House & Garden

250 Tips for Victory Gardeners

How to Grow Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables

Texas stimulates a new trend in decoration

see page 15

JANUARY 1945 • PRICE 55 CENTS
AMERICA Makes the Best OF EVERYTHING!

This holiday season finds us giving up much — ready to give up everything needed to bring victory and lasting peace.

Our gift to free peoples everywhere is this high spirit of sacrifice, the winning morale, that will achieve victory. Many a Schenley man has left us to do his share in the war effort; Schenley's distilleries are now on a war footing — turning out vast quantities of war alcohol needed by the nation.

The Schenley Royal Reserve you enjoy today is drawn from our reserves — the largest in the U.S.A. — made and laid down in years gone by, and blended with finest grain neutral spirits for perfect mildness.

As in every crisis, America makes the best of everything. That is the "Spirit of '43" — and America's spirit until victory is achieved.

SCHENLEY ROYAL RESERVE, 60% Grain Neutral Spirits. BLENDED WHISKEY. 86 Proof.

SCHENLEY DISTILLERS CORPORATION, N.Y.C.

BUY WAR BONDS TODAY — AND EVERY DAY!
Dear Graham: This is a report from the home front to the fighting front; from the sergeant of the small company you left behind when you volunteered for active duty. Naturally, we are in constant communication with you, as you are with us, by far-reaching waves of affection. But letters make them real, and never in all my life have they meant so much to me.

We are keeping well, though our father-doctor is far away, and the children are making good marks in school, even without the aid of their chief home-worker. You know my weakness in math and how it showed up in my accounts. But necessity has sharpened my wits and now my check-book agrees with my bank balance. Of course there are fewer entries to make, living as we do on your pay allotment and our small investments.

But we are managing and trying to match our courage with yours. Sylvia is going on with her dancing class; Robert has a new tennis racquet, for I share your feeling that he should be encouraged in his sports; and both are buying as many War Stamps as they can from their weekly allowances. And, as you see, I continue to write on my favorite Kid Finish. I don’t believe my pen would behave on poor paper, nor should I feel that I were holding fast to those standards we have set for ourselves. As a matter of fact, I have discovered that Crane’s can be bought "open stock," with envelopes in packets, at a price that makes frequent family letters quite economical.

Please be at ease in your concern for us. We may not see it through as gracefully as Mrs. Miniver, but we shall make a good try. As long as our letters keep flying back and forth, we’ll solve that old problem of time and distance. The children are ready to this with love and kisses and in that rite I now join them.

Affectionately,
HELEN

Your name, address, and twenty-five cents sent to Crane’s, Dalton, Massachusetts will bring you six smart, usable samples of Crane’s correspondence papers.
For Your Garden

Dancing Girl
Gracefully modeled figure of charming proportions, delightfully poised; can be used in a fountain or pool or on a pedestal at the end of a vista.

Lead 23" $85.00
Lead 30" $175.00
Bronze 23" $100.00
Bronze 36" $275.00

This is just one of many in our unusually large collection of lead pieces in a variety of sizes and prices.

Catalog
Free. Illustrated.
Bench. Wall and Centre Fountains and Figures. Largest available stock made of Pompeian Stone, terra cotta, marble, lead and bronze. Prices from $5. up.

Erkins Studios
8 East 39th St., New York

ROSEMONT RUGS AND CANOPIES
Authentic reproduction of historic pieces; many in our unusual variety of sizes and prices.

"Rosemont" Marion, Virginia
ROSEMONT RUGS

Gorgeous Beauty All Winter
CROWNS INDOORS—WITHOUT SOIL

Different—Glorious Dependable
Just place in a dish and wet. Starts sprouting first thing every spring. A CROWN GUARANTEED TO GROW and set seed;

11 VARIETIES

Pocket edition (12 photos) net Illus. $1.00
Send for Tippler Catalog 1420 for unusual gifts, novelties, etc.

THE BAR MART
62 West 45th Street, New York

Pul-O-Matic
PHOTO COLLECTOR
Deluxe
Monogram or name impressed in gold on brown. $4.95 genuine leather.

A tug to the right and up flip your choice photos. Holds 108 prints. Ideal for man in Service or for your own collection.

Any 4 $1.00
Any 25 $5.00

GARDEN SPECIALTIES
259 Jefferson Avenue, S. E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Genuine Beauty All Winter

Different—Glorious Dependable
Just place in a dish and wet. Starts sprouting first thing every spring. A CROWN GUARANTEED TO GROW and set seed;

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GARDEN SPECIALTIES
259 Jefferson Avenue, S. E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Give your silver new beauty with SILVERFLEECE!

Nationally known testing laboratory proves Silverfleece superior in six ways to the two most popular brands of silver polish. It cleans faster, cleans easier, removes grease better, produces more brilliance, gives longer protection against tarnish, is more economical. Try a large jar today—only $1.00! Earl Products Co., 201 Madison Avenue, New York City

SILVERFLEECE
Gentle Because It's Cotton Fleece

STUDY
INTERIOR DECORATION
FOUR MONTHS' PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE
Resident Day Classes
start February 3rd. Send for Catalog 1

Period and Modern styles, color schemes, draperies, all fundamentals. Faculty of 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 can not come to New York. Practical, simple, useful, and intensely interesting.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION
215 Madison Avenue, New York City

If you are interested in any of the merchandise shown on these pages, kindly address your checks or money orders directly to the shops mentioned in each case.

Come January it's time for the good housekeeper to take inventory of her linen closet and to replenish where it's needed. For her we point out these dainty guest towels with sprays of white flowers applied on blue, green, yellow, gray or dusty rose spun rayon. Only $1 each, Albert George, 699 5th Ave., New York.

Want to feel like a new person, full of vim and vigor? You only have to do the simple exercises as taught by Lilyan Malmstead in her new book "6 Minutes to Fitness", and you don't have to diet. The exercises are to be done just before going to bed—and for only 6 minutes: $1.50, M. Barrows, 434 Fourth Ave., New York, New York.

GOLD-SPLASHED flowered bottles to glamorize the dressing table are a gift to gladden any woman's heart who likes pretty things. The large jar for dusting powder, bath salts, or cotton is $2.75. The perfume bottle, $4.50 a pair. The squatty powder jar, $2.75. These may be ordered from Alex Anderson, 912 Nicollet St., Minneapolis, Minn.
**JANUARY, 1943**

**POST-LANTERN**, handmade of copper, may be had by the early birds who order first; when the stock is gone there won’t be any more. Wired for electricity, it measures 8½” x 15”, and costs $14. Some can be furnished with a bronze eagle on top, $16. F. O. B. Baltimore. No catalogues. Lauer Metal Shop, 3408 Woodbrook Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Toast coasters whose clever inscriptions will be the talk of the party. Each one has a different colorful picture and toast. They can double as ashtrays when not keeping tables spot-free. For the couple who go in for informal entertaining. Made of semivitreous china. The set of 6 coasters, $3, The Bar Mart, 62 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.

**IBERIA SPANISH OLIVE OIL**

"THAN WHICH THERE IS NONE FINER"

Made from the first pressing of sun-ripened selected olives, IBERIA virgin olive oil is guaranteed pure and contains many health properties. Use IBERIA in your salads and cooking . . . and taste the difference!

**OUR PRICE** $3.95

The Perfect Gift

Fine quality, washable, rayon crepe Blanket Covers. Richly finished with satin bands and monogrammed to your order. Available in Tea Rose, Dusty Rose, Lilac Blue, Pink, Yellow, and Jade Green. $4.95 double bed size

Matching pillowcases $1.95

SHIPPED EVERYWHERE

Write for complete list of VICTORI table delicacies garnered from all over the world.

**IBERIA (left) brings water of knowledge to the parched earth, and PISCES (right) represents two sets of emotions pulling in opposite directions.**

Tell us the month you were born and we will send you the proper figure. Can be used as ornaments or bookends.

"Figures are about 9" high by 6" wide, finished in soft tan (pickled pine) with green and silver trim."

**OUR PRICE** $2.50 each, plus 25c postage

No C.O.D.’s

HELEN B. JONES

42 E. Gowen Avenue

Mt. Airy, Phila., Pa.

**MODERNAGE**

162 East 33rd St.

New York

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Matching pillowcases $1.95

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"Planned Economy" Trousseau
Complete with Monograms ~ $185

You couldn't want a lovelier, more essential trousseau! Sound in-
vestment in fine quality, taste and durability, at a minimum price.

12 hemstitched white percale sheets 72x108", or 8, 90x108";
12 Vigorub Bath Towels, 29x50"; 12 hand towels; 12 wash cloths; 2 bath mats; 12 pure Irish linen huck towels;

stunning, pure linen table set, hand appliquéd monograms, service for 8 ~ various colors. All with newest Mosse monograms harmonizing throughout.

The Trousseau you can order without seeing.
Sample swatches of fabrics sent on request.

Shipped 2 weeks after receipt of order.

MOSSE~LINEN, 659 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Glass Dessert Hi-Hats

"Big One" . . . for creations, little, etc.
"Little One" . . . for serving low rooms, etc.

Order as many as you wish.
No C.M.C.'s, please.

Royal DeLton

Specializing in Famous DeLton Fine Earthenware and Bone China.
New dinnerware booklets will be sent on request.

HERBERT S. MILLS
11 KING ST. E. • HAMILTON, CANADA

A REAL AMERICAN FLAG

Galaxy Stripe

Formal Sophistication in a WARNER WALLPAPER

to grace your DINNERTABLE or OFFICE DESK.

Heavy tip-proof metal base and 12" polished chrome mast.

You can even raise and lower this silk flag by its gold hal-
yards, "Old Glory"—in your home or as gifts and prizes that are different, what could be more timely?

Postpaid $1.50 each:

OHLSON COMPANY
362 PROSPECT STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Plans now for tomorrow's house

House & Garden's February issue prepares you now for the stimulating developments, the new trends, the unprecedented growth of home-building in the after-war world. Its many-angled impressions and surprising predictions give such breadth and width to your outlook that the developments of tomorrow—however dynamic—will never catch you napping. It previews vital, logical houses of the future...discusses the exciting potentialities of materials now used in making tanks, submarines, planes and forecasts domestic roles for them tomorrow.

Practical Site-Planning

This forward-looking issue outlines some graphic case-histories that underscore the advantages of planning your home-site carefully. It highlights some defense areas that have upped the standards of design for small-cost houses and produced little-cost homes with large quotas of good looks.

Bed and Bath Bazaar

- 6 colorful pages display a Bed and Bath Bazaar packed with new ideas for your linen closet, whether you are the mother-of-five, a new bride, or someone with a secret taste for luxury...

- 8 lively pages help you to plan your house for a new baby...re-arrange your time, your point of view...
Baseball fans who know no season in their ardor for the game will go for Electric Baseball. Now they have a chance to try out all those plays they've seen the Big Leaguers make. Will be a hit with father and son. With battery, $2.15, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Radio quizzes, with their tantalizing questions, sound so easy if you're at home. You can have a chance to prove just how good you are with Take It and Double, a game based on the popular quiz that asks "Will you stop at $32 or try for $64?" Ten classifications with 30 questions each. The climax comes with the jack-pot questions. For the pay-off there is $1000 in paper money. Any number of people can play. Lots of fun for $1. Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

57 varieties of games can be played on the Carrom Game Board. The side shown is for crokinole, and the other for carroms and checkers, to name but three.

The board is the Official Tournament size Game Board, 30\(\frac{1}{2}\)" square, and can be used on an ordinary card table. The board has natural wood finish with diagrams in black and red. Four net pockets in corners. 72 pieces of playing equipment and board, $5, Haynes-Griffin, 373 Madison Avenue, New York City.


Dart-bowl holds high favor for indoor recreation. It's a new type dart game and we believe all those who like the usual kind will go for this. The method of scoring is the same as in bowling, and the darts are thrown in the same underhand style that is used in bowling.

Ten pins are painted on cork surface of the board. With it come 4 steel tipped darts, scoring pad and regulation crayons, $5. You will find it at F.A.O. Schwarz, 745 Fifth Ave., New York City.

For ten years now one of America's game favorites has been Tripoley. There's a new wrinkle to it that has just come out and its admirers will like it better than ever. Tripoley combines hearts, poker and rummy into the game of kings and queens and this new variation of play gives an optional suit, making it all the more interesting. Playing board is of suede cloth printed in red and black. Priced at $2 and found at Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Missouri.

Cleopatra may or may not have played backgammon but it was in vogue in her day and has only now been basically changed, in a game called Circle Gammon. Faster and easier to master but every bit as fascinating, it is $2, F.A.O. Schwarz, 745 5th Avenue, New York City.
**BEDLINGTON TERRIERS**

Ch. Timex Terrier

Quality Stock Available

ROCK RIDGE KENNELS

Mr. and Mrs. John H. S. Stickney,主人

ANTFROGT BEARD, Me.

465 Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

Telephone 2155

**SCOTTISH AND WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS**

Puppies Lively Available

Dogs & Studs of Ac-

uled Blinde Oriz

Edgewater

Kennels

Couson, N. Y.

Owner

Mrs. John C. Wilsom

**WELSH TERRIER PUPPIES FOR SALE**

By Champions out of Champion stock.

The ideal house pets.

WINDERMERE KENNELS

BERRYW PENNSYLVANIA

**SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS**

Beautiful sable and white Sheltie puppies for show or companions. These puppies are exceptionally well bred and have type and personality to spare.

NORALEE KENNELS

Eleanor S. Mace

5345 Aylesthor Ave.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DACHSHUND-LONGHAIR**

Puppies for sale or com-

panions. The "Dachshund is top". Noted

Brothers Kennels,

Northmount Kennels,

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert

R.D. 2, Canonsburg, Pa.

**BIARDS**

Grown to maturity due to

Miss Dorothy Allen

Timberlode Kennels

RFD 2, Austell, Georgia

 Telefon & telephone address:

**NORWEGIAN ELKHOUNDS**

For country or suburbs,

L, D. T. Wilhams, Del.

Round Table Kennels

**PITC HD KENNELS**

Outstanding group of Great

Puppies at stud.

Outstanding

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wells Peck

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

**BEAGLES**

Dogs from the same

J. J. B. Fowler

Beagle kennels

Pitc Road Kennels

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wells Peck

**COCKER SPANIELS**

Sturdy, healthy puppies of correct type.

Mrs. W. T. Ricker

San Francisco, Cal.

**IRISH SETTERS**

Puppies. Show and Hounting

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Leach

922 S. Neely Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DOBERMAN PINCERS**

Intelligent and dignified members of family. Most

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. B., Jr.

TOMAHAKE KENNELS REG.

600 N. Y. L. Blvd.

Minneapolis, Minn.

**WILSONA KENNELS OFFER 6 BREEDS**

German Boxers

DOBERMAN PINCERS

Dachshunds

Medium Schnauzers

German Shephers

Trained dogs and puppies. Free catalog.

ROCK RIDGE KENNELS

Ben H. Wilson

Owner

Buckville, Ind.

**OUTSTANDING group of Great**

Pyrenees owned by Mrs. F. V. Crane. All have obedience training titles of Companion Dog or better. Dog lying is the first Pyrenees obedience title winner in the world. Ch. Koranne of Basque, C. D. Dogs in this group trained by Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Crane.

If you have a dog, you should give him certain rights and privileges. One way to keep him contented is to give him a canine mattress—perhaps one made of heavy damask stuffed with cedar shavings, with a slide end for refilling. He will prefer a mattress to

**BEAGLES** If you are looking for a small, short haired, attractive dog, select a Beagle. They are smart, affectionate and of even temperament. They make excellent house pets and companions, exceptional hunters in the field. Mrs. Harkness Ed- wards, noted Beagle exhibitor.

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 a very humane one for a dog as it affords real protection.

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

Or all the gadgets or con-

scriptions that have to do with making life easier in a home where there is a dog, one that is most effective is a li-

**ANNOUNCING eczema usually starts on a dog's back near the tail. It is a common ca-

nine ailment. Experiments of The Hilo Company prove that it is not due to faulty feed-

ing, but external parasites, and can be controlled by the combination treatment of "Hilo Dip" and "Ointment".
Featuring Dogs and Dog Accessories

**Dogs**

**Cairn Terriers**

Cairn Terriers, including Bethcairn Fiery Jester, Ch. Forethought of Carysfort, and Ch. Nicolette of Crookshed, and Ch. Fiery Rob of Carysfort. Some of the best Cairn Terriers in America.

**German Shepherds**

German Shepherds are one of the many breeds that can and will be called upon in some degree to provide solace, companionship and protection in those homes from which loved ones have gone to war. Champion Argos of Carysfort, some of the best Terriers in America.

**Bedlingtons**

The two leading Bedlingtons of the time. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller. Winners of Terrier Brace class at 1942 Westminster K.C. show, New York. Second Terrier Brace class at 1942 International K.C. show, Chicago, Ill. Separately they have won many prizes.

**Pyrenees**

Great Pyrenees owned by Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Seward. Dogs of this breed possess to an uncanny degree understanding of man's every whim and action. They are devoted to the point of giving their all in service and love for their masters. Most intelligent, beautiful animals.

**Bobtails**

The Bobtails! That's what their intimates call them. Agile, bear-like, likable bundles of shagginess. Officially they are Old English Sheepdogs. If you are looking for a dog that will grow on you, here he is in triplicate. Bobtails with their owner, Miss Mary Hughes.

**Bull Terriers**

These two "white cavaliers," officially known as Bull Terriers, are owned by Mrs. H. A. Gogarty. Looking at them prompts us to ask if you have ever read Richard Harding Davis' great story, "The Bar Sinister," which was inspired by the deep love Mr. Davis had for this breed.

**Miniature Pincers**

The Miniature Pincer is a born show dog. Is noted for its active and lively temperament; its attractive and smart appearance. It has the gait of a hackney pony. An excellent watchdog. This Miniature is Ch. Gretel v. Hethoff, owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Bagshaw.

---

**Prevent Cat Damage**

**PUSSY SCAT**

Protects chairs, beds, curtains, table legs, etc. Just sprinkle Pussy Scat lightly wherever your cat sheds hairs or does damage with his claws. You don't see it—they don't smell it, but Pussy Scat—and leaves to stay away. **SEND NO MONEY.** Order Pussy Scat, C.O.D., $1 plus postage, several months' supply. (Or send $1, we pay postage.) Southbury Laboratory, P. O. Box 910, Southington, Conn.

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**Avon Cologne**

No Tarnishing, No Splattering

A Safer, winter dog baths with MAGITEX Bubbles

Try new Magitex Bubble Shampoo: clean your coat almost as easily as washing your hands. Rub bubbles on—wipe off—that's it. Protects chairs, beds, table legs, etc. Just sprinkle into the bath—no more soaps. Magnifies lather. Safe, effective. Large 16 oz. bottles. Try it now.

---

**Keep Dogs Off Furniture**

CHAPERONE F 4 Dog Stain Remover!

It's the only proved powder that dogs won't go near. Harmless—wonderful new furniture powder that dogs won't go near. Harmless, invisible and odorless to humans. Send $1 for several months' supply. Sudbury Laboratory, Box 85, South Sudbury, Mass.

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**Boxers**

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An innate love of music, so strong that nothing could restrain it, was the inspiration that guided Artur Rodzinski, Polish-American conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, to world fame.

Law was the career chosen for him, but he studied music in his spare time at Vienna.

World War I interrupted... Rodzinski was wounded.

With peace came high achievements in choral, operatic, and orchestral assignments in Poland, until Leopold Stokowski invited him to America.

Many successes followed throughout this country, including his organization of the NBC Symphony Orchestra where for the first year he shared the baton with Toscanini.

His many fine recordings bring daily inspiration to people, young and old, in every walk of life.

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Artur Rodzinski

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Greetings

It may seem like “chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon” to wish friends a Happy New Year just now, and yet, for all the grim living, sorrows and responsibilities that lie ahead of us, we will surely find some measure of happiness in homes where love and contentment reign.

So to all its readers, near and far, HOUSE & GARDEN wishes a Happy New Year.

Praise of Beach Plums

When, this last August, the Arnold Arboretum awarded its prizes for beach plums, we hoped that other sections of the country besides New England might enjoy this fruit. There are, under Heaven, delectable jams and jellies, but anyone having tasted it will praise beach plum jam. Why not start a crusade in your neighborhood to plant beach plums? Given the proper soil and exposure, even the gardens of the upper Midwest might enjoy them.

Take the creepie

These Winter days remember that the place nearest the fire is the seat of honor given guests—the symbol of ancient hospitality.

In Irish cabins they place before the fire a little stool called a “creepie”. Low on a level with the fire. We might adapt this to our fireplaces. And, when a ponderous guest appears we'll say, with a gesture, “Won't you take the creepie?”

Names and names

From a California reader who has followed our collection of place names come these towns—Coarse Gold, Fish Camp, Grub Gulch.

In Cass County, Missouri, there’s a town named Peculiar. This State also has Novelty, Neck and Kidder. Alabama has a Burnt Corn.

What to grow

Unless you have plenty of space and the time to cultivate them, the Government suggests that you avoid growing watermelons and cantaloupes. Stick to green and yellow vegetables.

These were his acres; this his hill—

But this was not the thing he'd sought;

He'd had his fill of ownership,

Of things desired, of things hard-bought.

For this he’s signed a deed:

to climb

With purple asters all around

And stand, amazed and satisfied,

Where there was not a single sound.

BARRA A. JONES

ON THE COVER

Photographed by Baker, a countrified Victory Garden harvest display for the cover of this January issue—heaps of vegetables and fruits, jars of preserves and flowers from the garden. Among them is Pinocchio, the amazing new rose recommended for 1943. All of these blooms are from Aris-ton Dated Flowers.
SAN ANTONIO deceptively peaceful citadel of the plains
Important source for fresh regional design,
its colorful history is outlined in the growth
of its oldest modern city, San Antonio

EDITOR’S NOTE: Through its regional issues, HOUSE & GARDEN has consistently sponsored the discovery of America by Americans, and the development of contemporary styles both in architecture and decoration based on these sources. Texas, always famed for its lusty fighting spirit, and in the news again today as a modern military stronghold, is a timely addition to the series.

At the core of Texas, geographically as well as historically, is San Antonio, focal point of early colonization and scene of its most heroic battles. And it is to this ancient city, situated on the meandering San Antonio River (opposite), that we turn for the source material which is influencing the development of the fresh indigenous American style, shown on pages 20 to 23.

Today’s Pearl Harbor battle cry, “Praise the Lord, and pass the ammunition!” might well have been San Antonio’s own. For her civilization began with the missions and presidios erected by the Franciscan Fathers in the name of the Spanish king. The city was founded as a military stronghold, it has remained an important army post through the years, and today with Fort Sam Houston, the largest permanent army post in the world, and with eight other military reservations such as Randolph, Kelly and Brooks airfields nearby, its destiny has not varied.

To the casual visitor, San Antonio belies its vigorous, bloody and tumultuous history. One sees only the peaceful little river winding through six miles of bustling city streets; the old adobe or “tufa” missions, beauty still etched in their lines of crumbling masonry, in their vanishing frescoes of vegetable or mineral dyes recalling childhood’s finger painting; the longhorned cattle, and the buffalo that once roved the plain in herds, now relegated in sparse twosomes to the city zoo.

SAN ANTONIO, citadel of the plains
Oldest and one of the most romantic cities of the Southwest is San Antonio—with her peaceful little river winding through the city streets, with her striking contrasts of old and new, with her dauntless legends of ancient heroes. Founded originally as a military stronghold, today a new breed of heroes walks her streets and punts on her river. For with the permanent fort of Sam Houston, and the great airfields such as Kelly, Randolph and Brooks, San Antonio repeats her familiar pattern and is again a citadel of modern military destiny.

One sees interesting faces—perhaps with a definite Latin or Indian cast, for about a third of the population is of Mexican descent; perhaps blondly Teutonic or blue-eyed Anglo-Saxon, for the Germans and the Scotch-Irish passed this way; perhaps with the high cheekbones of Spain or the vivacious mien of the French, for the Spanish and the French were its discoverers. He will hear half a dozen American accents; the soft elided syllables of the Deep South, the nasal twang of the Far West, the flat “A’s” of the Middle West, and the rhythmic cadence of interpolated Spanish and Mexican words.

He will visit her shrines, and her old Spanish Governor’s Palace—a still fresh documentation of the Spanish province that Anthony Adverse knew. And he will be charmed with its paradoxes: the elegant painted wood pieces, the tiled floors, the delicate iron lace, the mosaic courtyard, the escutcheons, the scrolled braziers, the frankly Provincial tinwork in sconces and mirrors, the corner fireplaces filled with standing logs, the plain white plaster walls, the wall niches (see page 20). He will pass through such museums as the Witte Memorial with its branding irons and Indian “Katchina” dolls.

His eye will feast on color—the vivid yellows, scarlets and purples of the cactus flowers, the mauve of the chinaberry tree, the blues of the bluebonnet field, primroses, yellow and pink, and the lovely soft gray of mesquite; and on the bold shapes of the tropical leaves and trees—elephant ears (chaparral), Spanish bayonet, oleander. He will see in San Antonio, as our editors saw, a stimulating blending of the old and new that well might be the springboard for a fresh American modern style.

But to understand San Antonio—and Texas—he must conjure up in his mind’s eye her early peoples and heroic past. First there were the intrepid explorers, men who blazed the trail for King and Country through unknown wilderness fraught with hardship and terror—hostile Indians, uncertain supplies of food and water, abundant rattlesnakes. There were Frenchmen such as the gallant young St. Denis, who marked off the perilous trail from Nacogdoches in Louisiana through Texas as the San Antonio Road; or such as the unlucky La Salle, whose attempts at colonizing met with death.

There were Spaniards such as Father Massanet and Don Domingo who first christened the little Indian village San Antonio in 1691; and such as the other dauntless Franciscan Fathers who built the missions and presidios. There was Moses Austin and later his son Stephen who led the
influx of Anglo-Saxon colonists which began in the 1820's. There were the heroes of battle: General Sam Houston, the soldiers of the Alamo—Bowie, Crockett, Travis; vigilantes, such as Mandragon (a tree in the Plaza was called after him the "law of Mandragon" because of the many horse thieves and miscreants strung up to its branches); and finally the tough, hard-riding Rough Rangers.

Every plot has its villains; San Antonio's cast of them was singularly colorful and bloodthirsty. There were the Indios bravos (or wild Indians so-called in contrast to their converted brethren, the Indios reducidos) who harried the colonists from the 17th Century on and scalped luckless stragglers from the San Antonio community as late as the 1850's. There was Arredondo, the savage Spaniard, responsible for one of the city's bloodiest massacres; and the Arredondo-trained Mexican, Santa Anna; and his brother-in-law, General Cos, who finally signed the Mexican articles of capitulation in the house shown on opposite page.

No less important to Texas and her development into a mighty empire of today were the unsung pioneers who fought only with axe and adze to wrest homes from the wilderness. These first settlers, Spaniards and Mexicans, built adobe houses of sunbaked clay suitable to the Texas climate; see Cos house opposite. Settlers from the East brought in types such as the pioneer log cabin and dog-run house.

The Spanish influence was reflected in such elegant haciendas as the Governor's Palace (opposite), or in the more lowly ranch house, typified by the transitional "Sunday house" we show. (The early ranches were so distant that ranchmen would have to ride into town on Saturday and spend the night in order to attend church on Sunday.) Later came plantation houses recalling the Deep South. Today Texas is developing a modern style of her own, in architecture as in decoration. See its application on page 24.

"Remember the Alamo!" The heroic stand of William Barret Travis and his little band of hardy men, pictured above, will always live in Texas hearts.

With a garrison of less than 200 pitted against 5,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna, Travis wrote a stirring appeal for aid, part of which is reproduced above. It reads, "If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country—Victory or Death."

Death came to every man in the garrison when, on March 6, 1836, Santa Anna ruthlessly slaughtered sick, wounded, and captives after eleven days of siege and the final bitter hand-to-hand fighting (pictured above) which had cost him more than a thousand men.

Retribution was swift. Under General Sam Houston, far left, on April 21, 1836, at the battle of San Jacinto, the Texas army fell upon Santa Anna and his men, killing or capturing the entire Mexican command. Santa Anna fled, but was taken next day disguised as a peon, and brought before Houston as the American lay wounded, lower left.

This was the end of Mexico's power in Texas which for the next ten years was recognized as an independent nation. It was policed by the rough-riding Texas Rangers who could "ride like Mexicans, shoot like Tennesseans, and fire like the very devil", upper left. Below: six flags have waved over this nation-state, 1. Spanish, 2. French, 3. Mexican, 4. Lone Star, 5. Confederate, 6. U. S. flag of 1846.
Texas history shown in old homes
THE Wild West of yesterday is vanished, the riproaring frontier aspect of Texas in the pioneer days is gone. But part of its colorful way of life lingers on in the ranches around San Antonio, situated in the sloping tablelands to the north and west, at the foot of the Balcones hills. With up-to-date equipment and efficient management, ranches are today Big Business. But even so the art of roping steers, of clipping goats for mohair, of raising sheep for wool have changed little, as we show on these two pages. And horses, once the Fords of the Texas plains, still remain a principal means of locomotion, more than ever in these rationed days.

Cowboy Customs

Because of rolling distances and incredibly varied terrain, Texas still relies on the horse for transportation, raises more saddle horses than any other state but one.

The same factor of brobdignagian geography has always made it an ideal location for cattle raising, is responsible today for its roster of more cattle than people. Above: Gallagher Ranch cowboys shooting craps; steps in roping and tying a steer. Right: Jefferson High School girls emulate the cowboy's magic with a lasso.
Sheep Raising

Source of many killings was the bitter war between cattlemen and sheep ranchers, but sheep are in Texas to stay; the state now produces more wool than any other. Sheep country is the rugged, semi-arid region of the southwest; herders ride horses, are aided by clever "Border" collies.

Sheep coming in from pasture at right; below, left to right, newborn lamb on wobbly legs; sheep-shearing by machine; forlorn-looking shorn sheep; buyers sampling wool. Turn to page 69 for more information.

Angora Goats

Former wasteland has become valuable pasture for the Angora goats of Texas which now produce three-fourths of the mohair in the Nation. Finest grade of this important commodity is now replacing silk in parachutes, will soon be used exclusively.

In Comfort, north of San Antonio, is the largest warehouse outside of Boston. Here mohair is "stacked", see two Mexicans at far left, and graded, left, by experts from Boston and England. Above: appealing Angora kids in group and nursing.
San José—Queen of the Missions
The missions of San Antonio

From the Alamo of heart-stirring memory to beautiful San José, San Antonio can boast five famous missions.

In contrast to the Texas tradition of hard-riding, quick-on-the-trigger cattle ranchers, are her beautiful Spanish Missions. Founded by the Franciscan Fathers with the protection of the Spanish Governors, they embody the romance of Spain and the colorful-ness of old Mexico. Around almost every one center tales of past battles and the prowess of those who claimed Texas from the wilderness.

Within their cool cloisters the Fathers told their rosaries, ready at any moment to defend their strong-holds against tribes of hostile Indians. With loving hands they embellished ceilings, walls and even the stuccoed façades with rich frescoes, scrolls and band-ings in reds, blues and ochres. Beautifully carved statues, heavy silver vessels were the pride of the Mission chapels and the awe of the savage converts who left their own people to live within the Mission walls.

The Missions which we show here were built of adobe and tufa, a porous native limestone easily carved by early artisans into elaborate figures. An outstanding example is San José with its splendid façade, opposite. Smaller, but each with its own interest are The Alamo (which gave Texas her famous battle cry), San Juan Capistrano, San Francisco de la Espada and La Purissima Concepción. (Continued on page 61)
The Texas Style—

a new decorating trend

Primitive and suave, Modern and traditional, our varied heritage from Texas inspires new decoration.

The fresh, hearty quality of Texas design is making itself felt strongly in American decoration. This regional decoration bears the stamp of the rich earth and broad expanses of the countryside, of the races and nationalities that molded Texas history. From this background, a new style trend has emerged which allows delightfully varied interpretations.

If you were to look for Texas furnishings today, in one shop you might see ranchhouse Modern or Provincial decoration. In another, Mexican and Indian arts and crafts would be shown to you, while a third might point to the Spanish Colonial style. All three are Texas; all three are part of the new trend.

Today, the handsome scroll designs of Spanish Colonial patios (see page 15) or of ironwork racks, far left, are echoed in new fabrics or wallpapers. The basketweave construction of early Texan chairs reappears in Modern furniture. Mexican tinware inspires new table linens, earthenware and accessories. Luxuriant, regional foliage—elephants' ears, cactus, and mesquite—and flowers such as bluebonnets, oleanders and primroses in strong clear colors are exciting news in smart fabrics. Here are examples of many-faceted Texas decoration. Opposite are contemporary interpretations of this new American trend.
Three variations on the Texas theme

1. Entirely Modern in feeling, Indian accessories, semi-tropical foliage key this room to the Southwest. We set the mood by using a dramatic leaf-patterned wallpaper and a sculptured floorcovering as a background for sectional, stackable pieces. Plants are used lavishly here, as they would be in Texas.

2. Ranchhouse Provincial dining room inspired by the Spanish Governor’s Palace and Cos House in San Antonio. Texan in mood it would be equally attractive in any other country home. Hallmarks of the region: luncheon set in a Hopi Indian design; rough plaster walls and fireplace; hearthside pots.

3. Spanish Colonial in mood this bedroom also reflects 19th Century French influence. Texas colors—Bluebonnet Blue, Cedar, Cactus Yellow and Purple, and Mesquite Gray appear in Mexican prints, on furniture. Soft tones of these colors are repeated in spread and rug. Further details on these rooms, page 69.
The Texas trend influences new Provincial, Spanish Colonial or Modern furnishings.

**Primrose pink and white** in crackled pottery wears primitive Indian motifs, looks entirely Modern. The lamp is $20, matching plate $7.50 at Bloomingdale's.

**Delicate scrollwork** combined with Indian motifs reflects the influence of Spanish colonizers on native design. Bowls are $3.85 each at Wanamaker's.

**Modern-looking**, but really Spanish Colonial, this antique silver honey-and-melted-butter set would grace any table. Sloane's has it for $32.50 complete.

**In the Governor's Palace** bottles like these would be kept in dining room wall niche (see page 20). Cordial bottle, $2.50, decanter, $5, Leighton. Cruet, 69c, Macy.

**Patterned after old ones**, these tin and amber glass hurricane lanterns may be carried as candleholders or hooked into wall brackets, $12.50 ea., W. & J. Sloane.

**Mexican costumes** prints are clever accents for Modern or Provincial rooms. F. A. R. Gallery has these colorful, authentic ones, attractively framed at $15 each.

**Mexican motifs** in a fan-shaped firescreen. Note similarity of design to antique tinware on page 20. This one is $19 at W. & J. Sloane.

**Provincial or Modern**: cowhide trunk for cigarettes, $10, Wanamaker. Pottery vase, $2, Bot Totman's, Sheridan, Wyo. Horn ashtray, $2, Fred Leighton.

**Horn ashtray**, $2, Fred Leighton.

**Alpajarra rug** from P.R.M. Patterned after old ones, these tin and amber glass hurricane lanterns may be carried as candleholders or hooked into wall brackets, $12.50 ea., W. & J. Sloane.

**Macy's** has it for $32.50 complete.

**Brilliant color** in simple geometrics. Wood plates, $1.20 to $3 each, Bloomingdale. Luncheon set, bordered napkins, $4 for 9 pcs., The Cellar, Kansas City, Mo.
your home

Ranch-country influence is suggested in this lasso-decorated, textured plaster lamp with straw shade. Bloomingdale has it for $10.

Modern in color and design this coffee table combines bleached oak with red and blue raffia caning reminiscent of early Texan designs, $65.50, W. & J. Sloane.

Traditional construction of this Mexican chair and table has a Modern Provincial look. Pigskin and split cedar chair and table, $12 each, Fred Leighton.

Quilted red leather covers this handsome storage chest. The scrolled medallion design resembles early Spanish and Mexican ironwork. Sloane has it for $75. Rug, Klearflax.

Dramatic new backgrounds

1. Yucca flowers bloom against a gay plaid background, left, in this Johnson & Faulkner print. Right, tropical foliage in a striking design, Schumacher.

2. Grillework stripe, reminiscent of the delicate scrolls of the antique key-rack on page 20 in a handsome upholstery fabric from Scalamandre.

3. Baroque scrolls in wallpaper from Basset & Vollum and a printed cretonne, far right, from Johnson & Faulkner. Pebby textured rug, Firth.

4. Bluebonnets add interest to the attractive Modern arrangement of this colorful print, Scalamandre. Additional merchandise, page 55.
Actually compact, yet rambling in effect, is

The three trends in Texas design, embodied in a small ranch house adapted to city living

The informal character and air of leisurely spaciousness so typical of the old-style Spanish hacienda has been adroitly recaptured and reproduced on a modest scale in this little house in Dallas, Texas.

It was designed and built by Lawrence Joseph, planned and decorated by Leon Dacus, for two professional women, Miss Lucette Moulin and Mrs. Woody L. Gray, who did not want the usual cottage. They wanted and got both privacy and an effect of spaciousness.

This is due in part to the L-shaped plan, which puts garage and kitchen at the front, living quarters at the back; and in part to the walled-in, patio-like treatment of what would otherwise be an ordinary front yard. All this fits comfortably into a city lot. See plan below.

The house is entered through a lattice gate in the brick wall which surrounds the courtyard in front. The visitor then walks the length of the covered terrace to double doors which lead to a brick-floored gallery with living room at right, bedrooms with connecting bath at left.

The exterior is of deep, rose-colored brick, contrasting with the silvery-gray of the weathered cedar shingles and terrace posts which support the wide eaves.

Inside, simplicity is the keynote. Floors are dark, and bare of rugs; trim is a simple half-round molding. Spanish in design, but utterly simple and almost Modern in effect is the raised corner fireplace in the living room. In keeping with the mood of the entire house, the furniture is of Modern Provincial design.

**Wide, gently sloping eaves**, supported on sturdy posts, shelter the brick-floored terrace which runs around two sides of the walled patio and provides a pleasant place for outdoor dining.

**Modest, modern descendant** of the Spanish hacienda, this house is entered through the lattice gate, above, which opens on a covered terrace leading to the double doors shown at top of this page.
This Texas house...

Hammered metal tray tables beside the couch are reminiscent of the work of old Spanish artisans. The Dutch door leads to a brick terrace at rear which runs the full width of house.

Quiet retreat where one owner can work while the other entertains is provided by this study-bedroom. The furniture here has a simple, Modern feeling; colorful Mexican prints on wall.

Typically Spanish, yet quite Modern in its utter simplicity is this corner fireplace with knee-level hearth which holds logs in an upright position. Turn to page 20 to see its prototype.

Diagonal, knotty pine sheathing between false beams, typical of Southwestern ranch houses, makes the ceiling of dining alcove, living room, gallery. Detail of table above is at right.
Decorating Dividends

Tips and short-cuts
for making your home
look and feel as comfortable
and gay as you want it to
by BARBARA BISSELL WRIGHT

To give a room a warm livable look, to make it a joy to come home to, here are some purely personal prejudices, convictions, and ideas. Prejudices against the quaint and useless—bedwarmers, make-believe fireplaces, fake flower tie-backs and the like. Conviction that the backgrounds you are going to live with for a number of years are a good bit more important overall than the dress you’ll wear two seasons. It pays to spend on your upholstered pieces, your important wood pieces, your lamp bases, a few eye-catching accessories that can individualize the place as yours—cut corners where you will.

Build open bookshelves up to the ceiling of your living room or library if space permits. A whole wall of books gives a warm, lived-in look to a room. For best effect, keep your books together, not scattered over the house. Take half a day and arrange them library-fashion, by subject matter. You’ll be surprised how much more often you’ll use them when they are easily accessible. This applies to record volumes, too; keep them near your victrola.

Use mirrors, in strips between windows-close-together, in one huge panel over your mantel, your couch. They lend space and depth and light to every room. Two rules for mirroring; don’t place them where they catch your reflection directly; do place them to repeat a good view. Put your pet possessions near mirrors, and double their visual value. And incidentally, display those favorite treasures and enjoy them! Use your childhood silver porringers for ashtrays—they make beauties. Keep a beautiful old paperweight out on your desk, or a beloved volume of poems. Play your music box at breakfast.

Have draperies that cover windows, not just frame them. Economize, if you must, on the cost-per-yard, but keep them luxuriously full. If your windows are set low, build the valance above the window frame, and let your curtains hang to the floor. If your ceilings are very low, choose vertical striped curtains. In a very small room you might match your curtains to the wall. Or, paper the window-wall with chintz and use the same chintz for the curtains, painting the other walls.

If you are living in a house you hope to call home for many years to come, invest in Venetian blinds. They’ll save you dollars over the years. They shut out inclement weather, and sunlight filtered through them makes the prettiest of patterns in a room. If you have three windows in a row, consider buying one Venetian blind to cover them all. This will make your room look larger.

Have a galaxy of greens all year ‘round. You’ll triple the enjoyment of the money you spend if you buy plants instead of cut flowers. Visit your florist and invest five dollars in fresh leafy potted plants. Group them on low end tables, on iron plant stands in front of your windows. Keep them on your bedside table, in your bathroom. Set a pot of chives and a red geranium on your kitchen window sill. Keep two enormous philodendron vines on either end of your mantel. Later on, when your fireplace is not in use, trail a philodendron vine over white birch logs. Some plants are much harder than others (see HOUSE & GARDEN, November 1942, p. 69), so ask your florist’s advice before you buy. Some die fast if watered with chlorinated city water. But, in any event, potted plants will outlive cut flowers by months. And they require much less care!
Is your linen closet a drab, haphazard spot with rumpled shelf paper? Clean everything off the shelves, sprinkle a bottle of lavender on the wood, cover all with quilted chintz, in a small sprightly pattern or bold bright color, like Kelly green or shocking pink. Tack the chintz down firmly under the bottom of the shelf. As a closet lining quilted chintz has several virtues. It’s easy to clean with a damp cloth and it holds the scent of lavender as nothing else will.

Forget those little bands that hold wash cloths and sheets and pillow cases together. But do begin insisting that your laundress or your laundry fold your sheets and towels and the like so that the monogram shows on top. Have like things folded a like size. This all makes for a pretty, spick-span closet that gives you endless satisfaction each time you open the door.

A good lamp, like a good couch, is a long-term investment. As the shade is the only part you’ll ever have to replace, settle on fine bases and moderately-priced shades. When you shop for them concentrate on buying your most important lamps in pairs. Keep the shades plainish and all of one shape. With most furniture drum shades are the best mixers.

You can have almost any dearly-beloved possession wired to serve as a lamp. A pair of silver candlesticks, wired, make fabulous-looking complements for your dressing table. Unusual and lovely bottles can be easily mounted on painted or stained wooden bases, and wired. You could use a coffee pot or a decanter. Just be certain it’s something you’ll enjoy looking at for a long time. And please don’t put a tiny lamp on a huge table; or vice-versa.

Is your bathroom a dull room? Cheer it with a gay, washable hooked rug, perhaps even a “welcome” mat. Hang a thick toweling or string rug over the tub, to use when you step forth. Look for something remarkable in a shower curtain. Here it pays to splurge—perhaps giddily striped washable duck, sprigged chintz, sail-cloth. Look about your closet shelves for unusual bottles or jugs. Use these instead of the standard marked bottles and jars for salt, soda, mouth-wash.

If you are lucky enough to have a bathroom big enough, it’s the natural place for your dressing table. Invest in a set of good brushes. Keep your towels freshly arranged. Use big, beautiful monograms. Try white towels monogrammed in bright startling colors. Frame gay, favorite pictures for the walls. After all, it’s your bathroom; make it look it—with a big, fat bottle of your favorite cologne; plenty of your favorite soap, amusing jars for your vitamin pills, aspirin, soda mints, cigarettes; a potted geranium in bright pink.

And last but not least, there is the special something that makes coming home a pleasure. It is achieved with the little things. Sherry in the soup. Pepper grinders instead of shakers. Garlic—the merest breath—or tarragon in the salad. Crisply fresh napkins at every meal, even if they’re only gingham checks at breakfast and luncheon. Plenty of cigarettes, every box filled and boxes in every room. Dozens of ashtrays set in convenient places, and lighters that really work. A bowl of big matches on an end table in the living room for that pipe smoker.

A bowl of fresh fruit on the desk or at your bedside—fruit livened with green laurel or huckleberry leaves. Luggage racks for overnight guests, for your own packing. Trays for breakfast in bed on lazy Sunday mornings. A pad and pencil by the telephone. A fingerbowl full of blossom tips on your dressing table. A fresh sweet smell throughout your home, acquired only by fresh air, absolute cleanliness, and an occasional atomizer full of cologne. Housework isn’t so much work, if you’re homemaking at the same time.
Be clever with fringe, tassels or braid: use it in inventive ways on picture frames, bed alcoves, ceiling moldings or lamps.

If you're tired of the way your rooms look, you can easily give them a fresh, new appearance, even in these war-limited times, by the use of a little ingenuity and a lot of trimmings. Trimmings are much less expensive than complete redecoration; furthermore, you can put them on yourself and have fun doing it.

Brighten sofas or draperies by a new fringe. Change the contours of windows by framing them with interesting braid. Make a simple mirror take on importance with a fringed and tasseled lambrequin. Edge dressing tables and wastepaper baskets with trimming, wide or narrow, to suit your mood. Dress up a simple upholstered side chair with swagged rope and tassels.

On the opposite page you'll find ample precedent for exciting use of trimmings. Back in Babylonian days, deep fringes and elaborate tassels gave an air of luxury to straight, uncomfortable benches and chairs. The rich decoration of 17th and 18th Century homes was enhanced by such handsome trimmings as the deep red silk 17th Century Spanish fringe or the French and Italian 18th Century tassels in the color photograph.


Sketches around the margin ➤
The illustrations which border these pages trace the story of fringes, tassels and galloons for forty centuries. You'll find ideas here for your own decoration. For details of Cooper Union Museum documentary trimmings, in photograph, see page 60.
to wartime decoration
Twelve novelties to brighten 1943 gardens
SECOND CALL TO GARDENERS

Necessities even more pressing
than last Spring's
urge an increase of food production
in this year's Victory Gardens

Last year, when the first shadow of war fell across our nation, the Government asked all those citizens who were equipped with the proper land and were capable of doing so to raise more of their own vegetables and fruits.

The immediate necessity for this call was the mounting need to supply food for both our own armed forces and those of our allies and to save transportation heretofore used in the nation-wide distribution of food stuffs that made the people of the United States seem the best fed nation in the world. Yet not all enjoyed these advantages. Equally necessary was it to maintain complete national health, to see that all benefited by the daily consumption of the proper fruits and vegetables, farmers and the children in their school luncheons, as well as the average families of the land.

At the same time, the Government recognized that the spirit as well as the body must be kept in health. It warned against destroying the serene beauty of lawns and colorful flower borders, as was done in World War I in a misguided effort to grow potatoes and other vegetable crops.

The nation equipped to face the rigors and restrictions of devastating war must be both well-fed in body and well-sustained in spirit. Such national health and national morale begin in the home. To these homes the Government turned last year with commendable success and to these homes it turns again in this Second Call to Victory Gardeners.

Those who grew and enjoyed their own vegetables and fruits last Summer and labored through the seasons to preserve the surplus know the sense of security a well-stocked larder gives the home. Serried ranks of jars—green and yellow and red—in hundreds of thousands of pantries are the answer to the nation's call. They represent incalculable hours of work, of hard work on the land, of precise and watchful work in the kitchen. Come what may, these families will sustain the home front without fear of a food shortage.

Since that first Call to Victory Gardeners, the shadow of war has reached into every home in America. None has been spared. The necessities that prompted the first call have become even more acute. Our growing armed forces and factories have drained the man power of farms, dairies and orchards. Extra help that some could hire last year for home vegetable gardens is fast disappearing. We are faced with the problem of doing more ourselves. We will have to adjust our living to meet increased rationing and re-allocate strength and time to supply the needs of our families.

It may also be advisable to forego some of the amenities of the vegetable garden in order that a proper nutritive diet be maintained. Canteloupes and watermelons, for instance, occupy more space in the garden than their limited contributions to diet warrant. We need to grow more green and yellow vegetables.

From the experiences of last year, let us carefully calculate what vegetables and fruits our families require both for day-to-day use and for canning, and what our land is capable of supplying.

Let us concentrate our food production on those vegetables which supply the highest vitamin content.

Let us correct mistakes and prevent waste of seed, fertilizers, produce, time and effort.

Let us use every possible method to maintain the health of the land on which our own health depends.

Let us keep every piece of equipment, every rake and hoe and spade, in the best working condition.

Let us give our home crops the advantage of an early start and unchecked growing conditions, thereby enabling them better to meet pests and diseases.

Let us, to the best of our capacity, keep all parts of the garden in good order—lawns, shrubs, trees, flowers.

Let us help our neighbors when they are shorthanded and teach those who are just beginning to garden.

Let us be thankful for sun and rain and wind alike, for healthy appetites and tired muscles and sound sleep.

Doing these, under God, we can not fail.

RICHARDSON WRIGHT
**VEGETABLES**

Practical pointers that will help simplify their culture

**Manure will enrich the soil**

Well-rotted manure is an absolute requisite for good growth of vegetables. This is especially true this year when a shortage of commercial plant foods exists. Be sure to get it well underneath when spading. Trenching is best way.

**Planting large seeds in drills**

Beans and peas and other large seeds are best dropped into the furrow one at a time. This saves seeds and thinning later on. A furrow the proper depth for these seeds can be made by pulling one end of the hoe through the ground.

**Plant small seeds from packet**

Lettuce, carrots and other like seeds which need only a light covering of soil are best planted from the packet. Tear off a corner of one end of the packet, hold it over the furrow and tap it lightly to distribute seeds.

**Plant onion sets for best growth**

For the home vegetable garden, onion sets will be much easier to grow than onions from seeds. The tiny onions known as sets are planted about an inch deep. If you plan to use green onions plant 1" apart. Thin as used to 4".

**Pack down seeds after planting**

After each row of seeds has been planted and covered the required depth the furrow should be firmed. The flat side of the hoe will accomplish this task with the greatest ease. This packing excludes all air pockets.

**Rake over the soil till fine**

Soil in which vegetable seeds are to be planted should be raked until it is fine and well pulverized. Remove all clods and small stones which are sure to interfere with the proper growth of the seeds and development of the crop.

**Lime is needed for brassicas**

Cabbage, Brussels sprouts, broccoli and cauliflower fall in this family and as a group are great lovers of lime. For best results the ground in which they are planted should be covered with lime. Spread about plants and work in.

**Best to spade the soil deeply**

Always sink the digging fork or spade used straight into the ground and to its full depth. The deeper you cultivate the soil the better it will be. Vegetable gardens should be dug in the Fall and stand unworked all Winter.

**Space rows equal distance apart**

So that your garden appears neat and workmanlike mark off rows with care. Take into consideration proper distance one vegetable should be from next row. Allow space for work. More needed when wheel cultivator is used.

**Succession planting is important**

Every inch of space in the vegetable garden should be kept working. As soon as one planting is coming along put in another row to be ready when the first is finished. Figure the maturing time of each to judge planting time.

**How to make shallow furrows**

Furrows for small seeds that only require a light covering of soil are easily made with the hoe handle. Be sure to string a guide line so that your rows will be good and straight. Straight rows are one sign of a good gardener.
Best way to tie pole beans

Pole beans climb naturally from left to right and in tying them to their poles this should be remembered. If forced to climb the other way they are apt to slip down the pole under the weight of their fruit or when exposed to wind.

Remove suckers from tomatoes

Tomatoes should be trimmed as they grow. The best fruit will be found on plants that are free of suckers and all extra growth. It’s a good plan to remove all growth to about 12” up the stem. This has to be done as plant grows.

Stake tomatoes for best results

Tomatoes that are allowed to sprawl along the ground will cause no end of trouble. The fruit that touches the ground will rot on one side and they’re hard to pick. A 5’ stake is adequate. Tie plants with pieces of cloth.

Remove weeds while small

The best way to keep out weeds is not to let them get started. It’s easy to remove them with the hoe or scuffle hoe when they are small. If left to grow, however, it will mean a tiresome, backbreaking job of good old hand-weeding.

Radishes used to mark rows

Some seeds, carrots in particular, are slow in germinating. So that you will know where they are planted and can go ahead with your weeding while waiting for them to grow up, mix in a few radish seeds. These sprout quickly.

Thin out all plants in the rows

All of your seeds will sprout thicker than you expect them to grow. To insure the best growth they should be thinned as early as possible. Some, like beets, can be left a little thicker to be thinned when tops are of edible size.

Protection against cutworms

Tomatoes and other plants are apt to be attacked by cutworms. These culprits slice off plants at the ground as neatly as a knife. A paper collar about the plant and projecting into the ground at least 1” will protect them.

Leaf lettuce can be cut in rows

Leaf lettuce contains more vitamins than heading types as it is not bleached. Sow it in rows and allow it to grow as it comes up. When ready to use, it can be trimmed with the shears; new leaves will sprout for second crop.

Plant squash with corn

Pumpkins or squash which take up a lot of the ground can be planted between the rows of corn. This way they will not be wandering all over the garden and will use what would be waste space. Plant 6 seeds to hill; thin to 4.

Grow cucumbers on the fence

Perhaps you didn’t grow cucumbers last year because of space. They can easily be grown on supports requiring a good deal less area. The fence surrounding the garden is an ideal place. Put plenty of manure under soil.

Plant celery in a deep trench

The ground should be well prepared for celery. Dig a trench 2’ deep, put plenty of manure at bottom. Fill within 12” of top with good loam. Put in plants so they are 12” below ground surface. When ready for bleaching fill in.

Don’t pick beans when wet

Bush beans are very subject to rust, which will quickly make the plants useless. One way to guard against this is not to pick them before the sun has had a chance to dry them off, as the rust spores spread rapidly when wet.

Plant squash with corn

Pumpkins or squash which take up a lot of the ground can be planted between the rows of corn. This way they will not be wandering all over the garden and will use what would be waste space. Plant 6 seeds to hill; thin to 4.
CROP PLANNING

Soil, seed and fertilizers must be calculated now

With the experience of last year’s Victory Garden fresh in your mind you should start now to plan the whole scheme of vegetable and fruit production and preserving for the seasons that lie ahead. To be successful you should plan with as much painstaking detail as a general plans a military move. You know in what crops you have too much surplus and what ran short. You know the bottle-necks when the produce piled up on you too fast for the kitchen to handle. You know what your family likes. You must plan (1) for day-to-day table use and (2) canning, preserving and storage. But first look at your soil.

Soil. If the vegetable garden is under a cover crop of Winter rye, well and good. Leave it growing there and turn under in early Spring. If it is uncovered, work it as long as the ground is open. Dig in compost, leaves, manure. Let the soil stand in ridges over Winter. The elements will heel it down and snow will enrich it. If you are planning a new patch or need to enlarge the old, turn under the sod now. Exposure to the elements will kill the larvae of many bugs. Remember that your health depends on the health of the land.

Seed ordering. Order seed with these in view: (1) Short crops, i.e., snapbeans, carrots, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, corn, peas, lettuce and radish. (2) Long crops, i.e., broccoli, bush and pole limas, potatoes, turnips and onions. (3) Vine crops, i.e., tomatoes, squash, cucumbers.

The long term crops will be given a place by themselves, interplanted with quick crops such as lettuce and radishes; the short termers should be successively planted in another. Vine crops can be raised vertically (see page 33). How much seed are you going to need for daily table use, how much to can? This depends on the size of your family. According to Government estimates, if you hope to make your family completely self-contained you should figure on 125 quarts of all kinds—vegetables and fruits—to each member of the family. A less extensive program, providing for purchases of fruits and vegetables in the market, would figure at 85 quarts per person.

This canning program calls for a double seed order. Thus, beets, 3 oz. for table and 3 oz. for canning for a family of 5; broccoli, 1 package; Brussels sprouts, 1 package; bush beans, 1 1/2 lbs. for table and the same for canning; bush limas the same; cabbage, 1 package; carrots, 1/2 oz. for each purpose; cauliflower, 1 package; corn, 2 lbs. for each; cucumbers, 1 package; lettuce, 4 packages of assorted kinds; onions, 3 packages of seed or 3 qts. of onion sets; parsnips, 2 packages; peas, 3 lbs. for table, 6 lbs. for canning; pole beans, 1 1/2 lb. for table, 1 1/2 lb. for canning; potatoes, 30 lbs.; radishes, 3 oz.; tomatoes, 1 package for table, 1 for canning; turnips, 1/2 oz.

Succession plantings will keep a steady flow on the garden’s assembly line and should prevent bottle-necks in canning. For the area of New York, beets are planted in the open on May 1 and again July 1; broccoli, May 20 and June 1; bush beans, every two weeks from May 15 to September; cabbage plants, May 1 and June 7; carrots, April 25 and July 1; cauliflower plants, May 1 and June 7; corn, every two weeks from May 15 to July 1; lettuce, every 3 weeks from April 15 to September 1; peas, May 1 and July 15; pole limas, May 20 and July 1; potatoes, April 15 and June 1; radishes, every 2 weeks from April 15 to September; squash, every two weeks from April 15 to September; turnips, April 15 and July 15.

Fertilizers must be ordered early and for some kinds you will find rationing in effect. Use them sparingly. The wise gardener will prize his compost heap more than ever.

Home Canning Chart of Vegetables and Fruits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>No. Pounds</th>
<th>Qts. When Canned</th>
<th>Canning Time (Minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>10-12 1/2</td>
<td>2-3 1/2</td>
<td>Hot Water 10 Lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima beans</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>7-7 1/2</td>
<td>1 1/2 2</td>
<td>180 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String beans</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>7-7 1/2</td>
<td>4-4 1/2</td>
<td>180 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>120 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>120 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn (off cob)</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>15-17 1/2</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>210 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>7-7 1/2</td>
<td>1 1/2 2</td>
<td>150 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>No. Pounds</th>
<th>Qts. When Canned</th>
<th>Canning Time (Minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>12 1/2-15</td>
<td>3 1/2-5</td>
<td>Hot Water 5 Lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applesauce</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>15 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berries</td>
<td>6 quarts</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries</td>
<td>6 quarts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20-30 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>12 1/2</td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>20-25 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums</td>
<td>1 peck</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>20 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LAWNS

12 steps in making and keeping them growing throughout the Summer

Rake the lawn vigorously in early Spring

The first step to putting the lawn in shape in early Spring is raking. This should be a thorough job and done as early as possible. Use a iron rake. Tear out all dead grass that is matted about the roots and scratch the surface soil to give grass new vigor.

Spike entire lawn to aerate the soil

After the lawn has been cleaned go over it with a spiker and punch it full of holes. This admits air to roots and allows plant food to wash beneath soil. A spiker can be made by driving 6" spikes spaced 2" apart through a board 12" square and attaching handle.

Spread plant food evenly over entire area

A fertilizer spreader is the thing for this job for it allows just the right amount to cover the lawn. For food use dried blood or dried pulverized manure. Bonemeal is good too but is slow in taking effect. Use a little of the chemical food you are saving.

Wash plant food into soil by watering

After covering the lawn with food, water it well. This will wash the fertilizer into the holes made by the spiking. Under the soil is where it does most good as it forces the grass roots to go down deep in the soil which preserves the lawn during hot weather.

Cover lightly with good topsoil or compost

Topsoil is the next step. Spread it lightly over the entire lawn. Try to have this soil as free of weed seeds as possible. After covering the whole area work it in about the roots. The back of an iron rake is good for this. Don't cover the grass too deeply.

Always sow grass seed on a windless day

Sow grass seed over the topsoil. Pick a windless day so seed won't be blown away and the coverage will be even. Don't try to save money by buying inexpensive seed. A good lawn depends to a great degree on type of grass which means kind of seed you plant.

Roll the lawn after sowing the seed

Contrary to opinion, the best time to roll the lawn is not after a rain. True, the soil should be damp but never wet. Allow it to dry out partially after a rain and then roll. If rolled when the soil is wet it will pack the soil, making it caked and airless.

When watering be sure to soak the soil

It is much better not to water grass if you can't take the time or the water to soak it thoroughly. Water must soak through matted grass roots into the soil. Light watering only moistens top and causes roots to stay at surface where sun soon dries them out.

Mow the lawn correctly for healthy grass

A great deal depends on the way a lawn is mown. A new lawn should be cut first time when grass is about 4" high. Set lawn mower so just tops are cut. After this lawn mower can be set to cut shorter. When hot weather comes raise cut to prevent grass being burned out.

Cut out all weeds as they first appear

In a new lawn take out weeds as soon as grass has grown enough to be walked on without harm. If kept free of weeds it will soon form a dense mass which will choke out future weeds. Crab grass, dandelion should be removed from established lawns as soon as noticed.

How to repair bare spots in the lawn

After the seed has come up if there are spots where the grass didn't grow you will want to reseed them. Don't just put the seed on the ground and expect it to grow. Hoe the soil and work it fine and then sow the seed. Use same treatment for patches in old lawn.

Spreading manure over lawn in the Fall

Strawy barnyard manure should not be used on the lawn. It contains millions of weed seeds which quickly take root in the Spring. After weather is cold, chicken manure spread over grass is excellent. Bonemeal is also good and will be ready to use by plants next Spring.
**ANNUALS** How to care for flowers that bloom all Summer

**Break root cluster on potted plants**
Annuals that have been grown in pots always have roots confined to a small area. To prevent roots growing in a ball rather than spreading, always pinch off bottom root cluster before planting.

**Remove at once all diseased plants**
Disease spreads rapidly. The best treatment is to pull up and burn any plants that show sign of disease. Mildew, shown by whitish cast, and rust, shown by brown spots on leaf, are common diseases.

**Use water when setting out plants**
When seedling plants are set in garden the hole should be filled with water as each plant is put in place. This gives a supply of water and encourages roots to take hold and quickly form new feeder roots.

**Sow seeds of annuals in the open**
Many annuals will come along just as fast when sown outdoors as when started inside. Prepare soil and keep it well watered. Of course, don't sow outdoors until it is warm and danger of frost is past.

**Cover newly planted plants from sun**
Plants that have just been planted in the garden need protection till they take hold. Flowerpots or strawberry boxes placed over them in morning and removed at night for 3 days are effective.

**Starting in flats requires care**
Seedlings are easily raised in flats if care is taken. Soil should be equal parts sand, soil and peat moss. Transplant the young plants as soon as they form their first true leaves to prevent spindling.

**Pinch back to encourage bushy plants**
To obtain a maximum amount of bloom pinch out the top of annual plants. This causes side shoots which should also be pinched off when 4" long. The result will be a bushy plant covered with flowers.

**Cultivation is an important step**
Regular working of the soil is necessary. Plants require air in the soil. Cultivation is also a sure way to keep weeds from growing. Weeds grow rapidly and take valuable food as they crowd out plants.

**Remove dead flowers for steady bloom**
The purpose of any plant is to produce seed. Thwarting this aim forces plants to continue blooming. Annuals in particular should not be allowed to seed. Remove dead flowers as a regular chore.

**Plant food is valuable for good growth**
Feeding plant foods will hurry along plants, increase size of flowers and intensify their color. This year you'll have to rely on manures and the compost you make due to shortage of chemical foods.
PERENNIALS  These flowers will bloom for years given proper care

Divide overgrown perennial clumps
When perennial clumps become overgrown the flowers are fewer and smaller. To remedy this lift the entire clump. Cut it in sections and replant them. Keep out of soil as short time as possible.

The correct way to plant iris rhizomes
Iris rhizomes should be planted so that the top part is exposed. Work the soil to 12", then press rhizomes into soil about ¾". Deeper planting is apt to cause Iris rot which quickly kills the plants.

Separate chrysanthemums each Spring
For best flowers chrysanthemums need to be torn apart each year. Lift entire plant and tear off each shoot for a new plant. The center part should be discarded or secluded in the cutting garden.

Clean up and work border in Spring
As soon as Winter coverings have been removed put the soil in condition. Cultivate it thoroughly, being careful of the new shoots. At the time work in manure and compost to supply valuable plant food.

Cut down delphiniums for second bloom
Many perennials, delphiniums in particular, will bloom again if cut to the ground after their first bloom. Work the soil about them and give them a feeding of well rotted manure or rich garden compost.

Start perennials from seed in June
Early Summer is the time to start perennial seeds. Sow them either in open ground or the coldframe. Continue to grow them in this spot, protecting through Winter until planted out the next Spring.

Thin growth on perennials in Spring
Better flowers result if only part of the stems that sprout in the Spring are allowed to mature. When the shoots are about 5" high thin them out so that only the strongest are left to mature and bloom.

Push back plants heaved out by frost
In early Spring check closely to find roots that have been pushed out of the soil by Winter freezings. Loosen the soil about them and press them back into the soil. Work fresh soil about them.

Spray peonies regularly for disease
Peonies are subject to Botrytis blight which, when once started, spreads rapidly and is almost impossible to cure. To prevent, spray plants as they break through ground and at intervals with Bordeaux.

Soil is the foundation of the border
Great care should be taken in preparing soil for perennials. They are going to live in this spot for many years. Dig out soil to 2", work under soil, put in 6" of rotted manure and then replace good soil.
SHRUBS

Practical cultural tips on the care and increasing of shrubs

New shrubs can be started from cuttings

Increasing shrubs is easily done by rooting cuttings. These cuttings are made in the Fall from wood that grew that season. Tie this wood in bundles and pack it in damp sand and keep in a dark cellar till Spring. Then cut into 6" lengths, dip in hormone powder to hasten rooting and start in damp sand.

Layering is another way of increasing shrubs

Some shrubs will quickly root and form a new bush through layering. In the Spring select a healthy branch of last season’s wood. Bend it to the ground and secure it to the soil; then cover with earth. By Fall it will be rooted and can then be cut away and replanted. Care for as any other new plant.

Proper pruning is essential for good shrubs

Healthy shrubs are those that are carefully pruned to encourage strong new growth. The main canes on flowering bushes should be thinned out. This encourages the growth of new shoots directly from the roots, which is the proper aim for keeping all shrubs in good healthy condition.

Always remove all Winter killed ends

In the Spring as soon as shrubs start budding out go over them and cut out wood that shows no signs of life. If there is any doubt as to whether the branch is alive or not, wait until the leaves come out. Removing this dead wood is more easily done at this time. Cut out any branches showing wilt.

Give evergreens plenty of water after moving

August is the best time to transplant evergreens. To carry them through Winter they must be supplied with water. Each little leaf or needle is a storehouse for water, for evergreens are not dormant over Winter like other shrubs and require water all through the period when the ground is frozen.

Always trim off suckers at their source

Suckers are the growth that grows up about the base of shrubs. Unless they are removed they will take strength from the plant. Don’t just cut off but dig away the soil exposing the root from which they grow, then gouge them out with a sharp knife. This way they won’t just grow up again.

Spray whenever insect or disease threaten

If leaves on shrubs show that they are being eaten use stomach poison. If they are troubled with lice or insects which live on juices they suck from leaves and stems use a suffocating spray. Scale and other fungus diseases are controlled by miscible oil sprays. Don’t apply spray until shrub is dormant.

Cultivate freely about the plant roots

Soil about the base of shrubbery material should be worked frequently during Summer months. This aerates soil and keeps it in a healthy growing state. It also keeps down weeds. Don’t cultivate after middle of August as it makes new growth which doesn’t have a chance to harden before Winter.

Place manure at base of shrubs in the Fall

After a killing frost which has stopped the growing period, mulch the roots of all shrubs with manure. This is allowed to stay at the roots all Winter. It affords some Winter protection and in the Spring should be dug in about the roots to enrich the soil. Don’t dig deep enough to disturb roots.

Prepare spot for new shrubs with care

To assure successful growth great care should be shown when setting out new plants. The hole should be large enough to accommodate the roots without crowding. Save topsoil and remove subsoil. Put leafmold in bottom and fill about the roots with the topsoil and good loam and leafmold mixed together.

Use plenty of water when transplanting

After the shrub is in place in the hole place the hose in the hole and allow it to run slowly. Fill in the soil about the roots while the water is still running. This packs down the soil about the roots and at the same time thoroughly saturates both soil and roots which encourages growth of new roots.
FOUNDATION PLANTING

Avoid common errors, make your planting distinctive

Slow-growing evergreens for foundation plantings

Evergreens are the most often used plants for foundation work. But how often you see them too tall and overgrown. If you take care and select only slow growing varieties or ones which prune to any desired size you won’t run into this trouble. Mugho pine shown here is a very slow grower.

Keep the soil about foundation planting neat

To set off the plantings about a house properly they should be kept neat and orderly. This means keeping soil cultivated and, of course, no weeds. Don’t work the soil after middle of August as it forces growth which won’t harden before Winter. Don’t hoe too deeply around rhododendrons.

Plant bulbs with shrubbery for early color

A few clumps of daffodils, species tulips and other low-growing bulbs are excellent in foundation plantings. Naturalize them in groups through the shrubs. Avoid straight rows and formal plantings unless the foundation planting itself is formal. These bulbs should be planted in the Fall.

Make foundation planting simple as possible

Too many houses are ruined by the planting that is put in front of them. Whatever plants are used should tie in and add to the architecture of the house rather than detract from it. Tendency is to overplant. Often a simple border of hardy ivy is ample to tie the house to its surroundings.

Wash evergreens with water to dispel red spider

Evergreens, generally speaking, are not much trouble as far as insect and disease troubles are concerned. They are, however, subject to attacks from red spider. These are easily gotten rid of by washing plants regularly with a strong spray of water. Be sure to wash inside and under branches.

Shaped plants make the planting appear unnatural

Globular and pyramidal evergreens should never make up an entire foundation planting nor should any material used, deciduous or evergreen, be trimmed into these shapes. The result is always forced and unnatural and adds nothing to the house. Strive to create a casual, informal planting.

Inexpensive small evergreens are fast growers

Rapid-growing trees are usually inexpensive as they are easier to grow to a salable size. The dwarf, slow-growing types cost a little more because it takes longer to raise them. In the end you benefit by buying the latter, for they will not grow up and have to be quickly replaced.

Don’t overplant because the shrubs are small

If the plants you are putting in are young, don’t strive for an immediate effect. Rather take into consideration space each will need to grow. Overcrowding spoils shape and makes it impossible to remedy error later on. A few plants look better than a solid mass all grown together.

Mulch foundation planting with manure in the Fall

Too often we think of the bushes in front of our house as permanent and don’t give them the care shown other things in the garden. They require just as good soil, in many cases better. To keep in growing condition, mulch heavily with manure in Fall and work into soil next Spring.

Ground covers improve appearance, lessen work

Pachysandra, myrtle or hardy ivy are good to use at base of foundation plantings as a ground cover. If these are used you won’t worry about pulling as many weeds and it won’t be necessary to cultivate as frequently. They add a finished appearance to the border, stay green through Winter.

Select flowering shrubs for continuous bloom

Don’t make plantings of all azaleas or all rhododendrons which, after they flower, are just green the rest of the year. Select material so that a different bush will bloom each month through the Summer. This means using some deciduous plants but don’t be afraid to mix them with evergreens.
A good tree is a precious gift entrusted to the gardener. It can come to us as a heritage from the past or be our contribution to the beauty of the future. It deserves our best care.

**Planting the tree**
Make hole large enough to hold roots without crowding. There should also be plenty of loose soil about root ball to encourage growth of roots. Fill hole with water after placing tree.

**Fill with good soil**
Too often trees are planted without thought as to soil in which they are to grow. Remove all soil when making hole and place about roots a mixture of manure, leafmold and loam.

**Removing large limbs**
Large limbs that have become broken are removed in sections. First cut on underside of limb about 6" from trunk, then ½" nearer trunk cut through from top. Remove remainder at trunk.

**Fertilize trees**
Food for trees should be put at least 12" below the surface. Make holes about tree extending out as far as farthest branch. Put food or pulverized manure into holes.

**Espalier trees**
Espaliered fruit trees are trained to fit into a small place. They are good for planting next to a wall, against a fence or building or they can be used as a border in vegetable garden.

**Trees attract birds**
Trees afford birds natural nesting spots and protection. Trees which have berries will supply food. This year with the shortages of insecticides every gardener should attract birds.

**Spraying trees**
Trees are subject to attacks by insects and should be sprayed regularly. The smaller trees you will be able to spray yourself but larger ones will require the services of a tree man.

**Repairing cavities**
Small cavities in trees are easily repaired. Chisel out all decayed wood. Remove all signs of decay. Then fill cavity with special material. For extensive work call your tree service man.

**Remove broken branches**
After wind or sleet storms, go over trees and cut out branches that are broken. If this is neglected the branches are apt to tear loose and strip bark from trunk. Decay is also apt to start.

**Band against insects**
A protective band made of sticky substance placed about the tree in early Spring is good. This prevents insects in tree from coming down, those on ground going up to lay eggs.
Wrap the trunk
After a new tree has been planted, wrap the trunk with strips of burlap. This holds in moisture and prevents the trunk from being dried out by the sun before new roots grow.

Give lots of water
Newly set out trees will need a great deal of water. Make a basin about the tree and fill it each day. In moving, many of the feeder roots are lost and water makes up for loss.

Support against wind
Trees of any size should be supported with wires until they have taken a good hold in the new spot. Fasten wires to trunk just above lower branches. Protect the trunk with burlap.

Watch for borers
Borers will quickly kill trees, especially the smaller flowering or fruit trees. You can tell their presence by small holes in trunk. Remove them with a pliable wire with hook on end.

Bracing limbs
Trees with structurally weak branches such as a V crotch will need bracing against wind and ice storms. Drill clear through limbs and install a screw rod above danger point.

Regular pruning
Corrective pruning is most important. Cut out weak branches to produce a dense, well proportioned head. Always prune according to growth habit. Professional pruning is advised.

Use fruit trees
Many of the spots where trees are used would just as easily accommodate fruit trees. Their blossoms are beautiful in the Spring and there’s fruit to harvest in the Fall.

Flowering trees
Weeping cherries, crabapples or the many small growing flowering trees are a welcome addition to any garden. They can be planted formally or naturalized.

Cut dead wood
Dead wood should be cut from trees as soon as it is noticed. Always burn this wood as it is apt to be diseased. Dead wood if left is apt to spread disease or start rot which damages tree.

Remove suckers
Flowering trees are often grafted on different understock which is apt to start growing and cause suckers. These should be cut out promptly as they take strength from tree.

Prune after flowering
When the blossoms have withered, thin out the tree to admit light to the inner branches. Don’t remove the dead flowering heads for these bear fruit which make the trees colorful.

Paint all cuts
Whenever a limb is removed or the trunk of a tree becomes damaged, paint the wound with a special tree paint. This seals the wound and prevents rot from starting.

FLOWERING trees have both the beauty of form and foliage and at the same time the beauty of blossoms and fruit through the successive seasons. Select them for long blooming.
GROUND COVERS

Plants to use in spots where grass isn't satisfactory

SPACE under trees where grass refuses to grow can be made attractive with ground covers. Steep banks covered with honeysuckle eliminate difficult mowing. Try sedums on rocky areas with poor soil. Each plant here will solve some such problem.

Grow lily-of-the-valley
In a partially shaded spot these attractive flowers will quickly cover the ground. The blossoms are excellent in early Spring and the foliage is good throughout the Summer. Feed with rotted manure each Fall.

Divide lily-of-the-valley
The roots of these plants spread rapidly and should be divided when they appear crowded or the flowers will become small. Lift clumps and divide so each plant is separate. Replant 3" apart. Best time is in early Fall.

Hardy English ivy
In a spot close to the house often an evergreen cover is desirable. Ivy makes an ideal one, for its leaves hold the same lustrous green color all Winter. Good about base of tree, as it likes partial shade. Not particular as to soil.

To increase ivy
New plants are easily started. Many gardeners just cut off stems and stick them in the ground and they grow. More assured results come from dipping stems in rootone and starting plants in sand in frames.

Hardy wood ferns
Ferns will provide an excellent ground cover in areas where even the densest shade exists. They prefer a soil rich in humus. All are hardy and there are varieties that will flourish in damp soil. Require little care once started.

Use trailing roses
One possibility we are apt to overlook is using roses to cover a bank. We think of them always as climbing on supports and may overlook their other uses. They will grow just as well when allowed to trail on the ground.

Fragrant honeysuckle
Here is an ideal cover for a bank or any spot where soil is not too good. The blossoms are extremely fragrant, appear thickly in early Summer and scattered throughout the season. Takes a little while to start.

Masses of violets
Violets thrive in any good soil. In a short time a few plants will densely cover a large area. They will grow in full or partial shade. In the Spring there is brilliant color. Foliage remains green and attractive all Summer.

Sedums for rocky spots
Sedums grow only a few inches tall and you can find a great variety of foliage and flowers. For a rocky slope where soil is thin and not particularly good they can't be surpassed. The plants are fast growers.

Increasing pachysandra
This is the most often seen of all ground covers. It is evergreen and a very fast grower. New plants are made from underground runners which are easily cut and the plant lifted with a trowel for replanting.

Primrose for damp spots
Beside a small stream or in any damp, partially-shaded spots primroses will flourish. The seeds should be started and the plants raised in the cold frame and set into permanent spot in early Spring. Very colorful flowers.

Trailing woodbine
This vine grows rapidly and makes a perfect ground cover. It is not at all particular as to soil. The leaves are five-lobed and of good color. In Fall foliage turns brilliant red. Leaves remain on plant quite late in the season.

Evergreen myrtle
A perky little plant that will grow anywhere. Glossy dark green foliage with small star-shaped blue or white blossoms. It clings to the ground and will spread rapidly. New plants are very easily started.

Evergreen euonymus
There are many species of this plant and the ones that make good ground covers are either the creeping or climbing types. The foliage is a beautiful glossy dark green. Growth is compact and good for bare spots.
ROSES

A rewarding choice for the gardener who follows these rules

Roses are not difficult to grow. They do, however, have special requirements and require regular care. Once these conditions are met, you'll find they'll flourish. One other caution: be sure plants you buy are the best. Poor stock doesn't pay.

Hill in new plants
Rose bushes that can't be put into the ground when they arrive should be hilled in. Lay the plants on the ground and cover the roots with soil. The tops should be covered with damp burlap or leaves.

Dip roots in water
Always dip rose bush roots in a bucket of muddy water. This is a caution against the roots drying out before they are covered with soil. Soaking the roots also hurries the growing of new feeder roots, vital to the plant.

Prune back tops
Rose bushes should be pruned back to about 5" or 6" above ground level when they are planted. This forces the bush to make strong new growth on which flower buds will be more numerous during the Summer.

Prepare soil well
Roses are heavy feeders and the soil should be well enriched. Make hole 18" deep. Bottom 6" should be filled with 25% peat and 25% rotted cow manure and the remainder loam. Fill remainder with ½ loam and ½ peat.

Spray regularly
Spraying and dusting should be done thoroughly, covering both the top and the under part of the leaves. It should be done regularly to prove most effective. Most rose gardeners spray their plants about once a week.

Graft 1" below surface
The graft bud should be just below the surface. 1" of soil over graft is ideal. Correct planting lessens trouble from sucker growth and Winter kill. Be careful not to uncover graft when cultivating the plant.

Trim off roots
All heavy roots should be cut back to encourage the growth of small feeder roots. All broken roots should be removed just above the break. Dust roots thoroughly with hormone powder to quicken their growth.

Cultivate often
Roses prefer a loose, airy soil which means regular cultivation. Be careful not to go deep enough to disturb the roots. Cultivating after a rain will set up a natural mulch to hold moisture in the soil which is highly desirable.

Mulch the bed
A mulch of peat or grass clippings is important to hold moisture in the ground during hot, dry months. Apply mulch about 3" deep over the entire bed. Mulching cuts down the amount of cultivation required.

How to water
Roses should never be watered from above as damp leaves will tend to spread blackspot. Remove the nozzle from the hose and allow it to soak the soil at their roots or use a special canvas soil soaker.

Cut off dead flowers
Removing faded blossoms is important if your roses are to keep blooming all Summer. Cut off withered flower heads down to first set of leaves. Flowers for the house should be cut while the buds are small.

Winter covering
After the plants have been hilled with soil, manure should be placed between the rows. Then cover entire bed with straw or leaves. Next Spring the manure can be worked into the soil as valuable plant food.

Feeding the plants
Roses should be fed in early Spring and about once every six weeks until August 1. Later feeding makes soft growth which Winter kills. Use well-rotted cow manure worked just under soil or manure water.
WATER Supplying and preserving moisture during hot Summer days

Hose without nozzle
Water applied slowly, directly at the roots of plants, is perhaps the most satisfactory means of artificial watering. Remove nozzle from hose; let it run slowly on a board or piece of stone. Do not move until spot is soggy and well soaked. Will cover a large area.

Basins around new shrubs
After a tree or shrub has been transplanted it needs a great deal of water. After planting, make a wall of soil about it to create a basin to hold water at the roots. Each day fill this basin with water. This constant watering is necessary until shrub has put forth new roots.

Water at ground level
Water applied directly to foliage of plants often is guilty of spreading mildew; with some plants it will disfigure flowers. With a water wand which applies a good stream of water at base of plants you have none of these worries. Can be used in the heat of day, too.

Tiles placed at roots
Drainage tiles sunk upright in ground at roots of trees or shrubs or spaced at intervals through the border are one way of placing water where it does most good. Hose can be run slowly into tiles or they can be filled by hand. Good system for feeding liquid manure.

Soil soaker for banks
A canvas hose with one end closed can be bought to attach to your garden hose. This is ideal for watering on a slope as the water slowly seeps out of the canvas and into the soil. Also good for rose garden where water on the leaves is apt to spread black spot spores.

Underground watering
A metal water sword attaches to the hose, can be thrust into ground to water roots deep in soil. It also comes with fertilizer compartments which feed plant while it is watered. Exceptionally good for watering newly set out trees and shrubs. Have water run slowly.

Mulch to hold water
Along with watering it is necessary during Summer months to do as much to preserve water as possible. Mulches placed about 2” deep around roots and over entire bed will hold moisture in the soil. Granulated peatmoss, grass clippings or sawdust are good.

Water for cucumber hills
When planting cucumbers, remove the bottom from a tin can and sink it upright in center of hill. Plant the seeds around it. These plants are heavy feeders; this is an excellent way of feeding liquid manure directly at roots. You can also water through this container.

Irrigation for vegetables
Shallow ditches dug between the rows in the vegetable garden are a simple way of watering large areas. The ditches can be flooded with hose. This can also be done in perennial borders. Plants quickly hide ditch. Water seeps beneath the soil to do most good.

Using the sprinkler
A good sprinkler is an absolute must. But no matter how fine it will do more harm than good unless used correctly. Set in one spot and don’t move until that place is thoroughly soaked. Especially on lawns is this true for it takes a lot of water to soak down through the roots.

Cultivate frequently
Working the soil right after a rain, especially in hot weather, is good practice. Stirring soil at this time turns wet soil under where sun can’t dry it out. Dry soil on top sets up a dust mulch. You also get rid of weeds this way for they always start growing right after a rain.
SOIL What to do to make soil meet the needs of different garden plants

For accuracy test soil
Instead of adding chemicals willy-nilly to the soil, use a soil testing kit and determine what is actually needed to put the soil in condition. This year chemical foods will be scarce and we should use carefully what we are fortunate enough to have in reserve.

How to treat acid soil
If after testing soil it shows acid, you will need to change its makeup to grow any plants except acid-loving ones. This is done by digging soil deeply and incorporating quantities of lime. Old plaster is excellent as it lies in the soil and disintegrates over a period of time.

Correct way to spade
Always sink your spade or fork straight into the soil. If you put it in slanting you are cheating, for the bed isn’t being dug as deep although the work is just as hard. When you spade remember you can’t dig too deeply, but it is possible not to dig the soil deeply enough.

Making a perennial bed
Beds for flowers, especially perennials, should be prepared so well that for several years they’ll need only surface cultivation. This means going down 2’. Place top soil and subsoil in separate piles. Cart off under soil. Break up bottom. Fill with manure and good loam.

Reason for turning soil
Plants obtain their food through their roots which are anchored in the soil, and a healthy plant has its roots deep. In spading, the top soil, which is the best growing material, is turned to the bottom of the bed. This encourages the plants to send their roots down deeply.

Remake clayey soil
Clay soil can easily be made into an excellent growing medium if care is taken in its preparation. Add ashes and sand to make friable. Then add organic matter such as leafmold and manure to supply food. It takes several years of working soil to get proper consistency.

Drain soggy soil
Soil, to grow most plants, should be well drained. If your beds are soggy some drainage will be needed. A simple way is to dig out soil to depth of 2’, and put in 6” of rock. However, if it is serious it will be necessary to lay a row of drainage tile to carry off water.

Making alkaline soil acid
If you want to convert alkaline soil to acid, dig in oak leafmold, pine needles and soil from beneath pine trees, or sprinkle ground with aluminum sulphate at rate of 44 pound to the square yard. After plants are established a top dressing of these ingredients should be used.

Sterilize soil in flats
Before starting seedlings, sterilize the soil to avoid damping off and other soil-borne diseases affecting seedlings. Sprinkle sterilizing powder over soil, mix through and cover for 48 hours. Then expose to air for a day. Treat soil in cold-frame and outdoor seed beds the same.

How to trench soil
Trenching is a way to assure a thorough job. Trench depth of spade is made and soil removed to one end of garden. Soil is carried to far end of bed. Place manure in bottom of trench and turn next row of soil over it. More manure, turn over, and so on to end of bed.

Soil for seedlings
When starting seedlings, a special soil mixture is needed. Equal parts loam, peatmoss and sand is most satisfactory. Loam should be good garden soil well enriched with leafmold. Peatmoss holds moisture in soil. Sand makes it porous. Sieve through window screening.

Improving sandy soil
To change consistency of porous sandy soils, dig out beds to 2’. Remove all gravelly subsoil and replace with 1/4 good loam, 1/4 rotted manure and 1/4 compost. Top dress bed with bone meal. In Fall mulch with 4” of manure, leaves and compost which is turned under in Spring.
BULBS
How to plant and care for some of the colorful Summer bulbs

Planting lilies
- Make hole at least 18" deep.
- The best soil mixture is equal parts sand, loam and leafmold.
- Depth to plant depends on variety. Put 3" of sand at bottom of hole to assure good drainage. If bulb is loose-scaled variety, plant it on its side.

Cover with sand
- Cover bulb with 2" of sand.
- Work sand down between the scales. This is to prevent water lodging in these crevices. Next cover with loam to proper depth. Pack soil down well. If the weather is warm, soak bed and keep it well watered.

Sprout begonias
- Tuberous begonias are ideal plants for a shady spot. They are easy to grow if care is taken in starting bulbs. To presprout them place bulbs in flats of damp sand with hollow side up. Don't let water get into hollow or bulb will rot.

Planting begonias
- The soil for tuberous begonias should be heavily enriched with leafmold. Peatmoss is also good to keep bed moist. Place sprouted bulb on, and surround it with sand. Cover with about 1" of soil. Be careful not to break off sprout in planting.

Growing gladiolus
- For continuous blooming period, plant a few gladiolus bulbs each week from Spring up to July 4th. They can be planted in rows or in clumps in the border. They like a rich soil and should be covered 2". Stake to keep them erect.

Starting early
- Some bulbs are slow in maturing and if planted in the garden will just come into bloom when frost hits them. Bulbs in this classification should be potted in early March, forced in cold-frame or indoors. When the weather is warm set out.

Dividing dahlias
- At end of March place dahlia clumps on damp peatmoss. In a short time buds will develop; then the clump may be divided with the assurance that each division contains a growing eye. Cut apart with sharp knife leaving part of stalk on tuber.

Planting dahlias
- Best time to plant is in Mid-spring after all danger of frost has passed. Prepare soil well as they are heavy feeders. Make hole 8" deep. Drive stake at one side. Place tuber with sprout at stake. Cover slightly. Finish covering as it grows.

Disbudding plant
- Allow 1 strong stem to grow from each tuber. For a lower bush pinch top out of this shoot when it is 1' high. Resulting shoots can also be cut back. When buds appear there are 3, a center and 2 side ones. Removeside ones for large flowers.

Depth to cover
- When you read in planting directions that bulbs should be so deep it means that the bulb should be covered with that much soil from the top up as shown in the drawing at the right. This question is one that often puzzles gardeners.

Amaryllis outdoors
- These bulbs are overlooked as suitable material for planting in the garden. They should not be for they grow very well and are colorful and showy. Start the bulbs in pots and set them out when weather warms. Top of bulb should not be covered.
POOLS
Flowering plants that grow in water
and how to plant them

Planting water lilies
Plant lilies in boxes 2' square, 1' deep. Soil mixture should be 3 parts loam to 1 of rotted manure. Also mix in dried blood and bonemeal. Plant lily and cover earth with 1" sand and 1" of gravel. Set box so only 6" of water covers it.

Shelf for pots
Shallow water plants require only a few inches of water over their containers. In the small pool they can be planted in pots. Support these pots at proper depth on shelves which have metal brackets which hook over the pool's edge.

Box for bog plants
When planting several shallow water plants make a box 8" deep and 6" wide, whatever length you want for your pool. Secure it 2" below water by brackets over edge of pool or support from bottom. Fill with soil, plant, cover top with sand.

Built-in boxes
When building a new pool, pockets to accommodate shallow water plants can be built right into side wall of the pool. Forms should be built and cement poured at same time walls are made. Make pockets deep enough to hold 6" of soil.

Soil on bottom
In a small, shallow pool the best plan for planting lilies is to cover the bottom of the pool with soil. After planting be sure to cover the soil with at least 2" of washed sand and 1" of gravel to keep fish from stirring up mud at bottom.

Plants for fish
Several pots planted with aquatic plants such as cabomba, ludwiga, vallisinaris and sagitaria should be on bottom of pool. These do not grow above water and will not crowd lilies. They supply oxygen to water which helps to keep it fresh.

Thin out lily pads
Without any care at all water lilies grow rapidly. In a short time a small pool is apt to become covered with pads. To remedy this overcrowding cut out some of the pads. Use a razor blade fastened to a stick to remove them under water.

Blooming plants
Aside from water lilies there are other water plants which have attractive flowers. Water poppy has clear yellow blossoms which are held above water. Water snowflake bears white blooms. Plant same as other shallow water plants.

Water hyacinths
These plants float on water and need no soil at their roots. Roots are profuse and afford ideal spawning place for goldfish. Blossoms are pale lavender and resemble hyacinth bulbs. Thin out during season as they multiply rapidly.

Overflow pool
If water in pool becomes cloudy it can be cleared by placing hose at bottom and allowing pool to overflow until clear. A planted pool stocked with goldfish will not stagnate nor will it attract or serve as breeding place for mosquitoes.

Clean out pool
In early Spring drain off all water, scrub inside walls of pool. Use plenty of water to flush them down. Refill lily boxes with fresh soil and fill. You won’t have to touch pool again until Fall when it is cleaned, after the leaves fall.
FRUIT
How to plant and care for fruit in your garden

Victory gardens have grown throughout the nation this year. Urged by the Department of Agriculture, gardeners planted vegetables in their gardens, many for the first time. But not for the last time, for they have tasted vegetables fresh from their gardens. Now, they'll always grow them. The Department of Agriculture is now recommending that every gardener add fruits as an important part of his horticultural pursuits.

Planting bush fruits
Bush fruits like a well-drained rich loam that has had organic material worked into it. Space plants 3' apart in rows, 6' between rows. Set the bushes 1" deeper than previously planted in the nursery.

Keep soil cultivated
The healthiest bushes bear the best fruit and bushes free of weeds between the rows are more easily kept in healthy condition. Regular cultivation with a cultivator or by hand will help keep weeds under control.

Pruning fruit bushes
Aside from the pruning out of old canes, blackberries need topping in the Spring. All bush fruits should be thinned out in the Spring after leafing out so that not more than 7 strong canes are left.

Planting fruit trees
Dig hole large enough to accommodate the roots freely. Use a mixture of compost and loam to fill about the roots. All broken roots should be removed. Pack soil down about the roots. Keep new tree watered.

Remove broken branches
All branches that are broken should be removed right away. This is true of dormant trees as well. Do no other pruning when planting. Wait until the young tree has leafed out and started its new growth.

Food for fruit trees
Newly set-out trees will require no food other than that which is in the soil for the first year. After that regular feedings should be made. Commercial foods are put into holes about roots. Dig manure in.

Prune grapes in January
Grapes should never be cut unless they are truly dormant as they are apt to bleed. Mid-January is the best time. Cut off all growth back to the main branches each year to obtain the best quality fruit.

Pick fruit carefully
Grapes should always be cut from the vines. Tearing is apt to injure the vine itself, causing it to bleed. Furthermore, the fruit, when carefully cut, will not be bruised and will keep for a longer time.

Planting strawberries
Strawberries like a good, well-drained soil, alkaline by test. The plants should be about 15" apart in the rows. Distance between rows should be 2' to allow plenty of room for cultivation and picking of fruit.

Trim off runners
All runners should be taken off plants for the first year to allow strength to go to main plant. Blossoms should also be removed up until Midsummer. After 1st year plants can grow thick in rows but not between.
Remove sucker growth
Berries send out new shoots at a fast pace. If allowed to grow they will quickly fill space between rows. While still small they are easily chopped out with the hoe; it's harder when they are larger.

Feed bushes heavily
Manure placed about the roots in the Fall offers Winter protection and can be worked into the soil next Spring. Mulches of leaves and grass between rows are valuable in hot weather and also supply food.

Provide wire supports
As soon as the plants start to grow, wire supports should be strung the length of the row. This holds the plants upright and in bounds which makes cultivating the plants and harvesting the fruit much easier.

Cut all old canes
When the last fruit has been picked, the old canes on which the fruit was borne should be cut to the ground. This gives the new shoots on which next year's fruit grows a chance to make a strong growth.

Spray trees regularly
Most orchardists follow the schedule of spraying with a miscible oil when the tree is dormant, with an insecticide as buds swell and again when blossoms start to fall. Spray oftener when needed.

Thin for best fruit
When branches appear overloaded it will be necessary to remove some of the fruit. Otherwise the branch is apt to break or the fruit will all be small. Go over the branches and cut off smallest fruit.

Mulch strawberries
In the Fall cover the plants well with straw. In the Spring this straw is removed, the soil worked and fed and then the straw is replaced. Cover between rows and tuck under plants to protect the fruit.

Planting rhubarb
Six to eight plants of rhubarb should prove sufficient for the average family. The plants should be set 3' apart each way. The soil should be good. The plants will live and bear for years without replacing.

Manure for rhubarb
Each Fall well-rotted manure should be placed about the roots of each plant. This remains until the following Spring when it is dug into the soil. This is about all the care that rhubarb ever demands.

How to train grapes
Train grapes with main branches as shown above. When planting cut to 2 eyes; cut to same point 2nd year. In Spring leave 1 eye to grow to top of support. Next Spring remove all eyes but 4 to make shoots at wires.

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PRUNING
Shrubs and trees correctly pruned
live longer, look better

Carefully remove dead wood each Spring
As soon as shrubs leaf out in Spring go over them carefully and cut out any branches that have winterkilled. Dead wood allowed to stay on shrubs spoils their appearance and will retard growth. It also creates ideal condition for rot and other diseases to take hold. Burn removed wood for it might be diseased.

Cut back the leaders on fruit trees
Leaders which are found on all fruit trees are often mistaken for suckers and cut out. They are really the branches which, if properly pruned, bear next year's fruit. These leaders are whip-like and grow up straight. They should be cut back while dormant to 5". Next Spring shorten developing side shoots one half.

The correct way to trim a hedge
We don't often think when we start to trim the hedge that there is a right and a wrong way. We just cut it so it appears neat. But if we cut so that bottom is slightly wider than top we allow light to reach bottom branches to keep them green. Prune hedges frequently to create densest growth and best appearance.

How to fill vacant spots in trees
A one-sided tree or one on which a branch has been broken can be brought back in shape through corrective pruning. Select a strong leader growing near vacant spot and cut ¼" above bud facing out. Next Spring remove all but this leaf bud. Resulting branch will grow out and in time will fill the unsightly spot.

How to correct down-growing branches
Branches that insist on growing down are undesirable as they spoil tree's shape. To correct them, on branch causing the trouble select a bud on upper side of branch where it starts to bend. Remove branch ¼" from this bud. In the Spring remove other buds allowing all strength to go into bud which will grow upright.

Remove broken branches from trees and shrubs
Branches that are broken on trees or shrubs should be cut out right away. If left they take strength from the plant. This broken spot also is a good place for rot and disease to set in which will quickly spread over the entire shrub. Quick removal of these branches will make plants start new growth to fill in.

Thin main shoots on overgrown shrubs
Every shrub puts out a certain amount of new growth each year. To keep it in good condition some of this growth should come from the ground. To encourage this it is necessary each year to thin out old shoots. Select ones that are very woody and sparse of foliage at the bottom. Cut them out at the ground.

Cut to ground half dead, overgrown shrubs
Bushes that are too large or ones that are green only at the top can be started anew. Cut them clear to the ground. Don't cut just halfway for the shrub will sprout only at the cut, leaving the bottom bare. After cutting them down, incorporate manure and leaf-mold in the soil about them to force growth.

Never trim shrubs to have rounded tops
Unless a shrub is definitely a topiary piece, its charm is in its natural, irregular shape. Clipping a shrub with hedge shears into a symmetrically round shape forces new growth to the top and leaves the bottom stripped. This is an especially bad practice with flowering shrubs, as it cuts down the prospective blossoms.

Remove dead flowering heads from shrubs
If shrubs are allowed to seed it will take valuable strength from the plants. Also the dried seed pods make shrubbery look unattractive and poorly cared for. Of course you can't remove all withered flowers from forsythia and like material nor is it necessary. But lilacs and rhododendrons should be cleaned up.

Prune evergreens according to natural shape
Never trim evergreens so that you kill the natural form of the bush unless, of course, they are being used as hedges or topiary pieces. Pyramid and globe arborvitae should be sheared lightly to maintain that form. Other evergreens should be trimmed only when a branch grows rank and spoils the tree's appearance.
TOOLS
Suggestions to make garden tools last for the duration

Clean garden tools after each use
Each garden tool we own is a precious item for they can’t always be replaced right now by going to the nearest seed store. We must take care of them and one must is to clean them off well after each using. Keep a small stick handy to scrape off the mud and a rag to dry them to keep them from rusting away.

Sharp tools are sure to last longer
Perhaps it hasn’t occurred to you that spades and hoes need sharpening just the same as knives. They have to cut the soil. If they are sharp, it’s an easier job. Easier on them and easier for you. A file can be purchased at any hardware store to do the job. Make a regular practice of sharpening your tools.

Tools rust easily when not in use
Rust causes more rapid deterioration of metal tools than any other cause. This is especially true when tools are stored away for Winter or during any period they are not in constant use. One way to prevent this occurrence is to go over them with a cloth soaked in rust solvent or wipe them off with axle grease.

Don’t put too much strain on handles
When digging out a small tree or shrub don’t use the spade to pry it loose. It’s much simpler to dig around the plant first. It’s easier on the plant and a lot less apt to snap the handle of the tool. Spades are often abused when turning over ground. Try always to use them the proper way to make them last.

Protect your valuable garden hose
The hose you use so often in the garden is rubber. Need we say more about the difficulties you’ll run into trying to replace it? Little things we’ve all been guilty of are most harmful to it. For instance, running the wheelbarrow over it to save the trouble of moving it. This quickly breaks down the inner walls.

Another caution for care of hose
How often have you bent the hose between your hand when you’ve wanted to shut off the water for a minute? Perhaps it was only while you moved the sprinkler, but we’ve all done it. We didn’t realize that it was one of the worst things we could do to the hose. Shutting off at the nozzle can be almost as harmful.

A special place for every tool
One sure way to keep tools in good shape is to put each one away after using. It’s easy to leave it in the garden and it’s also easy not to get around to putting it away. Take it back to the tool shed after each using even if you plan to use it again later in the day. Have a special rack with a place for each one.

Repairs can often be made at home
Two years ago, if a handle broke, we would have bought a new tool. Such is not the case today. Tools can be easily fitted with a new handle. The proper handle can be found in seed stores. The same is true of tools that have become nicked or bent. You can file them down or take them to a blacksmith for repairs.

Care for mower with loving hands
Certainly we couldn’t get along without a lawn mower. We won’t have to either for the one we have will last for years if properly cared for. After each use wipe off with a dry cloth to remove grass which has clung to blades. Then put it away in a dry place set up from the floor on blocks of wood to keep it dry.

Each tool for a particular job
Pruning tools are meant to cut bushes and other woody material, not wire. Using them for such jobs, even if they are handy, is most harmful as it nicks the blades and dulls them. Neither should a pair of pruners meant for a small job be used to cut heavy branches. Each is made to do its own job well and no other.

Oil lawn mower each time used
A can filled with oil should always be available in the tool shed. If so then it’s easy to form the habit of oiling your lawn mower each time it’s used. You’ll easily find the places oil is to go. At your seed store you’ll find a lawn mower sharpener that’ll help a lot and make work easier if used before each mowing.
PLANT FOODS How to get along without war-drafted chemicals

Bonemeal a good non-priority plant food

This year chemical foods will be scarce, as chemicals from which they are made are needed for war materials. We can, however, with a little more work, make up for this loss with organic foods. Bonemeal is excellent to use when planting bulbs. It is also good worked into flower beds in Fall.

Dried blood is a quick acting fertilizer

Dried blood which can be purchased from your local slaughter house is a plant food which should be used more in the garden. Work it in about plants as top dressing. Its only drawback is its odor which attracts dogs. This odor soon passes after the blood has been worked deeply into the soil.

Cover crops replace food in the soil

As soon as a row in the vegetable garden is finished, sow it to a cover crop—Winter rye, oats or the like. Let this new crop grow to about ten inches and then turn it under to rot. This returns the food which the vegetable crop took out. This treatment is just as good for flower beds too.

Well-rotted barnyard manure is a must

Maybe you have been able to get along without manure by using chemicals but this year they are limited. Get in a load of manure now. Keep it piled in an out-of-way corner of garden from which it can easily be carted to all parts. Use in every new bed you make and work it into old ones.

Manure water promotes rapid growth

Place a watertight barrel in an out-of-sight spot. Cover bottom with 2' of rotted manure. Fill barrel with water. Allow it to stand about 2 weeks. Stir frequently and keep covered. Dip out and water at roots of plants. Add new water each time some is taken out, new manure every 6 weeks.

Spread chicken manure on yard in Fall

Poultry manure properly used is a good food. You have to be careful for it is very strong and is apt to burn. If applied during the growing season only a small amount should be used. The best plan is to put it on in late Fall. Especially good, spread lightly over the lawn.

Compost is valuable food made from waste

Grass clippings, leaves, weeds and all waste from the garden can be turned into rich organic leafmold through composting. No garden should be without its compost pile. This is most important plant food for duration for it is available to every gardener. First layer from materials above.

Mix manure in pile to enrich compost

Next add a layer of manure. This hastens decomposition and improves quality of compost. If manure is not available, a commercial powder may be used to hasten rotting; and bonemeal and dried blood may be used for food value. Organic garbage like potato and vegetable peelings are also good.

Always have hollow in top for water

After the layer of manure more clippings and the like are added and then another of manure and so on until a height of 4' or 5' is reached. A slight hollow is left at top to catch water. As soon as one pile has been completed start another so one will be ripening while the other is being used.

Turn entire pile to obtain best compost

After the completed compost pile has stood for three months it should be turned. Build a new pile from this one by placing the top layer at the bottom and so on until what was formerly the bottom layer is at the top. Compost is ready to use when it crumbles freely like earth in the hand.
INSECTS  An all-out attack on fifth columnists in the garden.

Proper spraying for chewing insects

Insects are divided into two groups, those that damage by eating the leaves and those that suck out the juice. To control leaf eaters a stomach poison should be used. Spray it over the plant, covering the undersides of the leaves too. If rain washes it off before bugs are gone cover plant again.

Spray to use to kill sucking insects

Rose aphids and other plant lice do their damage by boring into the leaves and stems and sucking out the life fluid of plants. To kill them use a suffocating spray such as nicotine. These pests multiply rapidly so spray every day until they are gone. Then spraying once a week should suffice for control.

Getting rid of ant hills in the garden

Ants, which can do untold damage in either the lawn or the garden, are easily controlled. A few drops of commercial killer which gives off fumes should do the trick. Close the hill after putting in the liquid. Remove plants close to the hill before applying. Boiling water may be poured in hill.

Burn out all tent caterpillar nests

The best way to remove tent caterpillars is to destroy the egg masses found in the branches after leaves have fallen. Wipe them out with rag soaked in kerosene. However, if you miss some they can be burned out with a torch on end of stick. Evening is the best time to find the pests in the nest.

How to control slugs in the vegetable garden

Newly set out plants and seedlings are particularly subject to attack from slugs. They are in the ground during the day and come out and feed on tender leaves at night. Sharp sand about the base of plants is some protection. Poison bait placed in the soil at the roots is best way to kill these pests.

Japanese beetle grubs feed on grass roots

The middle of May turn back a section of sod and examine for signs of the beetle grub. They are fat white grubs about $1/4$" long. Arsenate of lead spread over the lawn will kill them and immunize soil for 3 years. If grubs are plentiful State Experimental Station should be told of infestation.

Handpicking is the only way to control beetles

All the spraying that we can do just doesn't seem to stop Japanese beetles. They refuse to eat sprayed material. They have to be exterminated, though, and the only sure way is to hand pick. While they are thick go over garden twice a day and knock them into a can containing kerosene.

Lime dusted over plants protects them

When the beetle infestation is particularly heavy the garden can be protected by dusting heavily with lime. This will not kill the beetles but it does keep them from eating everything in sight. If the lime is washed off by rain cover the plants again as they must be thoroughly covered to do good.

Correct way to use Japanese beetle traps

These traps, strange as it may seem, are not as good as they sound. The only reason they catch beetles is that the bait used attracts the beetles to them. For this reason they should only be used when they can be at least 100' from the garden. Otherwise they only draw beetles to plants.

Strong spray of water will control red spider

Evergreen shrubs in particular are apt to be infested with red spider and other like insects. A regular washing of the shrub with a strong spray of water washes them off. Be sure to spray the inside of the shrub as well, for that is where pests are usually found. Also good for deciduous shrubs.
January
Gardener's Calendar

Put up feeding stations for the birds and keep them filled all Winter

1 New seed catalogs are beginning to arrive. Go over them carefully but don’t send off orders until you’ve planned your garden and know where everything is to go.

2 By all means try some of the new annuals and perennials that are offered for the first time this year. You’ll find them described on pages 36 and 37 of this issue.

3 Orders for vegetable seeds for next year’s Victory Garden should be sent off as soon as possible. Don’t buy more than you’re sure you’ll be able to use.


5 Repot cactus plants in a mixture of 2 parts sand, 2 of loam and one part crushed stone, some leafmold and lime. Keep plants in a warm dry place. Do not over-water.

6 African violets resent water on their leaves and should only be watered from the bottom. New plants can be started by rooting the leaves in damp sand.

7 Potted calla lilies are heavy feeders and should have a top dressing of plant food. Give all house plants a watering of manure water or chemical solution.

8 Go over house plants regularly and at the first signs of insects get after them. Nicotine spray is good for lice and spider. Touch mealy bugs with swabs dipped in alcohol.

9 On a warmish day spray shrubs and trees with miscible oil. If mixture thickens, set the spraying tank in a bucket of hot water for a few minutes to warm the spray.

10 If a heavy snowfall bends down branches of evergreens, remove it before the snow freezes and breaks the limbs. Large branches should be given wooden supports.

11 Inspect plant labels and replace any that are hard to make out. If they are worn now, it’s certain you won’t be able to make them out by next Spring. Fasten them securely.

12 Before planting seeds, test them for germination. Soak two blotters in water, then place a few seeds from the packet between them. Keep in a warm place. Check for sprouts.

13 As the weather grows colder rabbit food becomes scarcer. If you haven’t put wire about fruit tree trunks, you’d better get at it right away, before the rabbits get there.

14 Geraniums like a cool place. Water well only when needed, not each day. When buds appear, give each plant ½ cupful of weak manure water. Root cuttings for next year.

15 Don’t keep plants too warm. Feed lightly.

16 As soon as the buds appear on Christmas cactus don’t give them as much water. Too much water is apt to make buds drop. Don’t keep plants too warm. Feed lightly.

17 Save all wood ashes from the fireplace. Keep them covered and dry. They’ll make valuable fertilizer for next year when chemical foods won’t be as readily available.

18 The Christmas poinsettia is probably dropping its leaves by now. Gradually stop watering it, place it in the dark and allow it to rest without water until Spring.

19 Remember to air the coldframe daily except when the weather is too threatening. If the temperature shows signs of a sudden drop, cover the frame with mats or straw.

20 Fertilizer for next year when chemical foods won’t be as readily available.

21 As the weather grows colder rabbit food becomes scarcer. If you haven’t put wire about fruit tree trunks, you’d better get at it right away, before the rabbits get there.

22 As soon as the buds appear on Christmas cactus don’t give them as much water. Too much water is apt to make buds drop. Don’t keep plants too warm. Feed lightly.

23 Branches of forsythia and pussywillow can be brought indoors for forcing. Soak the entire branch in water for 24 hours before placing it in the vase.

24 A good indoor job for Winter weather is to make seed flats. You can have the lumber all cut at your lumberyard and then all you have to do is nail them together.

25 Go over the Summer bulbs which are stored in boxes of soil in the cellar for forcing. The plants can be set back in the garden in the Spring.

26 Go over the ground to find any low spots that need patching. Fill with snow and then cover again. Snow helps germination.

27 If you are planning to do any grafting or rooting of cuttings, cut your material now. Tie it in bundles and keep it damp in a cool dark place until next Spring.

28 Garden furniture and trellises which you planned to build all Summer can be worked on in basement now. But don’t be like the boys who built the ship in the basement.

29 Winter months afford a real opportunity to learn more about gardening. There are many good books to read on all phases of gardening. Attend garden club lectures.

30 Visit friends who have made seed flats. You can have the lumber all cut at your lumberyard and then all you have to do is nail them together.

31 As the weather grows colder rabbit food becomes scarcer. If you haven’t put wire about fruit tree trunks, you’d better get at it right away, before the rabbits get there.

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NEW REGIONAL ACCENTS

(Continued from page 23)

Stylized Primrose

Graceful leaf-shaped plate with fluted edge wears a design of primroses and mesquite leaves drawn with a free stroke. This one is white pottery with design of flowers in Bluebonnet Blue. McCreey’s has it for $2.95.

Barbecue adjuncts

Ham rack set that has a hearty Western look, $29 for rack and board; carving knife and fork set, $15; both at Hammacher-Schlemmer. Amusing kitchen towels with recipes, 85¢ each, The Cellar, Kansas City, Mo.

Serape stripes

Handsome new satin twill upholstery banded with irregular horizontal stripes. It comes in a stunning range of Texas color combinations, “Estabanne” from Shulman-Abrash. Primitive Mexican scenic print, Schumacher.

Modern hobnails

Leather accessories rate high in smart Texas decoration. When trimmed with hobnails, as here, they are particularly effective. Florentine leather cigarette box, $32.50, lamp, $37.50, matching frame, $17.50, Fred Leighton.

Handmade pottery

Just right for informal entertaining, this Cactus Yellow pottery with Indian motif in soft green is made by Talavera Mexicans. Other sizes, shapes available. Covered ramekin, $3.75, soup plate, $1.50, Fred Leighton.

Mission style

The simple sturdy lines of this smoky pine chair recall the furnishings of early Spanish missions. W. & J. Sloane have it for $9.95. Romantically named “Desert Chenille”, tufted rug in tones of brown and tan, Kleefax.

Inspired by our research

Figurines made especially for this issue by Contemporary Arts designer Fred Press (now in U.S. Army), inspired by photographs our editors took in Texas. Cowboy and cowgirl, $4. each, rider, $10., The Waldrons.

THEODORE HAVILAND

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Many additional patterns, some in full color, are shown in a booklet “Fine China—To Have and To Use”. A second booklet, “Theodore Haviland—The History of a Name”, traces the romantic history of this china. You may obtain both of these by sending 10¢ to cover mailing costs.

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From a wide collection

Clever variety in these fringes from E. L. Mansure. Top to bottom: Short loops in scalloped effect; densely massed cut fringe; three rows of contrasting loops on a single heading; twisted silk loop trimming; spaced tassel fringe.

Decorative news

Delightful, made-to-order trimmings from Johnson & Faulkner. Top to bottom: short tassel fringe; deep skirted fringe on a scalloped heading; g:absolute with Greek key design; straight silk fringe with close-meshed tassels heading; tiny multi-colored tasseled fringe.

How inventive are you in the decoration of your home? Do you know how to make a room sparkle with a single touch? Did you ever change the mood of your decorative scheme with a little money and a few yards of fringe? Can you give importance to a window treatment by discreet use of an ornamental tassel? Try it; it's easy, it's fun.

Wizardry with draperies

Let's start with the simplest stunt—window draperies. If they're a solid color, unadorned, you can easily give them a variety of moods. For example, sew five or six bands of 2-inch fringe in horizontal rows across the bottom and on a valance board. Result—a 19th Century effect. Or again, sew parallel vertical rows of textured looped fringe on each side of drapery panels. They'll look like fabulous Modern hand-weaves.

Or take your cue from the dramatic canopies of the Incas rulers of the 14th Century (see page 29). Edge the valance board with deep fringe and place elaborate tassels at each corner (plain draperies under this, please). If your draperies are smartly patterned, emphasize the design by repeating one of the colors in a fringe or braid. Or make of the same material a shaped valance that follows the lines of the print, and highlight with trimming.

Magic with mirrors

Mirrors and pictures too take on fresh interest when accented with trimmings. See page 29.) A 19th Century Italian bed canopy (see page 29) edge the mirror with an amusing cotton braid. Or use bronzed tassels at the corners of the back of an unupholstered side chair. And, of course, fringe is a true and tested standby to add a romantic or sentimental flavor to any room. For example, if your living room leans to the Victorian, accent that mood by putting graceful circular skirts to the floor on a pair of round lamp tables or on a single big table that acts as a catch-all, and then border them with deep cotton bullion fringe.

One owner of a small apartment where the living room had to double for dining used for this purpose a folding card table and give it a dashing appearance with fringed linens. She bought luncheon cloths in bright, solid colors that keyed to her drapery chintz, and bordered them with gilded washable cotton fringe in contrasting colors: chartreuse with cherry, pale sky blue with buttercup yellow, primrose pink with magenta.

It's simple to create smart effects with fringes, trimmings or braid—try some of these ideas.
WITH TRIMMINGS

Fringe offers sound and practical solutions to many other common problems, too. One is that of the studio couch in the small apartment which must serve as sofa for guests and dowdy bed for the hostess when they are gone. Studio couches are frequently difficult to disguise. If the room has a formal air, a row of deep bullion fringe at the foot is a good way to conceal ugly legs.

Another trick to save the fringe for decorative use on the pillows and simply conceal the underpinings with an upholstered panel of wood. If this is your particular problem, you might consider having the pillows re-cut so that instead of the conventional three you have two long low ones across the back; and one very long one (it should be as long as the couch is wide) at either end of the couch. If moss fringe is stitched into their covers, the effect will be luxurious indeed.

If you have a chaise longue with unattractive legs, you might find that a "dust ruffle" of cotton fringe, eight or nine inches deep, will conceal them effectively and give the piece an appealing new personality.

To dress up a bedroom

The war bride who is starting off her home on borrowed time and minimum equipment quite often solves the problem of beds by simply buying a box spring and mattress. A good way to dramatize this easily is to paint a trompe l'oeil headboard of the right proportions on the wall and finish it off with imaginative trimmings. These might be tiny individual tassels applied like the buttons of tufting. Or outline the whole thing in loop fringe.

Give new life to a tired rug, worn out around the edges, by bordering it with fringe. Choose one that will be guaranteed to give both the rug and the room a lift, and see if your friends do not think that your floorcovering is extra-special.

Brighten up your shelves by edging them with cotton fringe. Your old edgings are more than likely rather limp at this point and fringe gives a finished look to the bleakest linen closet.

For unusual lamp shades

Lamp shades often need some light touch. Try bordering a plain, tailored one with fringe and see how much better you like it. It is dangerous to add too much trimming to a shade already decorated, but simple shades bought at the 5 & 10 will pay rich dividends if you edge them with heavy rope fringe.

If you are a cushion devotee, and love to have lots of nice, plump ones around, try giving them a different air by sewing fringe around the piping. The shagginess of fringe adds to their comfortable look.

For unusual looking towels, take some rather weary bath towels, which you are sure to have hidden away, and utilizing the sound areas, cut them down to hand towel size. Border the handsewn hem with washable fringe to give a professional (and, incidentally, expensive) air.

Variety at your fingertips

There's a wealth of trimmings for you to choose from so you can be sure to work out the effect you prefer. From 20th Century B.C. to our own 20th Century, trimmings have had well deserved prestige in decoration. In early days they were the prerogative of kings and their courtiers. Today they are available in price ranges to suit any budget. On these two pages we show some of the most interesting styles.

Formal or frivolous

Five trimmings from Scalaman-dre's decorative line. Top to bottom: Delicately executed blue and gold tassel with medallion; short Modern fringe; bouclé loops on deep heading; amusing strawberry and leaf design; double-skirted fringe with tiny tassels.

For Modern or traditional

Adaptable to limitless clever uses these trimmings from Consoli-date. Top to bottom: Salt-and-pepper effect in plump looped fringe; multi-colored tasseled fringe; bedspread trimming; heading on cut fringe; zig-zag loops; tassel with covered head.
### Arizona
- **Arkansas**: Hot Springs National Park
  - **Arkansas Inn**: 250 rms. in magnificent garden rooms all with Sun Terrace. Swimming. Ten rustic rooms. Robert Foehl, Mgr.
  - **Pine Mountain Hotel**: Southern Arizona’s finest, 250 rooms, both city and hotel, Continental, Coffee Shop, Ballroom, Swimming, 60 hole golf course.

### Florida
- **Miami**: The Venetia

### Georgia
- **Sea Island**: The Cloister
  - Civilians need furloughs, too! This enchanting isle, bordered, warm southern skies, offers a real tonic for war-tired nervous. Back in golden sunshine, offers all comfort, dining, including reception. Famoso dance bands. Pool. Golf. Nick Hall, Mgr.

### California

### Colorado

### Florida

### Massachusetts
- **Boston**: The Copeland-Plaza
  - Nearest of all hotels to Back Bay Station. Handy to fine shops, theatres and cultural sights. A palatial hotel, beautifully appointed—upstairs in its service and culture. Always a top-flight show in the beautifully appointed Oval Room. Single rooms, $1.25 and up. "No Little more for the best." Chaney-Jones Deepest Steel, General Manager.
LOOKING AROUND

A brief guide to current events that are taking place in the House & Garden fields.

MUSEUMS

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART
11 West 53rd Street, New York City.
DAILY 12-7, SUNDAYS 1-6. "Anybody who hears is crazy," a spontaneous remark overheard at the Museum aptly expresses the spirit of the inventions for Victory exhibit. There are new products, materials and a feeling of triumph from the pressure of war-time production.

COOPER MUSEUM
Cooper Square at 7th St., N.Y.C. Open Monday through Fridays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays 1-6. "Anybody who hoards their main coloration, red, yellow or blue. You'll see colorful new shower curtains, smart brocaded upholstery fabrics woven with plastic thread, extra-thick teakettles, wooden hinges and clothes hangers, glass fish dishes and mail boxes.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
Fifth Avenue and 34th Street, N.Y.C. Open daily 10-5, Sundays 1-6. "Anybody who hoards dish pans and mail boxes. The chocolate and beige lanterns can also substitute when lights are out. The chocolate and beige open daily, 10-4. Gardens 8 to dusk. The sawtooth Mountain slopes are covered with "powder snow."

SHOPS

A PANIER FLEURI
26 West 57th Street, New York City. "Anybody who hoards is crazy." There's an old world atmosphere about this famous Spanish gallery that would be hard to duplicate anywhere else in the United States today.

GARDENS

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
East of 260th St. and Webster Ave., Bronx, Y. K. Conservatories and buildings open daily 10-4. Gardens 8 to dusk. There's no shortage of rubber trees in the Economic House conservatory, and you'll also see the cherries, red fruits in which coffee beans are included; Manilla hemp which yields many a husky hawser: citrus trees, etc.

FRANCESA REYES INC.
96 West 57th Street, New York City. "Anybody who hoards is crazy." They also make lamp shades of wall paper, old chintz or pierced paper and still on old screens, touching up tole trays, relining lamp shades.

The Sawtooth Mountain slopes are covered with "powder snow."
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KEY TO HISTORIC TRimmings

(See page 29)

1. Deep silk fringe with knotted heading, Spain, 17th Century.
2. Silk fringe from France, about 1865.
3. Trelis-sheared, silk-tasseled 17th Century fringe from Italy.
4. Red silk bullion style tassels, 19th Century, United States.
5. Rosettes of gold and silk threads on an 18th Century French tassel.
6. and 7. Elaborate double-skirted silk and gilt Italian tassels, 18th Century.
8. Multi-color tassel with covered head, France, 18th Century.
9. and 10. Two gilt and silk 18th Century Italian tassels.
11. Intricate spangled tassel from France, 18th Century.
13. One of the Museum's sample books of gallions, 16th to 19th Centuries.
14. Upholstery ornament from France or the United States, 19th Century.
15. Zigzag tasseled fringe from Italy, 17th Century.
16. American parasol with tassel trimming, about 1875.
17. Simple silk fringe, about 1865, France.
18. Looped fringe with wooden core tassels, United States, 19th Century.
20. Openwork fringe, France, 18th Century.

ODE ON NOVEMBER

HOUSE & GARDEN

Who Cares
Where Dorothy Parker parks Parker, whether blinds are light pink or much darker? Early American quaint is just what she isn't: it's for 'omes and not homes, that we 'lark 'er.'

by Frances Jensen, Great Falls, Montana, with apologies to D. P.

اء

New York State

Widmer's Wines and Vermouths

Wineries of Fine Wines Since 1888

Widmer's Wines Cellars, Inc.
Naples, N. Y.

Three Generations have asked for

Widmer's

More than 50 years ago the Widmer name was on a bottle of wine became a mark of excellence. The wineries which today carry the Widmer tradition are a product of the same priceless vineyards, the same spotless cellars and the same Widmer skill—for the founder's sons have matured in the business.

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New York State

Widmer's Wines and Vermouths

Widmer's Wines Cellars, Inc.
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BOOKS

O N GARDENING

MEET THE NATIVES, Illustrated by Mr. Walter Pesman, 216 pages. Author's Edition. 372 S. Humboldt St., Denver, Colo. $1.25.

The sub-title of this unusual wildflower book is: "An Easy Way to Recognize Wildflower Trees and Shrubs of the Central Rocky Mountain Region". The author is a landscape architect and an instructor at the University of Denver. Because he has published the book himself Mr. Pesman has been able to introduce a number of innovations which are particularly suited to the subject.

The volume is a loose-leaf affair, paper covered, but it is a real book, not a brochure. There are five sections: Alpine, Subalpine, Montane, Foothills and Plains. Each zone is introduced to the reader with a page or two of illustrated, descriptive text. Then come the trees and shrubs of the zone, printed on green paper; and its red, white, blue and yellow, flowers, each printed on paper of a corresponding color. A page of line drawings, blank on its reverse side for the student's memoranda, accompanies each flower section. The lists are arranged according to the blooming periods of the plants.

Seven hundred species are described in the book and there are 154 line drawings and 50 photographic studies by Robert C. Grant.

Vines, weeds and water plants have separate listings and there is an excellent bibliography of native plant literature, a glossary of Latin names and one of botanical terms. An exhaustive index further facilitates the volume's use as a field book.

Though it may not be practical for Easterners to visit the Rocky Mountains for pleasure in the near future, this reviewer for one, is going to have a copy of Meet The Natives on her shelf, awaiting the day when she can use it to full advantage during a Western trip. Meanwhile it will prove invaluable for reference.

Mr. Pesman has done a splendid job. Let us hope that more is to come, dealing with the same subject but covering a wider field.


Here is a book which not only lists and identifies all important native American shrubs but which also gives the early plant history of each. It tells the story of early native plants shipped to Europe where they received more appreciation and attention than they had here.

Mr. Van Dersal, biologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has traveled through the country studying the use of native plant material in soil conservation. In this work he accumulated many notes, sketches and photographs which he has utilized in Ornamental American Shrubs. From much experience the author knows how well-suited our own shrubs are to our own country and he tells the reader why and where to use each plant described. One inter-

(Continued on page 73)
THE MISSIONS OF SAN ANTONIO

(Continued from page 19)

Established at a time when Spain was seeking to hold Texas against the infiltration of the French from Louisiana, the Texas Missions performed a double-purpose. The Franciscan Fathers sought to bring Christianity to the wild Indian tribes amongst which the Missions were built, and the Spanish Governors endeavored to hold the country by means of the garrisons which often accompanied the Fathers.

To serve this two-fold purpose the Missions often combined church and fortress (presidio). Where no garrison was provided the Fathers themselves were equipped with arms and their Missions built with enormously thick walls, sometimes up to five feet, with loopholes for cannon and guns, capable of withstanding a prolonged siege from hostile Indians.

Each Mission was a self-sustaining community. Within its walls were the church, cloisters, quarters for the friars and for the neophytes or converted Indians, granary, mill, water supply, and often farm land capable of supporting the entire population.

Five famous Missions

First Mission to be founded in San Antonio was San Antonio de Valero, later known as The Alamo, probably from the Spanish word for cottonwood tree with which it was surrounded. Little remains of it today except the chapel where the brave defenders commanded by William Barret Travis were all put to the sword by Santa Anna. Among them were David Crockett, famous frontiersman, and Colonel James Bowie, inventor of the bowie knife.

Next, in point of time, was San José which was founded in 1720 and was the largest and one of the most beautiful Missions in the region. It enclosed some six acres, including a flourishing farm, and has been painstakingly restored as a National Historical Site. Its most notable feature is the exquisite carving of its façade, executed by Pedro Huizar who was sent to Texas for the purpose by the King of Spain. Legend has it that disappointment in love resulted in the artistry with which he carved the beautiful rose window shown on page 19.

It seems incredible that the vast dome of the San José chapel could have been built without the use of metal by the rude labor then available. This was accomplished by filling in between its walls with dirt as the work progressed, and finally shaping a curved top of dirt on which the stones for the dome were laid and mortared in place. Then the dirt was dug out from the inside and the interior was completed.

The reestablished Missions

In 1731 the ruins through which the French from Louisiana were making in East Texas caused the removal and reestablishment near San Antonio of the three remaining Missions. These are San Francisco de la Espada, San Juan Capistrano, and La Purísima Concepción.

San Francisco de la Espada, which received its name because the bell tower is supposed to resemble the hilt of a sword, is only partially restored. Evidence of its original heavy fortifications remain and it is said to possess the only complete Mission fort of baluarte now in existence.

Near the chapel door stands a plain wooden cross. The story goes that it was being carried around the plaza during a drought while the congregation prayed for rain. A deluge fell, and the Father had the cross placed where all might see it and be reminded of the efficacy of prayer.

San Juan Capistrano is small and unpretentious but it is an excellent example of a typical Mission establishment. Parts of it have been restored and the frescoes which play such a large part in the decoration of the Missions are here abundant.

La Purísima Concepción, the best-preserved of all the Texas Missions, is particularly notable for its frescoes and for the painted bandings and scrolls on ceilings, chair rails and dadoes in soft pale colors. Its most famous feature is the exquisite carving of its facade, executed by the foremost creator, and Wayside has been honored in being asked to introduce them. The flowers are borne on exceptionally long and pointed hybrid plants. What you receive will be an excellent example of these hybrid plants, and the bud is exquisitely blended.

Because of conditions we have only had a limited number printed, so be sure to get your name in early. More new Roses, Flowering Shrubs and Plants. Filled with rare and interesting items for your garden. All new flowers are shown in true life colors.

In order to be sure of this outstanding book, it is necessary that you enclose with your request 25 cents in coins or stamps to cover postage and handling cost of this fine, helpful and timely new book; especially prepared to fit the needs of these days and the gardens that go with them.

Latest Wayside News

Unusual Color Hues These 2 Exclusive New Roses

These 2 Roses were originated by America's foremost creator, and Wayside has been honored in being asked to introduce them. True named "Pearl Harbor" to commemorate and honor the brave quality of our fellow Americans who gave their lives that America might live on. The flowers are borne on exceptionally long and pointed hybrid plants. A royal tribute to the Heights, famous for their colors. (For further description see bottom of page.)

THE MEMORY ROSE

Pearl Harbor (PATENTED)

Douglas MacArthur

THE COMMANDER'S ROSE

Hemerocallis

Surprising New Colors

This hybrid of Dr. Loes's on which he crossed and re-crossed numerous species of hybrids, has produced not only the most unusual hue but many, so many in fact we are not trying to separate them, but sell them to you in units of 6 hybrid plants, 12 hybrid plants and 25 hybrid plants. What you receive will be entirely different in color from any you have seen before. The height is from 3 to 5 feet; stand on stately stems; and are in every shade from deepest burnt orange through flaming orange red into amazing tints of pastel old rose and maroon shades, all with a clean and pleasant fragrance.

Price: 4 plants $2. 12 plants $5. 25 plants $10.
The most complete catalog you ever saw—152 8x10 pages crammed with information of value to new Victory Gardeners and veterans alike. It is a service catalog that will really help your gardening.

Color is freely used to help you in making the finest selections of vegetables and flowers for your garden. Complete, accurate descriptions and useful suggestions make this catalog truly outstanding. But, above all, you will value this catalog because it is the only medium through which you may obtain HENDERSON'S SEEDS. We will serve you direct—our seeds are not for sale in the stores.

NEW AND RECENT PERENNIALS

Fine American-bred varieties are available despite the war, says F. F. Rockwell.
use of white is one of the most effective, and the most neglected, means of getting pleasing effects in the garden or the home landscape.

Two striking new white perennials are Rudbeckia White Lustre, and Buddleia White Bouquet. Both are rather dramatic, because this color (or as the purists would have it, absence of color) is so unexpected in either of these species.

Attractive whites

Rudbeckia White Lustre is a white petal form of the popular coneflower, but the cone itself is a golden mahogany. The effect is unusual, almost startling, but surprisingly pleasing in the mass; and the individual flowers, as can well be imagined, lend a new note in an arrangement or bouquet. The foliage is an attractive dark green and the vigorous plants are compact-growing, about two and a half feet high.

Buddleia White Bouquet, which was presented last year but is still little known, was obtained from a sport of purpurea sts would have it, absence of color) specie Ss. Rudbeckia White Lustre is a white petal form of the popular coneflower, and again in Autumn. It, too, will add to your succession of white bloom.

For a strong accent of white in the early Summer, you will want the Per- cival Series of delphinium, white with black bees. This stately member of the famous Pacific Strain family, is a fitting companion for such former introductions as the Idylls of the King group or the beautiful light Blue Bird and darker Bluejay Series.

Still more 'mums

Judging by the number introduced, the hardy chrysanthemum still leads public interest among the perennials. They certainly are making up for the years, decades really, during which practically no attention whatsoever was paid them. The new types ushered in with the Korean Hybrids, from the skillful hands of Alex Cumming and Eugene Michell, have given an additional introduction when you have tried it. The bottom flowers remain unfaded after the Spring-flowering shrubs have spent their beauty.

Speaking of whites, there is a most charming little early-flowering phlox, a pure white form of lovely pale blue P. divaricata, called Snowbank, that is known to few. It is a robust grower and, like divaricata, merits a place in every garden. Make a note of it, and I am sure you will thank me for the introduction when you have tried it.

Snowbank is a new single Shasta daisy, with four inch blooms produced in great profusion in early Summer, and again in Autumn. It, too, will add to your succession of white bloom.

For a strong accent of white in the early Summer, you will want the Per- cival Series of delphinium, white with black bees. This stately member of the famous Pacific Strain family, is a fitting companion for such former introductions as the Idylls of the King group or the beautiful light Blue Bird and darker Bluejay Series.

Lovely Coral-Pink

A new triumph in floral grace, praised for its perfect form. A beautiful exhibition Hybrid Tea, large, long-lasting, always high-centered, clear deep coral-pink suffused with gold at base. Exquisite, pointed, deep pink buds. Everblooming — the vigorous, hardy, 30-in. plants bloom abundantly. 2-yr. field-grown plants, guaranteed: $1.50 each; 3 for $3.75; 12 for $15., postpaid at planting time.

Jackson & Perkins

THE ALL-AMERICA ROSE FOR 1943

Named for the gracious Mary Margaret McBride, wide-awake personality, beloved by millions of readers. This new Rose is imported for bouquets & arrangements.

THE PARADE OF MODERN ROSES

PERENNIALS AND FRUITS

In natural color, direct from the Rose Capital of America, the pictures and descriptions of the new 1943 Roses and all the favorites in the Parade of Modern Roses... Mary Margaret McBride, Sonata, Mandalay, the captivating salmon-pink Pinocchio, everblooming Climbing Roses, etc. Also the amazing J. & P. White Butterfly Bush, Modern Perennials, J. & P. Dwarfer Dwarf Apple Trees that will bear next year, and other fruits for your Victory Garden. Send postcard or letter today.

Jackson & Perkins Co.

World's Largest Rose Growers

Catalog FREE

Asgrow SEEDS FOR GARDEN AND LAWN

What is the most important item for your garden or lawn? It is the seed you sow, as each seed is a miniature plant and the utmost you can do in raising it will not alter the characteristics it has inherited.

Asgrow Seeds are bred for the critical gardener, by an organization with 85 years of experience. They are sold through reliable local dealers, from whom you can also get our free booklets The Vegetable Grower's Guide and Lovely Lawns. Or write our nearest branch for a address of your supplier.

ASSOCIATED SEED GROWERS, Inc.

Main Office: NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Atlanta Cambridge, N.Y.
Memphis Milford, Conn.
Indianapolis Salinas, Calif.
Los Angeles San Antonio
Let your holiday toast be a gallant “To Victory!”

—your champagne, one of America’s best

The chances are that you’ll be celebrating the holidays at home—perhaps you’ll serve a gala dinner with American still wines; perhaps you’ll make merry at midnight with the gaiety of champagne. Like André Simon, who called champagne “the most charming and most fascinating of wines”, you may choose it for its festive headiness, its lighthearted effervescence.

Now is the time to explore America’s own champagnes. Remember that champagne should be dry or sweet, never “cidery” or sharp. Good champagne has a crisp bouquet, tastes “clean”.

Here are five suggestions for serving wine, still or sparkling, at your holiday parties; among them gay variations, like bringing forth champagne old-fashioned with a midnight spread, lavish-looking champagne peach cup for a special toast.

For auld lang syne

Champagne bubbling up in hollow-stemmed glasses, the fragrant aroma of pine and lighted candles bring back sentimental memories of years past. Let your champagne be Vintner’s Brut, Great Western’s extra dry, or a kingly magnum of Lehman’s Sovereign. The gold-rimmed glasses, sterling silver tray, Saks-5th Ave.

For a super-special celebration, consider champagne peach cup. A brandy-dipped whole peach in the bottom of each jumbo glass is only fixing; the result is anyone’s idea of nectar. Chapppagne: Taylor’s New York State, Cribari’s San Benito, Putnam’s Golden Age (in cooler). Glasses, Plummer; cooler, Di Salvo.
Twelfth Night wassail
Dismantling the Christmas tree marks the end of the holiday season. Celebrate the occasion in good old-fashioned style; put away the gaudy Christmas trappings to the sound of popping champagne corks. Left to right: Paul Masson champagne, Korbel Brut, Cook’s Imperial, Almaden’s extra dry. Tulip glasses, Macy.

Midnight mixings
For a cold Winter’s night, piping hot venison stew, and a gay champagne old-fashioned (ingredients are a lump of sugar, dash of Angostura bitters, sliced fruit, a cherry, champagne). In bell-decked bottles are Widmer’s, Fountaingrove, and Urbana Gold Seal champagnes. Sandwiches, Nata Lee; tureen, J. Amster.

New Year’s trencher
Serve forth your gayest holiday dinners accompanied by one of your country’s own wines, Native to America as turkey are these Cresta Blanca ones, grown on California’s sunny slopes. For an unusual main dish, Pinesbridge Farm’s smoked turkey served hot; Vendôme. Glasses, Steuben. Corkscrew, Saks-5th Ave.
Burpee’s
New Flower ALL
FOR
To enjoy in your own garden
5 of the nation’s best new flowers, need for these 5 Packets of seeds, enough for a row each, all post-
paid for just 10c! All introduced by Burpee, all very easy to grow.

Burpee’s Carnation Marigolds
with Odorless Foliage
All created by Burpee. Large, graceful, double flowers—a
glowing array of deep orange, golden orange, golden yellow, cerise yellow and lavender—all colory mixed. Very easy to
raise. wipe
David Burpee Giant Zinnias
Unique, chrysanthemum-like
blooms petals, immense, over
5 in. across. Rare new shades of
red, cream, blue, salmon, lavender, etc.—tall 3-4 ft. tall. 40 seeds.

Yellow and Orange Cosmos
Burpee’s new Yellow Cosmos
and Orange Flare for glorious play of color. These All-America
Medal winners. 3-4 ft. tall. Plants
postpaid for just 20c.

5 Packets for just 10c!
Larger Packets—For a larger planting,
5 Pkts. with 90 or more seeds in each, postpaid... 25c.

Burpee’s Seed Catalog FREE
For choice, abundant vegetables and Flowers
in your Victory Garden. Accurate descriptions, pictures, the leading American Seed Catalog.

DELPHINIUM
THE FAMOUS VETTERLE & REINELT
Giant Pacific Hybrids
WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER
Flowers up to 3 ft. tall, richly packed with flowers from July to the end of the year. Tall
and strong, the flowers stand up well in the garden. 25 seeds will set a garden. Fifty seeds
will set an entire block. 100 seeds will set a
whole street. 200 seeds will set a whole block.

Fiesta Gaillardia
Flowers up to 3 ft. tall, 14 days from seed to bloom. Mixes well with other annuals. 50 seeds.

Newkirk Zinnias
Great new variety, like a giant
flower. 2 ft. tall, with 4 in. flowers. 25 seeds.

Seal Cressseed FREE
A new seed that will become
very popular. Very easy to
raise. 50 seeds postpaid.

Scotts SEED and TUBE BUILDER Makes Beautiful Lawns for LESS

Scott's House & Garden

AMONG THE NEWER ANNUALS
F. F. Rockwell reports on the new flowers
available this year for the first time.

Nineteen forty-three will be a vege-
table year. With our Uncle Sam
urging every one of us to plant as
much as we can, we have the biggest and best Victory Gar-
den that he or she can possibly swing.

Nevertheless we shall want flowers.
We will need flowers, for they will
count for more in our lives than ever
before. And no flowers, as a group, are
easier grown or give more for the
space they occupy, than the good old reliable varieties. Hence interest in the
newer annuals—those that are brand-
new, being offered for the first time this
Spring, and those of recent introduction
that have stood the final test of making good in the gardens of Ameri-
can amateurs—is as lively as ever.

Trial by jury
As usual, since the inauguration of the All-America Selections Committee, those which have been considered good
each year to win the Committee’s awards or commendations, merit top-of-the-list
notice. The Jury which does the select-
ing, from new varieties submitted to
them from growers and hybridizers, is
composed of a score of good men and
two who have spent most of their lives
handling and studying flowers, and they
have had the opportunity to observe
these newcomers in trial grounds scat-
tered pretty well all over the country.
So the flowers that run the gauntlet suc-
cessfully are pretty sure to be good
ones in your garden.

It has been the writer’s privilege this season not to grow in his own gar-
den here at Gray Rock most of the
novelties tested in the All-America
trials, but also to view them in several
different official test grounds through-
or New York. And here is his report.

There was no flower in this year’s
trials remarkably outstanding, nothing
to measure up, for instance, to some of
those top-notchers we have had in other
years, such as Marigold Yellow Su-
preme and Cosmos Orange Flare.

However there are many of genuine
merit, and it must be kept in mind that
the judges, during the last couple of
years, have got tough. Nowadays a nov-
elty, to be a gold medal, has to be
something that is really different and
really outstanding.

All-America Awards
Topping the list is a hold-over from last year, petunia, America Alldouble
(two for the introduction for the first time this
Spring). Seventeen judges gave it a total of 111 points, a score higher than
any entry in the 1942 trials received.

We think it well deserved its Silver Medal.

In our own garden it was extremely
satisfactory, first because it is really “all-double”; second, because it is prac-
tically 100% uniform in growth and in
flower, and, third, because we found it
so useful and attractive as a flower for
cutting. It will almost “arrange” itself,
and remains in good condition for a
long time. Another point in its favor is
its long and even flowering period.

The flowers look not unlike garden
carnations. The color is rather hard to
describe, a sort of pyrethrum rose pink
which is not the most attractive hue in
the world but still very pleasing. The
interesting thing about this new all-
double petunia is that it is of the type
to be developed in America, and gives promise of a new race which,
as the cattails of other plant groups, should be a really valuable addition to our
easily-grown garden annuals.

A long-flowering marigold
Marigold Sunkist, scoring 98 points,
was the only other Silver Medal win-
er in this year’s trials. It is an orange
colored sport of last year’s Bronze
Medal winner, Butterball, and like the
cattering of other variegated dwarfs,
flowering early and continuing steadily
until frost.

With us the flowers averaged con-
diderably larger than Butterball and we
liked them better for cutting. Being an
other addition to the prolific dwarf
double French Harmony family, Sun-
kist is excellent for bedding where a
solid mass of color is wanted, for edg-
ing, and as a florists’ pot plant.

Scott's House & Garden
The only Bronze Medal winner this year was California Giants, a new strain within two points of getting a Silver Medal. We were delighted with this petunia two points of getting a Silver Medal. able mass. The individual flowers are very small and single, but hybrids of plants of hybrid nana compacta type are extremely uniform and almost unbelievably free blooming. The plants, which average something over a foot tall, are covered for weeks on end with inch and a half creamy white single flowers. Enlivened by yellow-torch leaves. It is not a petunia to be planted in small quantities but excellent where a mass effect of white is wanted in the large border or landscape scheme.

Honorable mentions
Another petunia, English Violet, won the first Honorable Mention, missing a Bronze Medal by just one point. In size and similar colored effect however it is very serviceable and in our garden attracted much favorable comment.

The next Honorable Mention goes to Giant Sensation Cosmos Dazzler. It seems to us unfortunate that this fine cosmos could not have been made more uniform before being introduced. The immense flowers, up to four inches across, are unusually dark crimson and the rugged growing plants begin blooming early and produce freely until the plants mature at an average height of from five to six feet. It is still blooming freely in our garden as this is written early in November. The individual flowers, the petal tips of which are slightly laciniate, are particularly lovely in bouquets or arrangements.

China asters this year have made something of a comeback, carrying off two Honorable Mentions. The first goes to a new strain of extra early Giants of California called Victory Giants, mixed. These were developed in France but have been grown over here for several years. While the new strain is not wilt-resistant, it showed up very well in most of the trial gardens where we saw it. In our own garden the wilt got a good many of the plants.

In habit this mixture is of stocky branching growth, attaining a height of about three feet with excellent stems for cutting on the individual flowers. The colors in the mixture are particularly pleasing and well balanced, including a salmon pink not present in the California strain. The flowers are four to five inches across and very attractive for cutting.

The other aster is extra early Giant Crego Navy Blue, distinct both in foliage and in color, being almost a blue-black. It is surprisingly early and very uniform. While it is not listed as wilt-resistant, with us the plants stood up well, only a very small percentage dropping out with this disease which has long been the scourge of aster growers in many sections.

In addition to its unusual color, the informal curled and twisted petals make it a desirable flower for cutting, especially as the foliage is so much more attractive than that of most early asters. In fact it seemed to us that both Navy Blue Giants and the Victory Giants deserved a somewhat higher rating than they got. Their scores were undoubtedly pulled down by the fact that asters in general are not good subjects for the South, this being particularly true when they are not wilt-resistant.

Runners-up
Among the runners-up in the All-America Trials were a new strain of yellow petunia, similar to Rosy Morn, named Brilliant Rose (which will not be introduced this year); Honeycomb, a compact, dwarf, deep orange, quite distinct in habit and in its flowers which are so formed as to suggest the name. Unlike most of the dwarf marigolds it grows a little over a foot tall. Because of the branching habit of the plant this variety produces fairly long stems for cutting. Although it did not score in the A.A. trials, we predict it will be further heard from. It belongs to the odorless foliage tribe.

Viola Blue Elf we found very charming; it staged a comeback and is still blooming cheerily for us atop a rock wall and seems to be 100% true but not particularly distinctive in size or coloring. A new patriotic morning glory, Columbia, which with some stretch of (Continued on next page)
This is a list of some of the things to be found in the 1943 Kelsey Nursery Service, 50 P Church St., New York, N. Y. Free on request (25¢ West of Iowa). Will be mailed February 25—but write NOW!

AZALEAS
75 Choice Varieties—mostly in small inexpensive sizes. Both evergreen and deciduous. 'Golden bamboo'—a new variety of real hardness. Sensational colors never before in really hardy plants.

ROSE GROWING
Kelsey Seedsmen, Inc.—very dark green evergreen rather dwarf, bushy, 2 feet. $2.00. Excellent for greenhouse or 15-tall plant plan for $2.50.

Japanese Yew—saucer “Capital.” Form. For the hedgerow or the specimen. Pruned size as low as 50 cents each.

Dwarf Evergreens—mostly grafted, rare and in proportion to any and all nurserymen. Flat rates on no flat rate basis:

FLOWERING TREES
Franklinia, the only tree that blooms in fall. Three colors—yellow, orange and red. “Cella” Chinese Crabs, Magnolias, Tree Lilac, Tree Azalea, etc.

FLOWERING VINES
A Viola that doesn’t bloom. ‘Viola’ Wilsonii, green blooms at half the age of other similar sorts. Light blue clusters, violet green. Also Japanese forms. Chiffon, etc. Better sorts of Climbing, Blue and Yellow.

FRUIT TREES
Large Bearing-Ago Trees—all the best varieties. Honesty, green, healthy, absolutely free to name. Ordinary five-year sizes as well, five trees.

Dwarf Apple—octopus, heavy, acer, very rich in coloring. Also Japanese forms, Chinese, etc. Better sorts of Climbing, Blue and Yellow.

FRUIT TREES
Large Bearing-Ago Trees—all the best varieties. Honesty, green, healthy, absolutely free to name. Ordinary five-year sizes as well, five trees.

GROUND COVERS
Protect your banks from erosion with Viola minor “Severn Valley.” This plant covers the ground but in taming them into sizeable plants, just 25c each. All varieties, bearing sizes, too.

NUT TREES
Hardy forms of Walnuts, Chestnuts and Pecans to be grafted in the fall and sold at $5.00 each. All varieties. Bearing sizes, too.

PEONIES AND IRIS
Specially prepared lists for the beginner to choose from intelligently—and economically. Don’t wade helplessly through thousands of meaningless catalog pages. These are certainly top-notchers for this catalogue a place among your to the imagination can be described as white and blue, attracting a great deal of attention in the trials but did not get many votes.

Before passing on to some of the lesser lights among this Spring’s new flowers, I want to take a few moments to emphasize again the good qualities of just a few recent introductions which may have escaped the reader’s notice.

Because they have brought back to many gardens a flower beloved of all but abandoned as “hopeless” because of repeated failures I would place first place and foremost among these the so-called Spring-flowering type of sweet peas. This is an unfortunate misnomer so far as the amateur is concerned since it may have escaped the reader’s notice.

2 To Grow Larger Crops—in your vegetable garden.

Japanese forms, Chinese, etc. Better sorts of Clematis, Japanese forms, Chinese, etc. More intense and brilliant and with double. They did not reach this per-

FRUIT TREES
Large Bearing-Ago Trees—all the best varieties. Honesty, green, healthy, absolutely free to name. Ordinary five-year sizes as well, five trees.

Dwarf Apple—octopus, heavy, acer, very rich in coloring. Also Japanese forms, Chinese, etc. Better sorts of Climbing, Blue and Yellow.

GROUND COVERS
Protect your banks from erosion with Viola minor “Severn Valley.” This plant covers the ground but in taming them into sizeable plants, just 25c each. All varieties, bearing sizes, too.

NUT TREES
Hardy forms of Walnuts, Chestnuts and Pecans to be grafted in the fall and sold at $5.00 each. All varieties. Bearing sizes, too.

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AMONG THE NEWER ANNUALS
(Continued from page 68)

Flills, a pastel pink, are also very attractive but not nearly so unusual and striking as Melody.

Dainty Gem bears very bright little pompon blooms, less than an inch and a half in diameter, of bright rose, somewhat deeper in the center. The bushy one-and-a-half foot plants make a wonderful showing in borders and provide a wealth of material for cutting.

Sunshine Tints, in the Pumila type, grows taller, 2 to 2 1/2 feet, with blooms up to 3 inches in diameter on nice long cutting stems and in a real symphony of autumnal colors. It is extremely early and lasts well to the end of the season.

Super Crown O' Gold, Pastel Tints, while not brand new, should certainly be put on your list if you have never tried it. The same is true of those big shaggy giants, the David Burpee Zinnias, which we still count on as the most strikingly colorful of all late summer blooms for a big arrangement in a large room.

A few others
A new phlox drummondii which did well for us during our late season was the gigantea type Salmon Glory. The very large flowers are of a soft chamois-salmon with cream centers. This color blends well with all pinks, whites, blues and other delicate shades. Verbenas New Shade, a brilliant rosy red, we did not like as well as last year's Spitfire. Annapolis Blue drew much favorable comment for its deep rich coloring and neat growing habit. Like Spitfire, it is a year old.

An unusual candelina with a daintily quilted center was among the A.A. Trials and though it did not receive any recognition by the judges we found it a pleasing color. An orange-yellow.

There are three new larkspurs which deserve mention: Imperial Rose King, a new named variety of the stock-flowered strain with fully double florets 2 1/2 inches in diameter on 28 inch cutting spikes; Giant Imperial Ruby, also a double of brilliant ruby red, early and especially recommended for northern gardens; and Rose Pink, desirable in color and growing habit.

RANCHING IN TEXAS
(See page 17)

In many an English garden U. S. soldiers find peace in the midst of war. Grow the flowers they have smelled and admired—from seeds produced in England. They'll be reminders of the boys "over there."

Stocks held by Wayside Gardens, Mentor, O. (Chief Agents), R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., N. Y., and Sutton's Representative, G. H. Penson, Box 646, Glen Head, N. Y. Flower Catalogue gratis from latter. Mexican bedroom pieces, Fred Leigh—then planted Zs to "7 ooms for a big arrangement It Mentor, O. (Chief Agents), R. H. Walls, two tones of gray-green paint. ROOTONE powder. Tap off orle a large room. : d Is cal

III.

SUTTON'S SEEDS
BRITAIN'S BEST

Dwarf Fruit Trees
Dwarf Fruit Trees will give quick returns in pleasure and in healthful food. We offer a fine stock at reasonable prices. Send for list.

We also have splendid plants of "own-root" Hybrid Lilacs and new Hardy Perennial Plants of exceptional merit.

Write for our catalog.
The Barnes Brothers Nursery Co. Box 21, Yalesville, Conn.
Growers of high grade nursery stock for over 50 years.
The Original BARNES BROS. NURSERY
Established 1890

How to Use
The Plant Hormone Powder ON CUTTINGS AND SEEDS

Take cuttings from new wood of the current season's growth. Use tip (stem) cuttings 2 to 6 inches long, depending on size of plant. Dip the base of cutting about 1 inch in

How TO USE

TRANSPANTONE
ON SEEDLINGS, PLANTS AND TREES

This active solution powder contains nephylle lactaemia—the newest and most rapidly active plant hormone known together with important plant vitamins. Water all your seedlings, shrubs and trees with

WHAT TO EXPECT
This treatment makes cuttings root faster and produce stronger plants. Many cuttings that ordinarily fail will root and develop healthy plants when so treated. 1/4 oz. pkt. 25c 2 oz. for $1.00 1 lb. can $5.00

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY
Horticultural Division G-23, Ambler, Pa. 69
NEW AND RECENT PERENNIALS

(Continued from page 63)

of the Amelia or Azaleaum type, but with considerably larger flowers, up to three inches in diameter. It really makes a new type of large-flowered cushion 'mum' which should prove immensely popular, especially in the north as it is in full bloom shorter.

In color Summer Gold is most attractive, and the blooms are much better for cutting than those of the older cushion 'mums'.

Summer Gold was developed by H. R. Mosnat, whose Dean Kay created quite a sensation. Canary Dean Kay, a sport, is a very pleasing color, but in our garden did not seem so good a grower. However, the Summer of 1942 was a very hard one on 'mums'.

Extremely Hardy 'mums'

The University of Chicago has developed by Dr. E. V. Krusz, proved very satisfactory with us first. Write for FREE copy today! (Canada 15c)

NEW AND RECENT PERENNIALS

NAME: Tricker's Colorful

Tricker's Trees, they do not crowd out other plants; bear big, perennials—Catalog in full color FREE

Jackson & Perkins Co. Sas

NEW! Handsome, unique, midget J. & P. Dwarf Apple containing natural four-color illustrations blooming Iris, and 50 Hemerocallis. until late autumn: also lists 30 Twice-

most beautiful improved iris varieties

70

Family. Tricker is famous for Water Lilies, and fragrance of a Water Lily Pool. Water

WATER GARDEN THIS SUMMER

Helpful directions show how to succeed in growing about two feet high and of the medium-sized flowers, carried erect like those of its mother are beautifully formed and of a very dark crimson, even when fully open. In fact the full blown blossoms are even darker than the buds. It blooms early in October.

One can always count on certain perennials to save the hardy border by consistent bloom year after year. Among these standbys, none is more faithful than hemerocallis.

A new strain of Leontian hybrids offered for the first time in 1943 is remarkable in many respects. Dr. Leon H. Leontian has turned his breeding genius to solving the problem of making a strain of plants that are distinctly better than their source material. With consistently worthwhile results, as we realized when we saw his strains in flower at the fair in July in the fields at Mentor, Ohio.

New hemerocallis

The plants are being offered, unamed, in groups of six, twelve or twenty-five hybrid plants. There are no yellows, the colors ranging from orange through the orange reds to old rose and deep maroon. From this new strain should come some outstanding named varieties. Get in on the ground floor. You may purchase an obscure seedling which is destined to become the outstanding novelty of tomorrow.

Another border favorite is the tri-color. Skilled hybridizers have lengthened the blooming period and color range of the red hot poker in much the same way that they have improved the dahlia.

White Fairy and Vanilla (pale yellow) are two small varieties which can go into the middle border. They are June bloomers. Coral Sea is taller and a little later in coming into blossom; a richly colored but gracefully formed variety with a timely name. Maid of Orleans, a chrysanthe-

For modern arrangements

The tritoma is a "natural" for modern arrangements. Lovely as these newcomers are, I still find Springtime the finest of them all. Be sure to place it at the top of your list if you didn't get it when it was introduced last year.

For violet tones in the perennial "color wheel" the Petunia 'Jubilee' offers a dis-

case-resistant, handsome fellow growing two feet tall and bearing large double flowers. The petals are a rich magenta purple, and a fawny cream, with可靠的 English name, All-America. The flower is a very large one, and a most handsome addition to any border. It is from spring to fall, and produces valuable flowers. It is an excellent addition to the fall border, and should be given a prominent position.

In the Spring it will be moved to the extreme back of the border in a sunny spot where its cascades of pink bloom will be in full view but where it cannot be seen from the window. The few flowers that single plants only are being offered by the introducer to accompany collections of (Continued on next page)
NEW AND RECENT PERENNIALS
(Continued from page 70)

some of the better established varieties.

The 1942 phloxes, Rosey Blue and Pinkette, are both worth growing if you have not tried them as yet. The former (also descended from Daily Sketch) is a deep golden pink with blue markings which remain distinct in the flowers, giving no suggestion at all of a violet tone. Pinkette is the palest and most delicate blush pink, with hardly so much coloring as a full-blown Van Fleet rose but with that same quality of color and texture. The large, perfectly formed florets, free of any symmetrical heads, look good enough to eat. See page 30.

An unusual color in hybrid delphiniums is Gayety, a pink lavender with a rust-brown center and blue bloom. These "blow at once", the spikes remaining in good condition for some time after the top buds have opened. Gayety has a long blooming period and repeats in the Autumn. This is a seedling of Elea, a native species, the English favorite, but has been bred for hardiness in northern New York.

Scabiosa Blue Lady is a hardy large-flowered blue with perfectly formed three-inch blooms frilled and slightly cupped. As the flowers open there is a suggestion of pink at the center which turns to blue as the flower opens. This is the first named American hybrid scabiosa and as such deserves a trial in every garden. It is an all-season bloomer if dead blossoms are kept cut.

Trollius Sussex Queen is a find for the border since, at 1.5 feet, it fits a position of semi-shade. Bloom starts late in May and continues through June and July. The plants grow to three feet and the blooming period may be prolonged by a few golden yellow petals which open flat instead of remaining cupped as in other trollius. This is an improved form of Ernest Ladham's Golden Queen.

True blue

The new veronica, well-named Blue Peter for the long, narrow blue pinnate leaves which frame the flower port, is a real improvement in this dependable flower. Blue Peter is one of the few English novelties coming to us this year and is unusually fine in color and quantity of bloom that it took our breath away when we saw it growing in the fields last Summer. It is a true Navy blue, grows one and a half to two feet tall, and makes a neat upright plant. It is an improved form of Ernest Ladham's Golden Queen.

Lavendula rosea roses, a pink-flowered form, also comes from England. With us it is not so tall as the blue and not so free flowering but it seems sturdy and makes fine bushy plants. Young specimens are effective used as edging in the formal herb garden where the color is a purple-gray of pearly gray-foliated evergreens.

Lorna, a new single, salmon-tinted cottage carnation is of the same family as Lorna's triple form (pale rose), and Lucia (shrimp pink), and Licia (rose and salmon), introduced in 1942. Lorna's flowers are very large and fragrant and appear in clusters on long stems. It is a profuse bloomer and makes a fine subject for Summer bouquets. Thanks to the rabbits we had no bloom ourselves, but we saw it growing in the introducer's grounds.

A few outstanding shrubs

I am going to steal a whole sleeve before closing to mention some shrubs which impressed me particularly when I saw them in bloom last Summer.

First and foremost is a hardy Hydrangea opuloides called the Lace Flower Hydrangea. It flowers from new growth and bears numerous flat umbels, the inner flowers of which are light blue surrounded by large sterile blooms of white and rose. "Lavender and Lace" is the name we suggested for it because that is just what it looks like. The foliage is bronzy and adds to the shrub's general beauty. It is hardy and likes a moist, well drained position in sun or light shade.

Another interesting hydrangea is Senecio bimboezi. This variety bears blossoms on new wood, bearing large globe-like clusters of semi-double flowers, pink in alkaline soil and light blue in acid soil. The plants are two to three feet high and about as wide. If it is, too, is claimed to be entirely hardy.

Flowers all Summer

Two potenitials which seem destined to take permanent and honored places in shrub plantings are Snowflake, a three foot shrub of erect yet compact growth with fern-like foliage and silver white blossoms from June to October, and Gold Drop, even more dwarf, bearing bright buttercup yellow blossoms throughout the Summer and Autumn. Both are suitable as sun or light shade and ideal for positions in the foreground of the shrub border.

Three 1943 mockoranchers are Philadelphus Belle Etoile, white blooms with conspicuous light purple blotches in the centers; Innocence, which carries large, single pure white flowers on arching spikes; and Enchantress, a double white with close-set fragrant blossoms. All three are very sweetly scented, as mockoranges should be.

American gardeners are always interested in hardy azaleas and so I am going to call your attention to a group of hybrids which, though not new, are just now coming on the American market at reasonable prices. The Ghost hybrids, bred by Mr. Vulstieck of Belgium from Pontica, Rustica and the native calendulaeas, have now been propagated and grown on by American nurserymen to a point where they can become a real feature in the average home garden.

There are many fine named varieties ranging in color from crimson brick through the yellows and coppers to brown orange, copper scarlet and crimson. A few of the best are Byron, white; Chromatella, lemon yellow; Gloria-mundi, orange and rose; and Dr. Charles Baumen, deep red.

Those who read Van Rensselaer and McClure in their recent book on native Ceanothus will welcome the news that the species C. arnoldii, blue-flowered, evergreen and pal- lidus roseum, a pink variety of the same, are now available for purchase in Eastern nurseries.

(Continued on page 73)
NEW FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

Even the simplest garden materials can be made into attractive flower groupings.

CAROLINE PETERSON, who lives in Hawaii, is the originator of a distinctive art in which she expresses the splendid splendor and beauty of the tropics as well as their rhythmic grace, in arrangements of flowers, plants and vegetables. In the Hawaiian arrangements illustrated she has utilized the materials found in the gardens and the countryside of New England while on a lecture tour.

These arrangements are simply created and can be done just as effectively with any of the flowers found growing in your own garden. The containers, with the exception of one, are such as can be found in every home. The container found in number 3 can easily be made when copper is once again available. The attractive curved and veined leaves are shaped with an ordinary brass tool which can be obtained at any art store. A low band of metal is used to conceal holder and the tray is a sheet of metal rolled at ends.

1. Regal lilies

The artist's interpretation of the dignity of colonial homes. White regal lilies blended with the pale green of wild sumac buds and some sumac foliage in an antique gilt porcelain vase.

2. Roadside weed

Arranged to rise forcefully from a shallow bowl of celadon glaze, this arrangement makes a shaft of strength. The blaze of bronze and gold is pierced with green iris leaves for emphasis.

3. Hemerocallis

Daylilies of coppery tones and green branches of cotoneaster in a container and tray made to harmonize. A keen sense of imagination has been shown, which is important in flower arranging.

4. Rhubarb and roses

The wine pink stalks of a fruit curled into crisp spirals and arranged with pink rambler roses. To spiral rhubarb, cut flat side thinly half way down the stalk and soak in cold water.
NEW AND RECENT
PERENNIALS
(Continued from page 71)

Committee winners

Though space here is too limited to mention the many fine new roses which are making their bow in 1943, I do want to speak of the three A.A.R.S. winners. Two of these are hybrid teas: The Grand Duchesse Charlotte, named in June 1941 for a member of the Royal House of Luxembourg; a rose with beautiful pointed buds of cerise red which open to an unfolding begonia-rose, with 25 recurved petals. Mary Margaret McBride is a radiant coral pink, a 35 petalled rose borne on long stems. The buds are pointed, the petals of the opening blooms recurved. The plants are hardy, vigorous and disease-resistant. Both these winners are remarkable for their stamina and the perfection of their blooms not only in form and coloring but also in their texture.

A new high standard

The third A.A.R. Selection is the charming Floribunda Pinocchio. This rose, which is equally valuable in the garden, as a cut flower in the home, and as a florist's item for corsages, bears many full clusters of salmon buds touched with gold as they unfold. The graceful buds are most attractive at every stage and the round, symmetrical open flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter are of a soft, clear pink which defies description. Pinocchio, without doubt, sets a new high standard in the Floribunda class. Other new roses will be discussed in the March issue of this magazine.

BOOKS ON
GARDENING
(Continued from page 60)

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Agora floral motif ..inspired by one of America's best-loved flowers. See Peony of leading depart- ment stores and gift shops—sixty-five exquisite art pieces ... in hand- painted Sienna Brown, Nile Green, Coral, moderately priced.

Send 10c for booklet on pottery to ROSEVILLE POTTERY, INC.
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DECORATIVE
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Wm. S. Pitcairn

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For over a century, the symbol of Royal Doulton has been the cherished mark of artist-craftsmen in ceramics . . . . The Beverley adapts the elements of an old Lowestoft design in translucent and amazingly durable Royal Doulton Bone China . . . . Ch. Shrewd Saint is one of the many Royal Doulton models of modern thoroughbreds as they appear in the show ring.

The Malvern, a typical English design of the mid-19th century, is Royal Doulton Earthenware . . . . Write for the name of your nearest dealer. Enclose 10c if you want a fully illustrated booklet— including correct table services.

Questions
And Answers

Care of gardenias

Question. I have a gardenia plant which is just beginning to bloom. How shall I care for it during the winter?

Answer. It will require plenty of wa- ter, and a daily light watering would be advisable. Once a week spray it carefully to remove all soot or dust which has collected on the leaves. Go- ver it every four or five days to see if there are any mealy bugs. If so, use a cotton swab dipped in rubbing alco- hol to remove them from the under part of the leaves. The gardenia plant likes humidity and should not be kept in too warm a place. Once a month apply a liquid dressing of one of the standard plant foods dissolved in water.

Purpose of winter mulch

Question. When is the best time to apply winter mulch around tender plants and what do you use?

Answer. Mulch should be placed around a plant after the ground freezes as the real purpose is to keep the ground frozen. Alternate thawing and freezing does the damage. When the ground thaws it leaves the roots of the plant up and if it suddenly freezes again, the roots will die.

Use strawy manure, sawdust or a good quantity of leaves.

How to rid brick of moss

Question. What shall we use to re- move a lot of green moss, covering a very wide brick pavement leading to our steps? Strong soap suds and abrasive cleaner have had no effect on it.

Answer. Scrub the pavement with a 10% solution of muriatic acid. How- ever, be sure to wear rubber gloves and make certain that it does not spatter in your face or eyes. Then rinse illustrated thoroughly with clean water.

The mossy condition is caused by acidity in the soil and from time to time you might put a coating of slack lime on the brick to neutralize the acidity.

Care of monsel metal

Question. We have moved to a new house where the kitchen sink is of monsel metal. What's the best way to take care of it?

Answer. Make it a rule to wash it carefully after each meal with mild soap and water. Next wipe it with a clean cloth wrung out in fresh water. Then polish with a dry cloth. If there are citrus fruit stains, you can remove them easily with one of the light abra- sive household cleaning powders.

YOUR GARDEN'S PERSONALITY

Like all living things, your garden has a definite personality . . . . its own individual characteristics. How your garden thrives depends, for example, upon its location; the kind of soil you have; when, what and how you plant (and a hundred and one other things). As you study and work your garden, you may very well meet some discour- aging problems. We'd be glad to have you write for information and help.

House & Garden's Reader Service Bureau, 620 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
The Greatest Gift of All

This year with over half the homes of the world shaken by the earthquakes of war there can be no greater gift than that which serves your country as well as you.

A gift that will bring security for yourself, for your family, for your home. And not just this year, but for the years to come.

It's a gift guaranteed by the might and power and richness of America. A gift that guarantees freedom from fear... freedom from want... freedom of speech... and freedom to worship as you please.

It's a gift that increases in value with each passing year. It's a United States War Savings Bond, the greatest gift of all!

UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS (SERIES E)

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War Savings Stamps pasted into Stamp albums are very acceptable gifts for... why not most everyone on your list?

War Bonds may be bought at Post Offices, Banks, Savings and Loan Associations, Mutual Savings Banks, Retail Stores, Radio Stations, Credit Unions, Investment Houses, Security Dealers, or direct from the Treasurer of the United States—wherever you see this sign.
THE RIGHT NOTE. With a sure hand she picks the perfect gown... discreet yet dramatic. And complements it with the one cigarette in harmony.

MARLBOROS breathe good taste. In their immaculate tips, their firm packing, their rich blend of superb tobaccos (that cheaper cigarettes cannot possibly afford!)

(MERELY A FEW PENNIES MORE)
Extremely hardy, very easy to grow, always in bloom, with hundreds of flowers on every bush! Great clusters of exquisite, pointed buds open gradually to long-lasting exhibition Roses in miniature, 1½ inches across. The winsome buds are rich appealing salmon, flushed with gold at base, gradually changing to soft clear pink as the flowers open and acquiring deeper pink edges—setting the entire plant aglow with lovely pastel harmony. The enchanting double blooms have an exotic, fruity fragrance. In the garden, Pinocchio has many uses and generously fulfills them all.

This lovely Pinocchio arrangement was created by Dorothy Buller and Dorothea Biddle, eminent authorities who lecture on flower arranging.

Lovely in the Garden, and for Bouquets

The artistic sprays of buds and blooms are incomparable for flower arrangement—the one above eloquently demonstrates the limitless possibilities for anyone with 3, 6 or more plants of Pinocchio in the garden. Unrivalled for boutonnieres, by used by leading florists for unusual corsages and bouquets. Pinocchio blooms so exuberantly, the word “ever-blooming” seems inadequate—as the last flowers in a cluster finish, the first buds are opening on other shoots, bringing new interest every day. The flowers are long-lasting in all weather in the garden and often keep from 8 to 10 days in the home.

A new achievement in the hardy race of Roses called Floribundas, Pinocchio is ideal to plant in shrub and evergreen borders, particularly effective in continuous summer and fall color after the flowering shrubs are done. The cool pink masses are refreshing in mass plantings and edging for paths, drives, beds and borders. In addition to these new uses, Pinocchio may be planted wherever one would use Hybrid Tea Roses.

The All-Purpose Wonder of Rosedom

(Plant Patent No. 484)

Introduced by Jackson & Perkins, this newest of Floribunda Roses is bred to endure the most rigorous winters and also to persist in blooming abundantly from early June right through the hot summer and all fall, year after year. In test gardens all over America, Pinocchio has proven its adaptability and performance under all climatic conditions in the nation. The rugged, extremely hardy, very disease-resistant plants grow 20 to 24 in. tall, with ample, rich dark green foliage.

Be one of the first to have Pinocchio blooms next June—order 3, 6 or more now. 2-year field-grown plants, guaranteed to live and bloom, postpaid: $1.25 each; 3 for $3.15; 12 for $12.50. Sue Hastings and her renowned marionettes came to the Festival of Roses and in this picture her puppet Pinocchio is piercing the Roses named for him.

The new catalog in natural color, Modern Roses, Perennials and Fruits for your Victory Garden... FREE.