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every woman can make.
S A Special A.W.V.S. Course

2 TABLE SETTINGS
BY NOTED DECORATORS

3 100 YEARS OF AMERICAN TASTE
Home furnishings selected from a century-old Fifth Avenue store

Plus
other timely features
and a Special Section:
Our Annual SPRING GARDENING GUIDE

MARCH 1943
PRICE 35 CENTS
To the Brides of 1943

CONSTANT QUALITY IN A WORLD OF CHANGE...
WAMSUTTA SUPERCALE IS AS FINE AS EVER

The Wamsutta Supercale sheets and pillowcases of today are as fine, strong, and dependable as the finest we have ever made. We urge you, therefore, when you do buy for household needs to consider these facts. Wamsutta Supercale is finer in texture and lighter in weight than ordinary sheets but stronger in service and easier to launder. It has been the treasured trousseau sheet of America for five generations. Its established reputation is a guarantee that you're investing in the kind of quality that makes conservation possible, these days.

Wamsutta's war production program necessarily limits the available quantities of Supercale sheets and pillowcases. Thus it is more than ever advisable to look for the familiar green Wamsutta label which guarantees the genuine Supercale.

CONSERVATION POINTS
1. Have three changes of sheets and pillowcases per bed and rotate them. This allows a "rest period" on the linen shelves and conserves wear.
2. Wamsutta Supercale washes easily, does not require hand rubbing or strong bleaches. If not washed at home, pick a good reliable laundry for your sheets and pillowcases.
3. Service wives will find Wamsutta lighter and less bulky to pack... a saving, also, in by-the-pound laundry bills.

WAMSUTTA MILLS, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

** BUY WAR BONDS **

Wamsutta SUPERCALE SHEETS

Also Wamsutta Somerset Towels and Springfield Blankets
For a parent today, the responsibility of children is greater than ever before. He must build faith in the future for them.

We don't pretend that material things alone can do this. But we do know that with possession comes a sense of permanence which nurtures faith. So we've collected pieces suitable for your children today...but that will go on into their adult life.

These pieces won't be outgrown...only loved more with time. Copied from fine antiques, built solidly of fine woods, they are made to last the years. Give these pieces for birthdays...to grow on; for promotions...or just for love. They're foundations for the future.

A Century of Furnishing
America's Homes
I’m keeping things warm for the Axis, too

Remember me? Sure you do. I’m the pup who played furnaceman (without a darn thing to do) in those ads that either sold you automatic gas heating, or made you mighty unhappy about your old-fashioned heating plant.

Yes, I’ve been responsible for keeping things warm in many American homes. Maybe that’s why Uncle Sam gave me a chance to turn the heat on the Axis. Of course, it’s harder work than dreaming sweet dreams beside a Bryant that takes care of itself. But, the way I figure it, none of us can afford to snooze these days and hope that the Russians will finish the Nazis, or that the Pacific is too big a jump for the Japs.

I’ve tried to do my new job well. At least, the boss seemed pleased several weeks ago when, with the plant as full of uniforms as a stage-door canteen on opening night, they gave us the Army-Navy “E” flag.

Someone said it was for what they called “outstanding achievement in war production.” Personally, I think it had more to do with the way those tanks and tank killers we help to build, are turning Rommel toward swimming lessons.

What I started out to say was simply that, while yours truly is working for Uncle, there’s still a Bryant Heater representative somewhere nearby to give you service. It may not be as prompt, because of wider territories to be covered by limited man power. It will be reliable, dependable and efficient. Your local gas company, too, is doing all in its power to maintain usual service in spite of extra war demands.

Remember, folks . . . if you enjoy the advantages and conveniences of a Bryant gas heating plant, be glad that you are fortunate enough to have the type of heating which gives you the greatest freedom to help the war effort. Take care of your equipment. Have it serviced now . . . or, at least, when it’s shut down this spring. And, if you didn’t get around to buying your Bryant before the bars went down, take this tip from me:

Buying a War Bond regularly every month, beginning now, will buy you a Bryant when the war is done.

Bryant is helping to keep America’s new tanks and tank destroyers moving against the enemy. You, too, can help keep ’em rolling if you

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

YOUR

Bryant PUP

THE BRYANT HEATER COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO
But Victory must be won
with TODAY'S homes. Insulate and
protect yours without delay

Uncle Sam wants you to keep your home in good
repair and to insulate it for fuel-saving. To tell you
exactly what you can and should do, The Celotex
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Roof Repair or Replacement—is
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Ask your Celotex Dealer about
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Triple-Sealed Shingles or Roofing.
This means extra protection
and beauty without extra cost.
Choose from a wide range of
colors and styles.

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saving is vitally important today!
Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation
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can save up to 40% on fuel bills,
keep your home warmer in winter
and cooler in summer. Get
all the facts from your Celotex
Dealer.

New Rooms Can Be Created—
easily and quickly, from waste
attic space, with the help of
Celotex Insulating Interior Finishes.
Also with White Rock
Gypsum Wallboard—a good-
looking, fireproof material
which can be painted or papered
as soon as the walls are in place.
Ask your Celotex dealer.

Mr. Average American can own this "Miracle Home"
Tomorrow... With War Bonds Bought Today!

The great new developments of American industry for war will result in great
new benefits when victory is won. And one
of these will be a "miracle home" with
undreamed-of comforts and conveniences
for the Average American.

In it, you will enjoy livability on a scale
unknown even to the wealthiest family to-
day! Ingenious new electrical servants... Manufactured weather... "Climate-proof"
engineering to safeguard comfort and
health. Yet your "miracle home" will be
very low in cost, thanks to revolutionary
advances in design, materials and construc-
tion born of the building industry's vast
war experience.

What's more, ownership of this home
will be remarkably easy. For you will enjoy
the fruits of financing plans that will make
your home as easy to buy as an automobile.
Far in the future? Not at all! It's so close
that you can earmark your War Bonds to
use as a down payment. And the more
bonds you buy, the sooner this "miracle
home" will be yours. It is part of the blue
prints of the new and better America.
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A most important collection

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Expert advice on use of papers in decorative schemes

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Cleans faster, cleans easier. Removes grease quicker, produces more brilliance. Gives longer protection against tarnish, more economical! Large jar only $1.00.
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You know how hard it is nowadays to get a repairman, a plumber or painter. "YOUR HOUSE, Its Upkeep and Rejuvenation" shows how to do things yourself quickly, easily, economically. Hundreds of repair tricks, from basement to attic; over 250 illustrations; tells how to increase value of property. Written by J. Harold Hawkins, former Home Building Editor of McCall’s and the Ladies’ Home Journal. 224 Pages, $2.50. Mail orders filled.
M. BARROWS, Dept. G1, 443 Fourth Ave., N.Y.C.
Cover cows for sugar and cream, as whimsical an idea for the breakfast table as ever came our way. Use the standing cow as a pitcher for milk (it holds a glassful) and see if your child doesn’t drink it without a murmur. You can buy the cows separately for $1.50 each or as a set at $2.98. Order from Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.

There’s more to this jewelry than meets the eye and that’s its heavy weight. The design is simple, smart, the sort of thing the well-dressed woman likes to wear constantly. Handwrought of sterling silver. Bracelet has soldered links and safety chain; $8.95. Earrings to match, $3.75. George Stern, Inc., 191 Madison Ave., New York.

Cypress Swamp, Down on the Levee, Cotton Patch, Houseboat on the River, are but half the subjects in the series of dessert plates called "Bits of the Old South." Each is attractively and colorfully done with the title on back of plate. They are 8½" and cost $8.50 for a set of 8, or $1.25 each. Postpaid. Jacobs Jeweler, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida.

Armchair generals or those who daydream about the trips they’ll take after the war should have this new Universal World Atlas. After the peace treaties are signed, a supplement will be issued to bring it up to date. Has complete collection of new maps of entire world; indexed; special war maps. $3.95. C. S. Hammond, 82 Lexington, N. Y.

You Need This T-Top in Your Home!

T-Top is a light top which slides easily over the surface of a card table, just doubling its size. It seats 7 persons comfortably and is perfect for luncheons, jigsaw puzzles and card games. Can be tucked away in a closet or corner. Send for your T-Top now! Shipment made promptly, express collect.

Natural finish $4.95
Jet Black, Rich Red or Dark Green $5.95
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- **FOLDING BAR TRAY**
  - an entirely new idea in bar trays! An ideal piece of furniture designed in stylish mahogany. Uses: portable cocktail server, hostess and dining aid—holds hot dishes until ready for table serving. Folds quickly, compactly—store anywhere. $29.75.

- **RIDGEVIEW ORCHARD**
  - Dept. 11 
  - Shoreham, Vermont

- **DECORATIVE MIRROR**
  - Whatever color your dressing table is, there's sure to be a harmonizing shade in which you can select this mirror for it. There's off-white, gold, or rosewood—so take your pick. Has easel back to stand or can be hung. Measures 13" w x 11 3/4".

$12.95 (express collect) Dept. G3 Picture frame to match for 8" x 10" picture at some price also available.

**CALICO Barnyard dishtowels will spruce up a kitchen in a jiffy. They're in red and white or blue and white checks with barnyard animals roaming here and there. Price, 50c each. A matching table cloth, 54" square, costs $2.75 with napkins at 25c each. Nine piece luncheon set, $3. The Brookshire Studio, 8305 19 Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.**

**KNOCK** on wood and hope admiring guests don't try to lift these breakers from you. They're made from century-old redwood trees, treated and baked to make them alcohol proof, tasteless and impervious to all liquids. Have 10 oz. capacity. Seal of the U.S. or fox hunt print. Six for $7.50. From The Bar Mart, 62 W. 46th St., New York.

**IBRERSSTILE to all who love good food is this new book, "Stina, The Story of a Cook." Interwoven with the story of Stina's life with a family in Michigan are 100 choice recipes, all of them practical and most will be different from anything you ever had. A delightful book for the experienced cook. $2. M. Barrows, 443 4th Ave., New York, N.Y.**

**The morning after a party the night before when tables look as spotted as a bad case of measles, get out Reviva, the triple action polish. It will remove marks left by liquor, heat, water, ink, etc., and will also cover minor scratches. Cleans and polishes, $1 for half-pint; $1.50 for full pint. Mrs. Mark Jackson's Studio, 15 W. 51st St., New York, N.Y.
Puffy pigeon who has every right to look as pleased with himself as he does. He’ll do justice to the terrace steps, balustrade, gatepost, or any garden spot where he’s perched. Include this figure in your Spring gardening plans. Made of lead, $25; in Pompeian Stone, $10. F.O.B. Erkins Studios, Inc., 6 E. 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Salad bowl of walnut so highly polished that it fairly gleams—the proper setting for a crisp, tossed green salad. It is 10" in diameter, costs $14. With it use serving spoon and fork also of walnut with heavy sterling silver handles in the Fern pattern. Price, $7.50. Order from Georg Jensen, 667 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

One problem that seems never to be solved is that of a vase for long-stemmed flowers. This épergne will do them justice, though, and gives you a chance to make really unusual flower arrangements. Base is plastic in rose, mahogany or blue; vases are handblown glass. 13 3/4". $3.50. Towne Products, 27 W. 26th St., N. Y. C.

Dogwood blossom ashtray together with flower-strewn cigarette box and candy dish make pretty Spring accessories for your room. The ivory, blue or pink backgrounds are outlined by gold. Put these on your wedding gift list. Ashtray, $1.50; candy dish, $5; cigarette box, $4.50. Mayfair Gifts, 90-06 63rd Ave., Elmhurst, New York.

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AN IDEAL GIFT
NAME-O-GRAPH
A name in picture form—(Attractively framed)
Ink drawing with glass and frame; size 6 1/4" x 8 1/4", $2.50. (2 names)
Smaller size 5 1/4" x 7 1/4", $1.50 up. Postage extra.
A personalized silhouette—A life-long keepsake! Designs for birthdays, graduations, weddings, etc. Plates for stationery, call cards, etc.
EUGENIE JONES
331 Marion Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.

THE AUDUBON BIRDS so loved for years and years are beautifully reproduced on embossed English Queensware plates. The eight subjects used are probably the most popular of all Audubon's works. The back of each plate bears the name of the subject. Dessert or salad size, 9", cost $8 for a set of 8. From George T. Brodnax, Inc., Memphis.

CHERRY Jubilee Cookers may be used right on the electric stove then brought to the table. They're of genuine pyrex with smart bamboo wrapping and handles. These are great for cream soups and other hot foods. The jumbo size is $4; medium size, $3. Postpaid. Wm. Langheim & Bros., 161 Willowby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the road to Morocco these dolls would be right at home for that's where they came from. The man with the gun is called a "Riff"; the other with goat-skin bag slung over his shoulder is a water-carrier. These were hand-made in Morocco and are about 8" high. They cost $5 each. Velvalee Dickinson, 718 Madison Avenue, New York.

SAVE OIL! BURN COAL!

PRICE $19.95
F.O.B. YORK, PA.
MAIL CHARGE OR MONEY ORDER TO JOHN D. GRAVES
1522-4th Ave., York, Pa.
Easter bonnet to safeguard the fancy hat-pins, needles and just plain pins that are getting scarce these days. The hat is a darling miniature and comes in all the spring colors, as does the cushion it's on. Get one to match your dressing table. It makes a perfect Easter or birthday present. $2.50. James McCutcheon, 49th St., & 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

In the spirit of the Federal period are these solid brass accessories each with symbolic eagle. The massive "Madison" door knocker is 9" long, 6" wide, costs $4.50. Use the eagle hanger for a heath brush or for coats, 3¾" x 3½" wide; $1.25. Ashtray with eagle in center is 3¾", $1.50. B. Paleschuck, 37 Allen St., N.Y.C.

Lecturn in the modern manner with an illuminated urn of spun brass that is exceptionally handsome. The pyramid base is separated from urn by a crystal ball. It has a three-way switch for proper lighting and is 16½" high. Priced at $35 a pair or $18.50 each. Shipping and packing extra. Modernage, 162 E. 33rd St., New York.

Sturdy Enough to Stand On!

A marvelous tea or game table, practically designed, can be folded easily in scissor fashion when not in use. Alcohol-resistant and made of oak, dark or natural mahogany and walnut in three sizes. 18 inches high, 30 inches in diameter, $40. 21½ inches high, 40 inches in diameter, $55. Bridge size, 28 inches high, 40 inches in diameter, $65.

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He will be warm as toast under this big, fluffy, beautifully quilted Comforter. Made of luxurious Celanese satin and filled with finest virgin wool. REVERSIBLE, one side pink, other blue, for boy or girl. Extra shells, 8.00 each postpaid. Cotton filled $7.50. No CODs.

"JOLLY JOE"

The Sailor

"HAPPY HAL"
The Sailor

Aromatic, beautifully made candle and toilet detergent. Give either of them a chance and we will make your bath room a spotless and pleasant place. Letter sets are size copies of the real thing, 12½ high. $1.00 each postpaid.

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CHAIRSIDE TABLE

Fits in attractively for any period. Just right at the arm of a chair or a sofa. Mahogany, brown in tone, and beautifully finished. 10" by 15", 20" high, $13.00 Express Prepaid.

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A boy and his dog are a combination that makes one of the favorite stories of all time, now brought to the screen in the picturization of Eric Knight’s “Lassie, Come Home,” with Roddy McDowall, Lassie (a beautiful Collie), Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty and others; in technicolor.

Tutu scene from M.G.M.’s coming picture, “Lassie, Come Home,” shows that Lassie, the Collie, is a bit jealous of the attention Edmund Gwenn is giving to Toots. The picture unfolds an interesting tale of how Lassie persistently endures hardships to return to the home she loves.

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**ENGLISH Setter, Bob- bet’s Peerless Pride, owned by L. M. Bob- bitt, Winston-Salem, N. C., winner of Na- tional Amateur Quail Championship held at Riverbend, Miss., Feb., 1942, Runner-up, Beau’s Essig Don, owner, W. P. Hauser. This event will be run this year, Mar. 15, at Ada, Okla.

**DOUBLE Champion In- verness Dark Beau, a Smoke Persian cat, owned and bred by Alice and Judith Phil- lips of Inverness, Cali- fornia. Beau is famous for her beautiful coat and her perfection of form—two attributes that have enabled her to win over many a worthy competitor.

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Fluffy Miniature Collies, type for specifications, beauty, and sturdy bodies.

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Dried Fish Dinner, with dry fish, vegetables, fruits, salad oil, and water. Less than 1%, cereal.

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Try now Magitex Bubble Shampoo; clean pet without soaking. Cost but 1 cent per bath. At Department, Drug, Pet and Hardware stores. Or mail prepaid. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Tapestry, Inc., 152 Glenwood St., New York City.

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For dogs that come in from the stables and smell of hay, barn, and barnyard. For dogs that come in from the streets and smell of garbage. For dogs that come in from the kennels and smell of wet and joyed-up dogs. For dogs that smell of the street and the outside world.

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Adorable pats, Grand watch-dogs. Puppies you will be proud to own and exhibit.

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St. Patrick’s peas
Around these parts it has been customary to plant your first peas on St. Patrick’s day. March 17th seems to hit the date when the soil is dry enough to work. But long before that the canny gardener has drawn the plans of his vegetable ga- den—how many rows of that and how many rows of that. The seed order has been de- livered. The tools are clean and sharp. The urge is on us all. St. Patrick bless our sowings!

Liberty Hyde Bailey
This month America’s foremost botanist and horticulturist reaches the grand old age of 85. The years that stretch behind Liberty Hyde Bailey have been packed with work and study. His “Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture” alone would have assured all garden- ers’ indebtedness to him. Be- sides this he has written 33 other books and edited a score of others. Now he is writing charming, informative little books on gardens of particular flowers—pinks, larkspur and such—and working away at his definitive study of palm. Many more years to him!

Food conversation
The state of the world being what it is, food will dominate our conversation and our anxieties more than many Americans have ever known. Here- fore we have calculated wealth and security in dollars; today the man with a plot of land has real wealth within his reach. If there are also chickens and a pig, he can face the problem of the family’s food supply with a sense of security.

Realists and reality
Within the past few months everyone has begun to use the word “realistic.” We are to be realistic about the war, our part in it, our jobs and about everything that crops up in life. Realistic in that sense means facing the facts. All too often being realistic involves compromise of principles and lowering of ideals. Sometimes it implies grasping at every expedient no matter what the cost.

People who insist on being realistic in the secondary sense usually pay a heavy price—they miss reality. The clamor of their insistence drowns out the still small voice. They rarely are able “to see the world in a grain of sand, and a heaven in a wild flower.” All too often they are unaware of the Supreme Reality Whose concern is lest a sparrow fall.

Names and names
Add to your collection of picturesque street and town names the fact that Syosset, L. L., still clings to Muttontown Road and California boasts of towns pretty called Will-o’-the-Wisp, Topaz, Tranquillity and Vestal.

Collecting these names is an advantageous hobby in our rationed and purse-restricted days: it costs no money, the items occupy no space and they never have to be dusted.

She saws
According to Walter Rose, who wrote “The Carpenter Shop,” saws in Old England were always referred to as “she.” Even the long, two-handled saw used to rip logs remained in the feminine gender. One wonders why. Of all his tools, it seems, the carpenter was fondest and most jealous of his saws. Let someone borrow and ruin its evenly adjusted teeth and that saw was abandoned as being beyond recall. It sounds as though these Old English carpenters were strict Puritans.

THE COVER
It’s a sure sign of Spring when daffodils start dancing in the cool breeze. Yellow and white trumpets first, then the short cups until jonquils bring the end. For its cover this month House & Garden has selected a glimpse of daffies at Paradou, Brookville, L. L. Gottschol took the photograph.
Taken within the Sloane window on the corner of 47th Street and Fifth Avenue, this picture shows—in striking juxtaposition—the Jay Gould mansion (right foreground) and Radio City, symbols of an era’s beginning and end. The former was erected in 1869, forty-three years before Sloane made a daring move uptown from Broadway. Earlier, this entire vista was devoted to the fancy botanical gardens which belonged to Alexander Hamilton’s physician.

Where two centuries meet
American taste in the past century has come from In-
different and Bad to Good. It has covered the horrors
of Victoriana—garish wallpapers and too-flowered carpets,
stilted furniture and prim genteelisms (moustache cups,
embroidered pillow-shams, stuffed birds under glass); and
the pretensions of General Grant Gothic—brass beds and
stained glass windows, tortuous chandeliers and golden oak
suites. But in recent decades it has emerged a vital, lively force.

Now, on the edge of sweeping postwar changes, seems
the time for a bird’s-eye view of its status today. For our
evidence we have turned to a famous old store, which has
helped advance and improve the century’s taste to the level
it reflects today. This is W. & J. Sloane, New York’s oldest,
and one of the five largest home furnishings stores in the
country—this month celebrating its centennial.

From the small 1843 carpet and oilcloth store of
lower Broadway to the eight-story behemoth of midtown
Fifth Avenue today is a far cry, but no farther than the span
of tastes it parallels—from velvet portières and potted palms
of ante-bellum days to the beginning of streamlined Modern.
The little store of those days has spread its influence on
taste through four branches: two in California—at San Fran-
cisco and Beverly Hills; one in Washington, D. C.; and the
most recent one in White Plains, N. Y. These are so similar
to the parent store that we have used it for a composite por-
trait of them all.

The street floor in the N. Y. store, with its 10,000
accessories, shows a variety of tastes that is typically Amer-
ian. These range from zombie glasses to rare old decanters,
shelf-edging to luggage racks, antique mantels to modern
crystal vases, fine Wedgwood to modern plastics, picnic
grills to electric logs.

These and other wares are displayed in about a dozen
individual shops which change their categories from time to
time as accessory trends shift. Newest and most surprising
of these is the Mexican shop, jampacked with mats, baskets,
and exciting gadgets of tin—mirrors, frames, sconces, fat
jumbo candlesticks, cigarette boxes, platters—all gay and
modern and charming, and all evidence of a new informal
feeling in home furnishings.

The other shops, too, mirror the times: there is a Hide-
away Room with emphasis on game and hobby equip-
ment to use in the event of blackouts. In the Hearth Shop
the trend to simplicity which is in evidence everywhere is
reaffirmed. Classic English mantels are the favorites now,
replacing the formerly rather ornate French types.

Lamps are sold in a big separate department. Sloane’s
have always carried a number of large “important-looking”
lamps and they find that traditional shapes, the huge Chinese
ginger jars and urns that were popular three decades ago
are still the things people want most.

Stores, like homes built at the Century’s turn, were
lavish in size. And Sloane’s street floor, scaled for display
of Oriental rugs, carries in that space today the two-story
Georgian “House of Years”. It was built about ten years ago
—when tastes turned to smaller houses. It is interesting
to remember that this house with classic lines and color
schemes had a tremendous influence in creating the Regency
trend, which, though the house has since been done over in
many other styles, is still lively. Sloane tells us, too, that it
made people realize that inexpensive furniture could be at-
tractive and desirable in its own right.

More than any other floor in the store the second has
remained almost the same as when it was built, with high
ceilings and beautiful plaster moldings—an excellent back-
ground for the antique department.

Here you might find anything from the elaborate Chinese
cabinet of black and gold lacquer which once be-
longed to Mrs. Fitz Herbert, the morganatic wife of George
IV, to a minuscule Sheraton organ.

Sloane has found for the past fifteen years (since
about 1928) that most people like 18th Century furniture
better than any other kind, so most of their antiques are of
the Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite range, though in
the last decade Regency and Victorian have gained wide
acceptance. Sloane’s factories copy many of these pieces.

The Smaller Homes Shop, done on a budget, is kept
related to current problems of the day, its rooms bear titles
such as “A Bachelor in Defense Work”,
“A Lieutenant j.g. and the Mrs.”,
“A Washington Trio”. The fourth floor is divided equal-
ly between fabrics and office
furniture. In the old days bro-
cades, brocatelles, velvets by
the yard were the things the pub-
ic wanted, all in line with the
heavy draperies and elaborate in-
teriors of the brownstone era.
Since the turn of the century,
people have bought printed lin-
en and gay light-background
chintzes like those in English
country houses. But in the live-
ly new “ready-mades” depart-
ment (Cont’d on page 73)
The W of W. & J. was William Sloane, who founded original store. Like other company bigwigs his name and span are carved in walnut paneling of the conference room.

10,000 accessories cram the basement stock rooms—lamps, figurines, ashtrays, highball glasses, candelabra, toasting forks, flower bowls, closet boxes, fire tools, Mexican tin, plus 1600 scatter rugs. These are siphoned off as needed to the dozen individualized “shops” of the street floor. Unit sale of such items is small but ranks high in total volume.

The stockmarket crash of ’29 broke down many old tabus—against reproductions, frankly inexpensive furniture; fathered store’s successful Smaller Homes Shop.

Twenty-five year favorites in lamp department are traditional Chinese ginger jar and urn shapes, usually with cream silk shades. Probable reason: their very fine adaptability.

Necessity’s grandchild is the new white horsehair pillow of quilted satin with which Sloane will replace those of Government-preempted down. It grew from design for allergies.

The carriage trade once used to check its tippets and galoshes in a carriage room reserved for the purpose. Its imported paneling, carvings now decorate dining display.
This portrait of a store is also the picture of an era

The J stands for John, first partner in the business and grand-uncle of the third John Sloane (above) who now acts as Chairman of Board. He authored profile on p. 24.

Oriental rugs, for which tall street-floor was designed, gave way to the "House of Years". Built on wave of interest in smaller homes, it increased attendance tenfold.

Ads echo last decade's shift in selling emphasis. This one admits the real McCoy is tempting but admonishes budget bride to consider their McCoy juniors (reproductions).

Collector's curiosa, highlights among the antiques: 1. brass Regency oil lamp. 2. Georgian doll house, c. 1747. 3. Queen Anne corner chair with original bookrest. 4. ormolu clock whose crystal waterfalls play as time marches on. 5. Chippendale type table by French craftsman, at $2000. 6. Regency what-not; gadget atop is porcelain chariot for cooling wines.
Behind-the-scenes workings of a store is fascinating stuff—for youngsters like Douglas and Sloane Griswold, sons of store president; for Andrew Mitchell, forty years a Sloane employee. It ranges from surprising trivia, such as fact elevator shaft must be vacuumed monthly, to behavior of customers: frequently they want whistle taken from leather chairs, one returned chest carved with two lions because one was smiling, other wasn't. Cart is antique baby carriage.

Store lore is exciting
Store anecdotes, bigwigs, business of the day

John Bull takes a poke at Uncle Sam in this Gay '90 poster signifying British ire at Sloane competition in London. Branch furnished rugs for coronation of Russian Czar.

As most important pieces in room, bookcases and breakfronts are good thermometers of scale and style; show trend to smaller sizes, interest in modern pieces like this.

Is this chandelier yours? Could be; someone sent it thirty years ago, untagged, to Sloane's unique "Own Goods" room, where customers' goods go for storage, repairs.

Store's most expensive dining suite is Chippendale adaptation, at $3250. Sloane factories consider this their finest; now in war work, can't repeat its like.

Youngest store president is W. E. S. Griswold, Jr., here shown (left) with V. P. David Brunn and Harry Pearson, manager of vital War Production unit.

The "Own Goods" room was baffled when they received a top hat and tails. Seems a Yale freshman's mother had got mixed, sent him draperies to wear to Prom.

The Widener racing silks for which Sloane is now testing dyes typify variety of contract jobs which might range from doing single office to decorating Waldorf-Astoria.

Sloane Street is the corridor of intimate shops for accessories which line the street floor; evolved as smart solution to offset too-tall ceilings meant for rugs.

Shoplifters' loot is written off on special budget, accounts for considerable loss. Typical size for theft is this Regency urn, which can tuck under coat undetected.
Waist-deep in war work, Sloane designers execute engineering drawings for furniture, equipment on Navy and Merchant Marine boats. One factory makes Army glider parts.

Shop windows of city influence public’s conception of art more than museums was tenet of Coffin, once head of both store and Metropolitan Museum. Sloane windows are good.

Actual thumb-nail size is the secret drawer in this minuscule desk. Perfectly fashioned, it is part of a miniatures array that fascinates children and collectors alike.

#23,310 in store reference library, where 3 decades of Sloane-designed custom-made furniture drawings are kept. Designers now are converted 100% to store’s war contracts.

Desks, like top one for ex-airline proxy, C. R. Smith, now with Air Transport Command, are big item in office furniture. Above, joint promotion with House & Garden.

Slick art by New Yorker cartoonists, and light copy have replaced old-hat “gracious living” approach in ads—thanks to smart ad-man, Arthur Forester. Pull better, too.

Old fashion, new-fangled is the “Draft Dodger”, a long gingham sausage stuffed with sand—to use across bottom of door. It sold out twice during fuel shortage.

Fake fireplaces, real mantels sell equally in Hearth Shop. English designs rate better now than once-favored French. Fenders, andirons, mantel bibelots zoom sales.

“Sloane does both” (expensive and budget decoration) has been store boast for past decade; is major policy now that decorating occupies limelight rugs once held.
Public dots on 18th Century furniture: (from right) Queen Anne, Chippendale, Federal, Hepplewhite; also likes Regency, Victorian. Copies go better than antiques.

Luxury categories, like Summer furniture, have helped build Sloane volume to second-largest in field; when stocks on hand dwindle, will be war's hardest hit—like this department dependent on metals, rattan, bamboo. However, in its century of growth, from rug store of 1840's to New York behemoth with four U. S. branches, the store has solved worse problems.

Scarcely as hen's teeth is metal hardware now, but store's Design Room has ample stocks. Here, French, English, American designs trace 200 years of history.

First aid for furniture, customer's or store's, is given on premises by cabinet-maker "Popsy" Steiner. He doctors ailing finishes, veneers; makes expert repairs.

Now the Frick Museum, this building was sample of Sloane decoration in World War I, when it was home of the late great magnate. To same era belongs job for Charles M. Schwab.

Down to the last yacht. For Navy today, store finds useful experience gained in yachts, like this for late Doug Fairbanks; still remembers excitement of his transatlantic calls.
In the 18th Century manner, by Sloane's

From clipper days, Chinese porcelains and old mahogany have been traditional affinities; are here used to advantage in the Sloane breakfast room which now also doubles for dining. Scheme: terra cotta walls, white sculptured rug, sharp blue-and-white accents.

Color is used to emphasize the beauty of classic shapes in the New York residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane.

Interesting in their own right and important to our story in their reflection of traditional tastes are the interiors shown here, in the New York residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane.

Clear modern colors were carefully planned to point up the dark woods, as in room at left; or used in bold, solid planes to highlight a particular pattern, as for the Aubusson in the library (opposite). Paintings, both modern and classic, add a warm personal touch. A fine collection of antiques ranges from the 18th Century knife box in the breakfast room window to a whole study paneled in soft gray-blue.

This room (below) was bought in the Condé district of France from a royalist whose sympathies apparently lay with the revolutionaries—see carved mottos and liberty caps on the desk and pediments. Decoration by W. & J. Sloane.

Mellow paneling from France (above and right) lines the study walls with a soft gray-blue and suggests the hand of a talented Revolutionist in its carved motifs. Highspots are the fine French tapestry carpet in soft brown, green, and beige; and handsomely carved original desk. The curved chairs and chandelier were made especially for the room.
The inimitable colors of an Aubusson, taken from the rug underfoot, key the library to a scheme of rich brown, soft greens, rusty-pink. Light beige to eggshell fabrics dramatize upholstered pieces against the chocolate walls which serve again to emphasize the fine tones of the woods. Tall, built-in bookshelves are dignified by grilled doors, white molding, and classic motifs in bas relief. The overmantel portrait is one of Lady Hamilton painted by Sir William Opie.
LIFE WITH GRANDFATHER

In which Grandfather arrives on the brig Atlantic . . . Henry leaves Yale, gets arrested, opens the first West Coast branch . . .

Father rides the waves . . . and I learn about art and Orientals

A DAGUERREOTYPE BY JOHN SLOANE III

Although I never knew my grandfather, who died four years before I was born, he lived for me in the stories told me by my uncles and father, his five sons.

Grandfather William Sloane was born in Scotland where he followed the trade of weaver. There (on a loom invented by his employer and concealed in a loft above a stable for secrecy) he was the first ever to weave a tapestry carpet. This proving a success he demanded an increase in wages which was refused, whereupon he set sail for a land of greater opportunity, America, on the little brig Atlantic.

Peter Goelet was a fellow passenger, and I well remember the Goelet house opposite our store at 19th Street and Broadway with its shady front lawn where a cow grazed peacefully and several peacocks strutted about.

Later Grandfather sent for his wife and infant son, my father. Of my grandmother I have only the vaguest remembrance but she appears to have been a strong-willed old lady with opinions of her own. She would stand no nonsense. If she liked a person, well and good, but if she "took a scanner" to the poor unfortunate there was no changing her mind.

Grandfather never forgot his Presbyterian upbringing. He was deeply religious, attended church services regularly, and brought up his six children strictly, with family prayers in the morning and at bedtime. He was an elder and finally the treasurer of Dr. Hall's Presbyterian Church. He worked so diligently in raising money and attending to the details of building its new edifice at Fifth Avenue and 55th Street that one night while at his desk he suffered a stroke and died of its effects.

When Grandfather first established his own retail carpet business his brother John was his partner. On John's retirement to take up farming, my father, also named John, entered the firm to be followed in due course by his brothers, who each served a hard apprenticeship.

Father, however, was undoubtedly the leading personality in the business, and after Grandfather's death in 1879 was the guiding force in the firm. It was under his leadership and during the panic of 1893 that we opened an export office in London. The British resented our invading their domain and were hardly mollified when we obtained the order to supply carpets for the coronation of Czar Nicholas I of Russia.

Father followed the customs of the day in having a town house, a place in the country and a stable full of horses. In 1882 he built a house on Fifth Avenue near 70th Street which caused Commodore Vanderbilt to ask him why he wished to go so far into the country. But Father was confident that New York would grow and he lived to see his predictions come true.

He was very fond of driving behind well-groomed and fast-moving horses and as a young boy I looked forward to being taken down town by him in his brougham or later in his private hansom. In those days it took about as long to drive from the house at 70th Street to the store at Broadway and 19th Street as it does today, although motor cars are supposed to be so much faster. There was very little traffic then and it was thrilling to drive through the streets behind a spanking pair of spirited horses, but it was terribly boring to drive around Central Park in a Victoria as was the custom. In Winter, however, sleighs were brought out, and it was great fun to drive in the Park with bells jingling.

Father was a great traveler and took us all to Europe or California each year. The Van Bergens of Paris were our close friends and I shall always be grateful to them for their unfailing kindness in entertaining us and the memories of Paris in the Nineties which I look back on with keen pleasure.

Once, at their place at St. Cloud, their little dog bit my sister's hand when she was picking up a ball of wool. She was promptly taken to Paris and treated by the great Dr. Pasteur himself, a memorable event which was probably worth the bite.

Henry was, I believe, the most colorful of my father's brothers. He and Grandfather were very close to each other, probably due to my uncle's delicate health which he attributed to the poor food he had at Yale. He left in his Senior year but was given his degree and a Phi Beta Kappa key later. All his life he was considered a semi-invalid but he lived to be 91. Both Grandfather and Uncle Henry made a trip to California in 1866 in the hope that Henry would benefit by the climate, which he did to the extent of taking stagecoach trips up and down the coast. When he tried to get the carpet-contract for the extravagant Palace Hotel, a rival rug-dealer had him arrested (Continued on page 70)
Make your house sing
with color-harmony
for floor and walls
1. **DO OR DARE**, caution take the hindmost with brilliant scarlet and white striped wallpaper and an olive-green and white cotton tufted rug like an over-scaled tweed. Vigorous and bold, ideal for a modern room and right in a traditional setting as well. Paper by Imperial, rug by Firth.

2. **VICTORIAN CHARM** of design with Twentieth Century daring in color are combined in Katzenbach and Warren's “Birdbasket” wallpaper in pinky reds, chartreuse and beige on a deep elephant-hide grey background. The shaggy rug in tufted cotton by Debox is in a light shade to contrast with the deeper colors in the wallpaper.

3. **A NEW ALLIANCE** in the walls and floors of your guest room or small dining room. Choose a gay plaid rug like this Saybury Plaid by Bigelow in red background with black, yellow, and white accents. Pick up the colors in wallpaper designed with crisp green ivy and small red berries, by United.

4. **A DELICATE SYMPHONY** in shades of pink and blue for a small room. Paper your bandbox powder room in gay pink camellias on a soft grey background. On the floor, a cotton “Rippletone” rug of mottled weave in rose-quartz and azure. The wallpaper is by United, the woven rug is by Amsterdam Textile Company.

5. **FOR A CHANGE OF SCENE** paint your walls; you will find a handsome companion rug for this treatment as well. Deep Mignonette walls in Martin Senour paint are partners-in-charm with a Klearflax rug made with wool tufts in shell design on a green background of cotton and linen weave.

6. **DINING ROOMS IN THE COUNTRY** need not be dripping rusticity. The quiet dignity and smart colors of this wallpaper by Strahan with its green leaves and purple plums entwined into a large wreath, and the twist wool broadloom rug in restful jade green by Alexander Smith are ideal for a country home, and not amiss in the city.

**Variety in spite of priorities.**

Brighten your wartime home with new rugs and wallpapers chosen from old standbys and exciting innovations

**KEEP** the home front cheerful with a new rug or wallpaper. Government curtailments on building and remodeling do not mean that you can't make basic interior changes in your house; and these may be accomplished without violating any priority orders. The war has wrought many changes in the manufacture of wallpapers and rugs, but these necessary substitutions have produced many interesting results. There is a lightening of color throughout the entire wallpaper field; lavish use of color being restricted, it is used more strikingly. Large flower prints, like those on the opposite page, seem to cover more color space than they actually do.

New materials are being used in rugs: cotton, mixtures of rayon, linen and other fibres. Summer rugs are becoming important for year round use; here, washability is a feature. There is a predominance of twisted and soft rugs; also woven and braided effects. Another good trend which has grown out of the wool shortage is the use of tufted patterns on woven cotton or linen backgrounds. Of course, some rugs are still being made in wool, and the market shows a fine galaxy of patterns and textures.

Wallpapers, which have been restricted in quantity, have lost little in quality as American ingenuity again asserts itself. The 1943 stocks are smaller generally, but they are more select and carefully thought out. The restrictions on certain pigments have necessitated the elimination of extremely dark and very brilliant backgrounds.

All aluminum and bronze papers are out for the duration. However, while background colors are, in general, lighter, the colors used in the patterns may be strong, and, although used sparingly, give an effect of brilliance by means of large loose designs. Modernized versions of floral and leaf patterns lend themselves well to this sort of color economy. In contrast to these sweeping designs, very careful hand-drawn, hand-painted papers giving a Dresden effect are popular, as well as small bandbox patterns. In response to the trend to more informal decoration, period chintz designs in wallpaper are coming to the fore.

So it isn't really a question of making the best of things, but rather the most of them. Painted walls combined with wallpaper achieve exciting effects; striped paper above a dado lends dignity and will cut down ceiling height. If you really want to go gay, paint your dressing room walls and ceiling and paper the floor. Choose a paper that has splashy bouquets on a white ground. Several coats of shellac will make it practical as well as pretty; give method to this gay madness.

Once again Mother Necessity has bred spirited children. New rugs of washable cotton have a nubby shagginess not to be found in the more conservative wools. Bold swirling prints in wallpaper more than compensate, in their vivacity, for the fact that they are covering up a lack of pigment. Don't let your home fall into a for-the-duration doldrums because you think you can't get materials for brightening it, for new and lovely wares stand ready to sing a victory song in color—for you.
Color—point and counterpoint

(Continued)

Take a lesson from fashion experts who know the value of mixing and matching their colors. Choose your wallpaper and your rug to blend or contrast; set the mood of your room in modern tones which make your simple-lined furniture come alive like a cubist's collage. Let a deep nubby rug and a bright plaid wallpaper spell American comfort, or an all-over patterned rug with paper in a dark stripe set the stage for your country Victorian furniture. Mate your paper and your rug to make each more effective—be a little daring in your color choice and see how it brightens your outlook.

Hudson Valley flavor in your living room is your choice? Try a floral design in the rug, roses on a black ground by Bigelow-Sanford. Use Strahan's salmon-pink and white striped paper for a formal effect, or Katzenbach and Warren's more lighthearted field flowers on a white ground. Use both if you like, stripes on the wall, floral design on the ceiling.

In a Modern Victorian setting, choose striped paper like this from United in rose, green and white. Use it alone or combine it with the gay cabbage roses on a white background by Katzenbach and Warren. To blend with either or to set off both use a solid color rug like the Desert Green chenille with shaggy texture by Klearflax. Hint: it's reversible.

For a country feeling in a small dining room: Strahan's crisp all-over pattern of tiny red leaves with a multi-colored floral rug on a deep beige background, from Alexander Smith. Or, if you prefer a paper which will be a background for your drop-leaf table or stenciled chairs, use "Hitchcock" paper, bright with baskets of fruit and cornucopias, by Imperial.

Add a Baroque touch with floral column paper and a flowered rug of audacious design. The floral stripes are columns of roses and daisies on a white ground by Asam; the Karastan rug is cotton, a soft pink background with a darker floral frame. In more subdued mood, the pink rug combines gracefully with Imperial's broken stripe wallpaper in soft colors.
The new bride who selects youth as the keynote in her home will choose a small thick-napped "Roses and Ribbons" rug by Cabin Craft. The blue ribbons, pink roses and white background combine with the rose covered paper by United or with Imperial's blue and white stripe and suggest wedding gift knickknacks and white starched curtains with embroidered ruffles.

Whitewash the beams of your living room. Put a shaggy loop cotton rug in rich coffee cream color on your floor. Then—let your walls run riot with color. Choose a gay plaid in red, white and blue by Imperial or perhaps rosy red apples with green leaves on a white background by Strahan. Either paper spells cheerful contrast to the Rippletwist rug by Quaker Maid.

Decorative decorum for a conservative bedroom. A luxurious small rug of pale gray cotton nap has a deep edging in a chain pattern of deep blue and rose by Cabin Craft. The papers too keep the feeling of rich dignity, either the tiny medalions on a prim blue background by Strahan or the delicate pink and white candy stripe paper also by Strahan.

Make your room an arbor with lovely large green leaves on a white background in Imperial's "Palm and Elephant Ear" paper. Or, if you are more cautious, try the same colors in Strahan's green paper sprinkled with white polka dots. As a harmonious match for either of the papers, use a soft wool rug of Nanching broadloom in dawn rose by Grosfeld House.

Fresh as sea air is this lively New England color. Strike a note of provincial charm with a gay blue bell stripe paper from United, its color singing bright, or with an allover pattern in country hues, bits of red, white and sharp green on a slate ground by Strahan. The rug by Karagheusian is a broadloom with a sculptured pattern in cocoa rose yarn.
Brazilian Modern reorients old traditions

In Brazil, modern architectural design is widely accepted, uncompro- mising, but still distantly related to antique Portuguese tradition.

A lone among the nations of the Americas, Brazil has accepted with official enthusiasm the strong modern architectural style exported from Europe by such polemists as Le Corbusier. A climate in many regions hot and damp, which encouraged the perpetuation of the Portuguese architectural tradition little modified since its arrival in Brazil with the original settlers in 1520, has conditioned the design of the new buildings, tending to hold them within a continuing stream of tradition. More pictures may be seen at the “Brazil Builds” exhibition now current at New York’s Museum of Modern Art.

Roofed colonnades. Stucco-covered pillars support this roof in the old Fazenda Colubandé (above) near Niteroi. In the new seaplane station at Rio de Janeiro (right), by A. C. Lima, diagonal light steel tubes support the canopy.

Private gardens. The garden of this 17th Century house at Olinda (above) is hidden from the street, whereas in the modern house (right) in Gavea by Oscar Niemeyer, pillars replace the solid first floor, and the garden emerges.

Terraces with a view, and a breeze. The veranda of the old Fazenda Garcia, near Petropolis (above), has a close affinity with the terrace (right) on the new A.B.I. building in Rio de Janeiro, designed by the brothers Roberto.
Deep in a rich jungle chiaroscuro, yet only a short walk from the center of Rio de Janeiro, Snhr. Ribeiro's picturesque house on Apothecary Square, with its stucco walls and paved courtyard, its roof of curved handmade tiles, and the old tiled fountain, is redolent of antique Brazilian tradition. The luxurious native garden grows without urging. The gardener's chief problem here is to prevent the garden area from reverting almost immediately to thickset jungle.
To dramatize a room's good points or conceal its bad ones, mirror and glass have long been a favorite decorating device. And now today with a new range of sizes and shapes, in panels, tiles and shelves, already cut to decorator sizes to be had in the average department store—it can play an even more important rôle.

Use mirror to enhance a small room or brighten a dreary one, to emphasize some highspot. Count on its sleek reflections to add light and depth and color—in table tops for dining or make-up, in window ledges, in panels opposite your windows. Use glass shelves to display your bibelots or plants, for out-of-reach closet storage, for extra luxury at your tubside. Here and on the opposite page we show you how. Mirrors and glass in sizes shown here by Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

TRICKS AND IDEAS TO GIVE YOUR HOUSE A SPARKLE—WITH MIRROR IN NEW, READY-MADE SIZES

Put sparkle on a deep window ledge in your bathroom with mirror to reflect your bottles of cologne. Tiny mirror shelves on brackets add a gay note.

FOR BRIGHT BREAKFASTS cover your dinette table with gleaming mirror, hang a dotted gingham ruffle along its edge to match chair seats and backs.

PRESTO CHANGO! Transform that gingerbread attic chest into a object of pride. Paint the whole thing white, edge the curlicues with a brilliant blue and top it off with a plate of clear blue mirror.

START YOUR DAY RIGHT in a setting of elegance which is surprisingly easy to achieve. A softly draped skirt and a silvery mirror top; above it a large, gold-framed mirror lighted by little lamps held in gilt wall brackets.
Kickplate of plate glass for the swinging door, and a mirror or plate glass handpush save wear, tear and scrubbing, keep your door looking new.

If your room is gloomy and gets little sun, cheer it up with mirror—so. On the wall opposite your windows, range mirror squares in the effect of a giant panel. Affix each square to wall with crystal rosette.

Double the effect of the flowerpots and protect your window ledge with mirror tiles. These come plain or colored in various sizes to fit any sill.

Trick for a Sybarite. This tiny mirror-topped table of bathtub height will hold ashtray, books, what you will—conveniently within reach.

Wise closet note are these plate glass shelves with their up-from-under vision making it possible for you to locate what you want without clambering up on a chair. For double vision, put a mirror in the ceiling.
Two moods in one room  Sheltered seclusion and airy openness in the
Modern living room of the Pomerance home at Cos Cob, Connecticut
Everywoman's primer of home repairs

House & Garden presents an 8-page course in wiring, painting and plumbing
by Mrs. Robert C. Baker, coordinator of home repair courses for the A.W.V.S.

The American Women's Voluntary Services have done magnificent work in training thousands of women in skills which have usually been considered the special provinces of men. Most of these skills are not particularly domestic in character, but the A.W.V.S. has wisely included certain courses which will enable women to deal effectively and easily with the common ills and complaints of the home.

Leaky faucets, plugged drains, blown-out fuses, broken lamp cords, tables that need paint, and floors that need varnish—these are the woes of the home front that can be so quickly and painlessly attended to if you only have the know-how. You don't have to be an electrician to change a fuse, but there's a right way and a wrong way to do it.

The simple, explicit instructions on the following eight pages are as easy to follow as any recipe. They are designed to cover the major annoyances, the little jobs of maintenance and repair that keep the home running smoothly and looking well. If your handyman is away for the duration, or if he's not as handy as you wish he were, read these pages and keep them for reference when something goes wrong. They will not only rescue you from many petty inconveniences but may help you, in an emergency, to avert major damage from your home.

WIRING

What to do when the lights go out; the necessary fundamentals of simple wiring.

To avoid "blowing" faults Watch for breakdown conditions such as loose wires and faulty plugs which lead to short circuits; when they can be detected have repairs made before fuses start to blow.

Beware of overloading. Be careful to keep the load down to the safe capacity of the wires. Most circuits in homes are meant to carry no more than 1700 watts. In calculating the load of any one circuit, you must include the wattage of lamps as well as of electrical appliances in the total. All electrical appliances as well as bulbs in lights have the wattage marked on them.

How to replace Find cause of "blow", if possible, and remove it; otherwise the new fuse will blow also.

To determine which fuse has blown, look through the transparent windows of the fuses. If you see a gap in one of the fuse links or a smudge on one of the mica windows you will know that fuse is the one to be replaced.

Disconnect the lamp or appliance responsible.

Touching only the fuse, grasp it by the rim; unscrew it; screw in a new one, and close the switch. Never use pliers.

If you are timid about handling fuses you may pull the main switch, usually located near the fuse box. This will cut all electricity rent before any harm can be done. If the fuse should fail to operate, the wires in the walls may become hot enough to damage insulation and possibly cause fire. This should impress you with the important function that the fuse serves, and because of it fuses must never be tampered with in any way!

Caution The Building Code in most cities forbids any but licensed electricians to alter or repair electrical wiring (any wiring that affects the main line of the building). Be sure to check the building code of your town or city as any tampering with installed wiring by unlicensed persons may violate a local ordinance.

Live wires are dangerous. Avoid handling electric cords, switches, etc. with wet hands. If you are repairing a wall outlet or switch remove the fuse in that circuit.

Fuses

Construction The fuse is a safety valve for the electric system. It consists of a link of soft metal which melts and opens the circuit when too much current passes through the wires. The process of melting is referred to as "burning out" or "blowing out". When this occurs it is a sign that something is wrong with the electrical equipment or the manner in which it has been used.

Causes of A "short circuit" may occur by "blowing" a cord being worn to the point where its conductors come together. Something may have gone wrong with the permanent wiring of the house, or with a socket, a receptacle, or switch. The trouble may be no more serious than the following:

Overloading of circuit. This means that there are too many appliances in use on the same circuit at the same time.

If either "short circuit" or "overloading" occurs, the fuse will melt, cutting off the current before any harm can be done. If the fuse should fail to operate, the wires in the walls may become hot enough to damage insulation and possibly cause fire. This should impress you with the important function that the fuse serves, and because of it fuses must never be tampered with in any way!

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Disconnect the lamp or appliance responsible.

Touching only the fuse, grasp it by the rim; unscrew it; screw in a new one, and close the switch. Never use pliers.

If you are timid about handling fuses you may pull the main switch, usually located near the fuse box. This will cut all electricity
Keep lamps and appliances in order

from the fuse box, but will also put out all lights and stop all electric equipment. It is best to turn off as much equipment as possible before pulling switch in order to reduce load when switch is closed again.

If you live in an apartment house and you do not have access to the service switch, your superintendent will have to be called upon to replace fuses.

Buy only fuses which carry the laboratories' inspection label; the wiring of your house depends upon reliable fuses.

About The proper rating of a fuse is amperage determined by the size of the wire to be protected. Most lighting circuits in homes are wired with No. 14 wire which should be protected with 15 ampere fuses. This applies to lighting circuits which supply both lamp and receptacle outlets. If, however, as is the case in many new homes, a special circuit has been installed to supply outlets in the kitchen, dining room and pantry, this circuit may be wired with No. 12 wire and will require a 20 ampere fuse as protection.

An ampere is the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current.

Proper amperage of fuses If a house has both No. 14 and No. 12 wires it is wise to paste a diagram in the fuse box showing which fuse should be rated 15 amperes and which one may be a 20 ampere fuse. Which fuse controls which rooms can be determined by turning off all lights in the house and unscrewing each branch circuit fuse; then replace fuses, one at a time, turn on lamps to see which respond.

If there is ever any question about amperage it is safe to use a No. 15 fuse.

Electric cords

The demands of war being what they are, copper and rubber are scarce, cords will be hard to get; therefore it is important to keep the cords we have in good shape. All cords will wear out in time, but by avoiding unnecessary abuse, the useful life of the cord can be extended.

To stand the hard wear that is given a cord, materials used in its construction must be adequate for the job. Insulation must be of a quality and thickness that will stand the strain of service and still maintain safety against fire and shock. When you see a label on the cord stating that the cord conforms to the fire prevention standards of Underwriters' Laboratories you know that it is constructed of suitable materials. If a cord is not labeled, there is no assurance of its safety. Inspectors strongly advise the use of approved labeled cords for all appliances.

Types Use lamp cords for small appliances and lamps, asbestos-insulated cords for heating appliances, heavy duty cords for tools, and moisture-resistant cords for all equipment likely to be used in damp or wet locations such as laundries.

To insure Cords wear out because: the long life outer coverings become shredded and worn; the insulation breaks down causing short circuits; the copper strands of the wire break.

Precautions: Do not put chair or table legs on lamp cord. Locate cords where they will not be stepped on, or tripped over. The life of a cord set can be prolonged by forming the cord into a ring and laying the set flat in a drawer rather than hanging it on a hook—this is to avoid the sharp bend.

Plugs should never be removed by pulling on the cord as this may loosen the connections and break the strands. Abrasion of the outer covering may be prevented or repaired by wrapping with tape. Friction or surgical tape will do the job.

The life of rubber-sheathed cords can be prolonged by keeping them out of the sunshine, away from heat, and free from grease. Grease in particular causes rubber to deteriorate. If a cord gets into grease, wipe it off with a soapy cloth and then rinse off the soap, being positive that the cord had been disconnected before cleaning, and absolutely dry before connecting.

If the original safety of the cord can be reestablished a cord should be repaired; however, if a cord is beyond safe repair, it should be discarded.

How to If there is a break in the wire, splice splicing is necessary. To splice means to unite the wires in the cord. Observe the ends of the wires of both pieces of cord. Use a sharp knife or razor blade to lay the cords open, being careful not to cut thru the wires themselves.

Bare the wires 3/4 inch. Scrape to do away with possible corrosion.

Twist the wires together.

Tape over solidly with friction tape.

Cords must be disconnected from the circuit before repairs of any kind are made.

To rewire a plug: remove cover, loosen screws and pull out old cord, insert new cord, bare wires; carry wires around posts, hook them around screws and tighten firmly.

Care of electric appliances

Electric Electric ranges employ two types ranges of surface elements, the open type; and the enclosed type. In using the open, care must be taken not to allow pots to boil over permitting liquids to spill on the elements. If food does spill, turn off current at once and wipe off as much as possible. Then turn current on again, and when material is thoroughly charred blow it off or remove it with a brush. If charred matter is allowed to accumulate on or under the coils, it may cause hot spots and burn-outs.

If an open wire element "bumps up" out of its groove, have a qualified repair man adjust it because if the element touches the
bottom of a pan it is likely to burn out immediately. To prolong the life of an element, use the low heat whenever practicable. Avoid doing the major part of your cooking on one or two of the elements; use them all equally.

**Electric Reasons for burn-outs of the elements of a toaster, and things to avoid:**

- Dropping and careless handling may cause adjacent coils or ribbons to come in contact causing short circuit.
- Use of forks to remove toast may cause fork to touch the heating element which may cause a burn-out and possibly a shock.
- An accumulation of crumbs around the element may cause a burn-out. Brush the crumbs away; never immerse in water.
- If the element of any electrical appliance comes in contact with the frame, the whole frame may become alive, possibly creating a fire or shock hazard.

**Vacuum** There is trouble with your vacuum cleaner when: a spark is caused or a fuse burns out when it touches grounded metal such as a radiator, floor register or waterpipe. What may have happened is: the attachment may have worn out; the control switch may have become loosened; or some other electrical part may have made contact with the metal enclosure.

**Electric percolators** Do not allow the heating element of a percolator to come in direct contact with water. Some electric percolators have a fusible link located near the heating element. This link protects the device if it accidentally boils dry—the link melts and opens the electric circuit. If it has melted due to the percolator boiling dry, a new one can be purchased to replace it. If it is merely loose it can easily be tightened by twisting to right.

**A Watt is an electrical unit of power determined by multiplying the number of amperes by the number of volts.**

Ampere is the unit of measurement of strength of an electrical current.

**Avoid all shock hazards** Never handle electrical appliances when you are in the bath tub.

The general rule should be to use appliances far enough away from water faucets so that one cannot touch the faucet or pipe and the appliance at the same time. New wiring should always be designed to insure this precaution.

Static shocks which people receive when the atmosphere is very dry, as in heated buildings during the winter months, manifested when the person walks across a rug and then touches a metal object, are harmless. This little shock occurs not only when touching an electrical object under these circumstances, but even when touching a door knob or other metal which will act as a ground.

**To rewire lamp socket:**

- press case and pull off cap; remove case; loosen screws on either side; pull out old cord and secure new one firmly.

**Waffle irons and grills** Appliance such as waffle irons and grills have hinged joints which enclose connecting wires. Due to constant bending these wires sometimes break and require replacement. The insulation may wear off the wires, sometimes break and require replacement. Due to constant bending these wires are apt to dislocate the fixture.

**Flat irons** Fires may be caused by leaving flat irons connected for too long a period of time. To disconnect an iron, be sure to detach its cord either at the iron or at the receptacle. Do not depend upon wall switches to disconnect the iron because you may actually turn the iron on when you think you are turning it off.

**Tacked cords invite fires.**

- Overloaded circuits will blow fuses.

**Types of wiring**

- Flat irons connected for too long a period of time. To disconnect an iron, be sure to detach its cord either at the iron or at the receptacle. Do not depend upon wall switches to disconnect the iron because you may actually turn the iron on when you think you are turning it off.

**Type of equipment**

- A.C. and D.C. equipment; A.C. current means alternating current; D.C. means direct current.

**Static shocks which people receive when the atmosphere is very dry, as in heated buildings during the winter months, manifested when the person walks across a rug and then touches a metal object, are harmless. This little shock occurs not only when touching an electrical object under these circumstances, but even when touching a door knob or other metal which will act as a ground.**

- Keep range burners clean to avoid burning them out.

- A Watt is an electrical unit of power determined by multiplying the number of amperes by the number of volts.
Use the right materials for the job

BRUSHES

1/4" brush (sash tool), for small trim and muntins.

1" flat enamel brush, for all small furniture.

1 1/2"-2" flat brush, for interior woodwork, door frames.

3" flat brush, for floors, walls and exterior work.

3 1/2"-4" brush, for exterior work. Professional size.

4"-6" brush, for applying casein paint or Kalsomine.

ABRASIVES

Sandpaper #3, 2, 2 1/2, 3—To remove sealing paint.

#1 and 1 1/2—For exterior surfaces.

# 1/2—On previously painted interior surfaces.

# 0, 2/0, 3/0—Use between coats.

Emery cloth #1 1/2—For metal.

Steel wool #2—Used with paint remover for removing paint, particularly from surfaces hard to reach with putty knife or scraper.

THINNERS

Highly inflammable. Room should be well-ventilated to avoid accumulation of fumes.

Turpentine—For paints, varnishes, oil stains, fillers, undercoaters.

Raw linseed oil—Used in exterior paints to provide for absorption of porous wood surfaces.

PAINTING

Professional-looking results depend upon following simple correct procedure

Preparing new surfaces

Before surface is clean, dry, free from dust, grease, dirt. Sand glossy surfaces to dull gloss, improve adhesion. Remove dirt by brushing or sanding if necessary. Clean off grease by washing with turpentine or, on floors and woodwork, by washing with soap and water followed by rinsing thoroughly with clear warm water. Allow sufficient time for thorough drying.

Inside and outside painting may be done at any time of the year provided the surface to be painted is thoroughly dry and the temperature no lower than 40° F.

Inside Wood. Surface must be clean and dry. Sand with #0, 2/0 sandpaper. Dust after sanding.

Plaster. New plaster should be aged from 60 to 90 days and should be completely dry before it is painted. If moisture is present, do not paint. Plaster is very porous and should be sealed before finish coats are applied. Use a reliable Primer Sealer to seal the pores and stop suction.

Wallboard. Seal over the pores with a Primer Sealer. If the wallboard is of the type that has been sealed at the factory, it is unnecessary to apply the sealer.

Linoleum and Composition Flooring. For varnish finishes, remove wax on the surface of new linoleum by washing the surface with turpentine. It may require several washings for complete removal. Then sand with #2/0 sandpaper lightly.

Outside Wood. Sap streaks and knots should be coated with shellac and allowed to dry before the first coat of paint is applied.

Concrete, Stucco and Brick. When new, these surfaces contain free lime and water. If painted, the lime reacts with the oil in the paint to form a soap. The soap being soluble in water, can be dissolved by rain, fog and dampness. This causes the paint film to lose much of its protective value.

These surfaces should be left unpainted for at least 90 days to allow for chemical changes. Be very sure that the surface is perfectly dry before painting.

Preparing old surfaces

For all practical purposes when it comes to painting over old work, a previously finished surface that is in good condition is treated similarly to a new surface that has received its first coat. So, when three coats are recommended on a new surface, two are recommended to refinish a previously finished surface. Old surfaces must be clean, dry and free from dust and grease. Sand glossy surfaces to dull the gloss and to improve adhesion. If this isn’t done the paint will be difficult to apply and unsatisfactory in appearance.

Inside Wood or Cement Floors. Sand surfaces glossy wood floors to dull gloss and improve adhesion. Wash floor once or twice to remove all wax. Use cloths wet with turpentine with which to give a final cleaning to the floor.

Plaster. Remove old water finishes by brushing or washing. Fill all cracks and imperfections with patching plaster or putty. (These new spots should be treated as new plaster surfaces.) Be sure that surface is clean, dry and free from dust.

Wallboard. Sand glossy surface. Remove all loose and scaling paint. Be sure that the surface is clean, dry and free from dust.

Linoleum. For varnish finishes, remove traces of old wax by washing several times with turpentine, wiping off with clean rags as the washing proceeds. Apply the varnish right over the old varnish if the surface of the linoleum is clean and dry.

Outside Wood. If cracked and peeling surfaces surfaces cannot be removed by scraping or wire brush, they must be burnished off and the surface painted as if it were new. Because of the danger of fire, a blowtorch should not be employed except by someone familiar with its use.

Hard glossy surfaces should be roughened with sandpaper so that the new paint will adhere.

Putty all surface imperfections after the first coat is dry. Be sure the surface is firm, smooth, dry and clean. If it has rained the day before, don’t be misled into thinking it is really dry. Give it another day.
Concrete, Stucco, Cement and Brick. Repair all large cracks and broken surfaces with new concrete and stucco or patching plaster. If an oil paint is to be applied, completely remove old whitewash or calcimine by scraping, brushing or washing and allow the surfaces to dry thoroughly.

Brush the old surface with a wire brush to remove any loose particles.

Touch up bare spots with a primer according to labeled directions.

Surface must be clean and dry.

Cautions for removing old finishes The utmost caution must be taken when using paint removers. Most are highly inflammable. Many are also toxic. Follow directions carefully!

If it is necessary to remove an old finish, brush paint and varnish remover on an area of about a square foot. Let it soften the old finish; then remove old finish with a putty knife. A steel wool is very helpful here. Several coats of remover may be necessary before an old finish is removed. Wash surface thoroughly with turpentine and wipe dry with a clean cloth. Unless surface is washed thoroughly free from wax, finish coats will not dry. Sand smooth, then wipe with a rag dampened with turpentine.

How to thin paints When paints are too thick to spread smoothly and evenly, add one of the thinners as the case requires.

Add thinner slowly and in small quantities at a time to prevent paint becoming too thin.

Stir with a clean wooden stick constantly while adding the thinner.

How to apply paint

**Enamel** Sand the surface thoroughly with #0 sandpaper. Apply one coat enamel undercoat. Let dry. Sand with #2/0 sandpaper. Apply one more coats of enamel, sanding between coats.

If old finish is cracked and requires removing, use paint remover. Then proceed as with new wood. If old finish is in good repaintable condition, and the new finish is similar in color to the former finish, sand with #1/2-#0 sandpaper. Apply one coat of enamel.

If the new finish is much lighter than the previous finish, one coat of enamel may not hide the old finish, therefore sand with #1/2 sandpaper and apply one coat enamel undercoat. Let dry.

Sand with #2/0 sandpaper and apply one coat enamel.

For directions on how to apply casein paint, turn to page 66.

**Stain and Close Grain Wood** (maple, pine, varnish gum, fir, cedar, beech, poplar, sycamore). Sand wood thoroughly, with the grain. Finish sanding with fine sandpaper (2/0, 3/0). Apply stain according to instructions on the package. Let dry. Sand lightly with #3/0 sandpaper. Apply wash coat of shellac. Sand very lightly with #3/0 sandpaper. Apply one or more coats of selected varnish. Open Grain Wood (chestnut, oak, walnut, mahogany, ash, cherry, birch, elm).

If a smooth finish is desired, use a wood filler per label directions. Sand wood—with the grain. Apply stain. Let dry over-night. Apply one or more coats of varnish as desired.

How to care for and store brushes

The best brush bristles for the majority of brushes are Chinese or Russian hog bristles which are now difficult to obtain. Less satisfactory brushes of horse hair and other substitutes are now being supplied.

Therefore if you have a good brush, take care of it. Don’t allow paint, varnish, etc., to dry and harden on the bristles.

Good brushes are scarce. Care for your brushes by suspending them in oil, or, if the job is done, washing them thoroughly in soap and water and wrapping in heavy paper.

**Stain and Close Grain Wood**

Shellac Clean thoroughly with alcohol, brushes then with a brush cleaner, and wrap in paper.

Water type Clean thoroughly in water; brushes hang brush up to dry.

**Enamel, varnish, Clean in turpentine. If paint brushes you are planning to continue with your painting within the next few days, place the brush in raw linseed oil, thinned slightly with turpentine. Suspend brush—do not allow bristles to rest on bottom of can. When ready to use again, wipe off the oil and rinse in turpentine. If your project is completed, clean the brush with turpentine; then with a commercial brush cleaner. The cleaner will saponify the paint oils enabling you to wash out all the paint particles in water. Wrap the brushes in paper to retain the original shape of the bristles.**

**Concrete, Stucco, Cement and Brick. Repair all large cracks and broken surfaces with new concrete and stucco or patching plaster. If an oil paint is to be applied, completely remove old whitewash or calcimine by scraping, brushing or washing and allow the surfaces to dry thoroughly.**

**Brush the old surface with a wire brush to remove any loose particles. Touch up bare spots with a primer according to labeled directions. Surface must be clean and dry.**

**Cautions for removing old finishes** The utmost caution must be taken when using paint removers. Most are highly inflammable. Many are also toxic. Follow directions carefully!

**If it is necessary to remove an old finish, brush paint and varnish remover on an area of about a square foot. Let it soften the old finish; then remove old finish with a putty knife. #2 steel wool is very helpful here. Several coats of remover may be necessary before an old finish is removed. Wash surface thoroughly with turpentine and wipe dry with a clean cloth. Unless surface is washed thoroughly free from wax, finish coats will not dry. Sand smooth, then wipe with a rag dampened with turpentine.**

**How to thin paints** When paints are too thick to spread smoothly and evenly, add one of the thinners as the case requires. Add thinner slowly and in small quantities at a time to prevent paint becoming too thin. Stir with a clean wooden stick constantly while adding the thinner.

**How to apply paint**

**Enamel** Sand the surface thoroughly with #0 sandpaper. Apply one coat enamel undercoat. Let dry. Sand with #2/0 sandpaper. Apply one more coats of enamel, sanding between coats. If old finish is cracked and requires removing, use paint remover. Then proceed as with new wood. If old finish is in good repaintable condition, and the new finish is similar in color to the former finish, sand with #1/2-#0 sandpaper. Apply one coat of enamel.

If the new finish is much lighter than the previous finish, one coat of enamel may not hide the old finish, therefore sand with #1/2 sandpaper and apply one coat enamel undercoat. Let dry. Sand with #2/0 sandpaper and apply one coat enamel.

For directions on how to apply casein paint, turn to page 66.

**Stain and Close Grain Wood** (maple, pine, varnish gum, fir, cedar, beech, poplar, sycamore). Sand wood thoroughly, with the grain. Finish sanding with fine sandpaper (2/0, 3/0). Apply stain according to instructions on the package. Let dry. Sand lightly with #3/0 sandpaper. Apply wash coat of shellac. Sand very lightly with #3/0 sandpaper. Apply one or more coats of selected varnish. Open Grain Wood (chestnut, oak, walnut, mahogany, ash, cherry, birch, elm).

If a smooth finish is desired, use a wood filler per label directions. Sand wood—with the grain. Apply stain. Let dry over-night. Apply one or more coats of varnish as desired.

**How to care for and store brushes**

The best brush bristles for the majority of brushes are Chinese or Russian hog bristles which are now difficult to obtain. Less satisfactory brushes of horse hair and other substitutes are now being supplied.

Therefore if you have a good brush, take care of it. Don’t allow paint, varnish, etc., to dry and harden on the bristles.

Good brushes are scarce. Care for your brushes by suspending them in oil, or, if the job is done, washing them thoroughly in soap and water and wrapping in heavy paper.
A compression faucet may leak because washer is worn out. To renew, follow instructions at right.

The plumbing system of a house is divided into three separate parts: the supply system which conveys hot and cold water to the various fixtures, the drainage system which carries away all waste and used water, and the vent system which insures a constant flow of fresh, clean air through the drainage system. Troubles arise in the first two only.

You need not worry about the vent system, because you will never see it; it never requires attention, and has no function other than that of conveying fresh air.

The supply system is subject to deterioration, leaks, faulty washers and other trouble, chiefly in direct proportion to the quality of pipe that was used when the plumbing was installed.

The drainage system is subject to trouble principally from stoppages, and occasionally from leaks which occur at the valves.

The average adult is perfectly capable of managing the small defects in either the supply or drainage systems, and the following suggestions are made to cover them.

**Faucets**

The most common repair that any homeowner must make has to do with leaking faucets. The faucet most frequently in need of repair is the hot water faucet in the kitchen. The reasons for this faucet being the most troublesome are that hot water is harder on washers than cold water and that kitchen faucets get much more use than the other faucets in the house. Three kinds of faucets are in common use; these three types of faucets in order of their importance are: Compression, Fuller and Ground-Key; each is easy to fix.

**Compression** This is the only one that opens and closes by means of screw threads. In closing, the screw threads force a "washer" down upon a metal "seat," and the failure of the washer or the seat to close the opening completely is what causes the leak. The leak may be only a drop of water now and then, or may be a constant trickle.

Usually a washer is worn out when a leak manifests itself. In this case a new washer will be necessary. In order to replace a washer:

a. Turn off the water at the "cut-off" valve. You will find the cut-off valve right below the sink or the lavatory. If the valve is not under the sink, it will be in the basement on the pipe that feeds the faucet in question. Occasionally, the only valve will be found where the main pipe enters the house.

b. Remove the handle from the shaft, unscrew the cap nut, close the faucet, and turn on the water. This treatment should stop the leak but even if the faucet still leaks a little, don't worry, for actually it takes a little time and use for the new washer to "wear in".

c. To make a temporary packing, take soft string, smear with graphite or ordinary grease. Then wrap the shaft with this greased string. Sufficient quantity of this string should be used to assure that the cap nut when screwed down will be pressed against the shaft and the inside of the cap nut, as well as down upon the section of the faucet over which the cap nut screws. Next step: call a plumber.

**Fuller faucets** are no longer on the market; however if you have one and it leaks, it has to be fixed—unless you replace it with a compression faucet. You can tell a Fuller faucet by opening and closing it. If, when it is shut off, the lever of the handle points forward; if it opens either to the right or left; if it is wide open when the handle points backward, it is a Fuller.

In order to repair a Fuller faucet:

a. Shut off the water at the cut-off valve.
b. Take off the leaking faucet.
c. With the faucet in your hand you will see a bulbous composition or rubber washer at its back end, and this washer will be held in place by a nut or screw and probably a metal cap.

d. If after the whole mechanism has come out, you see a kind of sleeve which is made of brass, then unscrew it from the screw threads of the handle shaft.
e. Look at the bottom of the shaft below the coarse screw threads. You will find a round brass screwhead and the washer. The washer may be white, red or black, but it is likely, in any case, to be made of a composition which looks like rubber or leather.
f. With your screwdriver, remove the brass screw. If the washer sticks or is wedged in place, merely use the point of a knife blade and pry it out. Be sure when purchasing new washers to get the right size and weight. Your plumbing supply house will advise you correctly. Bring them the old washer for size. Keep a box of washers in mixed sizes on hand.
g. Having replaced the washer, screw the valve shaft back into the faucet, tighten the cap nut, close the faucet, and turn on the water. This treatment should stop the leak but even if the faucet still leaks a little, don't worry, for actually it takes a little time and use for the new washer to "wear in".

If a compression faucet leaks around the top just below the handle, the packing just within the cap nut needs tightening or replacing. In order to examine the packing and fix temporarily until a plumber advises you:

a. Turn off the water as before, at the cut-off valve.
b. Remove the handle from the shaft, and unscrew the cap nut. The washer or perhaps several, or sometimes packing of some other description will be found around the shaft. This is what must be replaced.
c. To make a temporary packing, take soft string, smear with graphite or ordinary grease. Then wrap the shaft with this greased string. Sufficient quantity of this string should be used to assure that the cap nut when screwed down will be pressed against the shaft and the inside of the cap nut, as well as down upon the section of the faucet over which the cap nut screws. Next step: call a plumber.

d. If a compression faucet leaks around the top below the faucet screw, you have a packing of some kind which looks like rubber or leather, and this packing will be held in place by a nut or screw. If it is not removed, it will leak. The packing will be found around the shaft between the seat and the cap nut. Reach it only after the whole mechanism is taken out, as in method c. To make the packing, see method c. Instead of the packing, you will find a washer, which is unscrewed from the handle shaft. To replace the washer, follow the directions at right.
Although you will have a hard time obtaining this type of washer, there are still a few, though very few, around. When you find one, put it in place of the old one.

If the handle of the faucet in a closed position, screw up the nut or the screw until the new washer is pressed snugly in place.

If the faucet leaks around the stem, you will probably have to buy a new faucet, since these parts are off the market.

**Ground-key faucets**

The Ground-key faucet is even more rare than the Fuller faucet. You will recognize a Ground-key faucet because the handle is a part of the shaft and the water is closed when the handle is forward or backward—open wide when the handle is to the right or left.

In order to repair a Ground-key faucet:

a. Shut off the water at the cut-off valve.
b. Below the faucet you will find a large screw head. Unscrew with a monkey wrench.
c. With the screw or nut taken off, the handle and the shaft can be taken out. You will see that this shaft is tapered and has a slot cut through it. Both the tapered surface and the space into which it fits should be perfectly smooth—if they are not, the faucet is bound to leak.
d. Buy a package of valve grinding compound (emery dust mixed with oil). Cover the surface of the conical shaft with this, insert it in the faucet, turn the handle back and forth while you bear down on it. Renew the valve grinding compound several times, and examine the surfaces. When you think that they are really smooth, wipe them off carefully and reassemble the faucet.
e. Fasten the bottom screw rather tightly but not so tightly that it will make the handle hard to turn. If the surfaces are badly scarred or pitted, they are beyond the stage of grinding and the faucet must be replaced.

**Sinks and Toilets**

The leaks which spring under bowls occur at the valve. Any valves that are on your water supply system are likely to be compression valves and may be repaired according to the directions given for compression faucets in the foregoing text.

In order to repair the valves by which water enters and leaves the flush tanks of toilets, use the following procedure.

**Inlet**

If the tank or box fills readily but the valve reaches a level high enough to permit the water to flow into the top of the large "waste pipe" and from there to the toilet bowl, causing a constant gurgle, the leak is in the valve itself.

The spherical float that is mounted at the end of a rod and remains at the surface of the water is supposed, as the water level rises, gradually to close the valve that permits the water to pass. If the float itself develops a leak it will not be buoyant enough to close the valve. This condition can be remedied very simply. Purchase a new float. Unscrew the old one from the end of the rod. Screw on the new one.

c. Remove the levers leading to the valve by unscrewing the screws that hold them. Now you can remove the float and its attached rod and levers.
d. Lift the valve out and examine the washer at the lower end of the valve.
e. Unscrew the screw that holds it and remove the washer. Examine the seat on which the valve presses. Be sure it is smooth.
f. Put on new washer; reassemble parts, and turn the water on.

The level to which the water should rise in the box is determined by the flushing effect of the toilet. The least amount of water that will do the job well is the correct amount.

**Outlet**

The outlet valve of the toilet is a simple affair but requires careful adjustment. (Look at the drawing of the toilet box.) You will find the flush pipe. Above the flush pipe is a rubber cap or valve,
What to do when the plumbing fails

A suction-plunger, or "plumber's friend", is indispensable for clearing sluggish drains. Bell should be half submerged, worked up and down.

held by wires going upward. This rubber valve seals the flush pipe when the tank is full; unless the seal is perfect the water leaks past. This seal may not be perfect if the guide which controls the wire above the valve is slightly out of line, causing the rubber valve to fall just off the end of the pipe. To correct this, adjust the guide. Often the valve itself wears rough at the point of contact with the pipe. If this is the case a new float valve is required, as the old one is beyond repair.

Sluggish drains

From time to time drains leading from sinks, lavatories, bathtubs, washstands, etc. become sluggish—the water does not go down quickly or may not go down at all.

Every plumbing fixture has in its drain a trap that keeps the pipe sealed after the water has gone down, to keep out any unpleasant odors that may arise from the sewage. All the traps work well until they are clogged. Always have on hand, a household "must", a can of a commercial flushing chemical and a plunger of the type shown in the illustration above.

Kitchen

The most troublesome drain will be that in the kitchen sink, due of course to the grease and other food refuse that is constantly going down the drain. When you see the first signs of clogging, use a part of your commercial flushing chemical. Always follow the directions on the can. If the clogging persists after several applications from the can, it is time to use the plunger as follows:

a. Fill the sink with enough water to cover the force cup of the plunger when it is placed over the drain.

b. Grasp the handle of the plunger tightly. Press it down and up in the drain—the more strength exerted the better. Do this until the obstruction has loosened up. Then in order to cut the last amount of grease, use a generous amount of the commercial chemical, following the maker's directions.

c. A clean-out auger may also be used. With this it is a matter of fishing out the clogging materials with the hook of the auger, and then using the chemical to clear the pipe.

d. Sometimes a large object such as silverware which has gone down the drain clogs the workings. In this case the trap under the sink must be unscrewed and cleaned out.

Lavatory

These drains are offenders from clogging due to soap, hair, etc. Because of the small size of this drain, there is no plunger to fit. The canned chemical and a wire prober will relieve an acute condition. If the condition persists after several applications of the chemical and after perseverance with the prober, it is time to ask the assistance of a plumber.

Toilet

Toilet drains become stuffed up due to paper and other solids that have been carelessly put in. Do not use a chemical preparation in the toilet—it will do very little good and in some instances may be harmful. Fill the bowl with water, NOT BY FLUSHING; rather, pour the water in. This will sometimes force the solids down sufficiently. If not, your plunger is the next remedy—this usually works; a "clean-out" auger with the plunger should do a really effective job.

Leaking

It is not uncommon for pipes to spring leaks. If the leak is so located that a pail or another container can be placed under it to catch the water until a plumber arrives, do that. If it is so located that a container cannot be used, tie an absorbent cloth around it. Toweling is about the most absorbent material that house-holders have.

If the leak is bad and in such a place as to do damage to floors or plaster, it is best to shut off the valve, and do without water until the plumber arrives—the expense might be too great if you don't.

The following are temporary menders for pipes: putty, cement, chewing-gum bound with friction tape, or adhesive plaster wound round enough times to make a solid bandage. Although these temporary measures may be very effective, be sure to get in touch with a plumber as soon as possible, for such mending is by no means permanent.

Care of Fixtures

Cleaning

For stains and discolorations, use a non-scratching powder. For stains that will not come off with this powder, ask your druggist for a chemical preparation that is prepared for this purpose. Sometimes hydrogen peroxide, applied with a cloth, will do the trick.

Replating

When faucets get that grim look which the meticulous housewife does not like, they can be replated. Your plumber will advise you where this can be done. Perhaps he will even lend you a faucet while yours is being worked on. The water must be shut off from the time you start to take off your faucet until it is back on and ready for use.

Cracks

When a porcelain tub cracks, it cannot be repaired; a new one is necessary but may be hard to find today.

If the tub is made of another material it can be repaired with iron cement. Be sure the surfaces are absolutely clean before using the cement. Also be sure to follow the directions which accompany the cement.

If you discover a crack in a drain pipe, it can be repaired, temporarily at least, by probing open the crack and inserting iron cement between the two pieces.

The water main

The most important thing to know about the plumbing system (Cont'd on page 92)
Useful objects under $10

The Museum of Modern Art's fifth annual exhibition of Useful Objects Under $10 was devoted to those made of non-priority materials such as glass, pottery, wood, and to objects made specially for the Services. Left to right, top: Chemex coffee-maker; plastic scraper, Celanese Celluloid Corp.; fiber jar cover, F. N. Burt; flame-proof double-boiler, Joaquin Potteries; Corning glass bowls; all on folding oak veneer coffee table designed by Dan Cooper, Drexel; Landsdale sock-stretchers; bicycle basket, America House; Heisey cocktail shaker.

Middle: Pottery mug, Rowantrees Kiln; French, German, Italian pocket dictionaries, David McKay; clothesline and pins, folding hanger (for WAACS) at dime store; pitcher and vase, Blenko Glass; Libbey glass salt dish.

Bottom: Pottery plates, bowl, Rowantrees Kiln; Mary Rodney mat; clogs, Reese Wooden Sole Co.; Seneca glass punch cup; Cambridge glass jam jar.
Britain at war preserves her ancient crafts

Beauty of design and fine workmanship are apparent in these careful reproductions and adaptations by modern artists

In the firm resolve that native handicrafts should not be lost completely in the needs of war, British artists and designers are weaving, designing, turning potters' wheels in the time-honored way. Individual artists are keeping alive the skills of basketry and glass blowing; are reviving interest in stone pottery and hand-forging.

The British Council exhibited this season at the Metropolitan Museum some of the work of these artists; representative pieces are shown on these pages. This exhibit, in contrast to the display from the Museum of Modern Art shown on the preceding page, emphasizes the beauty of tradition and hand work, whereas the other stresses the inherent beauty to be found in utilitarian, machine-made objects.

There is naive wood and metal work from country districts which duplicates exactly traditional techniques such as a cockle-gatherer's basket woven of oak splinters from Sussex; while modern expressions in pottery, metal and glass, like the brown glazed beer mugs executed with modern simplicity by Wedgwood, follow old formulas but are invigorated by new ideas in form and design.

Old time craft design and technique is followed so closely in this chair and spinning wheel that they are practically contemporary antiques. The chair with its hand-turned spindle back and rush seat recalls early New England in its staunch simplicity.

The crude but sturdy basket, a replica of a cockle-gatherer's, is made of oak splinters and rests on a hand-woven rag and cotton rug.

Simple beauty and restraint mark this country dining room. A rush matting covers the floor; the draperies are hand-printed linen, red on cream, over organdy glass curtains in navy blue and white.

On the table are woven mats of natural cotton and raffia, harmonizing with shallow brown porcelain bowls and beer mugs, ladder-back chairs have rush seats with pads of hand-printed blue cotton.

Cornish pitchers, red clay, brown glaze, fired in a 200-year-old kiln, and modern English slipware stand on the sycamore dresser which is backed with the same blue fabric as the seat pads.
Traditional in formula, far left, is this glassware, modern in shape. The beer mug is engraved with hop and barley design, figures on the plates are sand-blasted, goblets have hand-cut fluted stems.

Sprightly color, left, adds charm to this shapely jug, the plate with season design, and the mug, which incidentally commemorates the first firing in Wedgwood's new works at Barlaston in 1940.

Revival of interest, far left, in salt-glazed stoneware is evidenced in the jaunty cockerel and occasional pieces designed to recapture the humor and charm of this 17th Century pottery.

Chaucerian whimsey, left, in these gay balls by Wedgwood, formerly used in the 13th Century game of Carpet Bowls. The cage houses a wooden lion; the nursery panel has appliquéd animal figures.

Modern slipware, shown at right, is an adaptation of medieval household pottery, in rich dark brown and tawny yellow. "Slip" is the potter's term for liquid clay poured on to form the design.

Ingenious metal work, far right, in the round cigarette box with silver and ebony fish on top, and the oval box with wartime design. The sliding match covers are engraved with coronation emblems.

Silver inlay, right, dessert knives and forks with matching salt and pepper grinder, salt and pepper shakers and mustard pot are masterpieces of artisanship. The mat is black and natural raffia.

Reminiscent, far right, of our own Pennsylvania Dutch are these hand-painted tin utensils with bright stylized flower designs. Herein an idea for adding a spot of vivid color to your own kitchen shelves.
Nine pages of short-cuts to wartime entertaining, planned with one eye on the clock and one on the point-rationing system

Time is at the top of the priority list today; nobody has enough. A close second is space, now that smaller living quarters are the rule. Nevertheless, the desire to see friends and be hospitable persists in spite of the servant shortage and the point-rationing system. Herewith, then, nine pages of suggestions on how to save time, entertain in less space, and stay known as a gourmet within your ration allotment.

On the next two pages you will find various ways to make your life as a hostess in cramped quarters easier. There's the large, folding tray cart for buffet meals, the little individual folding table; the big folding table top which fits snuggly on a bridge table (see sketch below) and gives elbow room for more formal living-room dining.

If you have recently become your own handmaiden here are some tips. Use a tray to cut table-setting-trips; or get a set of four triangular trays to fit on a bridge table for dining-room-less dining. When you clear the table, don't stack until you've scraped and rinsed, it cuts dishwashing time in half, keeps the kitchen uncluttered. Give kitchen buffet parties. Set out your best china, silver and glass on the counter top and let your willing guests help themselves straight from the stove.

Four decorators' theories on wartime entertaining and the tables they have planned are on pages 50 to 54. Each is built around a time-saving device—the main-dish meal. If you practice a few specialties until you can do them in your sleep, you can swing even a fairly large dinner party alone with a flip of the wrist. At right and opposite, menus and recipes for the four tables on pages 51 and 54. While you may have to save up a little ahead of time on certain items, you'll see that the point rationing system has been considered here. Turn to page 72 for servants' uniforms and K-P clothes for yourself; to page 76 for list of stores which will carry the merchandise illustrated on the following seven pages.

SOUP FOR SUPPER
*Clam Chowder or Oyster Stew
Tossed Green Salad
Pilot Toast
E. & K. Catawba
Wisconsin Port de Salut
Coffee

For the gods and easy for the cook is Sunday night supper with the main dish a hot and hearty soup. The ones we suggest use unrationed shellfish. With a green salad, a sound wine and one of the fine American cheeses the only thing left for a guest to desire is coffee. You can serve it if you'll drink a substitute for breakfast once or twice a week.

*Clam Chowder
1 quart quahaugs
2" square fat salt pork
2 cups diced potatoes
1 cup diced carrots
1 quart milk
1 pint cream
1 onion
Salt and pepper

Pick over clams, drain off liquor and save. Put clams through meat grinder using coarsest blade. Cut salt pork into small cubes and fry until crisp and golden brown. Add finely chopped onion and cook till light brown. Add potatoes, carrots and liquor drained from clams. Add water to cover if necessary. Put lid on frying pan and simmer until potatoes are soft. Add milk and cream, bring to a boil, add seasoning, and coarsely ground clams. Cook for 3 minutes and serve. Serves 8. Turn to page 77 for instructions on making Oyster Stew.
Instead of bemoaning that vanishing American—steak—make the acquaintance of some of the so-called "sundries", liver, kidneys, brains and so on. Cooked in a casserole which comes to the table, enlivened with a dash of wine or a pinch of herbs, these offer gastronomic delights and are on the unlimited list.

With your casserole, serve a simple salad, a good American wine, and a light dessert which is quick and easy to prepare.

*Salmagundi
6 strips lean bacon
1 1/2 cups sliced okra
1 1/2 cups sliced mushrooms
1 1/2 cups chopped celery
1 chopped green pepper
1 chopped onion
3 green apples, diced
1 1/2 pounds veal or lamb livers
3 hard boiled eggs

Wash lettuce and watercress and dry thoroughly. Break lettuce into sections, place on bottom of salad bowl. Add strips of chicken, ham, quartered hard boiled eggs, radishes in thin slices or cut into roses as garnish. Put watercress in center. Just before serving, add French dressing and toss thoroughly. Serves 6. Turn to page 77 for Rice Salad recipe.

*Salmagundi or Baked Kidneys
Sliced Tomatoes, Chopped Chives, thin Russian Dressing
Drop Biscuits
Beaulieu Pinot Noir
Fruit Compote, Cup Cakes

*Salmagundi
6 strips lean bacon
1 1/2 cups sliced okra
1 1/2 cups sliced mushrooms
1 1/2 cups chopped celery
1 chopped green pepper
1 chopped onion
3 green apples, diced
1 1/2 pounds veal or lamb livers
3 hard boiled eggs

Wash lettuce and watercress and dry thoroughly. Break lettuce into sections, place on bottom of salad bowl. Add strips of chicken, ham, quartered hard boiled eggs, radishes in thin slices or cut into roses as garnish. Put watercress in center. Just before serving, add French dressing and toss thoroughly. Serves 6. Turn to page 77 for Rice Salad recipe.

*Chef's Salad
Large head of lettuce
Bunch of watercress, radishes
Strips of boiled chicken, baked ham
3 hard boiled eggs

SALAD as a main dish needs something to give it body. Stretch your salad and use your left-over meat or vegetables as we suggest here. Men might find it a little slim, but women will love it. Before lunch serve an American sherry like Hartley's (Shewan-Jones).

*Chef's Salad
Large head of lettuce
Bunch of watercress, radishes
Strips of boiled chicken, baked ham
3 hard boiled eggs

Wash lettuce and watercress and dry thoroughly. Break lettuce into sections, place on bottom of salad bowl. Add strips of chicken, ham, quartered hard boiled eggs, radishes in thin slices or cut into roses as garnish. Put watercress in center. Just before serving, add French dressing and toss thoroughly. Serves 6. Turn to page 77 for Rice Salad recipe.

Wine Vinegar French Dressing
1 1/2 cups salad oil
1/4 cup lemon juice
1/4 cup wine vinegar
1/4 tsp. black pepper
1 1/2 tsps. salt
1 1/2 tsps. sugar
A few grains of cayenne

Put all ingredients in a mason jar, shake thoroughly and chill.

ALL OUT DESSERT
Broiled Chicken
Pureed Spinach Brown Rice
Cranberry and Orange Relish
Hot Rolls
Great Western Champagne
*Rum Omelet
or Liqueur Soufflé

If your meat ration and your imagination have both failed you at once, so that you have fallen back on that old but delicious standby, broiled chicken, give it a fillip by serving brown rice and an easily made relish.

When it comes to dessert, however, go all out. We’ll hope that you’ve still got eggs in the larder for with them you can make either a flaming rum omelet or a featherlight soufflé. Don’t let the idea of a soufflé intimidate you or your cook. If you follow directions faithfully and make your guests, not the soufflé, wait, all will be well.

*Rum Omelet
8 eggs
1/4 tsp. salt
4 tbsp. butter or margarine
3 tsps. sugar
6 tbsp. rum

Beat eggs until yolks and whites are well mixed; add salt, sugar and 2 tbsp. rum. Heat butter or margarine in frying pan until moderately hot. Turn fire to low heat and turn egg mixture into pan. As it cooks lift edges and allow uncooked mixture to flow in. When bottom is browned, fold over, slip on to hot platter. Pour 4 tbsp. rum around it, sprinkle with powdered sugar, ignite rum and serve. Serves 8. Turn to page 77 for directions for Liqueur Soufflé.

*These Dishes as 1-Course Meals are Illustrated on Pages 51-54
Two-in-one meals save time and energy, so combine Sunday breakfast and lunch. Everyone likes to sleep late once a week anyhow. Cheerful as a robin is this table set with Westmoreland's milk glass; scalloped breakfast dishes, from individual 10-piece sets, at Saks 5th Ave.; fruit-filled dolphin bowl, high and low hat cigarette holder and ashtray, Reits Glassware; hen dish salt cellars, Dennison's; their crystal "Early American" hobnail tumblers, Stern's. With them Dinkelspiel's "Lazy Daisy" cloth and napkins, Abraham & Straus. Sterling is Reed & Barton's "Fragrance". Copper lustre coffee service, G. Fox, Hartford. Chairs, Heywood-Wakefield.

High tea before the early show is another two-in-one trick. Gather around the table, provide hearty fare à la British. Flowered service is Minton's "York" bone china, Ovington's. With it, R. Wallace & Sons' "Georgian Colonial" sterling. Sunny yellow linen tea cloth, Grande Maison de Blanc. Guernsey jug, Saks 5th Ave. Antique tray, Attman-Weiss. Folding table, Lord & Taylor.

save time and space

**White magic** if you have no dining room.
Set up a bridge table in your living room and put Macy’s large folding table top on it. Deck it with your best. Both table and top can be whisked out of sight after dinner.

For a formal setting: Royal Doulton bone china in “Clovelly” pattern, Plummers; Gorham’s sterling candelabra, salt and pepper shakers, “Old Colony” flatware; Imperial’s “Twist” pattern water and wine goblets, Macy. For background, Liddell’s rayon damask cloth and napkins, Carson Pirie Scott, Chicago. As cigarette holder and centerpiece, Kensington’s bent glass plate, Altman. Mahogany chairs, Kittinger.

**For an after-theater tidbit** save yourself work by serving a rarebit which your husband can cook while you relax. Spread your table with Quaker’s “Mandarin Rosette” cloth, Macy’s. For color, Castleton’s “Manor” plates; for highballs or beer, Heisey’s tall glasses; both Altman’s. Wallace’s “Sir Christopher” sterling flatware. Antique trays, chafing dish and spoon. Attman-Weiss.

**Hot hors d’oeuvres with cocktails** in the living room eliminate a first course. Serve them on Georg Jensen’s folding coffee table, from Haviland’s “Crimson Cambridge” plates, Ovington’s. The forks are Gorham’s “English Gadroon” sterling; the shaker and glasses by Steuben; the white linen napkins by Grande Maison de Blanc. Antique silver hot dish, Verdi; black tôle tray, Altman.

**Formality in miniature** on a small folding mahogany table from the Bar Mart; everyone who lives in cramped quarters should own a bevy. Set one for each dinner guest. On a white organdy and linen mat with matching napkin from Albert George are Lambertton’s “Linda Lee” china, Altman’s. Reed & Barton’s “Francis I” sterling; Cambridge’s glasses, ashtray, salt and pepper, all Stern’s.
Four well-known decorators give their theories on wartime entertaining and plan table settings

In harmony with food rationing and busy days, two-course meals built around one hearty main dish are both sensible and smart. The tables on the following pages show you what variations can be played on this theme. Below, the decorators who planned these tables tell you what they believe wartime entertaining should be like.

Nancy McClelland on Sunday suppers:

"If there's one dish for which I wish more frequent than the rest
More frequent than the rest
If there's a food on which I brood
When starving or depressed"

that one dish (with apologies to A. P. Herbert) is my suggestion for Sunday night suppers—a good hot oyster stew. Things seem to go by 'ones' at the moment. A household is apt to have one maid Sunday night, or none. Since guests, however, come in larger quantities, nearly every hostess today has cut her menus to one main dish with salad, a simple dessert and a precious cup of coffee—a meal fit for anyone."

T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbings on food and conversation: "From now on we are going to eat less food. Have you ever thought what a blessing this is? Everyone has experienced the average dinner party at which the guests finally stagger from the table like gorged boa-constrictors, and sit throughout the rest of the evening with glazed eyes, their conversation dulled by digestive lethargy. Such experiences make us hope that the rationing of food is here to stay forever.

"We have emptied our larders and we are going to empty them still more, realizing with satisfaction that the food which is disappearing from our tables is going to feed the fighting men of the United Nations. Your ration books are a one-way ticket to Victory as well as better conversation."

Virginia Conner on the art of fooling your stomach: "Today we must base our menus on available foods, cooked perfectly and served so attractively that we create the illusion that we are denying ourselves nothing. We all want to take rationing like soldiers, but there is no denying that one feels a little 'undercome' on looking a butterless baked potato in the eye. If you can't take the baked potato without butter, why take the baked potato? Choose something more appealing instead.

"Make your tables as interesting and varied as possible. If you can't get flowers, use your main dish with a flourish of greenery around it as a centerpiece. Wonderful things, too, can be done with fruit, rubbed vegetables or odd china ornaments. Don't let anyone take your table settings and menus for granted. Entertaining today is a challenge, a case not of getting along without but of persuading yourself nothing is missing."

James Amster on how not to entertain in wartime: "Don't try to create a war atmosphere—the conversation will undoubtedly do it for you. Don't try to achieve it by decorations. Uniforms make these look silly. Don't affect a false simplicity. If you have lots of attractive objects, use them. If they charmed you and your friends in normal times they still will, and it would be silly to affect a simplicity that becomes neither you nor your house. Concentrate rather on serving well-cooked food no matter how simple and on getting congenial people together to enjoy it."
NANCY McCLELLAND brings to decorating a strong feeling for the traditional and great discrimination in selecting treasures from the past to enrich the present. Here she has arranged a table of restrained formality for Sunday night supper, with a tureen of hearty soup as its main dish.

Restrained yet richly colorful is the Lenox “Essex Red” china with gold and red scrolled border, Ovington. With it, Sharpe’s “Oval and Prism” goblets, Wanamaker, “Heiress” pattern in Heirloom sterling. Detail at left. As a background, Léron’s écru linen and drawnwork cloth and napkins.

George III silver tureen, with tray and ladle; silver salt and pepper shakers; George II silver candlesticks; Sheraton table and side chairs; all from Stair & Co. Yellow daisy centerpiece, Judith’s Garden.
Modern emphasis on texture

T. H. ROBSJOHN-GIBBINGS, exponent of Modern, is a believer in simplicity. His rooms are distinguished by a feeling of space and restfulness; he achieves the same effect when he does a table setting. Here, in a room he decorated, is the table he has planned for a meal built around one superlative main dish—a salmagundi, for example.

The plates, banded in blue, are Syracuse's “Edmonton”, Macy. Sterling ashtrays and “Fiddle Thread” flatware (detail at left), Frank W. Smith. Duncan & Miller's graceful goblets, wine glasses, Plummer.

A huge old chopping bowl, mounted on claw feet, holds glossy magnolia leaves; bunches of violets in little baskets stand at each place. Violets, by Ariston Dated Flowers; baskets from Leipzig & Lippe. The earthenware casserole and spiral wood salt and pepper shakers, Carole Stupell. Cigarette box, James Robinson. Linen mats, napkins, Coulson.
VIRGINIA CONNER's approach to decorating is warmly personal. While she is known for her Modern work she does not hesitate to use some traditional touches as evidenced in this setting which she planned for a luncheon table—the main dish a hearty chef's salad which becomes centerpiece and food in one.

On a checkerboard patterned table which she designed, she uses Copeland's Grosvenor china in "Carnalca", a green and gold leaf motif. Libbey's Waterford goblets and crystal salt cellars are at Georg Jensen. The sterling is Alvin's "Chased Romantique" pattern. Detail at right.

A wooden salad bowl holds servers with Lucite handles and is flanked by wooden pineapple pepper grinders, all from Carole Stupell. Touches of white in place mats, milk glass cigarette holders and handsome bird figurines add a dramatic note. The room setting is at Grosfeld House.
James Amster's style of decorating is thoroughly original, versatile, romantic, witty, unexpected. He mixes periods with a sure hand and achieves such happy results as this table set to do honor to a delectable dessert, the clou of an entire dinner, which might be a flaming rum omelet.

In subtle harmony are Wedgwood's off-white “Edmé” plates, at Rich & Fischer, the gleaming, gold-colored Dirilyte flatware (from a 32-piece set), even the topaz champagne in Fostoria's “Sceptre” glasses and the sentimental posies in the matching fingerbowls, B. Altman. See detail, right.

Here, sharing a romantic mood, are an antique Wedgwood fruit dish, a tall brass candlestick, a Victorian gilt ashtray, old French chairs, an eagle candy dish and Mosse's modern, ivory rayon damask cloth, napkins.

Light hand with tradition
This year’s Victory Gardens

More than ever, now that food shortages and rationing are with us, is gardening a vital part of the war effort

Victory Gardening has ceased being a lark. The housewife who goes to the store for a head of lettuce or a bunch of celery or some melons will realize that the Government meant business when it told us to grow more of our own food.

This is how leaders in the Department state our patriotic duty: everyone who has a fertile plot of land that receives direct sunlight at least half the day should grow his own vegetables and fruits. He should raise enough to supply daily table needs and sufficient surplus to can, preserve or store.

 Beginners may find this bewildering. Say they have no land—where and how will they get it? How much land will they need for growing the necessary supplies? If they have never gardened before, who is going to show them how? And what kind of vegetables shall they grow? What can they “put up”—and how much will be needed?

Land. Last year many communities appointed a committee to survey the idle and suitable land and arrange for its use as community gardens. In other districts neighbors banded together and borrowed land. This year the O.C.D., which worked on the problem successfully last year in several states, is undertaking the problem of land for the landless. Following its national setup, it will work on the block system, with block leaders in each neighborhood. Whichever way is adopted—a community committee, family groups or the O.C.D., land can and will be found.

How much land? The answer to this question depends on the kinds of vegetables grown. This we will reach later. In general, it is estimated that a plot 30’ x 50’ will be sufficient for a family of four. If you can command 50’ x 100’, then you will be able to raise a greater variety.

Instruction. For those who never grew vegetables and fruits before, instruction can be sought from knowing neighbors—every town has some member or members of a garden club or a man or woman only too glad to show beginners how to plant and cultivate their Victory Gardens.

When there are community gardens, certain citizens are appointed to give supervision. The O.C.D. will naturally enroll among its block leaders those capable of giving gardening instruction. Also, quantities of printed instructions are available.

What kinds to grow? The purpose of growing vegetables and fruits, apart from the necessity caused by the war, is to supplement the eggs, milk, meat, fish and bread of our diets. Certain vegetables come under the head of protective foods. They supply essential vitamins and minerals, without which even a well-filled body will be under-nourished. The essential green vegetables are lettuce, kale, cabbage, spinach, turnip and beet tops, snapbeans; the essential yellow ones are carrots, squash, tomatoes.

These, mind you, are the basic essentials. What about other vegetables and fruits we are accustomed to enjoying? By all means raise these if you have space enough. There will be marked shortages of them in the markets these coming seasons, as there will be in some of the basic foods.

How much surplus? Above the day-to-day family consumption, if the family wishes to be self-sufficient over Winter and until the fresh Spring crops come in again, it is estimated that for each member of the family 125 quarts or their equivalent should be saved. This includes both vegetables and fruits. The equivalent of 125 quarts “put up” would be those that are stored fresh, dried or brined. Thus, half your string beans can be processed in glass jars and the other half laid down in salted water. Some carrots can be in jars and some kept in damp sand in the cellar. Tomatoes may be whole or in juice. Apples may be stored or dried.

To these five questions can be added some others: Who is going to plow the land and get it in condition for sowing? What fertilizers should be used and where can they be found? Where can labor be had to help out the work? Will your crops be safe in a community garden?

Many towns and cities last year arranged for the plowing and harrowing of the land. This will be a basic problem for the O.C.D. to solve. Fertilizers are necessary to speed the growth of crops and maintain health in the soil. While there will be a shortage of these, the Government will see that those who are seriously working their Victory Gardens will have an adequate supply. A special formula has been prepared.

Problem of labor. All of us face it, gardeners as well as merchants and manufacturers. We shall have to get along with what we can find, but the best “finds” should be those who help each other. Not all garden work is heavy. The men among your neighbors should be willing, if only out of a sense of neighborhood, to lend a hand with it. Then, too, not until you have tried it, will you realize how much hard garden work you can do. Ease into it gradually, doing more each day; by Autumn you’ll surprise yourself.

During the past year many community gardens faced the problem of vandalism and theft. Chicago met it with stiff fines. Other cities and towns may be forced to adopt the same method. Would that human nature were such that it could realize how serious these offenses are. Perhaps we need a course in plain everyday honesty.

Scarce a household in the land but has its representatives in the services, either fighting or making arms. Our mere survival at home, our daily feeding of the body with protective foods to ward off disease and maintain health may seem a selfish purpose. Far from it. What Victory gardeners grow and save leaves so much more for the men and women in the services, so much more for the people who face starvation. Heaven knows, here is reason enough for making our Victory Garden a nationwide success this year. Richardson Wright
An annual garden with a simple plan (shown at the left) designed to fit any size plot. It is planted almost entirely with flowers that bloom the first year from seed with the exception of the iris and lilies, which occupy one end of the yellow beds, and the climbing roses covering the stone wall at one side. The other side has a flagged terrace shaded by grapevines. A detail of this terrace is shown at the right.
A garden that almost takes care of itself

How two young weekend gardeners planned a flower garden they could care for in their spare time

THREE years ago a young New York couple bought a farm in Connecticut. A real farm, not just a remodeled farmhouse in the country. But the house did need remodeling and the land did need care so that the first two years were devoted to getting the essential work done with the aid of a local handyman, and the flower garden was put off until time to make it should be available.

Like all weekend gardeners, these two had dreamed of the ideal flower garden which, once started, would practically take care of itself. Last year this developed from a dream into a necessity, for it was either that or no flowers. The handyman was busy with war work and there wasn't anyone else to be found who could take over all his duties. On top of that they themselves were doing more; they had added a Victory garden to the farm and had gone in for Red Cross and other wartime work. It began to look as if they just couldn't swing a flower garden too.

A carefully thought-out plan

But they didn't give up so easily. They knew in advance that they could only devote weekends to the work, and not even all of their weekends since the rest of the farm demanded attention too. So they sat down and worked out a plan which resulted in the garden shown opposite. They began with an overgrown weed lot. Early in the Spring, after covering it with rotted manure, they turned it over and worked the soil, beginning in the center area which was to be lawn so as to give it an early start. After seed was sown here they started working the side areas, devoting special care to a section of each which they planned to use as seed beds.

Annuals were chosen for this garden because they require so little care once they are started. Then, too, they bloom all Summer long, so that the garden is colorful at all times.

All the seeds were sown in the open. There they grew, in rows, until they were large enough to be transplanted. Almost every annual can be started this way, and the two gardeners found that those sown in the open, although started later than those sown indoors or in a coldframe, always catch up to or outstrip the others.

Four-part color scheme

Each bed was to hold a different color except the mixed bed where all colors rioted happily together. The blue bed had as a border a solid mass of petunias in different shades of blue. They were planted very close together which tended to keep weeds from growing. An occasional weeding kept these pests under control throughout the Summer. This same practice was followed in setting out all the plants.

Along with the petunias went larkspur, cornflowers, verbenas, lupins, flax, scabiosa, stock, statice, forget-me-nots, salpiglossis and dwarf phlox. Under the apple tree where there was partial shade were pansies and violas.

In the yellow bed calendulas, marigolds, orange and yellow cosmos, African daisies, large and small zinnias were used. The border was made up of pansies and California poppies.  (Continued on page 89)
1. **To Spade the Garden**, drive spading fork or spade straight down with weight of the body on the foot for motivating force. Always sink tool used to full depth. Manure which has been spread over the garden previous to spading should be worked into the soil. If you are trenching, the manure should be spread on the bottom of each trench so it will be beneath soil and roots will grow down.

2. **Rake the Soil** after digging. It is easier if you first go over the soil lightly and break up all clods. Don't attempt to do a finished job in this operation for the main purpose is to put the soil in condition for the final working. If the soil is damp when it is spaded it is better to give it a chance to dry out before working as it will break up more easily instead of adhering.

3. **Pulverize the Soil with the Rake** after all clods have been broken up. This is one of the most important steps in making a garden, for if small seeds are expected to grow the soil must be pulverized so they can push through the ground easily. Take a small area and work it well. All heavy clods of earth or stone should be raked to one side and carried off later.

4. **To Make a Narrow Trench** for small seeds like lettuce, carrots, radishes and any other seeds that require shallow planting, use the hoe handle and draw it through the soil. Of course hold it against the string as a guide. Consult your seed package to be sure of the proper depth to make the drill for these seeds. Here again, it is important that soil be well pulverized.

5. **When planting larger seeds** such as peas and beans, take a few in the hand and drop them one at a time into the furrow. Space them the proper distance which can be found on the seed packet. It's best to take a little care in spacing the seeds as it means that less thinning will be necessary and it will save seed. Plant each lima bean seed separately, taking care to place the eye down.

6. **To plant small seeds**, tear one corner off the seed packet; then, holding the packet between the thumb and third finger, tip it gently over the row. Pass it slowly along the furrow, tapping it lightly with the second finger to make the seeds fall out. Drop the seeds thinly to lessen the task of thinning out later. Cover seeds to the depth indicated.
For your Victory Garden

4 LEVEL OFF THE GROUND after you have finished pulverizing the soil. Your rake, you will find, is a versatile tool and can be used to push and pull the soil about to fill in holes or low spots. You will find the back of the rake works best for this job. Try for as level a surface as possible. If the ground is not level water will stand in low spots and rot seeds.

5 MAKE ALL ROWS STRAIGHT. The surest sign of a good gardener is the appearance of his garden and one thing which counts is straight rows. To keep rows straight, mark off each with a strong string stretched tightly between stakes at each end of the row. After one row has been marked measure the distance for the next row with a yardstick so distance between rows will be accurate.

6 TO MAKE A TRENCH for large seeds such as peas or beans, pull a corner of the hoe through the soil to the depth indicated on the package. Hold the hoe against the string as a guide. If the soil has been properly worked you will find this the easiest way to make a clean drill for seeds. Be sure the trench is the same depth for the entire length of the row so seeds will germinate evenly.

10 COVER THE FURROW by filling in the soil from the side of the row with the hoe. Be sure the soil used to cover is fine and don't cover too deep. No chemical fertilizer should be used when the seeds are planted. This will force an unnatural growth and cause weak plants. The time to work chemical foods into the soil is after plants have become established.

11 PACK DOWN THE SOIL over the seeds after they have been covered. You can press the soil down with the back of the hoe, or a board placed over the row and pressed down will do the job. Packing in this manner excludes all air pockets which will cause poor germination. It also prevents the seeds being washed away in case a heavy rain falls before they have had time to take root.

12 WATER THE ROWS AFTER PLANTING to hasten germination. It is not necessary to make this watering a thorough soaking. The sprinkling can will suffice. The seeds will germinate quicker and grow better if the ground is moist but this is not always possible in a large vegetable garden. Of course, as soon as the plants are large enough, you will want to take out all the weeds.
NEW ROSES

Newcomers for 1943 that have passed the rigid requirements of test gardens
See text on page 84
Choose your fruit

A careful selection of the best varieties chosen by an expert
for the home garden in every section of the country

By GEORGE L. SLATE

The pleasure and satisfaction to be had from the home fruit garden is dependent chiefly on the kinds and varieties of fruit that are produced. The chief advantage of growing one's own fruit is in having tree-ripened fruit of choice varieties not readily available on the market. Those whose knowledge of fruit is limited to the poor quality stuff, attractive though it may appear, that is generally found in the markets, have no idea of the delicious flavor that may be found in a tree-ripened Halehaven peach, a Gage plum, or Fairfax strawberries fresh off the plants. These and many other taste thrills are not to be bought in stores, but may be had with the exercise of some judgment in selecting suitable varieties.

Varieties should be chosen with an eye to their period of ripening and the use that is to be made of them. If one vacations regularly at the same time each year, varieties ripening at that period should be avoided. The planter should make his own selection based on reliable lists and should not delegate this important matter wholly to the seller of the plants, or rely on catalogue descriptions of material with which he is not familiar. If the varieties desired are not available from one source, others should be tried or inquiry made at the state college or Farm Bureau.

The strawberry by reason of high quality, usefulness in the kitchen and ease of culture in all sections of the United States is first choice of all fruits for the home garden. Fairfax, very sweet and highly flavored, is one of the best for the northern states. Equally good in quality, but less productive in the northern tier of states is Dorsett. For heavy production of usually large, good quality berries, Catskill is first choice with Howard 17 (Premier) a good second in many sections. Both are as reliable as any varieties now being grown. Culver is the best variety for preserving. South of Virginia, Southland and Blakemore are good varieties, the former being much superior in dessert quality, while the latter is best for preserving. Blakemore is recommended for southern California and Marshall for northern California, Oregon and Washington. In the two latter states Narcissa and Coryallis are excellent varieties.

Rockhill (Wayzata) is one of the best everbearing varieties and is of excellent quality. Gem and Mastodon are often grown, but lack high quality.

Raspberries are happiest in the relatively cool moist climate of the states north of the Ohio River Valley, but may be grown at high elevations farther south. Where they thrive, raspberries rank next to strawberries in general usefulness in the home garden. Taylor is the best high quality variety, north of Washington, D. C. Ten days earlier are June and Indian Summer. The latter variety is also autumn-fruiting. Newburgh is another good red variety for the northern states. Latham will do well farther south and west than the other varieties, but is inferior to them in quality. South of Washington, D. C., Ranere (St. Regis) is a possibility and in the far south Van Fleet, a hybrid of Cuthbert and an Asiatic bramble species, is satisfactory. Cuthbert is standard in the Pacific Northwest.

Black raspberries are esteemed for their rich flavor and are excellent for jam. Bristol is the best variety, but Cumberland and New Logan are other good sorts. Black raspberries should not be grown near any of the red raspberries mentioned here except Newburgh and Indian Summer as they may become infected with a virus disease which may be carried by red raspberries. They should not be planted in soils which have grown tomatoes, peppers, eggplants and potatoes until three years have elapsed, as these crops may infest the soil with a wilt disease which is destructive to brambles.

Purple raspberries are hybrids between the black and red raspberries and the hybrid vigor of such a combination is evident in rampant growth of the plants and tremendous crops. Sodus, Marion and Potomac are all good sorts, the first named being the best. They are mostly used for canning and jam.

Dead ripe blackberries of a good variety possess an unbeat- able flavor that can never be purchased on the market. Eldorado is best for the northern states, but south of Wash- ington, D. C., Brainerd, McDonald, Lawton and Dallas may be planted. In this same region the youngberry and boysenberry, two highly flavored berries of the type of the loganberry, may be planted instead of raspberries. They bear heavy crops and require a trellis for support.

Currants and gooseberries are neglected fruits, but both make a superior jelly and gooseberries are excellent for jam. Green gooseberry sauce and pie are old-fashioned dishes worthy of revival. Red Lake is the best red currant but Per- fection, Fay and Wilder are good. The best red gooseberry is Poorman and the best green variety Downing. They are tolerant of shade and may be used along the north side of a fence, or building, or among grapevines and trees of the stone fruits if well fertilized.

In acid soil regions the high-bush blueberry is one of the best fruits for the home fruit garden and the plants are of considerable ornamental value with their glossy foliage which assumes brilliant red coloring in autumn. June, Stanley and Jersey, ripening in that order, will provide berries for six weeks. New, fine and well worth trying are Pemberton, Burling- ton, Atlantic and Dixi.

Grapes are the amateur's pride and joy and more pleasure may be had from a collection of grape varieties than from any other fruit. Many new varieties have been introduced in recent years and from them may be chosen several that ripen unusually early and some that ripen late and possess unusual keeping quality.

Van Buren, an early new blue variety, ripens fully a month earlier than Concord, (Continued on page 81)
March Gardener's Calendar

In Middle West, Middle Atlantic, Central, N. Central and New Eng. states: Spring is close at hand.

All dormant spraying should be completed by the end of this month. This spray, put on after the weather moderates, will burn the shrubs. Pruning, too, should be completed this month. On shrubs that will bloom in early Spring, remove only the dead wood. Heavy pruning of these should be left until after they bloom.

Nothing adds so much to the garden as a well kept lawn. As soon as it is possible, repairs should be started, seed sown in bare spots and the lawn rolled.

The weather alone determines how soon the Winter mulch can be removed. Be sure the weather intends to stay mild before these coverings are taken off. It is good to remove them gradually to harden the plants.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground work the soil for Victory gardens. It should be dug to a depth of 18", pulverized well and all stones and rubbish removed.

Put the hotbed in shape. Change the soil, using a mixture of equal parts good loam, leaf mold, sand and peat moss. If the hotbed isn't electrically heated you will have to rely on manure to supply the necessary heat as cables and wiring equipment are needed for more important jobs.

If your seed order hasn't already gone off, don't delay any longer. There will be seed enough to go around, but if you wait until the last minute you may not be able to get that particular variety of green bean which you like and which does well in your section. You will be able to get green beans but they'll be another variety. The same is true of flower seeds, especially the newer things where seed supply is limited.

Continue to bring indoors branches of Spring flowering shrubs for forcing. You'll find that they'll come into blossom a lot quicker than earlier cut branches.

In South Atlantic states: azaleas and camellias are in bloom.

Before planting azaleas remove the burlap and examine the roots. If any are folded under, straighten them out. Soak the whole root ball in water for a half hour. A good soil mixture for planting is equal parts wet peat moss, sharp sand and good loam. Add 1/2 cup of aluminum sulphate for each bushel of this mixture. Make the hole large enough so that this soil will be under and surround the roots. After planting, mulch with wet peat moss or pine needles. Dust aluminum sulphate over the ground every two months.

Camellias and azaleas should be pruned immediately after they have flowered if the bush is in need of shaping. Do not cut at any other time except to remove dead or broken wood. The best time to fertilize these plants is also right after blooming.

Roses should be pruned promptly. Remove all dead and weak wood and cut the tops back at least one third. After pruning the soil should be worked and the plants fed with a good plant food. Rotted cow manure is also excellent to work in the soil.

Annual plants can be set out if all danger of frost is passed.

Peas can be sown in the Victory garden. This will give them an early start so they will mature before hot weather sets in, which will quickly dry them out.

In the Great Lakes section: it's time to start vegetable plants.

For Victory gardens sow indoors or in greenhouse seeds of cabbage, tomato, cauliflower, pepper and eggplant. Starting now you should have strong plants ready for the time they can be set out in the garden.

Seeds of annuals that are slow-growing should also be started early. Ageratum, double petunias, stock, seed dahlias and salpiglossis are a few which benefit from this early start. Zinnias, calendulas and the like will do just as well sown in the open as soon as the weather will permit.

The dormant spraying of fruit trees should be done before the buds begin to swell. Plan a regular spraying schedule.

Mulches about shrubbery should be dug in if frost is well out of the ground.

In California: roses are almost ready to bloom and annuals can be set out.

Tuberous rooted begonias should be started from seed this month. Put 2" of gravel in a shallow pan, then about 1" of a mixture of one-third peat moss and two-thirds leafmold. Next sift a fine layer of same mixture. Soak pan from below and then sow seed. Cover with glass and keep at a temperature not below 65° at night. Transplant when 3 leaves form, later as needed. Should bloom in 6 months.

Spray roses against thrips and aphids which damage the young buds. A regular spraying schedule is the only way to keep these pests under control. Plant food should be worked into the soil.

Petunias and other slow-growing annuals can be started in flats now. Zinnias and other plants that grow rapidly from seed should not be started until latter part of the month.

Clivias grow most satisfactorily under trees where plenty of light filters through.

In South Central states: start repair work on lawn and plant bulbs.

Bare patches on the lawn can be repaired at this time. Scratch up the surface soil and sow the seed. It is a good idea to mix peat moss with the seed. Bermuda grass is a good type to buy, and be sure you purchase good seed. Poor seed is never a worthwhile saving.

Cutting from old roses, crampton and poinsettias can be made at this time. Take cuttings from mature wood—they should be about 10" for best results. Plant out in good soil leaving 1" above the ground.

The hemerocallis and iris beds should be cleaned up. Remove all old foliage. Be sure to carry this off to be burnt to prevent any disease or insects spreading. Work the soil lightly and incorporate a plant food.

For Victory gardens sow indoors or in greenhouse seeds of cabbage, tomato, cauliflower, pepper and eggplant. Starting now you should have strong plants ready for the time they can be set out in the garden.

Feed trees now. The best procedure is to punch holes in the ground beneath the tree extending out as far as the furthest branch; put plant food into these. If you can't get a chemical food use pulverized manure. After applying the food fill the holes with soil and water the ground until soaked thoroughly.

Put tuberose bulbs into the ground. They should start to bloom in June. The single Mexican everblooming variety is good for the South. They are not too particular as to soil but do require a spot in full sun.

In the Northwest: divide perennials and put the border in shape.

Fall flowering perennials should be ready for dividing now. Lift the clumps carefully, cut them apart with a sharp knife and replant the divisions as quickly as possible. Hardy asters and chrysanthemums should be taken apart to make single stems. Replant only the outside shoots, discarding the center or core of the plant. New perennials can go into the ground at this time. Try some of the novelities offered by nurserymen for the first time.

The soil in the perennial border should be worked and a generous feeding of food given. Be careful not to break off the new shoots just coming through the ground.

Remove any Winter protection from the rose bed the end of this month. Prune the bushes back to 6" above the ground and remove all dead and weak wood. As protection against rose stem borers, paint each cut stem with tree paint. Work manure into soil.

Go over all flowering cherry and peach trees for signs of infestation of gomosis. Best control is to cut out all infected parts.
IN A CHANGING WORLD, how grateful we are for those things that stay the same...the finer things of life...good taste, good breeding, good ways of life...Anything which remains the same and still retains the favor of people of taste and breeding must possess an innate worthiness.

For over one hundred and eighteen years the secret formula of Angostura Bitters has remained unchanged.
"You can't buy things for me any more," says your kitchen. 

"Now it's my turn," says your living room.

You can still make your living room beautiful

with a Bigelow Beauvais rug

Charming designs, lovely colors

Yes, wool is scarce and Bigelow is busy on war work. But some Bigelow looms are still making beautiful rugs and carpets. Any Bigelow rug you get, be it Beauvais or any other grade, will bring to your home new life and new color.

Care for your rugs


FIRST...BUY A WAR BOND

PAINTING IS EASY

Casein, the new wonder-working paint, is fun to apply yourself, says Charles G. Christie.

Now that labor is scarce, water, a good wide brush, a can of casein paint, and some elbow grease open the doorway to a rainbow assortment of soft colors for your rooms. Redecoration with this type of product is almost as easy as changing draperies and slip covers. This one-coat finish that dries in a couple of hours brings charm, restfulness and variety to those rooms in which you will spend much of your spare time until the war is won.

You are being patriotic, too, in revitalizing your rooms with casein in preference to ordinary paint. It is composed of none of the very essential materials of war production. Besides, saving money is a duty to your nation nowadays. You are saving when you buy this inexpensive material and saving the cost of labor when you apply it yourself, which is easy to do.

First steps

Preparing and applying casein is simple and pleasant. Take two quart bottles of lukewarm water and a pail. Into the pail empty a gallon of casein paste. Gradually mix in the first bottle of water and most of the second, thinning it until it is like ready-mixed paint. Depending on the brand of casein, the quantity of water will vary. The surface that is to be painted will also affect it.

The less of the last pint of water you add means, naturally, the greater hiding power of the paint. When applying these water paints, use a wide brush to secure uniform results and to give you less labor. Note that in no time at all the slight odor of this coating will disappear from the room. Contrast this to the smell that permeated every room in the house when you gave the cellar stairs a coat of paint!

For color styling try changing the walls in your warm kitchen to blue or green and see how much cooler you feel when you are working there. That cold bedroom will seem incredibly warm in a rose or peach tone if the yellow variations give impressions of warmth.

The leading casein manufacturers furnish color charts and suggestions of color treatment to you free of charge. You may add a further decorative note by using a wallpaper border around the walls where they meet the ceiling or lower down if the room is extremely high. In many cases a border around the windows adds sparkle if no draperies are used.

A word of caution

Because this finish can be used over almost any type of surface except wood, you will find it a practical finish for wallboard in attic rooms. Although casein may be used over wallpaper if the surface is firm, removing the paper is best because any water product has a tendency to lift the paper at the seams. Also casein over wallpaper makes redecoration problematic.

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Perhaps you are creating a basement playroom. A single coat of casein applied to concrete or brick cellar walls magically changes them to something beautiful. Those cold gray walls become soft and easy. Moisture is usually the threat to a satisfactory cellar wall coating. Casein paint skirts this problem very neatly in that it is porous. Dampness that causes blistering and peeling of ordinary paints will come right through such a surface without the least effect. This is a perfect one-coat finish to clean up the appearance of your basement. It allows excellent light reflection for your work bench or game table, and lends atmosphere to an otherwise drab section of your house at a very low cost.

Colorful ceilings

Ceilings can be made beautiful with casein paints. Try colored ceilings to contrast pleasantly with your walls, and you will enjoy the change from constant white. A blue ceiling or one in some other positive color will appear lower than a white one. You will find this helpful in modernizing old fashioned high ceilinged rooms. One coat does it too! Should yours have dust or painted ceilings a good brushing is all that is usually necessary before you begin your cleaning. A surface containing grease, however, must be washed. Casein ceilings are quickly done, really serviceable, and may be repainted without washing.

Before you lies the enchantment of a wide range of pastel colors if you will paint with water. Because the cost is slight, you can indulge yourself to your heart's content with no fear of poor results. Best of all, casein may be washed gently and does not easily rub off.
FOR YOUR PRECIOUS EASE

Little luxuries for the bedroom to help you relax comfortably, sleep soundly.

Time to rest is all too short these days; it pays to invest it wisely. So plan your bedroom to afford you the maximum in comfort and restfulness. It should be a haven, a place where you can forget the strain and hurry of your day. Pleasantly luxurious touches, soft colors, are psychologically important for they help you to relax, to gather your forces for renewed effort—whether it be for war work, or the pressure of your job.

Snatch a cat-nap on this soft chaise longue, covered in green cotton damask, yellow-sprigged. Small light quilted satin puff, in yellow, is wool-filled to insure cozy warmth. Pillows are ivory and pale yellow. Frilly white organdy draperies, white undercurtains, soften daylight.

Restful colors, green and yellow, predominate in wallpaper. Satin comforter is green, as is scalloping on white sheets. Bedside rug, by Deltex, also green, can be had in 64 colors. Apothecary jar lamps stand on small mahogany tables. Room shown on this page, and all furnishings, courtesy B. Altman.
"It's lovely, June —
a whole luncheon set
in sparkling crystal"

complete table service

- Now you can have a complete table setting in this brilliantly sparkling handmade glassware. Westmoreland English Hobnail, beautifully reproduced in diamond-white crystal from a century-old Sandwich pattern, was shown by House Beautiful as "one of the most popular patterns in glassware." Start your English Hobnail set now. Choose from more than 200 different pieces including everything necessary for a complete table service with round or square plates, and round- or square-footed stemware. You can add to your set from time to time—or replace missing pieces—from open stock at your favorite store. The price is remarkably low and you'll love its gem-like brilliance!

Westmoreland Glass Company, Grapeville, Pennsylvania.

handmade glassware of quality

Friendly games and pleasant potions: perfect formula to while away long evenings at home

Gas rationing keeps us close to home, food rationing limits the number of our dinner guests; both pose wartime entertaining problems. Good solution might be to ask neighbors to drop by after dinner for an informal evening of games and conversation, with a cheering glass to hand.

Choose your games with an eye to the players—the bridge addict may scorn gin-rummy, the chess player dislike ping pong. And remember that the kibitzer is happiest on the sides lines.

Hereewith are suggestions for the psychological drink to charm the chess enthusiast, or revive the wilted table tennis fan. Highballs or old-fashioneds are traditional; or you might have a light and refreshing wine cup of your favorite American claret; or perhaps the cooling rum and coke of the tropics. For a pleasant change, consider the delectable flavors of fruit liqueurs, now made in America from original Holland formulas.

Chess with cheer
The chess expert is happy to sit all evening working out his moves, marshaling his bishops and knights, oblivious to his surroundings. Nothing will enhance his quiet pleasure more than a good highball at his elbow with the fixings, soda and whiskey, at hand. Here, Schenley's Royal Reserve. Table, Georg Jensen.

Old-fashioned pastime
For an evening when you don't feel like concentrating on things serious, why not get out an amusing board game—perhaps the immensely popular "South American Game", or the old favorite, "Parchesi". With it, old-fashionseds, made to your own recipe with Old Charter bourbon, Angostura bitters. All games, Macy.
Rum and coke, perfect partners

Ping-pong is an active game, requires as much dexterity and exertion as its grown-up brother, tennis. After a lively set, serve thirst-quenching Coca-Cola, ice cold, with a generous portion of rum, light or dark, according to your taste. Tall, tall glasses insure a satisfying quaff. Shown is Myers’s Jamaica rum.

Claret cup—trump trick

Give your bridge guests claret cup, light but stimulating. Put a sliced lemon, orange in a tall pitcher, add other fruit in season. Pour over 1 1/2 oz. each Curaçao, brandy, simple syrup, a qt. claret, a pt. carbonated water. Add Maraschino cherries. Clarets shown: Taylor’s N. Y. State, California’s Cresta Blanca.

Cordial with cards

For the Gin Rummy addicts you might provide a special set of cards, score pads; set forth a decanter of fruit liqueur, to be served in tiny brandy inhalers. A little less sweet are the fruit-flavored brandies. (Photographed here is De Kuyper’s Apricot Brandy.) All accessories on these pages, Hammacher Schlemmer.
Fourteen tips for conserving

Just because gas flows freely from the jet does not mean that the supply is inexhaustible. The War Production Board is making an appeal to the 18,000,000 homemakers in this country to do their part in conserving gas in the kitchen. Because of war, fuel oil has been forced on the ration basis. What many homeowners do not realize is that, especially in the rationed states, gas requires heavy fuel oil in its manufacture and therefore when gas is wasted, fuel oil is wasted. The increased use of gas for war purposes produced shortages and now the lack of fuel oil from which gas is made has reached such proportions that the production of gas may have to be curtailed. It’s therefore not only patriotic but essential for us to use it parsimoniously at all times.

The same gas that fries the breakfast bacon is a vital war material needed by production plants in turning steel into precision parts for guns, ships, shells, planes and equipment for our armed forces.

Keep top burners clean to insure the flame burning clear blue, not yellow. A jaundiced flame indicates carbon, that burners need cleaning or too little air is entering with gas. Wipe burners frequently with paper or damp cloth to remove dust, grease, moisture, and a stiff brush to remove boiled-over food. Try a pipe cleaner to free the ports of obstructions. Daily care will eliminate drastic cleaning and repair bills.

Lower the flame immediately the water starts boiling. Haste makes waste when you cook in a cloud of steam in the mistaken idea that the cooking time is shortened. Water boils at 212 degrees F. and no matter how hard it boils, the temperature is still 212 degrees. Violent boiling does not speed up cooking—it only wastes gas.

Use as little water as possible. Water to cover the bottom of the utensil well is sufficient. Food tastes best when cooked in a tightly covered pot, a little water brought quickly to a boil and simmered. An infinitely cooked at simmer position only until tender, no better cigarette. Yet only pennies more!

Cook as many one-burner meals as possible. Dutch ovens, top-stove ovenettes and triplicate saucepans (those sets of three triangular pots that fit together) all cook a whole meal over one burner and are great aids to gas-saving. Pressure cookers, if you’re lucky enough to own one, help save gas by reducing the cooking time.

Use your oven to cook a whole meal at one time. Vegetables can be cut in strips, cooked in a covered casserole with just a small amount of water. Desserts can be baked in the oven right along with other dishes. Or borrow a trick for saving gas from English homemakers, who are taking turns in sharing two-family bakings.

Roast meats at low oven temperatures. It prevents protein from being overcooked and the shrinkage is reduced; it retains maximum juices and protects the vitamin content. Use of low temperature for roasting also reduces spattering of grease and minimizes oven-cleaning.

Bring out the old-fashioned fireless cooker and set it to work saving gas and time. Use it for all the long, slow cooking necessary for pot roasts, fricasses, meat and vegetable loaves, baked apples. Use it to cook meat-substituting dishes, baked beans, macaroni, cheese and cereal foods.
HELP WIN THE WAR

cooking gas in the kitchen

forces, as well as for thousands of industrial operations so essential to our war effort. As production speeds up, Uncle Sam's need for gas is skyrocketing and we must do our part to conserve this important fuel resource in the kitchen.

Gas assists, too, in relieving transportation congestion and enables busy railroads to move war goods faster. Although the heavy increased demands for this fuel by industries are doubling and tripling ordinary peacetime requirements, the lack of steel and other critical materials is preventing your gas company from expanding manufactured gas facilities to increase the supply.

Wasteful use of gas will result in definite shortages. To avert a shortage and to hasten Victory, we offer fourteen do's and don'ts for the wise and economical use of gas in the kitchen. Read them, learn them and follow them to help conserve this vital American resource and help cut down your gas bills as well.

Don't use a small utensil on a large burner if your stove is equipped with different sized top burners. If the pot is small and the burner large, the heat around the outer edges is wasted. Don't use a large pot on a small burner because the outer edges won't get as hot as the center. Choose a pot with a flat bottom, straight sides and a tight fitting cover; you'll find this type of utensil the most efficient and most economical.

Don't use your gas range to heat your kitchen. Turning burners up full blast or starting oven of your gas range and opening the door wide to provide supplementary heat on cold days is an excessive use of gas. It will soon contribute to a definite gas shortage and cause serious delays on the industrial front vital to war effort.

Don't turn the gas on until needed. Gas is often lighted automatically before it is actually required. Study your cook book or recipe beforehand, have your utensil and prepared food ready to put on the fire before lighting it. Make it a habit to turn the gas off as soon as cooking is finished and before removing utensils, not after.

Don't turn the gas on too high or permit the flames to lick around the edges of cooking utensils. It wastes both gas and the utensils, since your pots and pans will become blackened with smoke and hard to clean, wear out quicker with heavy scourgings. When food starts boiling, lower the flame and continue cooking gently.

Don't keep peeping into the oven; it causes loss of heat. To save opening the oven door, use a time clock and a temperature control. If your range is not so equipped, use an alarm clock and oven thermometer. Don't overcrowd the oven; leave an inch between each pan and between pans and sides and back of oven. Don't bang doors.

Don't lift the lids of pots and pans continually to inspect the progress of each dish. The food won't cook any quicker if you keep peering at it to see what's going on. In fact, it will take much longer to cook, it will waste gas and permit valuable vitamins to escape in the steam.

Don't light your broiler to make a few slices of toast, to cook a slice of bacon, a chop or two. It's wasteful to use the broiler for such small items. Plan a whole meal around broiled meat—precooked vegetables, tomatoes and fruit can be broiled together to save time, fuel and energy.

"NEXT YEAR we'll know better!"

"We thought we could get by without insulating our home this winter . . . Next year we're not going to TRY to! We're placing our order for Johns-Manville Home Insulation NOW—to save fuel and to help win the war."

Because of the unprecedented demand this winter for Johns-Manville Rock Wool Home Insulation, many home-owners unfortunately were not able to obtain their insulation promptly.

We urge all home-owners to start now thinking about next winter. Don't wait until the demand is greater than the supply. Place your order now so that you will be assured fuel savings of up to 30 per cent—and, in addition, enjoy the protection against summer heat that J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation can supply.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK
The first step you should take in order to get ready for next winter is to send for the free, illustrated book shown below. This book gives the complete story of J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation—Tells you "How to Use 1/3 Less Fuel in Wartime"—Explains how J-M Rock Wool is scientifically blown into the roof and sidewalls of your home.

The free book also explains something of interest to hard-working Americans who will need all the rest they can get next summer. It shows why you will be able to sleep better in a J-M insulated house—because the bedrooms will be up to 15° cooler on hottest summer nights.

PLACE YOUR ORDER

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PLACE YOUR ORDER

But to get all these benefits, you should clip the coupon shown below today and plan to place your order for J-M Home Insulation this month. The demand is very heavy. Remember—the fuel situation is extremely acute and probably will remain so for the duration. Don't think for a minute of trying to "get by" another winter without insulating. Take the first step toward saving yourself money and helping the Nation save fuel by sending for the J-M Home Insulation Book today.

Coupon below will bring it to you FREE.

MAIL COUPON -- NOW!

Send me FREE illustrated book which tells "How to Use 1/3 Less Fuel in Wartime.

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________
City _______ State _______

JOHNS-MANVILLE "BLOWN" HOME INSULATION

MARCH, 1943
LIFE WITH GRANDFATHER

(Continued from page 24)

for doing business without a State License. But he was soon bailed out, he got the contract and a branch office was established in San Francisco. This store was later to be destroyed in the great earthquake and fire of 1906, and replaced by the present W. & J. Sloane's at 216 Sutter Street.

Uncle Henry's hobbies, in spite of his health, were yachting and fishing. His wide circle of friends and sound business judgment made him a valuable asset to the business. An amusing incident that proves his knowledge of business psychology was the day he saw my brother with a customer who could not make up her mind which small Oriental rug she wished. Uncle Henry went to his office, put on his hat and came up to my brother, saying, "I'll take this rug", whereupon the lady said, "You can't, it's the one I want".

Uncle Tom, Grandfather's youngest son, apparently had a decided character. One day a woman prominent in New York society, a close friend of Ward McAllister, abused one of the salesmen in language that my uncle considered blasphemous. Many merchants would have been only too pleased to have her do as she wished if only she bought goods, but not Uncle Tom. She had broken the canons of good taste and the laws of God and that was too much for him. He asked her to leave the store and never return.

Another story of Uncle Tom concerns a salesman who was a very fast walker. One day he started off with two customers towards the rear of the store but quickly out-distanced them. Uncle Tom, seeing him, going full speed ahead, asked him, "Don't you think you had better take your tow line in a bit?" This salesman, like so many of our employees, remained with us until he was an old man and always enjoyed repeating this anecdote.

As Father had traveled extensively and loved it (he made 363 Atlantic crossings, going to Europe as often as three times a year on business trips) he felt that I, too, should see the world. As time went on I gradually gained experience in both domestic and Oriental rugs and finally, on my brother's death in 1922, I became president.

Our next stop was Cairo where we stayed at Shepheard's Hotel. Fakirs with cobras, Bedouins, British officers, and Spanish gypsies all passed in review. Uncle Henry's hobbies, in spite of his health, were yachting and fishing. His wide circle of friends and sound business judgment made him a valuable asset to the business. An amusing incident that proves his knowledge of business psychology was the day he saw my brother with a customer who could not make up her mind which small Oriental rug she wished. Uncle Henry went to his office, put on his hat and came up to my brother, saying, "I'll take this rug", whereupon the lady said, "You can't, it's the one I want".

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Our grand tour was now nearly over; we sailed for San Francisco where I missed the earthquake by four days. It was during this trip that I had the sad news of my father's death. My older brother Will was elected president in his place, and I entered the store that Fall as a clerk in the managing department.

Soon after that time we began looking for a new location. With some misgivings we settled upon 47th Street and Fifth Avenue which at that time was considered very far uptown, but we have never had cause to regret our decision to build there.

We moved in 1912. A considerable amount of merchandise was sent up before Saturday, April 6th. On that day we closed the old store at noon and at midnight we had everything moved in. Experience in both domestic and Oriental rugs and finally, on my brother's death in 1922, I became president.

I have seen great changes during my lifetime, from the opulent and lavish way of living of the Victorian era to the simplicities of today brought about by two wars and by such things as the telephone, electric light, the automobile, the movies, mass production, the radio, and the income tax.

As I look back on the years I feel that although the ways of living have changed yet the fundamental values of life remain the same. I am happy that I have had a part in maintaining my grandfather's standards all these years and at the same time in changing our methods and policies to keep up with changing conditions. Ours is still a family business and it is comforting to know that the younger generation is fully qualified to carry it on along modern lines. The older salutes the younger generation and we have never had cause to regret our decision to build there.

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IN 18TH CENTURY MANNER

More details about the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane which is shown on pages 22 and 23

A fine scenic wallpaper, painted by hand on a metallic background, keys the foyer of the house and gives this rather large room a hospitable feeling. The pointed ebony chairs below the windows are antiques from Mrs. Sloane’s collection; the wing chairs are covered in bright leather.

Old mahogany map case picked up in France holds a history of all the Sloane family trips. Below is an autograph of Lucrezia Bori. Striking inlay in the panels and pediment highspot this breakfront. The interior is silk-lined and specially lighted to hold bibelots.

A framed letter written by the late president, Calvin Coolidge, to Mrs. Sloane, hangs in a corner of her upstairs study where she keeps her collection of autographs of famous people such as W. B. Yeats, William Howard Taft. Study, in brown and beige tones with touch of blue.

Lamberton Ivory China — fine, translucent, beautiful — is moderately priced. Yet future beautiful is moderately priced. Yet future generations will treasure Lamberton among the 20th century’s most imperishable Americana. Five-piece settings start as low as $3.95 per place, free folders describing Lamberton Ivory China.

Fisher, Bruce & Co.

221 Market Street, Philadelphia
1107 Broadway, New York
3 bright ideas for dark rooms

Today trim attire brightens the daily chores for housewife and house worker.

NOWADAYS servants are harder to get than tires for the Ford. If you are fortunate enough still to have the services of your Carrie or Olga it is only sound psychology to treat her like the pearl of great price she is, and see that she looks her trimmest and smartest at all times. Or, if you are now doing your own K.P., why not tackle the cooking and pot-walloping in smart and spandy style. Consider today's colorful little house frocks and aprons, which have not the slightest resemblance to the Mother Hubbard of yore (see below).

Today trim attire brightens the daily chores for housewife and house worker.

IN WHICH WE SERVE

Please your maid, whether she be a full-time treasure or a part-time pearl, by letting her serve dinner in a chic black uniform of washable rayon crêpe, pretty matching apron. Dix-Make.

A chipper char is likely to be an efficient one. Put your cleaning woman into a colorful Dix-Make broadcloth uniform, with ric-rac trim on collar and apron. Be a gay Cinderella as you put the finishing touches on the dinner. A pin-checked apron protects your evening dress, is pretty enough for greeting your guests. Neat 'n' Tidy.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
2013-3 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me, without obligation, your free booklet entitled, "Helpful Hints on the Use of Glass in Your Home."

Name ________________________________
Address ________________________________
City __________________ State ______

"PITTSBURGH" stands for Quality Glass and Paint.
textured draperies are the favorites—a fact which would seem to bear out the interest already noted in Modern.

Office furniture is also on this floor; Sloane's only went into this field recently, but it is one of the busiest places in the store today due to government orders, certainly again a reflection of the times.

Rugs of every kind

The fifth floor is devoted to rugs—the room-size rugs (did you know it was Sloane's who cut the first 9' x 12' rug which is now a decorating standard?); and the Orientals of which Sloane still sells about half-a-million dollars-worth a year—the Kirmans, glossy Akbars, and glowing Tabriz. Many of their finest Orientals came from India and interpret lovely old patterns in modern colors, soft rose, blue, gold.

Once it was not unheard of for an enthusiast to pay $10,000 for an Oriental rug; most expensive one they ever sold, to a private customer, was a Persian beauty for $75,000. But today modern techniques of weaving and dyeing have reduced costs; and such prices are improbable.

For budget buyers

This floor also includes maple furniture, provincial and early American reproductions, popular with the youngest brides on a budget and for country houses; and broadloom by the yard.

The seventh floor includes Summer furniture, light-hearted umbrellas, and chairs and outdoor chaises of metal on rattan. Oddly enough people continue to buy it in normal times right through the Winter. If the end of the War brings us all the great hours of leisure which some prophets hope, this category will pick up too.

For budget buyers

This floor also includes maple furniture, provincial and early American reproductions, popular with the youngest brides on a budget and for country houses; and broadloom by the yard.

The eighth floor is given over to Customer Contacts (one customer complained that she had received a table with all the Chippendale knocked off); the advertising department; designing room (most of the designers, both Sloane factories' and store's, are now busy at work on the store's war contracts); and the unique "Own Goods Room" where customers send chairs to be re-upholstered, chandeliers to be wired, tables to be rebuilt, and an assortment of goods to be repaired. Much of the merchandise sent in is never claimed; some things, like chandelier on p. 19, have been there thirty years.
make his home a lovelier place—

with a "Living Picture" on the wall.

Whether he's in the armed forces, or working long hours on the production line, his home will seem much brighter and cheerier with a little "living picture" echoing intimate scenes of family life, and making the room look larger and ever so much more interesting.

Your dealer has many lovely Nurre Mirrors to show you—surprisingly inexpensive—among them just the mirror for your home.

THE WAYS

Furniture of the 18th Century

"A Guide to English and French Furniture of the 18th Century" is a 64-page, book illustrating over 150 pieces of furniture in room settings, grouped in single or matching sets. For the complete connoisseur of fine furniture, rare and the art of making fine reproductions, these 51 patterns illustrated are all truly and beautifully presented.

Send 25¢ Baker Furniture Co., Dept. A8, 10th Street and 10th Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

HENNESSEY

Latest Ideas on Redecorating

Includes over 150 pictures of enhancing furniture. It's ready a grand quintet plus with just enough material to make it interesting. Also available is a booklet featuring some Williamsburg Decoration Furniture Reproductions for which this company is famous. Kittinger Co., Dept. H-3, 3801 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

CHINA, SILVER, GLASS

Decorative Art Pottery

"Glen Rose Pottery" was made by the Libbey Glass Company. With it you will find a complete "para"

The Ways

Lawn Care

"Flower Garden" is a 32-page illustrated guide to flower garden care. Included are over 100 machine-made and Hand-sown Flower Seed Blanks—some filling entire page. Burpee's, Downers Grove, Illinois.

Soil Test

"Soil Test" will predict the type of soil in your garden plot. Rules for its use and a soil test kit are included. Burpee's, Downers Grove, Illinois.

Fruits

"Fruit" is an informative booklet with illustrations of many fruits with charts showing what, when, where, and how to grow. Write for copies to Burpee's, Downers Grove, Illinois.

Shrubs

"Shrubs" is a guide to the selection of shrubs for your garden. Write for copies to Burpee's, Downers Grove, Illinois.

Roses

"Roses" is a complete "paragon of practicality" for growing roses. E. W. Bowles, 68 West 39th Street, New York City.

The Making of Fine China

Includes over 120 pictures of original design and superb handicraft are presented in this guide. You will find a complete introduction to chinese style for "practical elegance." sent to China, Silver, Pottery Dept., Inc., Dept. H-3, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The Making of Fine China

"Fine China—To Have and To Keep" shows a selected variation of lovely patterns in full color. "Theodore Haviland—The History of a Name" traces the romantic history of this china. Send 10c for both to Theodore Haviland Co., Inc., 20 West 22nd Street, New York City.

The Making of Fine China

"Orchard Garden" is a current issue of "House & Garden." Write to the addresses given on page 73.

Other Useful Booklets

Origins of English Words


Guide for the Bride

A guide for the traditional approaches to the sheet-and-pillow-case problem, by working out a list of treatments for small and large homes—with quantities, sizes and prices—of new colors and designs in Wamsutta Supreme, Wamsutta Mills. Dept. H-3, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

(Closed on page 75)
MARCH, 1943

WRITE FOR THESE BOOKLETS

(Continued from page 74)

GARDENING

THE WAYSIDE GARDENS' magnificent catalog-guide book for 1943 (price 50c) illustrates the fine stock of hardy plants and vegetables for 1943. Ferry's Victory Pine--named and grown--is a busy, 4-color chart showing how, when and where to plant. Write to Ferry Seed Co., Detroit, Michigan.

JACKSON & PERKINS SPRING CATALOG

This 36-page catalog contains the famous growers of hardy plants. New Harbors and Douglas MacArthur, and shrubs, different varieties of including the Pearl Mums and perennials, are described and highly efficient soil testing kits are stressed. Write to Toro Manufacturing Co., 2211 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

GREENS

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The Wayside Gardens' magnificent catalog-guide book for 1943 (price 50c) illustrates the fine stock of hardy plants and vegetables for 1943. Ferry's Victory Pine--named and grown--is a busy, 4-color chart showing how, when and where to plant. Write to Ferry Seed Co., Detroit, Michigan.

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It is recommended that you plant the lawn. Write for a very informative little booklet entitled, "Lawn Care," to O. M. Scott, 70 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

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(See pages 46 to 54)

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(Continued on next page)
MARCH, 1943

Clean and pick over oysters; drain and add oysters and simmer until edges of oysters begin to curl. Add oyster liquor. Melt butter and margarine, liquor, hot milk and seasonings and with a dash of paprika. One cup ofalent milk if desired. Half a cup of finely chopped celery may be simmered with oysters. Serves 8.

and dry. Dip each piece in egg mixed move tubes and soak with water, onion and seasonings; roll or margarine. Bake, uncovered, in % hour in cold salted water; drain and serve at once. Serves 8.

(Continued from page 76)

Baked kidneys
12 lamb or 9 veal kidneys
1 tsp. salt
1 2-tsp. chopped parsley
4 level tbsps. butter
THE GARDEN’S BOUNTY

Wrens in the garden are, generally speaking, not desirable. Unfortunately unless you have a new kind of garden you are bound to have weeds and might as well make the best of the Many of them are beautiful, from the lowly dandelion to the stately mullein, if you can manage to look on them with an impartial eye. Furthermore quite a few of them can be eaten. They are not just edible but constitute a real addition to the menu.

My grandfather introduced me to weeds as comestibles at an early age. He was continually prowling about the garden and picking weeds. After he had shoveled, mowed, sterilized and pressed and rushed to the Olson Factory resipin, redye, reweave—and Reversible for double wear and luxury. says Uncle Sam. You do both when you modern, deep-textured OLson Broap-

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• Half teaspoon of sugar

• A drop of bitters

• A full jigger of Myer’s Rum. Mixed with plenty of ice.

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The Rum Must be MYER’S

“Flinters” Punt Brand

Now we made the trip and found we had plenty of it ingratiatingly easy to pull but in the warm sun it wilted down in one basketful of this limp stuff is all. My mother was incredulous next the garden, flourished a quantity of poke but I think they must because there there were a few spots of it. The Irish potatoes were a failure, but I had a large number of them which was quite different. I don’t recall the new shoots after being cut but I think they must because then (Continued on next page)
THE GARDENSIDE'S BOUNTY
(Continued from page 78)
were always some that we let mature. There was a great tangle of creeping blackberry in front of this fence which had been made into a hedge. The fruit was smaller than that of the tall kinds but sweeter. Although there never came enough for preserving we frequently served it on the table with sugar and cream.

My remarkable sister
On the lower end of the fence where the ground was more moist clambered that beautiful vine the nightshade, Solanum dulcamara, "deadly nightshade," we called it because it is poisonous although not so much as its relative S. nigrum. Because of its attractive foliage, lavender flowers and clusters of brilliant red berries, it was allowed to ramble at will.

Once when weeding the edge of the vegetable garden and supposedly watching my baby sister as she tried to find her calmly eating the deadly nightshade berries. A quick glance at the empty stools showed me that she had put down quite a few. There was no one home so I took her up to the house and tried to get her to drink a glass of milk which I had heard was an antidote. She absolutely refused even when tempted with cookies. After she had wheeled the cooked volcano-fish we sat down to await results. There weren't any. I have stood a little in awe of my sister ever since.

One Spring day an old friend of my grandfather's telephoned from town. They hadn't met for ten years so my grandfather invited him out to lunch the next day. This rather upset the grandfather invited him out to lunch household as the gentleman was described as something of a world-wan-derer and originality that counted. If a gour-

father. Furthermore he himself would plan and help prepare the whole meal.

The cook groused that she did not like my grandfather in the kitchen because he had made her bread fall, but I suspect that was just an act because he used to bring her wild ginger for her tea and enough other simples to satisfy any hypochon-
driac. Sometimes I would come upon them seated at a kitchen table dis-

cussing the merits of lamb's-quarter and sipping spicebush tea, my grandfather always with a slab of chocolate cake beside him.

Anyway, the meal was a great suc-

cess. Our guest whom my mother and I had pictured as a lean military man like as a term-opeu, up, it was a large pile of meat and vegetables of such tenderloin and delicate textures. The dishes were purely American, but my grandmother had prepared a large splurge of vegetables that grew around a stump in the garden, to a deep dish pie.

With this we had milkweed under hollandaise and wild crabapple chutney which would have scorched the toasts of any dish in India. The sauce was deli-
delicious. Each served component of young dandelion leaves and watercress from the stream with homemade made tarragon vinegar in the dressing. Then there was chickory coffee with wild cherry brandy.

All this time my mother had been trying to lead the conversation away to out of the way places where strange dishes were served as a matter of course, but my grandfather would always interr-

tup with some remark about the farm or the good old days. When he departed shortly after lunch our guest said that he had never had such a delicious meal although he had eaten all over eastern seaboard from Florida to Maine. My grandfather explained later what he had not had a chance to before, that it was not that he was not a gourmet at all, but another old friend. He had got the names mixed.

WALTER BREER WILDER

MARCH, 1943

THE GARDENSIDE'S BOUNTY

Solving the疙瘩

The name orangutan comes from the Malay words orah, "man," and utan, "wild." Rhinoceros means "nose horn," from Greek rhis, rhinos, "nose," and keras, "a horn." Dromedary, originally a camel of unusual speed, comes from Greek dromas, "running." Its habitat of honeycom-
b-0 cing the earth with tunnels gave the gypsy its name, which means "mountain robber." One will find hundreds of interesting word origins in

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AMBASSADOR OF GOOD CHEER

(Continued from page 78)

A. I. D. 1942 ANNUAL, by Ameri-
can Institute of Decorators, New York City, $5.

The first annual of the A.I.D. is a vital record of the members’ activities in the decorating world during the past year and at the same time presents the most interesting and human values for which they stand. Ideals for the decoration of the future are also stress-
ed in the articles: "Design for Peace" by Walter D. Teague; "Building a Better Britain" by Alfred C. Blossom M.P., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects; "Future Furniture" by Charles M. Stow, as well as "South American Influence on North American Design" by Reynaldo Lluz.

The book includes informative arti-
cles on textiles, leather, lighting and color, all written by experts in their respective fields. There’s a yardage ta-
bale for broadloom, data on designing clothing, tips about handling drapery fabrics and many other tricks of the trade. Not the least of all these attrac-
tions is the 20-page portfolio of in-
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BETTIE CRAFTSMANSHIP AT

LOOKING AROUND

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

GARDENS
BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN
1800 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Conservatories and buildings open daily 10 - 4. Gardens 8 to dusk. March is none too soon to plan that new garden, so do take advantage of the free guide to gardening for beginners. A practical gardening course for beginners runs every Friday from March 5 to April 2. Free on March 24 at 10 a.m. in the Conservatory. A free clinic, "Planning the Vegetable Garden" occurs on Thursdays, March 5 to April 8 at 10 a.m.

If you can't get to the Gardens during March, there are broadcasts on alternate Fridays at 11:30 a.m. March 5, "Planning the Vegetable Garden"; March 19, "Seeds for Children's Gardens"; April 5, "Planning the Vegetable Garden".

These radio programs are given over Station WNYC (830 ke).

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
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making it one of the best for extending the season and for locations where frosts come before Concord is ripe. Ten days later is Fredonia, also a blue grape of Concord type. Ripening with Fredonia is Seneca, a yellowish green variety of exceptional quality. It will keep longer on the vine and in the fruit cellar than any other early grape. Ontario and Portland are two other green grapes of the same season. The latter possesses the foxy flavor that is associated with Niagara and many who prefer the eastern type of grape will want this variety. Another newcomer among the blue grapes is Buffalo which ripens ten days or more before Concord, is of fine quality and keeps unusually well on the vine. Buffalo is the writer’s favorite grape.

With the early varieties out of the way, the old favorites, Delaware, red, Niagara, green, and Concord, blue, come into their own. If only one grape is to be grown Concord is first choice by reason of its reliability and usefulness in the kitchen. Its quality is not the best, but everyone likes it.

Later varieties
The later varieties need a longer growing season than Concord and should not be planted unless frosts come before Concord is ripe. Sheridan is a very handsome blue grape with large compact clusters and may be kept until Christmas in the fruit cellar. Golden Muscat, as its name indicates, is the most striking and one of the highest quality of all hardy eastern grapes. It has the largest berries and clusters of any variety except the California varieties, but does not keep and ship well. The best late keeping red grape is Yates.

In northern New England, northern New York and similar areas, the very hardy Beta and Jonesville may be grown, or the early varieties listed above may be laid down and covered with earth for winter protection. From North Carolina southward, Beacon and Carman, black, Brilliant, red, Wapanoka and Hidalgo, white, are suggested. In this region the Muscadine varieties, Scuppernong, Thomas, James, Eden, Flowers and Mish are at home. In California and the warmer adjoining states the European type of grape is grown. Thompson Seedless, Ribier, Muscat of Alexandria and Emperor are standard varieties. Muscat Hamburg is a fine variety in this group.

The stone fruits are less satisfactory for the fruit garden than the small fruits and grapes, but with an occasional spraying may be grown with fair success. Peaches are desired by everyone and, if one is not too squeamish and overlooks a few worms, much good fruit may be produced in a small area. Halfbush is the best if there is room for only one tree. Golden Jubilee and Elberta are earlier and later. Still (Continued on page 88)
People often ask me why grass will not grow under trees. And that always leads us into a discussion of the why's and wherefores of grass and the various grass substitutes.

Of course the answer to the lead question is that any good grass will grow in shade of almost any density, providing it has sufficient food and moisture. Thus it is apparent that an attempt to grow grass in the shadow of a tree poses a problem, for it is necessary to first satiate the tree's hunger and thirst in order to give the grass a chance.

Since this is often hardly worth the effort in time, energy and expense, a substitute for grass may be advisable. And here is the point where we enter the topic of ground covers, a subject which will lead us far astray from the original problem of shade under trees.

True, a good ground cover on that shady patch about a tree is just the thing. But what is a ground cover, anyway? It is obvious that, having already strayed so far from the original subject of grass in the shade, we might easily stray right out of bounds if we should fail to clarify the meaning of the term ground cover. This, therefore, is defined as a term applied to a plant or group of plants of special value for covering the ground, particularly beneath trees, or on banks where the cost of maintaining grass in good condition is excessive.

To name all possible plants that might fall into this category would require a book. For the sake of space, let us confine ourselves largely to plants for difficult spots, with emphasis on those suitable to shade, since most plants that will grow in the sunshine are probably better known and will thrive with minimum attention.

Herbaceous perennials
This group offers endless possibilities. Spurge, Pachysandra, is the one most talked of, and is the plant most often used to cover that bare patch under one's favorite big tree. When first set out, the plants are apt to appear too far apart and too scrawny for the job ahead of them, but they soon spread out to cover the entire area. P. terminalis, which prefers shade, grows 10 to 12 inches tall, and is fairly hardy in New England. P. procumbens, attaining a similar height, is mostly deciduous. Interesting effects are obtained by planting shade-loving blooming plants, such as lily-of-the-valley, or other bulb plants, in a patch of spurge.

A less known, but splendid low evergreen for shady locations is the carpet bugle, Ajuga reptans. Entirely hardy, and with white, blue or purplish flowers, this is one of the best ground covers for shade.

For embankments
Cypress spurge, Euphorbia cyparissias, is another good hardy perennial for use on embankments. Growing to a height of one foot, it bears inconspicuous flowers in umbels, above showy yellowish bracts.

The various varieties of the sun-loving stonecrop, Sedum acre, S. nemorensis, and S. hispanicum, and others offer a wealth of variety. Low succulents, and mostly evergreen, these hardy spreading herbs are widely used in rock gardens and edgings. The white, yellow or red flowers they bear are often rather showy. Another hardy succulent, sempervivum, may well be used about with sedums. Its thick leaves, compacted into rosettes, add interesting variety.

Dwarf lily turf, Mondo japonicum, a not too well-known evergreen perennial, is fine for forming a sod. It is hardy as far north as New York. Big blue lily turf, Liriope muscari, which sometimes passes for Ophiopogon, also forms grass-like evergreen mats or sods and bears lilac flowers.

Then there's the charming, spreading moss pink, Phlox subulata, hardy to New England, which we see on so many roadside banks in early spring. This plant can easily be overdone, but, employed judiciously, it will pay ample dividends in early color.

The hardy grass pink, Dianthus plumarius, is another attractive flowering plant suitable for use as a ground cover. While the foliage itself yields an

(Continued on page 90)
ARIZONA

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All roses listed below have been tested throughout the country generally and have proven their superiority over other varieties in their respective colors.

CRIMSON GLORY (Patented)—A deep vivid crimson shaded to salmon. PRICE: $1.25 each; $15.00 per dozen.

ECLIPSE (Patented)—The long stemmed bud is of rich gold. PRICE: $1.25 each; $15.00 per dozen.

GRANDE DUCHESS CHARLOTTE (Patented)—Named in honor of the Grande Duchess of Luxemburg, it is described by its introducer as "a new shade of red such as is seen on old tapestry and a color not known in any other Rose." PRICE: $1.50 each; $15.00 per dozen.

MADAME JOSEPH PERRAUD—A deep pink with purple, shading to a luminous shell pink at the petal edges. PRICE: $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen.

ORANGE NASSAU (Patented)—Very unusual shade of color, not known in any other Rose. PRICE: $1.50 each; $15.00 per dozen.

R. M. S. QUEEN MARY (Patented)—A com- bination of rich salmon-pink with an orange base. The buds long and pointed. PRICE: $1.25 each; $15.00 per dozen.

If purchased as a collection, this $9.00 value including Grande Duchesse Charlotte, Winner All-America Award. Painted shade ox-blood red.

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Hybrid Teas

Among the outstanding new Hybrid Teas for 1943, the two considered best by the All America Rose Selection Committee deserve first mention.

Mary Margaret McBride, selected as "the finest rose to be introduced in 1943" has many virtues to recommend it. The tall, vigorous plants are definite- ly disease-resistant and it bears salmon pink five-inch flowers, mildly fragrant, but outstanding because of their beauti- ful form and color. Bushes and open blooms show garnered petals which give them a crisp shapeliness hard to beat. This rose was named in June 1941 for the radio celebrity whose name it bears. Mary Margaret with us has done ex- ceptionally well as a garden rose.

The Grande Duchesse Charlottenburg, another according to the All America Rose Selection Committee "finest new rose of 1943," is unique in color. I would describe it as a double flowering begonia rose-red in bud, with coral tones in the full blown flowers. The buds are long and pointed and the open blooms, twenty-five petaled, are grace- ful and spicy fragrant. The bouquet of these roses, presented to the Grande Duchesse of Luxembourg occasioning the nam- ing of this variety, was one of the most beautiful that I have ever seen, and the rose seemed well named in honor of this gracious royal personage.

INTERESTING HYBRID TEAS

An interesting group of H. T.s has been developed recently showing vari- ous shadings of orange, flame and gold. Here are some which have done well for me, and which I feel have a future in the home gardens of the country.

Among the descendants of the Conde de Sastago, is amber yellow and reddish salmon with daintily frilled petals, edged with gold. It is strong, disease- resistant, and highly fragrant. It was the first rose of last Spring's planting to give flowers in our garden. Today it is another salmon-orange introduction. The inside petals, as the blooms unfold, show gold which turns to pinkish orange and buff-yellow before fading.

This did not do well with us in 1942. It is a McGreedy introduction, and we have found the McGredey in general a bit tender for our part of New York State, despite their marvelous beauty which makes them worth growing even if short-lived.

Douglas MacArthur, "the Command- er's Rose" is still another gold, orange and salmon combination. We have not grown this at Gray Rock but where we saw it growing in the fields, it showed vigor and free bloom. It is claimed to be among the hardiest of the H. T.s.

The buds are very long and shape- ly, opening into well-proportioned flowers. Bright Wings, a glowing burnt-orange with informal, chalice-shaped blossoms, made up of delicately scal- ped petals, turns to a tawny coral (Continued on next page)
MARCH, 1943

DOWN THE ROSE-STREWN WAY

(Continued from page 84)

pink before the blooms fade. Every visitor to our garden last summer was charmed with it. California, the theme rose of the San Francisco World’s Fair, is already well known to rose lovers. Its saffron yellow petals are tinted Saturia rose on the outer sides and the great, well-formed flowers are five to six inches in diameter.

Yellow H. T. roses

The American public is constantly asking for a satisfactory yellow Hybrid Tea. The breeders have been doing their best to fill this need, and this year there are several new or recent yellows to choose from in this class. Yellow Face, a sport of 1937’s bi-color Faience, has the health, fine growth and good form of the parent but is a pure, clear, lemon yellow.

Mandalay, a 1943 yellow introduction, bears six inch, forty-petaled blooms on long, strong stems. It is described as a continuous bloomer and the color is an unadulterated, brilliant gold, the flowers delectably fragrant. Span Gold, a M. g. rose introduced a year ago, is a lovely soft gold which unfortunately varies in intensity of color according to the season and climate. It is a “continuous” bloomer.

We were impressed with a yellow sport of Mme. Joseph Perraud, Mrs. Paul B. Butler, which we saw in Ohio last summer. The vigorous bushes were covered with blooms of good color, despite the early July heat, and the red-flushed markings on the outer petals of the buds seemed to lend character to the blooms. Koronet, a 1942 H. T., is especially long-lasting when cut. Its color is Oriental gold.

There are bi-colors aptly to tempt the rose enthusiast this season. Bodilour, a full, sixty-petaled rose, is quite “Flo-radora” in shape and coloring. The reverse sides of the deep Tyrian rose petals are a pure creamy white, giving an arresting effect. The showy blooms are borne on long, strong upright stems.

A faithful name

We think this rose is exceedingly well-named as its plump, fluffy appearance suggests Victoria herself. Equally striking in a different way is the smaller, camellia-like Painted Lady, the two-foot plants of which are covered with symmetrical, twenty-five-petaled blooms of creamy yellow, each petal brilliantly edged with carmine. We thought that Camille would have been a good name for this persistent bloomer. Whirlaway was another possibility, and a good one, for the blossoms do suggest pinwheels.

Vera Allen bear ovoid buds, cream colored, tinged with pink. The high-centered, pink-flushed blooms are fragrant. Vera does best in partial shade. Most rose lovers now know Mark Sullivan, the 1942 bi-color which gives con-
INCREASING POTATO YIELD

Recently there was some discussion in the newspapers about potato plants that not only produced potatoes in the soil, but "tomatoes" on the vines. This discussion resulted in a search being made by many home gardeners who were growing potatoes for the first time in their Victory gardens, to see if their potatoes were also going to develop "tomato-like" tubers.

In a number of instances home gardeners found round green fruits on their potato vines, which looked a little like small green tomatoes. Only in a few instances, however, did the growers become excited because it was realized that the green fruits were only the "seed balls" of the potatoes.

Prominent family

The common white potato is known botanically as Solanum tuberosum. It belongs to the same botanical family as many other well known garden plants such as tomato, pepper, egg-plant, petunia, salpigossis, tobacco, and rhododendron, to name only a few.

When pieces of potato are planted in the usual way two kinds of stems are developed, one above ground, the green stems and leaves, and another underground or rhizomes. On some of the latter the tubers or potatoes are developed.

Under some unusual conditions or when a parasitic fungus attacks the vines and interferes with the downward movement of nutrients, small tubers may form in the above-ground stems. Normally only the underground stems form tubers.

Just what causes tubers to be formed on these underground stems is not known. One interesting theory is that, in addition to darkness, a relatively low temperature and shorter days, the presence of a certain fungus is associated in some way with the production of potato tubers.

The potato is an annual in the sense that the tubers are planted each year and the vines die when growth is com- pleted. However, inasmuch as the tubers formed may be stored for the winter and replanted again the following spring it may be called a perennial.

Fruits and flower

The flowers of the potato are produced in clusters, the individual blooms are made up of five pointed petals and are from one to one and a half inches across.

The color of the flowers varies, depending on the variety, and may be white, pinkish white, light purple or a bluish shade.

Some varieties produce an abundance of flowers, others flower sparingly or not at all. Climatic and soil conditions seem to affect the flowering process. All varieties of potatoes flower under the same conditions.

The "seed balls" or fruit does not form in many varieties that flower. This may be due to the fact that in many cases the stamens do not develop pollen grains, or do not allow the pollen grains to get out to bring about pollination. Here again climatic and other conditions play their part. Varieties that fail to flower and bear "seed balls" in one section may do so freely in another. The "seed balls" or fruits, when they do form on the vines, are more or less oval in shape, and from half an inch to one and a half inches in diameter. The color of the fruit or seed ball is green, turning to a purple green or brown color as it ripens. The inside is white, more or less kidney shaped, and surrounded by a greenish or brownish pulp which is very bitter to the taste.

Those who thought their potatoes were producing edible "tomatoes" when they saw "seed balls" on the vines some time would find them very unpalatable.

Fruiting reduces yield

There has long been a discussion among gardeners as to whether or not the yield of tubers was affected by the flowering of vines and the development of the "seed balls."

Old timers have always contended that it takes a lot of energy for a plant to produce flowers and ripen seed. Where the seed or fruit is the crop sought after, such as in the case of shell beans, tomatoes, apples or other fruits, then every effort is made to feed the plants so that the crop may mature and ripen. But where the crop is the fruit or seed, as in the case of the potato, but rather a swollen part of an underground stem, it is a waste of plant energy to allow the vines to flower and to develop seed balls or fruit.

This explains why it is advisable to remove the flower heads from such plants as tomatoes, beans, apples, cherries, and laurel, just as soon as the flowers fade. The energy which these plants would use in ripening the seeds might as well be used by the plants to build up flowering wood and buds for the next season's display of bloom.

Experimental evidence

Farmers and gardeners have learned by practical experience and observation that it pays to do things in a certain way. This practical experience is passed on from generation to generation. These practical men can give a scientific explanation of why certain practices produce desired results.

From time to time, however, trained scientific research workers plan a series of controlled experiments to find out how various conditions affect certain varieties. It often happens that the methods or ways of growing, feeding, or propagating plants, long adopted by practical growers, are given a scientific basis or a scientific explanation as to why the desired results have been obtained by following a certain practice.

Over fifty years ago as a boy the writer can well remember having to pick off all the flower buds that appeared on the potato vines. Rather it was insisted it was necessary to get the highest yields of tubers.

In June of this year, Dr. W. L. Bartoe, a botanist of the University of Minnesota published in Bulletin 150 of the Agricultural Experimental Station, the results of a very extensive series of tests to determine what effect flowering and the ripening of seed balls had on the yield of marketable potatoes. Copies of this bulletin may be secured by writing to the University Station, Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The summary of this interesting piece of research states that—(Continued on page 89)
MARCH, 1943

DOWN THE ROSE-STREWN WAY

(Continued from page 85)

The dainty salmon-pink Floribunda rose Pinocchio which is recommended by the A.A.R.S. committee this year, is one of the most appealing, perky and all-round satisfactory roses introduced in a long time.

The full clusters of buds are colorful and well-formed, ideal for corsages and boutonnieres, while the half-open or full blooms, symmetrical and many-petaled, are showy in the garden or first rate as cut flowers. No rose enthusiast should be without this little winner which I consider to be one of the finest rose introductions in a decade.

Koralle

Koralle, a rose red Floribunda with maroon buds, is a semi-double petaled variety introduced in 1942. Red Ripples of the same year has long lasting, deep red petals, the petals even more waved and rippled; but World’s Fair is still my own favorite among the reds in this class. The large, deep crimson, semi-double flowers are rich beyond belief and can take much punishment in the form of heat, wind and weather.

Kronprincesses Ingrid (1942), pomegranate-red with camellia type flowers, is a very profuse bloomer while Poulson’s Pink of the same season is Apricot pink with cup-shaped blooms.

Others of note

A single which I am most enthusiastic about is B.W. Price, a deeper pink Dainty Bees with all of Bees’s charm and rich color. It blooms early, through the Summer and very late, holding its color perfectly. Cut in the bud it is wonderful for informal Summertime arrangements.

Dr. Nicholas, the large-flowered pink pillar rose named for the famous rose breeder, gives blooms of incredible size for a climber.

Meda, a large-flowered Horvath climber, is shrimp to carmine pink. The three to four inch flowers are borne singly or in clusters on ten to twelve inch good for cutting. The three to four inch flowers are borne singly or in clusters on ten to twelve inch good for cutting. This is a hardy variety, wind and weather resistant and fragrant. Its ultimate height is ten to twelve feet.

Federation, pink semi-double climber, with good cutting stems (another Horvath variety) is the most vigorous climber in our garden, growing as though it were in the twin stems of Jack’s beanstalk. In June the...
CHOOSING YOUR FRUIT

(Continued from page 81)

earlier are Marigold and Oriole. Ripening between Halehaven and Elberta are the Nun and J. Hale.

The nectarine, a peach with "the skin you love to touch" is an interesting novelty. Suckcree and Garden Victory are good varieties.

Italian prune, also known as Fellenberg, is first choice if only one tree is to be set. The fruit is tart and excellent for canning. Stanley is another good prune type. Imperial Ephineus is a very sweet prune type. For fine dessert quality the varieties the Green Gage group are unsurpassed. Washington, Jefferson and Pearl are three of the best, the latter being the writer's favorite dessert plum. Reine Claude (Green Gage) is late and fine for canning. For the kitchen one should find room for a Damson, Shropshire and Fronton are equally good. A small yellow Damson for preserving is American Mirabelle.

In regions where winters are very cold, hybrid plums from the Minnesota Experiment Station should be planted. Red Wing, Underwood and Ember are among the best. A tree of Surprise should be included to pollinate these hybrids.

Succession of cherries

Sweet cherries are adapted to the milder fruit regions of the northern states and to the Pacific Coast states. More than one variety must be planted to provide cross pollination and unless the fruit is protected the birds will take most of the crop. In order of ripening, Seneca Black Tartarian, Victor, Schmidt, Empress Francis, Napoleon, Bing, Lambert and Windsor are all good varieties. Montmorency is the sweet sour cherry. The Dake cherries are little known but their superior quality is worth knowing. Royal Duke and Reine Hortense are the best varieties.

Pears often do surprisingly well under neglect and for that reason have a place in the home garden. In order of ripening Tyson, Bartlett, Gorham, Sekel and Bosc are good varieties. South of Washington, D. C., blight will ruin these varieties and the poor quality but blight-resistant Kieffer must take their place with Le Conte or Garber as pollinizers.

Apples require considerable spraying, are slow in coming into bearing and occupy more land than is available. In some localities is left. What can be had color added to the concrete top? Sometimes concrete is stained red, grey, white etc. Are there certain cases where the growing season is warmer and longer? Sweetish is the best sweet apple of the north. Do prunes and Hylan are good apple rabbits and may be used in the ornamental plantings.

South of New York state Lodi, Jouanin and the Stayman Winesap will cover the season very nicely. In northern California, Oregon and Washington, Yellow Transparent, Gravenstein, Jonathan and Yellow Newton are among best for home use.

Figs may be grown southern Washington, D. C., but in severe winters considerable winter-killing will occur in the northern part of this region. Celeste and Brown Turkey are standard sorts. In California, Adriatic, Kadota and Mission are recommended.

The Oriental persimmon may be grown south of Virginia and in California. In New Jersey, Newmanskan and Fuyu are best while Hachiy and Fuyu are suggested for California.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Snow melters

QUESTION. What can you use to thaw out ice and snow packed on the sidewalks and steps?

Answer. Rock salt may be used successfully to melt snow and ice but in some localities is forbidden because of possible injury to horses' hoofs. Calcium chloride may also be used and is not harmful to horses' hoofs or the paws of animals.

Concrete dyed red turns grey

QUESTION. We have a concrete terrace built near our brick outdoor fireplace. How should we use to clean it before applying the concrete stain?

Answer. The greyish color you complain of is caused by salts, which are inherent in all concrete work, eating and bleaching the color that was added to the cement topping of your porch floor. The wave-like appearance is caused by the fact that the color is deeper in some parts of the cement than in others. However, there is a cement dye on the market that is very effective and seems to withstand these salts. Complete directions for using it on your old floor come with the material.

To clean concrete

QUESTION. We have a concrete terrace built near our brick outdoor fireplace and would like to color it. What should we use to clean it before applying the concrete stain?

Answer. The concrete should first be washed thoroughly with washing soda or trisodium phosphate in order to remove all grease. Make a solution of 1 lb. or 1½ lbs. of the chemical to 4 gallons of water. After cleaning the surface, allow to dry and then spray with water and give two days in which to dry before applying the concrete stain.

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INCREASING POTATO YIELD
(Continued from page 86)

"Studies conducted with four varieties of potato at two locations indicated that both flowering and fruiting caused significant reductions in vegetative growth and tuber yields. Fruiting plants, and to a lesser extent flowering plants, tended to produce a smaller weight of vines than did the non-flowering, non-fruiter plants. This influence was noted in the early developmental stages of growth following a period of most active flowering and fruit set. An association between the extent of flower and crop production and vine growth and fruit production was indicated, although marked decreases were observed with the lighter flowering, less fruitful individuals.

Increases yield
Growth of underground parts (stolons plus roots) closely paralleled that of vines. Similarly, flowering and fruiting exhibited a tendency to reduce the ultimate size of these portions.

To determine the influence of both flowering and fruiting, measurements were made on total yield of tubers and number of tubers reaching marketable size (exceeding 85 grams).

Yield increases were significantly reduced on both flowering and fruiting plants of all varieties as compared to non-flowering, non-fruiting plants. Fruit formation and tuber production were found to be concurrent processes. The decrease in yield appeared to be related to the number of flowers and fruits formed.

Yield reductions per gram of fruit set and per flower tended to be greater on the less flowering and less fruitful plants. The study further indicated that flowering and fruiting tended to reduce the number and weight of tubers reaching marketable size.

MARCH, 1943

RICHARD N. BURGESS

PHOTOGRAPHS

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H. triloba, native to New England, with its evergreen leaves and white or purple flowers. A less familiar name is Marshamianum coniferum, belonging to a low perennial herb found from Newfoundland to North Carolina, which is good for colonizing in the shade. The May apple, Podophyllum pedatum, is also good in wild-garden shade. It is found from Quebec to Florida and Texas. It bears solitary white flowers.

More familiar is wintergreen, Gaultheria procumbens, also hardy and native to eastern North America. Gaultheria procumbens, although native to the Carolinas and Georgia, is hardly north to New England. Its large evergreen leaves are of considerable interest.

And then pipisewww, Chimaphila umbellata and C. maculata. This is another native evergreen wood herb that is found in the wild gardens. It is partial shade. The Jacob's ladder, Polemonium caeruleum, with its interesting foliage and white flowers, is especially desirable. For a change, you may prefer the variety with lilac flowers. The one with variegated foliage, but I'll stick to my charming little blue-flowered type. And just for fun, I'll add a mental note that a rich loam soil is preferable.

Further suggestions for the wild garden are wild ginger, Aurum canadense, and the purple fringed orchid, Monarcha repens and bunchberry, Cornus canadensis. They all like woody places, are low growing, hardy, and need rich soil. The serviceberry leaves are particularly good as a ground cover beneath trees.

As you have by now observed, this perennial group is almost boundless. The plants I have mentioned are among the best for ground cover use. But I can hardly leave the perennial without mentioning the sun-loving Veronicas of the F. teuticum varieties. All evergreen, they flourish under fine conditions, forming a dense green carpet and, in April or May, a mass of brilliant flowers. Only attention required is an annual clipping after flowering. Other Veronicas, such as V. incana, V. fliriformis, V. pectinata and V. fruticans, are also very serviceable.

Vines and Creepers

While plants in this category are generally considered useful on fences, walls and chimneys, many of them are just as well suited for banks and arid-habitat hills where maintenance of grass would be most difficult.

Probably the best known vine ground cover today is the Boston ivy, Hedera helix, a minor. It is also one of the best for service. Perfectly hardy, it is tough and good in any location, requiring little care. It bears heart-shaped leaves and dark green foliage with little blue flowers nestling in it the springtime. A new variety, F. ‘minor alba’, found in California, forms a different effect.

Woodbine, or Virginia creeper, Parthenocissus quinquefolia, usually thought for windows or walls, will also form an attractive mass on the ground and is hardly from New England to Florida and Texas.

However, Cevrasa montana, another hardy vine often considered for other purposes, will cover eyes of a bare mound or bank with an attractive tangle of light green leaves and last, orange-red berries. Virginia’s bower, Clematis viticella, also hardy, twines in the same fashion, but is of interest for its white flowers, in August and September.

Dutchman’s pipe

Dutchman’s pipe, Aristolochia durior, is a hardy, woody vine, with curved, attractive tangle of light green leaves and lasting, orange-red berries. Virginia’s bower, Clematis viticella, also hardy, twines in the same fashion, but is of interest for its white flowers, in August and September.
MARCH, 1943

GROUND COVERS
(Continued from page 90)

we find such plants as trailing arbutus, Epigaea repens, ground ivy, Nepeta hederacea, Corisic sandwort, Arenaria and creeping thyme, Thymus serpyllum, and T. citroides, moneywort, Lysimachia nummularia, twin flowers, Linum italica, and the creeping blue bell, Campanula carpatica. Several more, including Massoniana blue, Centranthus ruber, and Perovskia atriplicifolia have been reported today.

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DOLLY

FOR THE Sake of time and space, let's skip along this list with little more than the mention of names. They present no particular problems and are all rather well known.

Jetbead, Rhododendron tetragonolobus, will do well in shade. Coralbells, Symphoricarpus orbiculatus, and snowberry, S. albus, in addition to having a spreading habit, bear showy, attractive fruits.

Viburnum dentatum, flowering quince, Chaenomeles japonica, and weeping forsythia, F. suspensa, are of interest for their showy flowers. And perhaps the most widely used is barberry with its little, sharp thorns, pleasing Autumn color, and bright fruits.

For adornning extensive banks and large, bare rocks, we must not overlook the rose. Among the best for groundwork use are Rosa wichuriana, R. Max Graf, R. Dorothy Perkins and R. American Pillar.

In the South, jasmine, Jasminum nudiflorum, is an effective, durable shrub, showy in early Spring. While a harder plant, the Cotonaster, sometimes more or less evergreen, and of fascinating feathery habit, completes this list.

Ferns

For that shaded spot where nothing else fits, if the soil is dry, you will want the ephedra and maidenhair spleenworts, Asplenium, and beechn fern, Phegopteris.

For the moist, woody spot, we have the oak fern, Phegopteris dryopteris, a half-evergreen, P. punctuloba; marginal shield fern, Driedopteris marginalis, and the gracefullooking Cystopteris. Where the soil is both acid and moist, the cinnamon fern, Osmunda cinnamomea, interrupted fern, O. clavarioides, and royal fern, O. regalis, will be.

Bulbs

While we do not ordinarily think of bulbs as cover plants, they do become such when allowed to naturalize. Therefore, I mention just a few for the imaginative mind to consider. Gipsy-swoon, Chionodoxa, squill, Scilla, grape hyacinth, Muscari, and various species of narcissus are often perfect possibilities. Planted in conjunction with ground covers, they produce a pleasing effect.

Annuals

Finally, I mention another group seldom considered as ground covers. But the forgetmenot, Myosotis, portulaca, Clarkia, annual with deep rose flowers, are often used as cover plants and give a hint of the possibilities annuals offer.

Likewise, as you will see later, all the plants I have mentioned do little more than scratch the surface of the possibilities available. But may these suggestions stimulate your thoughts toward beautifying your grounds.
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HOME REPAIRS—PLUMBING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 42)

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So many of us are in it all over the country. From little towns, from big towns, from white frame farmhouses, from sky-scraping penthouses come Americans answering the call of the American Red Cross. For March is Red Cross Month.

We on the home front know that the hours we spend helping, here, in chapter operations, in Nurse’s Aide, in towns, from big towns, from white frame farmhouses, from sky-scraping penthouses come Americans answering the call of the American Red Cross. For March is Red Cross Month.

It is still the people’s business, made possible with their money and their good will. A business of warehousing, trucking, carloading and shipping to get tons and tons of food and clothing and medical supplies where they are needed when they are needed.

This is “Big Business” in the best meaning of the term. A vital, necessary, kind, good business that belongs to all of us. This is “Big Business” so big and so important that it has nearly absorbed the millions that you gave to the Red Cross War Fund a year ago—every penny of which went to the needs of war.

And now another War Fund must be collected. President Roosevelt has designated March as Red Cross Month.

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