Unrivalled—

Unerring choice . . . Marlboros! Made of tobaccos that cheaper cigarettes simply cannot afford!

Discerning men prefer them—
Smart women demand them!

IVORY TIPS — PLAIN ENDS — BEAUTY TIPS (red)
Here's a recipe for Practical Patriotism and Practical Planning for your Post-War Home . . . Buy more and more War Bonds! With the purchase of these bonds, you can start right now to plan that new home, or to modernize your present one. In doing so, your first consideration should be comfort in the modern manner . . . Automatic Heating with M-H Controls. Minneapolis-Honeywell as a result of research and experience with war-time controls for the U. S. Government will be in a better position than ever to supply the finest in Automatic Heating Control. Insist upon getting M-H Controls, whether you build a new home or modernize your present one. Send for our booklet “Contribution to Better Living.” Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., 2790 Fourth Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. Branches in 49 cities. In Canada: Toronto, Ont.
**Table Grace**

* Behold the best in Swedish design, interpreted by American craftsmen, in these crystal clear Swan Dishes. Use them for nuts, mints, olives, or as graceful cigarette servers. About 6½” long. $3.50 pair.

Request Quality Housewares Booklet "GI" filled with entertaining aids.

**Herbert S. Mills**

11 King St. E. • Hamilton, Canada

**Bird Baths — In Many Designs**

The one pictured is an exceptionally fine piece in Lead. Height 6”. Width 17”. Price $35. This is just one of many designs in our exceptionally large collection of lead, grey Terra Cotta and Pompeian Stone. Prices start at $5. Large catalog of all Garden Ornaments free.

Erkins Studios
8 East 39th St., New York

**STUDY INTERIOR DECORATION**

FOUR MONTHS’ PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE

Resident Day Classes start October 5th • Send for Catalog 1B.

Period and Modern styles, color schemes, draperies, all fundamentally taught by New York decorators. Personal instruction. Cultural or Vocational Courses. Longer courses in interior architecture.

Home Study Course
starts at once • Send for Catalog 1C.

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

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION

515 Madison Avenue, New York City

**OVEN-PROOF “WATER LILY” TABLE WARE**

The Bowls: for fruits, salads and desserts as well as hot dishes. Bowls in 8 colors, pads green. 8 of each, $12.

Cup & Saucers: cups in 8 colors, saucers, green. 8 of each, $10.

Cream & Sugar: pink, white or yellow. Set $2.00.

Salt & Pepper: pink, white or yellow. Set $1.25.

Prices include postage; send check or M.O.

MALCOLM’S HOUSE & GARDEN STORE

524 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
Little pitchers have lots of uses and no china closet ever seems to have an ample supply of this handy size. Cream, syrup, salad, dressing, barbecue sauce, are but a few of the things for which they'll be used. With attractive bamboo-wrapped handles, 2½" x 4½" high. $2.50 prepaid. From Langbein, 161 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, New York.

To know what's happening where today, get a revolving globe that the whole family will use. Clearly marked in vivid colors, it is easy to read, and is well constructed. On a sturdy bronzed metal base, it is washable. Globe is 12" in diameter, 17" high. $4.75, express charges collect. George W. Steward Co., Inc., 24 West 40th St., N. Y. C.

Do you have a favorite's picture? IkkiND locked doors keep it safe. For a peek at it, the door of the mail box opens with a turn of the key. The trickiest lapel Mrmament we've seen, it is of gold or silver plated metal. $1.95 includes tax, postage, and engraving of given name or initials in Old English or block letters. Art Colony Industries, 69 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Dropped her dolly in the dirt? Little girls will have lots of fun bathing their dolls if they have this grown-up bath apron to finish off the job. The apron is of white flannelette, with baby powder, bottle, sponge, face cloth, and hot water bottle in the pockets. $2.50, express collect. The Page Shop, 21 Station Road, Havertford, Pennsylvania.

Red and white stripes for party trimmings. The merry-go-round horse holds pretzels; $1.25. Place mat is un-bendable (grand for terrace meals); $1.2 for a dozen. Individual striped casserole with handle has removable oven-proof glass cup inside. $1.50 each. Plus postage. From Bonwit Teller, 721 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

THE MATCH BOOK HOBBY goes to war
A few years more, after the War is won, there won't be many Match Books with military designs. Now they're plentiful—Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marines; Camps, Forts and Warships—this is the time to start your Military Collection! Get them everywhere, but there's just one best place to put them... in a Master Matchless Album. Easy to mount, good looking to display. Only $2. for either "mixed" or "standard" size. You'll like it!

Special Albums for most every purpose
MATCHLESS ALBUM CO.
Dept. G Long Branch, N. J.
This impressive lantern to stick in your lawn. Made of hand-hammered iron, in antique Pompeian green. Lanterns 27" painted post. $6.50 each (63" overall). Complete with glass chimney, $3.50 each; $6.50 a pair.

Sturdy wrought iron lantern in antique Pompeian green. Hang it up on the wall when you like, detach the lantern from the bracket and use it on the table as a hurricane lamp. Complete with wall bracket and glass chimney. Lantern 15" high. Suitable for wall or table. $1.75 each; $3.25 a pair.

EXPRESS CHARGES COLLECT.

AUTISAN CRAFTS CO.
103 East 62 St. New York City

SAVES YOUR FLAT TIRE... SAVES YOUR WIFE

What if she's alone when she gets a flat? She won't have to wait for help when she has a "No-Jax" truck in the luggage compartment. She'll just drive the ailing wheel up the ramp and into the cradle, where it locks automatically, and then drive to a garage without injuring the tire. Sturdy enough for heavy cars, yet light enough for wives to handle. $12.95 (Express Collect.)

LEWIS & CONGER
SIXTH AVE. at 45th ST., NEW YORK

MINT JULEP SERVICE

For the Mix-It Man Who Wants to Serve Something Different

THE GLASS—approximately 7" high, 2½" diameter; Bamboo-Wrapped Handle, $2.00 per dozen. (Order as many as you like.)

OLD-FASHIONED MINT SEED KNIFE—approximately 7½" long; Bamboo-Wrapped Handle, $2 per set.

PESTLE AND MORTAR—To Crush the Mint Leaves. Heavy Crystal Mortar 2¼" high, 4½" wide; Pestle, 4½" long, Bamboo-Wrapped Handle, $2 per set.

All items post Prepaid in U.S.A. No C.O.D.'s please.

LANGBEIN—Since 1870
141 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, New York

To shed light on both twin beds is the purpose in life of this double lamp. The slender base appears to be a gold or silver ribbon twined around and around, forming a bow at the bottom. The ruffled shades come in ivory, white, blue, peach or pink with little velvet bows on top. $19.75 express prepaid within 100 miles. Hale's, 605 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PER your money on Chuckaluck for lots of fun—it's a game the whole family will enjoy and one that may threaten the popularity of Dad's Saturday night poker parties. The cage is of nickled brass on a Catalin base, is 4½" high. Complete with 3 dice and felt betting layout. $2.50, prepaid. The Bar Mart, Inc., 56 West 45th St., N. Y. C.
Letters mean a lot in the life of the Army or Navy man. Send him a box of stationery with his correct insignia, name and service unit printed in the official color of his branch of service. A two pound box of 100 man-sized sheets and 50 envelopes, $1.95 postpaid in U. S. Order from Harmony House, 17 Park Place, New York, New York.

Now that everyone is going in for quiet evenings at home, how about taking up chess again? These chessmen have two new features: they are of a plastic Tenite; two, they’re probably the first to be designed in America. In red and white or black and white in a leatherette box, $5. J. L. Hudson Co., Dept. 200, Detroit, Michigan.

A traditional wedding gift given a new lease on life by the modern design and material used. The candelabra, imagined and executed by a New York designer, are of Buchilum, a stainless metal with a mirror-tone finish. Easily cleaned with soap and water—and need no polishing! $16 pr. C. D. Peacock, State & Monroe, Chicago, Ill.

To make the most superb French dressing you ever tasted use Spice Islands Red Wine vinegars: Tarragon, Garlic, and Eschalot; and, to add a rare flavor, cracked black pepper. The Beau Monde Seasoning is for creamed dishes, canapés, etc. Recipe book sent with each order, $3 prepaid. Spice Islands Co., 64 Pine St., San Francisco.

Three cheers for the red, white and blue! Patriotic candleholders that are an inspiration for Fourth of July parties, a gay note for dining tables all summer long. Both the drum and girl are in red, white, and blue and both cost $2 a pair. Candles are included. Express collect or F.O.B. Order from Holiday Products Co., Pontiac, Illinois.
Dalmations
and
Chows

TALLY HO KENNELS, Reg.
P.O. Box 239, Oyster Bay, L. I., N.Y.

MARIENLAND KENNELS, REG.
R. C. Webster, owner
4410 York Road
Baltimore, Md.

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIELS

Ch. Blackmoor Beancat of Giraldar and Giraldar’s Jack.

Some exceptional puppies by the above sire.

Prices from $20

Giralda Farms
Madison, New Jersey

COCKER SPANIELS
(Solid and particolor)

Bred for type and soundness from well-known blood lines. Strong, healthy puppies and young dogs for companion and show.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lazear
922 S. Negley Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAIRN TERRIERS

As a dog for the home and country estate the Cairn cannot be excelled.

Bethcarin Kennels
Miss E. B. Brown
Warwick Terrace
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WELSH TERRIERS

Puppies, breeding, show stock, stud dog, mated and unmated. Single and multiple ownership. Himalayan Kennels
Goshen, N. Y.
Tel. 154

Wilson’s Companion and Defence Dogs.

German Boxers
Kleeschaunser

German Shepherds
Debermann Pinschers

Medium Schnauzers
Dachshunds

Great Danes
(free catalogue)

Trained dogs—Puppies $50.00 up

WILSONA KENNELS
Ben B. Wilson, owner
Nashville, Ind.
It's a good idea to know where your dog is at all times. A dog must have his exercise. A member of the family cannot always accompany the dog, so a yard, even a small one, will control the dog, keep him from straying, protect him from injury, harm. A Bussey pen.

The purchaser of a dog should inquire when it was wormed. Many dogs die from indiscriminate administration of worm remedies. One of the best remedies for worms in puppies or dogs (round and hookworms) is "Nema Worm Capsules"-safe, effective, dependable.

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

If you need a solution for removing dog and cat stains and spots from carpets, rugs, and upholstery (after Fido and cats have soiled them) use Powder Chaperone. Both are safe.

You don't need a tub, basin, or hose to cleanse your dog. Use MagiTex. It's easier than your own shampoo. No longer will you get yourself, the bathroom or the kitchen upset. And don't rinse. MagiTex contains no soap or alkali, and has won the approval of veterinarians.

The dog on the bottle says, "No fleas on me. My master sprays my coat with Quadine." The circuses and the wild animal shows use it, so it must be good—and economical, too, for house pets or show stock. It is excellent for the treatment of the dog's skin and coat.

Of all the gadgets or connections that have to do with making life easier in a home where there is a dog, the one that is effective is a liquid that ends odor, removes stains, prevents rugs from rotting—one that really helps in that "house-breaking-puppy" problem.
Kennel and dog accessory advertisers will be glad to give first attention to all letters mentioning the Dog Mart of House & Garden

**I WANT A GOOD DOG . . .**

Dear Mr. Harbison,  
House & Garden's DOG MART

I understand that I am free to call upon your long experience in canine matters and the intimate knowledge of breeds and breeders.  
I am checking the breed of dog that appeals to me. Will you please put me in touch with a reliable kennel that offers first-class dogs of this breed?  
This inquiry does not obligate me to buy.

**Sporting Breeds**
- Pointers
- Retrievers (Chesapeake)
- Retrievers (Golden)
- Retrievers (Labrador)
- Setters (English)
- Setters (Gordon)
- Setters (Irish)
- Spaniels (American Cocker)
- Spaniels (English Cocker)
- Spaniels (Irish Water)
- Spaniels (English Springer)

**Working Breeds**
- Borers
- Briards
- Collies
- Dachshunds
- German Shorthaired Dogs
- Great Danes
- Great Pyrenees
- Newfoundland
- Old English Sheepdogs
- St. Bernards
- St. Bernards (Giant)
- Scottish Terriers
- Welsh Corgis (Pembroke)
- Welsh Corgis (Cardigan)

**Hound Breeds**
- Afghan Hounds
- Beagles
- Borzoi
- Bloodhounds
- Dachshunds
- Deerhounds (Scottish)
- Greyhounds
- Norwegian Elkhounds
- Salukis
- Whippets
- Wolfhounds (Irish)

**Terrier Breeds**
- Airedale Terriers
- Bedlington Terriers
- Becker Terriers
- Beagles
- Cairn Terriers
- English Toy Terriers (Wire)
- Fox Terriers (Smooth)
- Fox Terriers (Wire)
- Lancaster Terriers (Miniature)
- Manchester Terriers (Miniature)

**Toy Breeds**
- Affenpinschers
- Pekingese
- Pomeranians
- Poodles
- Pomeranians

**Non-Sporting Breeds**
- Basset Hounds
- Beagles
- Bichons
- Briards
- Bulldogs
- Dalmatians
- French Bulldogs
- Keeshond
- Poodles
- Schnauzers

**Looking for Liquid CHAPERONE**

Wonderful new dog repellent, won't dissolve in rain. Lasts 2 to 3 weeks.  
For the dog who despises other dogs to plants. Send $1 for large 1 oz. size.  
Mail your order to: Sutton Laboratory, Box 94, So. Sudbury, Mass.

**DUXLEY FLEA POWDER**

—also kills Lice and Ticks  
25c and 50c

**PULLUX FLEA POWDER**

—also kills Lice and Ticks  
25c and 50c

**QUALIFIED Your Dog Against**

Fleas, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases

- Mange
- Ear Infections
- Allergies
- Ear Infections
- Throat Infections

- Money back guarantee. Sudbury Laboratory, Box 912, South Sudbury, Massachusetts.

**I'M NO SISSY, BUT I SURE ENJOY MY BUBBLE BATH!**

Use PUSSY-SCAT

- 8 oz. bottle $1.00, 1 pt. $6.00

**THE GREAT PYRENEES**

The Pyrenees, the breed that has been praised in England and America for over 50 years, make wonderful, gentle, happy pets. Send for FREE catalog that has real value to the breeder. House & Garden, 233 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

**KEEP CATS OFF FURNITURE**

Just sprinkle Pussy Scat, wherever your cat sheds hair or does damage with his claws. Harmless. Practically odorless and invisible to humans—but it keeps cats out of your way. Send $1 for big package, several months supply. Sudbury laboratory, Box 912, South Sudbury, Massachusetts.
I am happy to announce that a signal and well-merited honor was conferred upon Richardson Wright—the Editor-in-Chief of House & Garden—when, at Swarthmore College, the Committee for the Arthur Hoyt Scott Garden and Horticultural Awards presented him with their gold medal and the sum of a thousand dollars.

This recurring award—the legacy of a graduate of Swarthmore—has been bestowed but four times—first, to John C. Wister, the landscape architect and horticulturist; second, to Liberty Hyde Bailey, professor of horticulture and landscape gardening and Dean of the Cornell College of Agriculture; third, to J. Horace McFarland, printer of gardening books, and leader in many campaigns for the preservation of our national parks; and fourth, to C. Stewart Gager, botanist and Director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

The Committee for these selections included the President of Swarthmore College and representatives of the horticultural societies of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York.

I feel now that the medal for 1942 could hardly have passed into better hands—and for the following reasons. Mr. Wright has been the Editor of House & Garden since 1914. He has, for 13 years, been Chairman of the International Flower Show and of the Horticultural Society of New York. He is a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society and the Royal Geographical Society; a Trustee of Trinity College and of the Bronx Botanical Garden and is, furthermore, the President of the Men’s Garden Club of New York and National Chairman of the Victory Garden Harvest Shows to be held throughout the country this Fall. He was President of the American Rose Society and Treasurer of The American Iris Society.

Beside his lectures, his career as an editor and his countless magazine articles, he has written the following books: Through Siberia; The Open Door; The Russians; Feodor Vladimir Larrovitch; Truly Rural; Flowers for Cutting and Decoration; A Small House and Large Garden; The Practical Book of Outdoor Flowers; Hawkers and Walkers in Early America; Forgotten Ladies; The Gardener’s Bed-Book; The Traveler’s Bed-Book; The Bed-Book of Travel; Another Gardener’s Bed-Book; The Story of Gardening; Winter Diversions of a Gardener; The Gardener’s Day Book; Revels in Jamaica; Grandfather Was Queer.

Furthermore he has sponsored, edited and in a large part written a series of volumes or albums, the publication of which was undertaken by House & Garden itself. These highly successful works have appeared in the following order: House & Garden’s Book of Houses, 1919; House & Garden’s Book of Interiors, 1920; House & Garden’s Book of Gardens, 1921; House & Garden’s Second Book of Houses, 1925; House & Garden’s Second Book of Interiors, 1926; House & Garden’s Book of Gardens, 1927; House & Garden’s Book of Color Schemes, 1929; House & Garden’s Portfolio of Flower Prints, 1937; House & Garden’s Book of Gardening, 1940; House & Garden’s Complete Guide to Interior Decoration, 1942.

Readers of House & Garden, as well as garden-lovers everywhere, will, I know, share the pleasure I feel in knowing of the honor conferred upon our editor.

Condé Nast
CHINA SETS A TREND

A noted Chinese author finds in his country's traditional art an inspiration for truly imaginative modern design

By LIN YUTANG

A GREAT problem of modern art is how to combine the soft rhythm of nature, such as we find in an English cottage, which harmonizes perfectly with the pastoral scene, with the requirements of our utilitarian age. Utilitarian architecture was at first a perfectly natural development. A mile-long factory, built on the idea of the assembly line, has to be built for efficiency. It cannot indulge in useless curves. The nature of our building materials, principally steel and concrete, also leads into forms and shapes that naturally grow from the engineer's room.

But it seems to me, the very idea of utility can be carried too far. The reason is simple. Utility is associated with the business of production and profits. Though the dollar is good, no one pretends that the image of ledgers and vouchers is particularly aesthetic. The associations themselves are therefore not aesthetic. In a sense, all architecture has been utilitarian, basically, throughout the ages. Beauty that did not grow out of needs and an essential purpose was always felt as extraneous to the object, like a decorative passage without the body of thought supporting it.

After all, the beautiful cottage chimney was built for giving an outlet to smoke. The beautiful sails of sailing ships were made to catch the wind. The beauty of a sailing ship rather stems from our association of the function of sailing. If, therefore, utilitarian architecture is intrinsically not aesthetic, it is because the basic associations are unaesthetic. There is therefore no reason to carry utilitarian architecture into the living house, where, for God's sake and our own peace of mind, we must forget utilitarian associations. A chromium chair that is perfectly ideal for a Board of Directors' room would be an outrage in a country living room.

But the Chinese artist knew that we cannot be satisfied with simple straight lines. How to combine simplicity with nature's rhythm was the utmost in truly cultivated taste. The bringing of nature's rhythm into the interior of a house took several forms.

First, it is felt that rounded edges and corners are always more satisfying than sharp edges and corners. Second, undulations or modifications of the straight line should only be slightly suggested. For this, the Chinese artist fell back upon the clouds, inventing and symbolizing the cloud lines. The typical curve at the end of a table leg, spreading out and curving in to relieve monotony, is based technically on the cloud line.

Very often, again, a hardwood vase stand or flower stand would show a shifting of line somewhere in the middle of its legs. Again, the curio stand, consisting of shelves upon different levels for different sections, although based on the principle of utility for displaying larger and smaller pieces, made use of this variety for a definitely artistic purpose. It cannot be a pure accident that the modernistic bookcase, with the shelves of different sections on constantly varying levels, which relieves the monotony, just happens to resemble the Chinese hardwood curio cabinet. Lastly, the Chinese artists introduced the gnarled roots of oak trees as supports for stools.

On the whole, I regard the slightly modified straight line of a piece of Chinese redwood furniture as the height of Chinese good taste.
China sets a trend

Modern decoration owes much to China

Reposeful, unbroken line of bookshelves, fireplace, built of Bayott wood in the same living room shown at left. Top contains indirect lighting to silhouette Chinese ornaments.

Chinese grass paper on walls, Chinese-inspired modern coffee table in the living room designed by J. R. Davidson for the Leo Meyer house in Hollywood.

Walls of tropical matting. Chinese reds, yellows, gray on the rattan furniture, and a Celloglass partition framed in lacquer red in the sun room designed by Mr. Davidson for the Leo Meyers.

Ancestor portrait dominates this group by Paul Frankl. Old Chinese pewter lamps stand on the red and black lacquer tables.

Entertaining Chinese friends ➔

Mrs. Erik Nyholm, great-grandniece of Commodore Perry, who has spent many years in China, says her life is dominated by the necessity for finding an apartment which can contain the exquisite but enormous lacquer screen at the right. Here she chats with Madame Jane Wen, wife of Y. C. Wen who is connected with the Chinese Ministry of Communications. Miss Lee Ya-ching, who has flown her own plane all over the United States for China Relief, talks with Miss Tsing-ying Tsang, dress designer.
CHINESE DECORATION AT HOME IN NEW YORK
THE DONALD OENSLAGERS' DINING ROOM
China sets a trend

Tranquillity and spaciousness

Duet in olive green and off-white. Pine cabinets with leather doors, a low bench beneath a mirror, a Chinese horse of basalt in this hall by Gump's, San Francisco.

Emperor T'ai Tsung's horses

Used as a striking mural treatment in the Oenslagers' dining room, these black and white horses are not actual rubbings from the famous stones ordered by T'ai Tsung, the Tang Emperor, in 637, but free representations of them—the Chinese way of reproducing a famous monument.

Each is made from a series of stencils, one for the head, one for the saddle and so on. Apparently the horse was drawn and then the various stencils were fitted in. Next ink was either blown or patted on and the details touched up with a brush.

In this room with its white floor, gray-black dado, white walls, Chinese yellow curtains and blue carpet, these large black and white horses are startlingly effective.

Chinese figurine of carved wood stands amid plants against a glass partition in the entrance hall of the David Kroll house in Beverly Hills, Calif. Decoration by John S. Mason.

Muted tones of yellow-green enlivened with coral in a Chinese Modern living room by Gump's. Tang dynasty horse is natural terra cotta, Kakemono painting is Chien Lung dynasty.

Modern furniture, antique Chinese ornaments in a restful living room with walls and carpet in shades of yellow-green, hand-blocked plumeria draperies. Another view of this room by Gump's is illustrated above.
Typical in its balanced arrangement, with everything in pairs, even to the little table which divides the kong (sofa) into two seats, is this room furnished entirely in 18th Century Chinese pieces. Furniture such as this is the obvious inspiration for the Chinese Modern style. Its simplicity contrasts with the superb painted and embroidered wall scrolls. All furniture, accessories, courtesy Nellie B. Hussey. Rug, N. Maghakian.
Equally balanced, but planned for modern living, is this Chinese Modern version of the room opposite. Green and white wallpaper, made from old Chinese woodblocks collected in Peking by Mrs. Hussey, Katzenbach & Warren. Textured rug, V'Soske. Furniture, its simple lines derived from its 18th Century Chinese prototypes, Dunbar; upholstery, Goodall. Kensington engraved crystal bowls, Black, Starr & Gorham. More about this room on page 87.
Chinese Modern shows its many aspects, both old and new, in these pages of furniture and accessories

As House & Garden was the first to tell you, in the August, 1941, issue, Chinese Modern has developed from a trend to an established and accepted decorating style. It combines the restful, uncluttered aspects of straight Modern with a certain softness and elegance derived from the use of rich color and curved lines which are typically Chinese. On these pages we show you some of the newest furniture and accessories as well as charming pieces which come to us from China.

One of the most engaging aspects of this style is that it invites the use of authentic and even of very old Chinese things with the newest Chinese Modern furniture. Authentic wallpapers to harmonize, like those at the right, are now being made here from old Chinese wood blocks.

Wallpapers from old wood blocks, found in Peiping by Nellie B. Hussey, "The Winged Vase of Happiness," and below it "The Flower Lattice of Perfected Beauty;" at Katzenbach & Warren

Swooping pagoda caves inspired the drawer pulls on this chest of northern ash faced with corduroid wood which is part of a large group of Chinese Modern pieces. Chest, lamp, box and ashtray are from the Prevue Furniture Ensembles of Hollywood.

Invitation to repose—a restful living room group in tones of gray-blue, yellow and white. Mist-colored rug by V'Soske; Dunbar sofa in yellow fabric by Goodall. Chinese white coffee table and wallshelf, yellow end table, Zangerle & Peterson. Tea canister lamp and shade, $15, Alice Marks.

Chinese water colors, $2.85 each; Chinese porcelain ornaments on hanging shelf; cigarette box, $3.95, and ashtray, $1.85; covered pewter box, $5; pewter leaf ashtray, 75c; Wanamaker's. Oblong plant bowl, $8.50, Modernage.
**Ponies prance** on this 17 piece organdy set, $69.50, Leron. For dessert, white enamelled waterlily plates, $5 each; for cigarettes, Chinese iron, $1.50 each; Wanamaker.

**Fluid lines** in Kensington engraved crystal. Vase with cranes, 6 1/4", $16.50; tall vase, 12 3/4", $15; bowl with fish, $20; vase with fish, 10", $17.50; Black, Starr & Gorham.

**Chrysanthemum mat** set in turquoise, ercu and terra cotta, 16 pieces. Wedgwood "wicker" cake plate in Queensware. Terra cotta, turquoise ashtays, $2.50, Wanamaker.


**Chinese influence:** Firth's "Dream Clouds" rug; Stroheim & Romann's lustrous hexagonal matelasse and Chinese key brocatele; Chinoiserie chintz, Brunschwig et Fils.

**Accessory accents.** White Wedgwood lamp, $17, and cigarette box, $3, Ovington. Old china tisane pot, stand, $22.50, Alice Marks. Chinoiserie tiebacks, $5 a pr., Wanamaker.

---

**In Chinese mood**—a summer bedroom with cool, lacquered furniture. White and green vine-leaf wallpaper, Imperial. Chinese Modern lacquered furniture in celadon green, with geometrical motif drawer pulls, mirror with natural bamboo finish frame, Kittinger. V'Soske's hand-carved scatter rugs.

Cabin Crafts' white "Trousseau" pattern bedsreap, $10.95; dragon-scale design pottery lamp, $7; Ronson's "Perisphere" lighter, of crystal and polished silver plate, $7.50, Altman. Decorated white porcelain boxes, $3 and $3.75, green porcelain bowl, $5, Lord & Taylor.

In copies of old apothecary jars, Orloff's "Attar of Petals" cologne, $1.25; toilet water, $1.50; bubble bath, $2.50; G. F. Fox, Hartford.

Graceful sterling set—Gorham's "Fuchsia" design. White blouse and green skirt, Abercrombie & Fitch.
Sometimes acknowledged, sometimes unrecognized, China's effect on decoration in the Western world has covered many centuries

By CARLYN COFFIN

MARCO POLO really began it when he came back to Venice after his journey to Cathay. Of course, Chinese goods had been trickling into the city for a long time before that. Caravans from the East had brought with them Persian carpets and goods and spices from India, a few lovely things from the almost mythical Middle Kingdom, but only a few.

When Marco unpacked his bales and boxes and showed glittering tapestries, shining silken fabrics, rare porcelains in blue and white and monochrome, and robes the like of which had never before been seen, even the Venetians gasped. They were merchants, middlemen, importers: they knew fine things, and these were fine.

About 1517 the Portuguese came to Canton, and their trading ships carried back textiles to Europe. "Chinoiserie" came into high favor, and houses were filled with anything and everything remotely Oriental. The cult of things Chinese spread over the whole of the civilized world and, though fashions come and go, that vogue has never really died. Oriental screens came to Europe in a big way and became something of a rage. Of course the draughty halls of the early Renaissance had made some sort of screen a necessity, but these early and cumbrous ones were a far cry from the delicate paneled and painted devices that were now fashionable.

There were embroidered screens, lacquered ones, Coromandel screens, made in China, but shipped from the coast of Coromandel, screens inlaid with jade, with jewels, and with metal. Nobody of breeding could afford to neglect the craze. Furniture was painted and lacquered to within an inch of its life. The claw of the Ninth Dragon, holding a jewel, was transformed into the familiar claw and ball foot for chairs and tables, and, as a final and astonishing adaptation, the Baroque and Rococo bore Chinese overtones, subordinated, but there.

People collected porcelains with frenzy. They had cabinets built to house their collections and spent fortunes on them. Shapes, lustres, glazes, and colors were discussed hotly, and the relative merits and beauty of monochrome vases as opposed to three and five-color porcelains were debated with fervor and at length. Famille Vert and Famille Rose had their ardent supporters, while those rare souls who preferred the pure white and unadorned Ting ware looked down their noses at coarse creatures who insisted on color and design. A careless housemaid could disperse a king's ransom with one flick of her duster.

Chippendale and Hepplewhite produced furniture that owed its shape and ornamentation to Chinese originals, but then, slowly, the tide ebbed, leaving strange survivals in the form of Chinese pagodas in European parks, stone bridges of unusual design spanning ornamental water on noblemen's estates, fine tea sets, and brittle and cracking silks. The craze was over.

But something still persisted. "Chinoiserie" had catered to the taste of a cluttered age, an age that filled its houses with bits and pieces, that lost sight of the main outlines for looking at the decoration. After all, the beauty of a Chinese room is its air of timelessness. There is induced a mood of leisurely contemplation, spacious rest. This the craze did not take into account. But some vases, beautiful in themselves, remained to grace a china closet.

The New England housewife, after the conserved ginger had been eaten, kept the jar in which it had come, for the shape was pleasing to the eye. Her husband brought back a pair of portraits, painted from daguerreotypes by a Chinese artist in the port where his ship had discharged her cargo, and these were hung in the parlour, flanking the fireplace. A tea table, low and carved, would display an embroidered runner, and the Bohea was drunk from a set of blue and white Canton cups. When the painted tea-chest was empty, it made a good storage place for little things, and the Captain's ingenious writing desk, the folding one with the secret drawer, became the treasured possession of his great grandchildren.

Today Chinese furniture and Chinese influence are stronger in our houses than we realize. Modern ideas and styles blend well with the best of the Chinese. Many of our most livable rug designs are derived from them. Don't you believe me? That blue rug with the spray of flowers, that looks so nice in your daughter's bedroom, is the great-grandchild, twice removed, of a rug, made from Mongolian sheep's wool, that was dreamed up by a craftsman in Peking.

Chinese rugs are characterized by a plain or decorated border around a plain field, with either an ornamental center, or ornamental corners. The rug can be oval, round, or square, depending on whether it is "gout American," or designed for home consumption. The figure in the center, or at the corners, might be a dragon. If it is, notice whether the beast has five, four, or three talons. The Imperial dragon has five; dragons for noblemen, four; but the common man has to be contented with only three talons, and feels himself lucky to get a dragon at all. Chinese dragons have no wings, that is one way in which you can easily tell them from dragons of other nationalities.

Dragons are impressive, but not restful. A good many rugs are ornamented with sprays of flowers, or a little landscape, a bit of still-life, the detail of a tiled roof, or perhaps a bit of carving. Everything can be made into a design, wave and mountain, tree and... (Continued on page 85)
Brilliant interiors from the new picture "Her Cardboard Lover" are Modern with Chinese overtones

1. In the living room: Chinese figure over fireplace, white string rug, lacquer floor, simplified furniture.
2. Dramatic entrance to a tropical house. Ribbed wall is background for enormous bird-of-paradise plants.
3. Traditional piano shape on Modern supports. Striking Modern picture highlights the music room.
4. Blocked print curtains in tropical leaf design, large window area bringing the garden into the living room.
5. Dynamic circular stairway with window wall; statue of Quan-Yin. All sets designed by Cedric Gibbons.
Festive occasion on a brief shore leave

When he's ashore your Navy beau likes to dine at home in surroundings that in no way remind him of the Officers' Mess. Here is a simple setting, in Chinese mood, for an intimate dinner for four.

“Nanking” tea box paper on table, Stevens-Nelson. Royal Doulton “Lowestoft Bouquet” china, dragon-scale border, $18.50 dozen, Carole Stupell, Ltd. “Castle Rose” pattern Royal Crest sterling (detail at right). “Tiffinware” crystal glasses, $2.96 each, Macy. Heisey’s crystal hurricane candlesticks, $12.95 a pair, Altman. (More details on page 89)
Cantonese Cooking

Soya salad to fortune cakes.
epicurean dishes borrowed from the Chinese
fit well into our new knowledge of nutrition

S \n
small wonder that Chinese cooks assume an honored place in the household, small wonder that their reputations are almost legendary. They never make mistakes. It is always the Kitchen God—never the cook—who takes the blame for spiced sauces or a mishap to the stew. Sometimes his face is pasted over the stove for luck, sometimes as a little carved statue (right) he presides shamefaced above the pots and pans.

At any rate, he has nurtured a culinary tradition that ranks as the world’s oldest and probably one of its most far-reaching. It was from the court of Genghis Khan that Marco Polo borrowed the rice and noodles which he introduced along with a hundred other dishes into the heightened diet of thirteenth Century Europe. And it was through the China trade that the early Dutch and Portuguese sailors learned the custom of drinking tea.

A nutrition-conscious America has only recently discovered the soya bean. The Chinese have seasoned with soya sauce (rather than salt) for centuries; the sprouts have formed an important part of their daily diet; and the deliciously high red cheese made from the bean curd has been a frequent ingredient in their cooking.

Flavors, Colors, Textures
The Chinese cook has an enviable skill in combining flavors as well as colors and textures. He uses vegetables in abundance, briefly cooked and vitamin-rich, in his soups, salads, appetizers, and in almost all of the dishes with meat. His endless variations of their flavors offer healthful, inexpensive ideas for our own important casseroles.

The Chinese poet’s phrase “fragrance in taste” is easily understandable when one considers the subtleties of his cook. For example: chicken is stuffed with barley and nuts, with water chestnuts and ginger, with bamboo shoots and mushrooms, or cooked with pineapple in a special sauce.

Duck is combined with rice wine and Chinese celery; spinach; dried tangerine skins; or roasted with garlic, cinnamon and scallions plus soy and black bean sauces; or with honey, rose wine and fried salt. Beef appears with oyster sauce; crunchy Chinese snow peas cooked in the tender pod and radish-crisp water chestnuts (see recipe below); with string beans, Chinese cabbage, or broccoli. Pork at its most famous is the young sucking pig Charles Lamb remembers, rosy-pink beneath a rosewood crust. It might, however, appear with any of the vegetables above, in a “sweet and pungent” sauce (see sparerib recipe).

Chinese menus are composed as carefully as a poem, with the same delicate balance of flavor and texture. When extra guests appear, the quantity of the main dish is not increased as it would be here—more dishes are simply added to the menu to give greater variety.

A Summer dinner for four, Chinese fashion, might begin with an appetizer course served cold: perhaps bean sprout salad (Lean Bun Ngaa Choy), spareribs in sweet and pungent sauce (Lean Bun Pai Kwut), chicken gizzards (Lean Bean Foo Chee), and orange sections (Chang Kuo).

Tea accompanies the meal
Small dishes of roasted Chinese almonds (smaller and sweeter than ours) would be nibbled appreciatively here and through the rest of the meal. And just as the appetizers disappear hot tea is brought in; this is drunk unsweetened, without cream or lemon.

The next course might consist of four hot dishes: young spinach sautéed lightly in chicken fat (Gy OW Poo Chow), Chinese snow peas cooked in their pods with beef (Shoot Dow Ngow), soya bean sprouts, crisp and tender, cooked with pork (Ngai Choy Yok), and fried rice (Chow Fan). Plain boiled rice, flaky and delicious, would be served separately and perhaps a hot clear vegetable soup. When this is consumed the orange sections are brought back and each guest helps himself.

For dessert, a dish of preserved fruits—perhaps Chinese kumquats, each speared with its individual toothpick, and a plate of Chinese fortune cookies (Mai Ping), crisp, thin, folded rice cakes, each containing a little slip of paper with a lucky proverb or fortune.

Meals are regarded as pauses for rest, relaxation and refreshment. They are never hurried, rarely interrupted even by urgent news, as this is considered bad form. Conversation is important and good—if someone at table is talking, the courteous guest merely signifies “Thank you” (when the host serves her) by tapping fingers on the table.

Mr. Sou Chan, the proprietor of New York City’s well-known Chinese restaurant “The House of Chan,” planned this dinner for us and at its conclusion obligingly supplied us with the recipes. All of the ingredients, even the water chestnuts, now imported from Cuba, are available at Chinese stores or restaurants generally (the nearest Chinese consul can tell you where).

Bean sprout salad
Made from the fresh soya bean sprouts which many Chinese families both here and abroad grow easily in little boxes in their basements. (A pound of dried soya beans cultivated successfully can produce nine pounds of tender young bean sprouts within the week.) To (Continued on page 80)
Little time and less money plus a few trimming trifles will work wonders in giving tired rooms a lift. It's imagination that does it.

Here we show you nine amusing ways to curtain your windows, trim your shelves, edge your rugs, brighten your blackout, frame your pictures, glamorize your bed, and make Summer doilies. All are inexpensive; all are easy to do.

**SHELF PICK-ME-UP**

At this time of year shelf edgings usually begin to droop and pine. Zip off the old ones and replace them with looped cotton cord trimming in contrasting colors. All trimmings shown on this page are from E. L. Mansure.

**BRIGHTER BLACKOUT**

Your blackout curtains look like a million instead of a thunderclound when you stitch Venetian blind taping on them as a border in an overscaled Greek key pattern. Snap same tape on your blinds to freshen them up too.

**MAGIC CARPET**

A plain Summer rug or even a bath mat responds like magic to the addition of gay, checked twotone fringe. Good for restoring ones with frayed edges too. Checkerboard fringe comes in bright red and white cotton.

**COOL SUMMER WINDOWS**

Take down your Winter draperies and pack them away till Fall. They'll last longer and you'll feel cooler. Instead, festoon wide bullion fringe like this above your Venetian blinds over four tiebacks, arranged as shown here. It's colorful, effective, doesn't keep out a bit of air.
TEMPTING TASSELS

Your wing chair takes on new character when fringed in plump, multicolored tassels like these. You might try it on the sofa too. Use upholsterers' small gimp tacks to apply. All trimmings on this page, Consolidated.

BLACKOUT CAMOUFLAGE

Has your house gone into mourning with black bars atop every window? Hide those necessary but dreary blackout shades with a giddy cotton valance laced with bright red, white and blue rope run through rings. Sew it to fabric, stretched over buckram, or make valance boards, paint to match room, tack on rope, rings.

TABLE TRIFLES

Spun rayon comes in delectable colors, washes like a hanky, just the thing for Summer place mats and napkins. Edge it with narrow rayon fringe, shown in gray, blue and white; may be done by hand or machine.

NURSERY NONSENSE

Donald Duck beams from his frame edged with calico shelf edging. Get any frame from the dime store, use a colored mat, and buy edging with "stickum" on the back, and presto! you have a gay, appropriate frame.

CLEVER CANOPY

Give height to a box-spring-on-legs bed with a canopy edged with wide cotton string fringe knotted and looped like the one illustrated. Fasten a six-inch wide board, which should be as long as the bed is wide, to wall just under picture molding with angle irons. Paint to match woodwork—edge with fringe.
Red roses give brilliance to your garden

Famous rosarian, J. Horace McFarland, picks hybrid teas, polyanthas and climbing roses which he classes as being truly red in color.

Perhaps it comes from the Pennsylvania "Dutch" part of my half-Scotch ancestry to have a memory of an expression attributed to a Berks County commentator who was brought into color judgment: "Any color will do so long as it's red." Much more definite is the rose memory of one of my mother's favorites, the really red General Jacqueminot, prized in her rose garden. Though still a grand rose, "General Jack" is not now easy to obtain in America. Breeze Hill Rose Garden at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, owns and prizes a strong plant of the climbing form which for five years has been a joy to us. During his fruitful rose life in America, that French rose prince, Dr. Nicolas, tested out his fear that General Jacqueminot was "running down" by bringing into the United States plants from five European sources among which he hoped to find the one best grower. Dr. Nicolas died before his experiments were fully completed.

A red rose must be really red, not deep American Beauty pink, not the pleasing crimson of dozens of good roses not truly red. This means that in the accurate color sense the spectrum red is qualified more with yellow than with blue. So all the roses I am here writing of are well off the blue side.

In these modern days the hybridists have managed to get enough yellow into their reds to make the underlying hue more nearly scarlet than crimson, so that color critics like myself, if so inclined, can stay away from the unsocial brick-reds. A standby among red roses, Gruss an Teplitz, with a history as surprising as its endurance and dependability in the garden, is a dark velvety scarlet. Gruss an Teplitz was introduced in 1897 by Peter Lambert, a great German hybridist. He did not originate

General Jacqueminot

Poinsettia

Permanent Wave

Paul's Scarlet Climber
it, but he did send it out, and the plants at Breeze Hill are the answer to suggestions that roses frequently "run out." Breeze Hill first saw the rose in 1912, the plants coming from the old Elwanger & Barry nursery in Rochester (would that it yet continued!). They are yet in full red vigor, reaching five feet before the end of any summer, and they have been moved in the years all over the garden, have been once cut to the ground by cruel zero weather, yet have always continued as all-season beauties.

Of much the same quality of vigorous usefulness are the truly red roses Breeze Hill shows in the half-shaded borders next the lilacs and the mockoranges. Joyous Cavalier is an English rose that carries on all season with buds just at the height where they will do the most good amid the greenery. National Flower Guild has the same vigor and persistence. Either or both are tops for the purposes they serve.

For a taller standard red rose I refer to Paul's Scarlet Climber, which is described as vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson. If only it bloomed again (as it sometimes does in favored gardens) it would be even more definitely the most valuable, up-and-going, red climbing rose. Its red will mix with nearly any rose color save some of the dirty pinks. Its companion in the garden should be the crimson-maroon Dr. Huey, which, though not quite so tall a grower, yet fills any place you put it with its rich semi-double flowers of deep blackish scarlet. The same Captain Thomas, who grew it and named it in 1919 when he lived near Philadelphia, gave us later a gem of a single red rose in his Bloomfield Courage, which at his California home bloomed a longer time than we are vouchsafed in the East. Another red pillar rose is Marion Hatton's Flash, which is just that, a richness of color accentuated by clear yellow on the under half of its petals. (Continued on page 78)
Invitation in Colonial script

Under the soft shade of a tall old hickory tree, the Colonial doorway of Hull House, with its richly elaborated cornice and pilasters, symbolizes the relaxation which a fine old country house has to offer as a salve for overwrought wartime nerves. Further pictures of this house—Southport, Conn., home of the Chester La Roches—on the next three pages.
In wartime, when effective relaxation is of equal importance with efficient work, a country place like Hull House takes on new significance. It is little more than an hour by train from New York, settled on a hill behind Southport in the quiet coolness of the Connecticut landscape which is just as stony and almost as thickly wooded as it was when the Hulls chose this spot for their home back in 1740.

But now there is a tennis court on the north side of the house and a swimming pool with its own miniature pavilion, striped green and white on the inside, hung with modern paintings and served by a compact little bar equipped with all the intricate efficiency of a quick-lunch counter. To fill out this design for relaxation, at the back of the house, small and enclosed like an extra room opening off the library, is a shaded terrace garden neat with flower beds and flagged walks, cooled by a trickling fountain.

The house itself has been sympathetically modernized by Cameron Clark, the architect who has already done so much to restore the Colonial quality of nearby Fairfield. Decoration of the interiors, by Joseph Mullen, is freshened by a lighthearted adaptation of Colonial precedents.

The La Roches are busy enough to appreciate such relaxation as Hull House offers. "Chet" La Roche has now added to his work as President of Young & Rubicam the chairmanship of the Advertising Council, with the responsible task of finding ways in which advertising may give more effective voice to Washington. His wife, with all the energy and charm of her sister, movie star Rosalind Russell, adds to her household responsibilities additional burdens of war work. Hull House is designed to make such burdens lighter.
Fresh green clover sprinkles the chintz in this green and white guest room (the other guest room is all red and white). The carpet is solid dark green, the wallpaper green dotted with white.

The Yale football team of 1917, Chester La Roche there in the second row, is appropriately placed above a pigskin-covered sofa in Mr. La Roche’s study. The other furniture is stripped pine.

A two-way bar serves the pine-paneled library (here framed in the background) on one side, the beige-papered living room on the other. The bar itself is carefully framed in stripped pine boards.

An original pine mantel, cleaned of dirt and paint, survives in the dining room. Black horsehair upholstery, a pale terracotta ceiling and damask-covered walls are highlights of the setting.

**Top:** This Sunday party by the La Roches’ pool shows actors John Lodge and Paul Lukas, Whiting Willauer and Mrs. Lukas all attention for a story by Mrs. La Roche. Meanwhile Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Braggioni and Louise Willauer form a discussion group of their own.

**Below:** The Angus Mackintoshes and young Beatrice Lodge concentrate coolly on happenings unrecorded.
Hull House overlooks Long Island Sound. The house spreads out along the top of a hill some miles inland from the Sound. The garden design acknowledges the view with wide terraces to the East. The swimming pool and pavilion are off this picture to the right.

An old painted Salem clock broods over the games table which is set at one end of the library in the bay window overlooking the garden. At right is the two-way bar opening (see opposite page).

Low ceilings throughout the house testify to its age and set a small, intimate scale in tune with unpretentious country life. The living room (above) runs across the southern end of the house.
Double or nothing is your motto when you select a chest. Consider present and future needs; you can find one chest to answer both

END CHESTS ARE DECORATIVE and furthermore they provide space for odds and ends. This inlaid one, 16" by 28", 30" high, is a good height to hold a lamp.

CHESTS, the most obligingly versatile of objects and a necessity in some rooms, are a decorative convenience practically anywhere. Furthermore the same chest can often function in different rooms with a change of accessories, so think of its double-duty possibilities for the future when you buy it.

The chest chosen today for the bedroom can easily become a sideboard when you move to another and larger apartment. The tallboy which holds table linen and silver in the living room will be a future joy in the bedroom. Little chests as bedside tables are a delight. They also make splendid end tables for a sofa.

In the hall a chest will neatly swallow up a miscellany of gloves, scarves, caps—even rubbers, canes, riding crops or skates if closet space is scarce. In the living room a tallboy holds in readiness cards and games. All these mahogany chests are from Baker Furniture Factories.

CHILDREN NEED EVEN MORE DRAWER SPACE than grown-ups for toys and treasures as well as clothing. A minuscule highboy, 16" by 24", 48" high, is the answer.
PUTTING ITS BEST FOOT FORWARD in two places, the tall chest in the living room above is quite at home in the bedroom below. Its useful slide is covered with tooled and polished leather; it measures 20" by 32"; 64" high. For more information on these rooms see page 87.

SIDEBOARDS ARE NICE, but many's the dining room which hasn't wall space for one. Use a chest instead, 21" by 40", 35" high, to hold silver and linen.

BEDSIDE BENISON is this little chest which holds tissues and other necessities in its top drawer and harbors gloves, hugs below. It is 16" by 24"; 30" high.
LIGHTHEARTED as a firecracker, cheerful as a parade is our July lunch-
con table in deep rich red and frosty white. Ivory Syracuse china
plates banded with gold and maroon suggested the scheme. Crisp white
organdy set is appliquéd with American eagles, stars and stripes.
The sterling silver, detail at left, is Reed & Barton's graceful
"Guild Hall" pattern; crystal glasses are Fostoria's "Tempo" design,
85c each, Macy, Syracuse "Duchess" dinner plates, $36.25 a dozen;
butler plates, $14.50 a dozen, Ovington's, Fostoria ashtrays, 25c each,
Reit's. Imperial mat set, $85, McCutcheon. Épergnes, $75 a pair, Alice
Marks. Background, W. & J. Sloane.

Pattern for patriots-1942
New decorating tactics in three recent rooms at W. & J. Sloane in New York, planned around Artist Carl Chase’s series of family portraits

Modern leather, old pine

A MAN’S study—planned as were the other rooms on this page by Sloane decorator Benno de Terey from the colors of a focal portrait. Here pottery blue and terra cotta accent pine-paneled walls. Chintz curtains cut to hang straight beneath their wide, flat valance carry a hunting pattern in beige and browns.

Soft blue leather frames the deep, comfortable sofa and is used for its arm-rests; its loose cushions wear a tapestry fabric of blue and terra cotta. Leather echoes again in the wing chair, frames the overmantel-portrait

Patterned and Provincial

A STUDY in deliberate contrasts, this room gains its effect by a careful balance of all-over pattern with masses of plain color. The furniture is French Provincial in feeling in tawny butternut and beech tones. Three walls wear a Provence paper in almond green, soft rose and beige; the fourth wall offstage is painted green, carries a portrait.

The carpet of rose twist broadloom lends warmth to the scheme. The sofa wears stripes, the bergère a print which matches the wallpaper. Wall brackets carry provincial figurines

Rattan designed for indoors

FROM the garden terrace and sun porch, modern designers have borrowed rattan to adapt it for year-round living indoors. Bleached, then treated to a pickled pine finish and highlighted still further with paint, the furniture here has the soft greenish cast of young bamboo shoots. To dramatize it further, walls were painted in clear Bermuda pink.

Homespun in bold stripes—dandelion yellow, brown, and beige—covers the sofa, is used again for the draperies. Carpet, taupe broadloom; chairs, brown and yellow belting
A formal pool which can be built as shown above. The first row of flagging is cemented to sloping top of pool, others are planted with creeping plants. Weeping cherry trees at ends.

Formal pool garden. Flagging path set in cement accents the pool and four beds all alike planted with a flowering tree, ivy and bordered with box. Clipped yew hedge encloses garden.
**Shallow Water Plants**

2. Arrowhead—hardy, white spikes.
4. Taro—not hardy, large heart-shaped leaves.
6. Umbrella Palm—tropical, dwarf and large, attractive.

**How to Plant the Pool**

1. Box 8" deep x 6" wide fastens to side of pool by metal supports for shallow-water plants.
2. Shelf for pots.
3. Plant lilies in 2 sq. ft.
4. Pour bottom. For drain dig trench 3' x 10', put in 6" of gravel, then row of 6" porous tile covered with 10" of gravel.
5. Dig out center after 2 days. Put in overflow pipe, removable for draining. Lay wire, pour bottom.
6. Apply finishing coat with brush. Use cement and water mixed to a pasty consistency. Let pool harden for several hours, then fill. Cement will absorb most of water first time.

**Completed Informal Pool**

This is made certain by testing with a plank and level. Mark off shape and size of pool with garden hose. Don't make too small.

Dig out trench 6" wide and 2' 6" deep. Use a small transplanting shovel or trowel for this job. Make the walls straight. Outside wall should go down full 2' 6", inside wall 2' 3" shown in small detail.

Chicken wire should be placed on the inside of this trench. Use the 2" mesh kind; it should be at least 2' 6" wide. If a wider width is used, trim off later. This wire reinforces.

Pour concrete into trench. Be sure the wire is in center of trench. Pack cement down. Slope top of wall. Concrete mix is 3 parts gravel, 2 parts sand and 1 part cement.

Completed informal pool which we show how to build above. In planting, every thought has been given to make it appear natural. Sloping top of concrete away from water makes it possible to grow grass and plants up to the very edge. The slight grade has been developed as a small rock garden which helps to naturalize the setting.
GROW HERB TEA IN YOUR GARDEN

Home grown teas from the herb garden to supplement the present day war shortage

By HELEN M. FOX

In the years ahead, tea from China, India and the Pacific Islands will either be unavailable or very scarce. Once again Americans will be in a similar situation as regards tea as were their ancestors in the Revolutionary War. The reason, however, is different. Then, it was patriotic to eschew tea upon which the last of a long list of unbearable taxes without representation was to be paid. To encourage the boycott, a propaganda was conducted in Colonial journals against drinking tea, made from the leaves of *Thea sinensis* var. *viridis* and its deleterious effects were dwelt upon. One writer, with a particularly vivid imagination, said he could tell upon entering a foreign city whether the inhabitants were tea addicts or not by their behavior. If they were addicts they would be nervous and excitable and if they did not indulge in the brew of leaves from the Chinese shrub they would be calm and self controlled.

The drinking of tea in China was mentioned as far back as 2337 B.C., when Emperor Chinmung lived. Ever since that day Chinese poets and philosophers have sung the praises of the fragrant brew. Taoists, disciples of Laotze, thought tea an ingredient in the elixir of immortality, and Buddhists are said to have drunk it to keep awake during their long hours of meditation. A Chinese meal is accompanied by a bowl of tea, constantly refilled.

Oriental tea is made from the leaves of either *Thea sinensis* var. *Bohea* or *Thea sinensis* var. *viridis*. Undoubtedly the leaves were first steeped in water for their medicinal effect; they were also made into poultices to reduce swellings. When the people realized how delicious the drink was, how stimulating and refreshing, they drank it for pleasure.

Since the popularity of Chinese tea is so universal, the name “tea” has been applied to all infusions, just as spinach is applied to most dishes of boiled potherbs.

From earliest days in man’s history many plants furnished leaves for fragrant infusions which were imbibed either for their pleasurable or medicinal effects. Every family, through the ages in all parts of the world, has had a favorite remedy for cases of mild sickness and generally it is a medicinal infusion made from a herb. In northern lands it is brewed from hundreds of different plants. Among them are sage, peppermint, rosemary or the flowers of chamomile; elsewhere other herbs are used. Undoubtedly the hot water, the fragrant scent and pleasing taste have a soothing effect on the patient and do as much to restore him to health as the chemical contents of the essential oils or the vitamins.

Since the drinking of infusions made from leaves, flowers or roots was a universally established custom it was not difficult for the East India Company, which later became the Assam Company, to put over their campaign of selling tea to the whole world. After two hundred years it grew to such momentous proportions that in 1937, 831,000,000 pounds were exported from the principal producing countries of the Far East.

In the United States we drink hot as well as cold infusions or teas. Hot teas are more refreshing to some and cold to others. Perhaps one of the functions of teas is the purification which (Continued on page 89)
SMALL GARDEN HOUSE FOR HERBS
1. You can take it with you

A portable closet-dressing room is Lewis & Conger's latest contribution to the comfort of the male animal. Each section comes apart, so that it can be moved when you move or put together differently.

K-veniences, made by Knape & Vogt, are the racks that provide the ultimate in filing his belongings neatly. There is a special kind of tie rack, trouser rack, umbrella and cane rack, long-necked rods, extension rods that pull out so you can see what's behind it all. Masculine Scotch plaid hangers from Orloff, B. Altman. Supercedar, an anti-moth closet lining, from Geo. C. Brown & Co.

2. Closet precautions

Better be safe than sorry is an old adage which we may well take to heart in war time. Have you an Air Raid closet where all the supplies that pertain to this emergency are kept together? It may be only a cupboard, but it should be intelligently planned. Check your own needs against this list.

First-aid kit, lantern, flashlight, camp cots, blankets, camp stools, toilet facilities. Bottles of water for drinking and washing; tinned food supplies for three days. Toys for the children; games for the grownups. Sedatives for pets, a leash for the dog, a cage for the cat. If your closet is near the top of the house you might also keep in it: sand, bucket, stirrup pump, hose, ax.

3. Like mother, like daughter

The mother and daughter fashion extends to closets. Dressed alike, they hang away their clothes in identical clothes presses. Big polka dots for mother's closet—little polka dots for daughter's; both in wallpapers from Katzenbach & Warren.

The plain color garment bags, hat, and suit boxes are from B. Altman. The decorative and useful mirrors with shelves beneath that hang on the closet doors are from Lewis & Conger.
Parking space unlimited—closets planned for both utility and attractiveness that are well worth looking into

4. Kitchen step-savers

Open kitchen shelves on either side of your sink provide handy parking space for the things you use all the time. You'll save countless steps back and forth across your kitchen.

To give yourself a further lift in Midsummer kitchen chores, try changing your kitchen curtains to Belmont draperies. They are made of finely crinkled paper, are conveniently inexpensive, and come in two cheerful patterns. You'd think they were chintz to look at them. The disappearing towel rack from Knape & Vogt under the sink is yet another K-venience well worth having.

5. Two-in-one treatment

If you lack closet space try this solution. Put in two closets at the end of your bedroom with a dressing table between. This one is reminiscent of an old apothecary's shop with Orloff's "Attar of Petals" toiletries in containers that look like miniature apothecary jars. They set the theme for the decoration of dressing table and closets alike.

An old-fashioned moss rose chintz is used for garment bags and boxes from Enrich, Harmonizing paint from Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. The same chintz makes the ruffled, tied back petticoat on the dressing table and stool. Perhaps you can discover an old pair of apothecary jars to be made into a pair of lamps for the dressing table.

6. Closet whimsy

Not a skeleton in the closet, but scores of them all over the wallpaper! Line a closet with this amusing Katzenbach & Warren skeleton paper and store in it all those household skeletons that haunt your nightmares and clutter your other closets.

Build in shelves, partitions, install racks, to hold the family rubbers, galoshes, card tables, luggage, golf bags, skis, tennis racquets. Specially designed racks for these different purposes may be found at Lewis & Conger.
The July Gardener's Calendar

1. Summer winds and storms are apt to injure limbs of trees. Get at the repair work immediately and if it is too much for you, call in a good tree surgeon.

2. Keep house plants that have been set outdoors well watered during the hot weather. A pinch of plant food worked into the soil is good at this time.

3. Wisterias that won't bloom can sometimes be made to bloom if pruned severely. Prune roots by digging about them with a sharp spade. Cut through roots.

4. Now that the seed beds and cold frames are empty start sowing perennials. Dig the soil well and rake it smooth. Plants will be ready to set out by Fall.

5. Don't allow plants to seed in the border. Pyrethrum, cut back, will bloom again. Pick off withered canterburybells and side buds will form.

6. Remove seed pods from peonies. Work the soil about them and apply plant food. Keep well watered to make eyes for next year's bloom.

7. July is an ideal month to lift and divide iris. Go over the rhizomes carefully for signs of rot or borers. Cut away affected parts.

8. Crab grass is one of the biggest problems in Summer lawns. Keep at it. There is an attachment that fits on the lawn-mower which is of great aid.

9. The lawn will benefit from a rolling once a week during the hot weather to push its roots back into the damp soil. Water by really soaking.

10. Hot, muggy days are sure to bring on mildew in the rose bed. Dust with sulphur, especially before a rain. Cover the undersides of leaves too.

11. If you want good bloom on roses this Fall cut off all dead flowers, water well in hot weather, cut flowers with long stems and spray regularly.

12. Go around rose, lilacs and flowering trees to see that suckers from below the graft are cut out. Dig away soil and gouge out at their source.

13. Climbing roses can be started by layering. Lay down a cane, slit it and anchor to soil, then cover. When roots form, separate from parent plant.

14. Now is the time to root cuttings of coleus, begonias and geraniums for next year's house plants. Start in damp sand; keep shaded. Pot in good soil when rooted.

15. Use a contact spray for lacebugs on rhododendrons and azalea foliage and the red spider on evergreens. Watch constantly for any signs of aphids.

16. It's time to raise the cut on the lawn-mower. This will mean a greener and sturdier lawn in hot weather. Use no fertilizer on the lawn this month.

17. Large perennial clumps can be divided as soon as they finish flowering. This saves having to do the whole job at the same time in the Fall.

18. Trees that seem a little slow should be given a feeding of tree food. Newly planted shrubs will also like a feeding of balanced plant food.

19. Summer watering is a tedious job. One thing to remember is that unless you take the time to do it thoroughly it's best not to do it at all.

20. Weeds should be kept out of all parts of the garden. It'll be a lot easier next year if you don't allow them to seed into the garden now.

21. Flowering shrubs, except shallow rooted like rhododendrons, will benefit by cultivation about their roots. This lets in air and keeps soil moist.

22. Keep pinching out lateral stalks on dahlias. Remember they like lots of water. Don't just sprinkle. Remove nozzle and let hose run at their roots.

23. Great trees from little ones grow, and so the elm and maple seedlings which spring up everywhere are easier to pull out while they are still small.

24. Everbearing strawberries can now be allowed to set fruit. When you taste the berries at this time of year you'll be glad you kept the blossoms pinched.

25. Go over potatoes in the Victory Garden for potato bugs. To get rid of them hand pick into jar of kerosene and dust and spray with Paris green.

26. The last sowing of lettuce and radishes should be made this month. Additional sowings can be made in late August when weather is cooler.

27. Succession crops of green and wax beans can be sown throughout the Summer. Never pick beans while the foliage is damp to prevent spreading bean rust.

28. Keep staking tomatoes as they grow to prevent stalks splitting. Take out suckers and thin out foliage so sun can ripen the fruit.

29. When harvesting vegetables for canning they'll be more flavorful if taken right from the garden and put into cans. Pick only what you can handle.

30. This also applies to vegetables for table use. Take them from the garden just before cooking. You'll find this especially true of sweet corn.

31. Cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower should be gone over for any signs of cabbage worm. Dust with arsenate of lead to kill them.

Now that you have tasted vegetables fresh from your own garden, resolve never again to be without them.
Beginning here:
A Special Section on Hobbies

OUR HOBBY PARADE
68 Unusual American Collections
Shaving mugs and bowls, 1700-1910
Reviewing Our Hobby Parade

A kaleidoscope of American hobbies, some serious, some bizarre, all of them fun.

The initial impact of the war has been felt in every home in America. The placid routine of our daily life has given way to a sterner mode of living. There is more work and less play. The first aid course and air-raid drill replace the quiet evening and men talk of sinking subs instead of puts.

Faced with restrictions and hardships, people will preserve those traits which are characteristic of Americans—their sense of humor and the ability to relax, if, in these difficult times, only for a moment.

With this in mind HOUSE & GARDEN again presents a section on hobbies dedicated to those happier moments of living in which we find a brief respite from the grim headlines. Mount a hobby horse with us and review our Hobby Parade.

Leading off the procession is a brilliant array of shaving mugs and bowls (opposite). Here indeed is a distinguished company dating back to the days when shaving was a ritual and the barber (with his leeches) was the local surgeon. In fact when you examine the 17th century Chinese bowl and decanter (second shelf), the delftware and the Faience (fourth shelf) you can only regret that time and custom have eliminated the use of these exquisite tonsorial accessories.

Next in line is the amusing hobby of Mrs. Lawrence J. Ullman, who maintains an old country store on the grounds of her Tarrytown, N.Y., home. It is complete from pink pills to postoffice and since it's all for fun there is no rationing, no price ceilings.

On the heels of the country store comes a contingent of glass collections—early American flasks stamened with the heads of patriots and an interesting group of cup plates based on historical and political themes.

Charles De Zemler's barberiana

A far cry from electric shaving, these finely wrought cups and bowls were once part of the ritual of shaving. Top Shelf: Cups of the Gay Nineties. Second Shelf: Chinese shaving bowl, decanter, 17th century. French bowl, 18th century. Third Shelf: Occupational shaving cups. Fourth Shelf: Dutch, French and Flemish bowls of the 18th century. Fifth Shelf: Variety in shape and material. Center cup is blue Staffordshire.

Here, too, is English glassware that has led a charmed life: the ship bringing it to America was torpedoed; sometime later the packing case washed ashore and was re-shipped.

Then come the hobbies of the stars of stage, screen and radio. This distinguished division, led by Herbert Marshall and Gary Cooper, includes a wide variety of pastimes from puttering in a workshop to collecting records and old newspapers.

 Pewter collecting is next to pass in review. It's an unusually fine display covering almost every type of vessel from whale oil lamps to hot-water dishes.

The parade is broken momentarily with a series of authoritative articles on antique clocks, old glass, Sheffield ware, furniture and china, written by well-known experts.

As the ranks begin to move again you'll see Hendrik Willem van Loon with his own company of toy soldiers. Then a brilliant display of insignia of the United States Army, distinguishing marks of regiments from the time of the American Revolution.

A platoon of antique autos rolls by next followed by the kitchen police corps in the form of salt and pepper shakers.

Among the notables in the procession is music critic and President of ASCAP, Deems Taylor. Mr. Taylor's hobby is designing monograms for his famous friends.

Then relax in the saddle of your hobby horse and look over a long line of miscellaneous hobbies which includes everything from branding irons to buttons.

Old bicycles move onto the scene, followed by schoolbooks, steamboats, gold braid and "watch cocks." Next a file of veterans, collections of fine Wedgwood and lusterware. And as the end of the parade comes in sight you see ten people who work for their hobbies—some make violins, some keep bees, others make musical instruments, others work in wood and metals. And for file closers, collections of bibelots and dolls.

The parade passes from view. Perhaps it has left you with an idea for a hobby; perhaps it has renewed your enthusiasm for the one you have. If it has offered a moment of amusing distraction from thoughts of war, it has been successful in its purpose.
Mrs. Lawrence J. Ullman keeps a country store on her Tarrytown, N. Y., place just for the fun of it.

Pink pills, buggy whips, bustles, corsets, plug tobacco, coon cheese and pilot bread. If you don’t see what you want just ask for it because Mrs. Ullman is almost sure to have it. She’s an all-out collector of Americana since there’s almost nothing that won’t fit into an old country store. Here you’ll find all the homely substance of the unofficial town hall of a century ago displayed in its natural surroundings. See exterior view above.

The store started with a counter, a chair and a cracker barrel. In five years it has grown until now it is the country store, post office, candy, apothecary and cobbler’s shop all in one. In this unique atmosphere Mrs. Ullman entertains her friends.
Lemon sticks or liniment

Along with the cure-alls Mrs. Ullman displays some of the enticing wares that tempt children today just as they did many decades ago. In tall glass jars lemon sticks, horehound and rock candy; in the covered pitcher buttermilk; in the 20 gallon tap-jug fresh cider. Only concession to modernity—radiator concealed by slats beneath the window.
Four famed glass collections

Old American flasks
At his home in Huntington, N.Y., Thomas C. Wayland turns a valuable collection to decorative purpose by ranging the richly-colored glass flasks against the light on shelves around two bay windows. Colors run from dark red through browns and yellow to green, blue and crystal.

The flasks are of varied shapes, and the molded decoration includes the heads of popular generals and statesmen (the bottle in Mr. Wayland's hand is decorated with Washington's head), Masonic symbols, railroad flyers, even quack doctors.

Refugees survive shipwreck
Below are pictured eight pieces from a large shipment of antique English and Irish glass recently added to the collection on display at Steuben Glass, Inc., in New York.

Traveling on a ship sunk in the North Sea last October, the glass was given up for lost until it miraculously appeared unharmed, washed up on the English Coast. Now at last its hazardous five-month Odyssey is complete, and this superbly fashioned glass is safe in the United States.
Drinking out of the saucer

Once upon a time it was considered polite to drink your tea out of the saucer, and the cup was stood on a separate cup plate. The glass ones shown above are from a large collection owned by Mrs. Frank E. Leonard of Grand Rapids, Mich.

1. Head of Washington, probably made to commemorate his birthday in 1832.
2. Head of Queen Victoria, issued for her coronation, 1837. Sandwich glass.
3. The good ship Cadmus on which Lafayette came to America in 1824.
4. Head of Major Ringgold, Mexican War hero, killed in battle 1846.
5. Maid of the Mist; to commemorate the building of the Niagara Falls suspension bridge.
6. Commemorating Washington’s capture of Fort Duquesne, renamed Fort Pitt.
7. Large eagle, 13 stars; uncommon.
8, 9, 11, 12, 13. Dating from campaign of Harrison for President, 1840. Log cabin symbolizes his humble beginnings; beehive and plough his thrift and industry.

Westward Ho!

Mrs. L. C. Wells of Tulsa, Okla. specializes in the “Westward Ho” glass patterns on covered dishes, goblets, pitchers once made by Gillinger & Co. of Pittsburgh. Typical motifs are the crouching Indian, a log cabin, the rising sun, deer, buffalo.
How the stars entertain themselves

Fred MacMurray relaxes in his workshop

Ernest Wolff shows opera puppets to soprano Jepson

Herbert Marshall collects the stars

Fanny Brice and trick antique clock

Quiz Kid Brenner makes model planes

Patricia Morison, talented sculptress
Twelve personalities of stage, screen and radio relax with their hobbies.

- Paulette Goddard works on needlepoint.
- Penny Singleton—old newspapers.
- Ann Sothern surrounded by records.
- Pickwickian figurines collected by Claire Trevor.
- Edgar Bergen chisels on McCarthy.
- Gary Cooper (Sgt. York) unlimbers a shootin' iron.
A fine collection of pewter

George Leary of Wilton, Conn., goes over a representative group of pewter from his vast collection. This includes whale oil lamps, miniature pieces, measures, porringer and teapots, in addition to plates, dishes, beakers, flatware, which he keeps in everyday use. Among his rarer pieces is the set of hot water dishes which is set out with tankards and flatware ready for dinner on the old hutch table in the foreground.
Pewter collecting is easy

George Leary tells how to clean and condition antique pewter and how to identify the work of the chief American pewterers

There is, I believe, not a single article of common household use which was not made of pewter prior to 1840. This makes pewter collecting an inexpensive and practical hobby.

It will not be necessary to confine your ambitions to one or two choice pieces carefully set behind glass doors. It is not very difficult to acquire a sufficient number of antique plates and dishes, beakers, bowls and tableware to provide a complete table setting for everyday use.

Pewter is a combination of different metals, primarily tin and copper. It was used in China at least three thousand years ago; and the Romans were prompted to invade England in part at least by their need of Cornish tin for pewter.

Most old pewter is covered with a thick brownish scale. This is known as "museum disease", and is caused by climatic action on the tin contained in pewter. The disease, encouraged by dampness, seems to be contagious, one diseased piece being capable of infecting a whole collection.

So the first job for a collector who discovers a piece in bad condition is to cleanse it thoroughly. It should be dipped in a strong solution of lye (using rubber gloves or handling with a pair of old wooden spoons) for not more than 15 minutes, then scrubbed with a stiff bristle brush and plenty of soap and water. Repeat this cleaning process as many times as necessary to remove all scale.

Be careful to see that the lye solution covers the piece completely. Do not use it on japanned pieces or on those with wooden handles.

When all scale has been removed, clean the pewter with any good metal polish, then scrub this off with a bristle brush in soap and water. Finally dry pol-

Touch marks used by American pewterers run into the hundreds. Those shown below are among the commonest. The dates given are those during which the pewterer is known to have been at work.

Beginning an eight-page forum on antiques written by well-known authorities:
Lockwood Barr, Ruth Webb Lee, Alice Winchester,
Ruby Ross Wood and Kennard L. Wedgwood
Clockmakers of early America

How Eli Terry, Seth Thomas and many others started one of New England’s industries

By LOCKWOOD BARR

Clockmaking in England reached its height of perfection between 1680 and 1725. As the American Colonies began to prosper, English craftsmen settled here. They in turn took on as apprentices likely young lads from the ages of 14 to 16 years, and taught them the “Arts and Mysteries” of the trade. Consequently in the early part of the 18th Century fine clocks began to be made in the Colonies by exactly the same methods and of the same materials as in the mother country. In Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and in New England, there were many Colonial craftsmen turning out fine brass tall clocks the equal of anything produced in England between 1725 and 1775. These 8-day brass grandfather clocks made in this country were very expensive and only the wealthy could aspire to own one.

Around 1750 there developed in Connecticut the one-day wooden movement tall clock which kept accurate time and was generally satisfactory. The wood cost less than brass, was easier to make, and, therefore, it cost far less to produce. This type of tall clock became increasingly popular and the price was so low compared to the fine 8-day brass clock that after the Revolution the wooden movement clocks put the brass clocks out of business (although a few 8-day brass clocks continued to be made even as late as 1820-1825). Most of these one-day wooden movement tall clocks were in the beginning, at least, made by the very same clockmakers who were then turning out the 8-day brass clocks. Some early ones had brass dials, but subsequently all had painted wooden dials.

Very few wooden movement tall clocks of the period 1750-1812 carry the name of the maker on the dial. Perhaps the most plausible explanation for this omission is that the makers of the magnificent, expensive 8-day brass clocks did not wish to have their names associated with the low priced, wooden product. We have positive proof that in Connecticut, at least, the best of the makers of the brass movements also turned out the wooden movements.

The origin of clocks

When clocks began to be built in the towers of public buildings in England and the continent in the 16th and 17th Centuries, none of them had hands or dials. They struck the time on bells. In fact, our word “clock” was derived from words meaning “bell”, among them glocke, the Latin; cloche, the Teutonic; clugga, the Saxon.

It is interesting to remember this fact, for all clocks do not have striking mechanisms, some of them only the time train of gears. These are technically known as timepieces—contrasted with the true clock which not only tells time but also strikes.

Weight-driven movement

Sometime before the end of the 18th Century there was a group of clockmakers principally around Boston who developed a weight-driven, 8-day timepiece. It had a short pendulum so that it could be housed in a case about four feet high. These movements were of very fine steel and brass, and, of course, had only the time train of gears and were a very much simplified piece of mechanism compared with the rather elaborate, 8-day, brass, tall clock movement which included the train of gears actuating the striking mechanism.

Among the more noted of the makers of these fine 8-day timepieces were Joshua Wilder, David Wood, John Bailey, Simon Willard and Aaron Willard, to mention but a few. These clocks could stand on the floor or the stair landing, but usually were placed on a shelf or mantel. They were the forerunners of the famous banjo type clock which derived its name from the shape of the case. The banjo clocks were hung on the wall by a single nail at the...
top so they could easily be leveled and adjusted to keep extremely accurate time. However, many of the banjo clocks had a strong shelf built under the bottom which was also permanently attached to the wall, once the timepiece had been leveled.

The banjo clocks, while quite costly, not only because of the quality and workmanship of the movement, but also of the case, were far less expensive than the 8-day brass tall clocks. While they did not strike the hour, they ran 8 days at one winding, kept exceptionally accurate time, were free from trouble and easily adjusted and maintained. Consequently these banjo clocks continued their popularity well along into a third of the 19th Century. Today both the shelf type and the banjo type are sought after by collectors and bring high prices—much higher in relation to their original cost when new than even the finest of the 8-day brass tall clocks.

Clockmaking in America

The history of clockmaking in this country after the Revolution is a fascinating romance not duplicated in our industrial history. Eli Terry, for example, dominated the business of clockmaking in Connecticut, and the contributions he made not only to the art of clockmaking, but to all types of manufacturing in general, were tremendous.

Terry was born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1772. He served his apprenticeship under Daniel Burnap, one of the great clockmakers of the Colonial days, who in turn had served as an apprentice to the great Thomas Harlan. Terry not only was trained in the best 18th Century traditions of fine brass clockmaking, but also had been tutored by one of the Cheneys in the details of woodworking. Endowed with superior skill and natural ability, Eli Terry held unchallenged leadership in the clockmaking business during his active career covering the period from 1793 to 1835.

Clock peddler

He settled in Plymouth, Conn., around 1795 and about that time began turning out wooden movements for tall clocks to meet competition. During the winter months he would accumulate a few movements, and when spring came would start west on horseback peddling his clocks from house to house, getting around $25 for a movement. He soon realized he was as poor at peddling as he was good at manufacturing.

Sometime around the years 1808-9 Terry developed an idea which not only revolutionized the clock business, but exercised a profound influence on all methods of manufacture. He laid the foundation for mass production methods—the first time that system had been applied to the peaceful arts. Firearm-makers abroad and in the Colonies had already turned out the parts of the locks of their guns to such close tolerances that the parts were identical and therefore interchangeable.

Mass production

Terry built woodworking machinery to cut the various wheels and parts of his clocks with such accuracy that similar parts were identical and therefore interchangeable. Consequently, in assembling the parts into a finished clock movement, every part was so perfect...
Originals and reproductions in glass

Ruth Webb Lee, authority on American glass, tells how to recognize the "fakes"

An intelligent and patriotic interest in Americana has grown of late years to such proportions that an extraordinary increase in the number of collectors and dealers throughout the country was inevitable. The rise in demand necessarily led to a corresponding rise in prices, and a high level of values in turn made fraud profitable. Fakers have always taken advantage of popular fads to foist imitations on eager but uninformed buyers.

Blown glass aroused more interest at first, possibly because a high-priced market in this field was built up. Collectors began to learn that all old glass was not Stiegel or Wistarburg! In fact, very few pieces could be positively attributed to those two factories. Research revealed that early New York State factories produced certain types which could be positively attributed to their sources, as well as the fact that other types were produced in South Jersey, Ohio and Maryland. Pressed glass, of the so-called "pattern glass", was openly derided and scoffed at as being "baking powder" glass because it was said to have been given away as premiums with baking powder, tea and coffee.

Reproductions in any branch of blown glass, whether it be in the line of historical flasks or table pieces, are always lacking in quality of workmanship and are usually faulty in detail. Many of the table pieces crack or break more readily than the old, due to the fact that they were improperly "annealed", a reheating process employed in order to make the glass more impervious to breakage. All early flint glass is susceptible to extremes of temperature, whether it be cold or heat.

No other field of collecting among buyers of antiques has created so much interest as that of accumulating sets of pattern glass. As a result, there are now more reproductions in this line than in any other. Naturally, perpetrators of frauds seek the field which promises the biggest profit.

Listed among the ten most popular patterns of pressed glass is the milk-white Blackberry, see left. A patent was taken out on this design on Feb. 1, 1870, and it is possible to find old goblets bearing this date, under the foot. The old one illustrated at the left shows a clarity and depth of design sadly lacking in the copy, pictured to the right. The old goblet is also more dense in its whiteness, whereas the new appears more opaque. Nothing else has been reproduced in this pattern besides the goblet illustrated.

Another pattern listed among the first ten in popularity is known as the Lion. It is pictured at left in an old oval dish, which may also be found covered. According to old trade catalogues these dishes were made and sold both ways. Patterns in a combination of clear and frosted (satin finish) glass were at the height of their popularity during the 1870's. The Lion glass was produced by Gillinder & Sons of Philadelphia, Pa., about the time of the Centennial Exposition in that city, during 1876. Note the clarity of detail in this oval dish, in the lion's head, mane and hip, as well as the depth of detail in the cable edge. Then notice the blurred lion and softer contours of the cable edge of the fake shown above it. The frosted or satin finish is not so white in appearance in the genuine pieces. In the Lion design there are now reproduction goblets, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, spoon- holders, medium-sized, oval, covered compotes (there are three sizes), celery vases, egg cups and round bread plates.

In pattern glass, the producer of the fakes has usually limited himself to those items selling for the highest prices. Thus there are few patterns in which many pieces in the same design have been copied. There are more fakes in Lion, Hobnail, Paneled Grape and Ivy in Snow than in any others. In the Horn of Plenty, which is also among the ten most popular designs, nothing has been copied except water tumblers and cordials. This holds true in most patterns. There does not seem to be any adequate explanation of why Ivy in Snow was reproduced, as it has never been on the "best seller" list.

Dolphin candlesticks (illustrated), an ever-popular collectible, have been reproduced off and on over a period of thirty years, most of the frauds being imported on order from what was once known as Czechoslovakia. Paperweights, increasingly interesting to collectors, have come in for their share of attention. The best fakes in weights, so far, have been made in England.

As a whole, the problem of reproductions, whatever the field, merely offers a challenge to collectors to study and know their antiques. The fakes are easily detected by any student. A "reproduction" becomes a "fake" only when it is sold as a genuine antique. Caveat emptor!
How to recognize Sheffield plate

Alice Winchester, noted expert on antiques, describes the development of this craft

Almost exactly two hundred years ago, Thomas Boulsover, a cutler of Sheffield, England, discovered that silver and copper could be fused by heating, and that, when rolled out into a thin, smooth plate, the fused metal could be worked as solid silver could. His discovery marked the beginning of a great industry, which thrived for just a century. Then it was superseded by electroplating, a cheaper method of making silver plate which was introduced in 1840.

Introduced as a substitute for solid silver, this fused plate achieved its purpose so well that in its day it enjoyed honor and prestige even in the most fashionable homes—particularly after 1784, when a heavy duty was imposed on silver. It is actually richer in color than old silver, for which it is occasionally mistaken. Tales are told of old silver pieces which have sold for a small portion of their value because they were believed to be plate; whereas it has happened that a fine piece of Sheffield was auctioned on the "per ounce" basis, as standard silver is sold in England.

The earliest objects made in Old Sheffield Plate were buttons, and then small boxes for snuff and tobacco. Gradually the makers began to imitate other forms produced in silver, and trained silversmiths applied their skill to the plate. Eventually most of the articles of utility and ornamentation produced in silver at the time were also produced in Sheffield Plate—candlesticks and candelabra in abundance, teapots, coffeepots, and presently full tea and coffee services, trays, cake and fruit baskets, inkstands, tureens and covered dishes, wine coolers, salts and coasters, and other forms too many to enumerate. As new shapes and decorative treatments were devised by the silversmiths, they were shortly adopted by the plate-makers, who naturally wanted to provide the last cry in fashion. From the point of view of design, the best period was from about 1780 to 1800, when forms were graceful and refined. Toward the end of its century, Sheffield Plate, like silver, became rather heavy and ornate.

Making Sheffield involved certain problems not presented by the solid metal, and the craftsmen who fashioned it were ingenious in solving them. For one thing, they had to conceal the copper base where it was exposed at the edges. The earliest method was to draw out the silver surface and fold it over the copper. In pieces so finished there is a thin folded rim (Continued on page 77)

Sheffield salvers or waiters showing characteristic rims. The one at the left is dated 1750, the other 10 years later.

Fine engraving as on these candlesticks was difficult since the cutting tools often pierced silver veneer, exposing copper.

Typical teapots of old Sheffield show the carefully joined seams where spouts and handles were applied. Date 1780.

Some of the marks of well-known Sheffield craftsmen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulsover, Thomas</td>
<td>No Mark Trace</td>
<td>1743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock, Joseph</td>
<td>SHEFFIELD, 108</td>
<td>1735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Nathaniel</td>
<td>THASTE LAW 12</td>
<td>1735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law, Thomas</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tudor &amp; Leader</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenton, Matthew &amp; Co</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyland, John &amp; Co</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulton &amp; Fothergill</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Jacob &amp; Samuel</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter, John &amp; Co</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton, Richard</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowbotham, J. &amp; Co</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashforth, Ellis &amp; Co</td>
<td>1770</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryland, William</td>
<td>No Mark Trace</td>
<td>1770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littlewood, J.</td>
<td>PLATO</td>
<td>1772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collecting Antiques in War Time

How to recognize antiques—what pieces you should buy—where to use them in your home

By RUBY ROSS WOOD

In the time of war, of sadness and of death, we must think of life, of beauty and of happiness. Isn’t that what we are fighting for? And can’t we fight better if we live in beautiful surroundings? By beautiful, I don’t mean a decorator’s triumph. I mean the beauty that comes from simplicity, from comfort, from loving the things you have. Your few good antique pieces will give you greater pleasure than ever, because you have a new appreciation of home. When you read of houses being destroyed abroad, you love your own things with a new passion. Your books may not be first editions, but they fulfill the purpose of books: they are read, and belong to you, and they take on the dignity of being loved. You may have to place them on ordinary wooden shelves, but their mass gives you color that is finer than an inappropriate tapestry.

War and collecting

And although we have felt the impact of the war on our lives and in our homes we may still add to our surroundings those elements which will preserve the American way of life. We may still dig around and buy those things which are old or semi-old. Tables, chairs, sofas, beds, mirrors, pictures, china, old stuffs—there are thousands of antiques to collect. But before you begin collecting, get your few representative essentials. Then you may decide what you want to collect later—some one old thing: old silhouettes, old china, or whatever—to grace your rooms.

The government does not expect us to suspend the art of living for the duration. We are expected to give up things that are non-essential. But certainly the furnishing of our houses is essential. It is essential to our morale. It is sensible to buy good things, if we must buy at all. And indirectly it helps the government, because it helps the dealers to live. If they cannot support themselves, they will become liabilities, not assets.

There will be no new houses for the duration, but people will be moving from larger houses to smaller ones, from one town to another town. And then too there is such a crop of newlyweds as only wars bring forth. These young people have a right to make homes for themselves, no matter how temporary and makeshift they may be. And, since all rooms must be furnished, it is wise to consider the selection of the few good things that must be bought.

Perhaps you have a few antiques to begin with. Having learned to love them, you will not easily be satisfied with poor things to associate with them.

Recognizing good pieces

How are you to know a fine thing from a bad one, a good design from a bastard adaptation? By looking at good things, by reading about them, by studying the illustrations in books and magazines. Visit every museum you can. If there is a famous historical house anywhere near you, go to see it. Arrange to see the houses of people who are noted for their taste. And, finally, go into the shops. Dealers are friendly people. They love to share their knowledge. If you live in a city where there are auctions, study the catalogues, and then learn the phraseology of furniture. A short cut to the knowledge of the mind and the eye is the recent House & Garden Complete Guide to Interior Decoration. To learn about finish, you must actually see and touch things.

Patina, or patine, that beautiful glow of polished wood that is equally beautiful to touch and to see, cannot be imitated. When you buy a really beautiful old table, and feast your eyes on its beautiful patine, and stroke its uneven surface with your finger-tips, you have arrived at the final appreciation of the antique. It is impossible to put into words this feeling, this knowledge of the old. But once you have it, nothing can take it from you.

Selecting china and glass

China is for experts. You can spend a life studying it, and the more you learn the less you find you know. But, if your taste is once attuned to good things, you aren’t apt to make serious mistakes. The collecting of old china is one of the gentlest, the most endearing avocations. And, given a few pieces of good furniture of mahogany or pine, or even oak, if your tastes are expensive and early, you will find yourself buying little lots of china. And you will also find that you rarely go wrong.

My advice then is, first be sure of your taste and knowledge of any one thing, and after that, go on your emotions. If you like a thing passionately, buy it. Even if you are wrong, you have strengthened your courage by going on your own.

Planning around antiques

When I built my own house, years ago, I bought old things because they delighted me. And when it came to placing them, they were all somehow at home, no matter how dissimilar in period and origin. Naturally, I didn’t buy an oak chest on Monday and a Sheraton chair on Tuesday. I bought things more or less related in scale and in period, but I find that French and English things are perfectly happy together, if equally modest.

All good rooms should have a few things that aren’t too perfect. We do not like to live in museums. Your wrong thing may be a Victorian rocking chair, or a bad family portrait, or a musical clock, or a funny firescreen, but it will add to the charm of your room in that it is an expression of your taste, or of affection for someone whose taste wasn’t too good.

Suppose you have a magnificent lamp-vase of Chinese blue and white. You have been informed of its value, and you despair of finding anything to go with it. But there are plain white vases, made into lamps, copied from old Chinese forms, that you can buy for five or ten dollars, which will be perfectly at home with your treasure.

Combining new with old

In a fine house in New York City we have placed these inexpensive lamp-vases in a drawing room, and, although everything else in the room is fine, these lamps take their places without embarrassment. That is the whole idea: the new thing must be so simple that the old will not be embarrassed by it. You may buy your ash trays and flower vases from the five-and-ten-cent store, and if your general background is good, they will serve. They will not be noticed, as they surely would be if they were half-way good.

I use lamp tables and coffee-tables, fairly good copies, which cost about thirty dollars each, in rooms where the finest things have cost ten to one hundred times as many dollars. The eye is engaged by the fine thing; the inexpensive thing quietly takes its proper, useful place.
For bedroom and dining room

If you can buy only one fine thing for your bedroom, I advise a good chest of drawers. Your bed may be made entirely of some inexpensive material. Your chairs may be new or second-hand, covered with the same stuff. But your biggest piece of wood should be good.

The dining room is the most exacting of all rooms, because its furniture is so largely of wood. Perhaps you haven't a dining room; you use a corner of the living room; that makes it easier. Then if you can afford a good old breakfast table, you can forget such big things as china cabinets and sideboards.

Of course your chairs will still be a problem, but strangely, old side-chairs are relatively inexpensive. You can often pick up six for a song. If you dine in your living room, you can use some of the chairs there, and the extra ones in your bedrooms, or in the hall. No matter how your living quarters may grow, you can absorb good side-chairs.

Care of antiques

When it comes to the care and feeding of furniture, there is only one recipe: elbow grease plus a good furniture polish. Patine comes from constant rubbing and smoothing. The beautiful, faded, golden color of mahogany that brings top prices really comes from the sun. So don't be afraid to set your best pieces in a sunny window, when you can, and giving them sun baths. You can't get the fading of two hundred years in a few months, but you can improve that too perfect, too glossy finish.

When it comes to semi-old things, be careful. Don't buy things that are too bulky, too (Continued on page 77)

How to take care of your fine antiques

Old furniture properly treated will last for hundreds of years. Listed below are practical suggestions on repairs and methods of preservation.

Avoid hot, dry rooms

Radiators should be kept turned off as much as possible, and windows should be kept slightly open if you would preserve your old things. Bowls of water will help humidify the room.

Replacing veneer

If you wish to try to replace a bit of veneer yourself, get the proper glue from some cabinetmaker. Touch the under side of the piece of veneer very lightly with the glue and press it firmly into place, making sure that no glue exudes. When you are sure that it is properly in place put a soft cloth over it and some heavy weight upon it. Leave the weight on for a day.

Repairing serious cracks

If you have a serious crack or scar in some piece of furniture you will have to go to the cabinetmaker, because it will have to be put in a press and left there for quite a length of time to be properly mended, and this is a job for an expert.

How to treat scratches

Minor scratches may be touched lightly with stain and waxed and will not be noticeable. If you have no stain, an old-fashioned way to treat a scar is to open an ordinary English walnut and rub the walnut meat over the scar. The meat is full of natural oil which darkens as it dries.

For a serious scratch or burn you will have to use the very finest sandpaper or pumice on the spot and then stain and wax.

Removing water or alcohol spots

Water stains may be removed by first washing the surface with a good paint remover, then using a stain if the remover has taken away the original color, and then varnishing, and finally waxing.

Alcohol stains are sometimes so serious that it is necessary to rub the wood with the finest quality of sandpaper until the spot has been removed, and then to re-stain and re-wax it.
Ceramics through the ages

The story of fine chinaware and how it was made from prehistoric to modern times

By KENNARD L. WEDGWOOD

The ancient potter's art is said to have begun with the beginnings of man. Examples of Greek pottery can be traced as far back as 700 B.C. The Greek poet, Pindar, who lived between 520 and 440 B.C., described the painted vases which were given as prizes at the Panathenaic festivals.

Preceding the Greek civilization, we have specimens of Assyrian and Egyptian work. Of these two, the Egyptians were the better craftsmen, but even their pottery never achieved the lightness, delicacy, and exquisite line of beauty of the fictile art of the Greeks. We will never know from whence these ordinary potters received the inspiration and knowledge that made them artists.

Older than the oldest writings of the Hebrews—older, indeed, than the teachings of Homer—is the potter's wheel. Utensils used by the Aztecs in Mexico, the early Peruvians, Greeks, Assyrians, and Romans show evidence of being worked on the "wheel".

The technique of glazing ware seems to have been discovered with the first attempts at potting. Sepulchral figures, dating from the Sixth Dynasty (B.C. 3703), were coated with enamels made from oxides of tin or copper; there is evidence that the early Egyptian potter used siliceous glaze, composed of sand and potash or soda; parchment manuscripts tell of the Chinese using tin to make glaze and enamels; and the Arabs and Moors introduced stanniferous glaze, which embodies the use of tin, into Europe. It is interesting to note, however, that Greek and Roman pottery is singular for its lack of glaze. The only protection afforded the paintings on the beautiful Greek vases was a transparent varnish—probably a thin wash of soda or potash. The absence of glaze on Roman pottery is probably attributable to the fact that their attempts in potting were closely allied to those of the Greeks.

As the potters perfected the science of glazing and enameling, they increased the utility of their ware, and, hence, the demand for it. This experimentation also developed a method of artistic expression.

There are two main classifications of ceramics: pottery, which includes Queensware, earthenware, salt glaze, and stoneware; and porcelain, which embraces all types of chinaware and the Bone China made exclusively by five firms in England. The china body is readily distinguished from ordinary pottery by its translucency, its flawless surface, and its clear glaze.

China passed on to Persia the art of manufacturing porcelain; and Persia gave to the rest of the world the knowledge for making pottery.

Early pottery

The secrets of the Persian and Arabian potters were brought into Spain by the Moslems who invaded that country to preach Mohammedanism. From 712 to 1492 the Moors held the finest parts of Spain, and they imposed upon the conquered peoples not only their strong rule but also Moorish culture. Through the centuries of struggle between the Moslems and Christians for the possession of Spain, the Moors did much to encourage learning. The potter's art as we now know it started with the advent of the Moors into Spain, and the development of "Majolica" glazes—the first tangible evidence of the transition from crude handiwork to skilled craftsmanship—can be directly credited to the Moslems.

"Majolica", peculiar to Italy, in its generic sense means what "Faience" does in France; "Delft" does in Holland; and "Earthenware" does in England. All are soft pottery covered with glaze, although "Majolica" does have the distinction of the beautiful blending of vivid colors.

"Majolica" glazes were in the height of popularity during the Italian Renaissance from 1305 to 1600. The outstanding ceramic artist of this period was Luca della Robbia. He adapted the process of using tin glazes, and some of his works are, to this day, unsurpassed triumphs of skill. It should also be noted that the Dukes of Urbino did much to promote "Majolica" work in Italy.

In France during the middle of the 16th Century, Bernard Palissy pioneered in the manufacture of pottery. By sacrificing sixteen years (Continued on page 82)
As a fledgling war correspondent in Russia in 1906 historic battles were Mr. van Loon's business. To-day they are his hobby. With toy soldiers, authentically costumed and equipped, he sets up the battle lines of famous conflicts. With Mr. van Loon on the porch of his country house at Greenwich, Conn. is Miss Grace Castagnetta, young pianist and co-author with him of several books on folk music.

Hendrik Willem van Loon
The eminent historian reconstructs a 17th century battle
Endless invention, boundless enthusiasm

KEYS OF THE KINGDOM
Access to cathedrals, royal bedrooms, a king's treasury and a jail would be simple for Dr. W. H. Hall who collects rare old keys.

THE TIN TOYS OF YESTERDAY
Dating from as early as 1870, the collection of early American mechanical toys, which is Mr. G. L. Freeman's hobby, includes such items as a musical carousel, a thirsty mule, a 1915 jalopy.

FOR THIS HOBBY, HORSES
The owner of this stable, Mr. W. B. Morgan, says that although he has been a lover of horses for many years he finds that his collection of miniature thoroughbreds offers certain advantages on the side of timely economy.

OUT OF THE FIRE, INTO THE COLLECTION
Brands snatched from the burning, comprise this collection, the hobby of John P. Hale of Arizona. These branding irons came from ranches of such famous men as Will Rogers and Jack Fraser, pioneer cattleman.

A FEARSOME SIGHT TO THE ERRING STUDENT
President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, if he followed the pedagogic practices of an earlier day, could administer a caning to some two hundred culprits without using the same cane twice. His collection comes from all corners of the globe; most have been gathered by President Marsh himself.

A HOBBY OF RARE DISTINCTION
Mr. L. M. Pugh, of Los Angeles, made annual visits to France before the war and has had a unique opportunity to assemble several collections including these French and English silver wine tasters, jugs and plates.
STUPENDOUS BUT NOT COLOSSAL
Built to a scale of one-half inch to the foot, Mr. Wentworth's hand-made circus entitles him to membership in the Circus Model Builders & Owners Association. The organization exchanges circus information.

A TABLETOP PASTORAL SCENE
The fabrication of miniature landscapes has been the hobby of Mr. John L. Hawkinson for many years. During his Summer travels he makes a point of searching out new materials which can be adapted to his needs.

LIBRARY FOR EPICURES AND GOURMETS
There is something of the postman's holiday about the hobby of Mrs. Kenneth Wakefield, proprietor of the famous Toll House at Whitman, Mass. For the past twelve years, Mrs. Wakefield has made a point of visiting renowned dining places in many countries and bringing back menus for her collection. These lists of the world's fine foods now decorate the walls of a room.

TINTINNABULA
Calling to mind Poe's famous poem, this collection of rare bells is a small part of Mr. A. C. Meyer's collection of 1400.

HIT PARADE
Since 1904 Mrs. E. H. Clark, Jr. has been collecting popular music. Her daughter Nancy is looking at one of the 28 books of 50 songs each.

BIDU SAYAO AND GEMS
The Brazilian prima donna has a rare collection of diamonds from her native land. The finest are in this necklace.

LINCOLN, GANDHI ET AL.
Miss Hilda Burke of the Metropolitan Opera is shown here with some of her masks of the famous and infamous: Kaiser, Duce, Hitler, etc.
FANNE HURST COLLECTS RELIGIOUS ART
Spurred by a visit to Florence's Davanzati Palace, then being dismantled, Miss Hurst's collection began with sections of the beautifully carved palace walls, has grown to include wood carvings, paintings, brocades, stemming from many varied religions. Among its highlights are a 15th Century Flemish madonna, Della Robbia cherubs, Russian icons, Mexican primitives.

HOBBY FOR HOBBYISTS
Paul R. MacAlister, prominent New York decorator, has designed these needlepoint chair backs for hobbyists. The one above is for stamp collectors; other designs include photography, sewing, pets and bottles.

HE'S GOT THE BUTTONS
Twelve thousand buttons from the first button collection begun in the United States (1864) today augment the gargantuan hoard owned by W. B. Morgan, ardent buttonophile of South Hanover, Massachusetts.

CHINA RARE AND VARIED
Mollie Parnis, New York fashion designer, has a consuming passion for fine china, houses her collection of Delft, Sévres, Old Staffordshire, Minton and Crown Derby in a taffeta lined cabinet.

GALLERY OF PRIMITIVES
Fascinated by the lively skill and naive charm of early American painters, Miss Clara Endicott Sears of Boston has watched her hobby grow from a few pictures into a private gallery.

SINGER'S VODOO DRUMS
Voodoo drums of every type from South America's jungles—the hobby of Elsie Houston, famous Brazilian singer.
from buttons to bridles

EGG FOR THE TSAR
In radio-singer Irene Wicker's jewel collection: crystal and diamond Easter egg, topped by emerald.

ANTIQUE NEEDLEPOINT
Seventeen shades of wool were used for a single flower in this design made during Civil War; from Mrs. E. R. Behrend's needlepoint collection.

MINIATURE BLOWN GLASS
Mugs, tumblers, decanters, and plates, even a tea service, in clear, milk, or colored glass; Dexter Spalding's collection.

CHINESE TREASURES
Chien Lung covered porcelain vase and enameled jar from the famous Chinese art collection of A. G. Langenberger, Los Angeles.

HISTORY IN FLAGS
Two hundred state flags, religious flags, national flags for every country are represented in the miniature collection of J. J. Langever, Fort Worth. Highlight: U. S. group tracing flag from days of Betsy Ross.

ARROWHEADS BY THE THOUSANDS
The American Indians hunted with bow and arrow. The wedge-shaped arrowheads which tipped the weapon vary from needle slimness to bludgeon bluntness; collection of L. H. Brendel, Bridgeport, Conn.

HISTORIC HARNESS, FORMERLY OWNED BY ROYALTY
Unique example of how hobbies can blend with decoration is this cabinet in the tackroom of George Miller of California. Holding part of a noteworthy collection of bridles and harness, the trappings at far left once belonged to stables of George V, in center to those of Queen Victoria.
The name Wedgwood to most people today means either the creamy white Queensware or Jasper ware, although in reality from the days of the founder, Josiah Wedgwood, the house of Wedgwood has turned out a great variety of wares, many of the processes for which were originally discovered or improved by the first Wedgwood himself. (See article by Kennard L. Wedgwood on page 60.)

The photograph below shows a part of the collection of old Wedgwood assembled by Mrs. Ernest L. Rueter of Brookline, Massachusetts. The pieces here are old lusterware made in the Wedgwood factory about 130 years ago. The collection of pitchers, all different, bespeak the wide variety in which this ware was made, but Mrs. Rueter’s most prized and rarest specimens are six copper luster plates and a dolphin tripod in copper luster and black basalt for burning pastilles and dated 1805 (shown in center of second row from top). The collection also contains prize specimens of purple luster and moonlight luster of the period of 1806.

Mrs. Rueter’s interest in Wedgwood grew originally out of her collecting old furniture and glass. She became a member of the Wedgwood Club and it proved the inspiration for her assembling her unique collection of the examples of this early master potter’s art.

Besides luster her collection contains many other wares produced by Wedgwood in the early days, such as Jasper, Queensware, Basalt, Pearl White Ware, Cane Color Ware, Mottled and Agate Ware, Green Glaze and Cauliflower Ware and many others in a great variety of shapes.
Gems of a fine collection, these pieces assembled by Mrs. L. C. Wells of Tulsa, Okla., are unusual examples of pink, silver resist, transfer and gold lusterware. Most prized possession is the Duke of Wellington jug (center, second row from top) which is done in four lusters. Note “Peace and Plenty”; Richard Jinks, 1813; John Jordan, 1819.
United States Army insignia

Some regimental markings of American units past and present and a clue to their meaning

If you’re up on your regimental heraldry you can tell the history of almost any outfit by examining its insignia. Shown below are a few of the many “charges” which tell the fighting history of a regiment. Each charge on the insignia represents an important military campaign in which that regiment saw active service.

- Lion passant guardant
  - REVOLUTIONARY WAR
- Maple leaf
  - WAR OF 1812
- Scorpion
  - MEXICAN WAR
- Rattlesnake
  - MEXICAN WAR
- Cross patée
  - CIVIL WAR
- Saltire
  - CIVIL WAR
- Arrows
  - INDIAN WARS
- Indian head
  - INDIAN WARS
- Roman sword
  - SPANISH WAR
- Maltese Cross
  - SPANISH WAR
- Bolo
  - PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION
- Palm Tree
  - PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION
- Dragon
  - BOXER REBELLION
- Cactus
  - MEXICAN BORDER
- Lion rampant
  - WORLD WAR I (BELGIUM)
- Fleur-de-lis
  - WORLD WAR I (FRANCE)

FROM THE COLLECTION OF COL. JOHN L. KANTOR, U. S. ARMY RESERVE

Colonel Kantor’s hobby is regimental heraldry and with a few seconds’ study of the insignia he can tell whether a unit has seen service in the halls of Montezuma or on the shores of Tripoli. His colorful collection numbers over a thousand and covers all branches of the service. Reading in rows of two (from top to bottom) the insignia above are from Air Corps; Infantry; Engineers; Coast Artillery; Cavalry.
JAMES MELTON NEEDS MORE THAN AN "X" CARD FOR THESE

Mr. Melton is known not only for his fine tenor voice but also for his now famous collection of aged autos. He began collecting in 1937 and now has 52 relics of the dark ages of motoring. Above, left to right: 1901 Pierce-Arrow Motorette, 1910 White (foreground); 1903 Cadillac, 1903 Olds, 1902 Olds, 1905 Buick, 1900 Locomobile steamer, 1904 Franklin, 1900 Duryea.

SALT CELLARS, BUGGIES, MONOGRAMS

The odd, the artful and the lugubrious exert their separate fascinations on the spare hours of these hobbyists.

SALTS AND PEPPERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Prosaic articles of every day living, the salt and pepper shakers of the past century were nevertheless fine examples of the glassmaker’s art. The collection of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kirkland contains most of the famous patterns—teardrop, hobnail, thousand-eye, daisy-and-button. These designs were blown or pressed in slag, ruby, amethyst, oxblood or milk glass.

DEEMS TAYLOR DESIGNS MONOGRAMS

Cycle of the bicycle

A hobby horse
that can really be ridden—
the "bi-ped" bi-cyce, 
affectionately known as "bike"

Shades of Lillian Russell, Thomas Rowe and S. C. Spier hover benignly over Everett Dix, of Coudersport, Pennsylvania, as he dusts off his collection of 19th Century bicycles. He rides again with the bicycling pioneers over cobbled streets as he wipes the iron wheels of his “Bone-Shaker” which did its first shaking about 1869. He reaches up to oil his high-wheeler, like the one that took Thomas Rowe around the world in 1888. He lovingly spins the wheel of an old “Safety”, first even-wheeled bicycle, innovation in 1890 with its rubber tires, chain gearing, safety brakes.

These were the machines that set 2,000,000 Americans pedaling in the '90's, that generated bicycle “fashions”, that gave prestige to the “Century-run”—a 100-mile stretch at one pedaling. For all his polishing Mr. Dix cannot quite raise such highlights as those on Lillian Russell’s gold-plated cycle, or Frank Crowninshield’s silver-plated wheel. Those were the glorious days.

But fifty years from now, another Dix with a cycle-affinity will polish with pride his “Victory” bicycle, dated around 1942, streamlined, shorn of gadgets and chrome work. Right next to it, he will exhibit the 1935 to 1941 “Super-Deluxe Equipped” Harlem racer, with nickel finish, air brakes, fox-tails, flashing lights, radio and electric fan. He will undoubtedly cherish among his collection one of the 2400 bicycles ordered for the defense workers in the Lockheed Airplane plant in California.

If he is loquacious by nature, he may give a discourse on the decade of the 40's. He will say, “This period we shall call the 'Bicycle Renaissance'. The American people, faced with a choice of using two feet or two wheels, searched out in their garages, down in their basements behind the old storm doors, to awaken recumbent wheels. They welded a sprocket here, put on a new link there, added a good deal of metal polish and elbow grease, and resurrected a new symbol for 20th Century transportation.” He will describe the ingenuity of the American business man, in enlisting bicycles to do the work of cars in making deliveries, carrying meter-readers and service men. He may proudly point to his model of a wooden bicycle, circa 1943, using only three metal bolts, and “chain”, driven with a fabric belt. From the wooden “Bone-Shaker” to the wooden “Model X”—such may be the cycle of the cycle.

Pavement “searchers” of the 70’s and 80’s

Three treasures from the Everett Dix collection: 1. An American velocipede of 1869. The rider sat in the middle on a long bar. 2. Gear-driven high-wheeler with ratchet wheel in back. 3. The last is not a high-wheeler going in the other direction, but a rare American “Star” model of the '70's, with small front wheel.
Making the grade with a "triplet"
This collection of Dr. J. A. Nietz dates back to the days when a book was almost as valued a possession to the man of learning as his horse. Among the 4000 well-thumbed volumes are two hornbooks, "The Introduction to the Latin Tongue" (1781), and "The Young Lady's Accidence" (grammar).

Old Irons Make an Inexpensive Hobby
Domestic tyrants of a bygone era, these irons today serve as doorstops in the home of Mrs. Francis Underhill. The two against the wall (with stacks) were charcoal burners.

Steamboat Specialist
As a boy Mr. Frederick Way was a keen steamboat fan; at 24 he got a real one as a birthday present. This led to collecting river boat pictures, which he is examining with his wife above.
Fun to find and fun to have

TRACERY IN TRIVETS
The inventive genius of past decades produced amusing designs even in such humble articles as trivets. These were collected by Mrs. L. B. Wilson.

REP. SOL BLOOM COLLECTS GOLD BRAID
Some years ago Mr. Bloom conducted a private gold rush in the antique shops of Paris. Today the collection gives a regal touch to his Washington home.

VICTORIAN REFLECTIONS
New York decorator, James Whitfield, examines one of his unusually fine crystal obelisks.

BANKER COLLECTS CHECKS
A cross-section of American history is found in Mr. Richard M. Lederer's old notes and checks.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF TWO CENTURIES
The story of surgery from the time of the Revolution is traced in the amazing array of instruments gathered by the wife of Pittsburgh surgeon David Ludwig.

Watch cocks from English watches, 1680-1825
Centuries ago watchmakers protected the balance wheels of their watches with these delicate bits of hand-worked metal known as watch cocks. The watch in the center, made by Wm. Short in London in 1680, shows the use of the cock. These masterpieces in miniscule belong to Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Richart Hayward.
Ten who work for their hobbies

DENTIST LISTENS TO CHINA
Dr. Charles E. Stuart of Ventura, Cal., dentist by profession, radio ham by hobby, transcribes Chinese short-wave broadcasts.

MICHIGAN STARGAZER
Robert Sandberg of Roseville, Mich., amateur astronomer, makes his own telescopes, built his own observatory.

STRADIVARIUS FROM MISSOURI
Dr. C. D. Davis of Kirksville, Mo., wanted to own a violin, so he decided to make them as a hobby. He plays them too, with Mrs. Davis accompanying.

A BLACKOUT FINDS HIM BUSY IN HIS BASEMENT
The completely equipped workshop in the basement of Walter L. Greene’s home at Chevy Chase, Md., now doubles as an air raid shelter. Photographs mounted on the board covering the windows help to alleviate that cooped-up feeling which may be the chief discomfort of a blackout. In case the electricity is cut, an oil lantern provides light for hand tool work.
They use their spare time to develop a craftsman's skill

CABIN IN THE SKY
Author Ben Ames Williams, enthusiastic hunter and fisher, of Brookline, Mass., has fitted up his attic as a log cabin.

ARCHITECT AS APIARIST
Since the advent of sugar rationing, R. W. Ratcliff of Berkeley, Cal., finds that his 400,000 bees are more than just a hobby.

SHE FINDS RELAXATION IN WOOD CARVING
Mrs. Burdett Green of Chicago carves plates and bowls as well as figure pieces like the swans seen in the background. Softwoods such as pine are the easiest to work, advised for tyro carvers. More experience is needed for finely grained hardwoods.

A TAILOR AND HIS SHEPHERDS
Tony Williams, tailor to New York's best-dressed men, is a leading U. S. breeder of the skilled Hungarian Puli shepherd dogs.

WINE AND FOOD JOIN THE COLORS
Crosby Gaige, theatrical producer, author, herbalist, makes food and wine his hobby, is now working for the government on dehydrated food.

AMERICAN WINEGROWER
Mrs. Philip M. Wagner, wife of the editor of Baltimore's Evening Sun, rears hybrid vines for the making of better wines.
Two distinguished collections

We conclude our special section on hobbies with dolls and French antiques

Fine French bibelots which belong to Mr. L. M. Pugh

1. The highlights of this group: hand-chiseled bronze Directoire lamp, 17th Century perfume bottle, two hand-decorated fans of the Louis XV period.
2. A special grouping of Viennese opaline—all 18th Century with the exception of the punch glasses in the foreground which are dated 1830.
3. The platter (in the background) was especially designed for Marie Antoinette, while the tea caddy and saucer were made for the brother of Louis XV. Other pieces are interesting Companie des Indes china.
4. French opaline of the Directoire period: 3 vases, a coupe and a jewel box. Louis XVI lamp has fluor spar base.

Dolls from all over the world collected by Mrs. Ben E. West

In her Grand Rapids, Mich., home, Mrs. West can introduce you to most of the famous people in the world—kings, presidents, soldiers, and natives of far off lands. The 800 dolls in her fascinating collection give a picture both in material and workmanship of doll-making, past and present.

1. Historic characters from left to right: Chamberlain, King George, King George in coronation robe, and again in Scotch costume, President Roosevelt.
3. Native costumes of India.
4. A Lenci witch, Ravea’s organ grinder and grape picker, Mata Hari, and an Elsa Lieberman doll from Germany.
5. The grandmothers of the collection: a large Scotch doll made in 1848, another tiny wax doll which dates from 1867, and the third one created in 1852.
Unlike old English silver, Old Sheffield Plate was made from about 1790 to 1810. It was thin, an engraver's tool would go at it from the technical point of view, assembling items that will illustrate the various methods employed; another takes the chronological angle. An illuminating collection has been made of the multifarious types and forms produced in a limited period, from about 1800 to 1810. It would be equally interesting to collect the variations in one type of object, such as snuffboxes or candlesticks, over the entire period of Sheffield manufacture. Whatever the collector's approach, he learns to understand the dual appeal of Old Sheffield Plate. For this product of a former day tells a story of the scientific inventiveness of the dawning machine age, and at the same time speaks eloquently of craftsmanship.

**COLLECTING ANTIQUES**

(Continued from page 59)

ORNATE. Study the semi-old—the Victorian, the Edwardian—pieces in relation to your best things. Often you may add a gay note to a room by buying some very ugly chest of drawers, and painting it in one or two colors. Or you may find a large table with a handsome base which is such a bargain you hate to let it go.

Study the base to see if it can be cut down to coffee-table height. We have made some extraordinary tables in this way, big, recoco-looking tables that give just the touch of fantasy every room needs. Or, perhaps the table has an interesting base, and a very poor top, possibly of cemetery-looki}

 room which only mirror gives. I am always looking for shelves and what-nots, for there are so many pieces to use them. There are dozens of ways of re-finishing or re-painting these occasional pieces, so that they will fit into your various rooms.

When it comes to new things I believe in buying upholstered furniture of good quality. Shop-worn chairs and sofas may be recovered, and will soon be valuable, for there are priorities on chair-springs, among other things.

And so I return to my beginning: if you are fond of old things look for them. You will get great pleasure out of studying them, and you will enjoy them forever, when once they are your own.

**Grape Vine on Shell Edge**

For more than a Century and a half, the Wedgwood Potteries have been supplying the finest tableware to the crowned heads and aristocracy of Europe—and in this charming pattern, Grape Vine, the decoration is embossed either in cream or lavender. This pattern is on the famous Shell Edge—a revival of one of the old Eighteenth Century shapes in Queensware. Grape Vine on Shell Edge may be had in the shops in open stock. Shipments are being received regularly from England.

Send 10 cents to cover postage, and we will gladly forward to you our new booklet, showing many patterns in full and natural colors.

Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Inc.

OF AMERICA

162 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK

WHOLESALE ONLY
Climbing roses

Of climbers I need to note several that slip away just a bit from scarlet Venus into crimson beauty. Climbing Meteor has varied from the old Bennett Hybrid tea of 1887 to go almost scarlet with its large trusses of large and very double blooms that keep coming all season. It is well worth the little frost protection needed to keep it as an eight-foot pillar.

Another surprising red is Mercedes Gerst, truly in its June bloom shows as a deep blush pink, but when it freely recurs in September gives us great blooms that are then almost a good scarlet, and always fine.

Australian roses

Australia has given us several truly red, as in a blooming season via a Breeze Hill in 1927, it just won’t bloom for us now, reserving its blessing for Florida and California.

So new it isn’t even yet introduced in America, comes a great rose named Governor Phillips, in honor of the famous Botany Bay governor. Mrs. Fitzhardinge of Australia introduced it in 1940. Tremendous in size and doubleness, of rich fragrance, it is the poetry of red in its deep, deep scarlet, May the Governor soon be with us abundantly!

Single red

A single really red husb of vigor is Martha Lambert, one of the last productions of the German raiser previously mentioned. It has not received the attention it deserves. Its brightness is enhanced by its yellow stamen cluster, and its vigor also commends it. Red Boy is an even brighter five-foot bush carrying all season cupped, single blooms that compliment its American producer, Niels Hansen.

When as a boy I saw some quite new roses come into my mother’s garden, the only hint toward red was the muddled pink of Queen of the Prairies, a rampant Setigera hybrid still being sold with the aid of an imaginative plant-book: some traveling nursery salesman. When Crimson Rambler came from Japan into England and then into the Atlantic in 1895, it really swept the country with its vigor and hardiness, so carrying all season cupped, single blooms that compliment its American producer, Niels Hansen.

It has not received the attention it deserves. Its brightness is enhanced by its yellow stamen cluster, and its vigor also commends it. Red Boy is an even brighter five-foot bush carrying all season cupped, single blooms that compliment its American producer, Niels Hansen.

When a boy I saw some quite new roses come into my mother’s garden, the only hint toward red was the muddled pink of Queen of the Prairies, a rampant Setigera hybrid still being sold with the aid of an imaginative plant-book: some traveling nursery salesman. When Crimson Rambler came from Japan into England and then into the Atlantic in 1895, it really swept the country with its vigor and hardiness, so carrying all season cupped, single blooms that compliment its American producer, Niels Hansen.

Within Germany Wilhelm Kordes, a first World War veteran, is a high priest of the Polyantha group, which he insists is displacing the more formal Hybrid teas. Used extensively at the recent great show is the really red World’s Fair, and even brighter and richer is his Holstein, which blazes in scarlet all summer.

Dutch roses

When in early 1940 the breaking of the war stopped shipments from Holland, there came to Breeze Hill on the last trip of the Volendam a group of new plants, among which was the rose Ema Grootendorst, a new scarlet Polyantha described as “large, semi-double, open, solid, deep velvet crimson.” It did not bloom that way, but rather in scarlet brightness, and has kept in that sort of bloom all two of growing seasons. It is tops in its class.

Also of Dutch origin is the Leenders rose with the awful name, Mevrouw van Straaten van Nee. England loved the rose but could not digest the name, and it was then renamed as Van Nos. In America it was renamed, with a smile, Permanent Wave. Its petals do wave, and it is almost a permanent bloomer during the season. The color it carries is close to my ideal red.

Hybrid teas

But my rose friends who have read thus far are wondering when ever I am to reach the roses they mostly buy and grow and know, the Hybrid teas or the catalogues. They truly hybrid, even though the recurrent bloom that distinguishes most of them is in-
heralded from the old tea roses, which are without any truly red varieties, rather than from the old "perpetuals" that bring in the redness. Seemingly two great American hybridists, the late "Gurney" Hill and his friend Mon­
gomery, had to work up toward scarlet by way of some lovely deep pink varie­ties, like General MacArthur and Had­ley, into the real triumph of Etoile de Hollande. This true Star of the Low Countries provided the deep unfading red color and added its own combina­tion of fragrance, good form, freedom of growth and bloom on a sturdy and vigorous plant. It has been for a score of years the red rose to compare others with, and only within half that time has its excellence been challenged. Now there are sorts to match with it.

In sheer redness, Fred Howard's Poinsettia is probably better. That rose was quite innocently named by me when one early spring day I was enjoy­ing a look ahead at Howard's seed­lings coming into flower in the great Dreer greenhouses. "Why," I said, as we came along to where this rose really shone, "it looks like a poinsettia!" "That will be the name for it, then," said Mr. Clark, and so it came about. But I must confess that bright and fine and free-blooming as Poinsettia is in its constant color, the plant tends to get leggy toward the end of summer.

English rose

Herbert Robinson, an English grower who does wonders with the daisy-like pyrethrum, also makes new roses, one of which, Christopher Stone, is a seed­ling of Etoile de Hollande crossed with a Dutch rose of American and French parentage. It is mighty close in its merit to its main parent, if not fully equal, and with a shade of superiority in plant habit.

I might name a dozen honestly red roses of current vintage, and meanwhile the rose-wise Editor of House & Garden would be wondering why I was neglecting Crimson Glory. Perhaps I am keeping the best for the last!

Crimson Glory is just that, and more, for it carries not only its own rich crim­son hue but the deep blackish scarlet that draws attention to its great bud. This same bud is pointed, and the tremendous bloom of its great flowers. The bud is long and pointed, and the tremendous bloom that follows has petals so full that when borne singly they sometimes droop gracefully, wherefore acid critics say the rose has "a weak neck." Many times have I lifted these immense flow­ers, after turning out nearly a half pint of dew or rain, to admire this self-pro­
tective feature.

Coming to Breeze Hill long before this rose had a name, I came to have something to do with its christening. Plants had been sent for trial to another rose crank who happened to be a college president in Idaho. When it came about that the rose was to be named for him, his friends insisted on the "whole works," and wanted it called Dr. William Judson Boone. Acting as I did as Chairman of the Registration Committee of the American Rose So­ciety, which tries to keep rose names simple and euphonious, I asked the good Doctor himself as to his prefer­ence. He named the rose President Boone.

New roses

There are many newer red roses, some of which will doubtless gain favor according to their deserts. That good hybridist who gave us President Her­bert Hoover has now brought out the dazzling scarlet M. S. Hershey, which is brilliant in the tremendous rose garden at the chocolate capital of the world. Awarded first place in the All­America trials, the California-born Hearts Desire has now its fragrant op­portunity to win honors.

But I have opened the door to red rose pleasure, and no one need fail to enjoy one or several of the truly de­pendable scarlet beauties which I have named in this article.

An outstanding beauty

But another red rose blooms along with this German beauty that does have the stature needed. It is President Boone, an all-American rose that to my mind is the one best rose of its type. The plant is upstanding and strong in growth, and one hardly needs to stoop to inhale the strong and spicy fragrance of its great flowers. The bud is long and pointed, and the tremendous bloom that follows has petals so full that when borne singly they sometimes droop gracefully, wherefore acid critics say the rose has "a weak neck." Many times have I lifted these immense flow­ers, after turning out nearly a half pint of dew or rain, to admire this self-pro­
tective feature.

Home entertaining is now of greater importance than ever before. The shortage and rationing of many products, as well as transportation problems, are making our homes the center of social activities. We must look to the home to build courage and maintain morale on the home front. With beautiful and intriguing Emkay candle designs, our homes can be made to reflect beauty, happiness and confidence — at the same time being prepared to cooperate with the community and the Government in any emergency that may occur. These candles are designed in a variety of sizes, styles and colors, suitable for every decorative use — in every room and on every occasion.

Ask your dealer for Emkay Candles. If he does not have them on hand, write us for a descriptive catalog—it's free.

EMKAY CANDLES
Dept. G., SYRACUSE, N. Y.
The China is Lenox

... because Lenox china is an investment for the future, giving you pride of possession in both beauty and design, because Lenox china is an economy, combining quality-skilled craftsmanship and unexcelled durability.

Fine china is always perfectly translucent, completely vitrified and non-absorbent. Learn the difference between fine china and earthenware, and what that knowledge means to you in the selection of your own services. Ten cents brings you a copy of the illustrated booklet, "The Making of Fine China."

LENOX Incorporated
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

CHINESE COOKING

(Continued from page 23)

make the salad put ½ lb. of bean sprouts into a bowl of boiling hot water for about 3 minutes, then drain off water. Let it cool naturally, then put in ice water until ready to serve. Mix with French dressing. Garnish with half a hard-boiled egg and bits of chopped red and green peppers.

Sweet and pungent sparerials

Take ½ lb. of fresh sparerials. Cut between the ribs and chop them into inch long pieces. Drop into boiling water for about four minutes. Drain. Dip into a bowl in which ½ an egg and a little flour have been well mixed. Deep-fry in hot oil or fat (the Chinese use sesame seed oil, lard or the less costly peanut oil) till brown. Put aside to cool, but not in the icebox.

For the sauce, cut a slice of canned pineapple into six pieces, place in frying pan with a cup of water, 2 teaspoons each soy sauce and black sauce (Gee Yow). Add 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoon sugar. Boil, then stir in a little cornstarch to thicken. Add cooked sparerials; heat to boiling. Remove, cool and serve.

It is not the custom in China to use a centerpiece of flowers but rather to use the meal itself as decoration. Besides the round handleless tea cup, the porcelain soup spoon at each place, a pair which the soy sauce is served individually, the chop sticks and the porcelain chop sticks are used at each place, a pair which the soy sauce is served individually.

Sliced oranges

Cut a thin slice from the bottom of a seedless orange so that it stands firm, and another section from the top to form a lid. Then cut in six sections with the peel left on. Put sections together again and replace the "lid."

Chicken gizzards with sauce

Bread chicken gizzards, then fry in deep fat until brown. Allow to cool. Make a sweet and sour sauce (see sweet and pungent sauce above) from sugar, vinegar, black sauce (Gee Yow), soy sauce and water. When boiling add cornstarch to thicken. Cool and pour over the gizzards. When ready to serve, sprinkle over the top a little candied, shredded ginger.

Clear vegetable soups are adorned by tomato and onion flavors) are often served with the main course, and seem especially adapted to Summer here.

Spinach soup

Take tender young spinach leaves, or any other crisp, leafy green of this type, such as watercress or lettuce, and shred or chop fine. Add this to chicken or beef broth stock. Put on the fire until it comes to the boiling point, remove quickly (the vegetable should not be too soft) and serve.

Spinach in chicken fat

Wash thoroughly, sort, and dry a pound of young spinach. Heat a little chicken fat and sauté lightly, stirring constantly. When the greens soften and unfold, add salt to taste. Be careful not to overcook (the spinach should remain a clear bright green).

Beef with Chinese snow peas

Allow about one pound of the peas to each ½ pound of the meat (see flank steak or any inexpensive cut of beef). Wash and remove strings from the snow peas (Chinese edible pod pease), but leave them whole in the pod.

Cut beef in thin slices about the size of a half-dollar. Brown the beef in a hearty frying pan well greased with a little cooking oil, and remove the meat from the fire. Now add the peas to the skillet together with ½ cup of water, cover and cook for about three minutes, add the beef to the mixture, season well. Thicken the sauce with a smooth paste of cornstarch, cook about two minutes more, stirring well; remove and serve. As a main dish to serve four allow about 1 pound of meat to about 3 of peas.

Pork with soya bean sprouts

Cut ¾ pound of pork chop, or pork shoulder into small thin strips, brown in a little cooking oil in hot skillet. Add about ¾ pound of bean sprouts, ½ cup of soup stock, stir well, and cover. Look for about 4 minutes, then stir well; cover and cook again for 4 minutes. Add cornstarch, in a smooth paste, to thicken sauce, cook a minute or two longer. Serve.

Fried rice

Scramble 2 eggs very lightly in a hot, well-greased frying pan. When egg is nearly set stir in 4 cups of cooked rice. Season well, sauté for about 4 minutes, add 2 teaspoonfuls of chopped scallion, sauté for a minute. Garnish with hair-thin egg noodles, a dash of chopped sweet red pepper, and serve.

How the Chinese cook plain rice

Mr. Chan uses Patna rice, counting 1 cup of uncooked grain to yield 3 cups of cooked rice. Season well. Sauté for about 4 minutes, add 2 teaspoonfuls of chopped scallion, sauté for a minute. Garnish with hair-thin egg noodles, a dash of chopped sweet red pepper, and serve.

FESTIVE OCCASION

(Continued from page 22)

Two exciting new principles of furniture design may be seen at 16 East 49th Street. The “ladder-drawer” construction eliminates the back and sides of any piece which has drawers and achieves a great saving of material. No drawer pulls are necessary. The solid leg construction integrates a chair leg with the seat by means of only one tooth-like joint. Legs are practically unbreakable and demountable, too, which make the furniture easy to pack up and transport in these hectic days of constant migration.

Dark and light finishes are featured in the walnut top and solid blond maple legs of this dining room table. Chair tops are laminated and lacquered in blue. Maple bookshelves are designed in sectional units.

“Ladder-drawer” construction may readily be understood as exemplified here by this roomy maple chest of drawers. It can be placed at any angle in the room since all four sides may be exposed to view.

Simple, compact and soundly constructed, this bedroom furniture with oak and maple finish typifies the very best in Modern. Bed has a demountable headboard. Flexible screen may be had in basswood or gumwood.

EASIEST THING IN THE WORLD to hide the marred surface of your dining table with a brilliant mirror top, cut to fit. It makes your room gay, cheerful, and very smart. Helps make meals a pleasure, for family and guests alike.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL when you buy mirrors or plate glass table tops. It’s your assurance that the manufacturer has used good glass... for polished beauty and perfect reflections.
of his life, and through persistent and indefatigable labor, he perfected a method of glazing. It is regrettable that he did not know that this same process was in full practice at Nuremberg, a hundred miles away.

The efforts of Bernard Palissy resulted in the establishment of nearly two hundred potteries in France by 1700. Unfortunately, however, almost all of these companies went down during the Great Revolution.

Delft pottery

The Dutch did much to encourage the common people in the use of earthen dishes. During the 16th Century, when they were the outstanding traders of the world, Dutchmen brought back to their homeland samples of Oriental pieces. From these, Holland's potters, particularly in the area around Delft, made quantities of good quality earthenware, with fine decorations, at comparatively reasonable prices. The Dutch were responsible, too, for introducing to the European populace coffee and tea cups in which to brew the beverages just then coming into favor.

The first glazed ware was produced in England about 1690. This was a brown stoneware, fashioned mostly into the shape of pitchers, jugs, and bottles. The first attempts at making earthenware equal to the Dutch "Delft" ware were made at Fulham by a Mr. Dwight, about 1671; a few years later a white, salt-glazed stoneware was made in Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent.

England's pottery center

Staffordshire early became the pottery center of England—if not of the entire world. Josiah Wedgwood, 1730-1795, "the father of English potters", converted a rude and incomparable manufactory into an elegant Art and an important part of National Commerce. Wedgwood created a creamy white undecorated "Queensware", which he was able to sell at such an attractive price that it soon attained universal acceptance. From this ware Wedgwood made the money with which he carried forward the investigations and experiments which culminated in his finest masterpieces.

Josiah Spode, John Ridgway, and Enoch Wood also made large and important contributions.

The Aztecs and Toltecs of Mexico and the ancient Peruvians molded and baked clay several centuries before the birth of Christ. Many examples of the unglazed pottery made by our Indian aborigines have been unearthed in the Western Mounds of the United States.

At the outset of colonization in America, it was customary for the more prosperous settlers to bring tableware from their homelands, but it was not long before the potters who immigrated to this country opened kilns to fulfill the needs of the colonists. From these humble beginnings have grown the present day potteries in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Michigan, and later California.

For centuries the Chinese were the only producers of porcelain; hence the designation "china" for the tableware that was coveted by the crowned heads of Europe during the Middle Ages. In fact, in those days only the nobility could afford to buy this fine dinnerware, for the cost of bringing the merchandise out of the Orient made the price prohibitive to all others.

In about 580 fine qualities of porcelain were produced in China. It has been estimated that in 1369 in King-te-chin, in the Province of Kiangsi, about a million pieces a year were made. From the accounts of French missionaries, it would appear that while three thousand furnaces at King-te-chin molded and baked the porcelain, the ware was taken to Nanking and Canton for decorating.

Ming porcelain

The best examples of Chinese porcelain date from the Ming Dynasty. During the last part of this Dynasty, however, due to the war with the Tartars, many porcelain works fell into decay, but with the accession of the Tsing Dynasty of Tartars a new period of activity took place. Kang-he, the second emperor of the Tsing Dynasty, 1621 to 1722, greatly encouraged the revival of ceramic art.

It is supposed that about the year 1211 a Japanese artist visited China to study the means by which the Chinese reached such perfection. The information that he brought back to Japan, coupled with sustenance by the Government, resulted in the excellence achieved by the Japanese craftsmen.

It is known that in 1554 the Portuguese had established trade with Japan. This intercourse lasted until 1641, when the Portuguese insistence on meddling in Japanese affairs, particularly their porcelain factories, resulted in the severance of relations between those two countries.

Japanese porcelain

The Dutch then persuaded the Japanese to allow them the trading privilege, which they held for some two hundred years. The Dutch East India Company, formed in 1602, imported much of the Japanese porcelains into Europe. In 1664 Dutch merchants brought almost forty-five thousand pieces of rare Japanese porcelain into Holland.

The introduction of porcelain into Europe by the Portuguese and Dutchmen resulted in a widespread demand for this fine tableware. However, although pottery of this kind had been made on the European continent since the earliest times, porcelain had never been produced, and the tightfisted Orientals would not divulge their secrets.

First European porcelain

It is believed that the first soft paste, or porcelain, was made in Europe in Florence as far back as 1575 to 1587, under the tutelage of Francesco I (de Medici), Grand Duke of Tuscany. This ware never achieved the fame and importance of Dresden china, sometimes referred to as "Saxon" and "Meissen".

The production of porcelain at Dres-
den was sponsored by Augustus the Elector of Saxony, during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Augustus, who was a patron of the fine arts and a great admirer of the products of China and Japan, supported the porcelain manufactory at Meissen, some twelve miles from Dresden. The work at Meissen flourished up to the time of the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) when Frederick the Great overran Saxony, destroyed the Meissen pottery, and transported the workmen to Berlin, where he established the great Prussian porcelain works.

**Dresden china**

A refugee Prussian, Böttger, had much to do with the creation of Dresden china. Böttger, while working under Royal patronage to discover the secret of making gold, produced a hard, semi-vitrified body. In 1710, Böttger, assisted by Tschirnhaus, the King's alchemist, made a beautifully paste, actually an inferior porcelain which lacked the translucency of the genuine china body. Dresden ware attained the characteristics of the East's porcelain with the discovery of kaolin in Saxony during the year 1711.

Dresden china is, of course, renowned for dainty figures, figurines, and ornamental pieces. These were quite a departure from the productions of the Japanese and Chinese, who rarely attempted figure work.

Prussia had been experimenting in the making of a china body since 1751, but its porcelain did not achieve any great notoriety until the establishment, in 1763, by Frederick the Great, of the Royal Works.

**French porcelain**

Two types of porcelain—hard paste and soft paste—were made in France. The soft body was first produced in St. Cloud about 1695; later in Chantilly and Vincennes, and then in Sévres, 1756 to 1804. Hard porcelain was made after 1765 when kaolin was unearthed at St-Yrmi at Sévres.

Some of the most elaborate, most finished, and most costly pieces of porcelain which the world has ever seen were made at the small town of Sévres. To Alexandre Brongniart goes no small measure of credit for the high reputation and great success of the best period of Sévres porcelain.

The discovery of kaolin in Saxony stimulated enterprising men elsewhere to seek it, and, naturally, the English became interested in this new endeavor. Examples of early English porcelain are much sought after, not so much for their intrinsic beauty, but because the comparatively small amount first made; only a few specimens remain. These pieces are highly prized by collectors.

**Bone China**

From the first, English porcelain—better known as Bone China—has been noted for its superior strength and durability.

The small village of Stratford-le-Bow in Middlesex is believed to be the place where a china factory was first established in England. This was a private enterprise established by Edward Heylin, a merchant, and Thomas Frye, a painter. The Bow china paste of that time was inferior to that made on the Continent.

The world-famous porcelain works at Chelsea were begun in the year 1747. It is doubtful if much original designing was done at Chelsea at first, for the work seems to have been in imitation of the Chinese. About 1769-1785, factory porcelain was made at Derby, and, in 1784, all was transferred to Derby.

Derby, or Crown Derby, china was in its prime from 1750 to the early 1800's. The factory was established by William Duesbury, carried on by his son, and later by his widow's second husband, and in 1815 was sold to Robert Bliss.

The Spode factory began producing porcelain in the year 1800 under the name of Spode, Son, and Copeland. This factory introduced the use of calcined bones into the paste. This procedure was adopted by the English firms of Worcester, Wedgwood, Minton, and Doulton, who, together with Spode, are the only makers of Bone China.

The Worcester Porcelain Company started manufacturing a china body in 1751, and have continued to this day.

The House of Wedgwood produced a china body from 1812 to 1815, when, due to the chaotic conditions caused by the Napoleonic Wars, this branch of the factory was suspended. Bone China production was resumed in 1878, and since that time Wedgwood has manufactured an excellent porcelain.

Minton, another English name synonymous with Bone China, was established at Stoke-on-Trent in 1791. That factory is still producing an exquisite china body.

In 1815 John Doulton and John Watts became the owners of a small pottery in Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth. From this enterprise grew the Royal Doulton potteries which today produce bone china dinner and decorative ware of the very highest quality.

**Other European porcelains**

Potters in Sweden, Russia, and Denmark also made feldspathic porcelain which is much sought after by connoisseurs. Of these wares, Royal Copenhagen is perhaps the most widely known.

There are no records to prove that porcelain was made in the United States during the eighteenth century. It is known, however, that the English potters were cognizant of the existence of true China clays in the New World. Wedgwood sent a Mr. Griffiths to America to seek out the sources of supply of kaolin in West Virginia and to study the methods of transporting the clay back to Britain. This procedure, however, proved to be too costly.

It is said that the history of pottery and porcelain is, in effect, a history of mankind. Potters from all nations have participated in an industry which has made enormous contributions to the culture of the world.

**From far-away Sweden to Tiffin, Ohio...**

The Sweden-type crystal is all the distinctiveness and quality of genuine imported Swedish pieces, but the prices are surprisingly lower. On display in fine stores from coast to coast.
**KEEP FIT - AMERICA**

- Picard, New York designer, whose smart fashions also are available at Sun Valley, suggests this attractive outfit for tennis and general sports wear. The lightweight tailored jacket, Cardigan style, is of Cashmere and Angora wool, with dark green and blue stripes. Yellow shoes complete the colorful ensemble.

Tennis, outdoor ice-skating, golf, swimming and riding may all be enjoyed in this mountain-bordered resort with its invigorating, healthful climate. Rates as low as $3 per day, per person. For information and reservations, write—

W. P. ROGERS, General Manager
Sun Valley, Idaho

---

**CLOCKMAKERS OF AMERICA**

(Continued from page 55)

that no fitting and adjustments were required. And he carried this same principle into the making of his shelf clock cases later on. He also built his mill, which could drive his machinery by waterpower. Up to that time the clock business had been a home industry; a master and one apprentice working with hand tools in a small shop connected with the home. Terry took the clock business out of the home and put it into a factory and finally employed several hundred people.

Having no longer time both to make and sell his clocks, he hired Rev. Edward Porter, an ex-Congregational minister of Waterbury, and his brother, to set up a sales organization to peddle these movements for tall clocks. In three years he had made and sold 3000 movements through the Porters. In that plant his principal workmen included Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadley, both of whom subsequently were makers of clocks in large volume.

The 30-hour clock

Between 1810 and 1816 Eli Terry struck out alone upon an even more radical venture. He developed a series of experimental models of a new type of clock upon which a patent was issued July 12, 1816. Unfortunately only one of the experimental models has survived, so that it is not now possible to trace the steps which led from the big, crude tall clock to the small, perfect, 30-hour, wooden movement shelf clock with its beautiful scroll and pillar case.

But it was the 30-hour wooden movement which was such a revolutionary thing in its day. The pendulum, located in front of the front plate, was 9 inches long, and the small 2½-pound weights fell a little over 24 inches. This movement was the first radical departure in the plan and fundamental principle of a clock movement which had been introduced since the adoption of Frocante’s true pendulum in 1660.

**Design pirated**

Seth Thomas paid Terry $1000 for the rights to manufacture this new type clock. The clock met with instant public acceptance, and being sold for $15 with its beautiful scroll and pillar case, neither Terry nor Thomas, although they each made 10,000 of these clocks a year between 1816 and 1825, could meet the popular demand. Almost immediately the other clockmakers in Connecticut pirated the plan of the movement and case and began to turn out these clocks in large volume, completely ignoring the fact that they were covered by patents. In Bristol there were twenty-five or thirty part-time clock-makers, and the individuals who produced the Terry type, 30-hour, wooden movement, shelf clock. There were few other Connecticut towns, no matter how small, but had their quota of wooden movement shelf clockmakers.

From the Revolution to the Civil War there were over 225 clockmakers and clockmaking firms located in Bristol. The principal survivor today is The E. Ingraham Company, organized in 1831, which is still owned by the family of the founder.

In Bristol perhaps the leading maker of wooden movement clocks from 1820 and 1837 was Chauncey Jerome who had worked for Terry in Plymouth. Jerome in his autobiography relates how he sold his home in Plymouth to Mr. Terry for 100 clock movements (worth then about $3 each). He bought in Bristol a fine homestead on 17 acres of ground, agreeing to pay George Mitchell 213 Terry clocks. Since Jerome was a clock case maker, he made cases for the hundred movements he received from Terry and that was his down payment on his Bristol purchase. He made cases for Terry and received another 100 movements for which he made cases and turned those over to Mitchell. The balance of 13 clocks he says he "borrowed," thus completing payment.

A spectacular career

Between 1823-28 Jerome became the leading producer of 30-hour wooden movement clocks in Connecticut, and was in partnership with a number of different individuals. Jerome’s career was spectacular. In 1837 he conceived of the idea of converting the standard 8-day, brass-weight-driven shelf clock into a 30-hour clock and because the art of rolling brass had been perfected about that time in Connecticut, he was able to make these brass movement clocks cheaper than the wooden movements. Immediately all the other clock-makers in that part of New England transformed their plants from wood-working to brass-working machinery and the rate of production was stepped up.

The panic of 1837 sank this country into a deep financial depression and clockmaking as well as most other lines of activity was at a standstill. It was this cheap 30-hour brass clock that saved the clock industry of Connecticut from complete extinction. And, incidentally, the demand for brass to make these cheap clocks in enormous volume is responsible for the location in Connecticut of the brass industry.

**Exporting clocks**

By 1845 the Yankee clockmakers were exporting their cheap clocks to practically all the civilized countries of the globe and were flooding Europe and Great Britain with clocks at prices against which the foreign manufacturers could not compete.

There could never have developed in Connecticut, with Bristol as its centre, this clockmaking industry had there not been in Bristol a large ready-made national organization capable of taking over the retailing of such large volumes of clocks in all the other states.

I refer to the Yankee peddlers who soon after the close of the Revolution began to push west to the frontiers with their goods loaded on wagons, on horses or in packs carried on their backs. That is undoubtedly the most romantic chapter in the history of the commercial development of this country. And it is delightfully told by HOUSE & GARDEN’s editor, Richardson Wright, in his fascinating book "Hawks and Walkers."

(Continued on page 87)
Why not use things Chinese and the forbidden color of the Ching wear white, as do mourners always. It and the west. The immortals sometimes jade, even worked into jewelry.

Colors have meanings

What color are those Shantung curtains? It's important, because colors have several meanings in China. Red, for instance, is the color of fire and the south, of merriment and rejoicing. A bride wears it born to a household the fact is announced on red paper. Black is the color of water and the north, or maritime and official affairs, and is also the color of Tibet.

Blue and green are really the same color, they say, for the eye at first seen on some vases are a pure delight. well together, like the robe of a Man- dynasty. The tiles of the Forbidden color under the Ming dynasty.

White is the color of metal, mist, and the west. The immortals sometimes wear white, as do mourners always. It is also the color of China proper. Yellow is the earth, the center, which is a direction in China; it is the color of agriculture, the color of Manchuria, and the forbidden color of the China dynasty. The tiles of the Forbidden City were yellow, as a symbol that under those roofs lived majesty. So you'd better be careful of your color-schemes, for more reasons than one. But combinations of unusual colors are lovely in art, and of themselves, without secret meanings. Lavender and blue go well together, like the robe of a Manchu princess, and the eggplant and delicate blush-pink and clear green seen on some vases are a pure delight.

China in your home

Why not use things Chinese consciously, instead of just by accident? You do wear more than you know. If the modern coffee table in your living room stands on scroll-like feet, that's Chinese. Your odd little ashtray, designed to hold burning charcoal, and the handle is Chinese. As a matter of fact, it isn't really an ashtray but an iron, perhaps a more pleasant, and the rough texture is a charming contrast to soft petals.

Ginger jars for vases

Modern ginger jars make lovely containers for flowers. The sort I have in mind are small, made of gray earthenware with a bit of loosely woven rattan around them, and can be bought in almost any grocery. The ginger they contain, swimming in honey-colored syrup, is wonderful. When the jar is empty, it's ideal for flowering twigs or almost any sprig of pink flower. The shape is pleasant, and the rough texture is a charming contrast to soft petals.

As decoration in a formal room, nothing is better than an iron picture, or a series of them, if you can find them. During the 17th Century, Chinese craftsmen brought to the highest point the art of manipulating iron until it is as delicate as a brush-stroke. These pictures are like silhouettes, done with economy of line and material, of flowers, a simple landscape, the branch of a tree. They are like the ink-sketches of the best artist, preserved forever. Often a panel of four will represent the four seasons, each panel displaying one flower of each season. They are to be hung on a plain wall, or mounted on silk or paper, framed. They throw lovely shadows when the light shines on them, and the contemplation of their beauty is a deep and a calm joy.

The contemplation of beauty is always a joy, and the best of the Chinese ideas have deep within them the added gift of quiet and rest. We need to be reminded more often of the eternal verities, of goodness and truth, of individual work and enduring stability. This is China's gift to the world, and in these troubled times we cannot do better than to use it in our homes, and be grateful to the givers.

Chinese Objects of Virtue

An interesting group of art objects and ornaments has recently been assembled at the United China Relief Shop at 335 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Some of them were collected in China by the Chinese Women's Relief Association of Hongkong, headed by Madame Sun Yat-sen; others came from a private collection.

They comprise such things as jade hairpins, jade ornaments, necklaces of turquoise and cat's-eyes.

Perhaps the most unusual are perfume bottles made from the jade ornaments which Chinese women used to wear in their hair to hold the feathers denoting their rank. These have been given silver stoppers and stand in rings, formerly worn by Chinese archers on their thumbs.
TUCSON
Santa Rita Hotel, 250 east. Tucson’s Social center: Wholesale & streetwise; entertainment center.
Famous dance saloon, Palm, Golf, Hotel Page, May.

ARIZONA

ARKANSAS

HOT SPINGS NATIONAL PARK


LAKE TAHOE


CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

Trolley—Wellesley, 100 miles inland. All sports, tennis, golf, 250 oranges. Fine food. May, June, July.

LOS ANGELES


C joke FOREST


COLORADO SPRINGS

Broadmoor Hotel, in shadow of Pikes Peak, sports and social center, unusual beauty, Modernity. Write for brochure.

EVERGREEN

Twin Falls—A Panama 14-room hotel. In heart of golf beetle. 30 miles from Denver, finest climate, hotel managed by experienced men.

ROCKY MOUNT NATIONAL PARK—ESTER SIEK

Stanley Hotel—Oamar room resort in heart of Rocky Mountains. Golf, skiing, fishing, hunting, Write daily from Denver. Write for illustrated brochure.

CONNECTICUT

INDIAN NECK—BRANFORD

The Mountsaw. On the Sound, secluded, private beach. All sports. All facilities. Rates: $25.00. Write for folder, S. W. V. Wells, C.

LAKEVILLE

Wake Robin Inn. 21/2 hours from N. Y. by train. Quiet. Charming. Upscale, Tennis, Swimming. Write for brochure.

NEW LONDON

Lighthouse Inn. On L. I. Sound, Private Beach, Gardens, Attractive Rooms, Excellent Food. Amusement. Open all year. Mary Campbell, M.

OLD LYNDE


SALISBURY


GEORGIA

SEA ISLAND

The Cloister: Cast your cares at this famous seaside resort. All sports. Reasonable summer rates. Restricted, N. Y. Office, 459 Fifth Avenue. C. 1807.

BATH HARBOUR


MARTIN POINT—FRIENDSHIP

Mayflower Inn on the Bay. One of Maine’s finest oceanfront hotels. NEW ENGLAND. Moderate rates. Restricted.

WINTER HARBOR


MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

The Belvedere. A fine hotel, tastefully decorated for its season, modern comforts, and superior service. Ideal for pleasure and business. S. 53. up.

SHERWOOD FOREST

Sherwood Forest Hotel & Cottages. Near Washington and Baltimore. Restricted cottages, salt water bathing, two golf courses, facilities. W. K. Murray, M.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD—CHATHAM


CAPE COD—FALMOUTH HEIGHTS

Terrace Gardens Hotel, overlooking Vineyard Sound. Environmentally protected. All sports, golf courses, boating, fishing. Unusual location. From $4. Open June 1.

CAPE COD—OSTERVILLE

Oyster Club to match any similar social life: Oyster Club, 2 hours, Donald Ross Golf, Tennis, swimming, sailing, fishing.

THE Copley-Plaza

Boston. Next to all hotels to Back Bay Station. Ready to meet the fine shops, theaters and cultural life. A palatial hotel, beautifully appointed—sports in its service and cuisine. Dorothy Lewis and her Ice Browser now featured on the ice-platform of the lovely Oval Room. Single rooms $4.50, doubles $5.50. At the best. Chauncey Devere Doolittle, General Manager.

EAST NORTHFIELD


BOSTON

Boston. Next to all hotels to Back Bay Station. Ready to meet the fine shops, theaters and cultural life. A palatial hotel, beautifully appointed—sports in its service and cuisine. Dorothy Lewis and her Ice Browser now featured on the ice-platform of the lovely Oval Room. Single rooms $4.50, doubles $5.50. At the best. Chauncey Devere Doolittle, General Manager.

MAGNOLIA


NANTUCKET ISLAND—SIABOIS SET

Beach House. In rear of Glamour, Moderately equipped, room hotel, room rates over, Write to hotel.

SWAMPSCOTT


MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY


MISSISSIPPI

PASS CHRISTIAN


NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANOHER

The Hanover Inn on Dartmouth College Campus. Open All Year. America’s oldest college. Outdoor Dining Tavern; Entertainment. Booklet.

NEW YORK

SQUAM LAKE—HOLDERNESS


WHITE MOUNTAINS—CRAWFORD NOTCH


WHITE MOUNTAINS—FRANCONIA NOTCH

Hotel Franconia. You will enjoy this distinctly modern and fascinating hotel, beautifully planned, all sports free. Reasonable, Restricted. Booklet.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—SUGAR HILL


WHITE MOUNTAINS—WHITEFIELD

The Mountain View House


NEW JERSEY

SEAGIRT


SPRING LAKE BEACH

The Castle. A complete and restricted resort hotel. Away from the sound; Private Beach, 80 minutes from New York or Philadelphia. $5. Rooms, May.


NEW JERSEY

NEAR ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS—BIO MOOSE


CRAGSMOOR

Cragmore Inn. Country Club atmosphere 77 miles from New York in beautiful Shaker Jungle. All activities. Accessible by train or car.

FISHERS ISLAND


 LAKE CHAMPLAIN—ESSEX


LAKE CHAMPLAIN—WESTPORT

Westport Inn. In the Adirondacks. The utmost in surroundings and activities. Direct train from New York—6 hours—Selected clientele.

LONG ISLAND—MONTAUK


LONG ISLAND—MONTAUK BEACH


HOUSE & GARDEN Trave Log

A directory of fine hotels and resorts

If you want further information about the hotels or resorts listed here, write House & Garden's Travelog, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Calendar Notes

Red pencil dates these on your July vacation calendar:

June 26 to July 3: "Children's Week at Atlantic City. "Half-fares" are "on the house"—in hotels, restaurants, concessions, theaters—when accompanied by an adult. A paradise for Peter Fans whether four or forty!

July 4, 5: "Hale America" Tournaments from coast to coast, sponsored by the American Golf Association, with the proceeds of this week-end's golfing fun benefitting the Red Cross. These tournaments are held at all leading golf courses, for instance . . . at Oyster Harbors, Osterville, Cape Cod, where, incidentally, all the activities are within easy walking or bicycling distance . . . at Virginia Beach, with an equine gymkhana in the Cavalier Show Ring afterwards . . . on the Cascades Course at Virginia Hot Springs.

July 18 to August 3: Oil and Water Colour Exhibition at Boxwood Manor, Old Lyme, Connecticut—favorite show of Lyme artists at this quaint English-garden colony.

July 27 to 31: Basin Harbor, Vermont—the 15th Annual Golf Championship Tournament for men, women. A "drive" for Defense Stamps is meant literally, for stamps are prizes!
NEW YORK CITY


The Bookman, Park Ave. at 52nd. Infinite care for your comfort, quiet dignity for your background, a conveniences and smart location.


The Grosvenor, on Convent Ave. Lower 5th Ave., at 17th Street. Single from $2.50, double from $5. Booklet: "B.


The Lakeside


The Rickard

Hotel Hershey. One of America's finest. Magnificent setting. Give your summer and winter plans. Four Golf Courses. All outdoor sports.

POCONO MOUNTAINS—BUCK HILL FALLS

The Inn—Buck Hill Falls


NEW YORK CITY

The Plaza

The repose and privacy of a charmingly styled home with the convenience of a hotel room renowned for luxurious appointments. Rates are reasonable. Air-conditioned rooms available. Faces Central Park. Subway Station at hotel. Henry A. Root, President and General Manager.

NEW YORK CITY


The Waterview: 52nd Street, New York City. Conveniences and smart location. Single $2.50, double $5.00. Booklet: "B.

Glen Springs Hotel, a Famous Five in America. Good Restaurant. Sun Room. New York Office. 600 Fifth Avenue, Plain PE 8-5077.

CARRIAGE HOUSE


CARRIAGE HOUSE


VERMONT

GREEN MOUNTAINS


BASIN HARBOR


DORSET


LAKE MOREY—FAIRLEE

Bonnie Oaks Inn and Boathouse, Sports. 75 rooms with baths, balconies, Baby Oak, spectacular play, Mar-Dee, Fishers, Llve. Dr. with Mrs. E. B. Chittenden, Mgr.


WOODWALL

The Great Lake—58 room Colonial Inn in beautiful New England village—Home of Middlebury College. All outdoor sports available. Railway facilities. H. L. E.

IRVING LAKE


CITADEL


WILLIAMSBURG


LAKE TAHOE

Lake Tahoe Inn and Ranch. On most famous lake in America. 100 guest rooms, 1400 acres. 12 trails. Moderate rates. Single $2.50, double $5.00. Booklet: "B.

LAKE MOREY—FAIRLEE

Bonnie Oaks Inn and Boathouse, Sports. 75 rooms with baths, balconies, Baby Oak, spectacular play, Mar-Dee, Fishers, Llve. Dr. with Mrs. E. B. Chittenden, Mgr.

LAKE TAHOE

Lake Tahoe Inn and Ranch. On most famous lake in America. 100 guest rooms, 1400 acres. 12 trails. Moderate rates. Single $2.50, double $5.00. Booklet: "B.


LAKE TAHOE

Lake Tahoe Inn and Ranch. On most famous lake in America. 100 guest rooms, 1400 acres. 12 trails. Moderate rates. Single $2.50, double $5.00. Booklet: "B.

CITADEL


CITADEL

Look to the August issue of House & Garden for a new pattern of living in America—at-war...for a back-to-the-fireside trend that travel restrictions have brought to America. The August issue of House & Garden turns camera and pen on the intimate lives of a group of interesting Americans...people who have given careful thought to their new life. Here is your opportunity to appropriate for yourself their ingenious schemes. You can borrow their clever suggestions for your home, for your Victory garden, or for your fun. This issue offers a dozen new ways to revise your house and habits, to create an ordered, war-time life.

August House & Garden Gives You

RECIPIES FOR RELAXING

1...With an hour to spare:—Learn how to sleep, to stay cool, to look and feel fresh in these hectic days.

2...With a minute to spare:—Find new games to play, new tips on letter-writing, new relaxations from daily war duties.

3...Give a party:—Learn how to entertain with a minimum of trouble, maximum of fun. Frosty-cool ideas for drinks, recipes for barbecue cooking in the garden.

4...Dig in your garden:—Try planting to relax tense nerves. Insure a successful Victory Garden, with House & Garden as your “how-to-grow-it” guide.
GROW HERB TEA

(Continued from page 38)

comes from boiling water when it is polluted. Another is to promote sociabili­
ity. There is nothing soothing about holding a glass of water under a spigot
and filling it with cold water, no matter how pure and delicious the water, but
once the water is brought to a boil, infused with fragrant leaves, and served
in an attractive cup, it becomes a func­tion to be shared with friends.

Making herb tea

To make an herb tea, which is to be served hot, a porcelain teapot is first
rinsed in hot water to have it then wiped dry. Then, if the herbs are dried, one
tea spoonful is dropped into the teapot for every person to be served; if
they are fresh, a small handful to each person. Meanwhile the water has
been allowed to come to the boiling point. The taste of the water is very
important. It must be sweet and fresh. Most of us do not lay enough stress
on the taste of water. In Near Eastern countries, where alcoholic beverages
are forbidden by their religion, the people send far and wide to secure the
water of certain wells or springs known to taste particularly sweet and pleasant.
If the water is allowed to boil too long, it will lose its flavor and, according to
the Chinese, the tea leaves will float in it instead of sinking to the bottom, as
they should. The tea water, having bubbled up, is immediately poured over the
leaves. The cover is put on the pot and the leaves allowed to steep from three
to five minutes. Some herb teas such as comfrey and chamomile become bitter
when steeped too long. One learns by experience how long to steep each herb.

Infusions from home dried or freshly
plucked herbs will be a pale almond
or pale green and are known as green
leaves. Their color is always fainter than
that of black leaves. Lemon and sugar,
sometimes slightly caramalized, can be added to the tea, but milk
should be omitted and always is by the
true lover of tea. Milk, in tea, beclouds
the taste of water. In Near Eastern
regions it is customary to have a little
lavender cotton, hederacea, added to the
infusion to be shared with friends.

Blending has always been customary
and teachers of pharmacy and herbalists who travelled in .North .Ameri­
can states, H.限期 is, and taught this to the colonists who
drank the tea during the Revolution.

Mixed blends

Infusions do not have to be brewed from the leaves of one bush or plant
only but can be blended of several. Making her own teas gives the housewife
an opportunity to experiment in infusions, to try combinations of plants
from her garden or the woods and fields.

Plants for tea

It might be amusing to plant a gar­
den of trees, shrubs and herbs to be
used for infusions. But it is much simpler
to use some of the plants already
in the herb garden and add thereto a
few plants. Among them would be a
Cannabis americanus, known as red
root, because the root was used for a
dye and New Jersey tea because In­
dians made an infusion of the leaves
and taught this to the colonists who
drank the tea during the Revolution.
The bush is native to the eastern half of
the continent in dry woodlands
and thickets. It is a modest member of the
beautiful family called Summer lilacs
along the West Coast. It has white flows­
ers and toothed leaves.

In the tea garden there might also be a spine-bush, Lindera benzoin,
a spice-liush.

Another way of drying herbs is to
cover the bushes with paper bags, to
keep the dust out of them. Cleaning the
attic olives this in most localities. If
herbs are dried in the open, the leaves
are picked off the stems and laid sparsely on trays made of fine wire
mesh. The trays are then piled on top of each other with the width of the frames
between them so the herbs will
not touch. The leaves should be turned
every so often. The contents can be
dried either by placing the piled-up
trays over a low fire, or by fanning.
They must be dried quickly or they be­
come mouldy. A detailed description of
a contrivance for drying fruits and veg­
etables which can be used for herb teas is to be found in U. S. Dept. of Agricul­
ture Government Bulletin No. 94.

Cold tea

Cold teas are made exactly like hot
ones and then cooled either by putting
ice in the pitcher or by standing them
in the ice box. Glass or porcelain pitch­
ers should be used.

People who lived in colonial days ate
much less sugar than we do and enjoy­
ed bitter and highly spiced food. They
drank bitter infusions which do not
sound the least attractive today. For
example, a drink of clover and a little
chamomile does not cause the mouth to
water nor does ground ivy, Nepeta loderacea, with a little lavender cotton,
for which either Roman wormwood or southernwood can be substituted.

Just Send us Your Old Rugs, Clothing

WE DO THE REST! It’s all so easy! Your materials are picked up at your
door at no expense by Freight or Express—and a week later you can have
[unmentioned amounts] colorful, modern, deep-textured Broadloom
RUGS that are woven Seamless and RIVERSIDE for the double the wear—
Any Width up to 16 ft by Any Length
—many sizes not offered elsewhere!

YOUR CHOICE of all the up-to-date
new colors and patterns: 61 Early
Textures and Leaf designs, Solid colors,
Suede, Tweed blends, dusty ovale.

OLSON FACTORY TO-YOU!

We Guarantee to satisfy or pay for your materials. You risk nothing by a
trial. Our 60th year. Over two million customers. We have no agents.

Write for America’s Greatest Money-
Saving Rug Book—40 pages of Rugs
and model rooms. Shows how we shred,
merge, sterilize and retain wool in all
kinds of rugs, clothing—bleach,
resin any—dye and weave
into New Rugs.

FREE Book in Colors
or 1c Postal
Printed today

Mail Coupon Today

2800 N. Crawford Ave., CHICAGO, Dept. N-1

Gentlemen: Mail new catalog Free to:
Name
Address
Zip.

(Continued on page 91)
reviewed by House & Garden

Just write to the addresses given for any of these interesting booklets.

Free unless otherwise specified.

QUALITY HOUSEWARES

This practical housewares booklet, profusely illustrated and complete, will show you how to good housekeeping.

You’ll find many new gadgets and convenient ideas for your doorbell, kitchen, etc. Also included are housewife and hostess helps. Write for booklet G.G., Hausmanner Schleicher, 145 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

VICTORIAN FURNITURE

brings back the graceful curves and fine woods of early grandeur plus the charm of reproductions in chairs and sofas, tables and cabinets copied from a group of 12th-13th centuries, in Frederickburg, Virginia, and other historic pieces. Send 10c for booklet E.G., Dept. HG-7, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THE CALL TO THE COLORS

In an invitation to enjoy upholstery right, you are perfectly prepared to enjoy the embroidery and color styling of your choice. Millions of beautiful possibilities await you through the Magnavox combination radio-sound. This booklet illustrates various available fabrics which in themselves are as fascinating to the eye as the colors that will be used in your home. Zangerle & Peterson, Dept. HG-7, 2700 4th Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

INVITATION TO GRACIOUS LIVING

In this invitation to upholstery right, you are perfectly prepared to explore the many advantages of scientifically designed upholstery and air conditioning. Charts and illustrations reveal the factors affecting the durability of various temperature control instruments. Write for booklet E.G., The Lenox Shop, Dept. C7, 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

BUILDING & MAINTENANCE

This booklet gives you ideas to help you plan better. Correctly built, homes, rooms for greater convenience and provide for efficient closet space. Ponderosa Pine Corp., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

GARDENING

POWER MOWERS, a model or size for every kind of lawn, are pictured and their mechanical advantages explained. Write for booklet E.G., the many advantages of scientifically designed lawn mowers. Zangerle & Peterson, Dept. HG-7, 700 4th Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

BURPEE’S FALLOL BULG CATALOG

with seeds and other bulbs that can be planted outdoors. You can bring your flowers indoors during winter. Also included is information as to how and when the man in back of the bar wants to know. Several blank pages are left for your personal notes. Write to the Lennox Shop, Dept. C7, 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

CHINA, SILVER, GLASS

ENGLISH CHINA

A famous Toronto department store that sells 150 patterns of fine English china presents a selection of Misses, Wedgwood, and other patterns that are reasonably priced. Write for booklet E.G., the many advantages of scientifically designed china in Canada. Beek-Ells-Kyrle, Ltd., Dept. HG-7, Toronto, Canada.

THE MAKING OF FINE CHINA

This guide to the buying of fine china illustrates many processes in the making of it, differentiates it from earthenware, and describes various patterns. Write to Bernheim-Jaal, Dept. HG-7, New York, New York.

ALVIN

offers folders on the newest patterns in sterling, with a price list to help you plan your flattware service. Write to the Lennox Shop, Dept. C7, 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

EMKay CANDLES.

designed for every occasion, are pictured and described. You will find a wide variety of sizes, shapes and styles, from portables, dinner candles and novelties for birthdays and holidays, to candlesticks, by Emarky Candles, Ltd., 6 Syracuse Ave., New York, New York.

OTHER USEFUL BOOKLETS

SMOKING ETIQUETTE

is a beautifully illustrated 24-page booklet describing the “do’s” and “don’ts” of smoking at all occasions. Also other illustrated descriptive folders of interest. Write to Roanone, Dept. HG-7, Newark, N. J.
The most delightful of herb teas are ored and niediiini sized. As the orange and twice as much as the pale, yellow-green drink smells of the young tops and leaves are picked. Five to seven, the prickles hooked and concentrated syrup made from the hips of black currant and that a few drops of lemon helps bring out the taste. The flowers and leaves fragrant of pine needles and lemon juice for a summer drink. Others add cloves and lemon juice. The leafy tops of balm infused with Chinese tea provides a smooth tasting drink, with an undertone of orange quite different from the flavor imparted by mint.

Chrysanthemum tea

A member of the chrysanthemum family is costmary, akeoot or Bible-leaf, Chrysanthemum Balsamita. It is perennial, makes thick clumps in a short time and is increased by division. The long, slender leaves with toothed margins smell of chrysanthemum, bitter and aromatic. In olden days they marked the place in the Bible. Dry and infused for a drink they have a pleasant aromatic flavor, different from the scent when fresh. The flowers are inconspicuous little daisies, with yellow centers and a few white undisturbed petals. Stems and leaves make lovely patterns when they first come out but later in the season become straggly.

Two shrubby perennials providing pleasant infusions are pineapple sage and lemon verbena. Pineapple sage, Salvia rutilans, is a newcomer to gardens, has panicles of bright scarlet flowers and leaves fragrant of pineapple. It is not hardy in the north but can be increased from cuttings made in the fall or carried over in pots in a cool cellar. When brewed as a drink the leaves taste sweetly of pineapple, and have a slightly astringent quality. Leaves of pineapple sage might be blended with those of balm and mint, and would be charming in potpourris.

Everyone who has ever made his own teas has used the leaves of lemon verbena, Lippia citriodora, a shrub from Peru with lemon-scented, narrow leaves which feel brittle and have white flowers so tiny that the panicles are inconspicuous. In the North, the plant is not hardy and is treated the same as a geranium. It winters well in a cool cellar and cuttings from green branches root readily.

Rosemary tea is supposed to restore the appetite and it has been suggested that the leaves and flowers of this plant be blended with those of lavender and lemon verbena, Rohde, distinguished English writer about herbs and a keen gardener, gives a recipe which she got from an old book. The popular name of wild bergamot has pale lavender heads of bloom. They both taste of mint but are more peppery and less delicate. In the garden they are charming when all the colors are intermingled since the different shades harmonize. When the hot sun shines upon them or when one brushes past them they give off a fragrance of mint and lemon intermingled. Monarda didyma prefers a slight shade but false lisa flourishes in the sunshine.

Tea made from lemon or sweet balm, Melissa odorata, tastes of mint modified by the taste of lemon peel. The plants do much better in the greenhouse. They have some shade than planted in a bed by themselves, exposed on all sides to the sun. Balm is a south European plant with fragrant, softly textured leaves, having round scallops along the margins. Mrs. Grieve in her excellent Modern Herbal says balm promotes perspiration and provides a cooling tea for feverish patients, ill from catarrh or influenza. She suggests adding sugar and lemon juice for a summer drink. Others add cloves and lemon juice. The leafy tops of balm infused with Chinese tea provides a smooth tasting drink, with an undertone of orange quite different from the flavor imparted by mint.

Why is Balsam-Wool the only attic insulation to offer it?

Today, to have an insulation on which you can really rely, Balsam-Wool offers this assurance. An unexcelled 20-year record of making the highest quality insulation permits us to offer you the only high efficiency attic insulation guarantee complete satisfaction—or your money back! Balsam-Wool is designed to be superior...it has everything that insulation needs...it's wind-proof, moisture-proof...non-settling...fire and termite resisting. The six Balsam-Wool double value assures you a lifetime of fuel savings and comfort. Buy Balsam-Wool Attic Insulation now—pay for it monthly—get a cash dividend every year. Mail the coupon for full information!
GROW HERB TEA
(Continued from page 91)

From South America come many
pleasant drinks and one not as well
known as it should be is Maté, made
from the leaves of *Paraguayana*,
but since it cannot be grown in the
herb garden it does not come into this
article.

RECIPES FOR HERB TEAS
Hot Herb Teas

Take one teaspoonful of dried herbs per
person or twice the amount of
fresh. Fresh herbs are bruised in a
napkin before steeping to liberate the
essential oils. Steep from three to five
minutes. Sweeten with burnt sugar,
maple sugar or honey. Serve thin slices
of lemon with the tea, and in centre of
each slice put a clove.

Combinations for hot teas—
rosemary and lavender
rosemary and lemon verbena
lemon verbena and mint
peppermint by itself

Also each of following—
costmary
lemon verbena
rose hips, Rosa canina
beebalm
peppermint
balm, mint with lemon rind and
sweetening delicious.

Cold Teas

Take a goodly sized bunch of fresh
herbs about three inches in diameter,
pour the hot water over them and
allow to steep for five minutes. Cool
by standing in the ice box, if ice is added
the tea is diluted, so do not add it.
Start the tea several hours ahead of the
time you are to serve it.

Then, just before serving add fruit
juices, either two oranges to one lemon,
which would be enough for four people,
or strawberry, or raspberry juice to
taste. With the last two would go
lemon; sweeten, garnish with one of
the herbs used and serve.

A pleasant combination for a cold
tea is balm, spearmint and borage.
Sweet woodruff with mint and balm
is good too.

A teaspoonful of dried maté infused
to each three teaspoonfuls of herbs
gives zest to the drink.
A Complete Guide to Practical Interior Decoration
Edited by RICHARDSON WRIGHT

Here's a practical encyclopedia of decoration and home furnishing, a concise handbook of "how to do it"... whether you're hanging net curtains or decorating an entire house.

House & Garden's new "Complete Guide to Interior Decoration" contains 304 pages of authoritative decorating information—850 drawings—300 photographs—140 rooms in color, including examples from 75 leading decorators. It is, by all odds, the most beautiful and complete volume in its field! In it, Richardson Wright, Editor of House & Garden, graphically illustrates the correct solution for every decorating problem according to the best decorating knowledge of our times.

Every decorator... with or without portfolio... will find House & Garden's "Complete Guide to Interior Decoration" an essential reference, a court of last resort on questions of taste, color, textiles, texture, periods, backgrounds. 304 pages... speaking with authority, guiding you to successful decoration.

House & Garden's
GUIDE TO INTERIOR DECORATION... \$5
A CONDÉ NAST PUBLICATION

HOUSE & GARDEN, Boston Post Road, Greenwich, Connecticut
Please send me House & Garden's GUIDE TO INTERIOR DECORATION.
I enclose \( \square \) Check \( \square \) Money Order.

Name ___________________________ Street ___________________________

City ___________________________ State ___________________________
House & Garden’s Complete Guide to Interior Decoration

A practical and authoritative handbook for the furnishing and decorating of rooms of all sizes, types and periods

Edited by RICHARDSON WRIGHT
Editor-in-Chief of House & Garden

An Immediate Best Seller!

In three short months, more than 15,000 copies of this Complete Guide to Interior Decoration have been bought by enthusiastic homemakers and decorators. Order your copy today!

For full details, see inside cover