Perfect Make-up for Winter-Weary Rooms

Any girl can give a room that fresh, slicked-up-for-Spring look at small cost—with Waverly Bonded Sister Prints of Glosheen. They really sparkle and they come in sets, dyed and designed to go together for draperies, slip covers, bedspreads and the like!

At budget prices, too—she can buy Sister Print closet accessories to match and really lift that part of her life into glamour.

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Waverly Bonded Sister Prints in Glosheen

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To Aid Defense
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THE DOG

THE DOG

A pictorial review of the men and women who will promote the work of Dogs for Defense, Inc.

Harry I. Caesar, a director of the American Kennel Club and noted Spaniel fancier, is the president of Dogs for Defense, Inc., an organization which will promote, co-ordinate and help to finance the enrollment of a vast dog army that will be put to various uses in defense work.

Leonard B. Bumcity, president of the Professional Handlers Association, is executive director of this new organization, which hopes to avail itself of the country’s outstanding professional trainers and many amateurs skilled in the art of training dogs to use their keen senses

Mrs. William H. Long, breeder and exhibitor of Collies, judge and conductor of obedience training is acting as secretary of the group formed to advocate and encourage the use of dogs for duty and service in connection with the defense work in all sections of the country.

Mrs. Milton Eulinger, well known breeder and exhibitor of Poodles, is finance director of the association, which will acquire, train, donate and distribute dogs for use in defense work. A vast sum of money will be needed in order that this project may be fruitful.

Roland Kilson, writer of articles of interest to dog lovers, winner of the Dog Writers’ Award for distinguished work on dog publicity, will help disseminate educational material on the training and uses of dogs as sentries, messengers and guards for civilian defense.
Dogs for Defense

George F. Foley can be depended upon to recruit the talents of members of the dog profession and their dogs in connection with the effective defense of the United States. Mr. Foley, known by many breeders and exhibitors, is superintendent of the majority of American dog shows.

Dogs for Defense, Inc., will maintain, operate, conduct and supervise training camps for dogs to be used in the general aid and defense of the United States. One of the members of the Central Council is the well known field trial expert and sportsman, Arthur M. Lewis.

Miss Marie Leary, who is a capable and successful trainer of dogs and winner of many honors for Obedience Training, will help to inspire and develop the uses of the canine resources in the United States available for defense work and for the armed forces of the U. S.

Mrs. L. W. Bonney, member Central Council, Dogs for Defense, Inc., and one of America’s best known breeders and exhibitors of Chows and Dalmatians, knows the dog’s value for sentry work and for the defense work and for the armed forces of the U. S.

When writing kennels give age, sex and color of dog you want, and limit you expect to pay.
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Puppies, youngsters, and fine
to Keep Dogs away While Females are in Season.

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For part II regular rate.
May House & Garden will feature...

175 WAYS TO BRIGHTEN WARTIME HOMES

Brides, army wives on the move, home-makers on a wartime budget—enlist the aid of May House & Garden in your Spring decorating! One section of this Double Number will bring 175 ideas and "how-to's" for giving your home a fresh new face and outlook. The theory behind this issue: Be smart simply, inexpensively. The tools: Paint...wallpaper...color...slipcovers...lighting effects...tricks—that you can apply with imagination plus the guidance of House & Garden's decorating experts. As an extra feature, this section will show color photographs of eight original table settings, planned especially for the eight most important meals in a bride's life.

MODERN...TODAY'S MOST-FOR-THE-MONEY TREND

What do you mean—Modern? It's a question more and more people ask, for each year Modern decoration makes new friends. For the answer, turn to House & Garden—America's foremost authority on Modern—and the special section of the May Double Number. See Modern settings that are simple, functional, and utterly charming; interiors with "window walls" that bring the beauty of all outdoors into your décor; rooms that smoothly blend old pieces with new. Look at Modern houses from many regions of the country, scaled to every purse. After the war, one of them might be your ideal home. This issue is a re-definition of Modern—as a warm, gracious background to life today. It is a buying guide to Modern home furnishings that will give you the most-for-your-money in taste and comfort.
"I'm a Small Business Man in a Mighty Big Business!"

A Message of Vital Importance to the Men and Women of America

"We're all kind of puzzled today about things. And at times like these, I like to sift things down to the one problem—the only problem that really counts with most of us. And here's what I've got on my mind:

"Most of you folks who own homes are my neighbors. We've worked out a lot of things together. Many of you are earning more money than you've earned in a long time. Naturally, you're worried about what to do with it and how long it will last. I'd like to talk with you about that. I want to help, and I can help to make sure that some of this increased income will stay with you, and make your living easier and happier when this fuss is over with.

"Of course we're all going to give—all we can. But after that, I think it's just good common sense to think of your home when you have money to spare. Think of it selfishly. It's your safeguard—your protection. Nothing can hurt you—as long as you have your job—and own your home.

"But what shape is your home in today? Is it run down? Is the roof leaky, worn out? What about that insulation you've been putting off—the fuel savings you can make and the comfort in all kinds of weather? Do you need an extra room or two for a growing boy or girl, a room for grandma, a playroom for the children, to save the rest of the house? A rumpus room for your leisure hours, or your own private workroom?

"Well, don't hesitate just because building has been curtailed. There are many improvements that you can make without using the critical materials needed in time of war.

"It's my job to know which materials you can get, and to sit down and work out these improvements with you to avoid trouble.

"I didn't set out to deliver a lecture. But I know how easy it is for all of us to make mistakes. And the biggest mistake we can make in these times of big money—is to let these dollars slip away in reckless spending. We'll have nothing to show for them—and worse, we'll fail in our first obligation to ourselves, our families and our homes.

"That's why this company that I represent has let me make this appeal to your good judgment.

"My job? I'm the man in your town who supplies building materials, or insulates homes, or installs new roofs. I'm on the job every day, not just to make money, but because I know there's a mighty important contribution I can make to this town's welfare. I'll put my time against yours anytime to talk over the best investment any man can make—an investment in your home."

Home Investments That Pay Rich Dividends

- **CELOTEX INSULATING INTERIOR FINISHES**—in a wide variety of colors and styles—create attractive, comfortable new rooms in attics, basements, and in simple remodeling additions...
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- **GYPSUM PLASTERS... LATH... WALL BOARDS**

The Celotex Corporation publishes this statement of the attitude of its 12,000 dealers all over America. We are supplying them with every ounce of material our government does not need for the pursuit of the war—and will continue to do so. We urge you to consult them now—and in your own interests—and to your own profit—invest in home improvement.

**CELOTEX BUILDING PRODUCTS**

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IN THE NEXT ISSUE

175 WAYS
The Special Section of our May Double Number will contain "175 Ways to Brighten Your Home in War-time." It will be crowded with practical ideas to enable the homeowner to be smart simply. This is the theme of the issue, "Be Smart Simply," as it was of our last how-to decorating number in October, 1941. The unprecedented newsstand sale of our October issue convinces us that our May Double Number will also be another sell out. Place your order now.

BRIDES OF 1942
The marriage bells are ringing this year as never before. All of this year's crop of brides as well as those of years gone by are going to like the Special Section of our May issue, since the theme "Be Smart Simply" is particularly good advice this year.

In full color in this Special Section, we are showing "Eight Meals a Bride Will Never Forget," beginning with the first meal they had together when they met, ending with breakfast on the terrace of their new home. Four pages of color make this one of our most interesting features.

DESIGN TODAY
Under the title "Design Today," we are publishing in the General Section of our May Double Number, a 20-page feature on Modern architecture, decoration and homefurnishings. This has been in preparation for many months and it includes the work of all the best designers of today. In this war year, Modern is becoming more and more important as a furnishing trend and this issue of House & Garden will bring you abreast of the latest developments. We include a "catalog" which shows the different types of modern pieces now available.

DEFENSE GARDENS
In our May issue, we are continuing our series of informative articles on gardening for defense. These include both flower and vegetable gardens because we believe that flowers play a very important role in maintaining morale in wartime. Those of you who have read the garden articles published in House & Garden this year will not want to miss the May Number.

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Keep that bandbox look all year

Here is a room that stays crisp 'round the clock and calendar. Its spick cotton trappings emerge from gentle suds, fresh as new: the ruffly white pettiskirts, the “Old Album Rose” print sateen (after an ancient lithograph) which inspired our pink-on-blue scheme. All fabrics were tested in Lux. All details of the scheme are on page 40.
EVERY woman who reads these pages is asking herself what she can do to help her country. She considers a myriad of possible activities, and in so doing she sometimes loses sight of her first old-fashioned responsibility—the home. Woman's role in wartime has always been to “keep the home fires burning” and it’s what most of us are best at after all. Only a few can play a heroic part; the duty, or rather, the privilege of the rest of us is to make our homes a haven for all who enter.

More time will be spent at home by all Americans now. Limitations of all sorts will curtail our gadabout activities. So it is vital that our houses should put their best feet forward in this emergency. Ingenuity and imagination can accomplish much along these lines. Here, and on the following pages, we show you ways to do it and provocative pictures which will stimulate your own mother wit. So decorate for defense!

The right flower in the right place. A Chinese bowl filled with exotic calla lilies in a stylized arrangement belongs in a Chinese Modern room; sweetheart roses don’t. You’ll find flowers a great help in pointing up your decoration and besides it’s fun to choose them this way. Poke around at the florist’s; you’ll discover unexpected treasures to turn to your purpose and with a little practice you can achieve lovely, gratifying results.

Victorian folderol becomes chic instead of merely funny when treated with a confident modern touch. Crystal épergnes, usually piled high with fruit with a few stiff flowers on top may be tightly packed with almost stemless sweet carnations. Dust off your Aunt Melinda’s treasured hand vases and take them to a competent electrician. He will convert them into useful lamps. Top them off with pleated shades and bows for your dressing room.

How green is my living room? Are you tired of your mantel arrangement? Build a wooden box to fit the shelf exactly; paint or stain it to match the woodwork. Have a metal lining made for it, and plant it with Chinese lilies which require no sun. Or fill it with water and mass rhododendron leaves in it. Vary your decoration with the seasons if you like. Imagine how enchanting it would be filled with a prim row of potted hyacinths. The mirror behind it doubles the effectiveness of whatever you may choose.

Stenciled stairs. Take steps to glorify the humble risers of your Provincial staircase with amusing Pennsylvania Dutch motifs; or if you prefer them, Early American, Swedish peasant, or Guatemalan designs are equally colorful. It’s a cheerful notion and just the thing for an informal country house. If you like to wield a paintbrush don’t stop with the risers; pick one of the dominant colors in your design to repeat on the spindles or hand rail.

Optical balance is worth striving for when you have a collection of pictures as odd-sized as a bag of buttons, but all dear to you. Frame them in matching pairs and make a balanced arrangement over a chest or mantel. Your personal art gallery can then be neatly tied together with a wallpaper border running to the floor and repeated over the doors and windows.
Decoration uses artists' colors

As rich in variety as our land and our peoples, contemporary American art offers fresh source material for American decoration. From the artist's palette comes a stimulating choice of new color schemes, from his picture's theme the mood of the finished whole. The five rooms on these two pages show you how. They are part of a recent exhibition of decoration keyed to native art in W. & J. Sloane's "House of Years" and "House in Town".

Always a source of nourishment for the spirit, art seems more than ever of topical importance today—doubly so in its application to the home, our stronghold of morale.

The rooms we show here run the gamut from simple to sophisticated, from modern to traditional. But each receives its special touch of distinction from the painting which keynotes its scheme—from the quiet beauty of the flower painting and the pastorale on this page to the lively gaiety of the circus opposite; from the spaced geometries of the Winter window to the lush tropical forms at its left and the balance of space and form in the painting at top. Learn from the groupings here to use paintings not only as a separate pleasure but as part of the harmonious decorating whole.

Five rooms in soft to vivid hues are correlated with noted American paintings

Decorative disguise (above) for a workmanlike corner. Lamps wear opaque shades shaped to give plenty of light to the working surface of the desk as well as to the painting above. Its theme, "Contentment", keys the mood, its soft greens and browns by Louis Eilshemius, the color scheme

Sealed to the paneling of the room (left), Esther Williams' flower painting "June Bouquet" gives both height and color to the mantel-less fireplace wall. A textured white cotton carpet echoes the cream of the paneling, a brown and yellow striped floral chintz repeats the hues of the painting
The influence of the China trade works happily on traditional as well as modern groupings, as in this dining room. Here blanc de chine figures, a Lowestoft tureen, twin water color screens and jade walls create a lordly setting worthy of a prosperous clipper captain. Morris Kantor’s painting “Iridescent Day” gives it a current tempo, sets the key.

Gay as a circus tent, the trappings for a young girl’s bedroom: bleached woods, red, blue plaids, Corbino’s “Rockport Circus”.

Dramatic lighting picks up the lush greens of Jo Cantine’s “Jamaica Scene”, in dining room, top.

Bleached woods and celadon green banquettes make a modern conversational corner below Charles Sheeler’s “Winter Window.”
Color Forecast—1942

House & Garden's new colors inspire
American designers and manufacturers

HOUSE & GARDEN'S Current and Prophetic Inter-American Colors, freshly mixed for 1942 in the color vats you see on the cover of this section, have already made their appearance in the exciting new merchandise illustrated opposite and shown on the following pages.

For several years, as you know, HOUSE & GARDEN editors have been putting their heads together, comparing notes as to what they have seen in the whole field of house furnishings, and predicting those colors which would have high fashion acceptance during the coming season. More, even, than observation is needed to do this: a sixth sense for color and style, a "feel" for what is going to be fashionable, acquired by long experience in this field, are necessary before a magazine can not only predict with accuracy, but actually inspire experienced designers and practical manufacturers to work with the predicted colors.

That our colors have proved a fertile source of inspiration to well-known designers and manufacturers in many fields is proved by the examples opposite in textiles, wallpapers, ceramics, tôle. And not only our colors, but also the periods which HOUSE & GARDEN has consistently pointed out to you as the important ones for this year: South American Modern in the figurines by Fred Press, the Guatemalan bedspread by Joseph Platt, and the striped and geranium-flowered fabrics by William Pahlmann; Pennsylvania Dutch in the shelf by Frances Martin, 19th Century in John Little's floral-clustered fabrics, John Hovendon's velvets; the China Trade influence in the wallpaper by Hanley Henoch.

Our colors are divided as before into two groups, the Current Colors which you will find as background shades for smart fabrics and wallpapers, and in rugs, accessories, and so on, and the Prophetic Group which are now appearing as accents or even as basics in the work of the more daring designers and decorators.

The entire Western Hemisphere has contributed these Inter-American Colors, and not only the colors themselves, but their names. In the Current Group we find a sturdy awareness of our North American history in such names and colors as Charleston Crimson, the mellow tone of old damask; Plymouth Gray, a color dear to the Puritans; Augusta Peach, a sunlit color from the South. Santa Fé Sage recalls the desert flower of the far West; Sea Island Sand, the sunny beaches of that Georgia resort. These five colors are still so much in the forefront in decorating that we have carried them over, with modifications in tone, from last year's group.

Added to these are three new colors named after North American mountains: Great Smokies Blue, the tone of the haze over these mountains; Denali Green, the ice-cool color of Mt. McKinley's mighty glacier; Teton Turquoise, the green-blue of cloud shadows over the Grand Tetons.

From South America come the colors in the Prophetic Group—prophetic too (Continued on page 39)
Exciting new merchandise in our colors

Here are provocative new groupings for Modern, Provincial and 19th Century rooms.

HAWAIIAN FLOWER PRINT in brilliant modern colors, typical scrolls and shells for today's conception of a 19th Century dining room.

MODERN PROVINCIAL dining room with a sturdy, homespun quality about it, expressed in rugged textures, strong, honest colors.

PAPER SPOONER for a 19th Century room. Chintz with symbols of United States, England, Canada; design royalties go to war relief.

DULCET DUET in subtle muted tones of only two colors, for a sophisticated living room or dining room in the 19th Century manner.

SATISFYING SOLUTION for a Chinese Modern study in Great Smokies Blue, Serape Red, Plymouth Gray for lamp, figurines, notepaper.

CLARION CALL in vivid Cielito Blue, deep Santa Fé Sage for an exuberant Modern bathroom with walls in a fainter shade of yellow.

WARMTH AND CHARM in a feminine 19th Century bedroom in Plymouth Gray and Charleston Crimson shading into Serape Red.
DENALI GREENS and subdued grays highlighted by Santa Fé Sage swags and rhododendrons designed for a 19th Century room

MASCUININE MIXTURE of Sea Island Sand shading to Santos Brown with strong accents of Amazon Green for a man's Modern bathroom

TROPICAL IN COLOR AND DESIGN is this group for an American Tropics Modern room in vigorous tones of Sea Island Sand, Serape Red

SENTIMENTAL PASTELS for a Provincial bedroom. Current Colors in Pennsylvania Dutch spread repeated in blanket, sheets, fabric

OLD-FASHIONED SAMPLER WALLPAPER, floral print, rag rug type carpet, prism lamp give authenticity to an American Provincial group

HIGH COLOR COMBINATION for an American Tropics Modern setting: torrid Cuzco Pink in vivid contrast to Cielito Blue, Inca Gold

TODAY'S FABRICS in colorings as new as tomorrow for a Modern room in the American manner. Simplicity marks print and pottery

A TOUCH OF THE FAR WEST in an American Provincial bedroom—desert blossoms on the spread; colors soft but vital; rug hand woven

New fabrics, rugs, and accessories.
More about them on page 40
On the opposite page we describe our defense house. Above and left is the master bedroom. Here a simple treatment, built-in shelves and dressing table make a small room seem larger.

Our colors at work in a defense house.

Living room (above) entered directly from vestibule, has three centers of interest—sofa group, desk group and easy chair and radio sheltered behind screen.

Children's room (above) with beds dovetailed in corner, two chests, shelves, has generous desk with ample space for two children's toys, books, treasures.

Dining above (above) with its built-in table and bench is provided with two chairs which may be used in living room. A hanging shelf has drawers for silver.

A wall space (left) in living room, unsuitable for furniture, was used for a closet for coats, a low cupboard for rubbers; its top, a seat for telephoning.
We decorate a defense house

House & Garden Colors and tricks in space-saving produce individuality

It is almost a style truism that in wartime bright color is popular; that peace and plenty fades it. Of course it is not quite as simple as that, but the psychological effect of color has long been taken seriously, and not alone by designers of hats and drapery fabrics, but by the Public Buildings Administration in Washington, who are applying it to Defense Housing.

Although House & Garden’s Color Forecast was made up and presented to the trade while the country was still at peace, it is no coincidence, we believe, that the Prophetic Group is full of vivid and clear tones ready to meet the craving for brilliant accent colors.

The relation of color to morale has been considered important enough to warrant a special study in connection with its Defense Housing by the Public Buildings Administration. So months ago, Commissioner W. E. Reynolds appointed Frederic H. Rahr, experienced color consultant to manufacturers of paints, roofings and floor coverings, to work out a practical over-all plan for housing projects, to give variety to exteriors and flexibility to interiors.

The problems of a plan like this, complicated by the necessity for speed of construction, simplification, and economy were in some degree specialized and peculiar to Defense Houses. But many of them might be met anywhere in the United States today, whether on a Defense project or not. So House & Garden has taken Mr. Rahr’s findings and recommendations, and a typical Defense House plan, and on the opposite page, worked out a scheme in combination with the House & Garden forecast colors, which is fresh, invigorating, and achievable at small cost.

The first problem Mr. Rahr faced was to bring individuality to houses which of necessity were built with a minimum of variation. As far as the exterior was concerned, slapping a different color on each house was no answer. It had been tried in one or two places with disastrous effects. The total appearance of the community had to be considered.

The plan he worked out as most suitable for nearly every part of the country is conservative, but workable, and in the projects where it has been tried, pleasantly effective. Beginning with the roof colors, which are nearly always asphalt shingles in shades of green, tile, gray, blue, brown or black, he devised a group of harmonizing and off-white shades for the side walls.

For example, a jade-white house with a greenish roof, a coral-white house with a black, brown, or red roof, bone-white with brown, ivory-white with green or blue, pure white with black, blue or gray. Thus the glare and monotony of rows and rows of white houses are reduced, the total effect is varied, yet there is no disturbing clash of color throughout the project. Wood trim is painted lighter and darker shades of the wall color, thus accenting the contours without breaking up the lines of the house. Doors and shutters are often given the colors of the roof to provide additional accent.

So much for the exteriors. The interior plan was worked out with the same care and regard for the prevailing color preferences. Just as the white house is by far the most popular type of small house in America today, in working out his interior colors Mr. Rahr has chosen colors which have popular acceptance as well as flexibility.

It was necessary in specifying wall colors to stick to tints pale enough and soft enough to harmonize with almost any color furniture which the new tenants might bring with them. Heretofore harmony had been achieved, as it has been by landlords time out of mind, by painting all walls “apartment house buff” which created an intolerably depressing and barracks-like atmosphere.

A choice of five pale tints has been specified by the P.B.A. at Mr. Rahr’s suggestion—a dusty peach, pale gray-green, soft gray-blue, beige-white and cream-white. Buff has been banished to the walls of the utility room. The four first tints chosen happen to be light shades of House & Garden’s Augusta Peach, Denali Green, Great Smokies Blue, and Llama White.

The color schemes worked out by House & Garden on the opposite page show how excitingly these pale background colors may be combined with the stronger Current and Prophetic Colors. In working this out we accepted all the limitations which the average woman would have to face of space, plan and background.

These backgrounds, which at first glance looked safe but negative, we tried to make a basis for color schemes which were not only gay and cheerful, but which had a positive character of smartness about them. We wanted to show how by the daring use of accent color we could make the whole interior come alive and take on the personality of the owner. The tricks are easy and not confined to Defense Housing. Wherever you have to do much with little, create an illusion of gaiety and warmth—color is probably the answer. And in wartime, it takes the place effectively of many things that are not obtainable.
For less than $1,000 Kaufmann's in Pittsburgh, Pa., has created these livable rooms for their local defense workers.

From coast to coast America is building homes for the workers who are building machines for national defense. As you have seen on page 16, House & Garden suggests various color schemes which are adapted to the background colors approved by the Government. Here we show you the striking example of a 4-room home which has been completely furnished from rugs to radio for under $1,000.

In this patriotic effort to provide a complete and livable background at the lowest possible cost, there were three main factors: 1. To provide furniture in scale with the dimensions of the home; 2. To provide as much in the way of accessories as economy would allow; 3. To create by the use of color a setting in harmony with the background colors dictated by Federal standards.

We show you three of the four rooms on display at Kaufmann's. Built exactly to plans of the Glen Hazel project, they are designed for a couple with two young boys.

Kaufmann's will provide each customer with slipcover patterns for the furniture which she purchases. See list of manufacturers on page 58.

The boys' room has a red, white and blue color scheme. Bunk beds are used to conserve space. The blue leather hassock adds a patriotic note with its drum-like shape.

Light woods are used in the combined living and dining room. Here's a complete ensemble from cocktail table to record cabinet. To complement the blond furniture, Kaufmann's has chosen a color scheme of blue for the rug and upholstered pieces; draperies add accents of rose, chartreuse and cedar.
In the master bedroom color is again important. The floorcovering is green and this is echoed by the chartreuse, rust and beige of the draperies. The room is furnished throughout with crisp Modern pieces with a champagne maple finish. For detailed furnishing costs, see chart shown at right.
The sweeping lines of the staircase rising from an oval hall give great distinction to the entrance to Mr. and Mrs. J. Holmes Davis' house in Wilmington, North Carolina. For it the decorator, John Gerald of Altman's, chose antique white walls, a sky blue ceiling, and a flowered carpet in natural colors for floor and stairs. C. W. Huff, Jr. was architect.
Gracious rooms from the south

North Carolina and Georgia give us these fine examples of 19th Century decorating

Bottle green walls (above) contrast with red and green chintz, and the red, yellow, green, white candy striped sofa, lemon yellow slipcovered love seats, in the Charles Jagel's living room, Atlanta, Georgia, decorated by James Edwards of Davison-Paxon. Two fireside chairs are in white brocatelle; carpet is brown and book niches are painted in lemon yellow.

Red and white (right above) with touches of green reappear in this bedroom from the Jagel's Atlanta house. Walls have red roses on white background. Swags, canopy and comfortable on the mahogany four-poster bed are of red chintz. The white rug is fringed in green. Shirt stripe in green and white covers the chaise. Crisp white organdy window curtains hang to the floor.

In harmony with the hall opposite is the dining room (right) from Mr. and Mrs. J. Holmes Davis' house in Wilmington, N. C. Here Mr. Gerald has used silver tea box paper stenciled in celadon green and has repeated this color in dado and damask curtains. The beautiful mahogany furniture is all noteworthy, especially the magnificent breakfront. Rug is Aubusson.
French and Italian influence in a hall of great elegance hung with "drapery" wallpaper and decorated by Urban Morgan for his own house in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Olive green walls, and warm shades of red, gold and green, with mahogany furniture in the living room of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Alston, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., by James Edwards of Davison-Paxon.

Slate blue woodwork and wallpaper in honeysuckle design in crushed grape for the library decorated by John Gerald of Altman's for Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davis in Wilmington, N. C.

A Victorian morning room with yellow walls, buhl cabinet containing Bohemian glass, a collection of wax portraits; planned by Mrs. Charles W. Flynn for her house in Dallas, Texas.

Parlor group in the Victorian manner. Furniture typical of the period in mulberry satin, floral chintz and blue velvet; marble-topped table. Bronze busts stand on marble pedestals.

Hand-blocked linen in cabbage rose design, soft cedar green walls, antique mahogany furniture in the library of Seymour Oppenheimer, Chicago, Ill., as decorated by Marjorie Thorsh.
elegance interpreted by decorators

Wide green and white striped wallpaper, black floor, chintz chair seats, black and mahogany furniture in Mr. and Mrs. Z. P. Giddens' New York dining room, decorated by Dora Brahms

Brilliant fuchsia walls, white dado and white plaster scrolls framing the paintings dramatize the entrance hall of the Giddens' apartment. The love seat is in aqua and fuchsia stripe

Living room of the Giddens' New York apartment. Fuchsia carnations on pink chintz repeat the color of the walls. Crystal sidelights against mirror panels reflect the aqua-covered sofa

Deep rhododendron green walls, matching upholstery, lighter green carpet, white woodwork and curtains in the New York apartment of Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Youngman, by Joseph Mullen

Variation on the green theme is played in the upstairs hall of the Youngmans' apartment. Here, with rhododendron green walls, white woodwork, the carpet is chartreuse, the bench black

Music alcove in the Youngman's New York apartment. The walls are green, the curtains white, but a note of warm color is introduced in the white and garnet chintz on the armchair
Early 19th Century (above), classic and modern theme of this striking entrance hall is a leading clue to the period feeling in the Chicago apartment of Mr. Emil Bassett and Mr. George Vollum. Other views below. The classic dado of dark green-black paper marbleized in gray and white serves to dramatize the 19th Century gray-green wallpaper. Floor is white linoleum with narrow black inlay.

Modern classic (right above) predominates in the bedroom where one feature is the green metallic wallpaper with design of red and white drums—exciting as martial music. This forms an important background for the red bolster beds which are covered with luxurious gray velvet spreads. Ornamental sunbursts fasten the emerald and white striped swag valance. String rug on parquet floor.

A huge pier glass mirror (right) with gilt frame reflects the cordial mood and coloring of the 19th Century living room. Wallpaper and draperies are olive green. Furniture is covered in emerald green, crimson and a red and green stripe. A scatter rug splashed with fat cabbage roses lies over the white loop textured carpet. The round tortoise shell table so typical of the period holds a Nubian lamp.
Dull celadon green walls (above) were chosen as a background for the art pieces in Mr. Howard Skinner's San Francisco apartment. A Chinese horse of the T'ang Dynasty stands on the teak chest. Chairs are bleached oak covered with a green and white textured material. The table lamp has a walnut base, green column and woven line shade in two tones of cockscomb red. Decoration by Gump's.

Soft, cool colors (left above) in Mr. and Mrs. Julius J. Hoffman's upstairs sitting room. Walls are marbleized in gray and citrus yellow and the same colors repeated in the Dorothy Liebes fabrics. All furniture is off-white. Note the rounded ends of the trick coffee table designed to hold plants. Samuel A. Marx, architect; Noel L. Flint and C. W. Schonne, ass'ts. House is in Glencoe, Ill.

California modern (left) as interpreted by Tom Douglas for Mr. Earl Teass. French blue walls make an effective background for the bleached pine furniture and draperies of blue, brown and cream chintz. T'ang horse lamps with pagoda shades of straw lined with chamois and the black lacquer ornaments and brackets illustrate the interesting influence of Oriental culture in this Hollywood home.
More modern interiors and new

Masculine scheme for a boy's room designed by Samuel A. Marx with rift oak Flexwood walls, woven hangings, bedspreads in beige and brown. Julius Hoffman house, Glencoe, Illinois

Grey bamboo wall paper hung horizontally makes a striking background for red and white hangings, grey and red upholstery by Samuel Marx, in second boy's room in the Hoffman house

White dining room walls are plain to make a background for Nathaniel Saltonstall's collection of modern art. Floor is pink and white terrazzo. Mr. Saltonstall was his own architect

Modern paintings and traditional furniture are combined graciously in Mr. Saltonstall's sun-lit living room. Note the circular conservatory in the background. House is in Boston, Mass.

Modern bachelor apartment in San Francisco, decorated by Gump's with pale yellow walls, neutral beige and splashes of cockscomb red in Modern mood. Mr. Howard Skinner is owner

Pigskin proves popular as an effective covering for this stunning headboard and adjoining bedtables. Carved duck lamps light Mr. Earl Tease's Hollywood bedroom, by Tom Douglas
Provincial charm is cleverly emphasized here in the quilted chintz window cantonnières and bedspreads of the Philip Ledderer's master bedroom, Glencoe, Illinois, by Mabel Schamberg.

A picture window and bookshelves frame the luxuriously deep hikiee in yellow calico at one end of the Days' Montecito, Cal., living room. By Dorothy Ames with Harry Gladstone.

Bone buttons tied with garnet tape tuft the backs of these provincial chairs. Peach-cedar walls, beige carpet and chintz-lined cupboards add to hospitable feeling of the Days' dining room.

A rare old maple four poster bed, maple blanket chest and chairs furnish Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Uter's Bel Air, Cal. guest room. Gerald Colcord was the architect.

Turquoise, yellow and garnet: the dashing color scheme used in the Herbert G. Day's living room. Old hunting prints with curly maple frames and pewter measures decorate the mantel.

Down-filled quilted bedspreads, laced at the corners also serve as quilts in the attractive guest bedroom of the Day residence. Walls and carpet are a restful powder blue chosen by Miss Ames.
American Provincial appears in

Native fireplace (above), heavy beams, white walls, pink sandstone floor, with Spanish Colonial furniture and Fortuny curtains in pink in the Santa Fé living room of Miss Eleanor O. Brownell and Miss Alice G. Howland.

A superb view (below) lures one to outdoor living and dining on the portal or porch with its waxed pink sandstone floor. Leather-covered chairs are old Mexican ones called equipales. The architect was John Gaw Meem.

Exposed beams, white walls, and a highly glazed floor in bright sky blue are enlivened by Navajo rugs and bedspread. Bed is Spanish; ornaments, Mexican tin.
many guises

Early American, brick-floored room (below), happily combines rag rug, Chippendale furniture in the Lafayette Utter house, Bel Air, Cal. Architect; Gerald Colcord

Library-bar (above), with pine walls, red leather chairs and fireside seat, red, green and white curtains, cushions; by Tom Douglas in the Ralph Bellamys' house, Beverly Hills, Cal.

A huge map of North Carolina (below), balancing the door, covers the fireplace wall of the E. H. Hendersons' library in Raleigh, N. C. Mrs. Henderson decorated this Colonial room.
Modern techniques—Classic form

Interesting colors, varied fabrics and fine furniture designed by Grosfeld House

Regency dining room (above) designed by Lorin Jackson. Emerald satin armchair seats, peppermint striped side chair seats and swags faced with emerald contrast strongly with creamy white walls, beige carpeting. The glass curtains of figured beige ninon hang to the floor. Furniture is mahogany with dull gold and black trim.

English living room (left above), designed by A. Dudley Kelly, has a noteworthy color scheme. The silvery gray of the fringed carpet is repeated in wallpaper and draperies edged with bright green. Green and white stripe covers an armchair. The austerity of the fireplace wall is offset by the gleaming coffee table.

Modern living room (left), designed by Virginia Conner, owes its livableness to its color scheme of soft greens warmed with rose, and to its interesting use of different materials: wood combined with glass, Lucite with glass, glass with brass. Corners of room are given an S-curve to break the square lines. Rug is lime green.
Mirror-covered chimney breast, lighted by a pair of old carriage lanterns, reflects the deep luxurious sofa, the floral draperies and a corner of the love seat with bolster cushions used in this Classic Modern room. Interesting little L-shaped benches make a conversation group at the fireplace itself. Joseph Mullen decorated this room, using Grosfeld House furniture.

Greek and Federal influence
A newcomer to the Pendleton line of correlated furnishings is this mahogany "multiple" bedroom group. Inspired by Sheraton's clean simple lines and rich mahogany surfaces, this is today's furniture none the less, for it is sectional, flexible, practical. As there are no overhanging moldings the various units fit snugly together. (See page 58 for additional details.)
19th Century in varying moods

A man's study, small but cozy, an English drawing room, a conversation group with personality

Masculine paneled study (above) in knotty pine; recessed bookcases in gray-green to match the pebble weave carpet. Toile de Jouy in gray-green, coral, brown, blue on parchment for the long curtains under a shaped valance and for the shades of the tall brass column lamps. Copper jars; colorful book bindings. From Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.

English inspiration (right, above) in a drawing room paneled in stripped walnut in grayish-beige. The wall brackets are originals from an Adam house in Berkeley Square. Coloring is subtle, a smoke-blue carpet, sofa covered in white glazed chintz with dark green chestnut leaf design, pale blue on chairs. Botanical prints on walls. T. Eaton Ltd., Toronto

Pleasant potpourri (right): copy of a Victorian sofa, in blue satin, from Louisiana; Italian Baroque table and bookcase in olive wood; Regency chairs in sharp light green to match the dado, which is surmounted by English rose design wallpaper. The white carved rug repeats the white in accessories and wallpaper. Bullocks, Los Angeles, Cal.
Frivolity for a debutante in lipstick pink, baby blue and white. Pink and white rug, quilted chintz, ruffled point d'esprit, doves and cupids. Rich's, Atlanta, Ga.

Feminine room in rose, blue, green flowered swiss, matching wallpaper border on white walls, green rug. Pictures hung on black velvet ribbons. Mahogany beds. J. N. Adam, Buffalo, N. Y.

Laurel green walls, black floor, white rug and curtains for a room in early 19th Century mood. Satinwood desk, tortoise-shell, fruitwood chairs, Empire lamps. T. Eaton, Ltd., Toronto

Knee-deep in clover is this bedroom with pink and green clover wallpaper, bedspread, lampshades; even clover on the two little pigs. Rug, green; curtains, white. Titche-Goettinger, Dallas, Tex.

Formal American Empire furniture in a dignified bedroom with floral bouquet wallpaper, rose draperies and figured carpet, tasseled fringe on sheer bed drapes. Barker Bros., Los Angeles

Livable room developed in raisin and green. Raisin walls, soft green carpet to harmonize with foliage and painting over mantel. Furniture, mahogany. From Robert Keith, Kansas City, Mo.
19th Century and Provincial rooms


French Provincial bedroom with turquoise walls, yellow flowered chintz spread, mousseline-de-soie flounce and curtains. Furniture is walnut, floral carpet. From J. N. Adam, Buffalo, N. Y.

Provincial bedroom in the Modern manner. Floor is white with big red stenciled roses, walls white, green and white rug, red and white ticking on bed and chairs. Marshall Field, Chicago

Provincial with a Modern touch in the barber pole lamps, the plaid curtains in reds, greens, beige. Walls, old yellow, rug, green, furniture old and new pine. L. Bamberger, Newark

Octagon-shaped living room with typical French Provincial furniture. Window wall and curtains are blue, copy of an old wallpaper in red and blue, Octagon striped carpet. B. Altman, N. Y.

Early American hall in red, green and white Provincial fruit wallpaper, green and white linoleum; amusing birdcage light holding red geraniums and cherries. J. N. Adam, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lacquer red, Chinese gold

Modern in simplicity, Chinese in dignity is this dining room by John Gerald of B. Altman. The furniture, styled by William Cameron Menzies, famous motion picture designer, and Ray See, furniture designer, combines light and dark wood with panels of corduroy effect. Note striking arrangement of table under panel of gold tea box paper and wall brackets.
Chinese Modern, west coast

From Hollywood, noted movie designers translate the China trade into modern

Geometric planes and modern textures

Subtle as a Chinese watercolor is this modern living room with its balanced perpendicular lines and its softly flowing draperies. The window wall hung in folds of warm eggshell Celanese Ninon under rough textured ginger-jar blue provides a dramatic background for the setting. Furniture is of ash with ebonized trim; upholstery again emphasizes the contrast of soft or rough with smooth. As accents: lotus blossom painting, mammoth crystal lamps, white figurines, real magnolia leaves.

Bamboo shoot-green and blanc de Chine

Against a cool pale background of white, the wallpaper of this bedroom poses a wealth of tracercied leaves, ranging from pale to deep. Octagonal panels set in the door echo white, wear frames of the deep leaf color. The beds echo the foursquare lines of a Chinese kong, flat pillows contrast with the subtle lime tone of the sailcloth spreads. Chinese figure lamps of jade color wear shades like coolie hats. Both rooms by John Gerald at B. Altman. All furniture by Hollywood Previews.
Model rooms in Modern mood

Inside information on Modern interiors decorated by four department stores

**Built-in units** (right) and well placed furniture attract the discerning eye in this modern living room. Clear yellow walls, gray, yellow and green chintz, bleached wood furniture, gay plaid upholstery, a deep green rug make up its cheerful color scheme. Decorated by G. Fox & Company, Hartford, Conn.

**Prize winners** (center right) from the Organic Design contest sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art. Chaise and chair are of primavera with seats of heavy interwoven tape. The roofed chair of tubular metal has a fibre seat. Table and tea cart, rattan. At Bloomingdale's

**Novel all-purpose room** (bottom right), for dining, relaxing or outdoor play has movable window wall, huge sofa with swinging back, comfortable as a Hawaiian hikiee. At night when the wall is down and curtains drawn, the sofa faces the room. Furniture is of light oak and displayed at Lord & Taylor

**Three-ring circus** (below) for a boy at Marshall Field's Thrift House! Circus tent effect achieved by red and white striped wallpaper border below the red ceiling. Bedspread and draperies are of blue sailcloth, and a gold cage of red monkeys (reflected in the mirror) is painted on the wall over the bed.
FLOWER NAMES

Starting with the A's we encounter many a picturesque legend. By Francis C. Coulter

A BELL—This genus of pleasant shrubs commemorates the visit to China in 1816 of Dr. Clarke Abel as naturalist in the mission of Lord William Amherst (nephew of Lord Jeffrey), who sought to obtain from the emperor redress of grievances suffered by British merchants. Refusing to kow-tow, or knock his head nine times on the ground, the envoy was not admitted to the presence and the expedition, after seven months of futility, set sail for home. Abel had, however, improved the time by making a large collection of plants, unhappily destined to be lost by shipwreck, with the exception of some few left at Canton. One of these was the first of its kind to reach Europe, and the name abelia was given to it by Robert Brown, the greatest botanist of that time.

ACHILLEA—This genus of pleasant shrubs commemorates the visit to China in 1816 of Dr. Clarke Abel as naturalist in the mission of Lord William Amherst (nephew of Lord Jeffrey), who sought to obtain from the emperor redress of grievances suffered by British merchants. Refusing to kow-tow, or knock his head nine times on the ground, the envoy was not admitted to the presence and the expedition, after seven months of futility, set sail for home. Abel had, however, improved the time by making a large collection of plants, unhappily destined to be lost by shipwreck, with the exception of some few left at Canton. One of these was the first of its kind to reach Europe, and the name abelia was given to it by Robert Brown, the greatest botanist of that time.

Achillea—Named of old for the warrier Achilles, the great Greek hero of the siege of Troy, who was supposed to have healed his wounds with its aid. One of its species is yarrow, the Anglo-Saxon geurse, that is, rectifier or healer, from which an ointment was made.

Adonis—In the mythologies of ancient nations, a prominent figure symbolized the vegetative cycle, dying in Winter and reviving in Spring. To the Greeks he was Adonis, a beautiful youth so loved by the goddess Aphrodite that when he was slain by a wild boar, her grief was assuaged only by his leaving the underworld for six months of the year. The little plants, of which the best known is Pheasant's-eye, are fabled to have their red color from his blood when he died.

Amaranth—The older and more correct spelling was amaran, a Greek word meaning "eternal", and from this extensive family derives its name from one species, the Globe amaranth, an "everlasting". As a symbol of immortality it was anciently used to decorate the statues of the gods and tombs of the dead. In Paradise Lost, Milton writes: Immortal amaranth, a flower which once In paradise, fast by the tree of life, Began to bloom...

Anchusa—This is a Greek word denoting coloring matter and pronounced Anchosa. The common name of the genus, Alkanet, has a similar meaning, being a shortened form of alcaneta, which is a diminutive of the Spanish alcana, the Arabic al-khenna, or henna. In this way Anchusa tinctoria is distinguished from henna, which is Egyptian privet, Lawsonia inermis, from time immemorial a source of orange-red dye with which Oriental women dyed their finger-nails. Alkanet dye, which is blood-red, has several commercial uses, including alkanatin paper, used in chemical tests; it shows green with alkalis, blue with carbonates and red with acids.

Andromeda—Before she was elevated to be a constellation in the heavens, Andromeda was the daughter of a king of Ethiopia, who chained her to a rock in order to appease a sea-monster. From this old fable the name was perpetuated by Linnaeus, the great classifier, in the small evergreen shrubs which, he said, grow on "tardy hillocks in the midst of swamps frequented by toads and other reptiles."

Arabia—This botanical name for rock cress is a late Latin word and inductive of the fact that the plant grows in sandy, stony places, like the Arabian desert.

Aristolochia—A medicine extracted from some of this extensive genus of vines was believed useful in childbirth, hence both its old name of birthwort and its botanical name, which is made up of the two Greek words aristos, best, and lochitis, parturition.

Arnica—Derived from arnik, a... (Continued on page 51)


**EXCITING NEW MERCHANDISE**

Descriptions of fabrics, carpets, wallpapers and accessories shown on pages 14, 15

Beautiful? Yes, of course... and chic, very!

As a lounge group on a breeze-swept terrace or a dining group in the city apartment, there's nothing quite so lovely and cheerful nor so "personalized" as Salterini Neva-Rust* furniture.

Above is the new Salterini "Dolce Robbio" pattern; the dining set shown below is called "laguna". The country's leading shops or your interior decorator can obtain them for you.

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**JOHN B. SALTERINI CO. • 322 EAST 44TH STREET • NEW YORK**

**KEEP THAT BANDBOX LOOK**

(Continued from page 8)

In the room planned around "Old Album Rose" printed sateen, in which all fabrics are Lux-tested, we used the following merchandise:

Blue and pink striped wallpaper, United; "Set-Twist" broadloom in gray-blue, Alexander Smith; bench-cushions for storage purposes and barrel chair, Selig Mfg. Co.; mahogany bureau, John Widdicomb; Lucite dressing table stool, Swedlow-Lehman.

"Old Album Rose" sateen is sponsored by Mutual Buying Syndicate, a group of leading department stores.

All furniture and following accessories from J. N. Adam & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; pickled-pine mirror, $28.50; decorated box, $1.50; make-up box, $30; composition plaster lamps and shades, $15 a pair; fantail pigeons, $8 a pair; floral decalcomania prints, $1.50 small size; $2.50 large size each; wood-frame mirrored mirror, $6. Also evening dress (Saks-Fifth Avenue) and evening wrap (Best & Co.).

China pin tray, $1, perfume bottles and box, $9, Limoges china box, $9, from James McCrery.

"Kenneth" Celanese curtains, $4.85 a pair, from John Wanamaker.
In the latter part of July a very valu­a very fine contrast and have a long distinctly worthwhile. Massed against blossoms on a stem 3 to 4 feet tall. Al­manner with 30 pure white bell-shaped Hyacinth. They flower in a candelabra able Summer-flowering bidb appears long time indoors.

Ismene which blooms in August is the or Peruvian Daffodil, one of the best Summer flowering bulbs; it is, however, hardly known to the public. It is possible to make our Summer bulb borders just as interesting as our Spring borders, although perhaps not so brilliant. Furthermore, when Sum­mer flowering bulbs like gladioli and montbretias are planted in succession, we can prolong their flowering season. This answers the frequent query: how can I make my borders more interest­ing in July, August and September?

Colorful Gladioli

Gladioli can be planted from the middle of April on, and ought to be planted in the cutting garden. If they are cut when the first blossoms are opened on the spike, they will last a little longer. Gladioli can he planted from the middle of April on, and ought to be planted in the cutting garden. If they are cut when the first blossoms are opened on the spike, they will last a little longer. They have the advantage of only reaching a height of 1½ feet; treat them the same as gladioli; they must be lifted.

A very dainty ornamental bulb in your border is tritoma, sometimes called kniphofia, the red hot poker or torch lily, splendid for late Sum­mer. Tritoma is a constant bloomer from July until frost. It is a valuable plant in the garden because it lights up the perennial border with its 2 feet high soft yellow torches. If planted in well drained soil and sheltered it may be left in the ground during the Winter with a light covering.

We suggest another white flowering Summer bulb for mid and late Summer flowering—the tuberoses, so well liked by our grandmothers for their delicate­ly scented perfume. They may be planted in the perennial border and require plenty of sunshine and air. The bulbs must be lifted, however, and car­ried over the Winter in a cool cellar.

As the season advances, and trees and shrubs begin to dress themselves in Autumn foliage, strong and brilliant colors seem more and more desirable in the garden border. Neither the hy­brid montbretias nor the torch lily are given the credit for their loveliness in American gardens, and no flowers of the late season offer us greater brilli­ance and such vivid colors.

Montbretia or Tritoma

Montbretias have a corm and leaves much like those of gladioli, but the whole plant is more slender and dwarf. The blooms are like little fountains in apricot, orange, yellow, and scarlet and can be planted until late June. The corms should be planted only 3 or 4 inches deep; they like plenty of sun­shine. For the best effect they should be planted against a green background or in groups of a dozen or so down the length of the border, where a rich Sum­mer and Autumn effect is desired. (Continued on page 42)
When planted in a sheltered location they may be left out of doors over the Winter with a light covering. Otherwise they must be lifted and carried over like the gladioli. The choicest varieties are the following: His Majesty—a pronounced rich yellow and the largest of all montbretias. James Coey—rich deep vermilion-scarlet with a golden orange-burst and broad petals. Citronella—a beautiful variety, a welcome addition in the light yellow class. Pocahontas—a rich coppery-scarlet with orange-center and very effective.

The planting of Lilies

Generally speaking, we plant Lilies in the Fall, but certain varieties can be successfully planted in Spring. Among those that feel happy about Spring planting are the Lilium regale. A very fine lily, never diseased, it requires deep planting, about 1 foot, because it is stem-rooting. It should be planted the end of April and given good drainage. Lilium regale loves sunshine and is a very fine addition to the perennial border, sometimes reaching a height of 6 feet or more, carrying more than 20 flowers on each flower spike. It is very showy in the border, for instance, with the Wrexham hybrid delphiniums; when both are planted in the Spring, they will flower together. However, it must be said that the madonna lily, which can only be planted during the Fall, is the usual companion for these lovely delphiniums which give so much grace to the June and July border with their soft tones of blue.

The true Ceeckman lily or Lilium regale var. George C. Creelman, an outstanding introduction, resembles a regal lily of the best and truest type, with the brownie tones more pronounced and a more intense yellow in the throat. It has the advantage of blooming two weeks later and is a strong grower, absolutely free from disease and excellent for Spring planting.

Two Lilies requiring root shelter

Lilium speciosum magnificum also makes a fine contribution to the Summer border and also may be successfully planted in the Spring, at least a foot deep. Their pink and carmine colored flowers are of enormous size. They can be planted in full sunshine, but are grateful for a shading of the roots. An underplanting with Phlox drummondii, in harmonizing or contrasting colors, makes a lovely picture and is beneficial. The white variety, Lilium speciosum album novum, is also outstanding. The flowers of this lily with beautiful golden yellow anthers are of the purest white, very fine also for Spring planting. More so than any other variety Lilium auratum macranthum likes to be planted in a cool place, where its roots and stem will be sheltered by shrubbery, but it loves to have its golden head in the sunlight.

There is still another superb lily for Spring planting, Lilium henryi. It belongs to the August flowering group, and its tall and graceful stems reach a height of 7 feet or more, carrying as many as 20 "Turk's caps" of rich orange-yellow. Also, a fine lemon-yellow Henryi is available now, named Lilium henryi citrinum var. John T. Scheepers.

BULBS FOR SUMMER

(Continued from page 41)

It is a lemon-yellow with bright red stamens—a pleasing color contrast.

The hardy Day Lily

The hemerocallis, day lily or lemon lily, a root, excellent for Spring planting, is also very valuable in the perennial border where tones of soft yellow, orange and brown are desired. These hardy perennials are at the present time very popular. Successful crossings have created a fine group, giving us varieties in the blooming period from late May until frost. They are very hardy, free from disease, and besides their brilliant flowers, their foliage is ornamental. They grow everywhere, in sun as well as in slight shade. The new hybrids are, for instance, Cinnabar—a fine delicate shade of brownish red; Soudan—a clear empire yellow; Vesta—deep orange-yellow; and many other popular varieties are available like J. A. Crawford, with large flowers of apricot-yellow, and Hypetion of the clearest lemon-yellow.

Stately Japanese Iris

Another lovely root for the Summer garden is the Japanese iris which can be successfully planted during Spring, coming into flower just when we so badly need a show in our gardens. They require a rich soil with all the sunshine and water it is possible to give them. These conditions will be found where an overflowing garden pool or a stream is available. The Japanese iris will not flower where there are over-hanging branches of trees, or places overshadowed by buildings. Hybridists have brought them to perfection. Perhaps their greatest fascination is that of all their blended purples, blues and whites each one is different. The soft pink-toned Astilbe with its plume-like flowers makes a desirable companion to the iris. They should be better known because they are a fine addition to our perennial borders.

Rock garden bulbs

Now that we have suggested all kinds of Summer and Fall flowering bulbs and roots for the perennial borders, we should not forget some material suitable for our rock gardens as they usually lack bright color in Fall. Nothing is more enchanting than to see the lavender and purple Autumn Crocus bulbs planted in groups of ten or more in a forgotten corner or against a gray rock. They come into flower in September and October, blooming until frost, and should be planted in August. The best known varieties are Speciosum and Zonatus.

For color contrast, some groups of the bulb Sternbergia lutea, with its bright yellow flowers which bloom at the same time, should be planted with them. Naturalized in the garden under shrubbery, along a bank or driveway, they are very attractive.

A larger crocus-like flower is the colchicum whose foliage appears in the Spring and dies down. They flower in Autumn also and are at home in the rock garden as well as along the driveway and in the woodland. Both of them are very valuable for their permanency wherever they are planted and are the last bulbous flowers of the year.
THREE PROVINCIAL ROOMS

French and Quebec influence in two rooms,
American plus French in the third

Adapted from an old fabric design (right) is the delightful deep blue wallpaper in this unusual bedroom in the Provincial style. The textured rug is off-white. Curtains, bed canopy and petticoat are of plain, unbleached muslin trimmed with cotton fringe. Bedroom from L. Bamberger, Newark.

Another view (left) of the bedroom above showing the way a Normandy headboard has been set in the wall as a bookcase. The combination of Early American and French Provincial furniture here lends an air almost of elegance to what is after all a simple Provincial bedroom.

Traditional French Provincial paneled room (right) in bleached walnut with copies of French furniture in walnut and fruitwood. End walls, curtains, and covering on sofa of white and red toile. Chairs in raspberry red cotton taffeta. Hand-hooked rugs made in Quebec. From T. Eaton, Ltd., Toronto.

Sure, I sing in our bathroom!
Who wouldn’t?

Living room in the Quebec Provincial tradition. Walls are white; hand-hooked rug has beige ground, design in green and magenta. Pine furniture is made in Quebec; the curtains are copied from an old toile in blue with red and cream. T. Eaton, Ltd., Toronto.

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**PROVINCIAL INSPIRATION**

Unhackneyed versions of the always-popular and livable Early American style

Green and white painted floor, green walls with white dado, white chintz with green and rose figures in this gay, sunny dining room. Notice the old Irish hunting table. Bamberger's, Newark.

American Provincial living room with walls covered in citron yellow, self-patterned wallpaper. Fireplace and arched entrance in deep vibrant green; rug sand colored; J. N. Adam, Buffalo, N. Y.

Citron-yellow walls above a white dado, hooked-type Axminster rug in brown, blue, yellow, green, rose with fruit and flower design; background for Provincial furniture; J. N. Adam, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tangerine and green wallpaper with green and white stripe behind the maple beds; a green rug, scatter rugs; unusual color scheme for Provincial furniture from J. N. Adam, Buffalo, N. Y.
HIGHLIGHTING MODERN
More views of exciting modern designed by East and West Coast department stores

The single headboard of these twin beds and the trick bedside shelves are upholstered in the same green damask in this modern bedroom at R. H. Macy, New York. Chests are of rippled wood

Pink and gray-green leather blocks dramatize this modern fireplace wall at Macy's. The glass-topped cocktail table is green lacquer and gilded wood. The corner chairs are in gray-green, ribbed velvet

Six Indian prints framed alike hang over the sectional sofa of the library of the University of Washington's Pi Beta Phi sorority house by Frederick & Nelson, Seattle. Color scheme is in green and ivory

The Pacific Modern furniture in this living room by Barker Bros., Los Angeles, is made of ash. Damask draperies are gray-blue with cloud motif. Cocktail table and pull-up chair are in lacquer red

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CIRCLE TREAD OZITE
RUG AND CARPET CUSHION
A brief guide to current events that are taking place in the House and Garden fields.

**HOUSE N’ GARDEN**

**LOOKING AROUND**

**SHOPS**

**LYMAN HURTAGH**

15 East 54th Street, New York City. If you're looking for a distinctive pair of hand-painted porcelain dishes or a decorative accent for an important room, the Hurtagh galleries won't disappoint you. Here are four rooms full of hand-painted porcelain dishes, baskets, prints and paintings of 18th Century English and French furniture, early Chinese porcelain, old porcelain boxes, and shadow boxes. These four rooms could easily be converted to a Painting Room, Woodwork Shop, or a place for table accessories, too. Go see for yourself!

**THE CROSSROADS OF SPORT, INC.**

15 East 54th Street, New York City. An exciting place which makes a special appeal to those who enjoy good taste and original design in classic guns, gun cases, antique firearms, original firearms, and the finest in antique firearms. This is a place to go to see, to be amazed and amused! Make sure you have a camera and your old records are ready. You'll see a few of miniature guns, 19th Century firearms and Hungarian bows. The series of drawing room wall plates is done by Leonard and the vast collection in the 18th Century bounders are exquisite and of course, the art collection is world famous.

You might wonder what the collections on the various schools of painting are given Wednesday afternoons at 3 p.m. on “Furniture and Taste, 17th to 18th Centuries” scheduled for April 22. The Pierpont Morgan Library 29 East 29th Street, New York City. Open daily 10-5 except Sundays and local holidays. British Tradition, a wealth of illuminated manuscripts, printed books, autographed documents which illustrate century Great Britain's historical, literary and artistic tradition from the 11th Century to the 19th. On view until the end of March. Fee, $10. A special exhibition of Oriental, English and French ceramics and chinoiserie made prior to 1860. One section will be devoted to the techniques of pottery making. Another section illustrates the evolution of shapes of hollow wares. A group of table settings shows how to combine old silver with appropriate china from different decades. Gallery talks, free to all, are held at 11:30 a.m. Wednesday mornings.

**COOPER UNION MUSEUM**

Cooper Union 221 West 4th Street, New York City. Open daily 9-5 except Sundays. Free, their display of historic American and fine jewelry and wall papers are some of the best sources of design to be seen in the city.

**GARDENS**

**THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN**

180th Street at the Bronx River Parkway, Bronx, N.Y. Conservatives and builders open daily. 10-4. The garden grows hundreds of rare and exotic trees and shrubs for medicine, food and toiletries and their foreign herbal supplies have been utilized.

**Brooklyn Botanic Garden**

200 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Open daily, 8-8, to dusk. Sundays and holidays, 10-4. Thousands of Spring flowers will splash with bright colors —Dutch yellow, purple and white —around the lake, and garden tours will be offered. The Conservatory and greenhouse will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, including Sundays and holidays. Admission: Adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Free and special exhibition of dried herbs starts March 24 to April 28, Tuesdays at 4 p.m. Free on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Free, $1.00, April 27, a course on “Garden Management”, will continue for eight Tuesdays, May 2 to June 10. Fee, $5.

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**GARDENERS**

**THE CLOISTERS**

Fort Tryon Park, New York City, Daily 10-5. Fees: Thursdays and Fridays, 25c. From Easter Day through the month of May will offer the most colorful and dramatic installation, it will show what a vital part adequate defense housing plays in aiding America's war effort. It will also present the latest methods of producing well designed homes with maximum speed and economy to meet the emergency.

**METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART**

5th Avenue at 82nd Street, New York City Daily 10-5, Sundays, 1-4. Free. Last chance to see the titillating exhibits of Rembrandt's oil, prints and drawings. It closes the end of this month. Through April gallery A22 will display a collection of 75 distinguished prints of "Men Who Made America" and present in review historical events and facts of the period between 1783 and 1815. Exhibiting art and design is the Remington in Fashion 1942 exhibition of contemporary art and design and June 19th to April 22, Paintings, woodwork, metalwork, ceramics, glass and silver from the Museum's collection will illustrate the motifs which inspired the design of modern clothes and dress fabrics. More about this later!

**MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL**

17th and 20th Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Until June the museum of the Daughters of the American Revolution is holding an exhibition of Oriental, English and French ceramics and china made prior to 1860. One section will be devoted to the processes of pottery making. Another section illustrates the evolution of shapes of hollow wares. A group of table settings shows how to combine old silver with appropriate china from different decades. Gallery talks, free to all, are held at 11:30 a.m. Wednesday mornings.

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BOOK REVIEWS

House & Garden comments on current books in the field of gardening and housekeeping


Nature lovers and students of horticultural history have learned to greet with acclaim each new item in Vernon Quinn's series of books: Roots: Their Place in Life and Legend; Leaves; Seeds; Flowers and Shrubs. This year, very appropriately, Miss Quinn turns to vegetables.

Those who are familiar with the earlier "Legend" books of this author will probably be disappointed in the appearance of the present volume. Miss Quinn has changed publishers and illustrators and the change has not been for the good of readers who enjoy a fine format and haunting illustrations.

The author's text, covering roots, fruits of vegetable plants, melons, maize, stalks, leaves, salads and recipes, is just as fascinating as it has always been, filled with anecdote and legend and bits of old information. This year of 1942 is bringing garden writers many requests for practical vegetable gardening talks. It is not easy to insert thrills and romance into such a subject. But with Vegetables in the Garden and Their Legends on my shelf, I expect to be able to instill humor and excitement into my coming vegetable-growing harangues.

Vegetable lore

Like the modern gardeners who used wine in melon culture to improve their flavor, Miss Quinn tells us of the ancient gardener who watered his lettuce with honey and wine; of Tacitus who dined on a lettuce salad and a pullet, which was usually all the flesh-meat that sober Prince eat of. She tells how Scotch maidens strip the kale leaves one by one, naming their lovers, the name falling to the last leaf being the future husband. Each page has its store of practical information, superstition, historical fact and legend.

The final chapter entitled "Recipes to Try" is a treasure house of old vegetable growing. Dr. George D. Scarce of Purdue University, Mr. Hambidge of the North Carolina Experiment Station, have written the introductory chapter, entitled "Why Do Plants Starve." This lists and describes the plant nutrients and their mission in development and growth. Soil acidity and its importance in the production of successful crops is also dealt with.

In his foreword also, the editor explains that in order to keep the cost of Hunger Signs in Crops from being prohibitive, the authors, all members of The American Society of Agronomy, contributed their work without compensation and that that National Fertilizer Association became responsible for the sale of enough copies to justify a large printing. In first glancing through the volume, this reviewer tried in vain to understand how a work of such scope, profusely illustrated with splendid natural color plates, could be listed at so modest a figure.

Keeping down the cost

Doctor George D. Scarce of Purdue University and Prof. Robert M. Salter, Director of the North Carolina Experiment Station, have written the introductory chapter, entitled "Why Do Plants Starve." This lists and describes the plant nutrients and their mission in development and growth. Soil acidity and its importance in the production of successful crops is also dealt with.

Distinguished contributors

"Plant-Nutrient Deficiency in Tobacco" is discussed in Chapter II by Dr. J. E. McMurray, Jr., of the Tobacco Division, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. "Deficiency Symptoms of Corn and Small Grains" by Dr. George N. Hoffer, formerly of Purdue University and the Dept. of Agriculture, is followed by "Plant Nutrient Deficiency Symptoms in the Potato" by Dr. Henry A. Jones and Bailey E. Brown, both of the Department. Dr. H. P. Cooper, Dean of the (Continued on page 51)
Bring out the tureen, the marmite, the bail pot—
for soup, new focus of thrift and nutrition

Don't let anyone tell you in a rush of nutrition class enthusiasm that a few vegetable peelings, a bouquet garni and the backbone of a cod will make soup—because they won't. But do heed the caution against waste and learn to make what you have do double duty. Soups are an excellent device.

Make one of the hearty soups the mainstay of an informal meal: lentil or onion; a paysan type; borscht, or maybe gumbo darkly rich with herbs and file powder. Make one pot cook a soup that can double for two courses as in the French pot au feu, the Scotch barley broth.

Face it that good, rich home-made stock can't be turned out in 15 minutes; but compensate by remembering, once made, it will keep in the ice-box nicely. Save the bones from the Sunday roast, insist on those from your rolled ones. Improve their flavor by browning the bones in the oven before they toss into the soup pot; to quicken their flavor's extraction, have the butcher pre-chop into (Continued on page 54)

Beet soup is a don't-forget, hot or cold. At its simplest—with beef, onions, prunes—a tempting starter; at its hardiest with roast duck slivers and frankfurter slices, almost enough alone. In any case, pass separately a little pitcher of beet juice, generous bowl of sour cream. Spode “Camellia” tureen and plates

Pot au feu, that wonderful mélange of root vegetables, cabbage and beef might—except for its narrow bone—he the grandfather of New England's boiled dinner (with corned beef) or Scotland's barley broth (with lamb). Serve the clear soup first, later the beef, vegetables. Bowls, marmite, Jensen; hen. Saks
**Petite marmite**, favorite of French housewife and visiting epicure, is a smart way to use up odd chicken necks, legs, inexpensive tough cuts of beef (old beef is better for soup). Point up its vitamin content with black bread, soya toast, a dibble of Swiss cheese instead of Parmesan. Accessories, America House.

**Corn chowder** or any of the purées find a light-as-air filip in crunchy buttered popcorn passed separately for last-minute sprinkling. Tureen and soup plates, Libbey crystal here and throughout, Jensen. Fewer porringer salt and pepper to match the larger one; all linens; America House. Sterling flatware, Gorham.

**Black bean**, hearty enough for a trencherman, still has a nice lift for Spring. Lace it with a native American burgundy instead of the usual sherry, and hinge a brief menu around it: chef's salad, a hot, semi-sliced French loaf brushed with herb butter, milk in pottery mugs. Pitcher, soup service, Saks-Fifth.

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The Toll House—Thousands of pieces of Duncan’s Early American Sandwich pattern glass are in daily use in the Toll House, famed New England eating house at Whitman, Mass., on the road between Boston and New Bedford, home of the Toll House cookies and many other foods now immortalized in the book: “Toll House Recipes, Tried and True.” You can see the same pattern in your department stores, jewelry and gift stores.

Another famous

**Toll House**

“recipe”

*Add 8 or 12 cups (and saucers) from Duncan’s Early American Sandwich pattern to your table.*

Season with quaint, old Cape Cod pieces like Duncan’s Sandwich celery vases, egg plates, low-footed comports.

*Arrange on maple tables, or on Colonial, Early American, Victorian or even modern furniture.*

Serve with Sandwich-pattern service plates, goldets, bowls and other pieces.

This recipe is one of the surest methods of bringing a glint of admiration into the eye of every woman who visits your home.

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A regular feller wants a he-man room
Build it with WESTERN PINES*

A girl must have her folderols—but, as for a boy, give him a bedroom with a masculine flavor.

In this private retreat for a future “All-American” tackle, the built-in bunk, bookcase and lockers are fashioned from knotty Western Pines.

The mellow tones of these virile woods glow golden through a histrion film of well-rubbed wax. Hand-wrought hinges and latches add the final “Spartan” touch.

If you are planning to remodel or build, write for a FREE copy of “Western Pine Camera Views,” 1942 edition, a picture book of distinctive interiors. . . . Western Pine Association, Dept. 143-1, Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon.

*Idaho White Pine *Ponderosa Pine *Sugar Pine

THESE ARE THE WESTERN PINES

Concealed Door-Closer Hardware

**Question.** I have a new and noisy swinging door between the pantry and dining room. What hardware arrangement do you suggest to substitute so the door will be silent when the maid is serving?

**Answer.** Overhead concealed hardware is made for light interior doors not over 2' 6" x 7', or 3' x 7' with a checking device which gives complete control. Some closers come with two-speed closing action as well as a hold-open feature if this is desired. Power is correctly applied by a lever arm (the only part ever visible) which folds into the stop when the door is closed. Since the arm is always on the hinge face of the door, this concealed hardware would not show on the dining room side when shut. Installation offers no space problem as only a thin softplate is applied to the head frame.

Home-Made Tape for Windows

**Question.** Is there any substitute for adhesive tape which may be used to prevent window glass from shattering?

**Answer.** The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in Philadelph, Pa., has developed a method of making home-made tape to protect windows, since adhesive tape contains cloth, rubber and zinc oxide, which have important military and essential civilian needs. They will be able to supply you with the formula.

Condensation On Windows

**Question.** Our house on Lake Michigan has several large windows, one 90" x 56", and because of the difficulty of storing large storm windows we don't use them. The windows constantly steam up. What is the cause and is there a remedy other than putting on sectionlal storm windows which would obstruct the view?

**Answer.** The cause of the windows' steaminess is due entirely to the fact that the air in your house contains a large amount of moisture and it is warm. It strikes the cold surface of the glass and the moisture in the air condenses. The best remedy outside of double windows or storm sash is to attempt to keep the air dry to a greater extent. If you have steam heat, see that the valves don't emit vapor. Keep doors to service rooms closed to avoid steam from the kitchen.

Double windows as large as yours may be stored quite easily if you have a rack built in the garage or basement near the ceiling so that the windows can be made to slide out of harm's way when not in use.

Cleaning Air Conditioning Filters

**Question.** In a recent issue I read that filters in a warm air conditioning system should be cleaned. If there is a certain way of cleaning them, would you kindly give me this information?

**Answer.** The filters in almost all types of warm air conditioning systems consist of a frame packed with steel wool, and are removable through a panel in the apparatus. As a rule, the instructions for cleaning the screens come with the equipment. If steel wool is used in your conditioner's filter, you can clean it by dipping in gasoline or benzine until all the dust and dirt are removed. It must be thoroughly aired out and dried. Do not do the job inside or near an open flame. If the filtering screen is packed with anything other than steel wool, find out what it is before you attempt to clean it.

Dowry Rights in Monogramming

**Question.** What initials are considered good form for the bride to use on her silvers and linens: her own monogram, the groom's, or a combination? How much of the household linens is the bride expected to supply?

**Answer.** In the old days when a young girl was given a hope chest almost as soon as she could walk, it was filled with linen embroidered with her initial. Modern brides keep up this tradition but it is perfectly permissible to have either the linen or silver monogrammed with the initials of her new name. In silver, the monogram may also combine the initials of the bride's first and last names with that of the groom's last name. She is expected to supply all the household linen, hence the custom of marking it with her maiden initials. The groom is expected to buy the furniture.

Ivies Make Hardy House Plants

**Question.** Can you give me the names of some ivies which make good house plants; also how do you take care of them?

**Answer.** The Brooklyn Botanic Garden, famous for its ivy gardens, recommends Emerald Gem, pedata, minor, palmata and Russell's Gold. These have flexible stems and need support, such as a tiny trellis, stake or a wood half-hoop. The variety "kibernica" is excellent for growing in water and the recently developed "companion" kinds such as Pittsburgh, Green Quartz, Merion Beauty, Green Feather and Maple Queen are preferable if you wish to have tumbling growth over the side of the pot.

Ivy is not too particular as to soil and seems indifferent to acidity and alkalinity, except possibly in extremes. The soil need not be too rich for pot growth. Spray leaves regularly at least once a week to avoid spider mites.

Construction of Sun-Deck

**Question.** What is the best method for construction of decking over a porch? Is it to be used as a sun-deck?

**Answer.** First use a good sound tongue-and-groove flooring and then lay a fairly heavy flooring over it. Maple would be an excellent material for this. Paint both the tongues and grooves with a heavy paint just before they are driven together and nailed in place.

This is good insurance against leaks. Avoid using numerous short lengths so there won't be many joints. Canik all joints thoroughly.

(Continued on page 58)
lamb's skin. The resemblance is re­
most commonly grown, 
hairy. Most of the arnicas are native 
mountain stuff, from the roots of which 
to arnica, the old remedy for 
bruises, is obtained.

Artemisia—This extensive genus, 
which includes such well-known spe­
cies as wormwood, southernwood and 
and sage brush, is named for Artemis, vir­
tress, to which includes such wi'U-known spe­
av, who was invited to a wedding in­
the gods and goddesses, except Eris ('Discord'), had 
the fairest'. To the shep­
herd Paris was left the decision as to 
the fairest. To the shep­
herd Paris was left the decision as to 
should have it. Selecting between 
who would be appointed to break his 
the great god Pan. It was saved 
by being turned into a blossoming 
the king's spear, asphodel.

Asphodel—The asphodel of the an­
cient world was Asphodeline latea, now 
known as king's spear or Jacob's rod. 
Happy as a weed in Greece, its roots 
were eaten by the poorest and were 
therefore thought food fit for the dead, 
whose underworld was pictured as cov­
ered with the sad gray leaves and 
pallid yellow flowers of the dreary 
plant. Its connection with the unseen 
led inevitably to its being regarded as 
a sovereign specific against pests and 
pests. The farmer planted it at his 
gate to ward off evil, the soldier slept 
upon a sprig as security from snakes, 
the holes of rats and mice were stopped 
it, and of many a medical recipe it 
was a component part.

The fable of the origin of asphodel 
was that when all the gods and god­

flower names

(Continued from page 39)

BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from page 47)

School of Agriculture, Clemson Agri­
cultural College, has done the chapter 
on cotton while "Truck-Crop Plants" 
is in the capable hands of Dr. Joshua 
(J. Skinner, Senior Biochemist of the 
Department. "Deficiencies in Decidu­
ous Fruit" has been written by Dr. 
O. W. Davidson of the New Jersey Ex­
periment Station; "Legumes" by Dr. 
Ernest E. DeTurk of the University of 
Illinois and "Citrus Malnutrition" by 
Drs. Homer D. Chapman and Edwin R. 
Park of the Citrus Experiment Sta­
tion, Riverside, Calif, George M. 
Bahr of the Department and Dr. 
Arthur F. Camp of the Citrus Experi­
ment Station, Lake Alfred, Florida.

Our Shade Trees, by Ephraim Porter 
Felt, D.Sc. Illus. 316 pages. Orange 
Judd Pub. Co., N. Y. C. $2.50

All tree lovers know the work and 
and settle down in the midst of year-round contentment.

Book of pleasure for a

year-round home in 

Pick a patch of pleasure for a

year-round home in MAINE

- So many, many families get to know Maine as the place to 

enjoy life. So often they start by sampling Maine pleasures 
at vacation time. They find a spot that just exactly suits them, 
and settle down in the midst of year-round contentment.

- Somewhere in Maine there is a home that will delight you. 
It may be a comfortable Maine house in the heart of a neigh­
borly village. It may be a snug cottage on the seacoast, or 
a farmhouse that just fits in the hollow of a hillside. It may be a 
home set among pines on the shore of a lake.

- Wherever it is - it will be the meeting place of children 
and grandchildren — the home that makes memories through 
year after year of peaceful living. We'll help you find a place 
to suit your pleasure and your pocketbook. Just mail the 
coupon, without obligation.

HAVE THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE IN MAINE!

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Dept. 672, State House, Augusta, Maine

I am looking for a home in Maine. Please send me information.

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CITY:  
STATE:  

- Solutions for problems

This book contains so much meat 
that few active gardeners at least will 
have time to sit down and read it 
through from cover to cover. What 
they will do is to keep it by them and read 
a chapter at a time as problems present 
themselves. The solution for each is 
contained therein.

The volume closes with a list of use­
ful books on trees and shrubs which 
is subheaded: "One soon learns that no 
book answers all questions". Per­
haps not, but Our Shade Trees takes 
care of most of them.

Sewing for the Home, by Mary 
Brooks Picken. Harper & Bros., 
N. Y. C. $3.50.

Mentor and friend of the woman 
who wants to learn the practical side 
of decorating is this comprehensive book. 
Mrs. Picken begins by assuming that 
the reader is a completely inexperi­
enced needlewoman and takes up each 
step in great detail. This is so clearly 
done that anyone with a modicum of 
(Continued on page 53)
Why informed people prefer Baker
Number 6
of a series

LIKE A CRYSTAL GOBLET
Sparkling and beautiful, crown glass is made only in England. Hand methods 200 years old create in it all the character of lustres' old glass. Exclusive with Baker.

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POOL-SIDE PLANTING
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"Platers' Punch" Brand
100% Fine Mellow Jamaica—97 Proof

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R. U. Delapenha & Co., Inc.
Agents in the U.S.A.
Dept. EN-4, 57 Laight St., New York

BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS
BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from page 51)

manual dexterity should be able to turn out a professional-looking job if she will follow instructions.

Less infallible is the decorating advice considered apart from the practical sewing directions.

The book is profusely illustrated with black and white drawings which make even a complicated operation easy to grasp. In addition there are over a dozen somewhat less successful full-color illustrations of rooms.

The field covered is a broad one. Curtains, slipcovers, bedspreads, draped dressing tables, hooked rugs, stencilled fabrics, monograms, needlepoint, hand weaving, knitting, tatting and crocheting are only a few of the subjects discussed.

The book is well indexed for easy reference, both by chapter headings and by individual subjects.

It would have benefited by more careful proofreading.

KEEP FIT FOR HOME DEFENSE

Down-to-earth data on games and the areas they require—with official measurements given

Paddle Tennis: Adapted to cement, grass, or dirt surface; can also be played on wood floor. The over all measurement for a doubles court are 18 feet by 39. For a single court, 13½ feet. This is about one-fourth the size of a regulation tennis court.

Badminton: Traditional English lawn game, best played on close-clipped grass court. The overall dimensions of the doubles court are 20 by 44 feet; a singles court (at right), 17 by 44 feet. May be used for deck tennis.

Horseshoes: At either end of area, 10 by 50 feet, are pitcher’s boxes, filled with clay, with a stake in the center of each. Stakes stand 12 inches above boxes, and are 40 feet apart.

Croquet: Official court, 72 by 36 feet. Goal posts, 56 feet apart; central wicket equidistant between. First and second wickets: respectively 7 and 14 feet from post. Third wicket 14 feet to right, on axis of imaginary line 1 foot before second. Other wickets balance.

Deck Tennis: You may play on a badminton court if you already have one, but official measurements describe a court 10 by 20 feet, for singles and doubles. Surface: dirt or grass.
Blueberries are now being canned so successfully that they need no apologies if served well chilled with powdered sugar. Try them in tarts quickly made from pastry-mix. Rich in necessary manganese.

Shrimp and Crabmeat, fresh or canned, can be combined in an elegant, though hasty, casserole for unexpected festivity. To a rich cream sauce add enough Sherry for the “Newburgh taste”.

Pour this over shrimps and crabmeat in shallow casserole, cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake in very hot oven 15 minutes. Fine source of calcium, phosphorus.

**SOUR CREAM RECIPES**

**Cookies**

- 1 cup sugar
- 6 cup shortening
- 1 egg
- 3/4 cup sour cream
- 3/4 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon mace
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream sugar, shortening and beaten egg together. Add vanilla, nutmeg and mace. Add soda to sour cream, stir well. Sift flour and salt together and stir into shortening mixture, alternating with the sour cream. Refrigerate several hours, roll very thin on floured board, cut out, bake about 10 minutes at 375°.

**Cake**

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1/2 cup sour cream
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Add eggs, well beaten, cream, soda and salt alternately to the flour mixture and cream mixture alternately. Add eggs and cream mixture alternately to the sour cream mixture, beating smooth after each addition. Add vanilla, bake in greased pan 50 minutes at 350°.

**Cranberry relish**

- 2 cups cranberries
- 1 cup salads
- 2 oranges
- 2 lemons
- 6 cups sugar

Combine the grated rind and juice of oranges and lemons with other ingredients. Cook until mixture is thick and clear. Pour into hot clean glasses and then seal.

**Uncooked honey frosting**

Add 1/2 cup honey to 2 egg whites, beat to a stiff froth, flavor with vanilla or almond extract. Store successfully in refrigerator.

**Stone Jar cookies**

- 2/3 cups flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 cup black molasses
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 teaspoon soda

Heat molasses and add to shortening and soda, stirring smooth. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together and add gradually to molasses mixture. Refrigerate several hours, roll thin on floured board, cut and bake about 10 minutes at 375°.

**Cranberry relish**

- 1/2 pint cranberries
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Add sugar, vanilla and cranberries to orange juice and thin. Cook until mixture is thick and clear. Pour into clean glasses and then seal.

**Uncooked honey frosting**

Add 1/2 cup honey to 2 egg whites, beat to a stiff froth, flavor with vanilla or almond extract. Store successfully in refrigerator.

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- 2/3 cups flour
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**TURNS WITH A CORKSCREW**

(Continued from page 48)

Little finger lengths and split down the center (don't brown in this case). Be sure to skim off excess fat before serving, but save it for sarsaparilla. Careful of vitamins, don't overcook vegetables; use sparingly overpowering cabbage and turnip flavors. When time is flying, pour your soup from a can and add your own special touches: sliced frankfurters for a lentil soup; for a cream soup, shredded almonds or a dash of sherry; for a vegetable soup, grated cheese—served with a tiny cosmetic sweep.

**Betty Lewis Sofa**

—Send for our “creamy” 
—_VICTORIAN FURNITURE—_ 
—_showing now_ 
—_at prices you can well afford_ 
—_that you will 
—_cherish in happy homes_ 
—_Mail 10 cents 
—_to Dept. 614_
TAKE A LETTER

Reader comments and criticisms help shape our editorial policy. Won't you write us yours?

Dear Sir:

We find it extremely important to keep in touch with the latest trends of consumer demands that are constantly being built up by HOUSE & GARDEN. Certainly, you have scooped the farm papers in subject and subject matter, as well as in timing.

We hope you plan to follow up with an equally enlightening story on home canning.

GLADYS KIMBROUGH, Head Home Economics Department Ball Brothers Company, Muncie, Ind.

Don't miss our June issue for special home canning feature.—ED.

Dear Sir:

I have recommended in most of my letters that Presidents urge their clubs to study the Defense Garden programs and lists of vegetables very carefully. Of course, I am advocating keeping up the flower gardens too.


HOUSE & GARDEN is all for keeping up the flower gardens.—ED.

Dear Sir:

I wish to compliment your garden editor on the illustrated gardening page you have been running each month.

STUART S. UNZ, Watch Tower Road, Darien, Conn.

Dear Sir:

I do hope you will continue to feature your prefabricated houses: I have great hopes of them for building here after the war. We have one prefabricated house in our neighbourhood which is a good advertisement for that type of building, but not much I think has been done so far for smaller houses which, in the country at least, I should like to see all on one floor.

MRS. C. C. BAINES, Sunny Wood, Boreas Hill, Oxford, England

America too is buying "futures" in prefabricated homes for its defense workers.—ED.

Dear Sir:

May I suggest that some advice be given about correct way to arrange tops of dressing tables, bureaus, etc.

MRS. W. T. KIERNAN, Gazelle, Calif.

In May we will catalogue modern furniture.—ED.

Dear Sir:

May I say how completely successful is your article in the February issue of HOUSE & GARDEN? It is the finest thing I have seen—from the first page to the last and the whole issue is itself the best thing that has been done since the defense housing operations began.

GILBERT STANLEY UNDERWOOD, Consulting Architect Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency Washington, D.C.

Mayflower

"Mayflower" is one of the most gorgeous of all the Art Treasure bedspreads. This pattern dates back to the Plymouth Colony during the 1670's, having been taken from designs on Early American silverware. Other masterpieces of tufting craftsmanship in the exclusive group of ART TREASURES are Betsy Ross, Dolly Madison, Flora-dora, Deep South, Natchez, Priscilla, Moderne, Virginia Dare, Memphis Point, Gibson Girl, Magnolia, Lady of Salem, Lady Baltimore, Mardi Gras, Monticello. All are spreads of exquisite quality: pre-shrunk and fully tested for color.

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Send a dime to Dept. D,4, Heywood-Wakefield, Gardner, Mass. for this 24 page book on Old Colony Furniture.
Wood Venetians are War Veterans. In Britain, they have helped protect lives and property from shattering glass.

"Prettier than when we were married. Bob, in fifteen years this home will be beginning to age, and I think I felt twenty years older. Now it's so young and inviting again, and I feel younger, too. Those Wood Venetians make the difference. They're so soft and rich yet cost so little. And of course the wood blends so well with our other things of wood." Why don't you try making your home seem younger? Wood Venetians make the difference. They're so soft and rich, yet cost so little.

Helped protect lives and property from shattering glass.

VENETIAN DEALER and tell him you only wood blends with wood. It's easy to get started today. Simply call your Wood Venetian dealer and tell him you want Wood Venetian blinds.

Wood Venetians

For free brochure, write for-Venetians Ams., 939 Russ Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
NY-WOOD COLOR GUIDE

This handy illustrated booklet can help you with the best selection of wood finishes for all your rooms. By turning some pictures of walls and ceilings back and forth, four individual rooms can be designed. Wood Convention Co., Dept. 1114, 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

DECORATION NEWS


THE HOME OF YOUR DREAMS

The makers of Sealy mattresses offer a twenty-page booklet designed to help owners of basic principles of furnishing and decoration. Included is an interesting outline of the characteristics of today's most popular furniture styles. Sealy Mattress Co., Dept. HG-4, 67 Exchange Ave., New York City.

COLONIAL 18TH CENTURY FURNITURE

This informative booklet illustrates the appeal of Colonial furniture, with all its rich heritage, that is perpetuated in the reproductions shown in workshops, pictured are historical backgrounds and a list of stores that carry fine reproduction furniture. Co., Dept. HG-4, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PORTFOLIO OF ENCHANTING FURNITURE

Includes over 129 pictures of enchanting furniture. It's really a miniature catalogue with just enough reading matter to make it interesting. Also available is a brochure featuring some Williamburg Restoration Furniture Reproductions for which this firm is famous. Send 10c to the Kittinger Co., Dept. HG-4, 1861 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, New York.

"BEAUTY SECRETS"

For Your Windows" shows you how to achieve that "decorator look" in your own home. It will give you a quick insight to host of lovely decorating schemes for your windows and draperies, to the H. L. Hild Co., Department HG-4, Willingford, Connecticut.

STYLING A BEDROOM

Here is a new, informative booklet containing choices for color, materials and decorating schemes for 18th Century. Modern and Colonial styles. Included are pointers on the care of furniture finishes and illustrations of room schemes and special pieces of furniture. Send 10c to Kling Factories, Dept. G, Maryville, N. Y.

ALBUM OF FURNITURE

Here is a lovely collection of dining room, bedroom and living room furniture—groups and individuals. In their design for modern usage interpret many of the finest American period styles. For this helpful booklet, send 10c to the White Furniture Co., Dept. HG-1, Melrose, N. C.

CHINA, SILVER, GLASS

THE MAKING OF FINE CHINA

This guide to the buying of fine china lists with accuracy the making of it, differentiates it from earthenware, and features decorative motifs usually used. Send 10c to Lenox, Inc., Dept. HG-4, 4 Trenton, New Jersey.

SILVERSCAPE.

Everything you need is covered in this invaluable guide—sizes, silver and decoration for all occasions. The discriminating hostess is helped by the extensive new Silverscape. Send only 25c to Bedrock Plate, Dept. HG-4, Merrill, New York.

STERLING SILVER PATTERNS

Contains complete patterns and descriptive literature on various attractive sterling silver dinnerware patterns, designed and created by a well-established firm. Includes Lunt & Co., Inc., Dept. HG-4, Gardner, Massachusetts.

DECORATIVE ART POTTERY

Is the subject of a beautifully illustrated, 24-page booklet which stresses decorative settings and points to outstanding examples of contemporary decorative art. Send 10c to Roseville Pottery, Inc., Dept. HG-12, Zanesville, Ohio.

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came into being at Sandwich, Mass. In 1869, two years after the Sandwich factory closed, the Westmoreland Glass Co. began making authentic reproductions of glass which have been at ever since. Send for their pamphlet which reveals all. Westmoreland Glass Co., Dept. HG-4, Grapevine, Pennsylvania.

SILVERWARE INVENTORY

Is a most little record book in which to list all of your silver. Insurance companies require inventory as proof of loss. Send for stamples which reveal all. Westmoreland Glass Co., Dept. HG-4, Grapevine, Pennsylvania.

ROYAL DOUTON.

that distinguished English china, offers a pocket guide to help you select your dinner service. Each picture a lovely pattern, with a short descriptive note on the design and a clue to its decorative association—along with a list of available pieces. Wm. & N. Silvestrus, Corp., Dept. HG-4, 212 Fifth Ave., New York City.

THE STORY OF HAND-MADE GLASS

Is a fascinating one, and is fascinatingly told in this booklet. In simple words it reveals, step by step, the various phases of designing and manufacturing quality hand-made glass. H. H. 접, Belfaite, Ohio.

SPACE LOWESTOFF.


THE STORY OF MARGHAB LINENS

Is as interesting and romantic as these linen are beautiful. In reading it, you'll learn why these lines of artistically original design enhance the beauty of the china, silver or glass with which they are used; and how to select and examine authentic linen. Georg Jensen, Inc., Dept. HG-4, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WINES & FOODS

This booklet gives you the ingredients of more than eighty drinks to be made with Ste`ere, Olgiat, and other wines you may have in your home. Send for it to Konson, Dept. HG-7, Newark, New Jersey.

MAISON GLASS DELICACIES—

... the old-fashioned China of the past—and the future. It pictures many of the old patterns that are enjoying a revival today. Copeland Spode, 246 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

THE OLD LANTERN SHOP

Is the subject of a beautifully illustrated, 24-page catalogue which stresses decorative patterns and cottage signs and weather vanes. Described in good taste and guaranteed to be weather and rust proof, they make most welcome gifts. Metal Silhouette Studio, Dept. HG-4, 16 Merritt St., Springfield, Massachusetts.

OTHER USEFUL BOOKLETS

DIX-MAKE UNIFORMS

are described in a new booklet which makes it easy for you to select for your maid's. A wide selection of uniforms and aprons are illustrated for your convenience. Catalog No. 8, Henry A. D. & Sons Corp., Dept. HG-4, 1530 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MAISON GLASS DELICACIES—

almost every kind you can imagine—are to be found in this new catalog. Many specialists baskets famous for their contents and arrangements are included. Government House, Inc., Catalog A, 15 E. 47th St., N.Y.C.

INVITATION TO GRACIOUS LIVING

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IT'S FUN TO WRITE LETTERS

This clever booklet tells you how to write as you talk. It contains much useful advice on the art of letter writing and gives ten tricks to make your letter as pleasing as possible with personality! Send 10c to Eaton Paper Corp., Dept. HG-4, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

THE OLD LANTERN SHOP

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METAL SILHOUETTE STUDIO

presents a folder showing pictures and prices of many available varnishes and cottage signs and weather vanes. Described in good taste and guaranteed to be weather and rust proof, they make most welcome gifts. Metal Silhouette Studio, Dept. HG-4, 16 Merritt St., Springfield, Massachusetts.

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There are attractive ensembles in infant and small sets in the Lukehby line that make a woman's heart beat faster with the joy of bringing them in her home for her child. And no wonder—for Lukehbyy, America's first manufacturer of juvenile furniture, is the line most frequently photographed in film sets, most talked about in magazines, and most often sold in awarding stores everywhere. See this charming furniture at your dealer's, or send 10c today for a beautiful brochure, "It's Lukehbyy Time."

Lukehby Furniture Corp., Dept. HG-1, Stevens Point, Wis.
EXCITING NEW MERCHANDISE

(Continued from page 40)


Sentimental pastels. Great Smokies Blue plush stripe, leaf-border, Saybrook; "Edgewater" in Pennsylvania Dutch bedspread, Cabin Crafts, Augusta Peach Springfield "Princess" blanket and Supercake hemstitched sheets, pillowcases, all Wamsutta. Make-up box, H. S. Bailey


High color combination. Santa Fe Sage and metallic thread nubby cross stitch, Strehlein & Romann, Cuzco Pink and Plymouth Gray flannel on "Amaryllis", Morton Sundour, "Richmond" Grosvenor china, Copeland & Thompson. Nubian slave lamp with Cuzco Pink shade, Paul Hanson. Cielito Blue mat, Fanny Morse


A touch of the Far West. Cactus-pattered spread in Denali Green, Augusta Peach, yellow and white on gray background; Augusta Peach percale sheet and pillowcase; all, Bates. Striped hand-woven chenille bath mat, America House, Frances Martin's tôle tissue box and button box in Santa Fe Sage, from H. S. Bailey

DEFENSE HOUSE

(Continued from page 19)

Wood Conversion Company

Dept. 115-3, First National Bank Bldg.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Gentlemen: I want to know more about Nu-Wood for a new construction [ ] Remodeling. Please send me your Nu-Wood Color Guide. I am a home owner [ ] renter [ ] architect [ ] student [ ] contractor [ ]

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WOOD CONVERSION COMPANY

EXCITING NEW MERCHANDISE

(Continued from page 40)


Sentimental pastels. Great Smokies Blue plush stripe, leaf-border, Saybrook; "Edgewater" in Pennsylvania Dutch bedspread, Cabin Crafts, Augusta Peach Springfield "Princess" blanket and Supercake hemstitched sheets, pillowcases, all Wamsutta. Make-up box, H. S. Bailey


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There's an ingrained look and feel of luxury about Callaway Towels that make them a "proud-of-it" gift. And they have a dramatic beauty that will make you even prouder to own them yourself!

Their clean, sculptured patterns . . . their soft, deep-piled textures . . . their rich, glowing colors will do wonders for any bathroom. And when you add matching Callaway Terry Mats, Tufted Rugs, Shower Curtains and even Window Drapes, your bathroom becomes a triumph of harmonized beauty.

Only Callaway Towels and Ensembles give you complete color-and-pattern coordination. Ask for them by name at the finer stores in your city. Spend as much or as little as you like . . . you'll be sure of the supreme Callaway quality that is such a wise investment these days!

Callaway Towels are ABSORBENIZED* . . . to dry you faster. Independent scientific tests show that this exclusive new Callaway treatment actually increases by 71% the amount of water a new towel will absorb.

CALLAWAY TOWELS

FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE—Callaway Mills are providing cotton materials for a vast number of articles needed by America's armed forces.

CALLAWAY MILLS, LA GRANGE, GEORGIA
Inter-American DOUBLE NUMBER in two sections

In This Section:

SOUTH AMERICA: INTER-AMERICAN COLORS
A Rich Source For Modern Designers
101 NEW INTERIORS

PRICE 35 CENTS
This is the same sterling SANITAS... with the same super-washing and wearing qualities that three generations of Americans have praised!

NOW—permanently washable SANITAS amazes every one with its new Beauty.*

On the famous, sturdy fabric-foundation four-coats of BAKED-ON PAINT are applied. Then the smart, new decorator-styled designs are gravure-printed in fadeproof, washable lacquer colors. SANITAS is a permanent investment in good living. Select SANITAS because... its Beauty Lasts.

Triple Benefits Plus Beauty

1. PERMANENTLY WASHABLE—EASY TO KEEP CLEAN—SAVES REDECORATING EXPENSE
A damp cloth quickly removes smudges and spatters from stainproof SANITAS. Seasonal washing with mild, neutral soap renews original freshness. SANITAS walls look newly decorated—always!

2. STRENGTHENS WALLS AND CEILINGS
The sturdy FABRIC FOUNDATION reinforces plaster, thus preventing cracks. Old patched surfaces are made to appear smooth. New surfaces (plaster or dry-wall) are protected and preserved.

3. LASTING SATISFACTION AND ECONOMY
The long-life of SANITAS puts redecorating-time just as far into the future as you desire. When you do redecorate, don't remove your SANITAS. Use it as a permanent, protective base which may be re-finished by painting over it, etc.

SANITAS
Permanent Washable FABRIC WALL COVERING

* SEE THE SANITAS STYLE BOOK BEFORE YOU DECORATE

Standard Coated Products Corp., 40 Worth Street, New York, N.Y.
Would you ever guess that the beautiful Quaker Lace dinner cloth shown in this picture is actually the most practical table cover you could use? The rich design and delicate appearance give little hint of how wonderfully it wears—how successfully it resists soiling—or how spots can be sponged off without trace of a water mark—or how simple it is to launder* in your tub or washing machine.

If you’re style-minded yet economy-minded too, a beautiful Quaker Lace dinner cloth belongs on your dining table.

See the many patterns at your favorite store. Priced from $7.00 to $22.00 (72" x 90"), other sizes for every table.

Napkins, scarfs and doilies to match. To see the pattern illustrated ask for No. 31401.

*Ivory Flesher recommended


QUAKER NET CURTAINS . . . designed to blend with your decorative scheme, wherever it may be—wear indefinitely and wash like a handkerchief. See the many new styles, Pennsylvania Dutch, Federal American, Hawaiian, American Regency, Gossamer (one pattern of the latter illustrated here).

Kindel Reproductions have the faculty of making friends with the right people. There is about them a subtle, yet unmistakable, air of correctness which is appealing to those who seek out the genuine. It can be traced to the authenticity of design, representing the best of the 18th Century masters — and to the painstaking Kindel craftsmanship which flourishes with an intensity similar to that which undoubtedly permeated the shops of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, and Goddard. Your choice of Kindel Reproductions can be made from the largest open stock collection in the country of fine mahogany bedroom furniture.
## Kindel Reproductions

at your Nearest Kindel Dealer

Kindel furniture is sold only by selected dealers... those in the larger cities are listed below.

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You've got to be clever this year, clever enough to make your home charming yet practical—clever enough to make decoration help maintain morale in the hard war times ahead. And the surest road to your goal is to "Be Clever with Color".

House & Garden's Color Forecast points the way. We have chosen 16 colors, the smartest and most newsworthy, from among limitless possibilities. These are the colors we have selected as leaders for 1942. See them on the cover. They are Inter-American Colors.

They reflect current interest in our own heritage and foretell the growing influence of our neighbors to the South. They fit the American design trends we described in March. Like our forecast in 1941, these accurate color predictions will make decorating history.

Color in wartime is more important than ever. No other single factor in your home will do as much for you to lift your spirits and maintain essential morale. That's why the new Forecast is so timely.

Stores and manufacturers have worked with us every year, translating our forecasts into merchandise for you. Now they bring the Inter-American Colors to you in tangible form, see pages 12-19. They have accepted the style leadership of these colors and the part they play in building civilian morale. You can identify stores featuring House & Garden Colors by the symbol, right, used in window display and advertising. Be clever with color! Choose furnishings in our Colors at these stores now.

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

**ALABAMA**
- TUSCALOOSA
  - C. W. Lewis Furn. Co.

**ARKANSAS**
- LITTLE ROCK
  - Pfeifer Bros., Inc.

**CALIFORNIA**
- BEVERLY HILLS
  - Bickel's
- OAKLAND
  - Breuner's
- SACRAMENTO
  - Hale Bros.
- SAN JOSE
  - Hale Bros.

**CONNECTICUT**
- BRIDGEPORT
  - The D. M. Read Co.
- HARTFORD
  - G. Fox & Co.
- STAMFORD
  - The C. O. Miller Co.

**FLORIDA**
- DAYTONA BEACH
  - Yowell-Drew Co.
- ORLANDO
  - Dickson-Ives Co.

**GEORGIA**
- ATLANTA
  - Davison-Paxon Co.

**ILLINOIS**
- EVANSTON
  - Lord's
- OTTAWA
  - Leader Furn. & Rug Co.
- TROY
  - F. A. Bergner & Co.
- SPRINGFIELD
  - The John Bressmer Co.

**INDIANA**
- ANDERSON
  - The Fair Dept. Store
- ELYRIA
  - Chas. S. Drake Co.
- HAMMOND
  - Edward C. Minas Co.
- INDIANAPOLIS
  - L. S. Ayres & Co., Inc.
- INDIANAPOLIS
  - Senger Dry Goods Co.
- SOUTH BEND
  - George Wyman & Co.
- TERRE HAUTE
  - The Root Dry Goods Co.

**IOWA**
- AMES
  - The Tilden Store Co.
- BURLINGTON
  - The Buettern Furn. & Cpt. Co.
- CEDAR RAPIDS
  - The Killian Co.
- DAVENPORT
  - Petersen-Harned-Von Maur
- DES MOINES
  - Youngkers
- SIOUX CITY
  - T. S. Martin Co.

**KANSAS**
- WICHITA
  - Geo. Innes Co.

**KENTUCKY**
- COVINGTON
  - The John R. Coppin Co., Inc.
- LEXINGTON
  - Wolf-Wile
- LOUISVILLE
  - The Stewart D. G. Co.

**LOUISIANA**
- SHREVEPORT
  - Hemenway-Johnson Furn. Co.
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UNUSUAL CANDY

EXOTIC LITTLE CANDY PEPPER-UPPERS
Made of real cream and pure coffee, with the genuine flavor and refreshing lift of a cup of morning coffee. Perfect for quick pickup. Smokers love 'em. And they're grand for the boys in uniform.
7/8 oz. tin 60¢ • 1 lb. tin $1.10

CHOCOLATES

CREATED UNDER MISS SAYLOR'S PERSONAL SUPERVISION. GOLD REMEMBRANCE FRENCH CREAM CHOCOLATES ARE MADE OF REAL WHIPPING CREAM AND FRESH TABLE BUTTER BLENDED WITH THE FINEST TRUE FLAVORS. SO DELICIOUS, ONCE TASTED, NEVER FORGOTTEN.
1 lb. 10 oz. $2.15 • 4 lb. $5.30

Send us your list with check.
MISS SAYLOR'S CHOCOLATES, INC.
Emensal Ave. • Alameda, California

THE LITTLE TREE COMPANY

DEPT. H.S., WINTER PARK, FLORIDA
WATERPROOF SOLID COLOR SEAT CUSHIONS
FOR THE CHAIRS AND SETTEE—$5.00 PER SET

GENUINE MAHOGANY BENTWOOD TRAY

BY OVERTON

A TRAY OF MANY USES, AS ORNAMENTAL AS IT IS PRACTICAL. ONE OF THE RECENTLY CREATIONS IN TRUE TRADITIONAL CHARMER, ACCENTUATED BY PARTING OF SLIGHT MADE TO ORDER, IT WILL NOT WARP OR CHECK. INSIDE DIAM.-15 1/2". OTHER SIZES AND STYLES TO MATCH.
MANOR HOUSE PATTERN—NO. 476

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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.

HALO of crystal for a lovely spring centerpiece surrounds a duck figurine of English Beswick china. You might use it around a bowl of fruit, flowers, or even a spring salad. The crystal halo takes only a few small flowers or vines, is 11 1/2" wide. $6. Duck is $4. Shipped free up to 300 miles. Georg Jensen, 667 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

PUT this on your must list as a wedding present, and be sure that the bride will find it a one-of-a-kind gift. This is a copy of a Georgian entrée dish with gadroon border and removable wooden handle. Heavily silver plated on copper. Price of $9.75 includes tax and postage. Found at Jean's Curio Shop, Inc., 1287 Sixth Ave., New York

RUBY-HUED blown glass hurricane lamps, with a deeply cut flower and fern design, are electrified for practical use. The filigree design base may be had in silver plate or Rogers gold plate finish. Height, 13". Price, $12.95 a pair, complete with bulbs. Express collect. Found at Mark Sizer, 277 E. Fordham Road, New York, New York

N E V - R - T I P

(AND WE MEAN IT!)

3 FLOWER HOLDERS, MADE IN U. S. A., of course. Prong and Holder type—adjacents for smart flower arrangements. The superb hostess gift. $1.00 postpaid anywhere in the "States".
Diameters: (Upper left) diameter 2 3/4", height 11 1/2"; (Center) diameter 2"; height 12 1/4"; (Lower right) diameter 1 7/8", height 10 1/2". Write for "Giftlets—Trade Mark Registered"

LANGBEIN SINCE 1870

161 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crystal vases of simple classic design resting on a pedestal base of Chinese origin. Fashioned by hand by Steuben (which speaks volumes in itself) these have an individuality and charm that's rare. The vases are 9 1/2" tall. Price, $15 each. No charge for delivery in the U. S. Order from Steuben Glass, Inc., 718 Fifth Ave., New York.

Let nothing you delay in sending for this pure-dye silk crepe blanket cover as the prices quoted are for April and May only. The hem is in deep scallops. Rose-peach, French blue, ivory, white, ice pink, tea rose. Single size, $19.75; double, $26.50. Monogram, $4.75 extra. French case, $10.50; mono., $3.25. Leron, 745 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Shadow boxes that bang on the wall to hold one small figure that you cherish. Some like to place one on either end of the mantle. A glass in front that raises easily keeps dust away. Of mahogany: 5 x 5 1/4 x 2 1/2" deep, $2.50; 5 1/2 x 6 x 2 1/2", $2.75; 5 1/2 x 7 x 2 1/2") deep, $3. Plus postage. Robert Keith, 13th & Baltimore Sl, Kansas City, Missouri.

Convert a dressing table into a thing of beauty by the addition of a baroque easel mirror. The swirling tendrillike frame has an antique gold Ormalee finish. It may be hung over a chest or table or used as an easel as shown. The overall measurements are 19" x 27 1/2". Top open 36" x 20". Height 30". 1 Drawer. $37.50 Express Collect. MARGARETTA J. THAYER INC. 28 Parking Plaza, Ardmore, Pa.

Distinguished Entertaining Demands

In homes where gracious hospitality is a tradition, the entertainment of honored guests calls for America's rarest delicacy—Pinesbridge Farm Smoked Turkey. Each turkey is individually cured according to a treasured recipe handed down from father to son for 3 generations and bequeathed to Pinesbridge Farm. These birds are then smoke-cooked over fragrant green applewood fires and go out from the Farm ready to eat. The Turkeys weigh 7 to 18 lbs. $1.35 per pound express prepaid in the United States. PINESBRIDGE FARM Route 1, Ossining • New York Perfect for EASTER GIVING

Bride-like pink or grey potterey bowls, a doz. 18.50 Service plates to match or contrast, a doz....21.50 Combine with white milk glass underplates, a doz. 9.50 And daintily flowered goblets, a doz. 18.50 With place mats to match or contrast, a doz.....4.50 Perfect for EASTER GIVING
Vendôme Cheese in Wine

Smooth, flavorful, delicious!
Six 4 oz. crocks contain Stilton and Cheddar in port; Roquefort and Gorgonzola in Brandy; Edam in Sauveterne; Swiss in Kirsch. $3.75 complete set, in a beautifully decorated box.

GIFT SHOP
Rid Birsk, M.J.

SYMBOLS OF BEAUTY
Reproduction of truly distinctive and decorative classic holders for artificial ivy. They will enhance the beauty of any room when hung on each side of mirror or picture—over fireplace, mantel or settee. Holder is of rust color with a drape effect in antique ivory. Made of composition. Size 4 1/2" wide; 9" long. $2.50 the pair (express collect)

MARK STIER
277 East Forham Road, N. Y.

$52.50 Imagine this richly hand-carved Louis XV chair in your living room! Better still, send for it. Beautifully made of solid walnut in French walnut finish. Upholstered in crewelwork as shown, in choice of dusty rose, turquoise or blue. Also available in French green or copper damask at $39.50, or satin at $34.00. Height 38"; Seat 27" x 27". Back 19" x 19". (Takes 1 1/2 yards 54" material.)

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Same training for those who cannot come to New York. Practical, simple, useful, and intensely interesting.

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915 Madison Avenue, New York City

Liberal steps in miniature made into a flower container for a minute nosegay. There are three glass tubes at the top, and the second "step" has a copper liner for a tiny plant or more cut blossoms. Made of mahogany, 3 1/2" x 4 1/2" at base. Price $5 postpaid. From The Lennox Shop, 1127 Broadway, Hewlett, Long Island, New York

Wish good luck to a man in the service by giving a St. Christopher medal. Top, a neck chain (26" long) that's worn under the shirt; $5.50. Disk bracelet for ladies, $4. Identification bracelet, $6. All of heavy, strong sterling silver. Three initials engraved on back and tax included in prices. Black, Starr & Gorham, 594 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

THE JIFFY PLAYHOUSE
which fits over a standard card-table; a perfect child's "hide out". Made of strong, printed cotton duck, it comes in a small carton which is used for the chimney.

$2.00 plus postage.

YOUNG BOOKS, INC.
714 Madison Avenue New York, N. Y.
Sweet harbingers of spring to bring year round pleasure. These hand-painted birds on the bough may be had separately, but the whole group is almost too irresistible. There is a bullfinch, bluebird, robin, wren, wood-warbler, and chaffinch. Imported from England, $5 each, plus postage. Alfred Orlik, 421 Madison Avenue, New York.

In answer to that oft repeated query for an unusual $5 wedding present, we suggest a pair of napkin hands, with either the first name of the bride and groom or their initials. In sterling silver, hand-engraving of first name or 3 initials is free. 2½" long, ¾" wide, $5 pair, postpaid. (No C.O.D.'s.). Geo. Stern Co., 191 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

GATHERING. Feuillettes, delicately flavored wafers prepared by M. Roatt. In this set of four different kinds, there are cheese and celerly wafers—delicious with soup, salad or cocktails; a jar of canape wafers; one of wafers to be served with wine and sherry. Price, $3 for four jars, express collect. Bazar Français, 666 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C.

WHIMSICAL frogs who look as though they're ready to play leap-frog and jump right into a fountain. Put them in the center of a pool, or the coping or in a bird bath; use them in the rock garden or on the terrace. Of Pompeian stone, they are weather proof. Price at $5 each. Shipped F.O.B. Erkins Studio, 6 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

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To fill in empty corners and add authentic period of flat silver. We have accumulated more than one hundred of these patterns and divide them in the following groups:

Bridal Rose Colonial Medallion In Sterling Silver

Cambridge Canterbury Louis XV Violet

This silver has been used and is offered in flat-ware, forks, and spoons under the price of new silver.

Unusual Opportunity

We have one of the largest stocks of unusual silver in the United States, same consisting of: Silver from the Royal household of England and foreign makers. Silver sent on approval. Correspondence Solicited.

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77 Madison Avenue

Memphis, Tenn.

Crystal Candlesticks

Their sparkling, shimmering beauty will brighten your dinner table... add a touch of elegance to your mantelpiece or piano... give new meaning to the entire room. Distinctive, decorative, practical—made of heavy fine clear crystal, 9" high.

$3.50 the pair (express collect)

Henry Rosenzweig

723 Lexington Ave., New York

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Beauty Treatments For The Home

As easy to use as a cookbook—shows hundreds of ways to "do over" rooms and furniture. Tells step-by-step how to upholster by re-upholster, finish and refinish furniture... make all kinds of covers and draperies... lampshades, hutch sets, accessories... decorate closets, nooks, alcoves. It tells in every case what material, new inspiration, money-saving ideas. Over 500 Illustrations, $3.00, postpaid from Funk & Wagnalls Co., Dept. 283, 354 Madison Avenue Memphis, Tenn.

Metal Silhouette Studio

16 Merritt Street

Springfield, Mass.

You'll Enjoy Your Own Outdoor Fireplace

Now it's easy to have an outdoor fireplace in the privacy of your own garden. Let your friends enjoy sitting outside that's heated over glowing embers. Start a fire on a dull rainy day or a drizzly afternoon. Have an interesting meal of pasties and sausages or even a pasties winter meal.

And it's really simple to build with a Hancock Skeleton Unit, which comes complete with genuine rolled steel frame and doors (not cast iron) and granite firebox, making a hot seat and front. Build brick or stone masonry around it, as simple or elaborate as your own desires from the details plans furnished for each design. Accessory units, such as ovens and barbecue, are available for those who wish them. Hancock Outdoor Fireplaces Units are solidly constructed, long-lasting, and standard equipment in many leading park systems.

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91 W. Pine St., Pontiac, Michigan

$7.75 postage prepaid.

Our catalog contains hundreds of suggestions executed by our craftsmen in weather vanes, cottage signs, gate signs and many other interesting masterpieces.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SKELETON UNIT, which comes complete with genuine rolled steel frame and doors and granite firebox, making a hot seat and front. Build brick or stone masonry around it, as simple or elaborate as your own desires from the detailed plans furnished for each design. Accessory units, such as ovens and barbecue, are available for those who wish them. Hancock Outdoor Fireplaces Units are solidly constructed, long-lasting, and standard equipment in many leading park systems.

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Simple in design, made in U.S.A. mahogany racks for showing off your fine china.

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PLATE RACKS...2.25
PLATTER RACKS...1.95

10 1/2" Cedar stain gallery plate $1.95
Matching caps and saucer $1.00
Wire racks for hanging 7 to 14" plates on walls $1.25, 12"-15"x15" & 18"x1.50

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A Monogrammed, Handmade, Sterling Silver Bracelet and Pin Polished to a Rich Lust­ rous Beauty. The set, $5.00.

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PLUMMER, ltd.
7 East 33rd St. * 695 Fifth Ave.
Philodendron or any trailing vine looks well in these vases of heavy crystal. They may be used as bookends as we do here, or they are ideal ornaments for a mantel or table. And, of course, they are attractive even without the plants. Measure 6" high. Price, $5.50 a pair, express collect. Scully & Scully, 506 Park Ave., New York.

"La Ballemina", a lithe dancer reproduced from an original by Vladimir Yoffe, an example of whose sculpture is now on exhibit in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Hand-decorated in flat pastel colors, this composition figure stands 12" high. $2.50, plus expressage. Agnstrong, 521 Madison Avenue, New York.

Seed pearls cover these three pins and the effect is as pretty as can be. It will be hard to decide between the leaf, the pear and the turtle, so we'd suggest getting all three for Easter presents, or save them for a Mother's Day gift. $2 each, plus 10% tax. Postpaid. Mayflower Gift Shop, 5 Monmouth St., Red Bank, New Jersey.

Oregon Wild Blackberry, Fresh Prune with Hazelnuts, and Greengage Preserves—the very names sound tempting, but on hot biscuits, preserves of choice fruit and cane sugar, packed in mountain moss and tiny hemlock cones. Box of three jars is $1.28. Jane Amherst, 1103 N. E. 47th Ave., Portland, Oregon.

Hand decorated chest in Hale's exclusive antiqued painted finish, $140.00. Six-foot headboard bed. Hale crafted, two Beautyrest mattresses, two box springs, $320.00 complete. Deferred charge accounts.

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Hand decorated chest in Hale's exclusive antiqued painted finish, $140.00. Six-foot headboard bed. Hale crafted, two Beautyrest mattresses, two box springs, $320.00 complete. Deferred charge accounts.
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When you have gift problems, we hope we may share
your pleasure in solving them by showing you that fine
gifts need not be costly. If it isn't convenient to come in,
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Last Offering from England!
Remember your friends and yourself, too, with
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Two 1 lb. tins of Parkinson's Old Fashioned Raisins and But­
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Imported Various Honeys packed
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FOR YOUR GARDEN

These eerie little figures can bring an
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Copied from English models in antiqued,
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Height 12"

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Mountains, bacon cured
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The most welcomed of all gifts—
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Foil thai home on the range, rip-roaring dude ranch scenes hand-painted on highball glasses. Both sides of the glass are painted giving an unusual effect, and each of the set of twelve has a different picture. Price, $16.50 per doz. For delivery in California, add 3% sales tax. From Gump's, 250 Post Street, San Francisco, California.

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The Lyre Record Album will preserve and lengthen the life of your favorites. It has twelve well-made envelopes, each numbered; is bound in alligator grain material; has index with space for title, artist's name, etc. No. 12 for 12" records, $2.25. No. 10 for 10", $1.75. Matchless Album Co., Dept. H., Long Branch, New Jersey.

On that first weekend trip of the season to the country, be sure your hostess invites you back often by taking along this French drip coffee and tea pot: a can of Lucianne coffee; and a half pound tin of Vendôme's English breakfast tea. Attractively boxed. $4.90. F.O.B. Vendôme Table Delicacies, 415 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Bed Room Essentials with a touch of individuality

BLANKETS—of pure, fluffy wool in medium weight, bound with decorative satin in ribbon. Colors, eggshell, peach, blue or white. Per pair, single size, $4.50. Per pair, double size, $4.95.

SHEETS—of finest percale, hand printed in an exclusive pattern. Single beds, sets of 2 sheets and 2 pillow cases, $8. Sets for double beds, $8. Linen sets from $45.

Wheelbarrow cigarette holders and a wagon wheel ashtray are two brand new ideas just rolled into view. We'd suggest ordering several of the carts to use on the table for candles or violets as well as cigarettes. The cart costs $1 each; the wheel ashtrays are 25c each. Plus postage. Rendezvous Gift Shop, Inc., Ashbury Park, N. J.

Keep in the cook's good graces (and insure some rare improvements in her culinary arts) by presenting her with this set of assorted herbs that comes on a red rack to sit on the kitchen shelf. Sweet basil, marjoram, garden mint, sage, thyme, Rose Mary, savory, and mixed herbs, $3.50, exp. collect. Maison E. H. Glass, 15 E. 47th St., N. Y. C.

Tiny souls go all out in favor of these logs to keep track of their hobby. "Our Garden Log" has places for all kinds of information to use from year to year. $1. "Phonograph Record Log" speaks for itself and should be in every record library. $1.25. Red or blue leatherette. Cowhide, $3 and $3.50.

Young Books, Inc., 714 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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HEATING & INSULATION

STIRRING YOUR FUEL BILL

in a compact booklet, Burnham outlines several ways of cutting down fuel bills, and explains the advantages of its two Yellow-Jacket models. The Burnham Boiler Corp., Dept. B, Irvington, New York.

A HEATED QUESTION

is answered by the new Minneapolis-Honeywell Chromotherm. If you want to know how much trouble you can save in heating your house, by all means send for this new booklet with an illustrated list of many interesting statistics. Minneapolis-Honeywell Corp., Dept. HG-4, 7749 4th Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

KITCHENS & BATHROOMS

TWELVE WINNERS

This booklet reveals 12 colorful bathroom ensembles, complete with fixtures designed for smartness and service. The Eljer Co., Dept. HG-4, Fort City, Pennsylvania.

WHEN GUESTS ARRIVE

Is your bathroom a source of pride to you? asks a pertinent pamphlet which describes the quiet, water and space saving T&N one-piece water closet. And specially designed Winston Lavatory. W. A. Doner Hollow-Core Flush Doors by revealing the method used to build these "closet boxes". Also available is a folder on Wallwood, a 3-ply paneling which can work magic on your walls. American Plywood Corp., Dept. HG-4, New London, Wis.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

This folder gives you a clear picture of the remarkable performance of the New Low door and Window-Core Flush Doors by revealing the method used to build these "closet boxes". Also available is a folder on Wallwood, a 3-ply paneling which can work magic on your walls. American Plywood Corp., Dept. HG-4, New London, Wis.

HOW TO USE GLASS

To "Wake up your Home" describes some of the popular methods to bring new beauty, glass, and usefulness to all the various rooms of your house. Included are many examples of full color photographs. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

A garden as a source of pride to you? asks a pertinent pamphlet which describes the quiet, water and space saving T&N one-piece water closet. And specially designed Winston Lavatory. W. A. Doner Hollow-Core Flush Doors by revealing the method used to build these "closet boxes". Also available is a folder on Wallwood, a 3-ply paneling which can work magic on your walls. American Plywood Corp., Dept. HG-4, New London, Wis.

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FENCES WHICH BEAUTIFY

and also protect your property are described and illustrated in the new booklet. Chain link wire, ornamental iron, picket and rustic wood fences are shown in actual use. Together is surely a combination that you will want. Anchor Post Fence, Dept. HG-4, 6554 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FOR YOUR FENCE GARDEN

works on landscapes sides of using strong, rustproof steel lawn fencing as the handsome modern plastic finishing touch. This booklet, written for you? asks a pertinent pamphlet which describes the quiet, water and space saving T&N one-piece water closet. And specially designed Winston Lavatory. W. A. Doner Hollow-Core Flush Doors by revealing the method used to build these "closet boxes". Also available is a folder on Wallwood, a 3-ply paneling which can work magic on your walls. American Plywood Corp., Dept. HG-4, New London, Wis.

PORTRAIT OF HOME PHOTOS

If you are planning to remodel or build, you will certainly be interested in this group of photographs. Generous both in number and size, they show the application of the newest Creo-Dipt stainlesss steel hardware and accessories. Included is a Creo-Dipt Co., Inc., Dept. 25, Tonawanda, New York.

THE LITTLE WHITE BOOK

shows prize-winning homes painted with Cadet's Durable White, Old Virginia White, and Colonial White. Write for your copy to Samuel Capet, Inc., Dept. HG-4, Oliver Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

BUILD BETTER HOMES FOR LESS

this booklet is a source of practical Information Is now available in pamphlet form. Send 10c for single copy. Copied to civilian defense groups at 25¢ per hundred copies House & Garden, Dept. CI, 629 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

THE OPEN DOOR TO A NEW LIFE

in an illustrated story of Shipard Home life, easily installed elevator for the home. Included are floor plans and drawings and an impressive list of Homestead-equipped homes. Shipard Elevator Co., Dept. HG-4, 4249 Colubria Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORMICA

The handsome modern plastic finishing material, has a myriad of decorative and functional purposes described in this new booklet. Included are a color chart and details of erecting and using this non-porous, spotless, scratch-proof material. Formica Inslentation, Inc., 4656 Spring Grove Avenue, University City, Philadelphia.

BUILDING YOUR HOME

With Western Pine helps freshly described how and why Western Pine can give your home a cleaner, more modern appearance and comfort. Several pages of photographs of interior and exterior designs are illustrated. Western Pine Association, Dept. HG-4, Youngstown, Ohio.

KITCHENS & BATHROOMS

WALLWOOD

... and judge for yourself their excellent qualities. . . . is designed for unusual beauty and convenience. You’ll find several admirable models in various colors and sizes to choose from. American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., Dept. HG-4, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

TRAVEL

MAINE, THE PLACE TO LIVE

You will be fascinated by this beautifully prepared pictorial-story, documenting Maine’s charming old houses, cool woods, rustic settings and unspoiled shores. Heritage, the view from a few of the many people in public life who have found the Portland home of Woodrow Wilson, The Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Miami Cabinet Div., Dept. HG, Middletown, Ohio.

THE WELL-DRESSED KITCHEN

wears, as its style guide for designing your kitchen, a modern spin—a "standard" unit designed for unusual beauty and convenience. You’ll find several admirable models in various colors and sizes to choose from. American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., Dept. HG-4, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

THE ALVIN SILVERSMITHS

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Yes...style and prestige can be yours... Your table...beautifully set with gleaming ALVIN STERLING... bespeaks good taste. It gives you full confidence over every measure in use...on all occasions. Moderately Priced—for Lifetime Service.
IT CERTAINLY LOOKS COMFORTABLE

BUT IT IS WHAT'S INSIDE THE MATTRESS THAT MATTERS

You'll find no other mattress in America built like the Genuine TRIPLE CUSHION

Before you invest in rest investigate TRIPLE CUSHION

This mattress gives longer-lasting comfort

Good judges of lasting value prefer the genuine TRIPLE CUSHION. No other mattress has its scientific balance of comfort. It's TUFTLESS—no lumps, bumps or buttons. It's UNIFORMLY BUOYANT—gently relaxes your entire body.

TRIPLE CUSHION gives longer-lasting comfort.
IN THIS ISSUE

GOURMET JUNE PLATT
Our ace in the kitchen and culinary expert for many years, June Platt brings us a galaxy of fine recipes in an interesting article called "Ham for Easter". You'll find it on page 42.

TOM WINTRINGHAM
An outstanding instructor of civilian defense tactics in England, Home Guard expert Wintringham has supplied material for "The Home Guard at work in England" on page 50.

GARDEN ARTIST HOFMANN
A combination of artist and garden lover, Tabea Hofmann has been a constant aid to our garden editors in preparing technical drawings. She has done the artwork on page 32.

ELINOR HILLYER
Increasingly important in the home-furnishings field are the annual House & Garden Color Forecasts. For her talent as color scout, we ask staff editor Hillyer to take a bow.

HOUSE & GARDEN

General Section, April, 1942

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Cover by Peter Nyholm

RICHARDSON WRIGHT, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
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LOOK FOR genuine Kirsch Drapery Fixtures and Venetian Blinds in your favorite store. Then let the store help you interpret your home decoration ideas. Thousands of stores have the authoritative Kirsch "Decorative Suggestions" portfolio for treating every type of window. Kirsch Company, Sturgis, Mich.
English words. Every now and then in English novels we encounter two words that bother us—copse and spinney. For years we’ve promised to look them up and were always side-tracked. Finally we got around to it. A copse or coppice is a small wood or thicket of undergrowth grown for the purpose of periodical cutting, or it can just be underwood. A spinney can be either a thorn hedge or a small wood and is generally planted or preserved for game birds.

Blackoutted gardeners. The war is doing a lot of good things for people. One of House & Garden's loving readers in California relates how it helped her bury a neighborhood hatchet:

"Take my neighbor, for instance, the one who hacked hack my yellow broom so drastically that it died, and who pruned my flowering plum where it hung over his wall just before the blooming season. Well, we meet now during blackouts, when mysterious forms flit up and down the block making sure that all have observed the law and not one chink of light is showing. And then one night we were invited into his house to share a bottle of champagne. "Here’s to the beginning," he said; our glasses bubbled and clinked. And so, united once more, we begin it now during blackouts, when mysterious forms flit up and down the block making sure that all have observed the law and not one chink of light is showing. And then one night we were invited into his house to share a bottle of champagne. "Here’s to the beginning," he said; our glasses bubbled and clinked. And so, united once more, we turned cumulative glances of hatred toward the common enemy across the water."

Lover

This man has kinship with his own brown land.
And all its ways and whims and moods are his,
Familiar as a faithful lover’s hand
On his beloved. Where pennyroyal is,
The fenny hollow that a tawny cow will know, when it is time to drop her calf.
The way the grasses curl around the plow.
The way the summer dawn cleaves clean in half
The cloudless night and day. And when he yields
His stewardship, when his own time is come,
In some dim twilight, soft across the fields,
To turn the horses westward, and go home,
A loving shadow will be lingering
Along the last long furrow, in the Spring.

Bianca Bradbury.

Under lock and key. Now that sugar has been put under the rationing ban, it might be well to recall that one time it was considered both precious and immoral. It was forbidden women, children, servants and all persons of weak moral character as both physically harmful and as an incentive to licentiousness. Nevertheless, stronger members of the family indulged in this forbidden sweet, although no record is left of what it did to their characters. Lest it should fall into the hands of those who would be hurt by it, the early sugar bowls were equipped with a lock and key, the key kept by the master of the house.

Grab-bag. This habit of jotting down notes on bits of paper and finding them weeks afterwards is the result of having a grab-bag mind. Notes like this—that whereas for a long time we talked of "canned food," now that tin is one of the priorities and more food will be put up in glass, we’ll be calling it "glassed food." . . . That Manchester, Vt., has a Bonnet Street, because once on a time a beloved little old milliner kept her resident-shop on that maple-shaded street. . . . Or the fact that come war or high water daffodils still grow and the Garden Club of Virginia will hold its usual Narcissus Show April 10th and 11th in the historic Gadsby’s Tavern at Alexandria, They weren’t exhibiting daffies when George Washington and other famous men of his day dropped in at Gadsby’s but, since G.W. was a good gardener, we’d bet one of our best pink narcissus that if he were alive he’d come around and see the show.

A "must" book. No gardener worth his or her salt can get along without Standardized Plant Names. Our own copy was so worn by years of service that we had to hold it together with rubber bands. Just in time the new and enlarged edition appeared. It is a "must" book. You can no more get along without it than you can garden intelligently without Bailey’s Encyclopaedia of Horticulture.

This new edition is a larger book than the first edition because it contains so much more—so many more plants, so many more classifications. Sixty-two special plant lists have been added. Here you find the accepted pronunciation of all plant names and their approved scientific and common names. You’ll be able to find which are the poisonous plants, what belongs in a herb garden, what plants have been patented and what are the important economic plants.

Even the veriest beginner, once possessed of Standardized Plant Names will bless Harlan P. Kelsey and William A. Dayton for the magnificent job they have done.

Authors. Cynthia Westcott, who writes on the pests and diseases of vegetables in the Victory Garden (see p. 28) is the author of The Plant Doctor, one of those indispensable books for the garden shelf. Helen Morgenthau Fox, who writes of gray plants (see p. 40), is known for her books on herbs, Spanish gardens and lilies.

Verse for today. In a rare free moment we halted before a bookcase, pulled down a copy of James Russell Lowell's poems, blew off the dust—for we hadn't read him in years—and happened on these lines that sent us to bed with fewer doubts about tomorrow and the next day:

New times demand new measures and new men.
The world advances, and in time outgrows
The laws that in our father's day were best;
And doubtless, after us some purer scheme
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we,
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.

Lunar gardening. Every now and again, among credulous gardeners, voices are raised in defense of the ancient custom of sowing seed by moon phases. Lunar gardening has its followers still, and we don’t want to shake their faith if this form of gardening brings them health and happiness. However, exhaustive trials made by the John Innes Horticultural Institute of England showed that the sowing of vegetables by moon phases had no noticeable effect on the resulting crop. Perhaps soil conditions at the time of sowing are far more important to the practical gardener.

War and merchandise. Things happen so speedily in these war days that our best laid plans may come to naught. Due to priorities and curtailment of production for civilian use, some merchandise may have been withdrawn from sale since this issue went to press.
Cosmopolitan furnishings, from England, France, Spain, fuse in a harmonious whole. The facade of the Church of San Francisco in Lima inspired the chalky gray and white fabric on the walls—fabric-hung walls are seen in Peruvian churches in times of festival. Two paintings of angels hang in recesses; harlequin cape of one inspired the treatment of the floor.
For some time I had felt the need of a revitalizing current in American decoration. We had gone to the past for inspiration, we had ourselves created a vision of the future, now the present should have its turn, but a new and vital present. Besides, I'd always wanted to go to South America and especially to Peru, the seat of one of the most famous old civilizations known to archeologists—the Incan. Peru has a colorful history and a colorful present. It seemed a perfect spot in which to find exciting ideas. And I wasn't disappointed. In fact it was here I found the ideas for fabric and furniture designs which appeared in my exhibition at Lord & Taylor, and it was here that I found a new color palette.

While many of the source materials I brought back with me, either actually or in sketch form, came from Peru, I found all the countries I passed through provocative and stimulating. In Barranquilla, Colombia, for instance, the entire interior of the Cathedral was marbleized, rather crudely, giving it an air of great charm. From it I got the idea of marbleizing the legs of the dining table and the top of the sideboard in the Harlequin dining room.

In Cali, Colombia, was one of the most beautiful buildings I'd ever seen—a circular pavilion, like an old-fashioned bandstand, made completely of giant bamboo. This resulted in the walls of the Jungle dining room, which are of split bamboo, whitewashed. At Quito, in Ecuador, as we motored into town from the airport I saw hundreds of Indians, all wearing handwoven ponchos, which are shawls with a hole in the center for the head to go through. Some of these were really magnificent; when they are old and worn they give the effect of fine Aubusson or tapestry. Many of them were striped in every conceivable color. You can see the wide stripes on the couch in the room on the cover. It was here that I saw more blue than anywhere else in South America and therefore incorporated it in the design of this fabric.

In Quito there were so many things to inspire one that it is difficult to pick out just a few. Principally I was struck by the colors and textures of the Indian costumes and the fine wool rugs made here. The churches too are fascinating. The baroque façade of the Church of the Campaña, the Church of the Merced and the strange façade of the San Francisco Church all are responsible for the architectural quality appearing in some of my designs. The doorways of some of these churches appear on the doorways-and-window print on the next page.

Every Monday there is a fair at Ambato, one of the provincial capitals 125 kilometers south of Quito. As I was anxious to see it I hired a Ford to take us there over a cobbledstone highway. As we went along I saw many clumps of huge geraniums and calla lilies, growing as high as my head. Geraniums I found in profusion in every South American country I visited. They stuck in my mind and I determined (Please turn to page 24)
"I found these in South America"

1. **COLOSSAL GERANIUMS**, typical of Peru, were transferred in natural color to the chintz in room on page 25. Above: source materials shown left, Pahlmann translations right.

2. **BOUGHT IN LIMA**, this Peruvian adaptation of a Queen Anne chair suggested the greatly foreshortened legs of the banquette in the "Ladies of Lima" drawing room on page 24.

3. **THE COLUMNAR LEGS** of the mirror-topped table in the "Harlequin" dining room were inspired by the double columns of the cloister in the Church of St. Augustin, Quito, Ecuador.

4. **THIS OLD STIRRUP**, probably once a possession of a Spanish Conquistador, yielded the idea for the massive polished brass and leather handles used on some of the doors.

5. **THE ELABORATE ENTRANCE** to a distinguished 17th Century house in Arequipa, the second city of Peru, is one of several doorways copied in grays on white cotton fabric.

6. **AN ANTIQUE MIRROR FRAME**, found in Lima, holding a painting of the Virgin, gave the design for the shadow boxes framing the portraits of the "Ladies of Lima" by M. Soyer.
7. OLD HUACOS—grotesque little clay figurine jugs made by the Incas—are reproduced in chartreuse on white cored cotton. This fabric was used in the dining room, page 25

8. THE GAPING MOUTH of an Incan god yielded the shape for the two-tiered, highly polished ebonized table between the beds in the room shown on the cover of this section

9. DELICATE IRON GRILLEWORK from a window in the Perricholi Palace, once the abode of the Viceroy in Lima. It is used on the fabric hanging behind the bed on page 25

10. THE ORNATE PLASTER CEILING from the ballroom in the same Perricholi Palace suggested the carved baroque molding outlining the ceiling in the “Ladies of Lima” room

11. MASSIVE STONE MASONRY of the ancient Inca fortress called Sachsalhuaman, near Cusco, inspired the chests in the bed-sitting room on the cover. Each “stone” forms a drawer

12. A SMALL BRONZE HAND grasping a bar, picked up in the Market Place in Lima, was cast in brass and used as drawer pulls on the sideboard in the Jungle dining room, page 25

13. THE INDIANS of Lake Titicaca (you see one of them above) use long strings of vivid tassels in their ceremonial dances. They are hung at corners of bed canopy on page 25
(Continued from page 21) to use them as a motif in a room. You will see them in the bedroom on page 25.

My next stop was Lima where I was fortunate enough to be shown through the Church of San Francisco by a young man who works with the government committee in restoring the public buildings damaged by the earthquake of a year and a half ago. This wonderful building is one of the oldest in Lima and boasted the only Moorish dome in South America. Unfortunately this fine bit of workmanship crashed with the earthquake and now only the open sky is over the great stairwell, and there is no hope of restoration. The facade however remains in its entirety and is most interesting with rustication of ribbon bands running horizontally around the building; on the two front towers these bands are broken by little oval portholes. This motif is on the wall hangings in the Harlequin dining room on page 20. A picture of the church itself is on page 21.

The sacristy, the choir rooms and the various disrobing rooms here were beautifully furnished with rococo and baroque ornamentation and furniture. Great armoires in fine baroque or rococo were evident in practically all the sacristies of the churches in Lima. The rococo armoire which I fitted with mirrors as a dressing table in the Geranium bedroom stems from this use of the rococo motif in South American churches.

The construction of many buildings in Lima had been thrown open to view by the earthquake. Split bamboo with plaster or stucco exterior seems to be the best material for withstanding these shocks and fortunately this type of construction stands up well in that climate and takes paint beautifully. The paint fades slightly thus giving a soft, hand-rubbed effect to the exteriors of the old buildings. In Lima and in Magdalena, a nearby suburb, are two museums, both possessing magnificent collections of Inca and pre-Inca pottery, textiles, costumes, gold ornaments, stoneware. Here I saw the Inca potteries called "huacos." They are small jugs in the form of grotesque figurines made for the drinking of corn beer. "Huacos" may be seen in the alcove of the Jungle dining room on page 25; they also appear on the fabric used for curtains in that room.

The people in Lima are most hospitable and I saw many of their houses. Because of the fact that they formerly sent their children to France and England to be educated (now of course the war prevents) there is a strong French influence in many houses with furniture of both French and English origin. As examples, the French commodes in the Geranium bedroom and the Chippendale chairs in the Harlequin dining room.

The paintings of the two angels in this dining room are 17th or 18th Century and are painted on calico. I bought them for their spirited drawing and the unusual quality of the design. The flaring harlequin robe of one of them was the inspiration for the harlequin floor in this room.

In Lima I saw a great many Spanish-type mirrors, similar to Venetian mirrors but definitely Spanish in feeling. One of these, bought in the market place, served as a model for the frames for the portraits by Marriano Soyer in the "Ladies of Lima" room at the left.

At Arequipa, where I went from Lima, I was royally entertained by the famous "Tia" Bates, whose husband, an American engineer, took her as a bride all over the jungles of Peru. After many years of this sort of life they settled in Arequipa where Mrs. Bates has become an institution. She is a wonderful hostess and helped me immensely, taking me to the market place, acting as guide, and when I ordered one of the beautiful wool rugs made here by the Indians, she watched its progress to see (Continued on page 74).
Mammoth geraniums (above) which grow with tropical exuberance even in the streets of Peru, inspired the chintz which forms the canopy and petticoat of the bed. Large tassels, like those used in ceremonial dances by the Titicaca Indians, hang at the corners. A grille in the Perricholi Palace contributed its delicate tracery to the fabric behind the Spanish bed head.

The armoire, originally black oak, but bleached, pickled, mirror-lined by Mr. Pahlmann, lighted by Feder, is typical of the pieces brought from France by the Peruvians who send their children there to be educated.

A jungle atmosphere (right) is achieved here by walls of split bamboo, an alcove containing Huacos—Inca clay work, a suspended ceiling of midnight blue and a deep-piled wool rug with overscaled leaf and branch motifs. Table has Di-noe tortoiseshell top; chairs are rustic. These rooms displayed at Lord & Taylor.
Sheraton in modern dress

Traditional mahogany and floral chintz presented in the spirit of today with indirect lighting in the chintz-walled bed and window alcoves; simplified lines, in the American manner, for the Sheraton furniture.

All merchandise shown may be found at Robert Keith, Kansas City, Mo. Mahogany furniture, Kindel; Selig’s “Regis” slipper chair. Wallpaper by United; Everglaze chintz on walls and furniture, Atkinson Wade. Cochranes’s “Duratwist” carpet; Sanitized rug cushion, Chicago Curled Hair Co. “Kenneth” embroidered organdy curtains, top spreads. Eclipse’s Sanitized “Quiltress” mattress, spring. At left: Wamsutta’s “Supercale” sheets, Springfield blanket, Wamsutta. “Dix Make” uniform and apron.
By now the Victory Garden Campaign is showing drive and precision. Already it has begun to gather momentum. Besetting doubts have cleared away. Amateur gardeners are assured now that the Government does want them to raise their own food if they have suitable land and experience. Those who lack land should be supplied it through Community Gardens, and crops will be raised under guidance. The Government hopes that every garden club will become an energetic center for disseminating advice and for leadership in maintaining both public and private flower gardens. The Government also hopes that those who start raising vegetables and flowers for the first time this Spring will continue the practice as a normal habit of a satisfying life. It will mean a healthier and better-fed nation.

An example of how these various purposes can be speeded is found in Illinois, where the work was entrusted mainly to members of the Men's Garden Club. A speakers' bureau is functioning. Plans are in print and in the hands of local coordinators. A "Farm Foods for Farm Health" drive has already enlisted several thousand farmers who promise—strange as it may sound—to grow some of their own food instead of eating out of cans. One town alone, Highland Park, spread manure on over 2,000 community gardens. City children who are tough enough to members of the Men's Garden Club.

In order to avoid general meetings, a committee of responsibility is set up—one part to handle problems arising in home vegetable gardens in urban areas, the other to handle the rural sections.

Many another state has a comprehensive plan at work. Their total makes an inspired beginning. With such programs functioning all over the country, the first purpose of the Victory Garden efforts must surely be attained—sufficient, healthful foods for all the people this Summer. But what about next Winter?

Once again garden clubs are asked to help. The Government hopes that, besides being centers of advice on growing vegetables and fruits, they will also act as centers of instruction on canning and preserving methods.

In the course of carrying on these dual responsibilities, it is to be hoped that garden clubs will try to teach two others—sane, well-balanced war gardening and how to maintain interest in garden work throughout the seasons. Balanced gardening, whether in war or peace, consists in producing flowers, vegetables and fruits in proportion as the family needs them and as available space allows. To grow nothing but flowers or nothing but vegetables or nothing but fruit is not keeping the garden on an even keel.

Hobbyists may protest that this balanced gardening threatens their pet interests, but one often wonders about the specialist's garden—how much the rest of the family gets out of it. Aren't there times when the wife and children of say a dahlia or rose specialist wish that a little land and garden effort might be spared for just a few rows of corn, peas and onions, or a line of raspberries or an innocuous clump of rhubarb or a patch of asparagus? Couldn't a bit of that orchard be spattered with daffodils?

Gardens cannot be planted in the first flush of Spring and, when hot weather spreads over the land, be expected to fend for themselves until the cool days of Autumn. Gardeners enlisted in this Victory Garden Campaign can no more drop their work because of heat or personal disinclination than a man can leave his lathe in a factory that is turning out munitions. If you are going to enlist in this work, enlist for the duration—for blistering hot days, for weeks when there never seems to be an end to the bugs attacking your plants. Enlist to keep each foot of garden soil producing green food and abundant fruit and flowers.

Schedule your time and strength to meet the requirements of your garden and your family. When you undertake this job you dedicate both your brains and your brawn—to it intelligently. Remember, there's no let-up allowed on either of them until the pantry shelves are filled with their serried, colorful ranks of preserved food.

So far the Victory Garden Campaign has been spending its efforts mainly on necessary organization. This has resulted in an unconscionable amount of talking, planning and coordinating. Now that the season for actual planting and sowing is upon us, isn't it about time that we began talking less and working more? Garden club members should set the example.

We gardeners will have no uniform save old clothes, no distinguishing mark save grimed and hardened hands, no badge save sweat. These are enough to prove our patriotism. These and the satisfaction in knowing that our labors have kept at least one light burning in a world where most of the lamps have been snuffed out.

Richardson Wright
So you’re going to grow vegetables for victory this summer, for vitamins, vitality and other patriotic reasons, to say nothing of your own pleasure. Have you thought how you will keep your beans and beets free from their own special enemies so you will have food enough left to pay for your labors? Have you also reasoned out that growing vegetables may be rather unpatriotic if every ounce of seed, every pound of fertilizer or insecticide is not made to give a good account of itself? Waiting until Summer and then dashing out to annihilate a few beetles, or shoot a few rounds from a dust gun, is not the sum total of vegetable-pest warfare. Effective offensive starts now before planting and carries on after the crop is harvested.

The easiest way to avoid trouble is to choose resistant varieties when ordering seed. Resistant does not mean entirely immune, and only a fraction of our numerous plant diseases have yet been controlled by plant breeding and seed selection, but a start has been made. The varieties listed under each crop have been largely taken from U. S. Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 203. Your own seedsman or Experiment Station may be able to tell you of other and newer varieties especially suited to your locality. It is also possible in some instances to buy certified seed. This means that the growing plants were inspected and certified as free from any disease which could be carried in the seed to your garden. Tomatoes and potatoes are often certified.

### CHEMICALLY TREAT SEEDS

Almost all vegetable seed should be chemically treated before planting. It is a simple process, and it is scarcely fair, in this war year of 1942, to plant an excess of seed with the expectation that fifty per cent will be damped off. All you have to do is shake the seeds up in a bottle with a small amount of protective dust until each seed is faintly coated and then screen off all excess material. If you are using Cuprocide, red copper oxide, the dose is one level teaspoonful per pound of seed, except for rough seeds like beets which require two and a half. That means just a pinch, or as much as will go on the very tip of a knife blade, is enough for a small packet of seeds. Too much chemical will delay and sometimes inhibit germination.

Semenes, an organic mercury compound, is also popular as a seed protectant. Either Cuprocide or Semesan is satisfactory for beets, cucumbers and tomatoes, but according to government tests Cuprocide is more effective with spinach seed while Semesan is slightly superior for peas and much safer for cabbage and other crucifers. Most cruciferous seeds, however, require a liquid treatment in hot water in addition to the dust. This is somewhat complicated for the average gardener who may be able to have his seed treated by his County Agent or Experiment Station, along with the larger lots done for farmers. A simpler method is to buy your young cabbage plants already started.

A new organic protectant, tetrachloro-para-benzoquinone, sold as Spergon, seems particularly promising for peas. Growers declare that it increases stand and yield even when damping-off organisms are not present. It can be tried out for other vegetables.

### DISINFECT THE SOIL

Occasionally garden soil is so “sick” that it cannot grow a healthy crop until it, too, has been disinfected. The southern gardener, without cold temperatures to reduce the soil population, has frequent trouble from the rootknot nematode, a microscopic edeworm which produces an abundance of knotty galls on roots. Almost all vegetables except corn may be attacked, although onions and turnips are only slightly susceptible, and there are certain resistant varieties of cowpeas, lima beans and sweet potatoes. If you cannot plant in new soil, then you can try to starve out the nematode by growing corn or crotalaria every other year, or you can sterilize the soil with chloropicrin, which is tear gas, sold under the name of Larvacide. This comes equipped with a special applicator, so that the gas can be used without too much discomfort, and with detailed directions as to dosage and confining the gas in the soil after application. The nematode is not confined to the South; it often comes up North on seedling plants and sometimes lives through northern Winters in the garden.

A disease known as southern blight (caused by the fungus Sclerotium rolfsii, first cousin to the northern crown-rot fungus so devastating to delphinium and other ornamentals) rages from the Carolinas south and west. This blight attacks a long list of vegetables and flowers and is very difficult to control because the seedlike resting bodies which live from year to year in the soil are so hard to kill. Recent reports indicate that Larvacide as used for nematodes may be helpful with southern blight.

Gardeners in the Southwest have to wrestle with the cotton or Phymatotrichum root rot which lays low almost everything in its path. Onions, asparagus, and cucurbits, except watermelon, are fairly resistant, and lettuce, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, and beets can be grown in the Winter when the fungus is relatively inactive. In most cases the soil should be treated with ammonium sulphate.

### HOW TO TEST SOIL

Sometimes a disease-producing organism will flourish only when the soil has a certain reaction. The clubroot fungus thrives in an acid soil and the scab bacterium in an alkaline situation. Therefore you add lime where you want cabbages, but sulphur if you would avoid potato scab. Most vegetables are fairly tolerant of soil reaction but there is some danger in either under- or over-liming. Experiment Stations will test soil, but inexpensive and simple outfits help you do your own.
Put a drop of indicator solution on a pinch of soil in the hollow of a porcelain plate, decant off the liquid into a smaller depression, compare the color on a chart and you have your answer in a minute. A booklet tells you the special preferences of various crops and just what and how much to add to change the "pH".

Such diseases as yellows in spinach or black spot of beets are not due to living organisms but to the lack of some one element in the soil. The home gardener, using good garden loam and a fertilizer which not only supplies nitrogen, phosphorus and potash but small amounts of the "trace" elements has less trouble along this line than the truck gardener working on sandy or unproductive muck soils. A fascinating book, Hunger Signs in Crops, edited by Gove Hambidge, shows in full color just how leaves look when they lack boron or magnesium or manganese or cetera.

Various cultural practices are important in disease and pest control. Crop rotation is a commandment the farmer may not ignore if he wants to continue to get a living from the land. It is also desirable, though much more difficult, for the backyard gardener. At least try not to grow the same vegetable in the same place two years in succession; once in three years is safer.

**WEEDS SPREAD DISEASE**

Weed control is necessary at all times; not just weeding the garden, but clearing a zone a hundred feet wide all around, even if this does mean cleaning up the vacant lot next door. Almost every weed has some disease which can be carried to your vegetables by aphids, leafhoppers, or the various kinds of destructive beetles.

Disease germs are spread from plant to plant on tools, hands, and clothing. In dry weather these spores do little damage; if it is wet they germinate and start more infection. Do not cultivate when plants are wet with dew or rain. Early morning gardening is therefore banned from the pathological viewpoint; enjoy that sunrise from the terrace rather than the vegetable patch.

A clean garden is a healthy garden. Pick off the first few spotted leaves (and don't drop them back on the ground), pick off worms and beetles, pull up wilted, stunted, or mottled plants and every bit of old vegetation as soon as the crop is over, or else dig it way under the soil.

Some spraying and dusting will be necessary, even if all the preliminary rules have been followed. Most gardeners have on hand a sprayer for applying liquids and a dust gun or bellows duster for dry materials. Either one or the other can be made to suffice for the small garden. If you are using a sprayer your fungicide will probably be Bordeaux mixture, purchased in powder or paste form, with water to be added only at the moment of use. Directions calling for a 4-4-50 Bordeaux mean 4 pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds lime for each 50 gallons of water. Your proprietary mixture will probably say on the label how many tablespoons are needed per gallon to make this strength. For plants sensitive to copper injury use only half as much. Non-poisonous rotenone is a most useful all-round insecticide for modern vegetable gardening. Pyrethrum is also used. Many sprays, such as Red Arrow. (Continued on page 89)
A meandering garden planted beyond a pool directs the eye to a far vista. Mass planting of iris, peonies, foxglove, lupin, sidalcea, gas plant, shasta daisies, early daylilies and other perennials on either side of this narrow pool fit happily into the natural surroundings. At the water's edge are drifted lower plants: pinks, snow-in-Summer, forget-me-nots and various sedums—in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fellowes Morgan at Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Landscaping pointers

Four well laid out gardens of different types with landscaping plans to acquaint you with the plant materials for your own garden.

Doorside planting simply, yet attractively, carried out. Color is the important point in this plan and it is selected from plants that bloom all Summer—mauve ageratum, orange marigolds and colorful zinnias.

Formal garden with a meticulously trimmed box hedge. Gardens of this nature have a definite design and should not be used unless they blend with the general architecture of the house. Masses of varicolored Spring blooming flowers soften pattern. Other plant varieties can be used to lengthen bloom.

Perennial border, formal in pattern yet informal in appearance. This garden is planted so as to produce successive flowering from early Spring until late Fall. It is laid out with a central axis and crossing paths. The tall vine-covered trellises on either side insure privacy and give it background.

Shady spot worked out with material that will really grow and bloom in shade. This is looking toward where the garden ends in an attractive bench set off by masses of encircling shrubs and flowering trees. The path carries your eye to the focal point.
Ramblers
and clematis

Select and locate your climbing plants for their flower, foliage and rich fruit effect

TABEA HOFMANN

ClIMBERS are the most valuable of all ornamental plants. They clothe exterior walls with an exquisite drapery of foliage and a wealth of beautiful blossoms. They frame garden vistas, soften formality and add naturalistic effects.

Long stretches of lawn may be relieved by a rock jutting up somewhere with a vine or two clambering over it; or even by the stump of a tree with a well-chosen vine around it. If a tree dies, do not chop it down, just remove some of the soil at the base of the tree, replace it with fresh loam, and plant a few vines. You will have a column of fresh foliage, pretty flowers and often pleasing fruit. On a tree try Passiflora incarnata, the passion flower, a tender perennial with white and purple flowers, ornamental fruit and interesting legendary associations.

Vines scramble over steep banks where grasses can hardly be mowed. They drape themselves over the tops of our garden walls, they clothe the foundations and walls of our homes with greenery, not only in Summer, but throughout the year if proper ones are chosen.

A glen or streamside may have its beauties heightened by planting alongside the native shrubs and trees some of the exotic vines which give grace and gayety.

If you have lamp posts, plant a few vines at the base. Try the combination of a pillar rose and a clematis. Similarly, the unsightly poultry wire back stops of a tennis court can be clothed with a vine or two. Plant a light weight vine alongside a shrub; in a short time the vine will twine through the shrub pleasingly. If you have a good landscape view extending beyond a long patch of meadow land and with few trees bordering the area, plant a grape vine to accent and to give foreground to the view.

In its make-up, wistaria, the most beautiful, valuable and popular of woody vines, has practically everything the plant lover desires. It lends itself to a tree form or it can be used to drape the corner of a porch by extending the branches upward and dropping its enormous hanging clusters of colorful blossoms over the railing like a trailing fringe.

Climbing roses are showy and popular. The Wichuraiana roses are hardy. They excel for covering steep banks or draping rough walls. The prairie rose, Rosa setigera, is a real climber. It also becomes a beautifully irregular border for a path.

Evergreen vines convey a touch of warmth in Winter. In the South, a drapery of evergreen vines shields the patio from the sun and makes a cool retreat. English ivy remains green and bright Winter and Summer. Euonymus radicans is hardy even where English ivy will not thrive. It is useful for covering walls, banks, houses and shady spots. The smooth surface and warmth of a brick chimney is ideal for Boston ivy which staggers through life with the name of Parthenocissus tricuspidata.

Two vines that bloom in Summer and are excellent for cutting as well as for decoration as specimen vines out of doors are the trumpet creeper, Tecoma, and the large flowered Clematis henryi, which brings a burst of blossom in the hot weather. Have these vines spiral up a tiny grillwork or trailing on individual trellises of their own.

The annual Japanese hop supplies both foliage and flower effects in a thick mass and serves as a background to divide sections of a vegetable garden. Virginia creeper is excellent for this also. Its large five-fingered leaves make an interesting pattern along the background.
The dissimilar foliage masses of Dutchmanspipe, *Aristolochia durior*, and honeysuckle blend beautifully and a fence of these two in combination makes an interesting tapestry effect for a screen or along a stone wall.

A vine of glowing colors is the tall nasturtium, *Tropaeolum majus*. Plant a wall of it with a refreshing cool fountain dripping beneath its gay and glowing colors.

A bare wooden fence stretching along can be made a beautiful addition to your home site with honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, planted on its palings and posts.

**Habits of vines**

Vines employ several different climbing methods. Clematis and some others hold on with their petioles or little feet. English ivy and other close climbers use rootlets. The commonest way is by tendrils, as shown by the grapevine. Its tendrils are strong and yet elastic. Some vines twine clockwise, like the hop; some counterclockwise, like the morning-glory; some twine their stems around any object within their reach, while others need to be trained.

Vines that climb by means of rootlets are the only vines that grow straight up and down, the others are inclined to twine or turn. The trumpet vine, a rootlet climber, grows to 30', and its orange red trumpets flower from July to September. Another example is the climbing hydrangea with clusters of white flowers which reaches 30'. Then there is the pepper vine, a 20' climber, and the vanilla vine. We are all familiar with *Hedera helix*, English ivy, the rootlet climber which will climb to a height of 100'.

The majority of vines are provided with tendrils. These are small wiry stems which grow up from the shoot of the vine and grasp any object within reach. Sometimes you will find tendrils curled like a corkscrew.

(Continued on page 54)
Two gala ideas for a buffet

If you have a beautiful fluted dish such as the above from R. Wallace, the traditional way to use it would be as an aspic entree dish. But your imagination should also suggest exciting decorative arrangements, with shells, branches of coral, grapes and flowers, as at left. Shells and coral at Carole Stupell Ltd.

Children’s Porringer grow up

Even if you haven’t a whole brood who have outgrown their porringers, you can use these handy little objects, like those at the right from Lunt, to hold cigarettes or big kitchen matches for pipe smokers. They also make excellent and practical ashtrays. With their covers they are wonderful for serving piping hot hors d’oeuvres.

Unfreezing the Ice Tub

Holding the ice cubes at cocktail time is not the only use for this glass lined footed filigree ice tub from Watson. Fill it with pansies or other short-stemmed flowers, or use it to hold luscious ripe strawberries on your breakfast table. Garnish with green leaves; “Juliana” pattern berry spoon used here is also from the Watson Co.

Turnabout for bread and cheese

Of course your bread tray appears regularly with hot and cold breads, but it also makes a nice serving dish at tea or supper for cœur à la crème cheese served with sweet spiced cherries in an etched crystal jam jar with sterling lid and spoon. Both it and tray from Alvin. More Turn-About silver ideas will be found on page 72.
Put your sterling serving pieces on a double duty basis by devising new and unusual ways for using them.

Every day is really full of opportunities for using beautiful sterling pieces, and silver, unlike so many other things, actually improves and mellows with use. Most brides are fortunate enough to receive a wealth of sterling silver bowls, compotes, trays and covered dishes, but too often these lie in their bags week on end waiting for a suitable occasion to be used. So the clever bride devises dozens of tricks to make her silver play many roles, besides the traditional ones for which the dish was designed. See also page 72.

Dessert dish doubles as centerpiece
You may use an impressive oval bowl on pedestal, such as this from Gorham, for a party ice cream bombe garnished in bitter chocolate; but any night at dinner you could use it with flowers and candle arranged in it. Serving pieces for dessert are Gorham's Fairfax pattern; candle, Muench-Kreuzer; all food from Vendôme and Henri.

Silver shell with many uses
At teatime, fill a decorative footed shell with petit fours, or at dinner put it on the table arranged with bonbons as a charming accessory decoration. You can use the same shell effectively with a single camellia or gardenia floating in it either on the dining table or in the living room. Or you can also fill it with cigarettes of various brands for a party. Shell is from Reed & Barton.

Home and party roles for small bowls
Small silver bowls don't have to be used only for salad dressing or whipped cream—they make excellent serving dishes for two people, or sunk in a bowl of cracked ice can be filled with a delicious sauce for shrimp at a cocktail party. Small footed bowls, "Lafayette" serving pieces, Towle; large bowl, Spode.
It's the little things that keep

1. Pantry-tricks keep plates, silver shining

It’s all very sensible and Spartan-seeming to pack away your elaborate silver pieces for the duration, but it’s wiser and very much cheerier to keep them out for their effect on home morale. Of course a weekly polishing of the plate is impossible in overworked, understaffed homes today, but silver services, bowls, candelabra, etc., will resist tarnish for a long time if coated with “Starr-bright” by Black, Starr & Gorham.

Dust covers, transparent and tailored in shapes to fit plates of different sizes in racks or stacks, will keep your fine china ready to use for some sudden gala occasion.

Whiting is an old-wives’ standby for keeping stored-away silver in condition. Coat seldom-used pieces with whiting, wrap in newspaper or flannel. Wipes off quickly for use.

2. Smart solutions for single-handed service

A free-wheeling serving table adds speed and simplicity to maidless meal-times. Usually one round-trip from the kitchen does up a meal, bringing in all the food and dishes together and clearing the table on the return trip. With such a table at hand you can also change plates and serve dessert, coffee without leaving your place. Either buy a new serving table or convert a lamp table by adding swivel castors.

Odd-hour meals, to match the different war-work schedules of the family, are best served on trays. Always keep one tray, all fresh and neatly set, ready in the kitchen.

Setting the table is an easy, child-can-do-it sort of job if the settings—linen, silver, salts and peppers, glasses, etc.—are kept together on a tray waiting for the next meal.

36
5. War-saving "thrifties" for the kitchen

The thrifty and flavorful virtues of a soup-pot set back on the old stove can be matched on the slickest modern range, gas or electric. Use the deep-well cooker and keep it just under simmering, on the lowest heat, to produce a pot-au-feu in the best tradition. Make pot-use of everything: liquid drained from vegetables, celery tops, meat scraps, etc. Use this soup for school lunches, as main dish at supper parties.

Save cream, emptying little dabs from pitchers into one crock, to sour. Wonderful cookies, cakes, use sour cream. There are recipes on page 54 of the attached section.

Save soap. Follow your grandmother's example, putting the last slim soap slivers in a jar with water. Such soft soap is good for dishes, laundry, as mix for garden spray.

6. Simple set-ups for spick and span baths

A ring around the bath-tub, that legendary sign of bad housekeeping, grows most annoying when you're short-handed for help. If you keep good cleaners right out in plain sight it's easier to persuade each bather to remove his own traces. Put some quick, thorough solvent, like Murphy's Soap, in a handsome old bath-salt jar, get a long handled dish mop, keep them together by tub as obvious hints.

Clean towels kept, Pullman style, in great stacks right above the wash bowl mirror save the time and trouble of putting out fresh towels. Any metal or light wood shelf will do.

Soiled towels won't be left to clutter the bath if you copy the Waldorf and provide an open basket for them right where it's needed, under the bowl. Damp towels won't mildew.

Though you've signed The Pledge and feel you're an old hand at thrift, you'll still be on the lookout for ideas. HOUSE & GARDEN has them. In March we gave you practical tips on home maintenance in war time. You will find just as valuable, in May, 175 ways to brighten your home for the duration.

7. Serve your family "total-energy" foods to keep them in the pink

Food-researchers, directed by the U. S. Public Health Service, have turned up many foods unexpectedly rich in energy-values. Add these to standard well-balanced diet to keep up family's vitality.

MUSHROOMS make a rich main dish for a dinner-in-a-hurry, after a day at Red Cross. Sauté unpeeled caps (use turkey fat here for gourmet's delight). Split and simmer stems till tender, save for soup. Mushrooms have trypsin and potassium.

CRANBERRIES shouldn't be limited to trimming turkey dinners. Serve the juice for appetizer, use cranberry relish with cold meat and also for small cranberry tarts for dessert. Cranberries are rich in calcium, phosphorus, sulphur and iron.

HONEY needs no praise today. Keep a honeypot on your breakfast table and among your sandwich fixings. Keep a good batch of honey frosting in the refrigerator waiting for cakes. Honey has calcium, iron, phosphorus which are not in sugar.

WATERCRESS steps out of the garnishing class. Use it as a mainstay of salads. It's wonderful with avocado, chop it for sandwich filling. Cress has quantities of A B C G vitamins, lime, iron, sulphur.

DRIED PEACHES, APRICOTS make very de luxe desserts. Gently simmer a box of best dried peaches with the juice of half a lemon and a teaspoon of mace in water to cover, sweeten with honey, cool. Put gently cooked apricots with very sweet juice in your best compotes, cover with sour cream, chill several hours. Both fruits are extremely rich in iron.

MOLASSES, the blacker the better. Use it in your favorite apple pandowdy, upside down cakes. Glaze sweet potatoes with molasses and keep your cracky crock full of thrifty old fashioned Stone Jar cookies. Black molasses is very rich in iron content (continued on page 54 in attached section).
Hearts and posies, painted or cut-out, make this off-white bed and dresser right for a young girl's bedroom. Her bedside table has shelf space galore, the shadow box holds perfume collection. Provincial furniture, Conant-White. Over bed, Victorian lithographs. Lord and Taylor has the furniture, braided rug, print spread, matching draperies, lamps and accessories, girl's sweater and skirt. White toy Sealyham that zips closed, F. A. O. Schwarz.

Space-saving combination mahogany chests and desk given an unusual arrangement before a window. Desk also doubles as a dressing table and is a boon for the small apartment; by Northern Furniture. Venetian blind, Columbia Mills; beige carpeting, Bigelow-Sanford.

A flip-top coffee table gives twice the service space of the usual coffee table when extra guests appear, folds neatly back to half size when they leave; by Ferguson. Ideal for smörgåsbord parties or buffet suppers. Here, set for cocktails with Libbey's new Martini pitcher, Ronson lighter; Frank W. Smith sterling hors-d'oeuvre tray.
The right piece for the right place

Make traditional furniture serve functionally to provide the most of comfort, space, and appearances in your backgrounds.

If you have a smidge of imagination, you will find that there is literally a right piece for every place in the home. And on these two pages, we show you just how various pieces of furniture can solve your own special decorating problems.

Choosing involves a study of your particular need—the amount of space you have, related to the effect you would like to achieve. There are space-saving devices such as the capacious dinette cabinet at right which transmutes your everyday table appointments into decorative plusses while keeping them at hand. There are sectional units that can be shifted at will to make the most of your wall space, as can the tall chest on the opposite page. And there are double-duty pieces such as the telephone stand night table and the end table-radio cabinet below.

There are certain designs which create a friendly atmosphere instantly such as the Victorian love seat below, and the flip-top coffee table (which is also ideal for serving smøråsboard). And there are witty ideas such as our library step-telephone table. Complete details of all settings on page 78.

For a fireside chat, a mahogany framed Victorian love seat, tufted in crimson velvet forms the cheery nucleus of a conversation group; Karpen via Macy. For collections, Ferguson’s mahogany whatnot. Wallpaper, United; Set-Twist carpet, Alexander Smith.

To flank a sofa or comfortable chair, this Charak table can hold plants, a lamp, and a radio within as well as smoking things. Carpet, Bigelow; Libbey, crystal ashtray.

Sit on these library steps to telephone instead of mousing the bed. Cushion the bottom step, store memo pads, directory, books and telephone above. By Kittinger. Bedspread, Bates; carpet, Alex. Smith.

Newly useful in dinette or small apartment is today’s painted maple version of the old-fashioned china cabinet. Decoratively on shelves: your silver in spoon-holders, tea and sugar in apothecary jars; spices in bean pots. Furniture, Salt Box Colonial.
Helen Morgenthal Fox tells of shrubs, perennials, and annuals to raise in these serene and quieting retreats

Long ago, in the days of Greece and Rome and later in the Italian Renaissance, gardens were predominantly green. There were tall slender cypresses, gawky pines lifting rounded green umbrellas high above the gardens and wide lush holly oaks. Hedges were composed of box or laurel while ivy climbed on tree trunks and over walls.

The modern gardener has enjoyed a far greater selection of plants than was available before and can play with colors as his predecessors never dreamed could be possible. He can have a white or blue garden, or fill all his beds with pink flowers and surround them with a hedge of dark red foliage shrubs and trees. In England, red foliage plants have been popular, for their color provides a comfortable warmth in damp chilly Summers. However, for the hot Summers of North America nothing is cooler or more soothing than a garden composed principally of gray-leaved plants which shimmer in the sun and are almost white in the light of the moon.

Plants are gray because of the hairs on the surface of stems and leaves. Hairs are often present on calyces and even on corollas. On leaves they are sometimes found only on the under and not on the upper surfaces. When branches sway in the breeze the leaves reveal a silvery glimmer as the undersides catch the light. On other plants the hairs are thick and look white and on still others, as in certain of the artemisias and sage (Salvia officinalis), the green shows through faintly as if thin threads had been spread over the green.

Hairs protect plant surfaces from injury and keep them cool and moist in a fashion similar to the action of mulch on the surface of the soil. The protective device of a hairy covering is found most frequently on plants growing in hot, sunny or dry locations, such as exist on the western plains of the United States or along the Mediterranean in Europe. Consequently most of them do best in friable, well drained soil and all of them thrive amid rocks.

A garden planted with gray foliage might have a gray-leaved tree such as a Russian olive, Elaeagnus angustifolia, or silverberry, Elaeagnus commutata, near it to emphasize the grayness more vividly.

If the garden is to be framed with a wall, this might be of gray field stone, of whitewashed brick or white stucco to keep the effect cool and the tones of color harmonious. Paths might be of bluestone, the kind used to pave the streets of Manhattan in olden days and which is still quarried in the hills behind the west bank of the Hudson. The stones could be placed a little apart like stepping stones and between them could be planted gray varieties of Thymus serpyllum such as var. laniculatus, which means woolly-stemmed. In July, violet bloom brings gayety to the mats of silvery gray foliage of this thyme. The stems are round, marked purple and not rising over 4" high and the little leaves are wider near the margins than in the center and have fine hairs standing out from the margins near their bases, and also on calyx and corolla of the flower.

Another gray form of Thymus serpyllum is var. lanuginosus which means "clothed with long interwoven hairs." This plant forms mats of gray-green woolly leaves covered with hairs on both sides and growing thickly on woolly stems. The florets, in July, are a pretty lavender and without the dark marking at the entrance to the throat to guide insects to the pollen. They are about one-eighth of an inch across and the leaves measure the same. This plant is more woolly than laniculatus and not as strongly fragrant as some other thymes. It is particularly charming after... (Continued on page 67)
Surround the gray garden with a fence or wall inside which irregular groups of gray-leaf shrubs form an enclosing background. Strips of turf, seats and a bird bath complete the top level. Then, if the contour of the land and the pocketbook permit, have a lower level in which a panel of grass is edged by beds of gray-leaf perennials and annuals. In the text Mrs. Fox describes the plants to use. Many of them are familiar herbs plus several American wild flowers which are easily procured. They are also listed in greater quantity at end of article.
Ham for Easter

That "Ham for Easter" is traditional we all agree, but to the query, "Why ham for Easter?" no one seems to have a satisfactory reply. My grandmother's reply to such a question would have been, "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no lies." Hélas! My own reply, after hours of research, seems equally vague, unless you consider the following information any clue.

"Once upon a time," it seems that in Paris it was the custom to hold a big Fair at Easter-time, known as "La Foire aux Jambons". At first, it was held directly in front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the idea being to tantalize and sorely tempt the faithful as they went in or out of church by the painful contemplation of booth after booth of succulent sausages, garlanded with flowers and strings of fragrant sausages, all to be nobly resisted until Easter Sunday, at which time it was customary to break the long-endured Lenten Fast by serving at one's family reunion a "Gastronomic Trinity" consisting of, first, the Paschal lamb (symbol of humanity reborn to hope), second, the aforementioned ham, and third, eggs.

But why eggs? Because the bunny laid them, of course. And why did the bunny lay eggs? Well, it seems that originally the hare (bunny) was a bird, which the ancient Teutonic Goddess Ostara turned into a quadruped. For this reason, the hare, in grateful recognition of its former quality as a bird and swift messenger of the Spring Goddess, is able to lay eggs once a year, on her festival at Easter-time. You don't believe a word of it? Oh, dear! Well, so much for fancy, and now for a few facts.

"Larousse Gastronomique" tells us that the Gauls were the first to develop the art of salting and smoking ham. They ate it at the beginning of the meal to sharpen the appetite or at the end to excite thirst. We eat it because it is one of the most satisfactory of all meats. It is procurable at all seasons of the year and may be purchased practically anywhere. Suitable for all occasions, it may be the high moment of a party menu or the main dish of a simple family dinner. Almost everything goes well with ham, and leftovers may be prepared in so many ways that they almost rival the original whole roast in all its glory. Even the lowly bone may become the crowning flavor to a delicious bean or lentil soup.

How to prepare this perennial favorite and the galaxy of succulent sauces that can complement its toothsome flavor

By JUNE PLATT

Most raw hams on the market in this country today, with the exception of Virginia hams, are what is known as "Tenderized or Ovenized". This means that they require no preliminary soaking and parboiling before baking, broiling, or frying. Obviously a great boon to us all. Virginia hams, if purchased raw, do require soaking before boiling, for 24 to 36 hours (depending on age), and they do have to be boiled for twenty minutes to the pound before they are baked. Even this problem, however, has been solved for those of us who crave Virginia ham by the fact that they may also be purchased cooked and ready to eat. Likewise plain boiled ham, delicatessen style, may be purchased ready to eat, or it may be bought, conveniently canned in whole, half, or quarter sized tins. Also some hams have been smoked and so cured that they may be eaten raw, Italian Jambon de Parme and Prosciutto being favorite examples.

Whole tenderized hams may be either boiled or baked. Baked hams may be basted during the last hour of baking with such a large variety of flavor-imparting ingredients that they need never become monotonous. For instance, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne, Tokay, Port, red wine, white wine, Marsala, orange juice, lemon juice, pineapple juice, cider, ginger ale, melted currant jelly, cranberry juice, in fact, practically anything you can think up including pickle juice or brandied peach juice may be used. Usually a little or a great deal of sugar, white, light brown, or dark brown, or maple syrup, honey, or molasses is also spread over the exposed fat of the ham before receiving its final hour of baking, so that it will become glossy and brown.

I am including in the following collection of ham recipes one for a whole baked tenderized ham and one for a whole boiled tenderized ham. Variations of the baked ham may be made by substituting for the Madeira any one of the aforementioned wines, beverages or juices, and for the honey and lemon, one of the sweetening ingredients listed.

Clove may also be used for added flavor and embellishment, by sticking them symmetrically into the scored fat before the final hour of baking. One of the best hams I ever tasted had been spread with peanut butter instead of with sugar. And, of course, you all know how pretty a baked ham can be, covered with golden brown canned pineapple rings.

Baked Ham

Weigh and wash carefully a tenderized ham. Then place it skin side up in a large roasting pan. Add 3 cups of cold water. Cover tightly, and place in preheated 400° F. (Continued on page 76)
Romantic Spring interlude

An evening to be long remembered—his shore leave after months at sea—a party to celebrate—her most romantic misty white gown.

“Castleton Manor” plates, $39 a dozen. Marshall Field; Duncan & Miller’s “Terrace” glasses, $9 a dozen, Plummer; Towle’s sterling candlesticks, “Silver Flutes” flatware (detail at right) and “Symphony” platter for the ham mousse from Caviar Restaurant. Celene’s “Mist” cloth banded in Waverly’s “Glosbeen”, by Rosamux Campbell, $55. Grande Maison de Blanc. English flower bowl, James Pendleton. Chairs, Crosfeld House.

Captivating colors for a delicate blonde

Young, gay and inexpensive (right) is this bedroom, planned in House & Garden colors (see page 12 of the attached section), for a fair-haired girl, in tones of Augusta Peach, Sea Island Sand, Great Smokies Blue. Taking its cue from the rug with its floral motifs, the room is Provincial in feeling—floral slipcover and curtains of lustrous cotton over sheer organdy, the same fabric in plaid on the outsize bolsters and bedspread skirts. All carpets shown here are from Alexander Smith.

Distinguished design for a tawny-haired type

Sophisticated Chinese Modern drawing room (left) set in a minor key. Subtle tones of Denali Green, Inca Gold and Llama White, based on the gray-green carpet, were planned as a foil for the delicate skin tones and bright hair of a titian beauty. Texture plays an important rôle in the upholstery—heavily ridged on the simulated bamboo stools, nubby on the matching armchair, in a self-patterned leaf on the sofa. A striking flower arrangement repeats the Arum lilies in the modern painting.

Brilliant background for a blue-eyed brunette

Crisp contrasts (right)—warm Charleston Crimson, cool Denali Green, vivid Inca Gold—compliment the fair-skinned brunette with dark brows. These colors run through the room from the floral rug, the wallpaper border emphasizing architectural features, to the rose-clustered chintz on the chaise lounge with its tiered table in the window embrasure and the two little slipper chairs making a loveseat beside the fire. Window shades carry the motif from the chintz under sheer curtains.
Choose carpets, curtains and wall colors that suit you. Examples of this theory are pictured opposite

You wouldn’t buy a dress or hat unless they were becoming so why not consider the same thing in your rooms? Rooms can be just as becoming or unbecoming as clothes and in general you’ll find that the colors that suit you in clothes will work just as well for you on walls, curtains, and carpets. So when you plan to redecorate, think not only of the colors you like but also of the colors that like you.

To help you “try on” a future room, a carpet manufacturer has prepared a book of interchangeable pictures of walls, furniture, fabrics, carpets, with colors keyed to the five usual feminine types. You can either follow suggested schemes or mix your own. All carpets shown here are from Alexander Smith who makes this book.

Captivating colors (left top). Strahan’s wallpaper; Puritan Gala and Lomond Lustersheen, Parashene, F. A. Foster; Kenneth white organdy curtains. Mahogany furniture, Kling Factories; slipper chair, Custom & Modern Co. Beds are box springs on legs, Ostermoor.


Distinguished décor (left center). Katzenbach & Warren’s wallpaper by Justema; curtain hardware, H. L. Judd; Stroheim & Romann’s taffeta for curtains, looped fabric on benches; Louisville’s nubby fabric. Columbia’s “Residential” Venetian blinds. Sofa and armchair, Mueller; Zangerle & Peterson’s tables; Dunbar’s benches.

Painting, $60, Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Texas. Bowls, $1.50 each, compotes, $3 each, The Hare & Tortoise, Rochester, N. Y. Cigarette boxes, $3 and $5, Chelton, Inc.; ashtray, $1.98, Stern Bros.; bowl on stand, $5, lamp, $60, Ovington’s. Flowers by Ann Hagan. Dress, Bergdorf Goodman.

Brilliant background (left bottom). Strahan’s wallpaper and border; Kenneth curtains; Cyrus Clark’s Everglaze chintz. Tables, Imperial; chair, ottoman, tufted chairs, Heritage Co.

Box, $3.85, Wamamaker’s; lamp, $27.50, W. & J. Sloane; camellia pictures, $9 each, Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Texas. Watercolors, $17 each, terra cotta figurines, $8 each, figurines on shelf, $7 each, Albert Decorators. Bowl, $2, miniature, $5, McCreery’s; miniature shoes, 60c each, B. Altman. Cigarette box, $5, urns, $17 a pair, vase, $11, Alice H. Marks. Mirror, $33, Madolin Mapeleden. Child’s dress, Dreyfuss & Son, Dallas, Texas. Hostess pajamas, Hattie Carnegie.

Here are five new rug patterns
Fashionable once more, violets from field and roadside now attract garden collectors and take their place in planting schemes

BY ELMER H. KREPS

The title of this article is not just a bit of slang. The name “violet” is the common name for the genus viola. All violets are violas to the botanists. Not that it matters much to gardeners, generally, but some of us may be the kind who always want to know the correct name for every plant in which we are interested, and we may want to look up the violets in nursery catalogs or botanical books. In such works it is not “violet” that stands out in bold-faced type, but the puzzling word “viola”.

Even with this brief explanation, I can still imagine a feeling of perplexity on the part of many readers who have been growing the little pansy-like Viola cornuta in their gardens—calling them merely violas—and who cannot reconcile the wide difference in appearance between these plants and the violets of dooryard, field and woods. There is indeed a great difference, so much in fact that I have often wondered that botanists have not separated one or the other of the forms and made it a distinct genus. As it stands, we must continue to think of violas, or violets if you like, as of two distinct classes—the “pansy” type, like these Viola cornuta, and the “butterfly” form, as are our own wild violets found in meadows and on roadsides.

The pansy violets are the common kind in Europe. It is only necessary to examine a pansy plant and imagine it as a bit more trailing and with much smaller flowers, and there you have it. After all, the pansy is just a highly developed violet. It is the other kind, commonly known as the butterfly type of violet, in which we are interested here.

violets were made primarily for children, secondly, for women, and incidentally for collectors, those preoccupied individuals who go poking into out-of-the-way nooks, muttering Latin names, at sight of whom normal people give a sly wink and a circular motion of the finger. And don’t forget this—as sure as you become violet-conscious and start introducing these plants into your garden you will become a collector, anyway to a limited extent.

When we moved into our present home, two violet plants were noted growing near the rear doorway. In the general clean-up these two plants were spared and their profuse bloom and rich blue-purple color in the following Spring made us thankful for the forethought that led to their preservation. Now, after nineteen years, the progeny of those two mother plants sprinkle their royal purple blooms across the full expanse of my garden in late April—an event that I always look forward to during the waning months of Winter. Not yet have I succeeded in identifying this violet, but it is one of my best. I am quite sure it is not a native.

Another small white violet, also unidentified but most resembling the description of V. incognita, appeared later under a line of shrubs. The “common violet”, V. papilionacea, was already established, and when a pinkish form came over from a neighbor’s garden I began entertaining the idea of collecting a number of good kinds. This led to reading botanical works and the surprise that came of learning the great extent of the violet genus and the fact that about thirty species are to be found in the Eastern states.

From this it was but a logical step to search out the various species of violets found locally, a search started years ago and followed up every year since during the violet season. One soon learns what territory is the likely habitat and in what kind of places to look. I am convinced by my own finds that in almost every locality there is the possibility of finding enough species and varieties to form the nucleus of a nice collection, to which may be added exotic species from time to time.

But perhaps you will not care to grow many species, and if it is just a pretty garden you are interested in it may be wise to have only a few kinds and to grow these in greater abundance. However, few can be sure that they have the best for this purpose unless they have grown many kinds, and have made their selections for permanency from these specimen plants. That’s also the collector’s excuse!

Generally, the name violet brings to mind a compact little plant of dark green heart-shaped leaves with a number of small purple flowers on slender pedicles held just above the leaves. This is a rough sketch of the typical violet plant of the Eastern states. But not all of the violets answer to this description. There are species with leaves divided into more or less scalloped lobes and others with the leaves cut into narrow branching segments—some with narrow lance-shaped leaves and still others with round or kidney-shaped foliage. With most of them, the flowers and leaves spring direct from the crown of the rootstock, but others have an upright stem from which the leaves and flowers spring out. The general color of the flowers is a purple—thus giving the name “violet” to this particular color. Quite a few species, however, have white or yellow flowers and sometimes the two upper petals are of a different color from the others.

At blooming time all violets have small leaves, but the foliage keeps on growing after the flowering season. I have measured leaves on Viola papilionacea in the Summer that were five and a half to six inches in width.

But perhaps the strangest thing about violets is their way of seeding. While most species produce some seed from the flowers, and Viola pedata produces all of its seed that way, the others grow most of their seed from a special type of flower produced later in the season. These are called cleistogamous flowers and
Seven kinds of violets gardeners can buy or find in the wild which will give them abundant increase in a few years.
It's easy to grow your own seasoning

Herb gardening is easy, and to me, fun, because it does not require great skill on the part of the gardener. Herbs do so well in the garden that they are a most satisfactory group with which to work. The pleasant aroma of each plant makes the small amount of cultivating, necessary to keep out weeds, a pleasure. Herbs grown in our own gardens are fresher and more aromatic than the ones that we buy.

That many people are becoming interested in herbs today is very apparent, in fact herb gardens at the moment are fashionable and necessary. But unless those now interested in growing them have a reason for so doing, herbs to them will be only a fad, which would be such a pity. The earliest gardens we know of were herb gardens and they have existed through the centuries because they were a necessity as well as a joy.

The coming of the steamboat brought spices from the Orient in such quantities that growing of seasonings declined. The industrial development of our country, taking people who had always lived on and from the land, into the city, made the growing of herbs impossible, and no longer the responsibility of the individual.

Today people in all walks of life are seeking a small plot of ground which they may cultivate themselves, thereby gaining a sense of security and satisfaction which nothing else in this topsy-turvy world seems to give. So once again herbs are being grown for fun, fragrance and flavoring.

The location of your herb garden is important. If your garden is filled with culinary herbs, place it as near as possible to the kitchen door, its proximity will remind you of its many uses and you will use freely some-thing close at hand. If you are going to grow only fragrant herbs, place your garden where you can enjoy their perfume while sitting on your terrace or porch. Nothing is lovelier than a garden of fragrant herbs on a summer evening.

Any good, well drained soil is suitable; even in a sandy soil herbs will flourish and with few exceptions prefer a sunny location. The perfect soil recipe is one-third lime rubble, one-third compost and one-third garden soil. Never use any commercial fertilizer in an herb garden. To be sure the foliage would be luxuriant but the fragrance would be lacking. A little dried sheep manure is permissible in the Fall if the soil lacks in humus.

Every herb garden should have an enclosure, a hedge, stone wall or picket fence, depending on your preference. There is something intimate about herbs, they need to be protected from running dogs and children at play, strong winds and the critical eye of passers-by. So choose the type that best suits your needs. Mine is an arborvitae hedge.

The design of an herb garden is something very definite, compactness and order being stressed. The herbs are usually grown in rows in a culinary garden, or in beds in a fragrant garden, a row or a bed to each herb. The flowers for the most part being so small the variations in color and form of foliage would be lost by being placed in groups, here and there, as we often plant our flower gardens. But by being massed in beds or planted in neat rows, the individuality of each herb is brought out and order instead of confusion results. The paths may be of dirt, grass, brick or colored sand or stones.

Consider these three designs and let us place our herbs in them as we proceed. No

Practical points

1. Sow seeds in well screened mixture of 1 part compost, 1 part loam and 2 parts sand. Cover lightly and keep well watered and in sun

5. Cultivate soil frequently and keep it free of all weeds as they will choke out plants and spread disease. Also trim off wandering runners
herbs in the Victory Garden

herb should go into the garden until you know its use and reason for being. To begin with, you may prefer to buy your plants. While this is easier and in our first garden under consideration would be quite practical, in a larger garden it would be expensive. Many herbs can be raised from seed, some from cuttings and others from root divisions from established plants.

In transplanting seedlings, I wash all soil off the roots, dip in a hormodin powder and put again in the ground, making a hole in the soft dirt with a wooden marker, carefully place the seedling, and press the soil around the roots by again pushing the marker into the earth a little to the side and pressing firmly toward the plant to eliminate any air spaces. This is done on a cloudy day but if it should clear or be hot the next day, I protect each little plant with an inverted strawberry basket. Now let us proceed with our material, the herbs and plants themselves.

First, let us suppose you just want to grow herbs for fragrance and flavoring with no desire to dry any for Winter use; just a plant of this and that to try them at first to see how you make out; a mixture of culinary and fragrant herbs. One of the cleverest of this type that I have seen was a large wheel with sixteen spokes painted pale yellow and laid flat on a well prepared circular bed of the same size. In each little pie-shaped piece was planted a different herb, sixteen planted closely together and yet kept fairly well in bounds and very effective. (Plan 1.)

Our first garden then consists of sixteen herbs, both culinary and fragrant. Plant them in the order named. Parsley, savory, sage, tarragon, dill, borage, basil, chives, marjoram. (Continued on page 86)

### How to Grow, Harvest, Dry and Prepare Garden Herbs for Use

1. **Dig soil to a depth of 12"**. Select a sunny, well-drained spot with gravely soil. Lime is of prime importance as herbs are lovers of alkaline soil.

2. **Gather herbs in morning on a dry day after dew has gone.** The time is just before flowers open. Cut annuals to ground, perennials 1/2 down.

3. **Transplant seedlings** when they are about 4" high. Soak the soil before putting them out and fill each hole with water. Cover plants.

4. **Spreaders**, such as mint and lavender, can be confined by planting within a bottomless tub the rim of which is 2" above ground.

5. **Powder herbs** when dry. Strip off leaves and grind in mortar and pestle. Store in air tight jars and label. See text for preparing all herbs.

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The Home Guard at Work in England

As an enlightened democracy America must look into the future and profit by the civilian defense activities as practiced in the British Isles.

Editor's Note: Although the United States may not face the immediate threat of invasion against which Great Britain had to prepare, we should still be familiar with the civilian defense functions as practiced in Great Britain.

The story of the English Home Guard activities is told in "New Ways of War," by Tom Wintringham, one of the founders and chief instructors of the Home Guard in Great Britain. Much of the material in this article was taken from this source and we quote Mr. Wintringham by permission of his publishers, Penguin Books, Ltd.

Although the protective cushion of 3,000 miles of ocean no longer has the defensive potentialities it had in World War I, the American citizen is not yet face to face with the immediate danger of invasion. Axis powers must still needle their way into our territorial waters and establish bases before we must face the same problem as that which confronts Great Britain.

However, Americans must be alive to the realities of modern warfare. They must profit by the stern lessons experienced by our allied compatriots. Hence this review of Home Guard activities in England should bring home to us the basic principles which must then be adapted to our own specific situation.

The Home Guard in England is provided with whatever implements of modern warfare are available and they have proven a defensive bulwark and threat to offensive action by the Axis powers.

In America there is no definitely organized Home Guard at the present time. Individual communities have taken the initiative along these lines and some have established well organized units. It must be remembered, however, that these operate in conjunction with civilian authorities against the activities of fifth columnists and saboteurs. As yet, we have no need for hand grenades and barbed wire. Nevertheless, the graphic example of Britain’s Home Guard activities should serve as one of the textbooks upon which we can rely in the formation of a Home Guard here in America.

England, facing an imminent threat of invasion, mobilized its citizenry into active Home Guard units. Facing German technical superiority, the British citizen trained himself in new methods which, though unorthodox, could face the force which might cross the Channel. And within a few weeks after Dunkerque, Britain had 2,000,000 Home Guards enrolled from the men who, at the same time, were fighting the battle of production in factories, farms and business offices.

There were not enough rifles to go around. The Home Guard improvised weapons, using hunting guns and commercial dynamite for home-made hand grenades. This defensive force makes it (Continued on page 59)
INSTRUCTING PARASHOTS—Mr. Robert Churchill, noted English gun expert, instructs Home Guardists in the use of a rifle. Volunteers train by shooting at various aerial targets such as clay pigeons.

WHO GOES THERE? An organized group of Home Guardists halt a mobile unit for inspection. Road has been blocked with barbed wire; can also be protected by land mines (as shown below).

A LAND MINE explosion blasts a trailer which is playing the part of an enemy tank. These tactics are among those taught by members of the International Brigade, who fought in Spanish conflict.

PLANTING A LAND MINE. Members of the Home Guard unit are here shown preparing a defense against enemy tanks and mobile units. Result of preparation is shown in photograph above, left.

HOME GUARD TRAINEES in the first stages of their extensive course at the Osterley Park training school. Here, guerilla tactics, anti-tank tricks and defense against parachutists are taught these men.

In the May double number, House & Garden will continue its series of timely articles on Home Guard activities and civilian defense.
April Gardener's Calendar

This is the month to remove Winter coverings from perennial beds

1. Have you mapped out all your supplies and sent off orders for fertilizers, insecticides and tools? If not, better check up right away and get the lists mailed.

2. Just in case you didn't get it done last month, manure should go on all the garden immediately. Don't worry about putting on too much. Spread over entire garden.

3. Vegetable roots such as asparagus, rhubarb, sea kale, etc., should go into the ground as soon as possible. There's no danger of getting them in too soon.

4. The ground should be worked as early as it is ready. By ready, we mean that it will crumble without sticking together. Don't be afraid to dig the soil deeply.

5. Vegetables that will stand considerable frost go into the soil as soon as it is prepared. Carrots, beets, radishes, onions, lettuce, Swiss chard and spinach are in this group.

6. As a second planting such things as wrinkled peas, parsnips, parsley, potatoes and salsify are planted later this month. Cauliflower plants can be set out in the open.

7. Watch that the coldframes are kept moist. Tiny plants should never be allowed to dry out. If you have several sashes it might be a good idea to rig up a watering system.

8. Avoid crowding plants in frames as it will certainly stunt their growth. It's well worth the trouble to make several jury frames to take care of the surplus.

9. The coldframe can be used to advantage for starting complete hills of tender crops such as pole limas, cucumbers and melons. Start them in 6" pots and set out complete.

10. Go over all shrubs, take out dead wood. Those that bloom in late Summer or Fall can be pruned now. Spring bloomers should be pruned after flowers have withered.

11. New shrubs can be set out and old ones transplanted before the growth starts. Cut the tops back severely and trim the roots off instead of pulling and breaking them.

12. As soon as mud has dried out get out the edger and start putting paths and border edges into shape. Try to keep all edges where they were instead of widening.

13. In the greenhouse, seedlings and plants that are ready for transplanting and repotting should be attended to. In other words, it is easier to handle each job right away.

14. Plants in the greenhouse may require daily watering. Watch them closely, for one day's neglect might find them wilted and thus set back. Water in late afternoon.

15. Ventilation too is important; in fact, the more air the less watering will be necessary. Open ventilators in early morning and close them when temperature starts to drop.

16. As soon as plants are sizeable transfer them from the greenhouse to frames for hardening off. This way they won't resent quite so much being moved to be set in the open ground.

17. Fine ground bone and unrefracted wood ashes added to a soil already rich with organic manure are good fertilizers for the greenhouse. Nitrate of soda is a good top dressing.

18. In the flower garden the first thing in order is a general cleanup. Take off Winter mulches by degrees. Any old flowering stalks left over from last year should be burned.

19. Work the soil in the border. Be careful of the tender new growth of plants. A top dressing of good plant food worked into the soil will prove beneficial at this time.

20. Most hardy perennials are better off if they are taken up and divided every 3 or 4 years with the exception of Peonies and Oriental Poppies. Now is the time to divide them.

21. With a hand fork loosen the soil around rising bulb foliage. You can begin now setting out pansies, forget-me-nots and other ground cover plants among the bulbs.

22. Unhill old roses but hill those newly planted to keep them from drying out. Work in manure between rows and go over plants and soil with Bordeaux spray.

23. Dead wood should be removed from the roses, of course. It's a good idea to dip the shears in Bordeaux solution after each cut. Carry off wood you have removed and burn it.

24. Tuborous rooted begonias can be started indoors now. Plant in mixture of sand, soil and peat moss. Plant with cavity up. Keep shaded and plant out next month.


26. The first planting of gladious should go in the end of this month. Subsequent plantings should be made about every 10 days from now until the 4th of July.

27. At this time you can plant regal lilies, speciosum, formosa, henryi, and lilium auratum. Set in a sandy, well-drained spot. Depth to plant depends on each variety.

28. Lilacs start their growth early and therefore should be the first shrubs to be planted. Mix bonemeal with the soil and plant deep enough to avoid suckers.

29. Work the seed beds which are to be sown later. It is a good idea to treat with a commercial remedy and cover with sacking to prevent damping off. This saves trouble.

30. Plants raised in frames can be protected when set out by paper pots or small glass boxes. Cabbage plants should be protected with poison bait against cutworms.

This year you are not out to beat your neighbor at the gardening game, but to stand shoulder to shoulder and dig for Victory. Raise flowers—lots of them—for morale, vegetables for vitamins, vitality and Victory.
This idea makes sense to me.

"What idea? Why entertaining without a bit of apology for my silverware service. Heirloom showed me how to be right from the start." Yes, you can get all the Heirloom you need all at once. For lovely Heirloom Place Settings start at $4.95 and all the Place Settings you want may be purchased on Spaced Payments. Doesn’t that idea make sense to you? Choose your Heirloom pattern wherever choice silverware is shown... and ask for the SILVERSCOPE, a gadget to guide you to correct table arrangement, planned by Fae Hutenlocher, Associate Editor of Better Homes & Gardens, who also arranged the Place Setting for informal dining shown below.
DUNDEE TOWELS

You'll find literally armfuls of decorator-tricks in these fleecy, absorbent, long-wearing Dundee Towels. Joseph B. Platt's radiant colors and striking designs camouflage dull tiles, transform your bathroom into a garden of charm. A bouquet of Cornflower Blue (illustrated) makes a cool, refreshing foil for light, bright decors.

Try it combined with Blossom Peach or Peony Pink! Bath, Hand and Wash Cloth sizes . . . Ask for them at your favorite store.

DUNDEE * THE NAME TO REMEMBER WHEN BUYING TOWELS

CORNFLOWER BLUE
for Refreshing Contrast

ce will grow and give quick results. They thrive in full sun and half in the reverse direction so that heavy winds and storms cannot break them down.

The gourd family, Cucurbita, shows how the young tendrils invariably turn away from the light thus coming into contact with any object upon which it is growing. On the grapevine the tendril always grows on the branch directly above the bunch of grapes so it can relieve the strain of the weight of the fruit. The Passiflora, an attractive example of tendril climber, growing to 15', has intriguing tendrils of soft green along the stem. Beautiful three-lobed leaves form a deep background for each exquisite flower and later on for the fruit. The Momordicas, balsam apple and balsam pear, both tendril climbers grown for their ornamental fruit, are annuals blossoming all summer. Sweet peas, melon vines, cucumber vines, etc., all are tendril climbers.

Annepelopis, Virginia creeper, the 50' climbing vine, hardy, with interesting foliage that turns brilliant colors in the Fall, is in the tendril class. The illustration shows an excellent use of its pattern of leaves against the side of a frame house pruned and trained to form a decorative feature. There are dozens of varieties of the Virginia creeper and many have bright blue berries in the Fall.

Some climbing plants have tendrils as well as discs. These discs are soft little cushions that grow on the tips of the tendrils and emit a liquid which soon hardens and fastens them to the object supporting the vines.

Some vines climb by means of petioles or leaf stalks. The clematis family belongs to the petiole type. Clematis paniculata, well located, maintains a charming, fluffy effect even in winter.

The leaf climbers are a very small family. Their habit of climbing is simple: the leaf coming in contact with anything will curl like a hook and then the leaf will harden and hold the plant fast.

Twinning vines, however, have many interesting points to note because they vary in the direction in which they twist. The hop vine starts twining as the hands of a clock travel. Though this would seem natural, the majority of vines twine in the opposite direction. Notice the morning-glory and the bean vine. Another curious thing is that if a twining vine is allowed to grow above its support, it will fall over to a horizontal position and revolve in its natural direction in search of something on which to climb further.

We will be more successful in the growing of vines if we notice these characteristics and start the vine in its natural direction and try to give it conditions to aid its course. It will certainly grow better than one not given this attention. Among the interesting twining vines is the Maurandia scandens. Four or five shoots twist themselves rope-like and ascend in this manner until they reach some object above them; then they start to grow individually in different directions.

Wisteria is an excellent twining vine and climbs to a height of 35' and more. It can be also trained to a tree form. Trupaeolum, nasturtium vine, in both climbing and dwarf types, is a quick growing, attractive vine useful in countless places and is of this twining type. Passiflora diaziana, the kudzu vine, excellent for foliage, makes a good screen. Then there is the bean vine, Phaseolus, a quick grower for arbors and windows. Periclosa graevis, the silktwine, with beautiful fragrant purple flowers, is hardy and will grow to 40' and bloom all of July and August. Among other interesting twiners are the moonseed, marriage vine, trumpet honeysuckle, woodbine, moonflower and cypress vine.

When to Plant

Spring planting is generally the best although evergreen vines can be handled with safety at any time except when in active growth. If you do plant vines in the Fall against a wall or like object exposed to the rough Winter elements, do not train until the following Spring if there is danger of losing them. Tie all the shoots together and let them lie on the ground or cover them with 5' or 6' of earth.

Most vines should be planted a trifle deeper than they were in the nursery. This will induce the plant to send forth suckers from the roots.

When planting vines against anything, try to get the roots as close to the object as possible. It looks better and is more practical because, as the plants get older, they sag if planted out from the support. Heavy snows, too, are likely to pull the vine down from its support. Before planting vines, find out how large they will grow and allow them room to develop properly. Avoid planting a heavy, rank grower next to a vine of slow growth, because soon the stronger will overgrow and exterminate the weaker one.

Vines can be transplanted, just as trees or shrubs. Be sure to take up all the roots. Then unfasten the vine at the top, tying the shoots together, so it can readily be shifted to its new quarters.

When planting a variety of flowering vines, don't plant two radically different colored vines together. Also consider the time of flowering. If the house is only occupied for a few months in Summer, select vines which will flower during that period. Foliage vines are good at all times and if the house is occupied all the year through, choose a quantity of foliage vines, especially the ones which are evergreen, and, of course, you will want some which bear ornamental fruit.

Location is also important. Most vines love shade and are at their best when partially shaded, since most of them belong to the undergrowth of forests. Certain roses are an exception and are at their best with a full sunny exposure.

Annual Vines

Annual vines are very little trouble to grow and give quick results. They
can be used to create good effects while your permanent vines are developing. They are excellent against buildings where frequent painting is necessary and where woody vines would have to be removed and put back later. Annual vines surpass most others in their display of flowers and the majority of them start blooming in June or July and continue to flower until cut down by frost.

The most popular of all the annuals is the morning-glory, Ipomoea purpurea, because it requires very little attention. Deep, heavy soil, an abundance of water and a sunny location will give excellent results. Seed can be sown outdoors about the middle of April, then the vines will flower toward the end of July. If the seeds are sown indoors about the middle of March, the plants kept potted as they grow, and planted out about the first of May, the flowers will appear a month earlier. There are numerous varieties of morning-glories with a wide range of colors and some are variegated. Try planting Pearly Gates, Scarlet O'Hara and Heavenly Blue together. They will twine around any kind of support not too wide in circumference and the masses of funnel-shaped blossoms about 3'' wide will interlace as they twine and the colors—red, white and blue—will be fascinating and patriotic.

The fragrant moonflower, Ipomoea alba, has great saucer-like white blossoms 6'' across which open in the afternoon on the east side and open until noon on the west side. Under favorable conditions, the moonflower will grow to a height of 20'. Its lobed foliage makes a dense mass, excellent for a screen.

An effective red-flowered annual is the anise cardinal climber, Ipomoea quamoclit. Its delicate, fern-like foliage and little tubular scarlet flowers about an inch long, abundantly produced, make it attractive on any kind of support not too wide in circumference. The vines, about 3'' wide, will interlace as they twine and the colors—red, white and blue—will be fascinating and patriotic.

As an annual for cut flowers, the sweet pea, Lathyrus odoratus, stands preeminent. It is best to make a selection instead of using a mixture of seeds because long lasting. Plant them on the east and the west sides of the house and you will have flowers open early in the afternoon on the east side and open until noon on the west side. Under favorable conditions, the moonflower will grow to a height of 20'. Its lobed foliage makes a dense mass, excellent for a screen.

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VINES ADD TO GARDEN BEAUTY

(Continued from page 55)

out until the middle of June in the North as they need a warm, sunny location. Another attractive vine of this type suited to a hanging basket and requiring the same attention is Maurandia barclayana, with varied flowers and leaves thickly set and sharply incised. The climbing snapdragon, Antirrhinum maurandioides, is almost identical except the foliage is lobed and similar to common ivy.

Kennilworth ivy, Cymbalaria muralis, is an excellent ground cover for shady places. Its small blue flowers appear all through the season.

Perennial Vines

Herbaceous perennial vines produce annual stems on perennial roots. The top dies down each year but the roots live indefinitely. Early each year remove the dead stems. Or, with some, you can cut the plant to the ground in late Fall while the stems are still soft and pliable. It is advisable to mulch these vines during the Winter with a good covering of well-rotted manure. This adds to the ground plant food which is often required by such vigorous growing specimens. Most of them are continuous bloomers until cut down by frost. They should never want for water since they are constantly using their energy to develop flowers.

First and best among these hardy perennials for flowers is the perennial pea, Lathyrus. It will outflower the annual sweet pea vine and produce flowers of a better size with less trouble. Climbing by tendrils, it should have a suitable support. Poultry wire is excellent. L. latifolia is good for screen purposes. It goes to about 8' and produces long spikes of from 5 to 7 flowers of a rich scarlet. There is also a pure white variety, L. latifolia alba, and a striking deep lavender, L. splendens. A sweet pea which will grow right on the bank of salty marshes and other places adjacent to salt water is L. magnelius. It has blue flowers and will attain a height of 5'. There is a white variety, L. magnelius albus.

Clematis alpina is a grand little vine for brightening up the rock garden in early Spring with the great numbers of its tiny blue flowers. Another, well suited for early color is C. verticillaris. Its blue flowers, large, solitary and bold appear in May.

The Madeira vine or climbing mignonette is a vine which will grow quickly and form a screen that is unsurpassed in its decorative value. Long spikes of white, fragrant flowers resembling spikes of mignonette are freely produced in late Summer and Fall. Tuberous-rooted, it is a rapid grower and will climb to 20'. The tubers must be lifted in the Fall, stored for the Winter, and planted out again the following May. A good point in its favor is its adaptability to dry situations.

(Continued on page 57)
VINES ADD TO GARDEN BEAUTY

(Continued from page 56)

One of the best herbaceous climbers, a vine that can be used for screens, hedges and any place where a dense foliage is desired is *Humulus lupulus*. Even after flowering, the plant is attractive with its papery straw-colored vessels—the hops of commerce. The cinnamon vine, *Discorea bulbifera*, is curious, too, with small clusters of white cinnamon-scented flowers. The ground nut, *Apis tuberosa*, a pretty little vine for fences and screens, is an oddity with its curious brownish, fragrant flowers.

**Spring-Flowering Hardy Vines**

There are very few vines that bear flowers. One of the unfailing *Wisteria sinensis* with its magnificent racemes of blue flowers. Then comes the yellow jasmine, *Jasminum nudiflorum*, easily grown in our gardens, but requiring protection. This is a real twiner and revolves opposite to the sun. It must be assisted in some way. The long thin shoots can be tied or trained into almost any position. Give a sunny location, well protected on all sides by other shrubs or trees. It will reach 15'. A stock of young plants may be worked up by laying a shoot along the ground with a brick or weight on it to keep it in contact with the earth. It will quickly throw out roots which, when well established, may be severed from the old plant. *Jasmines* can be transplanted in Spring or Fall.

*Forssythia* may be developed into a vine and, when assisted to climb, will reach 15' to 20'. *Forssythia suspensa* can be increased by laying down a shoot, like jasmine. Fortune's Golden Bell, *F. suspensa* var. fortunei, is a vigorous grower that may also be used as a vine.

One of the hardiest twining vines which produces flowers freely in May is the fragrant *Akebia quinata*. Its five-pointed, rich green leaves make a rolling mass of color, dense but not heavy.

Two kinds of late Spring-flowering clematis should be included. *Clematis montana* will quickly cover a large trellis and display its pure white flowers in a shower effect. Two weeks later will appear the pale blue flowers of *C. coerulescens*.

**Summer-Flowering Hardy Vines**

These vines flower on the current season's growth. If there is dry weather during the growing season before they flower, they should be watered at the roots.

The honeysuckles are the most useful of all the Summer-flowering vines. They like sunshine, but do quite well in shade. They will grow in dry soil and flower there where other plants would perish. As they flower on new wood, cut them back in Spring to produce long shoots of the flowers. They can be transplanted in Spring or Fall and young plants can be raised by laying down a shoot, *Lonicera heckrotti*, ever-blooming, is ideal for covering a conspicuous place on the lawn, there is a Allenhill at a rough, natural stumps and low hedges. *For shady spots, the woodbine, *Lonicera heckrotti*, is valuable for rock gardens where it will quickly cover a large heavy screen. Their small green foliage is the best because of its robust growth and dark green foliage.

**Fragrant Vine**

White jasmine, *Jasminum officinale*, blooms all Summer and its fragrance is delightful especially on a still evening when it seems to penetrate every room of the house.

**Screening Vine**

Actinidia are useful for making a heavy screen. Their small green foliage is attractive when the sun shines on it. *A. arguta* is the best because of its robust growth and dark green foliage.

(Continued on page 57)
VICTORIAN
MODERN
CLASSIC
-2,
Greenfield, Mass.
Address Lunt Silversmiths, Dept. B
Silver
Please send for “The Bride Selects Her Table
Standards to comfort and sustain. It must be lovelier now than
The young parts of the plant are grayish and somewhat hairy with many
A member of the rose family, closely related to both the hawthorn and
can be grown in open places as a small tree by pruning to shape. It is
tables and chairs of sturdy construction.

Varied uses
It can be grown in open places as a small tree by pruning to shape. It is
effective in breaking the monotony of stone walls or fences, or even to
comfort and charm to the household and outdoors.

FIRETHORN FOR ITS COLOR
Grown as tree, hedge, or vine its colorful berries and glossy leaves make it an addition to the garden

FIRETHORN, with its orange and red berries blazing and glowing among its dark, glossy green leaves in Autumn and Winter, gives color and cheer to the garden at a time when little else is available. Any shrub that can add out-of-season beauty and charm to the homeowner is worthy of serious consideration as a garden plant. Firethorn is rapidly becoming a common and popular shrub, especially on the west coast, in spite of the fact that it is not new. It has been used in Europe for many centuries as a hedge plant and ornamental, and it was introduced into the United States a great many years ago, but only recently has its desirability been appreciated.

Varied uses
It can be grown in open places as a small tree by pruning to shape. It is excellent as a hedge, although care has to be used not to prune away too many of the fruiting twigs and so destroy much of the charm of the plant. It can be very effective in breaking the monotony of stone walls or fences, or even to conceal them. As a vine, however, it is at its best. Trained around windows, porches, doorways or arched over gates it is as startlingly beautiful as it is different from anything else you can get for Winter color.

Soil requirements
It does well in any good light loam although it isn’t at all particular. In my home, Portland, Oregon, it grows in clay loams and does very well. It does need plenty of sun. Never plant on the north side of a building. A south exposure is preferable but facing east or west it will give entire satisfaction, and grow vigorously.

It should be planted in September or October if the Fall or in Spring in April or May. A member of the rose family, closely related to both the hawthorn and cotoneaster, firethorn and other members of its genus, Pyracantha, are native to southern Europe and western Asia. The word “Pyracantha” comes from two Greek words meaning “firethorn”. It was given this appropriate name by Lobel in the long ago sixteenth century. Several species are cultivated but P. coccinea is by far the most popular.

Less hardy types
Some of the others are not very hardy. It grows fifteen or twenty feet high. It is evergreen where the winters are not too severe and partly evergreen in most other places where it is grown.

 Brilliant scarlet berries
While both the flowers and the foliage are attractive it is the fruit that gives the plant its gayety. The scarlet, apple-like berries, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, resemble those of the hawthorn. They are borne in great abundance in loose clusters all over the plants. In fact they are often so thick as to crowd out the foliage and steal the whole show. But this depends upon the pruning. If allowed to go untrimmed the vigorous growth tends to conceal the fruit and rob the beauty-seeking eye of its rightful pleasure. Prune to shape early in the Spring. If done later, after growth is under way, you may be cutting away your flower and berry crop. Old wood which needs removing for training to shape should be pruned away in April.

Popular with birds
There is one unfortunate thing about the berries. The birds like them. They won’t bother them as long as there is plenty of other food available. Later, when the eating problem becomes serious, the berries will begin to disappear. The answer is to cover the plants with bird netting or to feed the birds. I prefer to give our winged friends a break and feed them something they can really enjoy for these berries are a flat, tasteless
(Continued on page 91)
possible to send regular troops overseas and this soon may be true in America.
If our Army could count on an effective and well-trained Home Guard, the need
to garrison troops along our coast defensces would no longer exist.

What to learn
One of the chief instructors in the English Home Guard, Tom Wintring-
ham, outlines in his “New Ways of War” these principal steps to be taken
by civilians: “1. First you should learn how to take cover. 2. Then learn how
to use weapons. 3. Then learn how to move with as much use of cover as pos-
sible; then learn how, and what, to dig. 4. After that, learn the ways in
which you can stop tanks. 5. Then learn the probable tricks and tactics that the
enemy will use against you.

“I know that you can learn these things within a few days or weeks be-
cause I have myself played a consider­able part in teaching these things to five
hundred Englishmen, Scotch, Welsh and Irish.”

Wintringham also tells us: “1. Mod-
er war makes imposed, arbitrary and
automatic discipline and rigid tactics
not only useless but harmful, unsuccess-
ful. 2. Modern war makes volun-
tary, understood and thinking disci-
pline and elastic tactics based on ini-
tiative and independence, more valu­
able than ever before. 3. In the British
Army’s training there is insistence on the discipline and tactics outlined in 1.
and disregard for those outlined in 2.”

Defense of air fields
And again from “New Ways of War”
we get this sound advice on the defense
of fields that might be used for landing
planes: “Trip wires, securely fastened
down, can be strung across about 4
feet high. They can be higher; they
must be strong. 2. Where there are
crops, take some stout poles like tele-
graph poles and bury them well down.
They will not interfere much with reap-
ing. Put them 30 feet apart. They
should knock the wing off any aero-
plane that tries to land. 3. Where pos-
sible, trench open spaces such as down.
Don’t worry about the hilly bits, they
are safe. Across the level bits, cut
trenches with one wall straight up,
about 3 feet deep, and the other wall
slopeing. These trenches should be at
least 10 feet wide to catch the wheels
of a fast-moving plane.

“Early in the Spanish War we had
no way of stopping enemy tanks. Then
miners came from the coal pits and iron
mines, their ones carrying brown paper
parcels of mining explosives under
their arms. They strung themselves out
across the fields near Madrid, crouch-
ing in the rushes or hedges, in roadside
ditches or any hole in the
ground. They waited for the tanks.
And when these blind machines came
nosing into a line of our ‘dynamiters,’
each of them would cut across to get
close into the side of the tank, so that
he could sling his ‘present’ under
the tracks. A tank’s machine-guns can send­
dem fire downwards sufficiently to
catch a man who is crouching just be-
side its tracks. Sometimes these men
blew themselves up on the way to the
line, or as they were blowing up a tank.
But they mastered the tanks.

“In May, 1940, larger and more pow­
erful German tanks smashed across Bel-
gium and France, caught the British
Army, the Belgian Army and many
French divisions in a net of steel and
flames. The French anti-tank guns were
too weak; the British too few. And the
men who knew how to destroy German
Tanks, who had practised the job and
were confident and proud of it—these
men were Spanish refugees or Interna-
tional Brigaders, locked up in French
concentration camps! Or they had been
sent to Africa or Syria to make roads, their help refused, their
souls embittered.

“And in the French and British and
Belgian armies there were few hand-
grenades; there were none big enough
to stop tanks; there were no men
trained for this job.

“I believe the following points about
anti-tank grenades are correct. Fuses
should be very rapid: two to two and
a half seconds. In a second a tank may
travel forty feet, and you cannot afford
to have your grenade burst behind the
machine. The best place from which to
throw the grenade is a position as close
to the side of the tank as possible; let
the machine go just past you and sling
the grenade under the tank from be-
hindit, dropping flat as you do so.
Don’t try to lob the grenade up into the
air, as it will probably bounce off, or
waste its punch on armour that can
resist it. The tracks and cog wheels of
a tank, and in some types the relatively
unarmoured belly, are the machine’s
weakest points.

“Where roads have to be guarded,
grenades that will go off when a tank
runs over them are very useful. They
are much better than land mines, which
have to be buried where German bombs
may set them off. Even the largest
grenade can be hidden by the man
carrying it in the bottom of a ditch, or
in some sort of hole, until the tank
comes along. With this sort of gre­
nade, it is useful to have a string across
the road. The man on one side pulls
the string just as the tank is ap­
proaching. On the other side a man
rolls the grenade out on to the road.
A check string, which must not get
tangled, prevents the grenade from
rolling too far across to the other side.
If you have grenades to spare, string sev­
eral of them together to make a ‘neck­
lace’ over which the tank cannot pass
without detonating at least one gre-
nade.

“Remember always that a tank’s
driver and gunner can only look out of
little slits in the armour plate. If you
have to turn his turret round to bring
his guns to bear on you. The most
dangerous distance away from a tank is

(Continued on page 71)
Pretty as new... yet these Desley Fabrics have actually been washed 10 times! in pure IVORY FLAKES

YES—BOTH the made-up slip-cover and drapery shown above went through 10 soap-and-water test washings with Ivory Flakes before they were photographed!

IT'S EXCITING when such rich and colorful prints can come out of repeated washings looking as gay—as bright as new! Makes you feel good, too, because you realize that you're doing your part in conservation by taking care of your possessions... by using washables wherever you can! These Desley fabrics actually thrive on washings with New Double-Quick Ivory Flakes—the flake form of baby's own pure Ivory!

"BEACON HILL" is the name of the handsome pair above. "Pair" because the bold "Richelieu" floral (on chair) is perfectly "mated" to the smart "Cardinale" stripe (in the drapery). Wash and wash them in Ivory Flakes... and your slip-covers will still fit your furniture... your draperies will still be bright and gay!

Leading makers of famous drapery fabrics advise Ivory Flakes

DEFENSE HOUSING

Welcome the birds—they bring you pleasure and free the garden of pests

Wren house: Little Jennie will provide hours of fun as you watch her fussing, chattering, mothering her young brood. Here's a nesting nook for her made from a genuine coconunt shell. Its roof, pine overlaid with thatched straw, gives it an exotic look. Bishop model, $3 Max Schilling

Chickadees or nuthatches will make their headquarters in this durable hemlock home. Will withstand weathering and last for many years. May also be obtained in silver birch; just state your preference when ordering. Sawco model #708. 13" high. It's $2.50 at Stump & Walter.

For downy woodpecker: Simplicity itself and sturdily constructed. Finished in natural brown stain; properly ventilated. Place 6' to 16' high in sun or light shade, away from strong winds. Same model with opening for smaller birds. $1.50 each. Chas. Mitchell, So. Lancaster, Mass.

For tree swallows: One of the first of the family to appear in the Spring. Offer this well-constructed, amply-ventilated home. Best securely anchored to pole of medium height and accessible to water. Finished in brown weather resistant stain. $1.80 FOB. Woodworking Specialty Co., Crystal Lake, Ill.

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Flicker house: Ready to meet the critical requirements of the flicker, this imposing Bishop abode includes the necessary chips and shavings on the floor for nest building. Made of white pine with rustic trim, it stands 22" high. Roof removable. $4.00. From National Audubon Society

I V O R Y F L A K E S

"For safe washing of all things!"

99% 100% PURE

60
FOR THE GARDEN

Martin house: A sociable species, martins have definite community interests and prefer nesting in a colony house. Old Homestead of red cedar has ten compartments, is well painted, galvanized nailed. Opens for cleaning. 21" x 22", $12. With 16' pole, $15. FOB, E. F. Hodgson, Dover, Mass.

For bluebirds: Welcome the bluebird "for happiness." These sweet songsters will do their bit in keeping your garden free of insects. This bird house is of rustic hemlock and stained cypress, its flat back mounts against tree trunk or pole. Roof removable, priced $1.85. From Lewis & Conger.

For cardinals, woodpeckers: A good-looking Modern version tree box that provides a suitable sanctuary for this winged family. You'll find them quick to take advantage of this ready-made home. Oiled wood sides, green stained roof. Drop-down front. $2 FOB, E. F. Hodgson Co.

For tufted titmouse: Gourds make a novel nest. Pebbles put in the bottom provide weight and drainage. Will house chickadees, nuthatches, wrens as well. Price $1.00. Made by the Gourd Artist at the Big Horn Farm, Peoria Heights, Ill. Other shapes and sizes. Write for new catalog.

For robins: A rustic cedar shelter, open on three sides to permit an unobstructed view for a cautious robin family. Can also be used as a feeding station in the Fall and Winter. One from the popular line of Crescent Company bird houses. Priced $1.75, it's obtainable from Peter Henderson's.

Robin shelter: Robins have their own special ideas about nesting and refuse to enter enclosed houses. For them, this sheltered ledge, to be placed in shrubs, tree branches or under eaves. Attractively painted white with green roof, its price, $1.75 FOB, E. F. Hodgson Co., Dover, Mass.

Robin roost: A rustic cedar shelter, open on three sides to permit an unobstructed view for a cautious robin family. Can also be used as a feeding station in the Fall and Winter. One from the popular line of Crescent Company bird houses. Priced $1.75, it's obtainable from Peter Henderson's.

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Crisp as new . . . yet these "Double Life" Curtains have already been washed 10 times!

in pure IVORY FLAKES

AMAZING—but these lovely ruffled curtains had really been through 10 soap-and-water test washings with Ivory Flakes before they were photographed!

THEY'RE SHEER marquisette . . . dainty as can be . . . yet even after 10 washings with pure Ivory Flakes you'd find it hard to tell them from new ones! One way for homemakers to help these days is to conserve! Take good care of all your possessions . . . concentrate on washables. Fine glass curtains seem to bear a charmed life when given gentle washings with New Double-Quick Ivory Flakes—the flake form of baby's own mild Ivory!

"DOUBLE LIFE" curtains deserve their name because they are end-for-end and front-for-back reversible (a patented construction feature)! Thus you equalize wear—the bottoms don't wear out before the tops! Ask for "Double Life" curtains by name at your favorite store!

Leading makers of famous curtains advise Ivory Flakes washings 99 4/100 % PURE
DUNBAR
FOR MODERN

A few notes on procedure, etiquette and psychology for the neophyte auction visitor

Are you a timid soul, who doesn't dare try an auction, although you have friends who show you every so often the "buys" they pick up? Do you say to yourself, "That's all very well for Mrs. Jones, who knows how to do it, but as for me, I'd never dare"? Well, here's how it's done at auction.

Of course, there are almost as many kinds as there are sales: the daily auctions of cheap jewelry in little stores; the boardwalk auctions at the seaside resorts; the country auctions (all day affairs with lunch served if you wish it—and you do); the storage house auctions (disposing of goods, the owners of which have defaulted in their storage payments); and the regular city auctions or auction galleries which usually sell their goods, every week during the season, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, and have their exhibitions in the early part of the week, as well as on the mornings of the sale days.

Legitimate auction galleries

These are no fly-by-night affairs; they are legitimate firms serving the very good purpose of giving people a chance to convert into cash those articles for which they no longer have use, and of allowing others to buy what is, perhaps, no longer available in the large shops. Bankrupts are sold out through these galleries, estates are disposed of by banks, people who wish to redecorate send in their possessions for sale, dealers, whose goods are not moving fast enough in the shops, slip in objects from time to time, and anyone who wants cash in return for something owned will try it. For the auction galleries will sell for you articles according to their various standards. You see articles sold, know the prices they have brought, and you shortly receive the proceeds from the gallery less the selling commission of twenty per cent.

Not all the standard auction rooms in a city like New York, for example, will sell anything you happen to offer. The best known one there has a scrupulously high standard of quality, specializing in fine antique or excellent present day pieces. It likewise will not take a single piece to sell but requires a minimum number of lots.

Miscellaneous merchandise

Another auction gallery is known for its monthly sales of paintings, for its sales of rugs, and of jewelry which has been pawned in a well-known lending society and which has not been redeemed, and so on and so on. All sell a heterogeneous collection but not necessarily in the same sale. Thus in these auction rooms you may buy all kinds of furniture, antique and reproduction, silverware, clocks, rugs, draperies, pictures, innumerable bibelots, table linens, tapestries, jewelry, furs, pianos, dishes, fine sets, garden ornaments, paneling for rooms, in fact, just about everything. These pieces have all been used and, sometimes, depending upon the gallery, almost worn out. But that's the buyer beware. If you want brand-new wares, you go to the shops—the auction galleries don't handle them.

But let's see how it's done! The sales are advertised in the papers and notices are sent out to individuals who are on the private mailing list. (If you buy at a gallery your name goes on the list automatically.) The goods are on exhibition for at least two days during which time you are free to examine them thrice daily. A catalog has been printed and is available, giving a number to each piece (now called a lot), a description, and if it is antique, a date. If a date is lacking, the piece is probably (but not always) a modern reproduction.

The procedure

Armed with this catalog, you check the things which are of interest to you. You may bring your own experts, appraiser, or you may ask the appraiser at the gallery for the approximate value. Don't be too discouraged by this appraisal. I have seen many strange things happen. A George II mahogany dining table, appraised at $500.00, was sold to me for $90.00; but a pair of Louis Quinze chairs, appraised for me at $100.00, was sold to someone else for $500.00. So, you never can tell. But you can tell this: you must estimate for yourself what the piece is worth absolutely and what it is worth relatively (to you), and stick to your own estimate. Of course it is only human to go a bid or two above your final estimate, but be careful; as a man once said in my hearing, "There may be another fool in the audience!" High bidding isn't always the measure of value for a piece. It may merely be the result of the rivalry of two acquisitive persons who have the money to throw away. Never bid on anything that you haven't examined (or almost never do—what rule has no exceptions!)

The actual auction sale

The day of the sale comes and finds you in the audience, perhaps your color is a little high and your heart beats a trifle faster. The attendants are bustling around, the auctioneer mounts his rostrum, and his corps of bookkeepers cluster around him at their desks or stand eagle-eyed to catch the bids. "The sale is about to begin; we shall start with lot number one." The lot is brought out before the audience to a velvet hung stage like a theatre in the most fashionable auction galleries, or to a simple wood platform in the more humble. The earliest lots and the last are the least important, for the audience is not filled to capacity when these are shown.

Now for the procedure. Let's suppose that an English wooden tea caddy of the eighteenth century has been put up, its probable shop value being about thirty dollars. The auctioneer says, "Ten dollars for the tea caddy." This does not necessarily mean that ten dollars has been bid, but simply that the auctioneer has the right to start the bidding at a figure that he believes to
be reasonable. You have examined the lot and it, you'd like to own it, therefore you bid. Do not call out a sum but merely raise your pencil or your catalog or your eyebrow as you catch the eye of the attendant. He will take the bid, which for a ten-dollar initial bid will very likely be twelve dollars and fifty cents, or a raise of two dollars. Anything under thirty dollars will be a "buy" or a bargain for you, but over that it is foolish to go for; if you miss that one there are always others either at the same sale or at later ones.

Now, let us pretend that a fine chair is put up and the auctioneer starts the bidding at fifty dollars. That seems to the audience to be too high for an initial bid, therefore, there is silence. The auctioneer says, "Very well then, twenty-five dollars," and probably takes five dollars units as raises. When the bidding is finished the auctioneer drops the "hammer" which is usually a pencil with a metal cap which makes a nice, sharp, precise little sound with just the proper air of finality. The article is sold, and the bidding cannot be reopened.

Sometimes, however, an attendant is calling a bid simultaneously with the drop of the hammer, and if, in the discretion of the auctioneer, this bid was "in time," the bidding is continued to a really final bid. One thing I must warn you about here: If you have friends in the audience whom you wish to greet, do not wave your catalog at them for it may be taken as a bid, and, as one well-known auctioneer puts it, "Ladies, be careful, or I'll sell you something you didn't expect to buy."

The psychology of bidding
Well, is this all there is to auction bidding? Not at all, for human psychology is here, as everywhere, an important factor, and there are tricks to every trade. The auctioner is only human, so don't "get his back up". Bid promptly and don't haggle, that is, don't be unreasonable in trying to get him to reduce the raise bid. You may lose more than you gain.

For example it was only just recently I saw a determined old lady insist upon splitting his five dollar raise in half, with the result, that every time she bid her bid was topped by an even number. When she bid eighty-five dollars, ninety dollars was called, because to a person who wishes the article, ninety doesn't seem much more than eight. Eighty-five, and an even number always appears a more logical stopping place. The auctioneer, annoyed at her canniness, let her continue it, knowing that she was sure to lose the lot, and she did.

Very often two articles are listed as separate lots in the catalog but are really parts of a set, such as four identical chairs of two lots each. Frequent- ly the catalog will say, "With these the collector may form a set of twelve," with no guarantee of the possibility of that. This is disconcerting if you can use one pair only and have set your heart on it; the bidding may be reckless and people may bid up higher than is reasonable in order not to lose the chance of exercising this "privilege."

My advice to you, if you are looking for a bargain, is to bid a fair amount on the first lot. If you lose it to someone else, you may still have a chance at the second, for the buyer may, to your surprise, take only the first pair. In that case, almost invariably, the second lot goes much more cheaply than the first, for the reckless, determined bidder has been eliminated. If the buyer takes both pairs, console yourself; there are many other pairs which will come up for sale at a more common-sense price.

boldness pays
Just as the aforesaid old lady lost by being niggardly, so you may gain by being bold. If you want something very badly and the bidding is still beneath your limit, try jumping the bid by two or three normal raises. It often has a wonderful effect. It seems to paralyze other bidders, or perhaps they feel that anyone as determined as you appear to be will win in the long run, so what's the use of bidding against you—and the article is knocked down to you.

A great many other factors enter into successful bidding. A fine, well-advertised sale of goods, belonging to a well-known person, yields fewer "bargains" than a less known and heterogeneous collection. The big name brings many people with money, and many others who will pay fantastic prices in order to boast that they own a former possession of such a well-known person.

Weather, too, plays its part, for a bad week-end in Winter will yield a larger audience than a fine week-end in late Spring or early Fall when people prefer to be in the country, and the larger the crowd the greater the number of potential rivals. And then the catalog. Every so often a good antique fails, for some reason, to be catalogued as such. If your eye is good, and you can trust your knowledge, here may be your bargain.

However, remember this, nothing good is ever really thrown away except in times of the greatest distress selling, such as in the months following the market crash of 1929. There is a minimum value for every article, determined, largely, by the dealers, for they compute the highest price that they can afford to pay in order to sell at a fair profit, and they buy constantly, consistently, and without sentiment. Thus, if you are able to have something knocked down to you by just topping a dealer's bid, you are very likely to be getting a good bargain.

Throughout all these hints on auction bidding, I have stressed the word bargain. It is true that a good buy is the bidder's aim but something else is thrown in with it. This is the thrill that accompanies such a method of purchase; the desire to possess an unique article, the uncertainty of the outcome, the hope of winning, and the frequent triumph of victory. If disappointment is yours at not achieving your object, don't feel badly, there is always the hope that the next time something even better at an even lower price will be yours, and often it is.

—EDITH A. JULY
When these miniature oil lamps were made 30 years ago, they were meant for nursery lamps. Recently unearthed, they are now suggested for blackout lamps and for emergency lights in country homes when electricity fails. Just 6½" high, they're decorative as kerosene, $1 each, express collect. Coaman, 14 E. 50th St., N. Y. C.

If Junior can keep those pull-toys out of Dad's clutches, he'll have a wonderful time. They are really so cute they appeal to young and old. There's a horse, dachshund, rooster, and rabbit. Of highly polished woods, and mounted on solid wooden runners. $1.50 plus postage. Jack & J. Jill Shop, 37 N. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Ill.

In the boudoir... lilies of the valley hand painted on perfume bottles and a matching tile tray are lovely acquisitions for the dressing table. A daisy design is also available. Both are on shell, sky, turquoise or maize. The set of two 7" high bottles and tray is but $2. From Tulsa Lee Barker, 382 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Gilt eagles atop black columns are a handsome pair of bookends that portray the increasing of patriotic accessories today. While these are especially good for a Federal room, they are simple enough to fit into almost any other type room as well. A wedding gift idea. Price, $13.20 a pair. From Ovington's, 5th Ave. & 39th St., N. Y. C.

Traditional in the well-planned garden, on the terrace or solarium, are unglazed terra-cotta pots. These, being high-fired, give the utmost in strength and durability. The piecrust edge pot is 7" x 11½" wide; $3. The pot on the right is 10" x 12½" high; $4. F.O.B. Galloway Terra-Cotta Co., 3218 Wall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

These bedspreads and many, many more by Virginia Hamill are designed for the All-American home, whether Federal American, American Provincial or Colonial. How you make your bed, makes your room, so select a Lady Christina design by Virginia Hamill. Write for names of stores where you may find these decorator type spreads.
AROUND

PLANT stands of mahogany, graceful and with the elegance that comes with good workmanship. The stands are equipped with a bowl of pyrex glass to hold the plant and thereby protect the wood. These are 41" high and the mahogany bowl is 8¾" wide at the top. Price, $16 each, prepaid. Ruder Bros., 2 Park Ave., New York.

Bucurri, strikingly colored gourds from south of the border add gaiety to the bar. Use the long and round gourds on the cocktail table for popcorn or potato chips. Hung on the wall, the vase-shaped gourd is a vivid ornament. The long gourd is $2.75; round, $1.50; vase, $1.25. From The Bar Mart, Inc., 56 West 45th St., New York, N.Y.

Even feel like a one-armed paper hanger when trying to serve several hors-d'oeuvre dishes at once? A tri-partitioned dish solves that problem and takes less room on a cocktail table. Of crystal, copied in the U. S. from a fine Czechoslovakian piece, 12" x 10" overall. $1 plus postage. From Reits, 613 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

If your home is taking on that Latin American look, you'll want to add these candlesticks and cigarette box for an authentic note. The candlesticks (8" high) are of tin. $1.89 a pair. The box has glass sides and a tin bottom, is 7¾" x 4½" x 2½". Price, $1.50. Plus postage. From the Pan-American Shop, 828A Lexington Avenue, New York.

FANS have been among the loveliest of feminine foils for centuries, and have furnished inspiration for many different things. However, we believe this is the first time there has been a fan-shape ashtray. Particularly smart for the boudoir. White pottery with gold trim, $2 each, plus 15c postage. From Mermod-Jaccard-King, St. Louis, Missouri.

THE KENMORE GROUP. Maplewhite in style, this furniture is charming with its fluted posts, its dainty moldings, and softly-glowing patina.

In tune with the hour, Drexel presents the Kenmore Group, of beautiful pieces designed to give your home more cheer, more comfort. Made of fine South American mahogany, they reflect the charm of historic Kenmore in Old Virginia. These or any other Drexel pieces may be bought separately, making it easy for you to add as you desire. Ask to see the Kenmore Group at your dealer's.

From the Raleigh Group by Drexel. A fine highboy for use in foyer, living room, dining room or bedroom. Some of the drawers are specially sized for shirts: 10½" x 10½", 14½" high.

DREXEL FURNITURE CO.
DREXEL, N. CAROLINA

(Continued on page 69)
Pendleton Shop Furniture
and Pendec Merchandise

CO-ORDINATED BY JOSEPH B. PLATT

To visit your nearest Pendleton Shop is to get a new thrill out of decorating. There's no cost for decorating service, since you are your own decorator . . . working with Pendec color-related merchandise. Tasteful and authentic room compositions—complete in furnishings and accessories—bring you a wealth of ideas for your home.

Near you is a Pendleton Shop which can be your home-planning headquarters. Visit it . . . and see how America's foremost manufacturers have cooperated with one of the leading artist-designers. See how they've given you decorating ideas by the room-ful! Your town's Pendleton Shop is listed in the column on next page. Visit it soon!

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I enclose 10¢ in stamps or coin. Please send me the full-color Pendleton Brochure showing Pendleton Shop rooms.

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All Pendleton Furniture is produced by the
ROBERT W. IRWIN COMPANY
Grand Rapids
Makers of fine Furniture for over seventy years
a black frost when it becomes almost purple. Thyme, between stepping stones or on steps, gives off a delicious scent when stepped upon and is none the worse for this treatment provided the traffic is light.

If the garden is to be enclosed with a hedge all of one kind instead of a variety, lavender might be removed before they open. Lavender, in spikes and flowers growing in spikes and terminating with blue tufts of leaves. The leaves have fine hairs and give off a stimulaling scent when clipped and in exquisite harmony with the gray-green foliage space between the blooms. The leaves have fine hairs along the upper surface and the lower leaves and remain gray all Summer.

Blossoming with the buddelia is one of the handsomest of all honeysuckles, Lonicera loquax, from China. The effect of the arching branches of bloom is of soft pink shot through with gray mist of the foliage. In the axils of gray leaves on reddish stalks grow pairs of pink blooms with funnel-like throats and gaping mouths typical of honeysuckles. The red stems are round, downy and velvety and the leaves are covered with soft down on both surfaces but thicker on the undersides. After its tenth days of bloom, it remains a pleasant gray-green all Summer.

Late Summer shrubs

Shrubs blossoming in late Summer are almost more welcome than the first flowers of Spring, because they are fewer and come when there is less variety of bloom. A low gray-leaved shrub, not over 2½ high and therefore merging with the shrubbery and the perennial border, is Campanula lactiflora, from China and Japan. It is not one of the hardiest plants yet seems to thrive in favored situations. For gardens where it does not live through Winters it can either be lifted and wintered indoors in a pot or out-of-doors in a coldframe covered with straw and leaves. The whole plant is softly hairy, the stems tinged magenta and the opposite leaves, with round-edged margins, are velvety-textured, soft blue or rose pink.

Placed among shrubs with branches fluttering against their sides could be benches. In the gray garden, they would either be painted white or unpainted and weathered to a silvery gray. The red stems are round, downy and velvety and the leaves are covered with soft down on both surfaces but thicker on the undersides. After its tenth days of bloom, it remains a pleasant gray-green all Summer.

Pendleton Shops

are on display at the following stores:

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Gray Gardens

(a Continued on page 40)
 Always A Smart Selection

A Smart Bridge Set consisting of folding table and chairs. Mahogany Finish. Table 27" high with plywood top 30"x30"—padded chairs 33" high with 16" cushion seats. imitation leather covering.

Furniture of lasting charm, a possession that clever women achieve through guided buying. You too can accomplish the same gratifying result when purchasing occasional furniture by making sure that you look for the Ferguson Tag plus the House & Garden Merchandise of Merit Tag in leading department and furniture stores. These are your guide to smart selections—Ferguson Furniture—distinctive pieces whose inherent beauty and quality construction assure "Pride in Ownership Through the Years".

Rich Mahogany Tilt Top Table 27" high, top 22"x22". Top Tilted: 38" high.

Mahogany with Satinwood Border. Leaves down 34"x19½"x18" high. Leaves up 34½"x22½"x18" high. Brass plated feet.

Mahogany with Satinwood Border, Ivory-Striping. White Holly Draw-er Pulls. 20½"x15½". 27" high. Leaves up 20½"x28½".

FE R G U S O N Bros. MFG. CO. HOBOKEN NEW JERSEY

GRAY GARDENS
(Continued from page 67)

with thin textured, lance-shaped, gray leaves and flowers in pointed blue racemes about 9" long. It comes from northern Asia and Russia, is hardy and prefers a sunny situation.

Behind the edging would be gray-leaved perennials and annuals. A lovely perennial is Marrubium peregrinum, far more elegant and much grayer than the well-known herb, common horehound, Marrubium vulgare. The gray stems rise to 2' and the oval, slender, round-tipped leaves have the family habit of turning down. There are more numerous flowers in the opposite bunches in axils of the leaves than in vulgare and the central petal of the lower lip forms a fold.

The useful artemisia

The stars as well as many members of the supporting cast of gray gardens come from the artemisias, named for Artemis, Goddess of the Night, perhaps because they are so beautiful in the moonlight. One might have a gray garden planted entirely with artemisias. They are not handsome in the garden for their blooms—most of them should be cut off when the stems begin to lengthen so they will not spoil the pattern of the leaves. Their beauty consists in variety of form and in the texture of the leaves, some with thin hairiness, others woolly; in their shapes some finely, others coarsely divided.

Handsome artemisias come from Europe but are so well-known that the beauties from the Northwest will be described here. Artemisia frigida had the common name fringed sage bestowed upon it because the leaves are divided into long threadlike segments. Winter wet is fatal to it, so it demands a dry situation. To keep a stock on hand make a few cuttings of woody stems and from divisions of the roots.

A. purshiana and ludoviciana are two hardy westerners, quite gray and shrubby. They increase almost too rapidly from suckers. They are much alike in appearance, habit of growth and are very leafy, stand up unaided and are the bracts under the purple flower heads. The stalks are tied together and blanched before being edible and when cooked taste delicious.

Charming dusty miller

Berbers dichotylphysa—stems gray when young and undersides of leaves when young and older on surface, effect very gray. Eriogonum angustifolium

GRAY-LEAVED PLANTS

Shrubs

Berbers dichotylphysa—stems gray when young and undersides of leaves when young and older on surface, effect very gray. Eriogonum angustifolium

Perennials and Annual Plants

Allium caeruleneum

" flavum"

" pulchellum, purple"

"ramosum, white"

" ramosum, rose"

Alyssum argenteum

" idaeum"

Anchusa azurea

Artemisia abrotanum

" albulum"

" filifolia"

" filifolia"

" griffida"

" griffida"

" griffida" (not hardy)

" luidoviciana"

" pontica"

" purshiana"

" stelleriana"

Campanula alliariaefolia

" sarmatica"

Centauraea gymnacarpa, dusty miller

Cerastium tomentosum

Clary sage, blue clary

Cynara cardunculus

Dianthus arenarius

" caesius"

" plumarius"

(Continued on page 91)
SHOPPING AROUND

(Continued from page 65)

BUDDY rabbit in a basket nest of candies sure to make some child squeal with delight on Easter morning. Besides the big bunny on top, there’s a small chenille and a chocolate one. All kinds of sweets are tucked inside the basket—jelly beans, chocolate eggs, bully-pops, candy bars. $4. Schrafft’s, 556 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Keep an eye on the cook or she’ll put these vegetables in the stew. That would never do, for realistic though they appear, actually they’re candles that make amusing table decorations. The group includes a carrot, green pepper, tomato, yellow gourd, pear, and lettuce. $3.50, prepaid. Baur-Melvin, 2020 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

All Easter eggs aren’t hard-boiled, or so we learned from the leaflet of egg recipes in this gay basket of fascinating things. There’s Charleston Sauce, fresh tarragon, tomato and basil relish, sorrel soup (served with egg slices), wine vinegar, herbed hickory salt, basil and curry. $5.50, plus postage. Saw Mill Farm, New City, N. Y.

Sometimes ago there was a man with foresight who put in a supply of pâté de foie gras (of the finest quality) from France. There is still some available at $4.95 for 6 oz. Tea lovers will be glad to know that Darjeeling in the pretty canister shown, is $1.95 a ½ lb.; $3.65 a lb. Service Delicatessen, 1007 Lexington Avenue, New York.

FIGHTING cocks and a spirited horse made of highly glazed pottery by the Tonala Indians of Mexico. The cocks are really salt and pepper shakers—they’re on a brightly colored cloth at breakfast or luncheon. Horse is 6½” tall, $3. Cocks are $1.25 for two pairs. Postpaid. Cream, blue, terra cotta, green. The Old Mexico Shop, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The modern hostess is more and more aware that pressed crystal can have company manners. No doubt about it when Colony is your choice. Its sparkling swirl effect is so happily adapted to the cozy simplicity of colonial surroundings. You’ll like Colony. And so will your guests. It has a warm and friendly dignity for any occasion.

Open stock at your dealer’s. Or write to Department 421 for illustrated leaflet.

FOSTORIA

GLASS COMPANY • MOUNDSVILLE • WEST VIRGINIA
Men in the services know how to make the most of a furlough, however short. The harder they have been fighting or training the more they need and appreciate a rest, a change of scene, a break in routine. The same thing applies to those of us who are doing our bit on the home front. The result: wisely spent, means a better job in the end.

Spring fever

Time out at the close of the year usually means weekends or perhaps a few days sandwiched in between specific tasks. At this season, too, most city dwellers get spring fever. They want to get out into the country—to hear the birds—to feel the first real warmth of the sun—to share nature's annual awakening. There can be no better antidote to the depression that is born of strain and fatigue.

So this year of all years let us seize every legitimate opportunity for short furloughs in the country. Let's look for places that are easily accessible by road, rail or bus and near enough so that not too much time is spent in getting there and back.

Last month's issue of House & Garden carried a number of suggestions for Berkshire fans. This month's suggestions are even more accessible to New Yorkers, for they are all within a radius of about fifty miles.

Up the Hudson

Harbor Hill, Cold Spring, N. Y.

Remember those friendly, informal little inns we used to find in Europe wherever a hill and a bit of water made a beauty spot? Good meals served at all hours on a sunny terrace—simple comforts throughout the house—and a clientele as international as the cuisine? Readers whoanker for such places should investigate Harbor Hill Inn, about three miles in from Cold Spring on Hudson.

The sunny terrace here overlooks a magnificent view of river and hills. Meals (on the terrace or before an open fire) are served when you want them, so if you like to sleep till eleven, have a breakfast tray in your room and then lunch at three-thirty and dine at eight-thirty or so, your hosts don't even raise an eyebrow. The only difficulty is to keep Mike, the genial, white-haired waiter, from bringing on so many good things that you can't possibly eat them all.

As for the house itself, field stone runs the length and width of the building, and a patient art historian has worked wonders to preserve the old, yellow painted inn has nestled back in the early seventeen hundreds. Before U. S. 9 was built the old Al- land, the room over the bar!

Gardens the room over the bar!

The inn is visible from the road and from way back in the east and from way back in the early seventeen hundreds. Meals (on the terrace or before an open fire) are served when you want them, so if you like to sleep till eleven, have a breakfast tray in your room and then lunch at three-thirty and dine at eight-thirty or so, your hosts don't even raise an eyebrow. The only difficulty is to keep Mike, the genial, white-haired waiter, from bringing on so many good things that you can't possibly eat them all. A delighted couple who happen to be staying there and back.

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As for the house itself, field stone and white; rough plastered interiors set off by unexpected bits of color; massive old French armoires and chests, treasured family secrets from many lands, unite in effect that is as comfortable as it is pleasing to the eye. The upstairs sitting room is really striking.

Five guest rooms in the main house and a private bath in the cottage make a flexible arrangement of suites, with or without private bath. Hermits or people who want to catch up with a job of work can choose the "Birdcage"—a studio set off in the woods.

There is no liquor license but the proprietors don't mind a bit if you bring your own. In fact they provide free ice. And, by the way, a ten per cent service charge takes care of all tips.

To reach Harbor Hill take the park road of U. S. 9 turn east on 301. Or take the train to Cold Spring and then taxi ($1.00).

The Bird and Bottle, Garrison, N. Y.

"Mister Me," temperamental genius, presides in the kitchen. "Trinks," as handsome a Great Dane as you ever saw, does the honors with a gracious wave of the tail for the arriving guests. For a visit or even a single meal you will never forget the Bird and Bottle. It's only U. S. 9 opposite Garrison, N. Y.

Before U. S. 9 was built the old Albany Post Road ran a couple of hundred yards past the east and from way back in the early seventeen hundreds the old, yellow painted inn has nestled here at the foot of the hill. So well was it built that the present owners have had to do little in the way of remodeling or repairs. What they have done is to furnish and decorate with such taste and skill that all of the old-time charm has been recaptured without the loss of modern comfort. Antiques here are to be used, not just looked at.

It's a tiny place—only four guest rooms—and it's a case of first come first served. Your host has a naive way of telling you the disadvantages, instead of the advantages, of each room. "This one," he will say, "has no bathroom. This one has a balcony but no fireplace!"—so on. On the Blue Room, with a fireplace and private bath but no porch. Last comer gets the room over the bar!

To stay, or eat, here costs a pretty penny, as the owners frankly admit. To avoid embarrassment they hang one of their six foot menus outside the door so that prospective guests can quickly steal away if they don't want to spend so much. But the food and wines are superb. After a dinner of, say, pheasant so much. But the food and wines are superb. After a dinner of, say, pheasant or filet mignon, you sit relaxed while port (on the terrace or before an open fire) you decide that the Bird and Bottle is one grand place.

To get there watch for the (very decorative) signs on U. S. 9 above Peekskill and be ready to turn off to reach Harbor Hill take the park road of U. S. 9 turn east on 301. Or take the train to Cold Spring and then taxi ($1.00).

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To get there watch for the (very decorative) signs on U. S. 9 above Peekskill and be ready to turn off promptly because they mean what they say. The inn is visible from the road at the turn-off. Or take the train to Garrison and taxi.

Commuters' special

Kent House, Greenwich, Conn.
Here's a place for people who want to get out of the city for a month or so and at the same time keep in touch with their work. Greenwich has an excellent train service for commuters and the Kent House is only a few minutes' drive or about ten minutes' walk from the station.

Low-built, rambling and gracious, Kent House overlooks the yacht basin and Long Island Sound. From Dudley Morris's amber and cream murals in the dining room to the smallest detail of the furthest bedroom the whole house is a decorator's dream come true. It's really exquisite. Quiet elegance is the keynote. Individual attention to the wishes of each and every guest makes it truly a home from home for the discriminating. There is even a little elevator for the benefit of those who cannot or should not climb stairs.

A French chef provides varied and delicious meals. The vegetables are home grown—and so are the flowers that make the whole place fragrant and colorful. In addition to the broad, public verandah on the ground floor many of the bedrooms and suites have private porches, beautifully fitted up for sun bathing or lounging.

The main house and cottages are kept pretty quiet. Exuberant souls can find a dance floor, music and an attractive little cocktail room in the Casino, just across the garden.

Of course you don't have to stay a month or so. Weekend guests get just as warm a welcome as the people who return year after year for longer visits. But I warn you that after seeing Kent House in its Spring beauty you'll probably want to move right in.

A few tips
To avoid disappointment it is wise to make reservations ahead (especially for weekends) at all places mentioned in this article. No guest likes to be turned away for lack of room and no host likes to turn people away.

All places mentioned welcome guests for a meal even if they do not stay overnight, and are open throughout the year.

Use House & Garden travel service, local travel agencies, "Ask Mr. Foster," or hotel representatives in your own city for suggestions and details on pleasant, nearby spots for country furloughs.

THE HOME GUARD AT WORK
(Continued from page 59)

two hundred yards; the safest distance is six inches. And remember that bullets bounce off armour. To fire a rifle or machine-gun at a moving tank only lets bounce off armour. To fire a rifle of those who try these nasty things are a serious warning. At least ten per cent, "petrol bombs." I do not recommend should not make plenty of these green great industrial nation such as the U. S. away from the hidden 'dynamiters.'

Men handling grenades against tanks should not have rifles. They should be supported by one or two men with rifles who take a position well with boards so that their points across the road from the ditch or from the tyres of motor-cycles and armoured cars. It is possible to hammer nails on which the track runs.

"German mechanised units usually advance under cover of a screen of motor-cycle scouts. Such scouts cannot bring much fire-power to bear and are excellent targets, even when riding fast. But they can be checked and slowed down by any sort of extemporised obstacle. In a narrow village street, if a blanket is slung on a rope across the road from one window to another so that the approaching Nazis cannot see beyond the blanket, they are going to do very little rapid advancing until they have had time to cut the rope holding the blanket up—probably by means of hand-grenades lobbed into the windows on each side. Even so simple an obstacle as this therefore will probably cause them to check in such a way that they can be attacked with hand-grenades as well as with machine-gun fire if available.

"Broken glass on the roads is bad for the tyres of motor-cycles and armoured cars. It is possible to hammer nails through boards so that their points project for an inch or two; these can be roped together and pushed out across the road from the ditch or from a doorway. The aim should be to make it impossible for the enemy motor-cyclists to get ahead; then the Germans will have to bring up their tanks. If we stop their tanks in the ways that I have described, we have stopped the German army. For nowhere has that army shown itself able to make headway without its tanks preceding it."

As a gift for the bride, or a table service to keep, there's nothing more welcome than Fashionware by Limoges. The lovely pictorial *Old Virginia* in six Williamsburg scenes is done in blue, brown or mauve with celadon rim and copper edge line.

If seeking a more conventional pattern, you'll like *Della Robbia* with its warm colors and renaissance motif. You'll find these and many others, open stock ... economically priced, at the better stores everywhere. Or if you'd like to have descriptive leaflets, just write to Department 442.

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In concept, the spirit of the original is preserved... in execution, the meticulous quality of ancient cabinetry is duplicated... and in White’s Old Master Finish, the mellow richness of age-old patine is achieved.

Your way of living... your appreciation of fine design and craftsmanship... make White the perfect choice in selecting bedroom, dining room and living room furniture.

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THE SOUTHS OLDEST MAKERS OF FINE FURNITURE

TURNABOUT SILVER

(Continued from page 35)

Goblet as cup, as vase
Make the most of your silver goblets not only for state occasions but by using them, too, for informal service and for sheer decoration. Let them grace your mantel—one at either end—filled with a wax flower bouquet, charmingly Victorian under its glass bell. Let them hold a fruit compote—deep generous servings that stay refreshingly cool in their silver depths. This pattern in sterling by Manchester has an effective raised floral pattern. The wax bouquet left above is from James Amster.

Pre- or post-prandial
Fill a deep silver bowl with fresh stemmed cherries for your cocktail guests who lean to the Manhattan school; accompany it with crisp baby carrots, florets of cauliflower and other raw Spring vegetables for the Martini-hitters. Use the same silver bowl for a café brulot finale to an especially festive dinner party—the spicy black coffee and brandy mixture to be ladled up and down as it flames. The bowl, duplicate of a Paul Revere design, and sterling ladle and plate are all from International. The flowered Demi-tasses are from Black Starr & Gorham.

From soup to dessert
Ladled forth from a gleaming silver tureen, any soup acquires new laurels and appears at its gastronomic best. Further, it stays piping hot for second servings if the supper is buffet. Minus its cover, this tureen doubles gracefully for ice-cream or other frozen desserts, lends the special leisurely service touch that can make an ice from the corner drugstore into a tour de force suggesting the home freezer. The tureen holds three pints, is like the handsome ladle, sterling by Frank W. Smith.
THE ART OF USING LEFT-OVERS

Marie A. Markvitch suggests thrifty European sequences for that Easter ham on page 76.

In Europe, since the other great war, the mistress of the house has lost the bad habit of lavish waste. From the North to the South all women have taken more or less care to utilize left-overs of all kinds. The French woman, with a bone and some vegetables, can cook a delicious ragout; with a bit of silk she knows how to make herself an adorable little hat.

The German woman, held to a very strict and sad economy, can scarcely have left-overs as she must count even potatoes themselves. For every little thing she uses, she is always forced to choose from a very precise and strict selection. Therefore for some years before the actual war, every ménage in Germany had three boxes, one for silks and papers, one for even the smallest bits of metal, and the third for anything which could possibly feed the pig. The result is—for all Germany’s other lacks—no shortage of pigs.

To the American woman, such limitation of her field of action would seem a very disagreeable constraint upon her liberty. But the time has come for all things and people to be used for the greatest good of the country. The economies of every country is closely allied to wise family economy. Let us, then, use everything. Making the most of left-overs is the most useful of arts; especially when one knows that a ham bone, a chicken carcass, the neck of a bird—and many another bit—can provide the foundation of delicious dishes. The recipes which follow will show you how to do this.

Ham

Whether from York, Maine, Bayonne or Virginia, ham is an international dish served with enthusiasm on every table.

At a dinner where friends have gathered, the ham has appeared on the table in all its glory; hot, fragrant, plump and rowy. French petits pois have been served with it and a light sauce Madère over it.

The ham has been a great success, all paid it homage, but there is a great piece of it left over. If the carving of the hot ham was done properly (in the sense that the bone, in cutting slices of equal thickness was not separated from the meat) so that one half is left, then turn the ham onto the other flank and it will have the appearance of being still intact.

Cold Ham à la Marguerite

Cut off the fat and the rind from this ham but do not throw it away either as you will soon have use for them. Trim off the carved side of the ham so that it will sit well on a platter, a large oval platter. Decorate the edges of the ham with flowers of onions and greens. All along the edge of the platter make an elegant wreath of little tomatoes hollowed out and filled with a remoulade sauce (a sharp sauce), little pointed ends of asparagus laced with mayonnaise and bouquets of cauliflower with parsley. You can also decorate it simply with hearts of lettuce dressed with oil and vinegar. And there you have a left-over with an air.

If you serve your guests a good little glass of American wine—perhaps a light dry Eastern Catawba or a rugged California burgundy, or a sparkling native champagne—they will remember for a long time the excellent dinner you offered them. But, do not forget that when the plat de résistance is cold, one must have two hot dishes. In this case, try serving before the ham, consommé with cheese slicks, or a creamed chicken soup, or a potage Crèy.

After the cold ham, for a hot dessert, either la Kachka Gourcif, or bananas flambeaux or chocolate soufflé will equally please your guests.

Corns à la Russe

If after the second appearance of the ham you have left over some nice even slices, at least one to a person, roll them in the form of cornucopias and fill with vegetable salad well mixed with mayonnaise. Arrange on a round plate, the tips of the cornucopias turned to the center of the plate which you garnish with a pretty arrangement of parsley.

Cigares de Jambon Morray

If the pieces of left-over ham are very uneven, cut them into pretty little round pieces, as far as possible of an even thickness.

For the rest, prepare the sauce as follows: Put into a little saucepan two finely chopped shallots, and a handful of parsley. Arrange the cigs on one side of the other on a platter which can go into the oven. Cover with sauce Morray and place in a low oven (300°) for about twelve minutes.

Jambon à la Zingara

(Provençale Recipe)

If the pieces of left-over ham are very uneven, cut them into pretty little round pieces, as far as possible of an even thickness.

For the rest, prepare the sauce as follows: Put into a little saucepan two finely chopped shallots, and a pinch of pepper and salt; mix a half bottle of white wine with a spoonful of vinegar sauce. Reduce to three quarters for a long simmer—the excellent dinner you

Macaroons

Choose from the scraps of left-over ham little squares and rectangles which are not too thin. For the rest, brown in hot butter slices of bread from which the crusts have been cut, and garnish them quickly (so as not to let the bread grow cold) with the squares and rectangles of ham. Then cover with a thick, very hot béchamel sauce (cream sauce).

Mousse au Jambon

Put through the meat chopper the scraps of ham you have left over from the Zingara or the Ham à la Béchamel. So much the better if you have about a pound of this. Add a half cup (Continued on page 78)
A room is as lovely as the lamps that light it! This graceful figure lamp will look its best in a modern room but there are Llchtoliers of all styles and sizes to suit your decorations and fit any purse. Better stores carry them. Look for this famous Llchtolier symbol — .

Write for your copy of "How to Choose a Lamp," Address 11 E. 36th St., New York City.

REFRESHING ACCENT FOR THE TRADITIONAL ROOM—

Heritage Furniture
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH AMERICA

(Continued from page 24)

that it should be finished in time for the opening of my rooms.

El Misti, the local volcano, has erupted many times in the past centuries and therefore the building blocks of the vicinity are all of lava stone. This gives the town a wonderful chalky, pinkly-white cast. It was here that I saw the façade and doorway of a 17th Century house which is reproduced on the architectural motifs fabric on the bulletin board on page 22.

Next came Cuzco, the real Mecca of my trip, for near it are many Incan strongholds and fortresses which I had always wanted to see. Even though the altitude affected me unpleasantly (until I became used to it) I wouldn't have missed this part of my trip for anything. The llamas, the Indian villages, the wonderful figure bulls made by the Indians at Pocara, and Cuzco itself with its twenty-three churches, each with its quota of fine paintings—all were most rewarding.

On the outskirts of Cuzco is the Inca fortress, Saybasuamun, with its immense blocks of stone which suggested to me the chests in the bed-sitting room shown on the cover. A day's trip away in the jungle is Macchu Picchu, the famous Incan stronghold, built of huge blocks of stone on a promontory over-looking the jungle.

After Cuzco I went to La Paz in Bolivia, stopping at Lake Titicaca where I bought a striped poncho; its pattern was made into the wallpaper in the entrance hall leading to the rooms. Here too I saw the brilliant tassels which the Titicaca Indians use in ceremonial dances and which I hung at the corners of the canopy over the bed in the Geranium room.

Retracing my steps I returned to Lima where I bought several old 17th and 18th Century stirrups. Their silver tops gave me inspiration for hardware for the various doors to the rooms. Also, in Lima, I found a bronze hand grasping a bar which was cast in brass and used for hardware on furniture, notably the sideboard in the Jungle dining room.

There is much wrought-iron in grilles and furniture in Lima and the wrought-iron headboard of the bed in the Geranium room is typical. Charcoal braziers which I saw there gave me the idea for the little geranium-red stove in this room. The fine grille-work on a window of the Perricholi Palace is used as the design on the fabric hung behind the bed.

Again from the Perricholi Palace, this time the ballroom, came the idea for the overscaled ceiling moulding in the "Ladies of Lima" room where the wall color runs up onto the ceiling as far as the moulding.

Preparing the exhibition
On my return to New York there were weeks of frantic work, to correlate the wealth of material I had brought back, culminating in an exhibition of rooms, five of which you see on these pages. At the opening, there were girls dressed in authentic old Peruvian costumes, gathered by Miss Rose Alarcón, which I had seen at the Conservatory of Art in Lima.

The opening was attended by many South American notables; pictures of several of them appear with descriptions on the opposite page.

I feel strongly that the South American influence is going to be most important in North American decorating, and I am happy to feel that my rooms have played their part in introducing to the United States some of the many things for which we are indebted to our South American neighbors.

THE BOOKSHELF

Your Own House by Ethel Fay Robinson and Thomas P. Robinson, The Viking Press, N.Y.C. $3.

Even though building a house is now a dream of the future until after the war, it is a dream in which most people like to indulge for a long time before they actually start building.

A hardy perennial amongst architectural books of the non-technical variety is the one telling inexperienced but hopeful would-be householders how to build a house. "Your Own House" differs from most of these in many ways.

In the first place the authors don't "tell" you: their aim is to help you find out for yourself. Their thesis is embodied, somewhat cryptically, in the title of the book. The emphasis is on the word "own."

Too many people, they feel, build the sort of house they do because they are either trying to keep up with the neighbors, or because they have been carried away by sentimental impulses.

There is nothing cut and dried about their formula for building a house: it is a dream in which most people like to indulge for a long time before they actually start building. "Tell" you: their aim is to help you find out for yourself. Their thesis is embodied, somewhat cryptically, in the title of the book. The emphasis is on the word "own."

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They effort is to open the reader's eyes to the sort of person he really is, so that he may evolve from that knowledge the sort of house he can feel at home in. This is done step by step with analyses of all the details which go to make up a house: walls, roofs, doors, site, living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms and so on. Each chapter discusses function, character and aesthetic values. The authors are possessed of psychological insight, an amazing style, unexpected turns of phrase.

There is nothing cut and dried about their formula for building a house. Most rules, they feel, are made to be broken, provided you have a valid reason for doing so.
AT THE PAHLMANN OPENING

Many distinguished visitors from South America attended the opening party at Lord & Taylor

RECENTLY, after several weeks of concentrated work upon his return to this country from Peru, Mr. Pahlmann of Lord & Taylor presented his distinguished group of South American rooms.

HOUSE & GARDEN editors went to the opening party, accompanied by a photographer who took candid shots of some of the many notables from South American countries who were there. On this page we show some of these pictures.

In addition to the rooms there were many colorful exhibits from the countries Mr. Pahlmann had visited. A gay touch was provided by the models, all in old Peruvian costumes from the famous collection assembled by Srta. Rosa Alarco whom you see below.

Listening to the musicians (right), left to right, Mrs. Jean Shepard, Pierre Freyess, Sra. Zino Francescatti, Srta. Rosa Alarco, whose collection of lovely antique costumes was shown on models, Roberto Luza, and René Lebault.

In another group (right), again reading from left to right, are: Srta. Clotilde Porras and Srta. Rosa Alarco, both of Lima, Sra. Aurelio Miro-Quesada, an American guest, Sr. Miro-Quesada, The Editor and also Director of Lima's "Commercio."

Talking (left) to one of the models in costume is Sr. Doctor Leon Aguilar, Director of the Banco de Venezuela. The model wears one of Srta. Rosa Alarco's collection of old Peruvian costumes which she brought here for the opening party.

Chatting (left), reading left to right, Sr. Alfredo Porras of Lima, Peter Dunning, Manuel Prado, son of the President of Peru; the son of the Vice President, Charles Gibson; Francesco Pardo de Zela, Consul General of Peru, Sra. Porras.

Cuba, too, was well represented at the opening. In group (right) are Enrique Erivesun of Havana, Srta. Anita del Valle and Srta. Mercedes del Valle, also of that city. With them is Mr. Pahlmann, engaged in enjoying his own party.

BRING THE FRESHNESS OF SPRING INSIDE...WITH FINCastle

When the first crocus pushes its way into the Spring sunlight—the urge to redo your winter-worn rooms will send you hunting for new draperies and slip covers. Ask to see Fincastle's fresh Spring patterns first. You'll delight in their beauty and variety, and welcome the reasonable cost of redecorating the Fincastle way. Meanwhile, send 10c in stamps or coin for your copy of "INTERIORS BEAUTIFUL", a booklet chock full of helpful decorating hints. Address Dept. N

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THE SHARON typifies the charm of Early American furnishings. In red mahogany finish on birch.

Seth Thomas keeps America on time

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Self-starting electric and 8-day key-wound models by Seth Thomas are priced from $4.95 to $25.00, subject to change. Federal tax additional. Seth Thomas Clocks, Thomaston, Conn., a division of General Time Instruments Corporation.
HAM FOR EASTER
(Continued from page 42)

To Have is to Hold!

So, you're "at home" for the "duration"? Then, more than ever, you'll appreciate the many advantages of your Pittsburgh Chain Link Fence...how completely it protects your lawn and gardens, enhances privacy, shields children, increases property value! Sensible care, now...tightening nuts, adjusting hinges, painting perhaps...will preserve all these enviable values for years to come. Your fence will remain one of the best investments of your life. Your neighbor may be able to share the same deep sense of satisfaction by acting now to reserve his Pittsburgh Chain Link Fence from fast dwindling distributor stocks! Refer to your telephone directory for the nearest Pittsburgh distributor's name.

Ginger sauce for 6-8
Prepare 1/4 of a cup of preserved or candied ginger cut in little squares. Simmer together for 15 minutes 1/4 of a cup of light brown sugar mixed with the rind of one-half a lemon cut in thin slivers, and 1/2 teaspoons of powdered ginger, moistened with 1 1/2 cups of water. Add the prepared ginger, 1/2 tablespoons of strained lemon juice and 3 tablespoons of good brandy, and bring to a boil. Stir well into the saucepan. Do not allow it to cook. Then add 1/2 cup of flour and stir until smooth. Continue cooking, stirring constantly, using a wooden spoon until the mixture, known as the roux, becomes a rich golden brown. It must be dark enough to give the sauce a rich color, but great care must be taken not to allow it to burn and turn black on the bottom, for this would make the sauce bitter. In about 10 minutes it should have become the right color, at which time, remove from the fire and gradually add the whole of the hot cup of lukewarm canned consommé.

When smooth, place back on fire and bring to a boil; skin carefully. Reduce the fire and let it simmer while you brown the prepared ham fat in a small frying pan. When brown add the chopped onion and carrot and cook until they are brown, then add the whole to the simmering sauce. Add a bouquet of herbs and continue cooking gently for 2 hours, being careful to skin the sauce carefully and frequently.

When done, strain carefully, and cool, stirring it occasionally so that no skin will form on it. Place in glass jar, tightly covered, in the refrigerator until ready to finish the sauce, at which time, place it in a double boiler over hot water. When it is scalding hot, add to it half a cup of good Madeira wine which you have reduced to 1/4 of a cup, by simmering it in an enamel pan in which you have melted 1 teaspoon of beef extract. Just before serving, season to taste with plenty of coarsely ground black pepper, sprinkle with parsley, and serve at once accompanied by one big bowl of plain boiled barded brown beans, sprinkled with parsley.

Mustard sauce for 6-8
Mix together in top part of enamel double boiler, 1 1/2 tablespoons of dry mustard, 1/4 teaspoons of granulated sugar, 1/4 of a teaspoon of salt, and 1 1/2 tablespoons of flour. Add gradually to form a smooth paste. Add 3 tablespoons of cider vinegar; then stir in 1/4 of a cup of cold water. Add six tablespoons of butter, place over boiling water and cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Remove from fire and stir it gradually into the yolks of 3 eggs beaten slightly together with 1/4 of a cup of thick cream.

Place back in top part of double boiler and cook a second or two longer, stirring constantly. Then remove from fire and stir in 2 heaping teaspoons of prepared mustard mixed with 3 teaspoons of Worcestershire sauce, thinned with 1/4 of a cup of thick cream. When ready to serve, reheat over boiling water, stirring constantly, being careful not to allow it actually to cook. Just before serving stir in a heaping tablespoon of chopped tarragon or parsley; pour the sauce over the ham and brown the prepared ham fat in a small frying pan. When brown add the chopped onion and carrot and cook until they are brown, then add the whole to the simmering sauce. Add a bouquet of herbs and continue cooking gently for 2 hours, being careful to skin the sauce carefully and frequently.

When done, strain carefully, and cool, stirring it occasionally so that no skin will form on it. Place in glass jar, tightly covered, in the refrigerator until ready to finish the sauce, at which time, place it in a double boiler over hot water. When it is scalding hot, add to it half a cup of good Madeira wine which you have reduced to 1/4 of a cup, by simmering it in an enamel pan in which you have melted 1 teaspoon of beef extract. Just before serving, season to taste with plenty of coarsely ground black pepper, sprinkle with parsley, and serve at once accompanied by one big bowl of plain boiled barded brown beans, sprinkled with parsley.

Pick over and wash carefully 4 cups (2 pounds) of dried white marrow beans. Cover with plenty of cold water and soak for 8 hours or overnight. Drain and put them into a big enamel pot mixed with 3 cups of strained lemon juice, place over boiling water and cool, stirring it occasionally so that no skin will form on it. Place in glass jar, tightly covered, in the refrigerator until ready to finish the sauce, at which time, place it in a double boiler over hot water. When it is scalding hot, add to it half a cup of good Madeira wine which you have reduced to 1/4 of a cup, by simmering it in an enamel pan in which you have melted 1 teaspoon of beef extract. Just before serving, season to taste with plenty of coarsely ground black pepper, sprinkle with parsley, and serve at once accompanied by one big bowl of plain boiled barded brown beans, sprinkled with parsley.

Marmalade sauce for baked ham
Wash 1/4 of a cup of seedless raisins, and soak in cold water one half hour. Drain, cover with cold water, boil until plump, and until no juice is left. Add 2 tablespoons of good brandy, 4 heaping tablespoons of orange marmalade, the juice of 2 lemons, and 2 tablespoons of good currant jelly. Bring gently to the boiling point, and just before serving add 1/4 of a cup of brown sugar which have been soaked a while in cold water in the refrigerator until white and crisp.

To make marmalade sauce, mix together in top part of double boiler, 1 1/2 tablespoons of dry mustard, 1/4 teaspoons of granulated sugar, 1/4 of a teaspoon of salt, and 1 1/2 tablespoons of flour. Add gradually to form a smooth paste. Add 3 tablespoons of cider vinegar; then stir in 1/4 of a cup of cold water. Add six tablespoons of butter, place over boiling water and cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Remove from fire and stir it gradually into the yolks of 3 eggs beaten slightly together with 1/4 of a cup of thick cream.

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To Have is to Hold!

So, you’re “at home” for the “duration”? Then, more than ever, you’ll appreciate the many advantages of your Pittsburgh Chain Link Fence…how completely it protects your lawn and gardens, enhances privacy, shields children, increases property value! Sensible care, now…tightening nuts, adjusting hinges, painting perhaps…will preserve all these enviable values for years to come. Your fence will remain one of the best investments of your life. Your neighbor may be able to share the same deep sense of satisfaction by acting now to reserve his Pittsburgh Chain Link Fence from fast dwindling distributor stocks! Refer to your telephone directory for the nearest Pittsburgh distributor’s name.

Ginger sauce for 6-8
Prepare 1/4 of a cup of preserved or candied ginger cut in little squares. Simmer together for 15 minutes 1/4 of a cup of light brown sugar mixed with the rind of one-half a lemon cut in thin slivers, and 1 1/2 teaspoons of powdered ginger, moistened with 1 1/2 cups of water. Add the prepared ginger, 1/2 tablespoons of strained lemon juice and 3 tablespoons of good brandy, and bring to a boil. Stir well into the saucepan. Do not allow it to cook. Then add 1/2 cup of flour and stir until smooth. Continue cooking, stirring constantly, using a wooden spoon until the mixture, known as the roux, becomes a rich golden brown. It must be dark enough to give the sauce a rich color, but great care must be taken not to allow it to burn and turn black on the bottom, for this would make the sauce bitter. In about 10 minutes it should have become the right color, at which time, remove from the fire and gradually add the whole of the hot cup of lukewarm canned consommé.

When smooth, place back on fire and bring to a boil; skin carefully. Reduce the fire and let it simmer while you brown the prepared ham fat in a small frying pan. When brown add the chopped onion and carrot and cook until they are brown, then add the whole to the simmering sauce. Add a bouquet of herbs and continue cooking gently for 2 hours, being careful to skin the sauce carefully and frequently.

When done, strain carefully, and cool, stirring it occasionally so that no skin will form on it. Place in glass jar, tightly covered, in the refrigerator until ready to finish the sauce, at which time, place it in a double boiler over hot water. When it is scalding hot, add to it half a cup of good Madeira wine which you have reduced to 1/4 of a cup, by simmering it in an enamel pan in which you have melted 1 teaspoon of beef extract. Just before serving, season to taste with plenty of coarsely ground black pepper, sprinkle with parsley, and serve at once accompanied by one big bowl of plain boiled barded brown beans, sprinkled with parsley.

Pick over and wash carefully 4 cups (2 pounds) of dried white marrow beans. Cover with plenty of cold water and soak for 8 hours or overnight. Drain and put them into a big enamel pot mixed with 3 cups of strained lemon juice, place over boiling water and cook, stirring it occasionally so that no skin will form on it. Place in glass jar, tightly covered, in the refrigerator until ready to finish the sauce, at which time, place it in a double boiler over hot water. When it is scalding hot, add to it half a cup of good Madeira wine which you have reduced to 1/4 of a cup, by simmering it in an enamel pan in which you have melted 1 teaspoon of beef extract. Just before serving, season to taste with plenty of coarsely ground black pepper, sprinkle with parsley, and serve at once accompanied by one big bowl of plain boiled barded brown beans, sprinkled with parsley.

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Hot boiled ham with sauerkraut for 6-8

Weigh and wash carefully tenderized ham. Place it in a big pot. Cover with cold water. Add a tablespoon of mixed white spices, bring to a boil; reduce heat to a simmer, cover tightly and simmer gently, allowing 25 minutes to the pound, counting from the time the ham is actually boiling. When done, remove from water and carefully pull off the skin. Score the fat in 1/4 squares and place back in water to simmer until ready to serve, at which time place it on a hot platter, garnish with the slices of parsley to serve at once, accompanied by little new boiled potatoes and sauerkraut prepared in either of the following ways. Serve with either hot ginger sauce, or mustard sauce minus, however, the chopped tarragon or chives.

Plain sauerkraut for 6-8

Wash 3 pounds of sauerkraut in several waters, place in enamel pan, cover with hot water, bring to a boil. Reduce heat and simmer uncovered for about 2 hours, then drain well. Place back in pan with 3/4 of a pound of sweet butter, pour over it 2 cups of clear chicken broth or water, and 2 cups of dry white wine.

Add a dozen or so juniper berries, plenty of freshly ground black pepper, and a little salt. Bring to a boil, reduce heat, cover and simmer for 3 to 4 hours, adding a little additional white wine if necessary to keep it from boiling completely dry, until the last half hour of cooking at which time, remove the cover and cook until practically all the juice has boiled away. Season to taste with additional salt and pepper if necessary, and add a small piece of butter before serving.

Hot ham and chicken liver mousse for 6-8

Butter copiously a 2-quart oval Pyrex baking dish. Next remove all fat and gristle from 1 pound of boiled or baked ham. Put the ham through the meat grinder, using the coarse knife; then grind through a second time, using the medium knife. This should give you about 4 cups of ground ham. Now make a thick cream sauce using 4 1/2 tablespoons of butter, 6 tablespoons of flour, and 1 1/2 cups of hot milk.

Next sauté 1/3 of a pound of washed and dried chicken livers quickly in 2 tablespoons of butter, for about 2 minutes. When done, run them through the grinder using the medium knife, but keep them separate from the ham. Place the ham in a bowl and add to it at one time the unbeaten whites of 3 eggs, stirring well each time. When thoroughly mixed add the chicken livers and beat again. Then add the cream sauce and stir well; then add the well-beaten yolks of 6 eggs.

Now season the whole to taste with plenty of coarsely ground black pepper, salt, 2 big pinches of powdered savoury, the same of marjoram, and the same of thyme, and about a tablespoon of good Madeira wine. When ready to bake the mousse, add the stiffly beaten whites of 6 eggs, folding them very carefully into the ham mixture. Place in buttered dish, place dish in a pan of hot water, place pan in preheated 375° to 400°F. oven and bake for about 45-50 minutes. When done, remove from oven, and let it stand a minute or two to settle before turning it out upside down on a hot platter. Be careful not to burn yourself.

Pour a little hot Madeira Sauce around the bottom of the mousse, sprinkle with chopped parsley, and serve at once accompanied by the rest of the sauce.

Crocque monsieur for 6

Prepare about 1 cup of grated parmesan or gruyère cheese. Butter lightly 12 thin slices of American white bread. Sprinkle 6 of the slices with grated cheese. Cover the cheese with thin slices of boiled or baked ham. Sprinkle the ham with more cheese, and plenty of coarsely ground black pepper. Complete the sandwich with the remaining 6 slices of buttered bread, plain side up. Trim off the edges carefully, using a sharp knife and press the sandwiches lightly so that they will hold together.

Now melt in a shallow pan, about 1/4 of a pound of butter. Dip the sandwiches lightly both sides into the butter, and place on a flat cookie sheet. Cover with waxed paper until ready to serve, at which time place them into a preheated 450°F. oven and bake until a rich golden brown. Cut in 2 or 4 sections and serve at once as a first course or with cocktails as canapés.

Ham and hominy for 4

Rub 1 teaspoon of prepared mustard over a 3/4-inch thick slice of raw tenderized ham, preferably a center cut. Place in shallow buttered baking dish and pour around it 1 cup of milk. Place in moderate 350 to 400°F. oven, and bake for 1 hour, basting frequently, 10 minutes before it is cooked, pour over it 1/4 of a cup of thick cream, and continue baking until the cream thickens and browns. At this time baste the cream up over the ham. Open a 13-ounce can of white hominy, drain it well, then place it around the meat. Pour another half cup of thick cream over the hominy, and continue cooking until the hominy is well heated through. Slice ham in thin slices, sprinkle with coarsely ground black pepper and serve.

Pink sauerkraut for hot boiled ham for 6-8

Wash 3 pounds of fresh sauerkraut in several waters, place it in a large enamel pan, add 12 whole peppercorns and about 8 juniper berries; cover with 6 cups of hot water, bring to a boil. Reduce heat, cover and simmer gently 4 hours. By this time all the juice should have been absorbed. If it hasn't, drain the sauerkraut well until minus all juice, then add 1 glass of good red currant jelly. Place over a low flame and stir until the jelly has melted. Continue cooking until all the juice made by the jelly has been absorbed. When ready to serve, season to taste with coarsely ground black pepper, and salt and add 3/4 of a pound of butter and mix until the butter has melted but do not allow the butter to cook. Serve at once with hot boiled ham.

(Continued on page 78)
HAM FOR EASTER

(Continued from page 77)

Baked ham steak with apples and onions for 6-8
Order from your butcher a 2" thick raw tenderized ham steak (center cut). Rub each side of it with a generous heaping tablespoon of light brown sugar. Place it in the center of a large, shallow, well-buttered baking dish, preferably earthenware, and surround it with 3 dozen peeled little white onions. Stick 12 cloves into the fat part of the ham, and into a few of the onions. Add enough sweet cider to barely cover the ham, place dish in a preheated 400 to 425°F oven and bake 1 hour, basting frequently. In the meantime peel, core and quarter 4 to 6 good tart apples, depending on size. When the ham has baked 1 hour, turn it over onto the other side, tuck the apples in with the onions and continue baking for another hour, basting frequently, adding a little more cider if necessary to keep it from boiling too dry. The ham and the onions and the apples should all be a rich golden brown, but there should still be a little syrupy juice left in the bottom of the dish. It is ready to be served. Cut ham in thin slices with a sharp knife before sending to the table in the dish in which it was baked.

THE RIGHT PIECE

(Continued from page 39)


Newly useful. Braided cotton rug, Amsterdam Textiles. Jar, $4.50; small crockery beanpots, $3.65 for set of eight; larger beanpots, $4 for set of eight; crystal apothecary jars, $3 each; shaving mugs, $1.25 each; all from Carol Gifts. Joaquin pottery cups and saucers, $3 for six; ovenproof casserole, $1.50 for 2 qt. size. both, Hamacher-Schlemmer. Painted tile coffee pot, $13.50; tea kettle, $15; both, Bonwit's Corner Cupboard. Painted tile hurricane lamp, $6.95, Hamacher-Schlemmer. Painted oil and vinegar bottle, $2.11 each. Wooden bowl, $9.96; pair of wooden boxes, $3.76 each; wooden box with cover, $7.98; all, R. H. Macy.


Flower print in frame, $13.50; bonbon dish, $1.25; papertowel, $4; Jumbo coffee cup and saucer, $1.50; mustache cup and saucer, $1.25; china boat vase, $1.50; all, from James McCrery. Chinese clam shell, $10, B. Altman. Staffordshire dog, $6 a pair, Young Brothers. Crystal and cranberry epergne, $5 each; Staffordshire poole, $2.50; both, Carol Gifts. Velvet covered box, $3.50, from Madolin Maplesden.

To flank a sofa. Pigskin lamp, natural mica shade, $21, L. Hudson, Detroit. Libbey's crystal ashtray, $7.50, B. Altman.

Sit on these library steps. Bates spread, $9.98, James McCrery. White plaster chairs, $5 a pair, Sylvester Eagle Co., Hazleton, Pa. Engomized telephone pad, $5.50, Madolin Maplesden. China ashtray, $1, James McCrery. See also page 79.

THE ART OF USING LEFT-OVERS

(Continued from page 73)

of cold béchamel. Press the mixture through a fine cloth sieve. To this mixture add little by little a cup of thick whipped cream. Turn into small molds or demi-tasses, the bottoms of which have been covered with a layer of cold gelatine. Place in the refrigerator for several hours. Take out of the molds and serve garnished with crisp greens as an entrée.

Champignon Farcis

If you have just a few scraps of ham left over, there is still enough for stuffing mushroom caps which ornament a roast or a bird. Ham is a little too dry to make as good stuffing as pork or veal, when one is stuffing such large pieces as peppers, turnips or cabbage, but it is perfect for mushroom caps, especially if you add to the finely chopped ham scraps little circles of onions brushed with butter or beef marrow, or with a little thick cream.

Ham and eggs form a happy alliance. One can vary the effect to infinity.

Soufflé au Jambon

I shall not give you the recipe for ham soufflé which everyone knows, but only two little hints in passing.

(Continued on page 79)
THE ART OF USING LEFT-OVERS

(Continued from page 78)

If you have more bits of ham than you can incorporate into the mixture, you can decorate the sides of the mold with little tongue-shaped slivers, not forgetting to grease the inside of the mold generously with melted butter. If you want to prevent your soufflé from falling just as it is ready to serve, or if you fear you may have to wait for a tardy guest, take the following precaution: Bake the soufflé in the oven as usual, but place the mold in a dish somewhat larger than it and fill with water, thus making a bain-marie. The soufflé will take a few minutes more to cook but it will not fall as it cooks. This precaution holds for all soufflés. Thus, leaving the soufflé in the bain-marie one can hold it several minutes before serving without fear of disaster.

Oeufs à la Gelée

Cover the bottom of aspic molds or demi-tasses with a round slice of very thin ham. Place on this an egg which has been poached in vinegar water and trimmed neatly. Fill the mold with jellied aspic. Let it remain in the refrigerator for several hours. Unmold and serve with a cold ravigote sauce. This makes an excellent luncheon dish.

Omelette Boulangerie

This is an economical omelette, very healthful and perfectly delicious. Instead of counting two eggs per person, count one. Separate the yolks from the whites. Mix with the yolks bread crumbs which you have soaked in milk and drained well. One should count one slice of bread (without crusts) per person. For the rest, dice your ham fat and brown it in the pan in which you are going to make the omelette. When the cubes of fat are browned and reduced by half, add to the egg yolks and bread, the whites which have been beaten with a fork.

Proceed with the making of your omelette in the usual way being careful not to over-cook it, as over-cooking makes an omelette tough and unpalatable. In this recipe you utilize two of the ham fat and not too much for it is preferable to use stale bread rather than fresh. And what a result!

If after all this you still have some fat, save it. It can be used to advantage in many dishes: fried potatoes, fricasseed chicken, sautéed veal, etc., as well as in all the various preparations of chicken casseroles and of game and such vegetables as boiled greens.

You still have the ham bone.

If it is completely denuded of meat, it will still give flavor to sauerkraut dressing. If it is not completely denuded, it will add a delicious flavor to cabbage or black bean soup.

RIGHT PIECE FOR RIGHT PLACE

(Continued from page 39)

Dressing delight—everything at your fingertips, but out of sight in three chests and a dressing table with bench, of oak, all fitted together, Jamestown Lounge Co. Bigelow’s beige “Cassandra” carpet. Modern bleached wood mirror, Friedman Bros. Decorative Arts. Ingrained carved oak lamps, shades, approx. $21.00 each, Bloomingdale’s; painted wood box, $10, Georg Jensen; vase, $4.50 at Altman’s (See list of stores on page 89).

TAKE THE SHADOWS OUT OF SHAVING WITH

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For brighter bathrooms, install MIAMI lighted Cabinets and Ensembles. They take the shadows out of shaving; put plenty of light where it is wanted for shaving, making-up, hair dressing, etc.

MIAMI tubular lighted cabinets are completely wired at the factory—save cost of several electric outlets. Over 140 cabinet models. Displayed by many distributors throughout the nation. Your architect or builder will help you make your selection.

MIAMI CABINET DIVISION

The Philip Carey Mfg., Co., MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Illustration shows Master Jr. Model with rounded corners and stainless steel framed mirror door. Equipped with tubular light bracket No. 11, completely wired at factory. The stainless steel recessed shelf is No. 410.

The Amazing Heating Speed

Of This New Burnham Radiant Radiator

DO you happen to know the rate of speed the sun’s heat travels? The astronomers say it’s 186,000 miles a second.

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It may sound like a fairy tale. But send for the Home Heating Helps Book and there you’ll find the whole story, both told and fully illustrated. Send for it, so when ready to build you will be posted on the most economical, contentedly comfortable heat there is.

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Irvington, N. Y. \nDept. 8

Zanesville, Ohio

Dept. B

79
If you want further information about the hotels or resorts listed here, write House & Garden's Travelog, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City.
VINES ADD TO GARDEN BEAUTY

(Continued from page 57)

Creamy white flowers with black anthers are produced in small, drooping clusters. This vine reaches a height of 75'. A. polygona, with white flowers, is popular because it blooms in early July when flowering vines are scarce.

Wistarias

American *Wisteria speciosa* blooms toward the end of June. Although small, its flowers are often more beautiful than those of the Chinese type. The wings of each of the florets expand until they meet those of the next floret, forming a pyramid. It is light blue, accepted by the deeper blue of the standards. There is also a white variety available.

On places where it is hard to find something to break the monotony of a strip of lawn, too small to be broken up with a flower bed, and just the place where a specimen shrub or tree would look stiff, the plant for this location is *Euonymus fortunei radicans*. This has light green leaves, reddish brown when opening. Most of the species take a good deal of patience at the start and persistence in getting the young shoots established.

Evergreen Vines

A few vines will retain their foliage in a green condition all Winter. *Hedera helix* always shows a certain amount of green growing leaf area. Though it is not the easiest vine to grow everywhere, it can be established in hundreds of places. Growing it requires a good deal of patience at the start and persistence in getting the young shoots established.

These vines are hardy, flowering in the Spring, its small flowers are often more beautiful than those of the Chinese type. The deeper blue of the standards. There is also a white variety available.

For fences the polygonums or knot-weeds are effective. Immense drooping panicles of rose-colored feathery flowers make this vine desirable for low trellises and fences.

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The common ivy is one of the most useful vines for covering all sorts of supports, fences and buildings. Its climbing habit and attractive foliage make it a popular choice. It is easy to grow and requires little care.

The Fall is particularly interesting, with its handsome foliage and attractive fruits.

In the Fall the capularis fruits are scarlet, showing bright orange seeds when opening. Most of the species take on splendid Fall coloring, especially *E. disticha*, *E. angustissima*, *E. verrucosa* and *E. atropurpurea*. These are hardy and can be used in the North for covering walls, rocks and trunks of trees.

Variety *capularis* has lighter, brighter, shinier leaves. Variety *argentos-margi- natus* has white-bordered leaves and variety *reticulatus* has smaller leaves that are splashed with white.

In the South and in California, the dwarf evergreen *Escallonia* is well adapted for covering rockeries and low walls. The foliage is of loose growth and very effective with its fine colored leaves, deep red in color. *E. monteviden- sis* and *E. floribunda* are among the finest with white flowers in panicles and fruits of top-shaped capsules.

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**Evergreen Roses**

Some roses may be termed evergreen. For a trailing plant to cover a steep bank or a stone wall, varieties of the *Wisteria*. The leaves are both suitable and appropriate. As climbers, roses are too well known to dwell upon.

For that bare, shady spot on the lawn, *Paeonia* will lend its charm. Quite at home in shady places, the periwinkle flowers dot the dark green foliage. It can be divided every third or fourth season if you want more plants. There is also a white flowering variety, a double flowered, and one has variegated leaves.

Trailing arbutus, *Epigaea repens*, makes a dark green mat, ideal for wild spots, and also for shady nooks of acid soil.

The partridge berry, *Mitchella re- pens*, is an excellent ground cover, a good trailer for a sunny place. Very hardy, flowering in the Spring, its small leaves and loose style of growth are attractive.

Sandly places can be carpeted with the bright and cheerful *Pachysandra terminalis*.

**Soil for Vines**

The vine family are rank growers and therefore demand a liberal quantity of plant food. For vines of all kinds manure is more lasting, though commercial fertilizers may be used to good advantage.

Manure collects and stores so much moisture that it encourages root action and there is very little danger of giving the plants too much and thereby injuring them.

Vines, more than other plants, require deep soil preparation. In planting a vine at the base of a tree or when planting a specimen vine, make a deep hole as you would for a tree and put manure in the bottom. Where vines are beginning to show deterioration, go out a safe distance from the plant and trench the soil as you would for a new planting.

For run-down plants, give a semi-annual application of good fertilizer. Mulching is beneficial. Vines are deep rooters, therefore deep cultivation is important. Loosen up the top soil with a digging fork. Water your vines. This is an important factor except in rainy seasons. Vines that flower long season may require water when in growth, as they are then producing wood. They require less water when in flower.

**Watering Advice**

A Spring-flowering vine will require plenty of water immediately after flowering as then its water requirements are at their peak. While a Fall-flowering vine will require water as soon as the growth starts in the Spring. If the weather is dry during May, June and July, get out the garden hose and give the vines a thorough drenching occasionally. The lighter the soil, the often it must be watered.
The Summer Home State

So much for so little is the formula of life in a Green Mountain home. Here in a scenic paradise you join a happy family of folks you will like as neighbors and friends . . . folks who enjoy quiet, peaceful living, and a rendezvous with Nature in her favorite moods . . . unimpaired with smoke, noise or major threats.

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A Sanctuary in the Hills

There’s

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The Anchor Post Fence Co.

6554 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Nation-Wide Sales and Erecting Service

Preserving with Honey

Follow the bee in precept and product—with these tempting recipes by Marie Louise Coleman

Preserving fruit with honey is an easy procedure and happy indeed is the combination, for honey enhances all fruit flavors. When honey is used to preserve the fruit of the garden’s blossoms their fragrance is caged in shiny glass jars. Jam for our bread is no longer a luxury but a concentrated source of nourishment and strength in which minerals, vitamins and calories abound.

Honey flavors as it sweetens and this flavoring quality is of fundamental interest in using it. Once understood, it leads the gourmet-cook down endless paths of discovery. Every state in the Union has its honey for its acquisition need require neither long haying trips nor distant transportation. The preponderance of nectar-bearing plants in a given place influences the flavor of the honey in that locality, such as the orange blossom and sage in California, the wild raspberries of Michigan, the buckwheat of Pennsylvania and clover almost everywhere. So sensitive is the human palate that, as a rule, one prefers the honey eaten in one’s own state rather than in others. Habits are we that any new flavor in honey requires concentration and many tasters to change from one honey to another.

Different types of honey

When using honey in preserving for the first time, as a general rule, use dark honeys for richness and spice, and light honeys for delicacy of flavor and texture. When replacing sugar in a recipe, remember that 3/4 of a cup of honey is the equivalent of 1 cup of sugar; also, that on account of the greater water-content of honey, some things may require longer cooking. For ease in manipulating honey, dip the measuring cup first in cold water.

It is best stored in dark, cool, normal room temperature, not in the ice-box. The most economical way to buy it is to purchase from a local bee-keeper in 50 lb. tins; this, of course, is liquid or extracted honey which is the most practical form to use. At first 60 pounds may seem a fathomless supply but once the habit of cooking with honey is acquired, this amount proves a mere drop in the bucket of demand.

Compost of fruit

Take a 1-gallon stone ware crock, 5 pounds of honey and a bottle of good brandy. Put half the honey and brandy in the crock and as the fruit comes from the garden, add a three-inch layer of each: rhubarb cut in small pieces, stoned cherries, strawberries, raspberries, stoned peaches, stoned plums and seedless grapes. The rest of the honey and brandy is added with each fruit layer. Keep the crock covered with a piece of clean muslin and store in a cool dark place. Investigate from time to time to be sure that the storage temperature is not too warm. This investigation is disastrous, for tasting soon reduces the Winter’s supply and through the years I have never been able to make enough of this compote to last through a winter.

Dried plums

Cut solid purple plums in half, lengthwise. Take out the pits and the cavity with honey; sprinkle with 2 or 3 drops of lemon juice. Place on cookie tins or platters in a slow oven with the door open, or dry on a commercial dryer. When sufficiently dry, store in layers in stone ware crocks.

Dried currants

Pick currants when not quite ripe. Stem carefully and spread on platters or on a commercial drier. Sprinkle with honey and dry. Store in clean boxes or jars. Eaten as a confection they are delicious and unusual; or they can be soaked overnight and stewed in sauces.

All fruits which are suitable for canning, whether by cold pack, hot pack or oven method, are enhanced in flavor if honey is used in making the syrup. The procedure is the same as when following recipes made with sugar.

Basic recipe for honey syrup

Allow to 1/4 cups sugar, 2 cups of water and 2 tablespoons of lemon juice. Bring the water to a boil in a porcelain kettle a little larger than usual for honey has a tendency to bubble and boil-up very quickly. Add the honey and lemon juice to the boiling water, stir and skil well and let it come to a good rolling boil. Strain and it is ready to use.

So often in winter months the family shoulders when told the dessert is “just canned fruit.” To relieve this monotony one can make in a basic syrup of grape juice made with honey and cloves and stick cinnamon. Immediately “just canned fruit” is raised to the status of “party fare.”

Grape juice as syrup for processing fruit

Wash grapes clean and pick them from the stems. Put them in a porcelain kettle, crush slightly and add 1 cup of water. Let simmer until the juice is tender, strain through a flannel bag. Do not squeeze the bag or the juice will be cloudy. Return the juice to the kettle with 1/4 that amount of honey. Bring to a boil and add 1 cup of honey to every 4 cups of grape juice. If desired, add a few cloves and stick cinnamon or to taste. Bring and keep well, boiling for five minutes. Strain and it is ready to use.

Jelly, when all made with honey, is a difficult process, but it can be done. Using 3/4 sugar and 1/2 honey is much easier and far more certain of results. In general, boil the fruit juice, after it has been through the jelly bag, ten minutes. Add 1/2 of a cup of sugar to each cup of juice, and bring up to a rolling point. Add 1/2 of a cup of honey to each cup of juice, boil to jelly test. Skim well while boiling. Fill sterilized jelly glasses in the kitchen and cool well. When cold cover with paraffin.

Currant jelly, made with a light honey, is delicious to baste roast lamb.

(Continued on page 92)
RESISTANT VARIETIES
(Continued from page 29)

Bean aphids are not only injurious by reason of their sucking but also because they transmit the mosaic virus. Spray with nicotine when plants are young. A change to a non-poisonous material when pods are of edible size is recommended.

**BEETS, SWISS CHARD AND SPINACH**

**Resistant varieties.** Swiss spinach resistant to mosaic virus. Best Half Long is less susceptible to boron deficiency.

**Seed treatment.** Dust with Cuproicide (2½ teaspoonsful per pound beet or chard seed, 1 teaspoonful for spinach) or with Sevesan.

**Cultural directions.** Plan a 3-3 year rotation. Do not plant beets on land which has grown scabby potatoes. Do not lime heavily. If root knot is prevalent, harvest beets early.

Keep down weeds in and near the garden. Leaf miners, webworms and flea beetles come from chickweed, lamb’s quarters and many other weeds. In the Northwest a virus disease, curly top, is spread by leafhoppers from lamb’s quarters and many other weeds. Flea beetles come from duckweed, where they overwinter in large numbers. Summer control. Leaf spot disease is common but not always serious enough to require a spraying by the home gardener. Pick off occasional spotted leaves. If necessary, spray with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture every 10-14 days. This same spray will also repel flea beetles.

Use a dust analyzing .75% rotenone to control cabbage worms and hoppers, and possibly aphids, though nicotine sulphate may prove to be preferable for the extinction of aphids. Spray every 3 or 4 days until they are checked for best results.

**CARROTS AND PARSNIPS**

**Seed treatment.** Dust with Cuproicide or Sevesan.

**Cultural directions.** If the slimy, vile-smelling, bacterial soft rot has appeared in previous years, use a long rotation or new land.

Do not grow early and late crops near each other, to avoid trouble by maggots of the carrot rust-fly. Harvest the crop as early as possible.

**Summer control.** Leaf blight may, if serious, be controlled with Bordeaux mixture, beginning when plants are six weeks old.

For the carrot rust-fly make two or three applications of a suspension of calomel, 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water, applied to the soil at the rate of 1 gallon to 30 feet or row. Crude naphthalene broadcast over the soil has also been successful in controlling rust-fly, starting in July when the second generation flies appear.

**Champion Select, Wisconsin All Seasons, Wisconsin Ballhead, Wisconsin Hol­lander No. 3, Red Hollander.**

**Seed treatment.** Soaking in hot water at 120° F. for 25 minutes for callosum or 15 minutes for other seeds kills the fungi causing black-leg, black rot and leaf spot. This is a complicated treatment involving pre-soaking and exact temperature, and is best done by your Experiment Station or Farm Bureau (it will be easier for the small garden to buy plants already started).

Following hot water dust with Sevesan to control damping-off and wirestem (Cuproicide is not recommended as satisfactory for crucifers).

**Cultural directions.** If club root is prevalent, use a 4-6 year rotation. Clean up all weeds belonging to the mustard family. Avoid animal manure. Add lime to make soil slightly alkaline, around pH 7.2, about six weeks before the seed is planted.

Pull up and destroy by burning all old plant parts in the Fall.

**Summer control.** Keep cabbage maggots out of the seedbed by covering with cheesecloth. In setting out plants in the garden, dip roots and stems in 1% Bordeaux mixture, beginning when plants are three weeks old. This same spray will also repel cabbage worms and loopers, is spread by leafhoppers from lamb’s quarters and many other weeds. Flea beetles come from duckweed, where they overwinter in large numbers. Summer control. Leaf spot disease is common but not always serious enough to require a spraying by the home gardener. Pick off occasional spotted leaves. If necessary, spray with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture every 10-14 days. This same spray will also repel flea beetles.

Use a dust analyzing .75% rotenone to control cabbage worms and hoppers, and possibly aphids, though nicotine sulphate may prove to be preferable for the extinction of aphids. Spray every 3 or 4 days until they are checked for best results.

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(Continued on page 84)
BRISTOL
BIG, DOUBLE, DAZZLING MUMS
Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont, III
Iridescent salmon peach. The 1941 sensation of the horticultural world.

Lavender Lady
The aristocrat of its clan. Rare and lovely.

Eugene A. Wander
Sparkling golden yellow. The largest, finest, hardiest mum.

Burgundy

4 MUMS THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERYBODY'S GARDEN
The Finest of All Bristol Introductions

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showing new perennials, roses and everything for the garden. Send 10c please to cover cost of handling.

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GIANT-FLOWERING Clematis
Extra-large blooms. Many glowing colors, including brilliant red, silver-gray, deep blue, white. Plants grown on their own roots and after becoming established should bloom freely from June to September. Un- qualified for covering trellises, pergolas, arches and like supports.

Our new 1942 Catalog shows many of our Giant-flowering Clematis in natural color, and describes and prices an extensive collection of Giant-flowering varieties. Write today for a copy of Basket A, or mention House & Garden.

CORN
Resistant varieties. Michigan Gold- en, Golden Pascal and Florida Golden are resistant to yellows, as are the dark-green varieties Giant Pascal, Utah, and Columbia.

Seed treatment. Seed more than 2 years old need not be treated for blight. For damping-off tie the seeds in cloth bags and dip one minute in calomel, 1 oz. to 1 gallon water.

Cultural directions. Rotate crops. Use only new soil for a seedbed. Destroy all old leaves at harvest. Avoid spreading plant debris by keeping away from celery when leaves are wet. Do not grow late celery near early celery or carrots.

Summer control. Early and late blights appear first as spots on leaves. Spray with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture every ten days, beginning first in the seeding stage.

Pyrethrum dust will probably control celery leaf tyler. Pick off other caterpillars by hand. Try a dust of soil, plum and lime to reduce injury by the small, mottled, red and brown tarnished plant bug.

Resistant varieties. Golden Cross Banani, Seneca, Spenceros, Whippercross, Marcross and Carmelcross are all bred for resistance to bacterial wilt (Stewart's disease). Ioana is highly resistant to both drought and wilt.

Seed treatment. Treat with Semsan Jr. for damping off and avoid rots by using seed with a proven high germination test.

Cultural directions. Use as long a rotation as possible. Avoid animal manure which may carry spores of corn smut. Clean up all refuse.

If the average mean temperature of the preceding December, January, February was above normal, plant wilt-resistant varieties. Low temperature has averaged ten per cent below normal two to three years in a row. Summer control. Summer control. Early and late blights appear first as spots on leaves. Spray with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture.

Reduce flea-beetle and corn borers by cleaning up all weeds, destroying or pulling flowers likely to harbor borers.

Summer control. Spray or dust with rotenone to control European corn borers. Pick off squash bugs into a jar of kerosene.

If downy mildew (yellow spots on leaves with purplish downy growth on underside) is a problem, spray with weak (2-2-50) Bordeaux mixture.

EGGPLANT
Seed treatment. Dust with Carpropoxide for damping-off. Hot water at 122° F. for 30 minutes will kill the wilt fungus but is a little complicated for use by the home gardener.

Cultural directions. Do not grow eggplant two years in succession in the same place or plant diseases which are stored in soil will cause trouble.

Do not lime soil. The wilt fungus thrives in an alkaline, sandy soil.

Summer control. If a blight spots leaves and fruit spray with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture every ten days.

Dust with rotenone to control flea-beetles.

(Continued from page 83)

CELERY
Resistant varieties. Michigan Golden, Golden Pascal and Florida Golden are resistant to yellows, as are the dark-green varieties Giant Pascal, Utah, and Columbia.

Seed treatment. Seed more than 2 years old need not be treated for blight. For damping-off tie the seeds in cloth bags and dip one minute in calomel, 1 oz. to 1 gallon water.

Cultural directions. Rotate crops. Use only new soil for a seedbed. Destroy all old leaves at harvest. Avoid spreading plant debris by keeping away from celery when leaves are wet. Do not grow late celery near early celery or carrots.

Summer control. Early and late blights appear first as spots on leaves. Spray with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture every ten days, beginning first in the seeding stage.

Pyrethrum dust will probably control celery leaf tyler. Pick off other caterpillars by hand. Try a dust of soil, plum and lime to reduce injury by the small, mottled, red and brown tarnished plant bug.

Resistant varieties. Golden Cross Banani, Seneca, Spenceros, Whippercross, Marcross and Carmelcross are all bred for resistance to bacterial wilt (Stewart's disease). Ioana is highly resistant to both drought and wilt.

Seed treatment. Treat with Semsan Jr. for damping off and avoid rots by using seed with a proven high germination test.

Cultural directions. Use as long a rotation as possible. Avoid animal manure which may carry spores of corn smut. Clean up all refuse.

If the average mean temperature of the preceding December, January, February was above normal, plant wilt-resistant varieties. Low temperature has averaged ten per cent below normal two to three years in a row. Summer control. Early and late blights appear first as spots on leaves. Spray with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture.

Reduce flea-beetle and corn borers by cleaning up all weeds, destroying or pulling flowers likely to harbor borers.

Summer control. Spray or dust with rotenone to control European corn borers. Pick off squash bugs into a jar of kerosene.

If downy mildew (yellow spots on leaves with purplish downy growth on underside) is a problem, spray with weak (2-2-50) Bordeaux mixture.

Cultural directions. Strip and 12-spotted cucumber beetles carry bacterial wilt. Pull and burn wilted plants as soon as noticed. A few plants may be protected by draping cheesecloth over barrel hoops cut in half and placed at right angles.

Plan at least 3-year rotations.

Aphids and cucumber beetles carry mosaic from wild cucumber, milkweed, cannip, ground cherry, pokeweed. I eradicatc all such weeds within fifty yards of the garden, not just at the beginning but throughout the Summer.

Clean up all refuse at the end of each growing season.

Summer control. Spray or dust with rotenone to control aphids, beetles and squash borers. Pick off squash bugs into a jar of kerosene.

When downy mildew (yellow spots on leaves with purplish downy growth on underside) is a problem, spray with weak (2-2-50) Bordeaux mixture.
LETTUCE AND ENDIVE
Resistant varieties. Imperial No. 847 and other numbers are resistant to brown blight, and Imperial C, D, F and other letters are resistant to brown blight and mildew, diseases prevalent in the Southwest.

Columbia No. 1 and Cosberg 600 appear to be resistant to tipburn, a high temperature disease prevalent in the Middle Atlantic States. Big Boston is very susceptible, but Iceberg strains more resistant.

Seed treatment. Dust with Cupro-cide before sowing.

Cultural directions. To control bottom rot, use a long rotation. Reduce tipburn by planning early and late crops, using potash sparingly and cloth or neem-resistant.

Clean up all vegetable refuse as promptly as possible. The bottom rot fungus lives in infected lettuce decaying into the soil.

Summer control. One dusting of New Improved Ceresan blown underneat plants 2-3 weeks before harvest reduces bottom rot. Dust with a sulphur-rotene mixture combination to control leafhoppers carrying yellows virus from asters, weeds.

ONIONS
Seed treatment. For damping-off and onion maggot, seed can be moistened with gum arabic and coated with calomel.

Cultural directions. Sow is very injuries to onion seedlings but does not infect plants more than three weeks old. The simplest procedure for the home gardener is to buy sets rather than seed. The onions are just as popular in the present sugar shortage.

Summer control. A rotenone spray, such as a pure ground cube root—2 ozs. plus a spreader to 3 gallons water—will control thrips fairly well if used every ten days. The now standard tar emulsion of sugar thrips remedy will be less popular in the present sugar shortage.

The oil emulsion spray for maggot is complicated for the home gardener.

PEAS
Resistant varieties. Clean seed grown in the Northwest will avoid bringing the various blight organisms into the garden.

Wisconsin Perfection is resistant to fusarium wilt.

Seed treatment. Dust with Spegon or Semesan.

Cultural directions. Plan a long rotation. Remove or dig under all plant parts after harvest.

Summer control. Dust with derris as necessary to control aphids.

POTATOES
Resistant varieties. Sebago is quite resistant to late blight and mild mosaic. Katahdin, Chippewa, Golden and Houma are resistant to mild mosaic. Use certified seed where possible.

Seed treatment. If seed potatoes are scabby or are covered with the hard black specks of the Rhizoctonia fungus, soak uncut tubers in 1:1000 corrosive sublimate for 90 minutes, then spread out to dry. Treat two weeks before planting.

Cultural directions. Do not lime soil for growing potatoes. This encourages scab. If there has been previous trouble with scab, add up to 1 pound of sulphur per 100 square feet to keep the soil acid, around pH 5.4. Do not use fresh stable manure.

Summer control. In a wet season, late blight may reduce the nation's potato crop as much as thirty percent. This is the disease that caused the famous Irish famine of 1844-45. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is always wise, and very necessary in a rainy year. To control early and late blights start spraying when the plants are six inches high and repeat every ten days until the plants stop growing. Bordeaux mixture will repel flea-beetles and leafhoppers. Add calcium arsenate to the mixture when the Colorado potato beetle shows up and nicotine sulphate to keep down aphids which spread mosaic, leaf roll, and other virus diseases.

TOMATOES
Resistant varieties. Marglobe, Pritchard and Glovel are resistant to fusarium wilt and needlehead spot.

Louisiana Pink and Louisiana Red are wilt-resistant varieties adapted to the Gulf States, Riverside for California and Prairiana, Early Baltimore, Illinois Pride and Illinois Baltimore for the Middle West.

Pan America is a wilt-resistant variety new for 1942.

Seed treatment. Dust with Cupro-cide or Semesan.

Cultural directions. Remove weed sources of mosaic, especially ground cherry, nightshade, pokeweed.

Do not cultivate vines when wet and thus spread blight.

Keep a high organic content in the soil and sufficient water to prevent physiological blossom-end rot.

Summer control. Dust with rotenone to control flea-beetles and aphids carrying mosaic.

Pick off tomato hornworms and tomato worms by hand. But if the hornworms are covered with objects which look like eggs do not destroy them because the eggs are really cocoons of a beneficial parasite.
HOW TO GROW HERBS

(Continued from page 49)

rosemary, balm, mint, lemon verbena, rose geranium, lavender and thyme.

Parsley—Biennial—1'. Sow seeds in open ground. Grow to germinate. Allow it to seed.

Savory—Annual—1'. Sow outdoors as soon as weather permits. Sunny location. Don’t cut back. Savory is very useful in all beans and in stuffings, and gives relief when rubbed on insect bites.

Sage—Perennial—1'. Seed or take cuttings from new growth. Cool, well drained soil. Do not cut much the first year. Needs full head of leaves to go through Winter. Replace every few years or flavor suffers. Used in sauces, stuffings and cheese.

Tarragon—Perennial—1½'. Set plants in open ground. Does not come from seed. When clumps get large, divide and reset. Cut down to the ground, and protect it. This is the estragon of French cookery. Use with care with other herbs as it is dominating.

Dill—Annual—2½'. Perennial sower. Sow in Spring after danger of frost is past. Does not like transplanting. Plant seeds itself freely, Harvest seed as soon as ripe, Place 18-24” apart. Harvest leaves when opens and seeds when ripe. Used in pickles, young tops and leaves in vinegar—and can be added to fish sauces.


Dill—Annual—1’. High. Readily from seed. Sow out-of-doors when danger of frost is past. Produces plants from which melon leaves can be cut in 6 weeks. Sunny, well drained location. Basil will improve any dish containing tomato.

Chives—Perennial—1’. Easy to grow. Plants consist of clumps of little bulbs.Branch, cut back, divide and reset. Leaves are chopped and used to flavor salads, omelets, cheese and in fines herbes.

Marjoram—Annual—9’. Perennial in the South and an annual in North. Start seeds indoors and transplant to garden after danger of frost is past. Sunny location. Used in stuffings and in salads.

Rosemary—2’. High. In warm climates, it is a woody evergreen shrub from 3’ to 6’ high, but in our climate it must be treated as an annual. Start seeds indoors if plants are to grow large enough to cut. Grow in sun. Use in sauces, soups and in herb vinegars and fragrant herbs.

Balm—Perennial—1½’. Start seeds early. Likes a warm, sheltered position. Use in drinks and teas.

Mint—Perennial—1’ or more high. Propagate by root runners in sand. Will run over ground. Likes moisture. Cut back close to ground in Fall. Use in drinks, sauces, vinegars and over green peas and glazed carrots. Use sparingly in any mixture.

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Set Out Your Own Fruit Garden

A practical way to conserve. Dusen’s, wines, jams, preserves easily made from your own fresh fruit. Grapes and berries list produce fruit next year.

All Super 2 Year Stock

PORTLAND—The early white grape
CONCORD—Blue-black—most delicious
WORONIE—The early large blue-black

All 50c each $5.00 per dozen

MULTI-KIND FRUIT TREES

From 3 to 5 Different Varieties of Fruit on a Single Tree

A highly practical space-saving novelty for the small garden. 2 year old trees, in wooden tubs. Will ordinarily bear fruit from 2nd to 4th season after delivery. Ready for delivery middle of April.

QUINT-APPLE—Five kinds of apple
QUINT-PEACH—Five kinds of peach
APRILPEACH—Peach plant born: 20 years old
TRI-PEAR—3 kinds of pear
TRI-CRAB—1’ crab apple

$2 each

1942 Seed Annual

Free on Request

Garden-loving Hollywood Star says:

“It’s so easy to tie plants with

...T W I S T - E M S ...

...quick, neat, permanent, too!”

Say “goodbye” to untidy twine, raffia, to difficult knotting—and to untidy twine, raffia, to difficult knotting—and to

Your Bird Friends and How to Win Them

First Offer,

CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS

1st Bed: Aster and sage.
2nd Bed: Chives, red peppers, horseradish.
3rd Bed: Mint, yellow center
4th Bed: Tarragon leaves in vinegar
5th Bed: Thyme, harvest seeds—ml
6th Bed: Nasturtium, cress, mustard, tarragon.

There are 5 herbs in this garden not listed in the other. They are horse-radish, red peppers, cress, mustard, and nasturtiums.

Horse-radish—Perennial—1½’-2’ high. Plant roots in Springs and set out 3’ apart in well drained soil. Once established, it lasts for years. Harvest roots dug in Fall and store in sand to protect from withering.

Red Pepper—Annual—1½’ high. Sow seeds indoors in April or May. Transplant to pots for good root growth before being set out. Fruit is picked and dried very hot. Use in cooking and also in Christmas greens.

Cress and Mustard—Annuals. Plant cress 4 days ahead of mustard. Cut when a few inches high. As neither sprout again, make successive sowings. Grow the year round raising them in the fall and store in Winter for delicious salad greens.

Nasturtium—Annual—6’. Plant outdoors in May. Aphis appear but can be dispelled by spraying. Buds are delicious sprinkled over salads. Seed pods will winter.

In this garden we have salted greens, pickling aids and the flavoring herbs, enough to tone up a great variety of meals and dishes.

(Continued on page 87)
HOW TO GROW HERBS
(Continued from page 86)

Third, a fragrant garden enclosed by a hedge of roses or lilacs on three sides, he fourth being open beside the porch or street. This is the central feature of a bird bath in the middle of a circular bed surrounded by a circular grass path. Stone steps lead from the garden from the terrace and on the side the path opens onto a lawn or vista beyond. If there is none, the hedge could be solid here and a bench placed in it. (Plan 3.)

In our sweet scented herb garden, let us start with our mints, any one of the many flavored ones, planted around the base of the bird bath in the center where, with the filling of the bath or the bashing of the birds, water will be sprinkled upon them. Surrounding this could be placed a row of heliotrope. Be sure it is the old-fashioned sweet smelling variety and not one of the new ones, practically odorless.

Lavender, germander, clove pinks, or pansies would make an effective edging to the large beds. The first three are perennial and will come back next year, then herb roses of which there are many kinds, all having a pleasant fragrance. These surround the fragrant garden enclosed by common sweet scented savory, nasturtium, feverfew, bergamot, and California rose. The latter is a small button of white or white and pink flowers that will bloom all summer if kept picked.

Then let us have clumps of rose geranium, lemon verbena, southernwood, the tall white garden heliotrope, nectarine, loverfew, bergamot, and camomile. This surrounded by a hedge of ragsosa roses or Rosa hugonis will provide us with ample material for potpourri and a constant source of fragrance. White lilacs would be lovely, but in time would grow too high if this is to be a small garden.

Southernwood—Perennial—5. Buy plants. Sunny location. Fragrant and decorative. Dried leaves used as in-scented variety and not one of the many scented ones, practically odorless.

Lavender, germander, clove pinks, or pansies would make an effective edging to the large beds. The first three are perennial and will come back next year, then herb roses of which there are many kinds, all having a pleasant fragrance. These surround the fragrant garden enclosed by common sweet scented savory, nasturtium, feverfew, bergamot, and California rose. The latter is a small button of white or white and pink flowers that will bloom all summer if kept picked.

Feverfew—Perennial. Dark green foliage, handsome and fragrant. Black has—small amount of white or white with yellow centers. Makes a splendid cut flower. Comes readily from seed. Well drained, sandy soil and sun.

Bergamot—Perennial—2. Can be grown from seed. Dry, well drained soil in partial shade. Also known as bee balm. Used for flavoring teas and as a cut flower. Comes readily from seed. Sown indoors in early March, transplant to garden in late April or May.

Camomile—Perennial—1'.5". Comes readily from seed. Sown indoors in February. Sprouts rapidly. Very heavy feeder and should not be in same soil as tomatoes, strawberries, or other crops that do not require much water. Used in salads, drugs, and tea. Sow in rows 12" apart and thin to 6".

Before we take up the harvesting or curing and drying of our herbs, let us consider ways of using them fresh.

Herb vinegars—easy to make, satisfactory to use, and are much in demand, as they provide the right snap to our salads. Gather the fresh herbs; a handful of basil, mint, tarragon, or chives, as we prefer, place one in a pint jar, pour over it the vinegar to overflowing, seal and leave in the sun for 2 weeks, shaking each day. Strain through flannel, bottle and label "Herb Vinegar."

Dill Pickles. Assort approximately 50 cucumbers, 8" to 9" in length, wash and let stand in ice water for 24 hours.

Wipe dry and pack into clean sterile glass jars, arranging bunches of dill throughout. Heat to boiling point:

1 cup pickling vinegar
1 cup pickling salt
2 cups light brown sugar
1 tsp. alum
Pour over pickles and seal.

Nasturtium Pickles. Gather seed pods while green and tender, but after flowers have dried off, and leave on a bit of the stem. Put in a weak brine and let lie 6 days, changing brine twice, then drain and pack into hot sterilized jars. Prepare enough vinegar to cover, allowing about 1 inch of pickling spice and pepper-corn, a bay leaf, 1 tsp. salt, 1 blade of mace, small slice of horseradish, and 1 or 2 tarragon leaves. Heat slowly to boiling point, simmer 5 minutes, strain and fill bottles to overflowing and seal. The pickles will be fine in 3 months. More delicate than capers. Chop finely and mix with dressed salads for sandwiches and also use in cocktails.

Pickled Horse-radish. Scrape horse-radish roots and peel away the strong outer skin. Grind and put in jars, packing tightly, add salt, cover with vinegar and seal air-tight. It will keep for many months without turning brown.

Mint Sauce

1/2 cup Vinegar
2 tablespoons chopped mint leaves
1 tsp granulated sugar
Boil vinegar and sugar 5 min., add mint, remove from fire, cool and use or seal in sterilized jars.

Fresh herbs are used as follows:

Chives in cream cheese
Sage in cream cheese
Chop fine and season to taste

Tomato Juice

1 pint fresh tomato juice
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1/4 teaspoon salt
A few granules cayenne
1 tablespoon sugar
Beautify your countryside to cut tarragon, basil and chives.

Mix together, omitting lemon juice, and let stand one or two hours. Strain, add lemon juice and serve.

Canned Tomato Juice. Heat all ingredients except lemon juice, let stand 1 or 2 hours, strain, add lemon juice and serve.

Fines Herbes

1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1 teaspoon chopped chives
1 pinch basil
2 pinches marjoram

Bouquet Garni

Parsley
Several green onions
A bay leaf
Sprig of tyme
Rosemary
Basil
A few pepper-corns

Fines herbes may be made with fresh herbs when in season and dried herbs when not, as can also bouquet garni.

When mixing herbs, fresh or dried, with anything cold, such as tomato juice, milk, eggs, etc., allow to stand 2 hrs., before straining, using so that the flavor may be well imparted. In cooking with herbs, add only during the last few minutes as too long cooking makes them bitter.

Harvesting the herbs is lots of fun and brings with it such a feeling of satisfaction and achievement. Herbs are ready to harvest just as the flower buds are opening, as at that time they are richest in oil.

(Continued on page 91)
VI G O R O  
The Complete Plant Food

- Vigoro-fed vegetables are larger, tastier and richer in important minerals. Vigoro, the complete plant food, supplies all 11 food elements needed from soil. It’s safe, sanitary, economical! Product of Swift &amp; Company.

VIOLETS TO YOU 
(Continued from page 46)

look more like fat seed pods, for they never open until the seed that they have formed has ripened, when they split open and shoot their seeds round about, sometimes as much as ten feet. These cleistogamous flowers are produced from low down on the crown and hence not so easily seen and are completely overlooked by most people.

Like bearded iris

A strange fact about violets is that they have many features in common with the bearded iris. Of course there is absolutely no relationship, yet the resemblance in many points is striking once you come to think of them in that way. The creeping rhizome of the iris is duplicated in many species, the beard, the petals, veined and lighter at their bases, and, like the iris, throughout the entire genus, violet shades predominate, with yellow and white making an occasional remains. Even in the texture of the flower and in the amount of fragrance there is a very marked resemblance. And that brings up another subject.

Fragrant violets

Almost everybody first becomes acquainted with violets through the flowers and violet-scented violets, being to the developments of the Viola odorata of Europe, a very fragrant species. As a consequence we expect all violets to be fragrant and are disappointed in that we are disappointed. Few of the American species have any odor worth mentioning, the one exception being the little white species known as F. flava.

The most frequently seen wild violet of the East is F. papilionacea, spoken of generally as "the common violet". It grows out in the fields, along fences and other places where there are not many flowers. Many thousands in one spot. Sold direct from: New York, Chicago, St. Louis. Price of one ounce of seeds 5c, one pound $1.00, ten pounds $5.00. Write for free samples.

MONTAMOWER DISTRIBUTING CO.
337 HOUSEMAN BLDG.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

TAN BARK—HARDWOOD CHIPS

Beauty your garden paths and walks. Nothing more expensive or more wholesome than our selected materials. Prompt shipment.

NEWARK TANNING EXTRACT CORP.
NEWARK, N. J.

Pitzonka's Pansies

CUT-FLOWER MIXTURE


250 Select Plants $3.50

Order Pitzonka's Pansy Farm at planting time. Ask for Pansy catalog or book of Perennials. Pitzonka's Pansy Farm, Box G, Bristol, Pa.

Ground Covers

PACHYSANDRA (the ungrounded ground cover) $6.50 per 1000. (250 plants sold at 100 each). Pachysandra is a ground cover. It is a good ground cover. It is a good ground cover. It is a good ground cover. It is a good ground cover. Order now. Many uses. Pitzonka's Pansy Farm, Box G, Bristol, Pa.

AMERICA'S COLORS IN A POOL OF WATERLILIES

Red, White, and Blue will be prominent garden colors this year, 1945. Many of our waterlily varieties are grown in light shade and that is the only way I have ever grown them. Variations in color may be looked for, even to such a light lavender as to appear almost white.

Odd native

One of the oddest of our native violets, outside of the cut-leaved section, and looking the least like a violet to the amateur, is Viola rotundifolia, an inhabitant of the sandy woods where you can see it generally to have a lighter, bluer and clearer color, and they seem to be longer. The functioned larger size is due to the fact that larger plants are better making what is called a "flowery" flower. The brilliance is due partly to the clearness of color and in the more prominent beard on the base of each of the side petals, beards looking just like little cushions of creamy velvet. The plants are all more generally of an open growth at that it is in which they are grown in light shade and that is the only way I have ever grown them. Variations in color may be looked for, even to such a light lavender as to appear almost white.

Cut-leaved

Coming now to the cut-leaved group. Viola psilosticha, the "broad-leaved violet", looks like the heads the list; indeed it is generally accredited with being the most hand-some of all the American species. In the North it appears only locally, but in the South where it appears only locally, it is said to range as far as West as Minnesota, but is much more abundantfarther South, and in some of the Southern states it is the most common kind. In Georgia I have seen the sandy hill-faces covered with these plants, in some places so abundant as to give the surface of the ground a pronounced light violet color. The most remarkable fact about the acid soil of the lightly forested hill-faces, in the changing light and shade of the open long-leaved pine and small oak, is that the plants of these species have a violet about them and the li.Wing. This one simply must have acid soil, and in Northern gardens, full sun and a well-drained location.

Nurseries which handle these plants usually catalog a variety of the most popular.

Broader petaled

Before getting too far away from the common violet it may be well to mention another species which is generally mistaken for that one because of a superficial resemblance, viz. the reason that it grows in the same locali-ties. I speak of Viola sororia, common name "sister violet", because botanists used to speak of it as "sister". Then it has the same distinguishing features Viola odorata of Europe. It is too much to expect of gardeners to delve so deeply into botany that they can directly discern the minute differences between different plants that even the most able become confused. But when one sees a large colony of V. sororia in bloom he at once begins to doubt whether this is the soapwort violet, generally to have a lighter, bluer and clearer color, and they seem to be longer. The functioned larger size is due to the fact that larger plants are better making what is called a "flowery" flower. The brilliance is due partly to the clearness of color and in the more prominent beard on the base of each of the side petals, beards looking just like little cushions of creamy velvet. The plants are all more generally of an open growth at that it is in which they are grown in light shade and that is the only way I have ever grown them. Variations in color may be looked for, even to such a light lavender as to appear almost white.

The May Issue of HOUSE &amp; GARDEN will be on sale on April 21

SPRAYERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE
DEFENSE MEASURES

(Continued from page 29)

Ever Green, Pyrote, etc., have the two materials in combination. Black Leaf 40 used with soap, is a time-honored spray for aphids and other sucking insects. It may be added, without the soap, to Bordeaux mixture.

If you are dusting, you can apply Bordeaux mixture in the form of 20-80 copper lime dust. This is one exception to the early morning rule. The plants must be wet with dew to make the proper membranes. rottenone is used in the form of ground derris or calix, and the dust should guarantee three-fourths to one per cent rottenone content. Pyroside is a pyrithium dust newly on the market. The following combination formula is well recommended: 3 lbs. derris powder (4-5% rotenone), 11 lbs. talc flour, 1½ lbs. wheat bran, and 11 lbs. tobacco. This is an excellent bait with a metaldehyde system. Stick to it, and keep your garden clean.

To illustrate some of the ramifications of a control program let's take a member of the coccid tribe—a coccus, squash or melon. Two beetles, striped and twelve-spotted, are very destructive in their own right, and are even more to be dreaded as disease carriers, like Typhoid Mary. The bacteria causing coccus wilt live over the winter in the intestinal tract of these beetles; the beetles in turn living on the ground at the base of weeds or in garden refuse. Another disease, mosaic, is present in many common weeds—ragweed, milkweed, cattail, ground cherry, wild cucumber—and the virus is carried from these to the coccus not only by the beetles but by the melon aphid. This aphid, which spends its winter on the weed, lives forever. It is also responsible for transmitting lily mosaic in the ornamental garden. Eradication of weeds and refuse is here a fundamental step in disease control, but the insect carriers can be kept away by mechanical barriers, such as cheesecloth tents when the plants are young, and by frequent spraying or dusting with an insecticide. Whatever your precautions, evolve a system, stick to it, and keep your garden clean.

COOPERATING STORES

(See pages 34-35, 38-39)

The following stores will cooperate with House & Garden by displaying merchandise similar to that shown in the article "Turnabout Silver" (pages 34-35) and "The right piece for the right place" (pages 38-39) during the month of April. * indicates cooperation with the latter only; † indicates cooperation with the former.

Bowman & Co.
Harrisburg, Pa.
†

The John R. Coppen Co., Inc.
Covington, Ky.

† Davison-Paxon Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

The Dayton Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Denholm & McKay Co.

Dickson-Ives
Orlando, Fla.

Frederick & Nelson
Seattle, Wash.

S. H. Heironimus Co., Inc.
Rouenke, 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, Moffatt & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

Rothschild Bros.
Itaca, N. Y.

Schumer, Inc.
St. Paul, Minn.

Tich-Geotinger Co.
Dallas, Tex.

J. B. Wells & Son Co.
Utica, N. Y.

Woodward & Lothrop
Washington, D. C.

EDITOR’S NOTE

War and merchandise. Things happen so speedily in these war days that our best laid plans may quite unintentionally come to naught. Due to priorities and the curtailment of production for civilian consumption, some groups of merchandise may have been withdrawn from sale since this issue went to press.

Tuberculolved BEGONIAS

Imported from England

In addition to our own Amaryllis-grown plants I offer varieties from Blackmore & Langley, the noted English growers, who are the finest growers of indoor and outdoor flowers. Their bedding plants are a credit to these superb and rare English varieties.

† Also offer American-grown tubers

available in our own garden.

Extra Large Tubers 5 per dozen

Begonia Exhibition Tubers 10 per dozen

Postpaid, with Planting Instructions.

My crops will be ready about June 15, 1942.

HOWARD R. RICH

Atlantic Maine

SELECTIONS

OF THE FINEST

LILACS

AT LOW PRICES

On your own roots

These more beautiful types of Lilacs are very much in vogue. We can supply you with fresh plants, hardy anywhere, all named varieties, for planting, for as low as 2 for $1.00. Cupped varieties, all 3 for $1.50. All other varieties, 3 for $2.50. Our Master Growers are in the field every day. Please write at once.

Mentioning the word "Horticulture" will get you a discount. Postpaid, with Planting Instructions.

BRAND PEONY FARMS INC.
(2A E. Division St., Faribault, Minn.

Trees to be Beautiful and Healthy

Must be Fed

The FERTIGATOR WET METHOD will carry the necessary food elements to the starving root system—without delay—in an easy practical way.

The FERTIGATOR operates on city water pressure—all you need is a garden hose. It handles any non-soluble fertilizer. Can be used any time the frost is out of ground. Built to last many years. No moving parts. Guaranteed. Many are in use. Send now for free Catalog. Cost little. Write at once for information and literature.

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44 E. Water St., Dept. 38, Chicago, Ill.


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VIOLETS TO YOU
(Continued from page 88)

the two upper petals of a rich royal purple, its common name, known as Viola pedata bicolor, is mostly preferred to the self color. It is not exactly rare, as such plants appear here and there throughout the birdfoot violet is abundantly growing.

Farther West, Viola pedatifida takes the place of V. pedata. It is much like the birdfoot violet as far as appearance of plant goes, but its flowers in form. Don't, however, turn it down on this count, for it does to the good in another way—its easy to grow, requiring neither acid soil nor special conditions. And while it suffers by comparison with V. pedata, it is still a handsome plant and one worth growing on its own merits. It is particularly well suited for rock garden use. The flower is deeper in color and narrower of petal than that of the birdfoot violet.

One other worthy member of the cut-leafed clan is V. brittoniana, the coast violet or Britton's violet. It seems to be most abundant along the Eastern coast and it is my impression that its range does not extend far inland. It is tall and of loose growth, holding on horizontally on slender pedicles, the purple flowers just above the foliage. Of those which I have grown none produced the very large flowers spoken of in catalogs and botanical works, but the plants were of short life and had they proved harder might have equaled the descriptions in time.

Colony grower
A number of stemmed violet species are found in the East. Undoubtedly the best of these from a gardener's standpoint is V. striata, a tall one with cream colored flowers. Like all of this section, the flowers appear, one each, from the junction of the stem and leaf, and on the top. This violet grows in dense colonies. Its foliage is light in color giving nice harmony with the flowers. About 10" high at blooming time, it sometimes doubles its height before the end of the growing season. Other shades of color are mentioned in lists but all that I have ever found are of this same creamy white.

All the species so far described are American. Some of them, and many more kinds, may be found in the fields and woods, others may be bought in seed or as plants form Florida and elsewhere, as well as those of European or Asiatic origin.

Foreign violets
Of the foreigners, two from my own garden are worthwhile species. The best of these in my opinion is Viola juncea, a native of southeastern Europe. This one is really tops as a rock garden plant. It is small and compact, with very dark heart-shaped leaves, small and rather glossy. At blooming time the foliage is almost hidden by the large flowers which are strikingly smooth and of a more pinkish color than violets generally, in fact sometimes called rose pink. And it is better perhaps, pinkish lilac. It also blooms again to some extent in the Fall. Of very easy growth, almost any conditions of sun, shade or soil will please this one.

Viola sieboldiana, from Japan, is very interesting and attractive, also very exasperating because of its short life. It self-sows in sufficient quantity to satisfy most of us, and to keep new plants coming on each year. It has interesting finely cut leaves of a silvery cast and its common name "Silver violet". The flowers are a combination of white and crimson-maron. It is easily grown in sun or shade.

And now we come to the subject of growing. Back in your mind while reading these descriptions you probably had a vague question—how and where could violets be grown to best advantage?...It all rests itself in the pleasure of growing a collection of various species or is there a real garden use for them?

Where to grow
From a gardener's viewpoint the entire viola genus is one of rock garden plants. In the rockery, in large and small patches bordered by the gray rocks they take their place as fittingly as any type of rock garden plants known. Some kinds, particularly those floreted species and the single kind, will want to appear in large spreads to give their best effect, other and daintier kinds in smaller groups placed where they will be viewed at shorter range. They make nice ground covers under the shrubs and evergreens that you grow towards the top of the garden.

But if you do not happen to have a rockery, or if yours is already well filled there are other places where violets may be grown, places in fact where they will be a real asset. Nothing nicer can be had for covering the ground around the evergreens that you grow about the house foundation where they bring real cheer as they spread their vibrant glow beneath your windows. They will cheer your visitors also if they spread their bloom about the entrance door and along the walk. They will have abundant place and conditions much to their liking if located in patches in the shrub border. Some species are often recommended as ground covers in lily beds, in fact most of them can be used this way.

But no matter what you plan, the violets have ideas of their own. They are wanderers, and many plants will appear where you don't want them; violets are like that. But of course you can pull them up in such cases. This is their one and only fault as far as my observation goes, and it is shared in common with many other popular garden plants.

Violets spread
In times of stress we become humble. We look back into the past and with a new appreciation turn our attention to the more common things. Gardeners and home lovers are particularly susceptible to this change. If you have never noticed this, think back to the present business expansion and note how the renaissance of wild flower gardening dates to that period. What the future has in store for us is anybody's guess, but at any rate times are now with us and a greater upheaval may be ahead. Then, if perchance your interest in the garden leads you to growing your native plants, don't overlook the humble little violets. There is a spot in every garden where they can easily grow.
HOW TO GROW HERBS (Continued from page 87)

The best time to gather them is on a dry day, in the morning after the dew has gone and before the sun is high enough to volatilize the oils.

Hang herbs, tops down, in a warm, clean, dry place. It will take about 2 weeks for them to dry. Do not crowd them, as they need free air circulation. When dry, pick off the leaves and store in air tight tins or jars. Before using as powder, they will have to be broken up. I use mortar and pestle, but this can also be done with a rolling pin. Then sift and grind.

Another way of drying them, especially if you have only a few, is to remove all the leaves or blossoms such as lavender and camomile, and place on a piece of muslin laid over the racks in the oven which has been warmed at its lowest temperature and the heat turned off. Be sure to have the herbs only 1 layer thick because if they sweat they are ruined. Leave until oven is cool. If herbs are not dry, take out of the oven, repeat, and create.

Parsley has a special way to be dried. Strip leaves from stems, place in boil­ling salted water for ½ minute, strain off water and spread to dry in a warm even long enough for leaves to be crisp­ly dry. The color will be bright green. Leave whole or crush. Use your dried herbs in fries herbes and bouquet garni or grind into powder for seasoning.

Herb Powder

6 oz. Marjoram
6 oz. Rosemary
6 oz. Sweet Basil, thyme and tarragon
6 oz. Savory

Another way of using your dried herbs is for teas. They can be made from mint, lemon balm, bee balm, mar­joram, and sage which the English drank before China tea, and camomile.

For tea, the leaves are used whole and kept in air tight containers ready for use. Put one handful of leaves in a china pot, never metal, pour over them 1 pt. of boiling water. Steep for 10 minutes. Strain into cups into which you have put a little honey. Do not spoil the flavor by using milk or cream.

Lemon balm and bee balm will not yield their aroma until boiled in water for 5 minutes in an enamel kettle. Last, but the most fun of all, is making pot-pourri. There are several meth­ods but the one I use is the dry method.

Gather through the season and dry your flowers and leaves storing them until ready to mix in glass jars. Rose buds, camomile and lavender blossoms, rose geranium, lemon verbena, lemon balm and mint leaves for fragrance, and everlastings, the small ones, and sachet bags or small glass containers.

Whether you're amateur or ex­pert at the art of gardening—whether your plot is measured in acres or square feet—this book is your best insurance for a successful garden. It covers every step from first plan to final bloom. It gives you scores of graphic "how-to" drawings... dozens of practical tips for better cultivation. It is a stimulat­ing source of new ideas for plants and plant­ings.

Book of Gardening

128 PAGES • 400 ILLUSTRATIONS, 58 IN COLOR • FULLY INDEXED BOUND IN STIFF BUCKRAM

Written and edited by RICHARDSON WRIGHT

HERE'S the complete and author­i­tative manual of up-to-date gar­den­ing that every gardener needs... House & Garden's Book of Gardening, written and edited by Richardson Wright, America's foremost garden authority and Editor of House & Garden.

If you are in a hurry to get your fire­thorn established in your home grounds—and that would be understandable, considering its Winter appeal—you can get good sized plants from nurseries. Transplanting isn't easy and it should be done in October or April.

Most of the firethorns in my neigh­borhood were grown from cuttings. This is a slower process but lots of fun for those who like to "grow their own". Take heel cuttings of young growth in October. Make them three or four inches long and put them in a cutting box filled with sand, or plant in sandy loam. My neighbors think I'm much too easy at this. They use cuttings of almost any reasonable length, stick them in the ground where they want the permanent plantings, keep them moist, and nearly all of them grow. Per­haps this means my neighbors are bet­ter gardeners than I am, or that fire­thorns are easy to grow from cuttings.

Pleaseing to you and your human and feathered friends firethorn is a Winter garden beauty.

GRAY GARDENS

GRAY GARDENS (Continued from page 68)

Echscholzia californica var. mari­tima (annual)
Lavandula dentata
" multifida
" pedunculata
Leucopodium alpinum
Lychnis coronaria, Malve In Pink
Marrubium peregrinum
Mentha rotundifolia var. argentea, also apple mint
Nepta mussinii
" nuda
Pelargonium nutmeg
Potentilla
" argentea var. calabra
Ruta graveolens
Salvia argentea
" farinacea
" horminum—annual officinalis
Santolina chamaecyparissus
" rosamaria
Scabiosa
Stachys lanata
Teucrium fruticans, not hardy
Thymus carnosus
" hyemalis
" serpyllum var. argenteus
" variabilis

NURSERY PLANTS AVAILABLE

If you are in a hurry to get your fire­thorn established in your home grounds—and that would be understandable, considering its Winter appeal—you can get good sized plants from nurseries. Transplanting isn't easy and it should be done in October or April.

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Pleaseing to you and your human and feathered friends firethorn is a Winter garden beauty.

Leonard Wiley
Recipe for spiced wild grape jelly

Count on 1 peck wild grapes, 1 quart cider vinegar, 1/2 cup whole cloves, 1/2 cup stick cinnamon, 3 pounds sugar, and 1 quart dark honey. Put everything except sugar and honey in preserving kettle, heat slowly to the boiling point and simmer until the grapes are soft. Strain through jelly bag. Bring to boil and boil twenty minutes. Add sugar and bring to boil. Add honey and boil five minutes. Pour into sterilized jelly glasses, and when cool cover with paraffin.

Mint jelly

Cut up unripe tart apples, cover with water and boil until apples are soft. Just before the apples are quite cooked, add chopped leaves stripped from 2 large six-inch stalks of garden mint, and simmer until the grapes are soft. Just before the apples are quite cooked, add chopped leaves stripped from 2 large six-inch stalks of garden mint, and simmer until the grapes are soft.

Watermelon rind preserves

Select a watermelon which is just short of ripe enough to put on ice, and one which has a very thick rind. Cut and peel the rind, into pieces about one inch by two, scratching all soft part away. Put it in weak salt water over night and wash it well in cold water in the morning. Put it in the preserving kettle and cover it with water in which a large size of a hickory nut has been placed. Bring to the simmering point in about two or three hours. Then pour into cold water for an hour or so, or all night if more convenient. Make a syrup of 2 cups of honey to each pound of rind. Slice the rind in making the syrup because it must cook a long time. Should it cook too thick before the rind is done add more water. Pack while hot in sterile pint jars.

There are well over a hundred varieties of honey in this rich land—each variety produced in a sufficient quantity to be correctly labeled. When in season, interest and practice join hands in the use of honey in cooking, a great source of healthful sweets will be assured.

CHINA DESIGN CONTEST

Win an exciting prize in this contest for new china designs. You needn’t be an artist!

What sort of china would you like to have? If you can’t find it in the stores this may be your golden opportunity to design it for yourself, why not submit your ideas for china decoration in this All-American Contest?

No skill as an artist is necessary; the contest is open to everyone. All you need is a good idea. Write a complete description of it, accompanied by a rough sketch on paper, and send it, with the entry blank, to American Vignette, Vignette Design Contest, 1240 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Entry blanks are available in the china departments of leading stores all over the country, such as Macy’s in New York, Carson Pirie Scott in Chicago, Sanger Bros. in Dallas, Barker Bros. in Los Angeles, and many others.

A group of judges: Gerald Stone of Macy’s, Kietta Parker of Carson Pirie Scott, Myra Porter of Montgomery Ward, John Behm of Barker Bros, Alfred Durstine of Commercial Decor Co., will judge the awards.

All entries must be in by April 1. Winners will be announced May 1 and winners’ designs made from the winning designs will be available next fall.

There are 14 national prizes. First prize is $250; second prize, $100; third prize, $50; fourth prize, $25 in Defense Bonds. There are also ten honorary awards of complete dinnerware sets for eight.

So sharpen your brains and your pencil and create the great new American dinnerware pattern!
for a room you'll love to live in....

4 PATTERNS—7 COLORS
Blend them as you like
The Jean Foster group includes four correlated patterns, each with a choice of the same seven background colors. Blend or match them to suit your own decorating taste and needs.

THE Jean Foster GROUP
OF PURITAN FABRICS
.... Decorator matched by the designer

It's so easy to create a room you'll love to live in when you begin with beautiful decorator matched Puritan Fabrics. You know that slip covers and draperies will go well together. And the wide choice of background colors permits harmonious blending with your present floor coverings, walls and furnishings.

The Jean Foster group includes four charming patterns which may be used in any combination that you choose. They are printed with the finest vat dyes on sturdy, closely woven Doulton cloth—pre-shrunk*, 48 inches wide.

The Seven Colors—Background colors are white, ivory, blue, green, rose, turquoise, and wine. You can see the Jean Foster group at the nearest of the stores listed on the opposite page.

*Average residual shrinkage does not exceed 2%.

Puritan Fabrics
F. A. FOSTER & CO., INC. • BOSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO
Announcing 14 Lovely Wallhide Shades Approved by Williamsburg Restoration

Rich, Authentic Colors That Bring Out The Most Attractive Features Of Any Room

The subtle off-tones revived by the Williamsburg Restoration have been the most significant recent development in contemporary interior decoration. And now these authentic period colors are available in ready-mixed, inexpensive Wallhide Paint. For the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has been granted the sole right to reproduce these soft, unusual shades.

Today, in your own home, you can capture the quaint charm of old Williamsburg, which was founded by some of the first settlers of Virginia. Every room, regardless of its decorative theme, can have the air of grace and distinction so characteristic of this cultured colonial city. For these 14 exclusive Wallhide shades, approved by Williamsburg Restoration, have a complementary tonal quality that blends with every type of decoration. There are delicate colors that enhance the finest 18th Century furniture . . . others vigorous enough to set off the most modern interior.

In planning your color scheme, let a Decorator or Paint Contractor help you select the correct Wallhide tones to bring out the most inviting features of your home. Write for Color Card Book "Inspiration to Better Living", Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Paint Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.