MAKE slip covers of gay Sister Prints. They will disguise senile sofas, turn a tired old chair into the life of a corner. Sister Print Draperies will lull walls into forgetting they need new paint — or plaster.

They come in sets of two or three, dyed and designed to go together, made for each other. They're 50 inches wide. And for only about $1.50 a yard you can buy them — the same Sister Prints that sing out on April covers of three leading home magazines.

WAVERLY FABRICS
Division of F. Schumacher & Co., 60 West 40th St., New York

Here are Pemberton and Pemberton Column Sister Prints on durable, dust-defying Gabardine. Background colors — gold, green, rosedust, natural, blue or wine. Priced — at a pittance!
With flour and butter they paid to hear him...

VLADIMIR HOROWITZ has been honored by old-world royalty... and by starving peasants. During his early career in the hungry, moneyless Russia of 1920, poverty-stricken men and women from the farms paid in flour and butter for the privilege of hearing the young pianist.

In 1928, this Russian-born musician made his American debut and received a stirring ovation. Today he is recognized as one of the world's greatest living pianists. Critics speak of his "Pied Piper hands" and his "electrifying personality." His magic touch on the piano has brought inspiration to millions through his concerts and records.

In all America it would be difficult to find a more musical household than the California home of Vladimir Horowitz. His wife is the daughter of the illustrious Arturo Toscanini. At eight, their daughter, Sonia, already shows great promise on the violin.

Naturally, when the members of such a family select a radio-phonograph, they are far from easy to please. It is a tribute to the clarity and tonal qualities of the Magnavox that in his own home, Vladimir Horowitz uses this famous instrument to check his recordings and to give pleasure to his family.

Music Cheers Fighting Men—is a treasured tie to home. See your Magnavox dealer for a wide selection of records to send to your soldier or sailor.

BUY WAR BONDS FOR VICTORY TODAY — SECURITY TOMORROW

The fine craftsmanship which won for Magnavox the first Navy "E" award (and White Star Renewal Citation) among instrument manufacturers has made these radio-phonographs the first choice of discriminating buyers.

The Magnavox Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.
good modern possesses classic integrity of line . . . which outlives the mode of the moment!

MME. MAJESKA
Consultant Decorator
Miami store: 1444 Biscayne Blvd.

ON THE CUFF
Sterling Silver Cuff-Links
Hand Made by Leonore Doskow

Hand engraved cuff links for men and women in and out of the service. Choice of script or block letter initials—two or three letters. Links are made with round or oblong backs.

OUR NEW PRICE
$4.95
The Perfect Gift
Fine quality, washable, green silk and satin backed, embroidered with satin backing, monogrammed to your order. Available in Tray Rose, Dusty Rose, Blue, and Eglantine.

Albert George
SILVERSMITH
MONROSE - NEW YORK

MONOGRAMMED TOWEL SPECIAL!
Regularly 26.45, now 22.00 doz.

Wonderful opportunity to save! Superfine quality towels made for us in Ireland of Webb's Dew Bleach linen huck in a smart fish-eye weave. White only with a striking monogram beautifully machine-embroidered in white or any color! Approximate size of towels, 18 x 32 inches. You'd be wise to order at least a dozen but we will accept orders for one-half dozen.

Beautify Your Home with AUDUBON BIRD PRINTS

50 BEAUTIFUL AUDUBON BIRD PRINTS

$2.95

Packed in a sturdy gift portfolio and shipped postpaid these beautiful prints will add a touch of charm and distinction to any room in your home. 50 different subjects from the famous Audubon bird pictures, richly reproduced in full color on fine antique paper, suitable for framing. Each print, 9 x 12 inches, is suitable for framing for homes, offices, or libraries. A $5.50 value at $1 each! In special gold initial stamp "WEDDING BELL" by Crest and Over Co., 415 Lex. Ave., New York, N.Y., Dept. 4.
**POTTERY COFFEE MAKERS**

Individual Brown & tan pottery coffee makers—practical, new drip brewers made of quality pottery. Top section holds coffee grounds—pour hot water into it and perfectly made coffee seeps through right into the cup—ideal for hostesses! No. 9, plus 25c to cover postage. Mail orders only. The Salt and Pepper Shop, 366 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

**LAMBERT BROTHERS**

**Antique spice cabinet** inspired this small chest for sewing, knitting, or a hideaway for other bits. Hand made, it has been reproduced in mellow brown knotty pine with antiqued finish. Notice the authentic early Long Island cleat and leather thong handles. 18 1/2" x 14 1/4" x 11". $20 exp. charges collect. The Lennox Shop, Hewlett, N.Y.

**THE WARNER CO.**

No. AAI21—This watch can go places—hardy, anti-magnetic, precision tested, 18 jewels. Has rubber dial and hands, non-breakable crystal, waterproof stem, sweep second hand and stainless steel back. $59.75. (Post paid east of Mississippi. Sent express collect west of Mississippi.)

**BAMBOU**

For Modern, Chinese Traditional and South American Interiors

A FAVORITE WALLPAPER by WARNER

A spirited, authentic reproduction of an old French import. A design that has limitless possibilities for you. Harmonious colorings on grounds of white, yellow, beige, biscuit, grey or grey-green.

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**LIFETIME KNIVES from an Old Forge**

With the ancient skill handed down by father and pioneer grandfather at this forge in the same countryside. Broken drills from the granite quarries provided the magnificent steel which is tempered in cold spring water, drawn over the hot blaze, and sharpened with care and keen eye on an oil stone. Black walnut handles come from beloved old articles such as a melodeon out of which the hymns have not quite gone. No two knives are exactly alike since each is an individual creation fashioned by hand and endowed with some of the essence of eternity.

1—Small Hunting Knife and Sheath, 3 1/2" blade, .... $ 3.00
2—Large Hunting Knife and Sheath, 4 1/2" blade, .... 5.00
4—Army Knife and Sheath, 5 1/2" blade, .......... 8.50
4—Aviators Knife and Sheath, 6 1/2" blade,........ 12.50
4—Mexican Throwing Knife and Sheath, 7" blade, .. 7.75

+ Postpaid cast of the Mississippi. Sent express collect west of the Mississippi in U.S.A.

No. AAI22— Some 17 jewel, self-winding, shockproof.

Attractively boxed. Prices include Federal Tax. Postage prepaid.

Write for Free Illustrated Booklet "AA." Mail orders promptly filled.

**THE WARNER CO.**

Dept. 6, 418 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
A Magic Polish for Fine Furniture

-.>.A WHOLE BAKER'S DOZEN OF THEM (13) came from Europe and the Orient. These are from our glazed, they take the place of those bargains that once

Generous in size (6 x 2 ins.), serviceable and highly

For 60c additon we will pack your order in a

OLD MEXICO SHOP | JO-BEE COMPANY

421 Madison Ave., bat. 46th & 49th Sts., N. Y. C.

EASTER EGGS of fine porcelain, for candies or cigarettes. Hand painted pink Madame Rose on white, or gold flowers on peach or turquoise.

"Earthless" sphagnum-moss plant ball (5" in diameter) impregnated with Vitamin B-1, Blooms in record time. Just place it in bowl or hanging basket and keep moist. Eleven varieties: Nasturtium, sweet pea, morning glory, petunia, zinnia, marigold, cosmos, mixed flowers, climbing and trailing vines, and parsley.

Chinese Treasure Centre

Rare! HAND-PAINTED CHINESE ENAMEL BUTTONS

For the Chinese, hand-painted enamel on copper are called "Yan-tzu", and are highly prized. We offer a special collection of colorful buttons in the Imperial Floral Blossom pattern on a black, green, blue or yellow background; and the Dragon pattern on white background.

6 for $10.00 ea., $1.50 ea. mounted to order on sterling silver.

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Study Interior Decoration

SIX WEEKS' PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE

Resident Day Classes

start July 6th • Send for Catalog 1B

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

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Same training for those who can not come to New York. Practical, intense, useful, and immensely interesting.

Easter Eggs of Fine Porcelain

Beautiful Bowls

FROM ROMANTIC OAXACA ... A WHOLE BAKER'S DOZEN OF THEM (13) FOR $2.95 PREPAID

FOR FRUIT, CEREAL, SERVING, ETC.

IN 6 GAY COLORS AS FRESH AS SPRING

Gorgeous in size (6 x 2 ins.), serviceable and highly glazed, they take the place of those bargains that once came from Europe and the Orient. These are from our good neighbor Mexico and they beautyfuly any table.

For the additional we will pack your order in a

"Ideal for Gifts and Bridge Prizes"

silverfleece

Mr. MacGregor's lettuce will be safe from this bunny rabbit, but he's so life-like that all but the bright eyes will be fooled. Put him in the garden or on a terrace wall where he'll be a delightful ornament. Approximately life-size in light gray or terra cotta.

RARE! HAND-PAINTED CHINESE ENAMEL BUTTONS

To the Chinese, hand-painted enamel on copper are called "Yan-tzu", and are highly prized. We offer a special collection of colorful buttons in the Imperial Floral Blossom pattern on a black, green, blue or yellow background; and the Dragon pattern on white background.

6 for $10.00 ea., $1.50 ea. mounted to order on sterling silver.

215 Madison Ave., DEPT. HG 1 New York
FLOWER CORNUCOpIAS
$1.00 pair
Made of soft glass pottery—inc cream white, yellow, or turquoise—3½" tall by 5½" wide. They are the most convenient bits of bisc-a-brac you ever could own. Fill them with flowers in four or more for a dining table centerpiece—see a row on your mantel. You'll think of us we've not dreamed of.

Add 10% for delivery. Sorry no C.O.D.'s.

**DOMINION'S**
41 Fifth Avenue, New York City

**Fruit Baskets.**
Direct from Florida to You!
TREE-RIPENED FRUITS
Direct from Florida to You!

**FRUITS**
Since run out of complimentary adjectives."

"A splendid gift for the man in service..."
"Cookery, says, "about our...

You've never tasted such
grand pecans!

PORTA-POKER is the smartly
designed, clever new con-
venience for card players. The
perfect, portable play-
table for small apartment,
den or recreation room. At-
tactfully finished, substan-
tially made, sturdy legs.
Nothing to loosen or wear
out. Only $27.35. Express Pre-
paid. Money refunded if not
pleased. Makes an ideal gift.

HERB SET
22 Different Herbs—$1.

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**THE HERB FARM SHOP LTD**
Dept. HG-4347 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

**NEW PORTA-POKER**
6-PLACE FOLD-AWAY CARD TABLE

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**BOTTLENECK** bottles; silvering silver custards for
your decanters to show
which contains sherry, brandy, scotch or rye.

They cost just $2.25
each which includes tax
and postage. The heavy chromic plated open-
er defies any bottle top, shaves ice
and cracks cubes. 5½" long. $2.35, postpaid. From
Madalin Mapelades, 825 Lexington, N. Y. C.

**Just what your decor-
ing instincts ordered
is this handy-sized
"Crow's Nest" table
to keep beside a favorite
chair or sofa. It can be
the bangle of ashtrays
or books you like to
keep at hand, for the
top rotates obligingly.
Made of cherry, wal-
nut, or maple. 25" high
and 20" wide. $14.20, exp.
collected. Laura Copen-
haven, Marion, Virginia.

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**TREE-RIPENED FRUITS**
Direct from Florida to You!

READ what EXPERTS familiar with fine foods say
about our fruit!

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"Cookery, says, "about our...

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**FOR PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE**

**BOTTLENECK** looks so smart.

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**TREE-RIPENED FRUITS**
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to keep beside a favorite
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or books you like to
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MOSSE'S "POOR RICHARD" CLOTH

A Symphony in 12 Heavenly Colors
Smart as punch, with gay patches like a great bouquet ~ matching colors in the napkins. A feast of pure linen! For smart luncheons ~ exciting buffet suppers. Wonderful gift! . . . Cloth, 54"x72", 6 napkins, $20.75 ~ 72"x90", 12 napkins, $35.50. Five other sizes available.

MOSSE LINEN • 659 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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A remarkable BEAUTY CREAM for your furniture
VERNAX, a collector's amazing discovery, containing vegetable ingredients and wax, will perform marvels in bringing new beauty and protection to your furniture. Use this greaseless wonder cream, just a few drops at a time, and see the wood's natural charm emerge in a lovely, soft sheen . . . Museums and antique dealers use Vernax to help preserve the patina of fine pieces and to counteract the effects of age, dry air and neglect.

Vernax

Order the economical, large size (16 oz.) bottle of Vernax for only $1.00

Schiffelin & Co., 20-J Cooper Square, New York, N.Y.

For The Bride
Green vines trace a lovely pattern over this fine, American-made dinnerware. 53 pieces—complete service for 8. A perfect setting for your own table as well as that of a bride.

This is one of the many unusual designs in dinnerware . . . at practical prices

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We've mated the cool beauty of clear Crystal with superbly wrought Sterling Silver, and what a handsome couple they make! Utterly new and charming with a modern Swedish feeling.

Water Pitcher . . . $25.00
Sugar & Creamer . . . $10.15
Bowl & Sterling Ladle . . . $13.75

Price includes Federal Excise Tax

Ovington's
Fifth Ave. at 39th St., New York
**MINIATURE GRAND**
PLAYS BRAHMS' LULLABY!
Prepaid ........ $7.50
SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER
MALCOLM'S
HOUSE AND GARDEN STORE
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**BED MANNERS**
BY R. Y. Hoptor and A. Balliol
With many amusing illustrations
YOU spend one-third of your life in bed! How you go to bed and where you go to bed and what you do when you get there constitute one of the most important (and hilarious) hazards of your life!
Only $1.98. Mail your order today.

**GEORG JENSEN INC.**
667 Fifth Avenue
New York

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**SINK into a tubful of water softened and made fragrant with Pine Tree bath oil and you'll be giving yourself the treat of your life. Delightfully refreshing, this bath oil makes water feel positively velvety. A grand lubricant for dry skins.**
The 6 oz. bottle is 65c; full pint, $1.25. Postpaid.
The Pine Tree Co., Newport, N. H.

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**Rosesup taffeta skirted trio for a dressing table that's as dainty as can be. There's a jewel box, powder jar, and pin cushion that can be bought separately, but you'll want the works. The set, $5. Jewel box alone, $3; pin cushion and powder jar, $1.25 each. Plus 25c for postage. From Service Gift Corner, 31 Madison, New York.**

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**Pretty as a picture is this dressing table mirror. Its ruffled frame looks as dainty as organdy but actually it's of molded wood in off-white, rosesand, and gold. It has an easel stand or may be hung on the wall. Measures 11" x 13" overall. Price, $3.50, express collect. Henry Rosenzweig, 723 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York.**

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**Rosewood skirted trio for a dressing table that's as dainty as can be. There's a jewel box, powder jar, and pin cushion that can be bought separately, but you'll want the works. The set, $5. Jewel box alone, $3; pin cushion and powder jar, $1.25 each. Plus 25c for postage. From Service Gift Corner, 31 Madison, New York.**

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The 6 oz. bottle is 65c; full pint, $1.25. Postpaid.
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**Chair...comfortable arm chair, no springs, wooden frame, in muslin, $80.**

**Cabinet...convenient flat silver cabinet, three drawers, 21/2" deep, one large compartment at bottom, 28" x 15 1/2" x 30" high, $88.**

**Accessories...Janeway wall vase, $7.50. Dorothy Thorpe crystal bowl, $3. Royal Copenhagen lamp, $45.**

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**MINIATURE GRAND**
PLAYS BRAHMS' LULLABY!
Prepaid ........ $7.50
SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER
MALLCRO'S M'S
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**BED MANNERS**
BY R. Y. Hoptor and A. Balliol
With many amusing illustrations
YOU spend one-third of your life in bed! How you go to bed and where you go to bed and what you do when you get there constitute one of the most important (and hilarious) hazards of your life!
Only $1.98. Mail your order today.

**ARDEL BOOK CO., Publishers
45 Astor Place, Dept. 454, New York City**

**A Conversation Piece, Pocket book for telephone book, 32" x 60" x 20 1/2" high, $225. Clock, $65. Tiled lamp, $60. Leather desk blotter, $32. Ivory letter opener, $16.**

All the furniture shown here comes in beautifully grained oak, walnut, natural or dark mahogany. We invite you to visit our Furniture Department or write for Illustrations of other attractive pieces executed with the same skill and ingenuity.
Second Floor

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**GEORG JENSEN INC.**
667 Fifth Avenue
New York
As you like it...WOOD, exquisitely carved by hand...dramatic white plaster finish or lovely antiqued color. ★ A double bed, standard size or over-size—5-foot or 6-foot wide. ★ Or twin beds attached to a single 6-foot headboard. ★ One of a shopful of unusual beds.

MASON'S IRONSTONE ENGLISH JUG
Practical for Milk, especially suitable for Flowers, and appropriate for Corner Cabinets. Beautifully engraved and printed in Pink. Decorated with an Old English Garden Scene, famous since 1800 as "PINK VISTA".

Full quart capacity
Price $3.00 including Postage
JACOBS JEWELERS INC.
Jacksonville Fla.

SHO핑 AROUND

Bask in the sunshine in your own backyard this Summer in a wonderfully comfortable chaise longue. Made of hand-peeled cypress in two tones of the natural wood. Adjustable back can be moved to four positions. $20.75, prepaid east of Denver; add $3 if west. The Littletree Company, Box 123, Department HG, in Winter Park, Florida.

Smoked turkey to keep on hand for unexpected guests or to send to a man or woman in the service, provided they are in this country. The assortment includes 2 jars each of pâté of turkey; half pound jars of generous slices of turkey and Ready-Cut, grand for turkey à la king, hash, etc. All for $7.50. Pinesbridge Farm, Ossining, N. Y.

A "Roadside" Table for Backyard Picnics
Originally designed for Michigan's famed roadside parks. With it you can enjoy outdoor picnics without driving to distant picnic grounds. Ideal also for porch or recreation room. With or without canopy, as desired.

Send Stamp for Color Catalog
Michigan Roadside Table Co.
408 Peoples State Bldg.
Pontiac, Mich.

A "Roadside" Table for Backyard Picnics

Without Needles and Pins Your Troubles Begin!
For the perfect Easter gift, for yourself all year round, nothing could be more ideal than this Hat-Pin Cushion which is as dainty as it can be. Now that needles and pins are scarcer and scarcer, you must save them carefully and this novel holder will do the trick neatly and pleasingly. The taffeta pin cushion comes in a large range of delightful colors, while the smart handmade hat is gaily trimmed with and colorful ribbon.

Postpaid $3.00 each
MAIL ORDERS ONLY

Fashon Fair
4 Spruce Street
Great Neck, L. I., New York

And Now, Yes, Sir—and Madam, too—here's just about the brightest cocktail idea that's come along for some time. Individual Cocktail Shakers—7½ inches tall—and wrapped in bamboo. Guests can now mix their own at the party and save you the trouble and they'll love it.

Set of 4... $4.40

Pop Victory
Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps

Jiffy Airport
Made of strong duck to fit over a standard card table; a perfect child's "hide-out", as popular as the JIFFY PLAYHOUSE. Both make perfect Easter presents. Each, $2.15, postpaid.

Young Books, Inc.
714 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
(near 43rd St.)
And this shall be our Victory:
In a free nation—as the birthright of every American
— each home shall be a shrine of freedom.

...to the Home of your Dreams!

There's a new home at the end of this Victory Highway, where it climbs to meet the horizon—your home of tomorrow!

It isn't built yet, and can't be until this war is won—'til peace. But you can plan for it today.

And what a home it will be! It's going to be friendly, inviting, chock-full of comfort— with electrical conveniences that will make it a far more livable home than you ever thought possible. Your Victory Home of tomorrow will have better living built in!

Take the shortest way there — the sure road to happiness and security for yourself, to peace and prosperity for your country — buy War Bonds!

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF AMERICA'S HOMES
The General Electric Consumers Institute at Bridgeport, Conn., is devoted to research on such wartime home problems as: Nutrition • Food Preparation • Food Preservation • Appliance Care • Appliance Repair • Laundering • Home Heating and Air Conditioning. Bulletins and booklets are available through your G-E Appliance Dealer, or from G-E Consumers Institute, Dept. HG4-3.
Investment TODAY — Contentment TOMORROW.

Build on War Bonds

Why not tie your every purchase of a war bond to a well-thought-out plan? Invest at least 10 per cent of your income each month as a fund, first, to liquidate the Axis; second, as an investment to liquidate the cost of that new home you have been dreaming of, or that needed addition or repair to your present home . . . As you plan, think of the amazing improvements your savings will buy in Post-war Automatic Heating, with M-H Controls, which actually make Automatic Heating Automatic. Send for booklet "Contribution To Better Living." Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., 2790 Fourth Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minnesota. In Canada: Toronto, Ontario.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL CONTROLS

FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT in War Production, the Minneapolis and Wabash plants of Minneapolis-Honeywell have been awarded the Army-Navy "E".
Anyone can apply
Resintone
the amazing new wall paint
that dries in 40 minutes

With Resintone, You Can be Your Own Decorator! You yourself can now do-over any room in your home! You can do it... without fuss or muss or "Wet Paint" signs... without being deprived of the use of the room... and without the problem of finding a painter not busy with war-work. You can do it yourself... quickly, easily, and handsomely... you can give the walls of any room a glareless, soft-pastel new beauty... with Wards Washable Resintone!

It Applies Fast... and Dries Faster! Think what this means! You can start a room after breakfast, and entertain guests that afternoon, in the room you've just painted! That's because Resintone dries in 40 minutes, with almost no odor. It's so rich in hiding-power, one coat will cover highly-patterned wallpaper! It's so easy to use, a 10-year-old boy can roll it on. And so washable, smudges and finger-marks are easily removed.

Try One Room... You'll be Back for More! That extra time you're spending at home this year, can be wisely spent in making your home more beautiful. Try Wards new Resintone Wall Paint, on that room that needs re-doing. (Your friends will never guess that it wasn't a "professional" job!)

THINS WITH WATER! NO OIL; NO TURPENTINE! Resintone thins with water from your faucet! (A 1 gallon can gives you 1 1/2 gallons of paint.)

BRUSH IT ON, OR ROLL IT ON! QUICK, EASY! Brush it on, without fear of brush marks... or roll it on; simple as rolling a carpet sweeper!

ONE COAT COVERS ALMOST ANY SURFACE! With Resintone you can paint over wallpaper, cement, brick, plaster, concrete, tile, or wood.

NO "AFTER-Painting Mess" WITH RESINTONE! Resintone can be rinsed off immediately, with water... from your hands, brush, roller or floor.

A single gallon of Resintone will paint the walls and ceiling of an average size room.

CHOOSE FROM MANY LOVELY PASTEL COLORS! Choose from Resintone's Powder Blue, Holland Blue, Pearl Grey, Sunshine Yellow, Nile Green, Lemon Green, Dusky Rose, Ivory, Peach, Ivory Tan, Light Buff, Cream, and White... plus all the delicate shades you can blend by inter-mixing.

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"She says the beauty of her new Callaway Towels just carries her away"

REDECORATE your bathroom with Callaway Towels and Rugs. Only Callaway gives you all the matching pieces you need to create a "new" effect...everything from wash cloths to window curtains in harmonizing colors and patterns. Ask at better stores for complete Callaway Bathroom Ensembles.

Callaway

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LA GRANGE, GEORGIA

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Style, Quality and Beauty
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The various and sundry ration cards of the whole family will fit into the Rationaire, a larger than usual case. It's essential to have one as it prevents cards from getting dog-eared and keeps them all in one spot. Genuine leather in tan, black, or maroon with gold insignia. $1, postpaid. From Mayfair Gifts, Forest Hills, New York.

Clover honey creamed into the smoothest spread that ever touched a piece of bread. It's a treat for breakfast on toast, muffins, or waffles; children love it for after-school snacks. Can be used in many other ways, too. Called Creamed Honey Spread, a 2½ lb. pail costs $1.50 del. east of the Miss. Ridgeview Orchard, Shoreham, Vermont.

WHAT to do in almost every emergency is covered in the First Aid pocket manual, a valuable, speedy reference for all who have taken the Red Cross course. Only 3½ x 4⅞, it is small enough to slip into your purse. Leather covered, it comes in an assortment of colors. Price, $1.35, pre paid. Young Books, 714 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

(Continued on page 82)
FOR WARTIME CARE OF YOUR HOME

Uncle Sam wants you to keep your home in good repair... save fuel and safeguard health... make waste space productive. Here's what you can do right now, while quality materials are available:

1. Repair or Replace Defective Roof
Uncle Sam considers this necessary maintenance, wants you to keep your roof in good condition to protect your property against heavy rains—blistering sun—wind, ice and snow. Best man to consult is your good neighbor the Celotex Roofing Dealer. Ask him about Celotex Roofing and Celotex Triple-Sealed Shingles. They give extra years of protection and beauty at no extra cost. Your choice of exclusive designs and brilliant, permanent colors.

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Conserving fuel is vitally important to winning the war. Heating every room more efficiently is vital to your family’s health and comfort. The permanent, fireproof insulation of Celotex Rock Wool Products can make your fuel go 40% farther, keep every room in your home warmer all winter. What’s more, it keeps excessive heat out in summer, assures delightfully cool comfort. Quickly, easily installed—see your Celotex Dealer NOW!

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Waste space in basement or attic can be transformed into a beautiful room for added comfort and recreation or extra revenue from housing a war worker. Do it yourself, or with a neighbor's help. It's so easy to create a room that's cool in summer, snug in winter, with Celotex insulating interior finishes. Also with White Rock Gypsum Wallboard—good-looking, fireproof material you can paint or paper as soon as walls are in place! Ask your Celotex Dealer.

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To help you keep your home in good repair, and tell you exactly what Uncle Sam says you can and should do, we have prepared "A Wartime Guide to Better Homes." Get it FREE from your Celotex Dealer—or mail the coupon. Remember—the Celotex name is your guarantee of quality in building materials for every use. Your Celotex Dealer's knowledge and experience can save you important time, work, money. Consult him now, while materials are available.

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CONTENTS APRIL 1943

H O U S E & G A R D E N

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GENERAL SECTION

Succotash
Before any ardent Victory Gardener claims he has discovered how to grow succotash, we rush to inform him that the French explorer Champlain found it out over three centuries ago. In 1605, reporting on Indians in what is now Maine, he wrote, "With corn they put in 3 or 4 Brazilian beans (limas), When they grow up they interlace with the corn, which reaches a height of 6 feet."

Stop, rest and look
Come April there'll be a lot of tired backs and stiff hands among those who went at gardening too vigorously. The hardened gardener works slowly and methodically. He avoids spurts. He also has the good sense to know when it's time to stop, rest and look. Look up, look around. His eye catches the beauty Matthew Arnold wrote about—in the sweet Spring days, With whitening hedges and uncrumpled fern, And blue-bells trembling by the forest ways.

A.W.Y.S.
Among the various agencies working to bring Victory Gardens to fruitful success is the American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., an organization of over 200,000 women ready to jump and do what's needed. To lend a hand in that work House & Garden is offering to answer knotty problems that confront Victory Gardeners. Address them to the editor.

Desire for peace
Many centuries ago that wise man of Hippo, St. Augustine, wrote these words: "all men desire peace but few men desire the things that make for peace." Planning for after-war conditions goes on apace. You hear it talked of on all sides by high and low. Only when these schemes and visions include the things that make for peace do they warrant consideration.

Chicago's victory
Often you may have heard it said that cities are no place for Victory Gardens. Chicago has proved otherwise. In the city and its suburbs there were 26,526 registered gardens last year with a total area pretty close to a thousand acres. Within the city limits were 12,601 gardens, the remaining 13,925 in the suburbs. These city and suburban gardeners in the metropolitan area produced over 20,000 tons of fresh vegetables. The average yield was about one pound of vegetables per square foot of garden.

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Making things by hand—a cake, a garden, a basket, a book (such as one in process above) has long been the common method of most people for expressing the creative impulse. For the healthy such pursuits are fun. For the sick they can speed recovery by canalizing energy in constructive channels. The Red Cross will apply this principle, using both handcrafts and the newer free media of drawing, painting, modeling, to aid recovery of wounded soldiers. Setting, bed jacket and gown by Lord & Taylor. Complete directions for making these books are on page 96.
BOOM IN HANDBRAFES

To build a new world, hands—skilled American hands—are more important than machines

Accurate work with carpenter’s tools, or lathe, or hammer and anvil, or violin or piano, or pencil, or crayon, or camel’s hair brush, trains well the same nerves and ganglia with which we do what is ordinarily called thinking. This was the belief of the late great educator, President Eliot of Harvard. It is also our own.

It is one reason why House & Garden has kept such a watchful eye in the past decade not only on the new creative artists and designers in our field but on the older handcraftsmen. Aware of their importance to the nation, we have reported much fresh material about them in such issues as our Southern Highlands, June 1941, and Pennsylvania Dutch, June 1942, noting as we did so a kindling public interest and a mild renaissance in the crafts themselves. Now in wartime, with the prospect of a new world to be shaped by our hands, the subject seems freshly important. And it makes spot news by means of two recent, related projects. These are:

The “Arts in Therapy” show of New York’s Modern Museum (now on tour); and the new Red Cross committee on Arts and Skills which is enlisting a host of well-trained artists, designers and craftsmen in a far-reaching plan for the rehabilitation of the wounded or disabled. The Museum Show is pictured on the following two pages; the Red Cross plan described below includes some of its ideas.

To round out our story we include in this eight-page handcrafts survey a glimpse of three native craftsmen of the old American school—William Scofield, shown with the baskets which have been a family tradition for three generations; and the brothers Stahl, makers of Pennsylvania Dutch pie plates, and sgraffito bowls in the shapes their grandfather might have used (pages 20-23).

From the simple things he makes by hand the old-time craftsman traditionally derives a choice of satisfactions. There is the warm pride of creation, the small personal triumph at a job completed. There is his expanding awareness of beauty in line and form and color; he can feel it growing with each new object he makes. And finally, sometimes more important, sometimes less, there is the economic reward of a livelihood. All of these considerations will be important in the Red Cross program. But for the therapy patient there is an additional reward, the release of pent-up energies and repressions that accompany illness and the healthful exercise of muscles and body areas to heal them or restore their use.

There is already available in America a large “manpower” of skilled artists and artist-craftsmen. It is this huge reserve of untapped talent that the Red Cross will make use of. Dorothy Liebes, the noted textile designer now active on the Red Cross committee, tells you how:

“After proper indoctrination courses the artist-volunteer is assigned to a hospital and begins his work under the strict supervision of the resident Red Cross Field Director, working with doctor, nurse, and occupational therapist. His particular skill will be carefully correlated to the needs of the patient, and the problem which he sets the patient will be one designed to exercise the muscles or body areas as the physician directs.

For example, a weaver-volunteer might be asked to work out twenty problems for a bed loom or a table loom, and twenty more for a standing loom where leg muscles are to be exercised. As being able to see a finished article in relatively short time is of great psychological value to the patient, these projects would require only six or eight hours weaving time.

“We are concentrating too on working out handier tools—light, noiseless looms, and small bed looms that can fit like a tray on the patient’s lap. We hope to have such compact trays ready soon for a dozen different skills... Our goal is to make the patient’s convalescence one of increasingly true mental as well as physical rehabilitation.”
Anyone Can Make These

One of the most pleasant and effective antidotes to the wearing rush of war-torn life is to create something with your own hands. Whether that something be an easel painting or a kitchen table, a carpet or a daffy paper figure is unimportant. It is important that you made it.

The made-by-hand objects on these two pages are taken from the “Arts in Therapy” exhibition recently on display at New York’s Museum of Modern Art. No elaborate equipment or extraordinary skill is needed; all these objects are simple enough to be made by wounded men in bed. Further directions in back of magazine.

COQUILLAG E

Here is a good way to display a collection of shells and create accessories. Match the shells or mix them, as Nina Wolf is doing here. Stick them on with coecal, from a dental supply store. In frame, a Museum of Modern Art reproduction.

ROPE INTO MAT

Nothing but common brown string and strands of pale blonde rope went into the making of this rough-textured mat woven on a small loom by Jo Anne Nicholson. Kinks in rope should first be straightened out by thorough wetting. See page 92.

WEAVING, DAR NG

The top one of these table mats was loom-woven by Dorothy Greene of blonde reed and pale gray cotton bouclé. The other, by Marion Reed, is of cotton mesh darned with candlewicking (an easy and effective mat to start on). See page 93.

POTTERY WITHOUT KILN

Here is the ideal material for amateur potters. This clay needs no firing and the glaze comes in sheets. No kiln is required. Above, Louis Siegel is creating a glazed pottery dish (like that in rear) using a bowl as mold. See page 72.
Spend a dollar at the 5 and 10 on kindergarten “construction” paper, doilies, beads, paint, rick rack, anything else that strikes your fancy (look through your attic, too). Then, armed with scissors, paste, stapler, the directions on page 90 and a large dash of imagination, you may create paper fancies as witty and original as those which Toni Hughes is just completing in the picture above.

Using a Textigraph electric needle it took Ruth Reeves, famed textile designer, less than half a day to work this 6 ft. long tapestry. Due to wartime material shortages, these machines will not be available to the general public until after the war.
Ever since the Revolutionary War there have been Scofields making baskets at Scott Corners, N.Y., riving and stripping the carefully chosen billets of white oak and hickory hauled in from neighboring woodlands and stored in a scummy pond out back of the shop. Within the shop (above) Fred Scofield, 76, bends into place a smoothed hoop to complete the taut framework which gives lasting strength to the hand-split wood strips of these bushel baskets.
Pennsylvania Pottery

Ann Hark tells how Thomas and Isaac Stahl have revived an old American craft

Editor's Note: It is with regret that we have learned, since this article went to press, of the recent death of Thomas, elder Stahl brother.

Hidden away in a small green pocket of the Lehigh County hills of Pennsylvania there’s a little, open building with a round stone oven underneath its pointed roof. Here an ancient craft which flourished in Europe three centuries and more ago is still preserved today. Here Thomas and Isaac Stahl, the last surviving members of a group of artisans whose work was unexcelled within its field, employed the same methods their forebears used. Their red clay jugs and pots and vases, their sugarbowls, their slipware and sgraffito plates, still bear the same motifs of hearts and birds and tulips, and still carry on the same traditions that came across the seas when first the Pennsylvania Dutch settled in Penn’s Wilderness.

A hundred years or so ago there stood in Powder Valley, just a short way down the hillside from the present kiln, another pottery that bore the name of Stahl. Its owner, Carl Stahl, was the father of the two brothers, and the boys were early taught how to kick a wheel.

In those days the Stahl kiln was busy making apple butter crocks and milk pans, flowerpots, spittoons and pie plates, water bottles, bean pots, vases, and a wide variety of other useful objects. The workers included many hobo-potters from far-distant places, who went back and forth between the various potteries, and left behind at each a little of their own technique and skill. From these young Isaac learned eagerly and picked up many a secret of fancy slipware and sgraffito pottery by watching hands more skillful than his own.

After his father’s death Isaac took over the concern and ran it for four years with his brother Thomas’ help. But as times kept changing the trend of substituting chinaware for earthen pottery increased till finally the Stahl output was limited to such commercial objects as pie plates and crocks and flowerpots of uniform design. That wasn’t what young Isaac wanted, so he closed the pottery and he and Thomas went their separate ways.

For thirty-seven years they followed other occupations, till a day in 1929 when Isaac happened on a country sale. There, to his amazement, he discovered simple pie plates which he recognized as his own work—the kind that brought from six to seven cents apiece when they were made—selling now at six and seven dollars each! Then and there the thought of going back into making pottery was born, and four years later the two brothers, partners once again, were hauling stone and mortar for the kiln they planned to build across from Thomas’ barn.

“A potter’s got to be a mason, too,” is one of Isaac’s firm pronouncements, as he lifts a chunk of grayish clay and dumps it on a little grocery scales within the former barn. Behind him, row on row of ghostly shapes—some small, some large, some fancy, others unadorned, some with the underglaze applied and some still moist (Continued on next page)
Pennsylvania Pottery (continued)

Thomas examines some pieces of undecorated pottery on the steps which lead to the domed firing chamber of the kiln. Shards of discarded pieces below.

A customer who has braved the road leading into Powder Valley learns about glazing from Thomas. Pieces, large and small, ranged on table and rafters.

and dark—await the firing of the oven that bears witness to the brothers’ building skill. "A well-trained potter makes his own tools," is another statement that Isaac is fond of making, and his crude yet satisfactory implements bear out his own beliefs.

The Stahls use no thermometer for trying out their oven’s heat. They judge entirely by color, and it’s Isaac’s boast that their percentage of perfection is higher than usual. But perhaps the clay they use provides at least one of the reasons. For the brothers dig it up themselves, thus making sure that it contains such necessary elements as ferric oxide for the proper shade of red, aluminum and sodium dioxide, very little sulphur or magnesia, and no lignite to produce porosity.

Isaac, the more assertive member of the partnership, has definite and marked ideas on nearly every subject. While his gentle, white-haired brother sits contentedly before an old-time "kick" wheel, its treadle kept in motion by his own unflagging foot, Isaac uses one that’s run electrically—strange anachronism in an otherwise primitive craft. "Well, what’s the difference?" Isaac asks impatiently, and slaps his lump of clay upon the spinning wheel. Like magic, underneath his deftly guiding hands, the shapeless mass takes form. "The work I turn out's just the same, no matter what kind of a wheel I use!" (Continued on page 71)
After the kiln has cooled, pots, vases, pitchers, ranged on shelves in the old barn nearby, are listed by the brothers. Thomas looks over the top shelf and calls them off to Isaac standing below. This barn serves as warehouse and shop combined. Here, up a stony country road, come those who love and admire individual craftsmanship; the brothers preferred it so and made no effort to commercialize their wares.
The children's rooms on the second floor may be opened up, by means of a folding partition, to form a large daytime play area.

A lowered metal plate, concealing an electric lamp, is fixed in the stone wall and deflects light down on the steps.

A little pool is set in the window corner of the living room and a miniature fountain makes a cool, pleasant sound among the potted plants. Note wide shelves, set against the windows, which hold not only plants but also antique colored glassware.

The fireplace, of unusual design, is supplied from the handy wood cupboard, which in turn is filled from the back. This is accessible from the cellar stairs.

The built-in dresser or sideboard in the dining room opens into the pantry, forming a pass-door when needed. Drawers slide both ways, and light is directed down through glass shelves onto the silverware. Sliding glass panels cover the opening.

Twin wash basins are a great help during the morning rush.

Some attractive, ingenious ideas from the Sherwoods' home
Remodeled in the modern spirit

Lt. and Mrs. Thorne Sherwood's home at Springdale, Connecticut

For all those who own, or who intend to buy, a property with an old house on it, here is eloquent proof that an old house can be made as modern as you please without losing any of its characteristic charm.

The architect-owner, at present a Lieutenant (j.g.) in the Navy, enlarged the original structure and worked out a plan (see opposite page) which, in its provisions for modern living, shows no hint of having been superimposed on an “antique”. Imagination and practicality blend in the detailing of every feature which could add to the convenience, adaptability or attractiveness of the house. Some of these are shown in our sketches on the opposite page. The exterior is red with white trim.
A fine old structure—

Hazel Dell Brown saw beauty in a dying house and brought it back to life.

"Old houses cry out to be rescued from their ignominy, to be lived in and loved." The sentiment is Miss Brown's, the house shown here the example of how she carried it into action. She bought an old house in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which an architect pronounced solid and fit for remodeling. A few minor structural changes were made, a wall knocked out, a door cut.

The rest was a combination of careful planning and spirited imagination. First a central heating system and modern plumbing; then personal decoration built on the color scheme of the "master of the house", Miss Brown's Siamese cat, Moi Se: soft tans, browns, blacks, greige, picked up by bright color accents.

The original kitchen, above, shabby, unattractive, had the necessary equipment for a bed-bath unit. Converted, right, a pleasant bedroom for Miss Brown's mother. Green wallpaper, flower prints on doorback. Picturesque note, quaint alcove.

A dismal cubicle, above, becomes a cheerful sitting room, the door bricked up to provide wall space. Converted, right, by luminous white walls, paneled in bamboo. Bamboo motif repeated in lamps, breakfront. Cat: Moi Se under his portrait.
The narrow hall, above, had redeeming features in the sturdy stairs and not ungraceful balustrade. Converted, right, by beige rug, paneled wallpaper, white balusters, black handrail, it seems wider. Economy note, mirror frame—35c second hand.

An upstairs bedroom, above, with neither grace nor charm, now a living room of distinction. Converted, left, by tricks of contrast—mole brown walls, white brocade furniture. Curtains look expensive, are really cotton marquisette with gold fringe.

Same bedroom again, above, showing the flat wall which became the fireplace wall at left. Converted by the original mantelpiece brought from downstairs and painted white. The rug is large-scaled flower design; the floor, black linoleum.
Keyed to happy colors

High color contrast: a bright red door against white clapboard walls, soft spring green velveteen chairs set off by a brilliantly blending hooked rug, and faded red floors make this Lord & Taylor bedroom a cheerful place to start the day in. Accents are small box elders in white pots, white porcelain lamps on mahogany column tables and two jaunty roosters with gay red combs. Another view of this room was shown on the cover of our February issue.
Back in 1928, when the University of Chicago still had a football team, Coach Alonzo Stagg had two dressing rooms for his powerhouse teams. One room had soothing colors to help the men calm down and relax between halves, the other had stimulating hues and was used for the coach's fight talks just before going back into the game. Coach Stagg had copied his colors from those in use for mood control in mental hospitals.

How often we neglect to use these effects. A short while ago I discovered how easy it is to overlook, even violate, this right use of color. In the interests of late sleep on sunny mornings, my bedroom walls were done in a dull satin black. It was like going to bed in a coal mine. Within a year I changed my depressing fantasy in black for a spirit-warming color similar to Cinnamon. The first round of the fight for cheerfulness was won by Cinnamon. But the fight went on. The final decision for my bedroom in the old Colonial house was won by walls of Birchbark color, with the friendly texture of a beamed ceiling to greet me on awakening.

I had also neglected the mood values of colors in the tidy old room which looks down on the river below, and in which I do my writing. We had kept these walls a bare Colonial white so the room would be lighter. It was well lighted, but there was nothing companionable or inspiring in the monotony of stark white that galloped off in all directions from the writing stand.

Until a month ago I put up with this. Then we had the wall I usually face finished a cheerful and companionable Pompon Yellow. Instantly that put a mood into the room which I had been missing, yet it still leaves the room well lighted.

It is not just fresh paint and draperies, but fresh colors which will spontaneously encourage moods in the direction needed. There are families, for example, some of whose members are away in unknown places, daily facing unknown dangers. Apprehensive concern is natural. Here is a need for the colors from the encouraging end of the rainbow. Warm tones like Orange Ice, Bonbon Pink, Summer Rose and Cranberry (see page 37) are colors for first aid to morale—they raise dejected spirits. A few accents around the home in these colors may give family morale as much lift as a letter from the lad or lassie who has not been heard from for a month of Sundays.

Then there are the homes that are geared to community defense activities. The tempo and excitement of the war work are carried home and what was once a haven of rest becomes an inferno of tension.

"If I could only let down, only relax" is the lament in these homes. Again, try colors which help one calm down and relax. Clear, light blues and greens are from the calming end of the rainbow. Blue Opal, Bluebonnet, Forget-me-not, and Texas Turquoise (see page 37) are colors with this soothing power.

In this era of small houses for war plant workers, or small rooms for families who have closed larger rooms to conserve precious fuel, these new blues and greens also have the neglected power of making rooms seem larger. (Try these colors, too, if you are nervous in a closed space.)

Speaking of saving fuel, that 65° temperature can be made to seem warmer by the right use of the new colors. Reds and oranges can make a room seem warmer without raising the temperature a bit. In industrial circles they are telling about the new cafeteria in an airplane plant. The employees, mostly girls, complained that it was cold and drafty.

Engineers said the room heat was right. So, instead of turning on more steam, the industrial relations manager had a wide band of vibrant red painted around the room, at eye height, between shifts.

When the girls of the second shift came down for midnight lunch they commented at once about the room being warmer, although the temperature had not changed a fraction of a degree. Thus wartime fuel was saved, and working morale kept higher for the girls behind the men behind the guns—a pretty good job for a gallon of red paint!

There is one room in the house, however, where morale can be helped best by not changing the colors. The memory of this room may be making history this very moment in Africa, or in the Pacific. When its hero returns to his own special lair there is nothing like familiar though faded colors and outmoded knickknacks to let him know that he is back safe at last.

A couple of months ago, for instance, some plaster loosened in the room of our own very special pilot officer of the Royal Air Force. We had to refinish it, but used exactly the same paints and paper as he had known in it.

And when he unexpectedly popped in for a surprise Yuletide visit he marched first to his repaired but unaltered room, took it in in a sweeping reconnaissance glance, and beamed.

"Ah," he exclaimed, "this is home."
Color as a decorating tool

Learn to handle it skillfully, and it will prove a handy instrument

As a decorating tool color is as versatile as a jackknife. You can do a score of jobs with it, or make it seem as though you had. You can whittle down the size of a room by the way you use color; or stretch it out. You can make it look wider or narrower, higher or lower. You can give it a "furnished" look when it is too bare, and give it spaciousness when it is well furnished. You can disguise architectural defects with color; you can distract the attention from faulty line or shape.

On the preceding page psychologist Donald Laird has given some idea of the importance of color, particularly in wartime, for building up our flagging spirits or smoothing out too-keyed-up ones. Color is so vital a factor in our contentment and well-being, both in war and peace, that every woman ought to know what she is doing when she uses it.

Hard and fast rules can't be laid down. For the colors and color combinations which cheer me may have associations which depress you. Just as there are eight notes in the musical scale, with treble and bass, loud and soft, and infinite combinations, both harmonic and dissonant; so the six spectrum colors have their gradations of light and dark shades, clear and grayed hues and all the myriad ways of putting them together. Basically, and on the theoretical side, there are certain things everybody needs to know about color. You learned some of them at school, like the three primary colors and the three secondary colors and the shades in between. You probably were introduced to them on color "wheels" which looked like those at left.

From these, of course, it is easy to see which colors are "opposites". By opposites we mean colors which are in greatest contrast to each other, and which, used side by side, intensify each other most. The opposite of each primary color is a secondary color made up of the other two primary colors and vice versa.

The schoolbook wheels dealt with spectrum color—clear, unmixed with black or white. In working out a scheme for your room, you dip into a second and third dimension of color. For these clear spectrum colors may have a light and dark, a clear and a grayed degree. They can be grayed in varying degree without lightening them and each of these varying degrees of grayness may be lightened in varying degrees. Something like sketch below.

So you can see that in thinking of color you have to keep in mind its three-fold qualities: its basic spectral color; its intensity, or degree of grayness; its value, or degree of lightness. You have probably been taking all this for granted for years—choosing a grayed pastel for one type of room, and a clear pastel for another; a light soft shade for a receding background, a clear strong hue for eye-catching accent. But many people, more than you think, are a little afraid of color. They are particularly afraid of strong clear color. Their fears take many forms. They are afraid they will "tire" of it, that it will "scream at them", and that it isn't "practical", that it will "clash" with something else in the room. Hence the parade of drab neutral shades in fabrics and rugs and wallpapers, and drab neutral color schemes in American homes—and all because so many of us lack color confidence.

Confidence in color comes with knowing just what it will do, and how to make it do it. You will never have to shy away from a strong color or a clear intense shade if you know exactly how much of it to use, what to use with it, and what effect it will have on its surroundings.

You have probably been brought up on the axiom that light walls make a room look larger and dark walls make it look smaller. Which of course is true, but it is well to know why, because there are many different sorts of dark and light colors, and they do different things. For instance, light cool colors, such as green, blue, gray, give a far more receding effect than equally light warm colors such as pink and yellow.

For the nearer a color is to its spectral intensity, the more potent it is. This is one reason why so many people are afraid of strong color. Yet this very vitality is necessary to the average color scheme to save it from monotony.

Building a color scheme is a matter of proportion and although you will probably never work it out in so cut and dried a way, still, if you analyze most exceptionally pleasing rooms, you will find the color apportioned in somewhat the manner at right.

Imagine the dark small square as a blob of pure color. The second square six times the size has in it the same amount of pure color but diluted six times. The large square also contains the same amount of pure color, diluted perhaps ten times. Theoretically each of these areas has the same intensity value, and this explains why clear strong color can be used in small quantities with such effectiveness.

If you increase the area of clear pure color (bottom square above) either at the expense of the middle color area or of the top color area, you intensify the entire scheme. It is possible to enlarge the clear strong color area to a point where it becomes your basic color (imagine, for instance, a room with a red carpet, or lemon yellow walls), but the intensity of such
a room is far greater than one whose basic color is either a lighter or softer shade. Such a room is usually toned down with large areas of white or grayed tones, and very dark colors are often used “to hold the room down” as the saying goes. For instance in an early American or Pennsylvania Dutch scheme gay with primitive hues, you will instinctively want to paint the floor a dark brown, black or slate, even though you are not conscious why you do it. You can also use dark as well as strong backgrounds effectively and need not be afraid of them. People have told you that they make a room look smaller, and that they are “enclosing” and bring the surface closer to you. All of these assertions are true and it is one of the handiest tools you have to work with. For it makes it possible for you to pull together the too-far-apart end walls of the long, narrow room; lower the too-towering ceiling.

If you have a long, narrow room, you can make it seem wider by painting the end walls a dark color, and the close-together side walls white or a light color, top left above. If your ceiling is too high, try painting it a darker shade than the side walls, see right above, and continue the color down the wall to the dropped picture molding. Painting the ceiling the same color as the walls brings it down without too much emphasis—as at left above.

If you want a room to look larger, generally speaking you choose a light background color and go easy on the contrasts, see right above. You paint your wood trim the same color as your walls, and perhaps select draperies of the same shade. Your secondary colors should not contrast too much in shade or intensity.

If you want to reduce the size of a room, whether a large one or a small one, you can give it (Continued on page 87)
Brush up with color

Use paint with dash—in new ways, new places

TRICKS WITH SWAGS. Above: paint a striped swag over a dressing table mirror to match real curtain valance. Paint ceiling, floor the color of stripe.

ARCHITECTURE BY A RUSE. Above: simple double doors become important with trompe l'oeil pediment and moldings in bold scale painted on doors.

FUN FOR A FLOOR. Above: paint checkerboard on the floor in gay colors to make that dreary foyer an asset instead of a passageway. Accessories match squares.

FLOOR ON A WALL. Above: paint first with dark color. Cover with lighter second coat. While still wet, grain with coarse stiff brush. For atmosphere of tweeds, leather.

NEW LOW FOR HIGH CEILINGS. Above: paint a large pattern in light and dark tones overhead to match floor. Such patterns make high ceilings seem lower.

DRAMATIZE A MIRROR. Left: if your mirror is too small for the chest beneath it, paint shaded baroque scrolls around it to give the effect of a frame.
A large work-table, a kitchen- or card-table to make work easy and prevent that kink in your back. Newspapers to protect floor and wallpaper surfaces. Empty cans or jars and small sticks for mixing and stirring. Clean brushes.

A shellacked piece of cardboard presents an ideal surface for testing colors. Always let samples dry thoroughly before matching. Don’t work near a radiator as heat tends to turn paint yellow.

Glossy finish paint is best for kitchens and bathrooms. The enamel base content protects surfaces against smoke, steam and grease discoloration. Easy to wash, it retains its life under the most trying circumstances.

A semi-gloss or “eggshell” finish is distinguished by its dull, satiny surface. This is the correct paint to use for door and window trim. Dirt and finger marks can be removed with a damp cloth without harming the finish.

When mixing a light wall color, always start with white as a base. Add your colors to the white very sparingly, a little at a time. Stir color in well. Remember to keep your brushes clean so colors won’t become muddy.

Select the primary base color closest in shade to the sample you are matching. Color bases can be purchased in light, medium, and dark shades. To the base color add white and complementary colors to lighten or vary shades.

If the color, when mixed, is too harsh, carefully add a bit of the complementary color; add blue and yellow to red, red and yellow to blue, etc. A quick and easy way to “gray” is to add raw umber or lampblack.

Add red or yellow sparingly to give base color a glow. A cold, relentless gray can be warmed up easily with a bit of red. Watch pinks and blues—don’t let them go toward purple. Add yellow to brighten a somber green.

Light, warm colors that are too intense can be cooled merely by adding white. Hot, deep colors that are over-vibrant or glaring can be brought down in intensity by adding ultramarine or Prussian blue.

Not done with mirrors—just paint. If one of your walls has construction beams in it, paint the wall a deep color, the ceiling to match. Make other walls light.

A DELIGHTFUL VISTA, right, in your runway hall. Paint the floor in fat stripes. Use the color of the light stripe on the long walls and the color of the dark stripe on the end walls.

A DARK DADO, above, with painted panels is a simple treatment which will give your room an architectural feeling and will serve to cut down ceiling height as well.

SPATTERDASH in a big way. Right: paint your trim in a deep color, then spatter with large and small harlequin colored dots. Protect walls with papers held by tape.

CENTER OF INTEREST. Above: make one wall of your bedroom important by painting brilliant stripes on it. Pick up the light tone for the other three walls.
Drape your colors bravely

Brighten your outlook with color in your draperies and curtains

**Stripes and Chevrons**, above. These make an exciting color note in a room. The broad striped material covering the plain box valance in chevron form assumes an architectural quality.

**Gay Summer Draperies**, above. Paint large non-priority wooden rods and rings and paint or cover Venetian blind tapes to match curtain color. Garnish with plump multicolor tassels and cord.

**Color with Trimming**, above. Triple rows of solid or multicolor fringe accent plain draperies, and pick up other colors in the room. They make a nice finish at the bottom of a tailored slipcover, too.

**Headdress for Your Bed**, right. Drape a swag over a pair of pressed wood rosettes (Judd Fixtures) an easy-to-do way of giving a fillip to your headboardless boxspring and mattress bed.
BEDHEAD CURTAINS, above. A pair of draperies behind the bed gives height and a panel of color to a room, where sheer curtains are used at the windows for maximum light. Top with a matching valance.

MINIMUM MATERIAL, MAXIMUM EFFECT, above. Pick a really bright tartan plaid or check, and you can use it sparingly as valance, chair pads, back covers, picture frames, getting as potent an effect as you'd gain from using a greater amount of a less colorful material. An added trick is to cover venetian blind tapes with the same plaid; strips may be sewn to plastic-backed tape covers and stuck to the regular tapes.

HAIR RIBBON BOWS, above. For a little girl's room. Tie back with big bows ruffled sheer curtains sprinkled with multi-colored tiny bows. Venetian blinds (Pella blinds by Rolscreen Co.) underneath.

TWO-TONE SASH CURTAINS, right. Hang a lighter shade of the same color sheer curtains one above the other at your window. For fun, decorate dark window shades with decalcomania posies or stencils.
These colors make tomorrow's news

ACCURATELY every year for the past four years, HOUSE & GARDEN has prophesied important high-fashion colors to come. Meet them here again—freshly mixed for 1943—in the lampshades on our cover, gay schemes and merchandise on the next two pages.

These are no surrealist dream colors; they are based on hard-headed market reports by our research staff from the whole homefurnishings field; on editorial experience, judgment, and a sense of trends and timing. Months ago we announced them to the designers and manufacturers; weeks ago the sketches and plans which they had inspired began to pour in. That is why the colors are ready to work for you now in decoration—in the bright new fabrics and accessories shown on page 38; in the fresh, imaginative schemes opposite which are described in detail below.


2. CHEERFUL, SOPHISTICATED, CHARMING with Victorian rosewood or blond fruitwoods: bright rose walls, deep green rug, white ceiling. For pattern, cabbage-rose chintz on a white ground. Sharp accent: light green.

3. NICE BACKGROUND FOR TEXTURES, LIGHT WOODS: Cinnamon walls; beige ceiling, deeper rug; for sofa and curtains, broad stripes of Cinnamon, turquoise, orange. Accents: vivid turquoise leather in the chair seats.

4. GOOD IDEA FOR A MASCULINE BEDROOM: yellow walls, white ceiling and floor, sulphur string rug (this is Pompon Yellow, deeper, grayed). Sandblasted oak furniture, on the gray side. Accent: bright green tweed.

5. SPACE-GIVER for a small room, cooler-offer for a hot one, wonderful with bleached woods: clear blue walls, lighter blue ceiling, thick white rug, Cranberry sofa. Curtains, Cranberry-and-white stripes.

6. PINK WALLS ARE FLATTERING. Add a light green rug to a black Blue Opal floor. For upholstery, pink, white, bright green in splashy chintz, striped fabrics, solids. Accents, crystal; lampshades, deep green and white.

7. FORGET-ME-NOT WALLS, natural wood floor, a white rug for dash, or a deep blue for quiet. Dressmaker silk curtains in light green and blues, lined with the violet. Accent: baroque mirror in chalk white.


10. COOL AND SPACIOUS: light blue ceiling, medium walls, deep rug. Chintz curtains and upholstery stripes in blues, rose and brown (deepened from our Birchbark); bright rose sofa. Pickled woods, white accents.

11. FOR A SMALL DRAWING ROOM: Cranberry walls, black polished floor, an Aubusson rug in shades of pink. Curtains, Cranberry-and-white striped satin; sofa turquoise. Off-white woods or mahogany, much crystal.
1. Gray's impact depends on contrast

2. Hard to feel dreary in this setting

3. With pine, tweeds, modern

4. Yellow can make a cool scheme

5. Blue gives space, opens vistas

6. Pink lightens, brightens; flatters

7. The accent color turns the trick

8. Tan enhances; needs sharp foil

9. Any large room could wear this

10. If your room's sunny or small

11. Reds, pinks flatter each other
Backdrop for bathing: Hemlock and Yellow

Library scheme: Adobe Tan and Rose

Boudoir complements: Violet, Cranberry

Dining room duo: Texas Turquoise, Red

Powder room pair: Hemlock and Gray

Living room formula: Green, Cinnamon

Bunny for a bedroom: Orange ice and Opal

In a sitting room: Bonbon Pink and Blue
Try your hand at our color quiz

Do you fancy yourself a color expert—
take this quiz and see if you are

If you've read faithfully this far you won't find it hard to answer the questions below. They will give you a chance to determine your color rating. If your score is over 90 you're a Quiz Kid; over 80, you're top-flight; over 70, you'll get by. If it's under 10, sorry, you must be color-blind.

Answers and directions for scoring will be found on page 88.

1. This is kindergarten stuff, but what are the primary colors? Name them.
2. Which of the following colors are good for claustrophobia? White, pale shades of green, blue, pink, yellow, gray, beige. (Check five.)
3. In mixing paint, Prussian blue is used to make a hot, vibrant color less intense. True or false?
4. What color got its name from the reign of Napoleon?
5. If your fuel ration seems scanty, what two accent colors would you use to fool yourself into feeling warmer?
6. What color is named for a famous liqueur?
7. To bring down a too-high ceiling should you paint it: a light shade of the wall color or a contrasting dark color?
8. If your small north room has only one window would you paint the walls: pale gray, turquoise, deep green, yellow? (Check one.)
9. Which of these colors would console the agoraphobe: burgundy, aqua, emerald green, reddish brown, light green, rose. (Check four.)
10. If your room has pink, tan, rose, chartreuse green and emerald green in it, which of these colors strikes a sour note? (Check one.)
11. If your room gets too much sunlight would you paint the walls: pink, yellow, gray-blue, deep red? (Check one.)
12. If the cook has just left and you have guests coming for dinner, which of the following colors would calm you? Pink, violet, powder blue, pale orange? (Check one.)
13. The complementary color of yellow is blue, violet, green, red. (Check one.)
14. What one color is associated with a rhapsody, a notorious set of fictitious whiskers, a strict law?
15. To "gray" a yellow paint you should add blue and green to it. True or false?
16. You can create a cool color scheme with yellow walls. True or false?
17. If you're in a brown study and feeling blue which of the following colors would you select to change your mood: turquoise, pink, green, beige? (Check one.)
18. Which of the following are secondary colors: orange, brown, violet, gray, green. (Check three.)
19. What human traits are the following colors associated with: red, white, green.
20. An eggshell finish in paint is distinguished by its high gloss. True or false?
Decorating with stencils is an old art which is becoming popular again. You can design your own, or buy them ready cut. They may be applied to walls, floors, furniture or fabrics. Basically the method of making and applying is the same.

You will need a stencil board in which to cut the design, a sharp knife, blunt end brush, scotch tape to hold stencil, paints or dye and shallow saucers to mix in. Pick out the motif you want to use, analyze it and reduce it to basic parts. When you trace a design, be sure to leave "bridges" between design sections to hold the board together. Transfer to stencil board. Leave a wide space around the design for a shield to keep paint from spattering. Cut with a sharp knife, scoring lightly several times, rather than bearing down hard the first time.

For walls or floors, use oil, casein or house paint. For fabrics use the new Textart dyes made especially for fabric work. They are good for light, smooth fabrics, can be blended to any shade, are washable when set with warm iron and cloth dampened in white vinegar. Fasten stencil down with scotch tape. Dip brush in color in a shallow saucer with a dot-dot-dot motion and apply to stencil in the same manner. Experiment with stencil and color for right consistency on small scrap.

When working on walls, mark off even spaces by snapping taut, chalked string.

Rose is a rose, right. For your linen closet cut formalized rose. Leaves made separately can be placed individually.

Pennsylvania Dutch, above. Design boils down to six elements shown, from Delsemme Stencil. Paint vine freehand.

Climbing Ivy, left. Make a basic leaf stencil taken from your wallpaper, and sprinkle it over plain white sheer or opaque curtains.

Laurel Wreath, above. Reduces to oval leaf and dot elements. Design for tablecloth border taken from china.

Stenciled Floors, right. An old museum pattern, applied to painted or linoleum floor, gives classic border interest.
COLOR WITH DECALCOMANIA

**Decalcomania** is a relatively simple decorative process whereby pictures are transferred from card or paper onto the surface to be decorated. It is not possible to design your own decals, but there are numerous stock flowers, butterflies, fruits and so forth, from which you can devise all sorts of amusing arrangements. Cut the elements apart and pin up to get the effect; then mark arrangement. Dip the decal in warm water for fifteen seconds, take out and lay aside for a minute or so. Place near spot where design is to be and slide the design off the backing paper gently with face up into the place you have marked off for it. Smooth with a soft cloth and allow to dry. Another variety of decal is put on face down, and paper removed afterwards. So be sure to read directions with the decalcomanias you buy.

**Bright Red Roses**, above, for the plain frame of your dressing table mirror, lamps.

**KITCHEN CANISTERS**, above, bloom with perky potted geranium decals and garlands.

**Decalcomania Butterflies**, above, interspersed with rosebuds, for your coffee table.

**Color with decalcomania**

**Pretty Posies**, above, for closet doors. Be sure to leave “bridges” in carved letters, fill in spaces freehand.

**Chintz Echoes**, above. Trace a motif from the print used in your room to make a stencil and use it to decorate furniture, lampshades, etc.

**Stencil Borders**, above left, can be worked out from old, hand-blocked designs. Do them on plain wallpaper to match sidewall.

**Paint the Floor**, above, of your guest closet, sprinkle with decal posies. Repeat over mirror.

**Donald Duck & Co.**, right, prance on Sonny’s table top—company for his mealtine.
Salvage it with color

Nothing is so drab, so shabby that color can’t reclaim it

PERCALE OR MUSLIN SHEETS worn down the center, right, can be cut apart and dyed for draperies. Edge with bullion cotton fringe.

OLD SOFT-WOOD FLOORS, above, dyed with hot Tintex, add color; this also covers up discolorations. Scour clean, apply dye with brush.

DON’T DESPAIR, right, of faded or yellowed fabric-covered shades. Brush, sponge in sudsy water to clean; rinse, dip in tint, set on lamp to dry.

Fix it

Fixing is usually a matter of using ingenuity. Here are a few quick practical tricks.

1. Mending tape. For a flat mend, often where sewing will pull out, try heat-activated tape. Put on with iron. It reinforces tear and launders perfectly.

2. If upholsterers are scarce and you are inept, slipcover worn faded seats or make temporary covers laced underneath.

3. Not only table tops but damaged dresser tops can have defects disguised with wall or bookbinding papers. Protect with lacquer or glass.

Select dye suited to fiber to be dyed; animal (wool, silk) vegetable (cotton, linen, rayon) or all-fiber dye.

1. For deep shades. Dissolve dye in boiling water, add mixture to enough cold water to cover object comfortably. Test sample for color first. Wash object clean. Boil, cool slowly with object in dye. Rinse in cold water.

2. For tinting. Dissolve dye in warm water, immerse article, rinse.

MEND SMALL TEARS or splits, left, in bed linen, draperies, shower curtains with Fabrit, synthetic resin mending tape which sets with warm iron.

DINGY CHAIR SEATS, above, can be revived by stretching new material over seat. Miter corners, use curved upholstery needle, stout waxed thread crisscrossed.

SCARS OR RINGS, right, on your coffee table go under cover for the duration. Make a marbleized paper top mounted with vegetable paste and lacquered, or loose under glass.
**RENEWING CIRCULAR FLOUNCE**, above.
Cut a circle equal in diameter to top of shade plus twice its depth. Cut out center to fit top. Edge with ruffle, tack to top.

**REVIVE** your parchment shade, above, with two coats of opaque casein paint either white or suitable color. Mend cracked edges with passepartout.

**RE-COVERING TAILORED SHADES**, left, requires some skill. Wrap all wires, pin fabric on taut, sew to wrapped wires. Cut lining, fold edges under and sew on; affix trim.

Lampshade frames are irreplaceable; it's worth your while to try recovering bedraggled shades.

1. **Flounced boudoir shades.** You can make them circular or gathered, ruffled or unruffled. Sew to top; seams should be covered with binding or trimming.

2. **Freshen paper or parchment shades with casein paint,** using care so brush strokes won't show.

3. **Plain paper shades** that have become soiled can be covered with a gay fabric stretched taut and glued on. Or wire frames can be completely recovered with new fabric.

**Paint it**

Paint, especially for awnings, garden furniture, hammocks, fiber rugs, is new. Its plastic base causes it to set in the sun or heat, retards mildew, leaves fabric pliable.

1. **Use Setfast Canvas Paint** for renewing color in faded awnings, fiber rugs, etc. With chairs, swings, hammocks and articles that come in contact with clothes, apply two coats of Setfast Overcoating also. **Dry 15 to 20 minutes between coats. Set in direct sunlight for 24 hours.**

2. **Setfast comes in 8 colors.** There is clear Setfast paint for new canvas to retard mildew. Both may be protected with Setfast Overcoating.

THAT FADED CANVAS HAMMOCK, left, stages a colorful comeback with a coat of plastic canvas paint plus clear overcoatings to prevent color crocking.

WEATHERBEATEN AWNINGS, below, get their faces lifted with canvas paint. Stripes can be done in contrasting color, lines kept straight with masking tape.

FIBER PORCH RUGS, left, are renewed with canvas paint. Put newspapers underneath and paint right on floor. You can stencil a pattern border on too.
How to make a rented room livable

Color—open sesame to cheer

America is on the move. Hundreds of thousands of people this year are not in their own homes, but are living in rented quarters ranging all the way from expensive, and often cut-and-dried, apartment hotels to rented rooms in army towns and defense centers. Everywhere people are facing the problem of what to do to make these temporary homes livable, attractive. The secret is to select only the things one really needs in order to feel at home and be comfortable and to store the rest for the duration. Fight your war against drabness with your sharpest weapon—color.

A GOOD RAND-MCNALLY rolls up to travel, takes the place of bare walls or the landlady's chromos. Bank plants around homely lamp base.

GAY PLAID VALANCES on drawstrings adjust to any size window, brighten standard net or voile. Slipcovered packing boxes make extra hassocks.

YOUR FAVORITE CHAIR and tea things make all the difference between camping out and "lady at home," if you are in a hotel room for the duration.

A LAMP TO READ BY is a must in any room called home. See that you have one even if it has to be by the bed and even if you have to bring it with you.

A SMALL, STURDY BOOKSHELF is easy to transport; with hinged shelf on top can serve as a dressing table or desk. Hollow hassock for storage and extra seat.

THAT APARTMENT HOTEL ROOM will blossom under treatment of a white or brightly hued cotton string scatter rug; a slipcover of gay, inexpensive chintz, your own bric-à-brac; in Summer, greens in fireplace.
A room for guests' wraps is always a problem in the average rented digs. A simple rack of plyboard, over the door top provides space.

An all-purpose bridge table can be dressed up in a to-the-floor velveteen or corduroy cover with deep contrasting fringe. Put white or pastel tablecloth right over it.

If you are an army wife you can make a basically livable room with things which will practically all go into the packing box (left) which serves as an extra table. Corduroy couch cover, draped to fit any and all size daybeds, rolls back over bed-pillows bolster-fashion; corduroy pads cover box and trunk, and corduroy draperies too small for present window hang on walls. Officer's chair, and map mounted on linen fold up.

Hide the horrors — wash basin, gas ring, et al., behind a screen made decorative with marbleized wallpaper in smart design, or other découpage to suit your fancy.
Wallpaper with the paste already on the back (called Trimz) is something new. Putting it up requires some skill, but is not beyond the amateur. You will need in the way of equipment: a yardstick, a pair of scissors and a razor blade, a cord tied to a weight, a tub for water, a sponge (1).

Prepare wall by dampening and scraping off old paper, sandpapering surface roughness, repairing cracks. Wash off calcimined walls and size with glue size. Treat new plaster with zinc sulphate solution (2 lbs. to gallon water), glue size later. Measure the height of wall from baseboard to ceiling, and its width (2) for number of wallpaper strips. Lay paper on floor (3), cut, allowing 4 inches beyond largest figure in pattern. Match pattern in cutting other strips.

Roll up cut strips one at a time and immerse in tub or sink, and re-roll strip under water (4). Drain roll by holding sideways.

In order to get first strip perfectly straight, hang weight cord from tack exactly 17 ½ inches from door or window, to get plumb line. Paper is 18" wide, ½" selvage is cut off at window frame. Begin to apply at top, unroll about a foot and smooth (5). Continue to unroll and smooth out bubbles a foot at a time all the way down. Work around door (6).

Special type of paste on back makes it possible to slide paper around after it is on wall. Slide until straight with string line before cutting edges.

Dent paper with scissors at baseboard (7), cut with razor blade. Do same around door and window trim. Second strip overlaps selvage of first. Smooth out remaining bubbles with sponge in sweeping motion (8).

**Stripes Across the Table,** above. Paper one wall of your dinette. Use same paper on top of table. Cover with plate glass or clear lacquer.

**BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.** Above, a wallpaper map panel with planes and ships on it, for a youngster’s room or a study. Put it up yourself.

**Vineleaf Border,** above, lends a dash of color to the hospital white of a bathroom. Trimz ready-pasted border; use on hamper, too.

**Cuddly Animals,** above, on a Trimz border, go round the nursery wall and screen. Cut figures out for bed, lamp, screen.

**Calico Roses,** above, greet you cheerily when you open the closet door; contrast with lacily-striped, ready-pasted wallpaper in room.

**Line Your Bureau Drawers,** above, with the rose-bedecked wallpaper that you have on walls. You can do it with leftover scraps.
Raising livestock is child's play

It's easy to be a city farmer—see the next five pages→
Steaks and chops for the raising

Livestock can be easily cared for in suburban areas—here are a few pointers on how to do it

Calf

A dairy farmer will be happy to sell a 3-day-old bull calf for from $3 to $10 this Spring. This calf can easily and with very little trouble be raised to be either veal or young beef. The farmer is willing to sell at this price only because he is concentrating on selling milk and can’t spare either the milk or the time for raising meat. Don’t worry too much about buying a particular breed as any one will fill your needs.

Inside shelter will be needed until the calf is about six weeks old. A small shed, the tool house or a stall built in a corner of the garage will make suitable housing. After six weeks the calf may be kept in the open. No set amount of pasture area is necessary nor need it be fenced as the calf may be staked out. Grass areas along the roadway, in fence corners or in the orchard may be used for this purpose. Move the calf regularly so grass is always available.

Food requirements for the first to third week are three to six quarts of milk mixed with a half pound of calf starter, twice daily; fourth week, two to four quarts of milk and one pound of calf starter, twice daily; fifth week, one to two quarts of milk and one and a half pounds of calf starter, twice daily. From the sixth week on the calf should be at pasture and will only require calf starter once a day. At this feeding it should be given all it will eat up to five pounds. The calf starter may be stopped after three months.

Butchering can be done at six to eight weeks if milk-fed veal is desired. However, for beef the calf should not be killed until early Winter. A calf three days old will weigh thirty-five to forty pounds and when butchered for veal should yield around eighty to 125 pounds; if grown until young beef size, from two hundred pounds. A local farmer or butcher will dress the meat for a share. If the butcher is used he can make arrangements for storing the meat. Save some for canning.

*Be sure to check city zoning restrictions before buying livestock.

Lamb

A lamb can be purchased from a nearby farmer when three days old and up to three months old. The best age is when the lamb is old enough to eat grass and able to get along with two feedings of milk a day or none. However, if you want to fatten with several feedings of milk a day you can easily raise one a few days old. Cost should be from $10 to $20, depending entirely on age and breed selected. Buy only good stock.

Pasture and shelter should present no great problem for one or two lambs. They will need some shelter at night and on poor days until they are two months old. After this time they can be left outside. A corner of the garage or a small out-building can easily be fixed to accommodate them. At least half an acre of grazing pasture will be needed. This area should be either fenced in or the lamb can be staked out and moved to a fresh grazing spot each day. It is essential that the grazing area be fresh tender grass, not overgrown and tough.

Feeding the lamb is not at all complicated. If possible, try to obtain a lamb that is old enough to wean. Then the only food it will require is grass. This it will easily gather for itself, providing it is turned into suitable pasture area. A lamb up to two months of age will require feedings of milk. At first it may be necessary to feed it from a bottle but it can quickly be taught to drink from a pail. One and a half to two quarts of milk will be needed daily. Milk may be cut down by feeding a mash mixed with water and milk.

What to do with the meat can be answered in several ways. A lamb purchased in early Spring will weigh from fifteen to thirty-five pounds. It should be butchered in late Fall and at that time the meat yield will be from 150 to 180 pounds. A local butcher will kill and dress the lamb at a set fee or a share of the meat. The meat can be canned or if there is a quick freeze and storage locker nearby this should be used. Local packing house may rent space.
PIGs are believed by many to be dirty animals but that is not true; given half a chance they are one of the cleanest of farm animals. And when kept clean there is never any odor from their pen. A small pig can be obtained from a farmer when it is weaned. At this time it will be from six to eight weeks old and should cost from $8 to $15. To be sure of one being available this Spring, it is a good idea to reserve it right away. Any of the farm breeds or crosses will do.

A suitable pen can easily be made for a pig. They require some sort of a small house which can be any unused building or shed on the property or a pre-fabricated pig house may be purchased from the Hodgson Company. A run at least 20' x 20' should also be provided. The fence for this enclosure need not be higher than 3'. If you have a fenced-in orchard or large plot the pig may be turned in there but should be confined in a smaller pen for fattening.

Feeding is the easiest thing in the world, as pigs will eat almost anything. All of the household scraps should be saved in a separate pail, cooking pans should be rinsed with water and emptied into this container and this mixture together with vegetable tops, overgrown or spoiled vegetables from the garden mixed with water, skim milk and pig mash make up the main food. A few weeks before butchering, corn or some other fattening grain should be fed twice a day.

Butchering is done in late Fall. The hams, shoulders, and bacon should be put in brine immediately and prepared for smoking, after which they are easily kept in a cool place. Side meat can be salted down. Feet, hocks and knuckles are good pickled, and sausage can be made from trimmings. Sausage may also be smoked, which simplifies storing it. Rest of the meat can be canned or put in storage. A weanling pig weighs about 10 pounds; when butchered in Fall should yield about 150 pounds of meat.

Heresy within the family circle or an exploding bomb in the prize tomato patch cause no greater consternation and commotion than the quiet statement of a confirmed gardener that he is going to keep a home flock of chickens. The gardener himself has probably never had more than eating acquaintance with chickens. It requires a stout heart to brave all the skeptical remarks thrown at his head. Family, friends and acquaintances can give more alibis for not keeping chickens than any neurotic ever gave her doctor. Yet chickens close at hand today mean subsistence, abundance and considerate hospitality; every ounce of food produced on the home grounds releases that much food for urgent use elsewhere or valuable freight cars needed for other shipping.

Dual purpose breeds by way of efficient breeding and careful scientific research are adapted to produce both eggs and meat with equanimity. The Plymouth and White Rocks, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Reds and Jersey Black Giants are probably the most popular breeds for the embryo poultryman to begin to work with in building up a home flock. Any of these breeds will give you greater returns for the feed and care which you shower on them.

Cost of chicks. Breeding and strains of breeds are what count. The original price of "any chicks" compared with the price of well-bred chicks is the only difference in cost in the entire life of a flock; a (Continued on page 78)
Grow what you will, eat what you will, crisp and lush, tender and sweet as sugar, for that is the way of freshly picked vegetables. With some seeds and a hoe, a sunny patch and a few spare hours, you can produce your own vegetables this Summer—and no rationing for anyone.

You can raise baskets of tomatoes, pounds of string beans, bunches of carrots, and dozens of squashes. Nor is this all; seventeen different kinds of vegetables came out of our 40' x 40' garden last Summer, totaling 454 pounds of food, plus 220 ears of corn, 110 heads of lettuce, radishes galore, and parsley ad infinitum. All this in spite of a wind that never stops blowing, a drought, scores of active little cotton-tails romping through the rows and a hearty family of wood-chucks living under the squash vine.

It took my husband eight hours to turn over our garden on Cape Cod, we both worked eight hours to plant it, and it took ten family hours to care for it. A family hour in our garden is something like this: I with my cohorts, Joan, 15, Bobby, 11, and Tim, 9, all descend upon the garden in a fury of enthusiasm and each with a tool. A weed hasn't a chance! Bobby cultivates the corn, Joan ties up the tomatoes, I dust the squash with arsenate of lead and Tim hills up the beans. We spend a family hour every few days when necessary through the early Summer until the middle of July and then we relax and the rest of the Summer we only pick.

But the picking begins long before July. Radishes ripen early in June and peas come close behind. From then on last year we fed a family of six all Summer and through September. We gave quantities of stuff away, and still many jars of canned tomatoes and string beans stand on our kitchen shelves to tide us over till the new crop matures.

Our vegetable garden was born the middle of April, when a neighboring farmer delivered two loads of beautifully fragrant, well-rotted manure. (If you are a gardener, manure has a beautiful fragrance, otherwise it smells.) My husband spread the manure a few inches (Continued on page 61)
# VICTORY GARDEN BALANCE SHEET

## EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2 lb. Golden Bantam Corn</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Early Delicious Peas</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Dwarf Telephone Peas</td>
<td>$0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Tender Green Bush Beans</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 lb. Edible Podded Sugar Peas</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Cocoze Palm Squash</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Tender Pod Green Beans</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Rustproof Golden Wax Beans</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Big Boston Lettuce</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 oz. Beets - Good for All, Red Ball and Crosby's Egyptian</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Sparkle Radishes</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pkg. Carrots - Tender Sweet, Golden Hart, Danvers Half Long</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Early Golden Ball Carrots</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 oz. Spinach, Bloomsdale Reselected</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Scarlet Runner Beans</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Parsley</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Golden Ponderosa Tomatoes</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Ponderosa Tomatoes</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Earliana Tomatoes</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Yellow Pear Tomatoes</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Pomodora Tomatoes</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Fordhook Cucumbers</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 lbs. Irish Cobbler Potatoes</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pkg. Earliest Scarlet Button Radishes</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** $6.85

## FERTILIZER & INSECTICIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manure - 2 loads</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantfood - 2 bags</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** $10.75

## LABOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To turn over garden and dig in manure - one man</td>
<td>8 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To plant seeds - two people</td>
<td>8 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To care for - one family</td>
<td>10 hrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## YIELD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parsley - indefinite amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>143 1/2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>54 1/2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet runner beans</td>
<td>6 1/2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>27 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Beans</td>
<td>27 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax beans</td>
<td>26 1/2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar podded peas</td>
<td>18 1/2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash</td>
<td>20 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>38 1/2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn (ears)</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce (heads)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radishes</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost of above vegetables at current market value **$79.80**

Total expenditure **$17.60**

Amount saved **$62.20**
This small garden is planted almost entirely with herbs. No attempt has been made to grow quantities of any one variety. A few plants of each herb have been used to assure a supply throughout the year of both fresh and dried seasonings. It is not necessary to plant a formal garden to raise herbs. They can be grown in the flower border or any corner of the yard where there is room. A list of easy-to-grow herbs and their uses will be found on page 95.
A FINE KETTLE OF FISH

Jean Freeman reveals the gentle art of cooking fish
so that even the lowly haddock
becomes a tempting main dish

Please approach your fish-dealer with an open mind these days, prepared to take what he can give you for that meatless meal. The war has affected the fishing industry, just as it has other vital sources of supply, so in spite of the fact that our rivers, lakes and coastal waters yield an almost incredible assortment of fish, you’ll find the stocks smaller and less diversified than they used to be, and also far less tempting.

On occasion you’ll even be confronted with fish, such as hake, haddock and whiting, for which you (in common with most people) have little appreciation. But be of good cheer, almost any fish can be made appetizing, provided you have imagination!

Don’t think though that because fish is such simple food it’s going to care for itself. Even the tiniest smelt requires pampering in order to give flavorsome results. True, you will have to resort to substitutes for the heavy cream and golden butter originally demanded by the gourmets, but even this isn’t a matter for mourning.

A good platter of fish depends more upon ingenuity, and the magic of adroit seasoning, than it does upon the actual mediums used in its preparation. Vegetable fats, margarine, drippings and cooking oil are all able pinch-hitters for that precious butter which should be reserved for only the most special moments. And if even light cream becomes scarce, remember that evaporated milk is a staunch culinary ally.

Some Elementary Rules
Fried fish requires deep sizzling fat in order to achieve a really tempting color. Don’t discard that fat though, after the fish is cooked. Strain it through a fine sieve or a cheesecloth square into a clean glass container. Label it for identification, and use it for fish fries again and again. After it has given its all, you can donate it to the salvage (glycerine you know) with a clear conscience.

And you’ve probably wondered time and again why your broiled fish seems to stick to the grill like a postage stamp. The answer is brief; it sticks in this troublesome manner because the grill hasn’t been heated properly and oiled in advance.

And if your boiled fish turns out an insipid mess, don’t blame the fish. No fish should ever be boiled. No matter in what liquid it is cooked—water, wine, milk or any other infusion—in order to retain its original identity it should merely be steamed or gently poached. That is, the liquid should be brought to the boiling point and then kept well below it, so that the fish is cooked by a gradual penetration of heat. Fine flavor and delicate texture will be your reward.

Also, never poach a fish in plain salted water and expect good results. You can surely locate a bay leaf, some whole peppercorns, an onion and a bit of wine vinegar with which to season that water! For super-duper effects, however, I suggest the following Court Bouillon. Don’t let the name scare you; it sounds fancier than it really is.

Court Bouillon
For poaching any dry, firm-fleshed fish, such as salmon, halibut, bass, haddock, scrod, etc. The ingredients required for 2 quarts of liquid are:

- 1 quart dry American white wine
- 2 quarts cold water
- 2 medium sized onions peeled and sliced
- 2 medium sized carrots cut in rounds
- 8 whole peppercorns slightly bruised
- 2½ generous teaspoons salt
- 4 sprays green celery tops
- 6 sprigs fresh parsley
- 1 or 2 medium large bay leaves
- 1 sprig of thyme or its equivalent in dried thyme leaves (I put these last into a little cheesecloth bag.)

Bring all this to a boil, then reduce the flame and allow it to simmer for 30 minutes. After sponging your fish or fish slices, place them in a fish kettle (the removable tray in this utensil is of valuable assistance in draining without breakage or disaster) and cover with the Court Bouillon. Bring to a boil very slowly, then turn the flame as low as possible, and for a 4-pound fish or piece of fish allow gentle cooking for from 30 to 40 minutes, or until the flesh no longer adheres to the center bone. Drain (that’s where the tray comes in!); dress the fish upon a snowy white napkin, spread on a hot platter; garnish simply with lemon slices and parsley, and serve with your favorite appropriate sauce. (Continued on page 74)
Whatever changes the future may bring, the sterling silver pattern you select as a bride is usually a lifetime companion. Choose it together, with love and thoughtfulness; wherever you go it’s a tie with the past and a promise of the future you dream about.

Most manufacturers are now making place settings of six or nine basic pieces so that this year’s bride may enjoy her birthright of fine sterling. After the war, possibly even sooner, you can add more pieces.

The patterns we show are so varied that there’s something for every taste. Each manufacturer is making other patterns too, though not so many as formerly, so you can be sure of finding one that is exactly suited to the sort of people you are and the sort of life you plan to lead together after the war is won.

Pure 18th Century is the “English Gadroon” pattern by Gorham above. Scrolls, and the suggestion of a fleur-de-lys at the end, make a pleasing break in the gadroon border. It is an easy pattern to match to china.

Here the area for marking is almost round and naturally suggests, by its shape, the type of interlacing, curved monogram which is most in keeping with the pattern.

Restrained elaboration is the outstanding feature of Alvin’s “Chateau Rose” pattern above. Its deep carving, with roses and baroque scrolls, harmonizes perfectly with many china patterns which employ the same motifs.

A pattern like this which is so well-covered scarcely needs a monogram; but if you decide to have it marked we suggest a single initial in a baroque style.

Simple and beautiful lines make “Fiddle Thread”, by Frank W. Smith, perfectly at home in either a Provincial or a Modern setting. It calls for a perfectly plain monogram.

Some people avoid a plain pattern because it shows scratches. Don’t worry about this. It’s the little scratches that come with normal use that give it the much-desired “butler’s finish” which is found in fine old silver.
Almost architectural in feeling is Wallace's "Georgian Colonial" pattern, above, suggesting the delicate strength of 18th Century cabinet work. Its simplicity, however, makes it suitable with either 18th Century or Modern china and glass.

The monogram might be either severe or curved, depending upon your taste. In addition to the pieces shown, Wallace is also making a dinner knife and fork and a large table spoon.

Delicate and feminine is Lunt's "Modern Victorian" pattern, above, edged with tiny roses and scrolls. It would be equally pleasing either with elaborate china or with a simplified modern version of this type of dinnerware.

It lends itself admirably to being marked with a finely-etched, interlacing monogram in the Victorian style, probably oval in shape to fit the space provided.

Roses and scrolls, beloved of the late Georgian period, adorn the border of this graceful pattern; "Georgian Rose" by Reed & Barton. This again is a design which harmonizes beautifully with many fine china patterns.

The long, narrow marking surface here suggests either a single, curving initial or perhaps three which interlace, one above the other, repeating the scrolled edges.

The future you dream about—your home after the war is won
When Ann spends the night

Confidences shared at bedtime are the most fun; your teen-age daughter will dote on this gay room with an extra bed for her best friends. The Provincial beds, bright with Waverly chintz, are by Tomlinson, as are the hanging shelf for her animal figurines, the chairs, mirror, table, chest and lamps. All-wool Faribo blankets, Macy. Bedside rug by Deltox, accessories, at Altman; wallpaper, Bassett & Vollum. More about this room, on page 88.
Planning rooms for young people

By the time your children have reached their teens their characters are fairly well "set". Of course some psychologists believe that this process is completed by the age of six. Up to this age, however, appreciation of interior decoration is not marked. This is not to say that infants' rooms shouldn't be pretty and colorful. But, in the nature of things, the decorating of rooms for small children is more a satisfaction for their mama than an expression of their own likes and dislikes.

After the age of six, personalities develop at a great rate and once the child reaches teen age he is apt to have a pretty good idea of the sort of room he wants and is entitled to a share in its planning. Let him participate actively. The boy who actually mixes the paint and applies it is less apt to amuse himself by throwing darts at it afterward. The girl who sews her own bedspread may refrain from flopping down on it with muddy feet.

Adolescence seems to have two effects on children. Either they become moody, dreamy, withdrawn from the rest of the family, or they are almost intolerably obstreperous. Sometimes they alternate bewilderingly so that one never knows whether one is addressing the Lily Maid of Astolat, engrossed in her secret sorrow, or a member of the up-and-coming generation who knows all the answers and is determined to give them.

Decorating can do its share in ironing out these ups and downs. If you will turn to Professor Laird's color article on page 29 you will find valuable hints for creating a stimulating room for the too-introspective, or a soothing one for the over-active. For example, take the room at the top of page 58 with its oyster white and olive green scheme. It would be excellent for a highly excitable boy. The girl's room at the bottom of the page opposite, with its clear blue and white with red roses would wake up a listless girl.

A "room of my own" means far more than four walls, unshared. It means a haven for dreaming, a workshop for activities, a place to entertain as well as a room for sleeping.

Of course, there are certain basic pieces: bed, bedside table, chest, desk and desk chair, and an easy chair. In addition you may want a bookcase and perhaps a dressing table if your child is a girl. Try to choose pieces which are not juvenile so that the room may grow with the child.

Homework is always with us, and that means "projects". Therefore desks should either be large enough for these, or an extra table (it can be a bridge table that lives in the closet when not in use) should be provided. Otherwise your child simply takes to the floor and spills glue on the rug.

The fabrics might as well be washable, for growing girls and boys can bring an astounding amount of dirt into the house with them. Look for firm weaves in bedspreads; loose textures catch on clothing and shoes and say what you will, clothing and shoes with a child inside will be on the bedspread a good part of the time. This goes for upholstery or slipcover fabrics too.

Peaceful to have around the house, but maddening in his own special way, is the bookworm. Of course you've provided a comfortable chair with a good light falling over the occupant's left shoulder. It's disconcerting, therefore, to come in and find your offspring face down on bed or floor. Nothing can be done about this, however, so you'd better have excellent reading lights on both sides of the bed and a floor lamp with a long extension cord. You'd also better be prepared to see that the lamp is used.

With the ball-of-fire of both sexes you at least know where you are. You're holding your head and wondering if the house is built strongly enough to stand it. Keep furniture for this type to an absolute minimum, avoiding sharp corners and breakables of all sorts.

The dreamer, head in the clouds and feet on the bed, would be happy almost anywhere if you'll only let him alone, yet even he may surprise you with suggestions as to how he wants his room to be.

The tomboy can sometimes be lured into taking an interest in her appearance by the judicious introduction of a few feminine touches. Go slowly, here—subtlety does it.

If your son's hobby is electric trains which he and his father pore over by the hour, and which you trip over when you enter his room in the dark, try getting them to build a narrow shelf all around the room for the tracks to run on. When it comes to doors the shelf can be hinged so that it folds back.

For the boy who likes to work with his hands a large workbench is the ticket. Get a man's size and cut off the legs if necessary. This serves not only as a place for the building of model planes but as a work area for school projects and for study. With a hanging shelf for books nearby it's a substitute for a desk. For boys, especially, it's often a good plan to subordinate the bedroom to the study aspect. Get a studio couch and hide the chest of drawers in the closet if there's room. Above all, let whatever you get be good of its kind. It is during these formative years that you can unobtrusively lay a solid foundation of good taste which will last a lifetime.

There are no hard and fast rules; consult your child and fit the room to the individual.
Ivory towers for teen agers

Have you a budding architect for a son? Here's a room for the young dreamer

The would-be draftsman will be inspired by the room illustrated at right. Do the walls in a soft olive green, with oyster white trim and a deep green rug on the floor. Curtains of overscaled plaid in olive green and white. "Pakto" furniture, designed by Dan Cooper, made by Drexel, is demountable, versatile, telescopic. The young owner will endorse for use as a desk or drawing board the chest with adjustable leaf which forms one end of the bed.

The tall chest builds up from the bottom drawers-on-legs and can be added to, drawer by drawer, as needed. Chair, foreground, is Mr. Cooper's version of the camp chair.

Ruffles and ribbons, crisp chintz and pretty niches to display treasures

Delight her with a gay, young room and make it practical as well as pretty. The room shown at the left has pink walls, white ceiling and woodwork, a green rug.

White painted brackets and pots of growing plants make a charming pattern on the chimney breast. Two matching chests of drawers flank the fireplace opening. Above them are niches with shelves for her collection of treasures.

The furniture here, by Statton, in soft cherry finish, was chosen because its design is such that she will never outgrow it. The chair with ottoman, by Selig, is covered in crisp ivy chintz. Bedspread and bolster case are of starched muslin.
A blue ribbon bedroom in sturdy oak for a pair of "gentlemen riders"

Sturdy oak sets the pace and they’re off to a good start. The walls of the room illustrated at the right are planks of pecky cypress that have been whitewashed. The floor is stained to the color of old saddle leather.

The brilliant plaid rug in tones of deep brown, terra cotta and beige sets the color scheme. Rugged chests of drawers are placed side by side on one wall, leaving the room clear for activities.

The beds are thoroughly masculine in design without being massive and are sturdily built to withstand rough-housing. Like the furniture they are finished in a light oak from the British Oak group by the Jamestown Lounge Co. The lamp on the bedside table is made from an old hitching post.

This room eyes the future—it won’t be outgrown as its owners grow up

Planned for today and for the years to come is the room at the left. The furniture, in a new sophisticated, maple finish treatment by Cushman, is young but not strictly "little girl" and can grow up with its owners.

Clear cerulean blue walls, blue and white striped wallpaper in the alcove and a deep blue rug form a cool background for the maple furniture. Printed chintz, white with pink roses and green leaves is used as a curtain valance and matches the full gathered bed ruffles. Bedspread and ruffled pillow are of white quilted chintz.

The little shelf will hold a girl’s treasures now; later, books. A desk gets good light in the window where later a petticoated dressing table could stand.
In Middle West, Middle Atlantic, Central, N. Central and New England states: work begins in earnest

Manure placed about shrubs last Fall as a Winter mulch should be dug into the soil at the plants' roots. Don't dig too deeply or the roots will be harmed. At the same time work in a top dressing of a balanced plantfood.

The rose bed can be uncovered this month. Hybrid teas should be cut back to about 5'. Hybrid perpetuals and polyanthas are pruned to 2'. Of course all dead wood in any of these kinds should be removed. Ramblers which were wintered on the ground can be uncovered and tied to their trellises or supports.

All Winter coverings should be removed from bulb and perennial beds by the middle of the month. This removal should be a gradual process so the plants will have a chance to harden off before all of the covering is removed.

Sweet peas, if they haven't already gone into the ground, should be sown right away. Make a trench 18" deep, cover the bottom with manure and then 2" of soil. Sow the seeds and cover 1". Fill the trench about the plants as they grow.

Soil in the Victory garden should be worked by now. As a matter of fact, peas should be planted the early part of this month. Seeds of carrots, radishes and lettuce can also go in. But if you haven't started a vegetable garden it's still not too late. If you have the room, and if you don’t take over a community plot or a neighborhood vacant lot, grow vegetables this year and plan to grow enough so there will be a surplus to can for Winter.

Go over all shrubs and remove any of the wood that has winter-killed. If there are some branches about which you are in doubt it's better to wait until shrub has leafed out to make sure they really are dead.

In South Atlantic states: it's time to sow annuals in the open

Prepare a section of the flower garden to be used as a seed bed for starting annual plants. The soil should be dug to at least 18" and then finely pulverized. The seeds can be sown in rows and allowed to grow until they are large enough to be moved to their permanent spots.

Be sure to include nicotiana in the seed order. It grows particularly well in this section. It is wonderfully fragrant and blooms all Summer. Reseeds for next year too.

For a vivid spot of color in shady spots in the garden don't overlook caladiums. They are best started in 5" pots in a rich loam. Keep on the dry side until the first leaves appear and then plunge pot and all into the soil in the garden. They like plenty of moisture from this time on. A weekly feeding of manure water will make larger, more vividly-colored flowers.

Both Lima and string beans can be planted in the Victory garden now. Plants of tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers and the like can also be set out now that there is no danger of their being set back by cold nights.

In the Great Lakes section: it's really time to get down to earth

In the coldframe and greenhouse all the plants that are started will need to be watched carefully. Proper watering, ventilation and insect control are important to make strong plants for setting out in the garden. Seeds of fast growing annuals such as zinnias and marigolds should be started now.

Activity in the Victory garden depends entirely on the weather this Spring. If the frost is out of the ground the first batch of peas, lettuce, radishes, carrots, kale, Swiss chard and spinach can be sown.

Salt the asparagus bed early this month to keep down the weed crop and then give it a top dressing of manure to force growth. Towards the end of the month make a first planting of gladiolus for early bloom.

In California: look to your lawn and cut out weeds to prevent spreading

Keep pinching back carnation cuttings which you have potted up to encourage the growth of bushy plants. They'll be ready to set out in the garden the early part of May.

Transplant the tiny annual seedlings which are growing in flats. The best soil is one made light with a mixture of leafmold and sand. Make another sowing of zinnias. If you are planting rose bushes, start them in a well-worked soil to which manure has been added. Be sure to pack the soil well about the roots. Prune them back to about 5'.

To insure good Summer growth of camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons give them a top dressing of peat moss and cottonseed meal. These plants should have a shady position where some sun filters through. They are worth going to any trouble for as no plants are more colorful.

In South Central states: put spraying operations in force in the rose bed

Divide and reset chrysanthemums. Lift the entire chump, shake off soil so all roots are exposed and then remove each sprout from around the main root to make a new plant. The center part or old root should be discarded or placed in a corner of the cutting garden. Replant each of the divisions as quickly as possible.

Cactus which seem to be able to get along with little or no water most of the year require more moisture at this time. This is their growing season and the time they set buds. A regular dusting of sulphur to control mildew and a nicotine or pyrethrum spray to kill aphids should be put on the rose bed. It is a good idea to make a habit of this and continue it regularly through the Summer.

Sweet pea seed should be sown in the open ground. The dwarf single varieties are colorful and easy to grow. They'll bloom in June and July and after they've finished can be lifted. The bulbs which they have made can be stored for next year.

Keep weeds under control in the Victory garden. The only way to do this is not to allow them to get started. Always remember it is easier to take them out when they are small.

Divide and reset maidenhair fern and then work plantfood into soil about them.

In the Northwest: don't rush the season by planting out annuals too early

Prune out and destroy any diseased branches on prostrate junipers and spray the bushes at 2 week intervals with Bordeaux mixture. This blight turns the branches brown and quickly spreads if it is not got under control.

Make root cuttings of perennials. Take pieces of roots 2" long and plant them in flats. Place lengthwise and cover with ½" of soil. Never allow the soil to dry out or the cuttings will not take root.

Seeds of half-hardy annuals can be sown in the open this month. These, however, are the only ones that should go in. Zinnias and the like are best planted later when the weather is more certain.

Cornus stolonifera and Cornus alba should be cut back to 1' from the ground. This forces new shoots which are the ones which will be most colorful next Winter.
GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES  
(Continued from page 50)

thick, then forked it into the garden. Turn over any average garden soil, plant vegetable seeds and you will have some produce, but fertilize the earth and your yield will be ten-fold. The better the land and the more plant food you use, within reason, the greater your harvest. Sturdy well-fed plants attract far fewer bugs and seldom succumb to diseases.

Indian custom

It was an old Indian custom to put a fish in each hill of corn, and with herding ever in the offing each Spring—we use them as fertilizer. We plant our vegetable seeds in beds of compost and fish. The opportunity to use fish as fertilizer comes as a little extra bonus to those who garden on the sea shore. But fish fertilizer is not at all essential to growing quantities of vegetables—manure will do just as well.

After enriching the soil in the beginning, it's a good idea to feed all the young plants with a plant food every week or ten days during the early part of the Summer. Plant food comes by the bagful. We scattered it along the rows and among the hills and worked it in.

We dig each row deeper than necessary for seeds and lay our herring end to end (manure will do just as well), two inches of compost go on top of the fish and then a bit of dirt directly beneath the seeds. The young plants soon stretch their tender roots down through the compost into the nourishing area of the gently decaying fish (or manure). Into each hill of squash and corn we dig a couple of heaping shovelfuls of compost and same amount of manure.

I would not like to garden without compost. In one year our compost pile produces about 20 wheelbarrow loads of rich black organic matter. The compost pile consists of a long trough-shaped area on the ground with three casual compartments. It is bounded on one side by a bank and on the other by some planks which separate it from the vegetable garden. Here every bit of Summer vegetable greens, corn husks, potato peels, wood clippings, and even coffee grounds are cast. Everything goes in a pile at one end, is turned over twice in a year and thus progresses along the trough till it reaches the other end as rich, black, friable matter, ready to return to the garden to renew and replenish the soil. We do not water our compost because the hose will not reach. We do nothing to it. The hot sun beats down on it by day and the heavy dew hovers over it at night and everything in it decomposes in one year.

Peas are one of the first vegetables to plant in the Spring. Sow the seeds as soon as you turn the soil in March or April. Young peas need something to trail up, and with wire scarce, brush

(Continued on next page)
Imperial Console Card Tables—charming, practical, versatile—are particularly appropriate and useful for wartime living. Used as a console, their decorative smartness gives your home the inspiration of cheerful good taste. Used for playing cards or other games, their convenience and beauty help make a gracious occasion of friendly evenings at home. Used for informal dining, their practicality in saving time and effort is especially appreciated when you do your own work—graciously confirming your hospitality. The fine, enduring quality of Imperial craftsmanship confirms the wise judgment of your investment.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

(Continued from page 61)

from the woods does just as well. Plant the seeds in rows of two 3-inch wide trenches six inches apart. Place the brush between each pair of trenches.

At the same time you sow the peas, plant parsley. It’s slow to germinate, but don’t give up for it comes eventually.

Later in April sow beets, carrots and spinach. Don’t put the seeds in a narrow drill but scatter them liberally in a four-inch wide trench or even a six-inch trench on a mattress of compost with manure beneath. Thin the beets and eat the young tops, pull the tiny carrots for soup or salad and you will still have a wide strip of both left to mature. Planted in this manner instead of in a narrow drill, the yield will be far greater.

Voracious rabbits

On account of our rabbits and woodchucks we have to sow more seeds of everything than the instructions say. Then we are as well fed as the local fauna. We also plant every row closer than the book says. These are emergency years and the garden must produce to capacity. With plenty of organic matter added annually, the land can take it.

All the rest of the vegetables can go in the first week in May. Sow string beans then and every couple of weeks up to August 1st. Both the gold and the green beans are delicious and now string beans no longer have strings.

If you have a sunny bit of space at the side of a barn or fence, let scarlet runner beans climb there. Gorgeous tomato-colored, sweet-pea-like flowers appear early in June and by July you’ll be eating large broad green beans which taste a bit different from the regular sorts but are equally appetizing. Radishes ripen in a little over three weeks from the day you sow seed.

Potatoes dug fresh just before dinner are different from those you buy. The early varieties will mature the middle of August and you can leave them in the ground the rest of the season and just dig them as you need them. Arsenate of lead tied in a piece of cheesecloth and shaken among the leaves will make the invading potato bugs at bay.

Kinds of lettuce

There are two kinds of lettuce that grow differently than the instructions say. Lettuce when young makes delicious spinach with manure beneath. Thin the beets and eat the young tops, pull the tiny carrots for soup or salad and you will still have a wide strip of both left to mature. Planted in this manner instead of in a narrow drill, the yield will be far greater.

Glamour and practicality are blended in these lovely preparations whose exquisite quality and flower-fresh fragrance will enchant you. The rich emollient cream, compounded from old apothecary formulas, whisks away grime, leaves your skin soft and smooth, ready for make-up. The DUSTING POWDER is a sweet-scented cloud that adds a luxury touch to your bath. Later, the charming hand-painted apothecary jars will grace your home, where they’ll be as useful as they are beautiful.

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In LARGE JARS: Pouding Powder $2.50; Bubble Bath $2.50; Flower Potpourri $3.50; Cream $3.50; in MORTAR-AND-PESTLE JARS: Cream $1.25; Flower Potpourri $1.25; in BOTTLE-TYPE JARS: Cologne $1.25; Cream Toilet Water $1.50; Toilet Soap, 3 cakes for $1.00. Plus 10% Federal Tax.

Buy them at your favorite store or order directly from us and ask for free 8-page booklet illustrating home-decoration accessories of these charming apothecary jars.

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HOUSE & GARDEN

Vegetables

(Continued on page 91)
RULE ONE for cocktails... USE ENOUGH

* AMAZING how it makes an OLD FASHIONED sing

* My great aunt in Charlestown used it in SPICE CAKE

* POSITIVELY RIPPING in SCRAMBLED EGGS, you know

* It's a SPARK PLUG for the APPETITE

* Funny what happens to A MANHATTAN when you leave it out

* TRY it "your day" when you're MOANIN' LOW

* GRANDMA used to call it a STOMACHIC

* IT'S TOPS for morning after JITTERS

* FOR VICTORY—Buy U.S. War Bonds and Stamps

ANGOSTURA-WUPPERMANN CORPORATION • 304 EAST 45th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. • Write for Free Mixing Guide
Reputation-building tricks for the home K.P.'s
and the new, rationed, first-time-at-it cooks

With your priceless Sadie off to make plane parts and no available pearl to replace her, back to the kitchen is the watchword. Maybe you swing a full-time war job, too; maybe you merely cope with saving rationing points and fats. No matter what, you want to make the cooking minutes count, you begrudge the time to fuss even with guests at hand. Have then up your sleeve, when needed, a basic trick or two that can make a common dish a thing apart—like the five shown here.

Learn to use wines, our excellent native ones, not only as a part of the menu but in contriving its mainstay dishes—see for yourself what a dash of burgundy or claret can do for baked beans; how chicken sauced with a dry white wine improves. Learn to point up flavors with contrast—such as that ice-cold beer served with hot, flaky, oyster pie; the dabble of fragrant liqueur to sophisticate a Trifle. Casseroles, Bazar Francais, Hammacher-Linens, Saks-Fifth, America House. Wine bucket, Alice H. Marks. Salad bowl, Jensen.

Beans baked in red wine
New England standby, cross-country delight are baked beans, non-prioritized if you bake your own. Double their zest, dress them up for Sunday night sharing by baking in red wine, with bacon, herbs, and a clove-spiced onion. Do them in individual bean pots, plan an extra casseroleful for future use. Serve with red wine.

Beer with oyster-hominy pie
Tins and quick-frozen foods work mainly now for Government so few oysters will travel. But if you live near the shore, make this a specialty: cooked hominy and oysters scalloped with dibs of butter (if you can get it) or margarine and a little milk as a deep-dish pie. To set it off; ice-cold draughts of National Premium beer.
Liqueur-flavored Trifle
Good basic dessert for the duration is Trifle—because it's amenable to changes, affluent-looking yet thrifty. Stale cake for its framework, fresh, in-season fruits for filling, thin custard sauce atop. Whipped (evaporated milk) cream, nuts are optional. For a lift, flavor it with liqueurs—de Kuyper's Delecta, Blackberry or Peach.

Chicken in white wine
A good trick-up-the-sleeve for guests when you are the chef. Half-sauté the chicken atop the stove; brown a pound or so of tiny potato balls; add tender baby carrots, minced shallots, parsley and pop it all into a casserole to finish in oven. Heat glass or two of white wine and meat stock in skillet, add to casserole before serving.

Kidney stew and red wine
Veal or lamb kidneys are best for this and a robust wine. Allow two or three kidneys per person, skin, split them in half and trim. Sprinkle with a dab of flour, minced clove of garlic, parsley, and stir thoroughly. Add half a glass of wine for each person; season; cover and cook till tender. Serve with the same red wine.

drawn by the sun... 
out of the earth...
out of the vine...
out of the grape...
bursting with liquid sunshine...
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RAISING RABBITS FOR FOOD

Three rabbits will produce 150 pounds of meat with a minimum of care and time

Every home, even if yard space is limited, can be easily equipped for raising a few rabbits. The meat is similar in flavor to chicken, is all white in color when cooked and has the same protein content as any lean meat.

Housing
A suitable pen, like the one at the bottom of the page, can be easily constructed against one wall on the inside of the garage. This arrangement is for two does (females) and one buck (male) and three growing pens to accommodate the young rabbits from the time they are weaned until they are ready for eating. This unit is designed to accommodate the proper number of rabbits for a family of five who wish to supplement their meat ration with home grown foods. There will also be times when a few may be sold in the neighborhood to offset the price of food.

The side wall of the garage forms the back wall of this pen. The floors, sides and top are solid, the front of each pen is a separate wire door which opens out to provide access to the pens. Each grown rabbit must have a separate pen and these pens should be 3' wide, 2' high and 4' deep.

The two pens in which the does are kept should have a removable nest box 2' by 18" by 18", with a round hole large enough for the rabbit to pass through easily in and out. This hole should be 4" above the floor to prevent the young rabbits from crawling out too early.

The growing pens have the same height and depth as the other three pens but they are 5' long. Each of the pens should be equipped with a heavy feed and water dish which can be purchased at your feed or hardware store.

General care
The floor of the pen should be covered with clean straw or shavings. Many people have the impression that rabbits are dirty. Quite the contrary, they are really very clean and if the pens are cleaned regularly once each week there will never be an odor from the pens. The easiest way to clean the pens is to scrape the floor with a small hoe. The manure should be saved and used on the garden as it is an excellent fertilizer. Store it in the open but protect it from the rain which washes out the valuable chemicals.

Rabbit feed can be either barley, oats or wheat for grain and either clover or alfalfa hay. They should be fed one cup on this each day. One to two and a half cups of grain should prove sufficient for each rabbit and enough hay should be given to last 10 to 12 hours. Along with this feeding, dried beet, carrots and greens, with the exception of cabbage, can be given two or three times a week. Fresh water should be given daily and a small lump of sphagnum moss should be kept in each pen. Special small salt cakes equipped with a wire to fasten them to the pen can be found at the feed store.

Breeding
The best plan, when you have two does, is to breed the first doe and when her litter is three weeks old breed the second doe. This produces young rabbits at different times and keeps up a regular supply.

As soon as the oldest rabbits are taken away from the mother, which is when they are seven to eight weeks old, they should be placed in one of the growing pens. As soon as the second litter is ready to wean, they should go to a different pen. The weaned rabbits should always go in a pen by themselves, older ones may be caged together until 6 months old.

As soon as the young have been taken from the doe, she should be bred again and will produce another litter in 31 days. This means that each doe should produce four litters a year.

Well grown young rabbits are large enough to eat about two months. Each litter should average six to eight pounds. The best plan, when you have two does, is to breed the first doe and when her litter is three weeks old breed the second doe. This produces young rabbits at different times and keeps up a regular supply. Well grown young rabbits are large enough to eat about two months. Each litter should average six to eight pounds. The best plan, when you have two does, is to breed the first doe and when her litter is three weeks old breed the second doe. This produces young rabbits at different times and keeps up a regular supply.

The best breeds for meat production are New Zealand Reds, Flemish Giants and Chinchillas. Grown stock of these breeds cost from $2 to $4 each. It is a good idea not to go in for white rabbits—not because the meat is any different, but they're very pretty and you're apt to make pets of them instead of turning them into food.

Dressing
If you are planning to save the hides, the rabbits should be killed by a firm blow on the back of the neck, otherwise they may be butchered by removing the head with a sharp axe. Hang them by the hind legs and remove the pelt. Then dress and chill twenty-four hours before cooking.

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People are quick to see the possibilities of this brilliant, colorful flatware and hollow-ware. It lights up the table like sunshine. It is ideal with gold-decorated china and crystal. Brides love to use it every day, for although it's so luxurious-looking, it's scratch-resistant, very hard, and solid metal — there's nothing to wear off. Many families enjoy owning Dirilyte as an extra service, too — it's so moderate in price, yet so gay and glamorous.

Now's a good time to learn about Dirilyte. Write for our booklet, plan your future purchases, and earmark your Bonds for them!
HOW TO RAISE PIGEONS

Twelve birds, a small pen and very little care will produce 72 squabs

The family with a small plot of land where conditions are not favorable for raising chickens will find it practical to raise squabs (young pigeons just about ready to leave the nest) for the home table. There is almost no work to raising them, as the grown birds take all care of the young. All you have to do is feed and water them each day, which requires but a few minutes.

Housing
Equipment and housing present no problems. A corner of the garage can be enclosed as shown below with 2" chicken wire making a pen 4' wide by 8' long and 8' high. This enclosure should be situated to include a window so that there is access to an outside wire enclosure. However if this can't be arranged, a small opening may be cut through the wall of the garage.

The outside flight pen can be the same size as the inside pen. The latter should be equipped with two nest boxes for each grown pair of pigeons. Orange crates turned on their sides and placed one on top of the other against the end wall make ideal nests, or similar nests may be constructed of wood. They should be about 12" square.

These nests should be equipped with a wooden bowl to supply a nesting nook. If the bowls are used, it is simpler to clean out the nests after the young have been raised. A 4" board held firmly in place.

The pen should also have several 6" boards placed against the garage wall to provide a lighting place for the birds. Shelves of this same kind should also be in the outside pen.

General care
The floor of the inside cage can be covered with sand to a depth of about 2". This makes it possible to rake over the floor when it is soiled. If sand is used for the floor covering, broken tobacco stems or clean straw should be supplied for building nests.

As an alternative, shavings or peat moss may be used as a floor covering. It is not necessary to clean the pen more than once every two or three months.

The nest boxes, however, should be cleaned after each batch of young has been removed. Empty the nest, clean it well and then place a sprinkling of tobacco dust on the bottom of the bowl or the floor of the box if no bowl is used for the nest.

Feeding
Food consists of regular pigeon mixture, which can be found in any feed store. This food should be given each morning and again in late afternoon. Give only the amount the pigeons will clean up in 15 minutes. This is usually about ¼ to ½ cup for each pair of pigeons. A mineral mixture should be kept in a hopper before the pigeons are fed. The pigeons will have this ready before the pigeons are fed. The pigeons will have this ready before the pigeons are fed. Every time you feed the birds, the pigeons should be taken to the outside flight pen.

Breeding
Pigeons build their own nests and lay two eggs which hatch in 17 days. The young are cared for entirely by the parents and are ready for the table in about 26 days or just as soon as they have fully feathered under the wings.

They should be killed at this time, for if they leave the nest the meat will soon toughen. Two nests for each pair are necessary as the female pigeon usually lays again before the young are old enough to leave the first nest. The care of the young still in the nest then falls entirely to the male.

The best breeds are Giant Homer, Carneau and White King as they have been bred for size and ability to produce squabs. It's a good idea to keep a record of each pair. If they don't produce at least 10 squabs a year they should be replaced. A new pair can be purchased or some of the young may be allowed to mature. Keep nothing but mated pairs in the pen as odd birds will interfere with the nesting of the other pigeons.

A suitable home flock would be six pairs. The original cost for these breeders would be from $2 to $3 a pair. Each pair will produce from 12 to 14 squabs a year which would supply at least 72 squabs weighing about 1 lb. each.

Dressing
The squabs are killed either by sticking or by removing the heads. The feathers should be removed immediately and it may be done more easily if the birds are plucked dry rather than scalded. They should be cleaned the same as chickens and cooled for twenty-four hours before cooking.
NO OTHER MATTRESS IS LIKE IT
NO OTHER MATTRESS CAN BE LIKE IT!

A FIVE FOOT BATT OF SELECTED VIRGIN COTTON COMPRESSED INTO A "GIANT PILLOW FOR YOUR BODY"

Sealy Holds the Magic of Transformation from a giant five foot batt of live, pure staple cotton into a buoyant Sealy "Air-Woven" Tuftless mattress. All the fleecy resilience of virgin cotton is retained in the Sealy Tuftless — making it luxuriously soft to conform to the body, yet firm enough to give proper support. "Air-Woven" comfort filling is found only in the Sealy Tuftless — which others have tried to imitate without success — for Sealy alone has perfected through more than 60 years of experience the way to make "The Giant Pillow for Your Body".

EXPERTS SELECT RIGHT TYPE OF COTTON Only in certain districts of Texas is it possible to produce the springy, pure-staple cotton necessary for the Sealy Tuftless. Ordinary cotton does not have the special resilience and strength demanded for the exclusive Sealy "Air-Woven" process. This careful selection of cotton by Sealy experts is a highly important factor in bringing to you the revitalizing and long-lasting comfort of the Sealy Tuftless mattress.

SINCE 1881

GROW THESE BLUE FLOWERS

Dorothy Hammar tells of the variations in the borage family and how to use them

To bring blue into the garden is to tie the sky into your color scheme and into Heaven along with it to keep company. For blue is joyous, but it is practical too as it serves to harmonize other, more garish colors. Its soft tones add mystery and distance to small garden plots. It is the plant world's highest achievement in color value and insect attraction. And that's why borages are blue.

Also borages are furred, from the mossy forgetting through soft-hairy Cynoglossums to the almost ferocious sticky-prickles of Borago officinalis and the Dropmore anchusas. Exceptions to this rule are a few of the Mertensias or Lungworts, namely the smooth-leaved M. sibirica and the glabrous M. virginica, also known as the Virginian cowslip or bluebell.

Easy to grow

Another borage characteristic which makes them necessary to the gardener is the virility with which they spring to life from seed, slip or cutting. Contrariwise, they one and all sulk if they are moved once those hairlike roots are established. So it is well that the gardener make up his mind where borages are to go and leave them there.

Cuttings of heliotrope, especially, should be set out as soon as rooted, for other borages which arise from the nursery in pots can be shock-proofed by cracking the pot and setting the root ball unbroken into its permanent position. And as for seedlings, these should be transplanted as soon as the second leaf appears and not left in the flat or seed pan to bush up and collect rootlets for possible bruising.

Starting with the Borago or true borage, from which they seed to please themselves and also habit. These come annual, biennial and perennial, and their value and long season.

Flowering period

The plants come up about March, flower through April and May, then disappear. There is no use X-ing the spot for next year as they seed to please themselves and will mock you with a hairy chuckle. Those reddish bristles are harsh only to the eye; to the hand they are kitteny and the exserted black stamens make you think a bee has taken a permanent residence.

Anchusas, being slightly less hairy, are more sophisticated in appearance and also habit. These come annual, biennial and perennial, and their value to the garden is their profuse bloom and long season.
Are your Awnings so faded and shabby you hate to put them up? Do they look as if they might not last even another season? (That would be a calamity, with canvas as scarce and costly as it is today!) And, do you have beach chairs and umbrellas that are no longer bright and attractive? Or canvas porch furniture that looks dull and drab—or was the wrong color to begin with? * Then, why not renew them with SETFAST CANVAS PAINT! This remarkable new product lends new beauty, and adds greatly to the life of any canvas product. Setfast Canvas Paint works wonders on Awnings, Beach Umbrellas, Cabanas, Boat Canvas and Convertible Auto Tops. When finished with the new Setfast OVERCOATING, Setfast Canvas Paint is also ideal for refreshing Beach Chairs, Gliders and Settees, Leggings and Canvas Shoes, etc. Use Setfast too, for renewing old, faded Fiber or Grass Rugs . . . and to darken Window Shades for the "dimout". Setfast Canvas Paint will not crack . . . is sun resistant . . . water repellent . . . retards rot and mildew. It's easy to apply (brush or spray it on) . . . covers well and dries quickly. Setfast Canvas Paint comes in a wide range of colors. And by mixing, you can get any shade or tone you desire. ** Remember, CANVAS, like RUBBER and METAL, is vital to America's War Effort. Save what you have—with the help of this timely and dependable canvas paint. * Get Setfast Canvas Paint, now, at your nearest Department Store, Hardware Store or Paint Dealers!

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PENNSYLVANIA POTTERY

(Continued from page 22)

Both the brothers sign their pieces, and a year or so ago original-minded Isaac launched a custom that both he and Thomas have continued ever since. Besides their signatures, they jot down some remark about the weather on the bottom of their wares. So, on a decorated plate, one of those deep-centered vessels that bake pies far crisper and more juicy and delicious than the ones in glass or tin, you’ll find a legend something on this order, “Made by I. S. Stahl, Aug. 14, 1941. The weather 8:30 A. M. clear and cool.” Or, on a Turk’s head “spoon dish”, “Made by Thomas Stahl. The 19 day of September, 1940. Clear and warm.” And people love it, and insist on having it on everything they buy.

But that’s not all. As Isaac shapes his fancy pieces and applies his varicolored glazes, bits of wisdom and philosophy run singing through his head. They come to him sometimes, in English, other times in Pennsylvania Dutch, and often in High German, so he scratches them just as they come.

“If we love peace, we can live in ease. If we hate peace—well for example, look beyond the seas”, is one of his more patriotic efforts.

In spelling, as in pottery making, Isaac is a rugged individualist. His Pennsylvania Dutch and German don’t bear copying, but here’s the way some of his verses sound—

“Man, be wise, be moderate. Don’t drink too much and stay sensible.”

“He who doesn’t love his God and wife, won’t have any rest in eternity”.

Isaac, the nonconformist

When decoration is the subject of discussion, once again Isaac has his own pet theories that he follows with single-minded zeal. While Thomas sticks to old designs and decorations used by ancient masters of the craft, Isaac blithely fabricates his own adornments. “I don’t like duplication!” he insists with stubborn honesty. “When I’ve gone on, I want some of my own ideas to stay behind!” So, with simple joy in unrestrained creation, he applies his glazes and his pie crust edgings.

“A potter’s got to be a chemist, too,” he tells you, as his steady fingers effortlessly coax and guide the clay. “You’ve got to know just what you’re doing. And you won’t learn pottery like this in school today—commercial stuff is all they know or care about!”

To both the Stahls the word “commercial” is anathema. They don’t like taking orders for their wares, and they prefer that buyers come directly to the pottery and carry home their purchases at once. Occasionally they weaken, though, and some especially favored visitor, of the hundreds who travel up the stony road that leads to their retreat, is graciously allowed to leave an order for a fancy piece of sgraffito.

Belvidere Pattern. Ask your Lenox dealer about the Lenox “Mr. and Mrs. Plan.”

In your plans for the future, include a service in Lenox China. Start your service now with the “Mr. and Mrs. Plan.” The finest materials and skilled craftsmanship make Lenox China a wise and economical investment in design, beauty, quality and durability.

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ANYONE CAN MAKE POTTERY

Directions for making the vase shown on page 18, using a special new clay and glaze

The basic materials needed for this new type of easy-to-make pottery are a clay and sheets of mosaic glaze. The clay comes in the form of a gray-white powder which is mixed with a chemical solution and powdered color. The mosaic glaze comes in sheets about 16” square in solid color or mottled effects. It is a brittle sheet on a sheet which can be bent and broken as needed. The glaze must be used up within three hours or it will dry. (4)

Now dampen the fuzzy side of the glue sheets and butter with a thin layer of clay followed immediately by a slightly thicker layer smoothed off with an old knife to a uniform thickness of about 3/16” (4).

When this coating is complete, the mold must be left up and the open corner taped together. Handle with care at this stage. The mold should be strengthened by tying with string.

To make the handsome green-glazed flower vase in the background of the illustration on page 18, cut four rectangles of cardboard to the outside dimensions of the vase which you want to make. Coat these with varnish and fix them together with adhesive tape along three of the four corners (2).

Lay this mold out flat and cut sheets of mosaic glaze to fit. Smear the mold with vaseline (to keep the glaze sheets in place) and lay the sheets on it, shiny face down (3).

Now take as much of the clay powder and color as you will need for the project in hand, plus a small amount to make. Coat these with varnish and fix them together with adhesive tape along three of the four corners (2).

It is then laid down over the top of a tile made of the clay alone to fit the inside dimensions of the vase and form its base (5). Reach down inside and smooth off all joints.

Mix with the chemical solution to the consistency of soft dough. Once it has been mixed with the liquid, the clay must be used up within three hours or it will harden and spoil.

Now set the whole construction aside in a sheltered corner of the room, away from radiators or sunny windows. Leave to dry for 24 hours. The clay will then be set and mold may be removed.

Smooth off all irregularities with fine sandpaper. If it is necessary to patch any cracks or holes mix up a small amount of clay and use as directed on the package.

The final touch is a coat of liquid glaze which will make your vase waterproof and protect its surface. For special effects you might try colored glazes.

All the materials described here, together with descriptive handbooks, are obtainable at the Universal School of Handcrafts, New York City.
**Only a Woman Can Do This**

**THE Jean Foster GROUP FOR 1943**

Puritan Fabrics—Decorator Matched by the Designer

Only a woman can create the calm beauty at home which everybody needs today as an inspiring background during strenuous war activities.

To help you in this creative purpose, we present the Jean Foster Group of Puritan Fabrics—decorator matched by the designer.

This distinguished group of four patterns and a correlated plain fabric may be used in any combination that suits your taste. A wide choice of colors assures harmonious blending with your present floor coverings, walls and furnishings.

The Jean Foster Group is printed on smooth, sturdy Plaza cloth, preshrunk*, printed with the finest vat dyes. Background colors are blue, green, rose, gold, wine and ivory.

You can see the Jean Foster Group at the nearest of the stores listed on the opposite page. Why not go in today?

*Average residual shrinkage does not exceed 2%.
If fish filets are in order for poaching, before they are to be converted into sole au gratin, Marguery, or anything else, I'd suggest poaching them in the largest shallow iron frying pan or dripping pan which you own, rather than in a deep fish kettle. It's easier. Use either wine or wine vinegar mixed with water as the poaching liquid, unless, as is sometimes required, milk or mushroom stock is called for. Poach them for 15 minutes at most, they are fragile as a cobweb, and please use two good big broad spatulas when you remove them from the pan. Place them on a flat cool dry surface (they harden a bit in the air), but exercise great care when you transfer them to their final resting place. Filets which are broken into fragments are no longer filets!

Since we are on the subject, filet of sole (actually filet of flounder this side of the Atlantic) has practically become a standard dish from coast to coast. There need be nothing standard about its preparation though, good evidence to the contrary. Escoffier alone gives almost 23 variations on the sole theme, and at the risk of an anticlimax, I shall give you my own favorite version.

**Flounder au vin blanc**

- Filets of flounder
- Dry American white wine
- Parsley
- Few chives
- 1 bay leaf

Boil flavoured care

**Photographed at**

- The Martha Custis Chair

**Heritage Furniture**

- High Point, North Carolina
mushroom caps which have been sautéed in margarine and just flavored with minced shallots.

When you next visit the market, give the humble haddock some consideration. This is a dull fish when it is fried in large chunks, but one which responds gratefully to kind and imaginative treatment. I used to encounter it in England under the name of turbot, but the innocuous turbot of the British Isles, lavishly covered with cream sauce, has no relationship to the scalloped haddock which I recently ate in Boston, and which I have since adopted as my own.

**Scalloped Haddock**

- 1 ½ lb. haddock cut as for chowder
- 3 cups milk
- 1 cup light cream or undiluted evaporated milk
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 4, teaspoon minced parsley
- 1 finely minced onion
- 2 egg yolks
- ½ teaspoon white pepper
- 1 teaspoon thyme
- 4 tablespoons margarine
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ cup cracker crumbs
- ¼ cup stale bread crumbs
- ¼ cup grated sharp cheese
- 1 tablespoon butter

Boil the haddock in court bouillon. For flavor's sake include the head and discard it after it has served its purpose. Drain the fish, remove the bones and flake the meat into small pieces. Melt ½ of the margarine in a large saucepan. Sauté the onion until it achieves a pale straw color. Shove the onion to one side of the saucepan and rub into the margarine the flour, sifted with pepper and salt. Work in the milk, add the cream, the parsley and the thyme. (Fresh thyme finely minced is more potent, but the dried will do.)

Beat the egg yolks lightly with a fork, dilute them with a spoonful of the sauce and stir them into the pan. Now butter a large casserole, put in a layer of the sauce, a layer of the flaked fish and so on. Finish with a covering of the sauce and add the crumbs into which you have stirred the rest of the margarine, melted. Add a few dots of butter for good measure, sprinkle with the grated cheese and bake at 375 degrees for from 15 to 20 minutes, or until the crumbs are well browned. A salad of pressed cucumbers solves the vegetable problem!

**Fish balls**

- 1 cup salt-dried codfish
- 1 pint cubed white potatoes
- 1 tablespoon butter
- Dash of white pepper
- 1 egg
- Bread crumbs or fine corn meal
- Deep fat

In the land of the Cabots and the Lodges they certainly know something

(Continued on next page)
KETTLE OF FISH

(Continued from page 75)

about the technique of fish cakes! Bostonians prepare the sacred cod by flaking the salt-dried fish and soaking it in cold water for about 3 hours. The fish is then dropped into boiling water to cover. Add also 1 pint of raw white potatoes peeled and cut into large cubes. Cook until both fish and potatoes are tender. Drain off the excess moisture, and beat them together with a silver fork, until the mixture is blended and very light (some folk use a potato masher by preference).

Add the butter, the pepper and the beaten egg. Beat again until the ingredients are smooth and fluffy. Now form the results into little balls. Dust these lightly with crumbs (an overcoat of finely ground corn meal is even better) and fry them in deep hot fat until they are a glorious suntan.

Serve those delectable morsels (they should be light as thistle-down) with home-made chilli sauce, or with a heavy tomato sauce. Sharply dressed coleslaw salad is the traditional accompaniment, and thin slices of lightly buttered brown bread (provided you can get the real McCoy) assist in making this simple meal a real feast.

Spring to many people spells fresh mackerel just as surely as it does shad. And very fine eating they are! Mackerel come in assorted sizes. The smallest, the slender little numbers, are best pan-fried. The medium sizes may either be fried or broiled; in the last instance they should be served with a slight varnish of melted butter (this is definitely one of those special moments) and garnished by lemon slices and a coruscage of fresh green parsley. If the mackerel of your choice, however, turns out to be a stylish suntan, I'd advise you to bake it with stuffing, as they so frequently do in Sweden. You won't be sorry.

**Stuffed Spanish Mackerel**

Have the fish cleaned and split for stuffing at the market. Sponge it and season it inside and out. To fill and bake it you require:

- 1 egg lightly beaten
- 1 cupfuls fine bread crumbs
- 2 tablespoons tomato catsup
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon undiluted evaporated milk
- 1½ cupfuls fine bread crumbs
- 2 tablespoons of undiluted evaporated milk
- A pinch of thyme
- A pinch of parsley
- Butter
- Minced parsley
- 1 egg lightly beaten
- Minced parsley
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon undiluted evaporated milk
- Mincing the crumbs with 2 tablespoons of the evaporated milk and the beaten egg to which the seasonings and some parsley have been added. Fill the mackerel, and lay it in a buttered baking dish. Over it pour the remaining milk into which the catsup has been stirred. Now add a thin blanket of fine crumbs mixed with butter (this will insure an attractive brown surface), a flutter of minced parsley, and your dish is ready for a session of from 30 to 35 minutes in a moderate, preheated oven. The more closely the baking stencil fits the fish, or the fish the dish, the better. It is important that the mackerel lie as deeply as possible in the milk.

(Continued on next page)
**A FINE KETTLE OF FISH**

*(Continued from page 76)*

**Buffet suppers**

When next a help-yourself party looms upon the horizon, give some thought to half a fresh salmon poached in strong court bouillon, chilled and served with a sauce verte (you’ll find the recipe for the green mayonnaise below); or to “Escabèche,” as cold fried pan-fish spiced with a pungent sauce are called down New Orleans way.

**Sauce verte**

1 lb. raw spinach leaves  
1 bunch watercress  
1 tbsp. chervil  
1 tbsp. tarragon  
1 scant tbsp. chives  
Lemon juice to taste

Mince spinach and watercress until reduced to a pulp. Press through a fine sieve and add this green juice to a bowl of heavy mayonnaise. Chop herbs very fine and add them. Check mixture for seasoning and add lemon juice to taste. Chill lightly and serve in a clear glass bowl.

**Escabèche**

3/4 cup hot oil  
3 sliced garlic cloves  
1/2 onion minced fine  
1/3 cup wine vinegar  
2 onion minced fine  
3 tablespoons water  
Salt  
Freshly ground pepper  
Sprig of thyme  
1/2 bay leaf  
1/2 small dried hot pepper (if available)

Clean carefully and fry the requisite number of tiny panfish (smelt, butter fish) down New Orleans way.

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**BLUE FLOWERS**

*(Continued from page 68)*

“The odor of sachet from the dense dark-purple spikes of the heliotrope floated everywhere above the mountain meadow.”

A heliotrope of origin not mentioned but often referred to in old garden books purports to smell of cherry pie, and indeed this is the common name for heliotropes in England, but mine disregards all these comparisons and continues to smell exactly like heliotrope.

For quick root growth a soft fat unflowering tip is best, preferably from a plant grown indoors, as these contain more sap. When roots have started (less than two weeks) they should be transplanted where they are to remain, shading the young plants for a few days to avoid shock. Heliotropes can be grown in standard forms by tying up the main stalk and cutting the others 1/2-inch below ground; also a low-growing sort is used for bedding, but such other sweets as honeysuckle and jasmine, on a pergola or trellis where Summer days are well spent in their languorous company.
In the house the collection plate should show 15 eggs a day. Good care produces more, indifference deserves less. Loss of 10% from hatching to maturity should not be disconcerting. Egg production alone should more than pay for the feed of the entire flock even under the worst circumstance; extra eggs and meat of all kinds are clear gain for labor and equipment. So it goes. Every individual has definite ideas all different, mostly good and certainly well intentioned, for poultrymen form a friendly fraternity.

**Housing problem**

Housing also is an individual problem. Every “fool about chickens” longs to surpass the Joneses and to be able to point with the pride of a gentleman farmer at architecturally beautiful and efficiently equipped houses for his flock. Priorities and war necessities crush such dreams to bare necessities. In the final analysis a strong healthy flock needs only a well-ventilated, dry room, absolutely free from drafts and flooded with as much sunlight as the heavens will dispense. A mature chicken of the heavy breeds requires 4 square feet of floor space and 10 inches of roosting space per chicken and 1 nest for every four hens. Crowding is disastrous to the health of a flock. Beyond these requirements let the work habits of the owner (and his

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THE RAISING

APRIL, 1943

almost every home of today has some extra square feet of floor space under roof; part of a garage, a tool shed, a garden or play house. If these are lacking, a lean-to attached to the garage should come well under any demand for priorities on building materials. Or a prefabricated Hodgson poultry house can be purchased all ready to put in place.

The beginner need not think of housing until the month of October; under normal weather conditions, except in the extreme north of this country, chickens do not need to go into Winter quarters until November 1. The Summer months are easily taken care of; one Summer shelter for the hens, and one for the cocks is all that is necessary. Working drawings for Summer shelters best adapted to the locality they are to serve are obtainable from the county agricultural agent.

By far the most economical way for the beginner to start his flock is to purchase day-old, straight-run chicks from the nearest hatchery or breeder. All books say "have everything in readiness upon arrival by parcel post or express needs to give more floor space. The guard must be round, avoiding all corners into which the chicks can crowd and pile up on one another. This guard may be easily made of corrugated paper cartons, opened up and stood in a circle.

Simple equipment

Feed troughs and water containers are simple, inexpensive equipment. At this stage of experience a feller's best friend is an old reliable feed dealer. "Chick ration," ground oyster shell, limestone grit and an abundance of clean water must be before the chicks at all times. They thoroughly enjoy climbing a mountain of upturned sod from which they can survey their world; and a few short lengths of 2 x 4's as roosts give them all the confidence of atavism.

Beware of such litter as chaff, little particles of which stick in their crops.

(Continued on next page)
Here is high style for the prudent purse. A triumph of poised simplicity. Handwrought in limpid crystal, Myriad comes in a lovely variety of decorative and utility pieces. Give Myriad with confidence to one who deserves the best and desires it. And what could be more perfect for a gift from you to yourself. Your budget will feel no pain. Fostoria dealers have many other charming gifts. For illustrated leaflets write Department 433.

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Valuable Fertilizer

Once a week or once every ten days, the litter pile, and the floor should be raked clean. When using hen manure fresh in the garden, there is no better way. The manure should be raked in at the rate of 6 inches depth. There should be left on the floor and changed once every six months when the pullets are housed in the Fall and changed again when the house is thoroughly cleaned in the Spring.

Grass cuttings shorter than three inches are also taboo. In general, March-hatched chicks are best. Earlier hatches have a tendency to moult before beginning to lay, and later hatches, at least after May fifteenth, are too late in developing to be of greatest use. The sooner chicks have access to the ground out of doors the better, but beware of damp ground and sudden changes of temperature.

Chicks grow very rapidly; when they are from four to eight weeks old they can almost be heard to grow and of course, the livelier they are, the better.

At the age of six weeks, or as soon as they are well feathered out, they can be put out on range for the Summer. Growing mash and water is their meat, and all trimmings from garden greens. The cocks must be separated from the hens as soon as the inexperienced but anxious eye of the owner can distinguish the sexes. These roosters should be a suitably size to be eaten as fryers. Some of them should also be grown in a separate enclosure until they are canned for Winter use.

Valuable fertilizer can be mixed with the hen manure to form good insulation; chopped straw is all right if the first two are not available. Recent poultry husbandry practice advocates a layer of 6 inches to be left on the floor and changed only once every six months, when the pullets are housed in the Fall and changed again when the house is thoroughly cleaned in the Spring.

Of vital interest to the gardener at this time is the kind of litter which is best to cover the floor; it itself has the highest fertility rate. Peat moss if available is good; shredded sugar cane is fine, for it packs evenly to form good insulation; chopped straw is all right if the first two are not available. Recent poultry husbandry practice advocates a layer of 6 inches to be left on the floor and changed only once every six months, when the pullets are housed in the Fall and changed again when the house is thoroughly cleaned in the Spring.
Summer, a teaspoonful to a plant, carefully scratched into the soil a safe distance from the stem, produces prodigious growth.

After the hens are comfortably housed for the Winter, attention can be given to the boisterous roosters. Their quarters need not be quite so luxurious if space is scarce, for those left vanish into the pot at the rate of one or two a week. Never let the cocks run with the hens unless eggs are wanted for hatching. The infertile egg is far superior to the fertile egg for all culinary purposes. Be generous in feeding the roosters cracked corn which they obligingly and quickly transform into delicious meat. Keep at least one of the finest cocks through the next Summer season for his decorative quality about the home grounds.

It is about as easy to present a practical average cost sheet as it is to guess anyone’s age today. However, the records of one initial home flock may be of interest, not only for its dollar and cents value but also for ideas in management for the beginning poultryman.

**Record of one first year**

The most important factors were location and labor. In a restricted Residential A Zone in one of the most expensive living areas in the country with the only labor available one woman power, the goal had to be quality and not quantity. But as superlative quality is the aim of all home flocks regardless of cash expenditure, this record need not be considered by any means exceptional.

**Investments**

1 day to 6 weeks of age
- 100 day old, straight run chicks of fine strain but not show stock: $25.00
- 1 cardboard brooder, heated by electric bulb. (Room in which chicks were raised was heated by house furnace): 2.75
- ½ bale peat moss: 1.78
- 2 pottery water fountains at $1.25: 2.50
- 2 feed troughs at 75c: 1.50
- Limestone grit, ground oyster shell and “Chick Starter” for 6 weeks: 6.20
- Express, diagnosis of illness, codliver oil, powdered milk: 4.25
- Loss of growing stock through illness, 8 chicks at 25c: 2.00

**6 weeks to 6 months of age**

For 92 chickens on range: fencing, posts, 2 runs each 30’ x 40’, two 4’ feeders, 2 water buckets: $43.00

(Continued on page 97)
Like it? Well, that's natural—for thousands upon thousands of smart hostesses have chosen it as their favorite crystal service. It's complete, too—hand-crafted into more than 200 lovely pieces. See it at your favorite gift, jewelry or department store.

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SPRING is here now with a whole new crop of brides who'll have to be given wedding presents. We suggest for several of them a candy jar of cut crystal. It looks expensive but isn't, and is useful for so many things. Attractive in pairs on a console. $2.50 plus postage. Hammacher Schlemmer, 145 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

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SPRING is here now with a whole new crop of brides who'll have to be given wedding presents. We suggest for several of them a candy jar of cut crystal. It looks expensive but isn't, and is useful for so many things. Attractive in pairs on a console. $2.50 plus postage. Hammacher Schlemmer, 145 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

Homes should be attractive now

A new Bigelow Beauvais rug will bring charm to yours

Blankets and duck for the armed forces, yes, but we're still making some rugs for you. If you need a rug now, you should buy one that will last. Beauvais is a close-woven, long-wearing grade. See the other Bigelow grades, too, at your dealers soon.

Care for your rugs


Prices are subject to change.
Even a child can understand the simple, clear wording of the Balsam-Wool insulation guarantee: if you are not entirely satisfied, your money will be refunded. Here's why this insulation can offer you such complete, rock-ribbed assurance:

**Design** Wood Conversion Company engineers recognized that house insulation required the same engineering, the same care in design as insulation used industrially. They designed Balsam-Wool to be moisture-proofed, windproof and flameproof... designed it to have lifetime efficiency.

**Research** Behind Balsam-Wool stands constant research. For instance, Balsam-Wool introduced the integral moisture and wind barrier—the sealed principle—the spacer flange which assures double air spaces. All these technical features help to make your comfort and fuel savings SURE.

**Leadership** During the years that Balsam-Wool has been forging ahead, hundreds of different types and brands of insulation have come and gone. Balsam-Wool has remained because its makers anticipated America's insulation needs—and met them more fully.

**Experience** In more than 500,000 homes—for more than 20 years—Balsam-Wool sealed insulation has proved its ability to provide satisfaction that lasts. No wonder it is known as the Aristocrat of Insulation! Quickly and easily applied, Balsam-Wool is available at your Lumber Dealer's. See him—or mail the coupon for further information.

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Gentlemen: I want to know more about Balsam-Wool Double-Value Attic Insulation.
To assist me in giving you special information, please check: I am a home owner [ ] renter [ ] architect [ ] resident [ ] contractor [ ]

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"A quiet little place in the country all our own"... who has not had the dream? For those later years of leisure, the quiet tempo of life in rural Vermont is the ideal prescription. It offers so much for so little, whether your goal is for full-time or part-time residence... or just for an all-round re-fitting vacation. To help you find your own "Shangri-La" in beautiful, peaceful Vermont, send for the official book, "Vermont Farms and Summer Homes." Lists over four hundred properties suited to your own leisurely development and use. Vacation booklets, also on request.

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**Vermont**

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SPACE riddle: how to seat seven people at a card table built for four and comfortably, too? The answer's simple: use the folding T-Top that slides easily over a card table. It's perfect for luncheons, poker, and jigsaw puzzles. In natural finish plywood, $4.95. In black, red, or dark green, $5.95. Salem Lumber Co., Salem, Mass.

TIME and labor saving device, one main dish served in an attractive casserole. Use the pyrex part right in the oven, then pop it into the wooden container. Never too hot to handle or ruin the table, it still holds the heat, is good looking to boot. Has flower design on sides. $4 prepaid. Fashion Fair, 4 Spruce Street, Great Neck, New York.

When shipmates get together—tomorrow
- Yeoman First Class Bill Clark keeps writing home about the fine friendships he is making in the Navy. He says he wants to keep in close touch with these fellows after the war is over.
- This has given Bill's parents an idea. Why not fix up the basement into a rumpus room—a real man's room—where Bill can entertain his shipmates?
- The job is being done now and the high point of the room is the Western Knotty Pine* paneling. There's a fireplace to gather around and spin yarns. It will be a perfect place for Bill and his friends. For other parents who are interested, we have a copy of "Western Pine Camera Views." Write Western Pine Association, Dept. 169-J, Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon.

*Idaho White Pine  Ponderosa Pine  Sugar Pine

THESE ARE THE WESTERN PINES

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Here's a wonderful way to save it
...make it last years longer...and
make it soft and valuable again with Circle Tread Ozite rug cushion

Will you spend a little to save a lot? Then get Circle Tread Ozite Rug Cushions right away for all your old rugs. Don't wait—your rugs are wearing out more every day. Save them now. Make them feel wonderfully soft and new again, giving your whole home a feeling of comfort and quiet your family will enjoy.

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Ozte Rug Cushion will save. save. SAVE that old rug!
KEEP YOUR COLORS FLYING with House & Garden

...in your heart, in your home! and one will inspire the other. Use color lavishly for redecorating this year but heed a word of caution first. Lots of dyestuffs have gone to war. So let April House & Garden be your guide in choosing colors that have been checked against government priorities and pronounced available for a whole year to come. Do your shopping at the top-notch stores below where “Keep Your Colors Flying” posters mark home furnishings in House & Garden Colors for 1943!
COLOR AS A DECORATING TOOL

(Continued from page 31)

you have to have any particular color because you have a northern exposure (or southern exposure) and your room needs "warming" (or "cooling"). There are more ways than one to "warm" or "cool" a room. You can warm it with pale gold on the walls and at the windows, or with peach or pale coral, or with beige. You can also do it with a warm brown carpet or a turkey red one or soft rose. You can even use a "cool" blue or green wall color and offset it with "warm" accents, upholstery or carpet color.

There are really two fundamental sorts of schemes, from the practical point of view—schemes built of matching colors, such as lights and darks and one color with white and perhaps closely allied accents, and schemes with mixed or contrasting color. The first type of scheme can be quiet and soothing, as for instance combinations of off-whites, beiges and soft browns with perhaps accent touches of coral or lacquer which are in the brown family of course. Or it may be stimulating with very pale yellow green and bright Kelly green and white. It all depends on how you do it, and how much contrast of intensity and shade you work in.

A mixed color scheme is the more usual sort, and is made up of a background basic color, with harmonizing colors as a decorating tool. It's really a BEAUTY ... this special Home Planner's Scrapbook. Good looking Morocco Brown Leatherette Cover, with harmonising every plastic binding. YOUR OWN NAME PRINTED IN GOLD INK right on the cover. Twenty-four pages ... soft buff colored paper ideal for mounting clippings. Pasted in rich brown ink with attractive sketches throughout. Six big roomy envelopes to hold lots of booklets and for scraps.

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Whether you prefer village or small farmstead, lake or sea, valley or tree-shaded mountain ... we can help you find the home you've dreamed of owning—for vacations or permanent residence or eventual retirement!

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Baker Furniture Inc.

QUIZ ANSWERS
(See page 39)

Score 5 points
for each correct answer.

1. Red, yellow, blue.
2. White and pale shades of green, blue, gray, beige.
3. True.
4. Empire green.
5. Red and orange.
6. Chartreuse.
7. A contrasting, dark color.
8. Yellow.
9. Burgundy, emerald green, reddish brown, rose.
13. Violet.
14. Blue. Rhapsody in Blue; Bluebeard; Blue Laws.
15. False. You should add the complementary colors—blue and red.
16. True. See scheme number 4 on page 372.
17. Pink.
18. Orange, violet, green.
19. Yellow, fear, envy.
20. False.

GIRL'S BEDROOM
(See page 56)

Further information about the merchandise in the young girl's room.

The Detox rug can be had in several pastel colors, $10.95, at B. Altman.

Faribo "Woolcraft" blankets are $14.98 each at R. H. Macy.

Kenneth curtains in permanent finish dotted Swiss, $2.85 to $4.85 depending on size, John Wanamaker.

Scalloped sheets, $14 each, pillow slips, $5.50 each, Grande Maison de Blanc. At the window, Columbia's Residential Blind. Pictures, accessories, $1 to $7.50, at B. Altman.

COLOR AS A TOOL
(Continued from page 87)

secondary color or colors. Accent colors are usually contrasting. You can usually build a good scheme this way by picking up the colors in a piece of chintz you like, or following through on the colors in the wallpaper you have chosen, since these are often designed and colored by artists.

A recently discovered way of identifying colors, known as the Quanta-color Theory (about which HOUSE & GARDEN is planning to run an article soon), divides colors into four families. Each group contains all hues, however, each has its characteristic color; one group is radiant; the second is vibrant; the third iridescent; the fourth opalescent.

It has been proved that each person has a special affinity for one of these groups, although all may please him. Knowing which group suits you will be helpful in your choice of a congenial color scheme in decoration.

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Recent weeks have seen the greatest demand for Widmer's Wines and Vermouths in our 55 years of experience.

Only by shortening the span of time devoted to the aging and mellowing of our wines could we have bottled and shipped enough Widmer's to fill all orders—but we prize our standards of excellence and our reputation too much to do that.

This means that Widmer's is temporarily scarce on many shelves—but it likewise means that you can be sure that every bottle of Widmer's is fully matured—is uniform in quality.

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PILGRIM—chaste simplicity in gold and ivory
BOUQUET—gay flowers in a new bold style

PICKARD, INC., Antioch, III.
A FINE KETTLE OF FISH
(Continued from page 77)

fish, etc.) in oil. When they are beautifully browned set them aside in a shallow dish. Add cloves, onion and carrot to oil and let cook until they begin to color, then add wine vinegar, water, salt, pepper, thyme, bay leaf and hot pepper. Simmer this gently for 25 minutes. Strain the sauce over fish, chill and serve. Even better if prepared 24 hours in advance of the party.

Super sauces
In many cases a good sauce makes a most ordinary dish into an exciting dish. Add lemon juice, shrimp or cooked egg to drawn butter sauce (if available) for an extra fillip to steamed cod, haddock, and halibut. Mackerel, skate and poached sea bass display their charm to considerable advantage when they enjoy the patronage of either capper or fennel sauce. Here's how:

Fennel sauce
3 or 4 large fennel sprigs
1 tablespoon flour
3 tablespoons butter
3 cup fish stock made from the fish trimmings
3 egg yolks
1 scant teaspoon lemon juice

Remove the stems from the fennel sprigs, and chop the leaves finely. Enclose in a cheesecloth bag and blanch for a moment or two in hot water. Then rinse in cold water and drain. Blend flour with 1 tablespoon butter over a low flame and stir in the egg yolks, beating well after each addition. Return the pan to a slow fire, mixing in rotation, the finely chopped fennel, 3 tablespoons sweet butter and the lemon juice. Do not allow the sauce to boil, but serve very hot.

Caper sauce
3 tablespoons flour
5 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 cup water
2 or 3 egg yolks
1/2 tablespoons light cream or evaporated milk
Dash lemon juice
2 tablespoons well-washed capers.

Melt 3 tablespoons butter, add flour and blend thoroughly. Pour into this roux a cup of boiling water; beat vigorously. Remove the pan from the heat and beat in egg yolks diluted with cream or evaporated milk which has been flavored with a smitch of lemon juice. Strain this mixture through a fine sieve; then stir in alternately 2 tablespoons butter and 2 tablespoons capers. (The latter if they are very big should be chopped.) Check for seasoning and serve very hot.

Oh, and by the way. When the capers are omitted and 1 teaspoonful of prepared mustard is added instead, you achieve a mustard sauce with this same base. Grand with cold poached fish instead of mayonnaise! Like tarragon sauce? Add 1 teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar to your mustard concoction. You'll get plenty of piquancy.
British Oak is beautiful in simple, delightful styling and is proving to be a constant pleasure to thousands of American families. It may appeal to you.

We offer this small folder showing several British Oak designs. It will be a pleasure to mail it to you on request.

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JAMESTOWN LOUNGE
Company
Jamestown, N.Y.

ANYONE CAN MAKE PAPER NOVELTIES

(How to construct the paper fancies shown on page 19.)

There are two fundamental construction tricks underlying the paper figures shown on page 19. First is the standard-fold usually made with two strips of paper contrasting in color. These are pasted or stapled together at right angles at their ends (1). Keep on folding one strip over the other (2, 3, 4) until you have a boxy strip (5) of the length you need.

Second trick is the pleat (6) which may be stapled off center and frilled out on each side (7) to form a blouse and skirt as in the bride shown on page 19. If using paste, not staples, clip the paper together until paste has set.

Directions for making the harlequin on a stick will give you some idea of how the standard-fold may be used for a variety of effects.

Take two strips of paper, one pink one green, each 20 in. Standard-fold these until one half of each piece is folded. This is one leg.

Now take a second pink strip. Place it with its center crossing the green strip at right angles where the folding stopped. Staple and standard-fold this second pink strip with the green until you reach their ends, then staple. This is the second leg.

The two 10 in. ends of pink strip lying parallel at the top are crossed and stapled to form the torso.

To make the arms, staple one end of another green strip at right angles to the end of one of these pink strips and standard-fold toward the torso. Then continue standard-folding the second half of this green strip with the other pink strip from the torso out, until you reach their end, then staple.

Beautiful new decorative art pottery that will distinguish your loveliest setting. Fifty graceful shapes — choice of exquisite, hand-painted colors — Rose, Ciel Blue or Walnut Brown. Modestly priced at dollar stores and gift shops everywhere.

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ROLEY POLEY MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.
early in the season off at the ground. They will grow again—not another full head but loose leaves which will be perfect in all your salads.

If you are tired of shelling peas, plant edible, sugar-podded peas. You eat the pod as well as the pea and it is delectable. Pick them when the tiny peas inside the pod are first swelling up into shape. The plants bear over a long period and they are one of the most economical vegetables. Last Summer a picking of 3½ pounds served fifteen people at one meal, and we all have terrific appetites.

The woodchuck raised his family on fifty percent of our squash crop (one plant) but still we harvested ninety pounds. We grew the Cocozelle or Italian squash. Picked young, these are extremely good but the thick vine that hid the woodchuck for so long also concealed some of the squash and those that eluded us grew huge. One weighed ten pounds but was as tender as the smaller ones.

Squash is a most satisfactory crop as well as beautiful to grow. The large green leaves with their prickly stems enhance the vegetable garden, and a squash blossom, open and gold and slightly damp about the stamens on a warm Summer morning, is easily as beautiful as any of your flowers.

A way to hurry squash, cucumbers or melons into an early season of productivity is to plant them thus: Crack the bottom out of a gallon glass jug and set it in the earth over the seeds you have planted. With the cork out, this forms a successful, well-ventilated, individual greenhouse. The hot moist air inside will cause the seeds to sprout in about five days. Remove the gallon jugs when the leaves inside become crowded, which will be in approximately three weeks.

Hearty corn

Our corn was phenomenal. Two herring and a shovelful of compost went into each hill and then eight seeds. A corn hill starts out in life as a depression in the ground about fourteen inches across with the soil beneath loosened. It is called a hill because as the corn grows you hoe the earth up about the necks of the young plants and in the end you do have cornstalks rising up out of hills. We thin the corn to stand four or five plants to a hill and the hills are two feet apart in rows.

You can plant corn successively from the first of May on till the first of August, and from July to October you will eat sun-ripened sweet corn. Corn which you plant in the vicinity of New York on August 1st will be ripe by Halloween and the near frost and cool October nights give it quite a different flavor from that which grows in early summer. We planted our corn between (Continued on page 94)
To demonstrate the basic principles of weaving, so that you can make mats like those on page 18.

The loom itself can be made by any amateur carpenter in a single evening. The frame is of straight-grained 3" x 1" timber. Each side is about 3' 6" long.

The sides are notch-jointed at the corners (1) and held by bolts and wing nuts, so that the loom may be quickly disassembled and stored in small space.

To weave any pieces bigger than 2' square, you will need a corresponding bigger loom or one of a different type unless you weave several small pieces and sew them together.

To set up the loom for weaving, lay the frame down and loosely attach two wooden rods (1½" doweling) with one top and bottom (2). Leave room between these warp beams and the frame to pass the ball of thread or string used for stringing the warp.

The warp thread is firmly tied to one warp beam, then tightly strung back and forth between the warp beams, passing around each beam and crossing over as shown in 3. Spacing of the warp threads is adjusted, as shown in enlarged detail, by a twisted cord.

To anyone but an expert weaver—or a professionally skilled finish.

By using a variety of new materials—cellophane, string, leather, etc.—in unusual combinations, the simplest looms can produce the most original and interesting textiles.
LEARN TO WEAVE

For greater clarity only a small portion of the loom is illustrated (4). This is the heald rod. Next you will have to pass the shed rod (A in 5 and 6) between alternate warp threads above the heald rod.

Now everything is set to start the actual weaving. The weft—wool, string, cotton—is wound on a shuttle (C in 5 and 6), a piece of thin wood about 12" long, deeply notched at each end.

The first step (5) has the heald rod (B) pulled forward, opening the "upper shed" for the shuttle (C) to be passed through. Next allow the warp threads to spring back of their own tension (6) so that the shed rod (A) opens the "lower shed". The shuttle is then passed back through here.

Continue with this process, working from the bottom up until the woven cloth is as large as you require. (To clarify the process, we illustrate only a section of the loom threaded.) Every two rows, beat down the weft with a tapered batten (7), or a fork. This keeps the weave tight and even.

To weave a patterned fabric the main process continues as shown here, but separate shuttles are used for each section of the pattern. Beginners will do well to confine pattern attempts to simple horizontal bars, which can be simply varied in width and color.

For further information on weaving and on the use of natural dye-stuffs a useful bulletin, "Navajo Weaving and Dyeing", is published by the Universal School of Handicrafts, New York.

Darning is much simpler than weaving, but will produce mats like the one shown on page 18
Give your Victory Garden the ‘Extras’ of a Complete Plant Food!

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Of course, you’re planning a Victory Garden this year. You know that Uncle Sam is counting on you, and millions of other patriotic Americans to grow just as much of your own vegetable needs as you possibly can.

But you know, too, that vegetables...to grow plentifully, for perfection of size and flavor, for extra richness in minerals and vitamins...must have complete, balanced nourishment.

Swift’s long successful experience in the manufacture of complete plant foods is your assurance that VIGORO Victory Garden Fertilizer will produce the results you want and expect.

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For the duration Vigoro is being produced in this special form...to fill the needs of the country’s Victory Gardeners.

Supplies all the food elements vegetables need from soil for richness in minerals, vitamins and flavor. In bags of 100, 50 and 25 lbs. Also 5 and 10 lb. packages.

GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

(Continued from page 91)

rows of young blue-green pea-sprouts. You might call this fast crop rotation. Peas as they grow bring nitrogen into the soil. Corn needs nitrogen to be at its best. Nitrogen fertilizers are scarce now but if you plant your corn close to the peas, it can still dine on its favorite food and consequently will reward you well. In July when the peas are finished we cut them off and put them in the compost. Then our corn expands and grows with abandon and each stalk produces two or three ears instead of one.

We dug fifteen-inch holes for our tomato plants. These we filled with compost, and then, clipping the lower leaves from the young tomato plants, we set them about four inches deep. You plant tomatoes when the nights are settled and warm, about the middle of May, and we started with sixty-six plants. By the middle of June the animal life had left us fifty and from these, in spite of the drought, we gathered one hundred and forty-three pounds. We canned quarts, gave away quantities, and ate them for days on end.

We bought few vegetables all Summer and only needed these for variety at one period when only string beans were ripe in the garden. This year we will buy nothing, for we are increasing our seventeen varieties to twenty-three by adding broccoli and cauliflower (buy the plants). Eggplant and cabbage (ditto), and onion sets.

Then we are also going to raise meat this year, in a manner of speaking! There are twenty-two amino acids, which meat possesses and the body needs all twenty-two. Beans have a few, eggs, milk and butter also have some but the soya bean has them all, and is the only vegetable that does. The green sorts are especially delicious. They are also the tenderest and sweetest, as well as the most productive and the easiest to grow in the home garden. You can pick a balanced meal if you raise soya beans.

This is what can be done in an area 40 by 40’ where there are rabbits and woodchucks and a drought.

This year the Government asks families to raise as much of their own produce and to become as independent as possible, that more food may be sent abroad. So polish up your tools, order your seeds and go out into the sunshine with your family to dig and plant. You will all be happy working in the soil. for that is the way of gardening and gardeners. You will delight in the fresh home-grown vegetables you raise, and with your own food supply a mere stone’s throw from your back door, who cares what they ration next?
HERB CHECK LIST

(Borago)--Annual. Sow seeds each Spring. The leaves and flowers are used to flavor lemonade and fruit punches. The leaves may also be cooked and served like spinach or served fresh in mixed salads.

Caraway—Annual. Sow fresh seeds in Spring. The seeds are the important part for seasoning and can be used in bread, cake, candy, soups and sauces. Sprinkle a few seeds over fresh cooked beets.

Chives—Hardy perennial. Divide the plants each Fall. Onion-like flavor. Cut top of plant with scissors, then chop finely and use in soups, salads, vegetables and cottage cheese. Try finely chopped chives in sour cream on jellied soups.

Dill—Annual. Sow in Spring in spot you want to grow as it does not transplant. Seeds and leaves are used in making dill pickles. Seeds are also used in soups, stews and for making dill vinegar.

Fennel—Perennial, but best results are obtained if the plant is treated like an annual and started fresh each Spring. Both seeds and leaves are used in soups, drinks, and for seasoning fish.

Marjoram—Perennial. Divide the plants whenever they appear crowded. The leaves are the parts used in salad or sprinkled over broiled and roasted meats.

Mint—Perennial. These plants spread like fury and should be planted inside a bottomless box or metal container sunk in the ground. Stems or crushed leaves are good in iced tea and other cool drinks. The leaves can also be chopped in mixed salads and are used in making mint jellies and sauces.

Parsley—Biennial, but the best plan is to sow fresh seed each Spring. Don't get discouraged if it doesn't sprout at once as the seed takes weeks to germinate. The leaves can be used for garnishing or finely chopped for flavoring in soups, sauces and cottage cheese.

Sage—Perennial. Spreads quite rapidly. The leaves may be used either green or dried for seasoning stuffings for pork, sage and garlic. Also good in fish chowders, cheese or as sage sauce.

Savory—Perennial. Leaves have a peppery flavor and can be used either fresh or dried in soups, stews and meat sauces.

Sweet Basil—Annual. Comes quickly from seed. Both the leaves and flowers are used in salads, soups, sauces, sausage and all dishes containing tomatoes. Try fresh green leaves chopped fine and sprinkled over chilled sliced tomatoes.

Tarragon—Perennial. Leaves used in meat sauces, mixed salads, dressing for chicken or sprinkled over broiled chicken and in egg dishes. Finely chopped leaves with vinegar make tarragon vinegar.

Thyme—Perennial. Use the leaves for flavoring meat loaf, poultry dressings, soups.

Wayside's Famous Book-Catalog

Because of conditions we have only had a limited number printed, so be sure to get your request in early. New Wayside Roses, Flowering Shrubs and Plants. Filled with rare and interesting items for your garden. All new flowers are shown in true life colors. In order to be sure of this outstanding book, it is necessary that you fill in your request with your name and address. If you request $15.00 a doz. of roses, please return your order with $15.00 in cash or stamped to cover postage and handling cost of this fine, helpful and timely new book, especially prepared to fit the needs of these days and the gardens that go with them.

Leonian Hemerocallis

These hybrids of Dr. Leonian's cover a wide range of startling and fascinating colors. So many, in fact, we are not trying to separate them, but sell them to you in units of 6, 12, and 25 bare root plants.

These are entirely different in color from any you may have. No yellow. Every shade from deepest burnt orange through flaming orange red into amazing tints of pastel old rose and maroon shades.

Prices: 6 plants $3 12 for $5.50 25 for $10

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You'll be interested, too, in our 2 fine hardy Triumphs, "Coral Sea" and "Maid of Orleans." Also a fine Veronica named "Blue Peter." After the flag displayed by a ship when she is ready to leave port. Then, too, there's the new Thornless Barberry. In every other respect same as the common Barberry, same fruit and brilliant foliage—but no THORNS. See catalog for other new items and prices.

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NEWBURGH, N. Y.

America's Oldest Manufacturer of Lawn Mowers SINCE 1867
ANYONE CAN MAKE A BOOK

It's simple, it's easy to make unusual little books for your own use. (See page 16)

With linen thread on a darning needle sew the two sheets (8 pages) together with long stitches (2 and 3), which also catch the two linen "hinges" along the back. The thread should be anchored at each end with a buttonhole stitch.

Next take another folded two-sheet section; new the two sheets together and attach, with a buttonhole stitch, to the section you have already sewn (4). Dotted lines indicate the route of the thread where this is hidden. They do not indicate stitching.

Continue adding two-sheet sections in this way until you have built up as thick a book as you need. Better not try more than 6 sections—8 pages.

GIVE THE BACK A HEAVY COAT OF GLUE.

Cut two headbands. These are sections as wide as the book back cut from a strip of material about 1 3/4" wide. These will serve as "hinges" to attach the inside of the book to its cover.

Give the back a heavy coat of glue.

Cut two headbands. These are sections as wide as the book back cut from a strip of material about 1 3/4" wide which has been folded over a thin piece of twine and glued down (5). Glue one of these at top and bottom, so that the twine edge is on the outside.

A piece of fine lawn, the height of the book and wide enough to overlap the ends of the "hinges" which project from the book and wide enough to overlap the ends of the "hinges" which project from the book.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

For frosty begonias with finest camellias and rose shaped flowers. 3 1/2" across and borne summer long in great profusion...plant them in a shady spot, where bulbs boil. No. 1 size. Quality guaranteed.

Red, Rose
Yellow
Orange
Scarlet
White
Light Salmon
Dark Salmon

Your Color Choice
$1.00
Postpaid
Large, No. 1 Bulb. Two in diameter.

Write for 76 page, illustrated, free SPRING CATALOGUE

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LOWTHORPE SCHOOL
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An amazing new Grape. Cluster of medium-sized, rich, red, juicy grapes. Large, hardy through winter. It ripens plants 5 weeks earlier. Quick, easy to get, instructions on package. 25Houston, No. 100 for $1.25, 250 for $3.50. Seelet live.

STAR ROSES

2 STAR ROSES 11

(Same Rose, Standard, yellow, orange, or red. Only $1 for both.)

Your Color Choice
1.00
Postpaid
Large, No. 1 Bulb. Two in diameter.

Write for Free Catalogue

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The Amazing New Thornless BOYSENBERRY

This wonderful new plant improves the small fruit world. Delicious, large juicy fruits. Jam-packed with vitamin C. The cost of raising them is only a small fraction of what you would pay for similar fruits. In your Victory Garden.

12 for $2.25, 50 for $8.95

The Amazing New Thornless BOYSENBERRY

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GROW BRAND'S SUPERB FRENCH LILACS

They offer you greater variety in both height and color—from a shylyroma plant to a distinctively fragrant sort; from white to red. Present these with plants of unusual size, and prepare them on their own grounds and in your own gardens.

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ANYONE CAN MAKE A BOOK

(Continued from page 96)

on each side, is then glued along the back. A narrow strip of brown paper the height of the book and the width of the back is then glued (6) over the top of the lawn to give further strength and protection.

The cover is formed of a piece of textured cloth which acts as a hinge between two pieces of cardboard covered with fancy patterned paper. The grain of the cardboard should run from top to bottom of book. Test by bending; hent across the grain it will crack.

Running down the center of the cloth back is a strip of cardboard the same width as the back of your book. The ends of the cloth are turned over the strip top and bottom and also over the two sheets of cardboard which form the covers. There should be a space of ⅛" between the back strip and the covers. The cloth should extend about ½" over the covers so that when it is glued down these are firmly held, (7).

The figured paper used for the over is cut ¾" larger all around than the cardboard covers, which in turn are ¼" larger on three sides than the pages of the book. The paper is pasted to the outside of the covers and its inner edge (that nearest the back of the book) laps over the cloth back.

The corners are then mitered so that when they are turned over and pasted down on the inside of the cardboard covers there is no overlap.

The cover is now ready to receive the book, which you place exactly on the center back strip (8). The piece of lawn and the two linen "hinge" ends on each side are then firmly glued to the cardboard covers. Their firm anchoring gives strength to the book.

For further strength and to give a neat finish, the outside page of the book itself is pasted down on the inside of each cover.

Soil Testing Important

"A complete fertilizer is a balanced fer-
tilizer only when it supplies to the plant the elements (nitrogen, phosphorus, potash) which otherwise would not be present in sufficient quantities for normal healthy growth. Several systems of test-
ning soil for the presence of available plant nutrients and toxic substances have been developed within the last few years. The most valuable information may be obtained from the use of these systems. Tests can be made by any person who can read and follow directions."

From "Chemistry of the Soil" by Dr. James T. Yonson, Gardeners Chronicle, November, 1939.

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Thrift Note ... Buy prudently today. You can't afford to be wasteful now—remember that when you buy bath towels. Poorly made, flimsy towels are wasteful—wasteful of your money because they will neither serve you well nor last you long—wasteful of the country's raw materials, manufacturing capacity and available man hours, because they just will not fulfill the proper function of a bath towel which is to dry quickly and thoroughly and to last a reasonable length of time.

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