spring orchards, and a delicate fragrance.

2. Three other hybrids (all but one from the overseas countries that are represented) are being introduced for the first time. They are--

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(Continued on page 79)
A LOOK AT THE NEW ROSES
(Continued from page 78)

A garden its free, well-branched habit adds to its appeal; Mark Sullivan, which has attracted much attention, is an extra large two-toned rose (golden yellow shaded deep pink) borne on strong stems that produce very freely all season. Other lovely new yellow, lasting well when cut, is Koronek.

And in reds and pinks we have Rosaleen Dunn, a large flower of exhibition type, with long stiff stems, and brick-red fragrant blooms, and Peachblow, with loosely double peach pink flowers on strong stems. Both are primarily cutting roses.

Good whites are always welcome, and in addition to the lovely Rex Anderson, an excellent recent introduction, we have Neige Parfum, conspicuous, as the name implies, for its gracious fragrance of old garden yellow, shaded deep pink and blended light pink and amber, Merricks, a delightful salmon-and-orange now so popular in hybrid tea roses, and honest-to-goodness yellows.

At the fore among the new climbers standing out in rich Midas. We shall never forget my first view of this rose in my garden, with its scores of giant golden yellow blooms silhouetted against a blue sky. King Midas is an American rose from the hand of the late Dr. Nicholas, famed rosarian. In addition to its beauty of form and color, two striking features of this splendid new rose are its exceptionally long season of blooming and its hardiness and disease-resistant foliage—derived from the Wichurana blood in both parents.

One of the most popular choices this year is Dr. H. H. Nicholas, a true repeat bloomer, sending out its huge flushes of fully double red-and-tea roses until late September.

Another history-making climber of recent introduction is Doubloons, a vigorous plant with hardiness obtained through its own Prairie Rose (R. setigera). Doubloons—originally known as Mr. Howard—is a delightfully moderately double salmon yellow, quite fragrant. It is a double-barreled climber giving a distinct second crop of bloom about six weeks after the first. A "must" for your list of climbers.

Among others of Hewson's remarkable new climbers is Hercules, fully repeat blooming, and a favorite of mine, though time for rose growing has been getting so short, that the average gardener, who is not a rose specialist, will be likely to find his greatest thrills. In this group the changes wrought by the hybridizers during the past forty years is so revolutionary indeed; and here are to be found the varieties which will give a maximum of rose display from a small ground area, and with a minimum of attention and care.

It seems difficult to understand why American gardeners have been so slow to take advantage of the new large-flowered and "pillar" roses that now offer so much in return for so little. For years Northerners returning from trips to the South have raved about its beautiful climbing roses there—climbing forms of ordinary hybrid tea, not hardy above the "line." Among the newer thoroughly hardy climbers are a number with blooms as lovely as any hybrid tea, though some of them (fragrant) and giving very satisfactory "repeat" bloomings after the main show in early Summer.

The appeal of new climbing and semi-climbing roses is not to be compared to the elder small cluster-flowered sorts that many persons still visualize when a climbing rose is mentioned. They are a distinct type. While not entirely new—they foredate them to that grand variety, Dr. Van Fleet—these gardeners have recently become acquainted with them, and with the development of hardier plants, more generous late-season blossoming, and a much wider range of colors, including all the brilliant two-toned salmon-and-orange colors, the splendid new climbing roses are so popular in hybrid tea roses, and honest-to-goodness yellows.

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To "Nee" we are also indebted for last year's splendid, full-flowered pink fragrant climber that bears his own name: Dr. J. H. Nicholas. This is a true repeat bloomer, sending out its huge flushes of fully double red-and-tea roses until late September.

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A LOOK AT THE NEW ROSES

(Continued from page 79)

For those who want something really brilliant in a pillar rose, Flash, orange-scarlet, and June Morn, two-toned bright red and gold, will fill the bill—something to light up a dark corner. Both grow to a height of eight feet or so. Another brilliant one is Harvest Glow, a Browne all extra-hardy climber—inferior surface of petals bright red, outer rose and yellow. Copper Glow, a brand new one, is a re-bloomer with hybrid tea type flowers of coppery orange—a gold medal winner.

Of unique interest, because it was developed in a rigorous climate several thousand feet above sea level, is the shrub or low pillar rose (about six feet high), Pike's Peak, with semi-double bright red, yellow centered blooms, produced in great profusion.

The old Crimson Rambler type of climber has been given new interest by a recent introduction—Cherry Chase, a dark crimson. In addition to having an unusually long season of bloom, it is free from mildew, scourge of this type of climber. Vigorous growing, up to fifteen feet tall, it is a real "rambler", covering quickly buildings, walls, pergolas, arches or fences.

F. F. Rockwell

ROSES AREN'T DIFFICULT

(Continued from page 33)

The bases of these leaves come two new stems and more roses. If you want some blooms of greater size, carefully remove the small side buds, leaving only one fine, healthy bud to a shoot.

In spraying, be sure to cover all of the foliage thoroughly, especially the undersurface of the leaves where mildew and black-spot make their stand. Early morning is the best time for spraying and it should be done on a clear sunny day so that the foliage will dry quickly. During very hot weather it is best sometimes to omit spraying, for young and tender growth may be damaged by the combination of extreme heat and chemicals. Damp, muggy days are the most dangerous for the spread of fungus diseases but if you spray on an average of every ten days to two weeks, they can be controlled.

Roses should never lack for moisture. Even in moderately dry periods thorough watering is essential. Apply it directly to the base of each plant with a hose rather than a sprinkler. If you combine hosing with watering, you can make a basin around each plant, filling this several times or until you are sure that the ground is saturated. A little water is worse than none at all.

Feed your plants too, about once a month from early Spring until mid-July. After this time the wood should be allowed to ripen rather than stimulated to produce soft growth which is sure to be Winter-killed. Well rotted cow manure, bone meal or superphosphate can be applied as growth starts, followed at intervals with manure water or a balanced plant food. In the Fall, before the ground freezes, your plants should be earthed up to keep cold winds from drying out the wood. Later, the whole plant should be covered with salt hay, straw or evergreen branches to prevent as much as possible the heaving caused by alternate freezing and thawing. Cow manure can be put in the furrows between the plants but should never come in contact with the plant itself.

All of this may sound like a lot of work when taken in one dose, but remember that the rose season lasts from June until frost, thus spreading your efforts over a period of several months. Devote some time to it each week and you will be rewarded with color, fragrance and the satisfaction of a job well done.

EUCARIS

(Continued from page 71)

May they need all the sun they can get.

The soil should be fairly coarse and friable, made up of three parts loam (turf-rotted), one part peat, one part rotted manure and enough sand to keep the mixture porous. Pots should be well drained and the plants require plenty of water when growing. With this sort of care the Eucharis will produce several sets of flowers within a year, but now listen carefully to the words of Mr. John Aitken an expert in raising this fascinating plant.

"Never remove any leaves unless they have become yellow. Remember that the Eucharis resembles the lily in that it also feeds through the leaves."

"Also a plant blooming so profusely must rest between bloomings, thus allowing the bulbs to grow plump. After restering they may be resprouting and flowering in four to five weeks, withholding food and watering the leaves only when they droop slightly."

"And then there's the matter of separating. Turn the plant out of the pot and gently syringe the soil from the roots. Then separate the bulbs, breaking as few of the roots as possible, as the Eucharis resents disturbance more than most plants. Plant three bulbs to a six inch pot and then withhold watering until the plants start growing again."

This exotic cousin of the daffodil stems from Colombia, Land of Flowers, where telegraph poles burst into bloom and even railroad ties must be restrained from growing into impenetrable hedges.

"In early Spring it blooms profusely all over the mountains at five or six thousand feet," said General Alfredo de Leon, emissary of good will between his little tropical country and its big sister, the United States, "but there it is a very ephemeral flower."

It seems that our Temperate Zone has something on the Land of Flowers after all. We must work for our beauty, but having learned the trick of it, we can at will produce the lovely Lirios flowers at any season of the year.

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LAURENCE H. A. ROST, President and Managing Director.

LAURENCE HOUSE—LAURENTIAN MTS.—ST. JOVITE STATION, P. O. BOX 847, MARCH, 1942

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Among the Indicas which are outstanding in my garden I would mention first the deep red variety "Fred Sanders". Of a hundred or more varieties, this is the first one counted for many years. Among the single white types I like Fielder's White, and of the doubles alba indica and vernaeeana alba. Among the pinks I can't imagine anything nicer than Pink Pearl.

In the purple shades there is an almost unlimited choice in single varieties, but in the doubles, give me Princess Astrid. Among the variegated vernaeeana and Albert and Elizabeth are hard to beat. In the orange singles I see much to recommend in William Van Orange, which variety, by the way, was only recently imported to the U.S. gardens, and of the double orange reds Hollandia delights me.

Among the Kurume azaleas I can recommend "Hinodegiri" without reservation. It is a compact grower, the brilliant scarlet flowers completely cover the plant, and it will stand as much sunshine as any. I have planted it as a border on either side of a 90' driveway—and when in bloom it is a sight for sore eyes—when out of flower it makes a delightful, dense evergreen border.

The hybrid Kurume variety, which is popular in the Florida nurseries, is an exceptionally fine "doer" in my garden. The flowers are crimson and large for the group. They are known as "bouse-in-bouse" flowers because each bloom consists of two fully developed corollas, set one within the other, much as you might nest two flower pots. It is very floriferous, takes the beating of wind and driving rain, and does not seem to resent the sunshine in this locality.

I have propagated hundreds of these and have used them as a border on each side of a path which runs through my rhododendron garden, and have found them very attractive interplanted with Sargent and Pfizier junipers on a steep bank. The contrast of the crimson flowers with the background of junipers is a very pleasing combination.

The casual reader will quickly deduce from the color illustrations here reproduced that azaleas throw a great many sports. Some have, in fact, acquired names which are far more familiar than the names of the species that have appeared recently on the American market. Hybridizing azaleas is a slow and laborious process and the average American nurseryman is so busy trying to make both ends meet that he is not inclined to be very creative. As a result most of the new races of azaleas which are coming to us from Belgium, Holland, and Germany, and to a lesser extent from England.

The one outstanding exception to this general statement is the new series of Rutherfordiana azaleas which were created by Bobbink and Atkins of East Rutherford, New Jersey. This new race of azaleas carries the blood of the Indica, Kurume, and rhododendron. In it has been produced a wider range of color than has heretofore been available in either the Indica or Kurume groups. They flower more profusely and grow much faster than the Indicas. They are known to be hardy in Florida, and in the Tropics of California. Many of the named varieties in this new race are doubles, and they are said to be slightly fragrant.

I have quite a number of them in my own collection, but since they bloom during our rainy season and I have never "sniffed" a dry bloom, I cannot testify to their fragrance, but I can say much in favor of such named varieties as Dorothy Gish, a semi-double deep orange salmon; Crimson Glory, a large deep crimson, double; Sunset, a semi-double brick red; Allion and Purity, both fine large pure whites.

Edenton's Note: In addition to these there are hardly evergreen azaleas, which may be denied gardeners in cold climates, quite a group of hardly evergreen azaleas will stand low temperatures. These include moss azaleas, rose-purple; A. a. superba, dark purple; A. hisodegiri, scarlet; A. hinoyao, clear pink; A. kaempferi, salmon red, scarlet; A. maximelli, deep rose and a white variety; A. roseum, dwarf salmon pink. The deciduous azaleas to consider—those that lose their leaves include: A. rasyi, paniculata and multis.

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The special section of the April issue of House & Garden will feature 100 Interiors
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Radiant JOAN LESLIE (above), also in THE MALE ANIMAL, a Warner Bros. picture and Bates Monterey, inspired by a Spanish heirloom from early California. Colors: Fern Green (illustrated), Ivory Rose, Mist Blue; each with petitpoint stitching.

Lovely OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND (above) now starring in Warner Bros. new and widely acclaimed picture, THE MALE ANIMAL, loves the simplicity and elegance of 18th Century décor. Timely indeed is BATES Heirloom Series of bedspreads... for the graciousness of less hurried and harried times is a perfect suace from today's strain and sacrifice.

BATES Heirloom Series of bedspreads are dauntless as patriots. Long wearing. Fast to sun and suds. Lint-free. BATES HEIRLOOM BEDSPREADS are loomed to be loved... "Loomed to be Heirloomed."

"SWEET CLOVER" (above) was the favorite petitpoint motif of Early Americans. In this BATES heirloom bedspread, piquant clovers are punctuated by great fluffy dots. The motif is very sprightly, very elegant, very beautiful. Colors: Petal Rose (illustrated), Mist Blue, Light Green, Peach... each with petitpoint stitching in bright multicolor.

BATES FABRICS, INC. 80 WORTH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Bates BEDSPREADS "Loomed to be Heirloomed."

JOAN LESLIE (left) also chooses BATES Candlelight bedspread. Miss Leslie, in THE MALE ANIMAL, new Warner Bros. picture found the classic simplicity of this Jeffersonian Heirloom irresistible. Colors: Azure Blue (illustrated), Daisy Rose, Field Green, Georgia Peach, Pearl Grey.