"Such beautiful blankets!  
I hate to cover them"

You will say so, too, when you see Springfield all-wool blankets on your beds. They are so lovely looking! Such soft colors and handsome bindings! Such deep, rich wool!

But with conservation doubly important, these days, you will cover them, of course. Sturdily as Springfield blankets are...and readily cleaned...it is still good wartime housekeeping to protect them.

Retail stocks of Springfield blankets are naturally limited in styles and choice of colors. We hope, however, that you will be able to find such Springfields as you may actually need...especially if they are for trousseau use.

Springfield Woolen Mills Company, Springfield, Tennessee

Sponsored and distributed by Wamsutta Mills, makers of "Supercote" Sheets and Pillowcases
New Bedford, Massachusetts

THE TROUSSEAU BLANKET OF AMERICA

BUY WAR BONDS
Growing up today is serious business and for it every youngster needs the room in which to grow: a quiet room, comfortable for work, study, play. A personal room equipped for hobbies, relaxing, knowing what they want. And we'd like to help them get it. Scores of bright young ideas to choose from: furniture—turdy maple, sleek blond modern, wine-dark mahogany. In color schemes, young as well as older. In curtains and bedspreads, lamps, rugs, accessories. We show six from a galaxy of young designs. Jordan Marsh. Make it a family party... come and see... come and browse... come at

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY • BOSTON, MASS. • NEW ENGLAND'S GREATER

SLEEK BLOND MODERN FOR COLLEGE AND AFTER
Coffee Table, $22.95. Couch, less slip cover, $29.95. Blond Chest, $55.00. Desk, $69.95. Blond Desk Lamp, complete, $24.50.

MAHOGANY AND CANDLEWICK, A SUB-DEB'S OWN
$59.95. Spread, $25.00. Tassel Dressing Table Lamp with shade, $5.75. Chaise in muslin, $59.00.

PROPER WORK-PLACE FOR A MAN OF TEN OR SO

DOUBLE PRIMP-SPACE IF SISTERS SHARE
Bed, $100.00. Boudoir Chair in muslin, $27.45. Poufs in muslin, $35.00 each. Chest, $100.00. Mirror, $29.00.

FOR A FEMME FATALE OF FIVE
Studio Couch, less cover, $29.95. Poufs in muslin, $35.00. Doll House, less stand, $9.95. Slipper Chair in muslin, $13.95.
At what age should your child begin to hear good music?

According to some authorities, the age of six months is not too early to introduce your child to music... simple vigorous dances and marches strongly marked in rhythm. When he learns to talk, try recordings of folk songs, fairy tales and nursery rhymes set to music.

With such a background, your child will be ready for more serious music sometime between his third and seventh years—popular classics, orchestral and chamber music, symphonic poems and parts of symphonies. Gradually he will acquire an appreciation of music which will be a never-ending source of pleasure—a consolation in adversity—an inspiration to higher achievement throughout his life. Children in homes where good music is played habitually come by their appreciation as naturally as they learn to talk.

In selecting a radio-phonograph for your child's musical education, choose an instrument that really does justice to great music—one with true-to-life naturalness and perfect tonal qualities. The Magnavox is such an instrument. Although the manufacture of these superb radio-phonographs has been discontinued in wartime, a few models are still available.

Inquire at your near-by Magnavox dealer's.

The Magnavox Company now produces electronic and communication equipment for the armed forces and music distribution systems for warships. Music brings comfort and courage to fighting men, as well as to those on the home front.

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

The Magnavox Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

BUY WAR BONDS TODAY FOR VICTORY AND SECURITY
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Last year over $5,000,000 worth of free books (figured at retail value) were given to the Club's members—given, not sold! These book-dividends could be distributed free because so many subscribers ordinarily want the book-of-the-month that an enormous edition can be printed. The saving on this quantity-production enables the Club to buy the right to print other fine library volumes. These are then manufactured and distributed free among subscribers.

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Begin your subscription to the Book-of-the-Month Club with one of its selections pictured below. Surely, among them is one you have promised yourself to get and read. As a new member the Club will send you a free copy of Currier and Ives by Harry T. Peters.

ALL BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB SELECTIONS

Why keep on missing important books like these?

AUGUST, 1943

FREE

NEW MEMBERS

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Printmakers to the American People

Retail Price $5.00

ALL THESE PRINTS APPEARED ORIGINALLY IN A LIMITED EDITION OF TWO VOLUMES AT $115.00 PER SET
An elegant center-of-the-room treatment in three-part time—lacquer commodes with leather doors and matching flowerbox—set before shimmering mirror! Other variations possible, with equal drama!

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

When it's nap time in the nursery hang this little placard on the door to keep the household as quiet as a mouse when passing by.

FOOD CROCK
This crock keeps food hot or cold for hours on end. It stores ice, too. Made of quality earthenware—5½ inches high—it holds 3 satisfying quarts. There's a very decorative wood cover and reed handle, to boot. Price $4.50. Prepaid. When in town, drop in to see this and other novelties galore. Send for FREE Illustrated Tippler Catalog H.G.S.

PROTECT YOUR HANDS FROM GARDEN GRIME
Don't let dirt, plant stain, or other garden grime become imbedded in your skin, under your nails.

A FEW well chosen herbs can make the most commonplace dish last fit for a king, a big help in wartime cooking. This is a grand assortment in a wooden tray that may be hung on the wall. The jars have wood knob tops. Six jars, $2.95; set of 12, $5.50. Postpaid. Home Game Equipment Co., 360 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

When it's nap time in the nursery hang this little placard on the door to keep the household as quiet as a mouse when passing by. Painted in baby colors, with the child's first name, this one says "Shhh! I'mie is sleeping". Be sure to specify the name you want. Price, $1.50, prepaid. From Mayfair Gifts, Forest Hills, New York.

Protect Your Hands from Garden Grime

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

They're always ready to serve you.

In buying items featured here, mention House & Garden.

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 ideal children's presents. Each, $2.15, postpaid.

YOUNG BOOKS, INC.
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ENGLISH CHINA
Visitors from the United States will see the most comprehensive collections of fine English China on the continent displayed in our Stores in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

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ENGLISH CHINA
Visitors from the United States will see the most comprehensive collections of fine English China on the continent displayed in our Stores in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.
Text most tantalizing gift idea of the month—your own photograph made into a jigsaw puzzle. Just send the negative of a favorite snapshot and it will be enlarged into a 7” x 9¾” interlocking puzzle. Takes about 2 weeks. Your best buy will have fun solving it. Price, $1, Protective Products Co., 305 E. 46th St., N. Y. C.

Cork coasters personalized with your monogram come in a gift box that has the same initials as on the coaster. Letters in natural with background of green, blue or brown. Block letters or diamond monogram. Underline initial of last name, $3.50 a dozen, postpaid in U.S.A. Eumice Novelties, 541 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Ice bucket to keep lots of cubes intact for hours. It works the other way around, too, keeping things piping hot for buffet suppers. The bucket is made of wood and has a crockery container inside. The men in the family will heartily endorse this. Price, $4.50, postpaid. The Bar Mart, 62 West 40th Street, New York, New York.

Tiny tier table for collectors who will appreciate the craftsmanship that went into its making. It is 7” high and costs $5 delivered. On the table is a silver-plated tea service no bigger than the spots before your eyes. Tea pot, cream and sugar, cups and saucers, $2.50. From Rendezvous Gift Shop, Asbury Park, New Jersey.

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A Magic Polish for Fine Furniture

**REVIVA**

Houdini: Like there's magic in "Beauty".-Spell nail polish on your table! Or perfume! Or foundation! Is there a water or about plug in the room? Put a small amount of polish on this tough, pastel, or non-porous liquid and cover foundation that it would evaporate. Cover minor scratches. Burns back color, grains of wood. Cleans, drop plus plus plus! 5 in. L, so it's all you need. 1/2 pt. $1.50 pt. $1.90.

Try "Houdini" JACKSON OF LONDON English Type Wax Polish (paste) to re-touch and renew the entire area of precious places. For all wood and leather. Special blends for high woods, $1. jar; $1.50 double size. Made in U.S.A.

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Mrs. Mark Jackson's Studio G

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**LANGBEIN - Giftware Division**

161 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, New York

**DRIVE MOSQUITOES AWAY**

Give yourself freedom from buzz & bites with CITROROD CANDLES

15 FEET

Indoors or out, burned 15 feet apart, in pairs, these famous candles will chase away pesky mosquitoes. Guaranteed to burn 15 hours in glass cup. With attractive black holders. Stock up now.

Per pair $1.00 3 pairs for $2.85

Extra candles for refills, 6 for $1.25; 12 for $6.00.

[Please add 15c each for postage]

**BRECK'S**

Soukman's Since 1818


**EXCITING NEW WAY TO CLEAN SILVER**

Six Ways Superior!

SILVERFLEECE is impregnated cotton fleece, proved six ways superior to polish. Cleans faster, easier. Requires little rubbing. Gives more brilliance, longer tarnish protection. More economical. At better stores everywhere.

Large jar only $1.00

EARL PRODUCTS CO.,

10 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

**HOCUS POCUS**

HAND-SEWN NORWEGIAN MOCCASINS

For Men and Women

They're shoes outdoors—slippers indoors, and wonderfully comfortable everywhere. Fine quality, Hand-Sewn in the genuine one-piece construction, and Hand-Rubbed to a rich, mellow Brown. Ideal gift for service men! On Mail Orders give exact shoe size, include ration stamp and add 25c to cover shipping costs. Only .... $5.75

FELLMANN LTD., 6 E. 46 ST., N.Y.C.

**HERE'S SOMETHING "DIFFERENT"**

PWA sheaves discontinued and miniaturized for tea cups or silver and jewels. Unique sheaves of stainless steel with hand-wrapped Flora's topped handles in exciting and rich colors. For that patriotic and striking touch, they come in red, white and blue. 60c each postpaid.

Another Langbein creation for the perfect host: the Min-O-Meter—It takes the guessing work out of entertaining. All you do is pour until the Mix-O-Meter says "serves"—you can't go wrong. $1.25 each Postpaid.

No C.O.D.'s Please

161 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, New York

**REPUBLIC**

A Magic Polish for Fine Furniture

**SHOPPING AROUND**

Fino of the month: pure olive oil made in Spain from selected sun-ripened olives. Its delicate flavor is superb. As we go to press, olive oil is unrationed, so your check is all that's necessary to get it. Pint, $1.; quart, $1.50; 1/2 gallon, $3.50; gallon, $6.50. Exp. extra, Joseph Victor & Co., 164 Pearl St., New York, New York.

Coming or going your name will be seen on this sign, for the name and reflectors appear on both sides. Mounted on a wrought iron bracket, it is made of masonicite, is guaranteed weather proof. The head of any kind of dog can be silhouetted. 16" x 14", $12.50, postpaid. Hagerstrom Metalcraft Studio, Wheeling, Illinois.

Bellows to blow the bugs right out of your garden. Simply fill the bottle that's attached to the bellows with powdered insecticide and blow it on vegetables and flowers. Practical and effective. Made of hard willow and sheepskin leather. $3.50, plus postage. Hammacher Schlemmer, 145 East 57th St., New York, N. Y.

"FUN FOR BOYS", a book packed with hundreds of things to keep a young man busy, will fascinate your young son and heir. Shows how to build model planes; how to box; has lots of stunts, puzzles, indoor and outdoor games for one boy or his whole crowd to enjoy. Price, $1. Knickerbocker Pub. Co., 92 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

In buying items featured here, mention House & Garden

**SCREEN PATCHES**

Tiny, patented hooks snap on easily without removing screen and leave no rough edges. One or more patches repair any size hole. Bronze or galvanized.

6 for 25c postpaid from


**SCREEN PATCHES**

Combination Tool-Cart, Wheelbarrow & Lawn Chair

Wheels it out to your garden and you have all your garden tools right with you. Tall rack holds all long-handled tools. Box at front holds the smaller tools. Serves also as a wheelbarrow and as a lawn chair. Finished in green and red.

Send Stamp for

- Color Circular

Michigan Roadside Table Co.
Porvao, Michigan

**The GARDENER'S PAL**

**SCREEN PATCHES**

Combination Tool-Cart, Wheelbarrow & Lawn Chair

Wheels it out to your garden and you have all your garden tools right with you. Tall rack holds all long-handled tools. Box at front holds the smaller tools. Serves also as a wheelbarrow and as a lawn chair. Finished in green and red.

Send Stamp for

- Color Circular

Michigan Roadside Table Co.
Porvao, Michigan

**HOUSE & GARDEN**
a house for a modern family
on a California hillside
plot for privacy

The Model T started it. Before the invention of that new-fangled contrivance the family had been a tight little group, sharing most interests in common. But after Ford the deluge. Now the blessings of mass production rained equally on all. Overnight every member of the family became an "individuality", a "personality" with his own special friends, work, hobby, and ideas about the pursuit of his very personal pleasures.

Gradually, gradually, that old patriarch, Father, who'd been chiefly responsible for keeping the family pursuits uniform, let the reins of power slip, finally passed to a position of mere equality with the others.

But few families bothered to analyze what had happened in their own homes. And what had happened was that the new interests conflicted, the new personalities rubbed and chipped one another. Soon nobody could call his soul, much less any given part of the house, his own. But why keep it in the past? Even today, few families have learned: most have failed in adjusting their activities to the changed pattern of modern life. Those who have altered realize that the activities of a modern household demand blueprint programming of living-space if they're going to sidestep chaos. To stand, their houses—like yours—must be divided—with everybody getting an equal share.
A playwright with half an eye for dramatic conflict finds a modern family top-drawer material. He finds their yearnings and frustrations make good theatre, those aforementioned rubbings and chippings of personality make the framework of good plays. We find them good pudding proof in our case for privacy. That is why, with a quiet curtsey to Eugene O'Neill and his Strange Interlude, we submit our own candidate for the Critics' Award, a relentless little drama which traces the inner lives of the members in a suburban family. You can call it--

**Design for Mayhem, or the Planless Jordans**

**Scene:** The dining room of the Jordan household in Buxley, a town on the outskirts of a large city. It is dinner time and, though the family looks moderately intelligent, nobody is talking. They are all too busy thinking of their plans for that evening.

**Cast:**
- Mr. and Mrs. Jordan: John, age 17
- Audrey, age 19
- Mary, age 12
- Helen, the married daughter returned to the family since her husband went into the army, and her one-and-a-half-year-old son, known as Butch

As the curtain goes up we find Mary having a very strange interlude indeed.

**Mary:** I'm going to beat Dad to that radio. I'm going to beat him. I'm just going to. He doesn't care how the two Campbell Soup scouts got away from those crazy pirates. But I've got to know. I'll swallow my supper down quick and beat him to it. Then if he wants to turn on the news I'll just look very hurt. Maybe I won't even have dessert.

**John:** How do they expect me to do anything? How do they expect me to study, how do they expect me to pass anything, how do they expect me to make my airplane models? You couldn't make a paper boat around here. Maybe I could wrangle the dining room table tonight. No, that's out. It's mother's knitting club night. That means the living room, or working on my bed. Imagine, a man wants to be an engineer and he has to work in his bed, or in his living room with his own sister and her boy friend acting as though he didn't belong there. Edison had it hard but at least he had a lab, even if it was on a train.

**Butch:** I think I'll cry tonight.

**Audrey:** That John and that Mary. I know they come in on Terry and me just for spite. I'll take wax impressions of the living room door keyhole and lock them out. I'll put the sofa against the door. I'll elope. I'll do anything to get privacy.

**Helen:** What am I supposed to do, stay with Butch every night for entertainment? Of course nobody would think of offering to take care of him for a single evening. Oh, no! They're all too busy thinking about themselves. Wouldn't it be nice to have somebody in, say Marge, and have a chat, without the family crawling all over us. But I guess I'll just have to sit around with Butch tonight and think some more. But I'm tired of thinking.

**Mother:** Isn't father looking pale? I wonder why everybody is so silent? I hope sandwiches and tea will be enough for the club.

**Father:** I couldn't spare a half-hour with Butch I'm that tired. What hours you have to put in now. I see Mary's on the mark for the nightly sprint to the radio. Well, I'll let her have it tonight. All I want to do is settle down in that arm chair and get a little rest before the evening squabbling starts.

(Enter the cook with the dessert, staring balefully at Mrs. Jordan.)

**Cook:** Look at her sitting there just as calm as you please. Well let her come into my kitchen once again to make sandwiches for her old knitting club when I'm getting supper. I'll just walk out with my head right up in the air and go to a defense plant.

**Butch:** I think I'll cry quite a bit tonight.
family manners on the mat

Good family manners enlarge the personal privilege (and hence the privacy) of living in a house. Politeness gets each member of the family more of what he wants for himself, even if it does not add an inch to the floor space. Occasions for showing consideration vary with individuals and times, but here is a list for rating your own Family Manners.

Don't be a griper about friends or in-laws or other members of the family. If they bore you, so will your unkind remarks bore others.

Don't complain at mealtimes about food and service. Do things to improve them, if you can.

Don't read the newspaper at breakfast unless you eat alone, or provide everyone with a newspaper.

Make good health a habit; or at least don't insist on splitting your headache with the entire family.

Don't hold endless telephone conversations when the rest of the family must listen. Your talk is less fascinating than a clear line.

Don't bring grousers, problems or episodes of discipline to table. A meal is a happy social occasion.

Don't take undue possession of things commonly shared, such as the bathroom or the newspaper. Most people like to see page 1 first, even if they don't fuss.

Knock before you enter any closed door—even if you know the person behind the door shares every secret with you. It's only polite.

Ask permission to borrow things from other members of the family, even if the answer is always yes. And return in good condition.

Be courteous. Thank members of your family for their thoughtfulness, even if they exercise it daily. Don't ever take kindness for granted.
united—yet divided to provide independence

To avoid the annoyances which irk many families where hours and interests conflict, architect William Wilson Wurster evolved this house, near Woodside, California, for the Robert Hinmans and their five grown sons.

The plan above shows how each member of the family is assured privacy and how bothersome noises are isolated.

See how the boys' wing with separate entrance and sitting room occupies one end of the house above the garage, while the master rooms are in the other. In between are the kitchen and pantry and the servants' quarters.

Above the lanai with its large fireplace, Dr. and Mrs. Hinman have balconied sitting-room-bedrooms. The guest-room is at the far end of the living room wing.

Red brick and redwood siding form the exterior walls; interior ones lined with natural redwood. Decorators were Armstrong, Carter and Kenyon. Landscape architect, Thomas D. Church.

The boys' wing is at this end of the house, with garage below.

Living room designed for the boys' exclusive use.

Dr. Hinman gets this view of his wife's room from his desk.
# a noise and activity timetable for a typical family

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>Exercise</td>
<td>Listen to news</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Dresses</td>
<td>Reading and music in living room</td>
<td>Reading or radio in own room, Sleep</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baths</td>
<td>Shaves</td>
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<td>7:00 Dinner</td>
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<td>mother</td>
<td>Sleep. Or has arisen early</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Housework and dresses</td>
<td>Related conversation with father</td>
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<td>7:30 Dinner</td>
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<td>Dinner in own room, Reading in own room</td>
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<td>Breakfast</td>
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<td>Work in own room, Dinner</td>
<td>Reading, music, sewing</td>
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<td>boy</td>
<td>Dresses</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Nuker guest chores</td>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Bath, study in own room, Sleep</td>
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<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Practice music lesson</td>
<td>Choirs</td>
<td>Hobbies</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Bath, study in own room</td>
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<td>Choirs</td>
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<td>Dinner</td>
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<td>Sleep</td>
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<td>baby</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Play in pen outdoors, Sleep</td>
<td>Play outdoors</td>
<td>Supper</td>
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### mathematics to solve your problems of privacy

#### subtract
Subtract from demands for floor space. Folding shelves above appliances serve as work surfaces.

Subtract from between-room noises. Build a closet or bookshelves to cover the thin wall.

Multiply closet capacity by building in shelves and rack. And by having plenty of dead storage caches elsewhere, removing unseasonal clothing regularly.

Multiply the pleasure of meal times by changing the setting. Here is breakfast laid for four on the work desk above.

#### divide
Divide shared closet space for exclusive possession. Cecil Rhodes closet.

Divide one shared room into two living areas. Virginia Conner, decorator.

#### add
Add space to your house—arrange each bedroom to be used as a living room.

Add privacy in a shared bathroom. Here are five personal cupboards. Diagram of shelf viewed from above, shows how doors open with fingertip projection.

Add space for a twosome. These twin seats curve to an aquarium table.

#### multiply
Multiply the contentment of home life by giving each member of your family a good light, a comfortable chair, a desk, a shelf for his personal books.
These things will help you combat the lack of privacy whatever your floor plans.
For work

Provide each member of the family with special equipment for his home work—whether there's space to pursue it privately or not. Left to right: extra table for hobbies, demountable legs for easy storage. A desk set for father no one else may use; lamp sealed to his seated height. A restful leather chair, angled for work-as-you-sit. A writing kit for sister's outgoing, incoming love letters. A family date pad for booking the living room ahead.

For relaxation

Left to right: mother's prop-up pillow, supplement for bed; her private sewing kit, separate from family mending. Moppets' bed case that turns into breakfast tray. Two-way spot lamp so one can read, another sleep. Mother's night-stand; pink glass clock; folding writing stand for a whisk-away desk. Sleeping potions: snore ball, eyeshade, musical alarm, and (so baby can sleep alone) a radio nurse. Crystal darning stick with flower encased.

For entertainment

Equipment for making merry with friends of one's own choosing also makes the most of space at home. From left: poker table top can fit on card table, easily fold away. Portable radio, addenda to family one. Specially gay mugs reserved for milk or beer. Tuck-away poker chips, good, too, for scoring younger games like "hearts". Record album, portable phonograph that can travel upstairs or down. And, dedicated to the growing-ups' own use, a lemonade set.

For quiet

The privacy you gain by rearranging the functions of rooms, and by tuning most disturbing noises to a schedule where they will do the least harm, you can finish by adding these soundproofing materials. Left to right: glass bricks for a room partition. Otite to go under rugs, absorb sound. Good heavy drapery fabrics. Acoustic blocks for soundproofing, the thicker the quieter-making, for ceilings or walls. Deep carpeting to hush heavy footfalls.

For description of merchandise see page 58
An atrium expands the living space of Dr. Pope’s house
ALTHOUGH they built before Pearl Harbor, Dr. and Mrs. Saxton Pope had some ideas that are extremely timely now for the rest of us. And so had their architect, William Wilson Wurster, who had already helped them plan another house several years before. This time what they wanted was a house compact enough for easy upkeep, roomy enough for comfort, and precisely adapted to their own kind of life—on five acres near Berkeley, California. To provide this, Architect Wurster abandoned traditional floor plans and materials to start from scratch.

His floor plan began with an atrium—an indoor-outdoor area, forty feet square, which is the nucleus of the house. Here one can sit in the sun or starlight, can sunbathe in privacy or entertain in state. Its floor is washed concrete which makes for easy upkeep; its broad doors, as we show on the following page, roll back like those of a modern airplane hangar. Walls are corrugated iron as are those of the storeroom and adjoining garage beyond.

The Popes are active people, and the whole house has been planned to reflect their busy lives. Both of them are ardent gardeners; there is an outdoor shower beyond the bathroom window for washing off honest grime. Mrs. Pope likes to weave, Dr. Pope to read; ceiling lights in the living room are so arranged as to make the use of subsidiary lamps unnecessary for these pursuits. California suffers from the same shortage of houseworkers as the East; tile floors indoors, walls of concrete block throughout cut upkeep, housework, reduce fire hazard. Doors, window sashes are beached wood all through.
1. The dining corner is a part of the living room. Sliding doors give access to the kitchen for easy serving or they may be closed and serving done in more formal style through the hall.

2. Kitchen work is made easier by overhead ceiling lights which minimize shadows. Tobacco-brown tile floor is no trouble to keep spotless. One wall is made entirely of glass panels.

3. A black carpet covers the bedroom floor. The spread and pillow covers are of hand-woven material. The glass-paneled wall continues as one wall of the bathroom (right, background).
4. Mrs. Pope designed and wove all the upholstery materials in the living room. The love seats have gray wool loops on the back, gray and white cushions. Officers' chairs are of Chinese yellow cotton. Furniture is of bleached wood. A gray carpet contrasts with brown floor tile. Lights set flush with ceiling give an even illumination throughout.

5. Opposite page, the atrium doors closed. Galvanized iron and concrete make unusual outer walls which need little or no upkeep. Above, the atrium doors open. Four supporting posts are set off-center to add interest to the design. Washed concrete divided by strips of wood forms the atrium floor. The chartreuse merry-go-round horse is from Mexico.
Paneled walls in pink and pistachio in the drawing room
Queen's sitting room, sepia and white, Saxe china ornaments
CASTLE IN PORTUGAL

Tucked away in the southwest corner of the Iberian peninsula, Portugal before the war was known to most Americans only as the port of call for the Atlantic Clipper. Little has been written about it and few photographs of its buildings have been published here. Yet, unscathed by war, it may well prove to be a rich source of design with its richly ornamented convents and cathedrals; its Baroque palaces and quintas (country estates) with their statues and fountains; its simple, whitewashed fishermen’s cottages with curving, tiled roofs.

Portugal has felt the influence of many styles, among which the Moorish predominates, and has contributed characteristics of its own such as rope-shaped columns, shell and palm tree motifs, symbols of a seafaring people with wealthy colonies.

Perhaps the most arresting and least mentioned influence is the romantic Gothic revival. The Pena, Summer palace of the royal family at Cintra, which is shown above, is an outstanding example. It combines Gothic and Hispano-Moresque elements in a bewildering edifice which rises like a fairytale castle from the summit of a lofty hill. It was built between 1840 and 1850 on the site of an old convent. One enters it over a drawbridge, eyes raised to its fantastic roof lines and the square tower which dominates them all.

We show opposite the long, formal drawing room with Renaissance coffered ceiling, Moorish fretted walls, teakwood furniture from India. Below it is the Queen’s private sitting room with trompe l’oeil work in sepia and white and elaborate porcelain-inlaid furniture.

Fretwork plaster panels in pistachio green and pink, elaborate mouldings and columns, form a background in keeping with the opulent curves of the chairs in the long drawing room, top opposite. It is lighted by a massive brass chandelier and four huge torchères held by life-size Indian figures. The furniture is of oak, the upholstery pale tan silk.

The Queen’s sitting room, opposite, in sepia and white has a ribbed, vaulted ceiling (detail at left) and walls painted in trompe l’oeil to simulate elaborate carvings and vistas. The doorways are of the typical Moorish horseshoe shape. Candelabra, torchères, chandelier are of Saxe china.
Does the name Beethoven make you want to curl up on the floor? Does the mention of Johannes Brahms send you and your friends running to the nearest bar? Good. Curl up on the floor. Bring out the Scotch and soda. What you’re looking for is a phonograph forum.

Learning to appreciate serious music is, like drinking, no fun if you do it alone. At a phonograph forum you’ll be enjoying both, because you’re relaxed, at home, with people you like. Even the Eroica comes easy under such conditions.

Forget about pencils, notebooks, or even a visiting lecturer. You can fill in the background of the works you listen to after you’ve heard them, and if you decide you like them. The music’s the thing, and if you can play Chopsticks on the piano, or sing Old MacDonald Had a Farm in one key even some of the time, further backgrounds can wait. Even sonata-form, you’ll soon discover, is just an elaboration of such simple folk songs.

Of course, you will need a phonograph (preferably high-fidelity, which may influence your choice of meeting place), a little money (if your record collections are small or unrepresentative), and ability to listen continuously (no composer can compete with a conversation or a bridge game).

Make up your mind at the start that you won’t like everything you hear. And some of your first favorites will, in time, become your worst hates. That’s universal, too. But we promise to suggest no work that a great many people haven’t liked for (in most cases) a good many years.

Do give every work a fair chance. One reason why these particular works are still popular is that they say things worth saying in ways that are more subtle and more profound than could ever be expected of Tin Pan Alley. You can’t exhaust the pleasures of even Peter and the Wolf in one hearing, and as for Bach, it may take several playings to convince you he was not trying to be monotonous. But if you still hate any selection after the tenth time, be
as vituperative and irreverent about it as you like. You won't be the first.

If you insist on having advance guidance, try the short introduction to B. H. Haggin's excellent *Music on Records*, which contains sound, if highly personal, criticisms of composers, music, performances, and recording quality. Or you might prefer more objective "appreciation" courses like Sigmund Spaeth's *Art of Enjoying Music*, or Aaron Copland's *What to Listen for in Music*.

For performances and recordings only, Irving Kolodin's *Guide to Recorded Music* and the Gramophone Shop's *Encyclopedia of Recorded Music* are comprehensive and authoritative. The latter's monthly *Record Supplement* will keep you up to date. You'll find that Kolodin, Haggin and the Gramophone Shop frequently disagree on performance quality, but that, too, can be fun for you, if you can lay hands on different recordings of the same work.

The conventional advice is to begin your study with Mozart or Schubert. I say nix. Start with a "suite". These collections of alternately slow and fast "movements" (dances) are the key to and springboard for your biggest hurdle, the sonatas, which, broadly speaking, include symphonies, concertos, octets, septets, sextets, quintets, quartets, trios, duets or just plain "sonatas", depending on the number of instruments.

Tschaikowsky's familiar *Nutcracker Suite* (V-G5) is a special bargain, not just because it's inexpensive ($2.50) but because it contains numerous easily heard examples of the five factors which "organize sound toward beauty", i. e. which make music.

Contrasting Rhythms in the *Nutcracker* are implied by the very word "suite". And no comment on Melody seems necessary for a composer who, like Tschaikowsky, has made the Hit Parade five times. For the foundation of fascinating Harmony look to the droning bass of the "Danse Arabe". You'll find plenty of individual Tone Color via the kazoo-ish mirlitons of the "Danse des Mirlitons" and the lovely celesta of the "Danse de la Fée Dragée".

The fifth factor? It's the Form or (Continued on page 56)
The Portuguese fishermen’s wives in Provincetown used to make beautiful patchwork rugs from their families’ discarded clothing. I have some, fifty and sixty years old, that are almost as strong as when they were first made and have infinitely more charm than many commercial rugs that are made today.

This Winter my family overhauled a large accumulation of outgrown clothes, with an eye to passing them on to more worthy souls. Some of them were, of course, hopeless for anyone ever to use again. Aunt Ellen’s faded lavender flannel petticoat had been sewn together from so many small pieces that no one could ever remake it into anything presentable. Moths had, in their usual sly fashion, gotten into parts of old suits and coats—(no one knew how, naturally).

So from those pieces that defied further wear I had rugs made. I worked it out with one of the older Portuguese women who had made patchwork rugs years ago. She was a little horrified at first to see how I broke with old traditions in design. But soon her sense of humor asserted itself and now she is having a good time training some of the younger girls in my version of her old craft.

It is all very simple, I find. The only materials needed are a rag bag, some gay colored knitting wool, a sewing needle with a big eye and perhaps a sewing machine. I’m told that the only fancy stitch necessary to know is called “chain stitch”; but sometimes the monotony is broken with “button-hole” stitch. The design is first appliquéd on the background. Then the edges are covered with several rows of chain stitch, in various shades of the same color, which spread onto the background. I usually have the rugs lined with denim or burlap and interlined with a piece of blanket that has worn too thin to give any further warmth. Then the whole thing is quilted, usually on a sewing machine, although it can be done by hand, following the outline of the design or the pattern of the checks or stripes of the background material.

Each piece of cloth large enough for a background suggests its own decoration. Opposite: when a woman’s coat (top left) was ripped apart at the seams the back panel proved to be in the form of an amusing 1830 hourglass figure. So I had them leave it that way. A belt, necklace and a bouquet were worked on it in chain stitch, the whole thing was lined with old green felt from the billiard table and the quilting was done to follow the checks of the background material. Oblong, square and oval rugs are nice and traditional but the fun is when you can make heart-shaped or star-shaped rugs.

One boarding school girl had several gloves that different beaux had left at her house. We had them appliquéd on linen toweling (top right) and wove the owners’ names (Continued on page 62)

To make the rug on the cover cut material to shapes shown at right; turn under raw edges. Baste pieces in place on background fabric and embroider edges with knitting wool in indicated stitches. After all pieces are outlined once, go around them again with chain stitching in another tone of the same color. Nail holes in wood floor are done in outline stitch. Dog’s bow is of two strands of wool, run through the material and tied. Interline with a piece of worn blanket or any wool fabric available, back with burlap or denim, quilt on the sewing machine. Indicates buttonhole stitch; —— chain stitch; ———— machine stitch.
From rags to rugs in the Peter Hunt manner
Peasant setting for a hearty smörgåsbord
These delectable dishes
plus dessert
make an easy-to-serve meal
says Charlotte Adams

The flat silver
in "Antique"
pattern and the tray
for aquavit are
sterling by Wallace.

Peasant checks, wood dishes, copper casserole, set off the delights
of an American smörgåsbord.
This sort of food is so colorful
in itself that it needs
no centerpiece.
White platter with green leaf border and banding, for fish mousse;
plates of sausage and crisp raw vegetables; salad plates; all
Theodore Haviland’s "Birchmere"
pattern at Wanamaker’s.
Glasses for aquavit, by Fostoria,
at Altman’s. Swan-handled crystal sauce boat; Raymor’s
frosted oak relish tray on a
wooden lazy susan and their canoe-shaped bowl for red
and white cole slaw; at Hammacher Schlemmer. Copper and
stainless steel casserole
set on oval Samara hot plates, from Georg Jensen.

The Swedish word smörgåsbord means to most of us an alluring and
great variety of hors-d’oeuvres. But its origins were far more humble.
Swedish people eat their hearty meal in the middle of the day. Smörgåsbord
was originally an attractive arrangement of the leftovers from dinner, served
up for supper. In the grander houses, making this food attractive went so
far as to prepare molds and puddings. In simpler homes leftovers were com-
bined in mixed salads and stews. Of course, some of the best food that any-
body will ever eat is made from leftovers, so don’t overlook a single refrig-
erator remainder when you plan your American smörgåsbord.

Americans have served little smörgåsbord at home, but in Swedish
restaurants they have inaugurated the happy custom of making smörgåsbord,
dessert and coffee a whole meal. Served this way, it offers one of the simplest
and most attractive ways we can choose to entertain guests in our homes. A
smörgåsbord table to delight the eye and the palate can be prepared with
little or no rationed foods, and particularly now, in the Midsummer season
of plenty, the question of scarcities doesn’t enter at all.

What to serve
There are a few basic principles to use in planning your American
smörgåsbord table. There should be at least one, but not more than two, hot
dishes. There should be at least six cold ones—and as many more as your
time, your purse, your ration points and your household service dictate.
One happy point about a smörgåsbord meal is that it can be prepared almost
entirely in advance of the arrival of guests, so that it is ideal for the woman
who has no servants at all. With everything ready beforehand she can whisk
it onto the table at the last minute and from then on be one of the guests
herself—which is the ideal position for a hostess to achieve.

Hot dishes
There’s a variety of hot dishes you may properly serve as part of your
smörgåsbord. Those most commonly found on restaurant smörgåsbord
tables are meat balls in gravy and kidney beans in tomato sauce (like the
runny variety of “baked” beans we used to get from cans). If you choose
any of the hot dishes I suggest, you will quite properly serve with them boiled
potatoes, peeled or not as you choose.
The reason Swedish meat balls are always soft and tender on the
inside is that a larger quantity of moistener is put into them than we
generally use. Meat is well extended, too, by use of breadcrumbs.
All recipes in this article serve twelve at a smörgåsbord.

Swedish meat balls
1 pound ground lean pork ½ cup onions, finely chopped
1 pound ground beef 2 cups milk 2 eggs, lightly beaten
1 cup breadcrumbs Salt and pepper to taste
Have the butcher grind your beef and pork together. Sauté onions until
golden brown. Mix with meat and other ingredients, handling as lightly as
possible. Keep in refrigerator, covered, for two hours. Form in small round
balls and fry, turning to brown on all sides. Pour in two cups of water and
simmer gently for half an hour. Remove meat (Continued on page 63)
Like a lilliput smörgåsbord, this natural wood tray has a cheese board, compartments for eight different kinds of hors d'oeuvres. Tray, $8.50; silver cheese knife, $9; at Georg Jensen's.

Green and crinkly as Swiss chard is this deep majolica salad bowl of Portuguese pottery, with matching plates. Bowl, $25; plates, $25 a doz.; at Alice Marks.

Twirl the trencher to choose your favorite smörgåsbord fare. Natural birch lazy susan with three compartments, and plate. With wood servers, $13, Jensen.

Gay adjuncts for your smörgåsbord table

To dramatize your smörgåsbord table, and lend it authenticity, choose accessories with imagination and wit. Smörgåsbord food is varied and colorful and calls for serving dishes of clean-cut design, bold hues. Consider salad bowls of gay majolica ware, or polished wood; platters of pewter or glass; amusing accents like a duck casserole, a revolving hors d'oeuvre board.

Array the hot and cold dishes, salads and hors d'oeuvres in orderly fashion on a round or rectangular table, or on a long sideboard. See to it that hot food is kept piping, that savory tidbits are well distributed among heartier fare. Serving forks and spoons do yeoman work, so provide an adequate supply. Replenish empty platters immediately, or whisk them out of sight forever. And do maintain one-way traffic around the table to avoid smörgåsbord smash-ups.

At right: suggested smörgåsbord accents (cheese, basil vinegar, savories) are from Vendôme.

Serve up your Swedish meatballs in good American style from this Colonial pewter platter. Sterling serving pieces. Platter, $16.50; fork and spoon, $17; server, $17; Jensen.

Nestle shrimps in this pear-shaped bowl of polished wood, with separate sauce compartment. Individual salad bowls, $2.50 each; dish, $11.50; Carbone, Inc., Boston.

"Some like it hot, some like it cold . . ." Godsend to the hostess are these green crocks, set in wooden rack, to keep chilled or steaming food well insulated. $7.50, Alice Marks.
For crisp, colorful salads, checkablock with greens from your garden, choose a handmade rosewood bowl. The servers have quaint duck head handles. The set is $20 at Jensen.

Perfect foil for smörgåsbord cheer are these serving platters of clear bent glass, simple design. Oblong dish, $2.75; round, shell-patterned one, $4; B. Altman.

Stack these gay peasant plates in oyster white and green for your guests to use. Jumbo salt and pepper, $1.25; covered bowl, $2; small plate, $2; large plate, $4: all at Carole Stupell.

Set on its gleaming copper base this brown and tan marmite will be an imposing accent for your smörgåsbord table. The spirit lamp keeps contents hot. It holds 6 quarts, $46.50. Jensen.

This dignified duck leads a double life. To bake a casserole, pop the bottom part in the oven; when done, serve forth with duck lid atop; $4, Lewis & Conger.


Baked beans will feel at home in this tub by pot with wooden lid; $3.50 at Jordan Marsh, Boston. Brown pottery ramekin, $1.50; covered bowl, $1.35; at I. Magnin, California.
Regional designs, drawn from the deep South, as American as "Dixie", inspired the fabrics here. In the room at the right the "Tennessee Belle" puffs along, surrounded by garlands of camellias and jasmine; a Kentucky cardinal flaunts his bright plumage among tulip tree leaves in the room below. The fabrics are regional prints designed by Zelina Brunschwig of Brunschwig & Fils; shown in rooms by two of America’s leading stores.

"Blow for a Landing" might be the name of the steamboat and camellia fabric above, in white, reds, greens, used in a Victorian sitting room at W. & J. Sloane, New York.

Crimson cardinals flash among buff, yellow and brown foliage on a yellow ground in the Modern dining room with bleached furniture at left; Neiman-Marcus, Dallas.
Because in time of war food gets to be a greater and greater problem to everybody, it is more important than ever for all of us to buy it wisely, understand its nutritional value, and cook it well—for fun, as well as for health. So we’ve prepared this questionnaire to help you test your knowledge (without stretching it to the breaking point) of cooking, nutrition and marketing.

Each question correctly answered counts five.

If you score 85 or higher we think you’re good on this business of food, all right, but you could help yourself a lot by learning more.

If you get 50 or lower you’d better eat an apple a day—and do you mind if we ask whether you often run over your food budget?

1. Should you cook a pound of peas in (1) two quarts of water; (2) as little water as possible; (3) water to cover? (Check one.)
2. What is the way of cooking known as braising?
3. Name two uses for maraschino cherries.
4. Name three ways to serve cereals at luncheon or dinner.
5. Soda put into green vegetables while cooking will: (1) make them bright and handsome; (2) destroy their vitamin content; (3) alter their taste. (Check one.)
6. What are the two important factors that make popovers pop?
7. How long should you boil eggs to make them hard enough for stuffing?
8. Should thoughtful guests bring ration points when they come for dinner or for a week-end?
9. Name five substitutes which may be used in place of sugar.
10. Which vegetable contains most protein value?
11. Name five substitutes for meat, poultry, fish and eggs (the protein foods).
12. Has margarine, fortified with Vitamin A, as much food value as butter?
13. Do vegetables lose vitamin content if they’re warmed over?
14. How much milk should you consume every day? (We’re taking it for granted that you are an adult.)
15. What is the definition of a tie-in sale?
16. What are the Seven Food Groups, from each of which you should eat something every day? (If you miss one of the seven, you lose on this question because it’s really necessary for every one of us to know every one of them.)
17. Which of these do you include in your food budget: meals eaten in restaurants or school lunchrooms; soda and pop; meals served to guests; cigarettes; fuel for cooking; soap and cleansers; milk; liquor; ice cream from the store; matches?
18. Which is larger, a porterhouse or a sirloin steak?
19. Is a Jerusalem artichoke (1) a green, leafy vegetable; (2) a tuber; (3) a berry? (Check one.)
20. What are the Government grades for meat?

Turn to page 57 to discover your food I.Q.
In the brick-paved courtyard between the house and the garage wing Nancy and her mother admire one of Nancy's pet bantams. The house, like many of its Connecticut prototypes, is painted cherry red with white trim.

Nancy's job is collecting the eggs

The living room wall is copied from one in the Metropolitan Museum. Its carved pine paneling is hand-rubbed to the same antique finish Mr. Henick gives his fine furniture reproductions.

A massive four-poster bed, hung in turkey red and blue calico to match the tall wing chair, stands against primrose-patterned walls in the master bedroom. Tables are mahogany.
This house is a family affair

Mr. and Mrs. Avery Rennick, a designer and a decorator, planned their California house.

Two busy people with a fondness for the staunch lines and sturdy charm of Connecticut farmhouses designed, decorated and furnished the house shown here—Avery Rennick, who makes fine reproductions of antique furniture, and his wife, Constance Bruguière Rennick, a decorator. They wanted a house, far enough from Los Angeles to be really in the country, and yet within easy reach of their work in the city.

They found land on a road, little more than a bridle path, with a superb view of the hills and there they built this salt box house, its conventional plan adapted to California living. Here Mr. Rennick works in his draughting room above the garage; Mrs. Rennick does a professional job of raising chickens; Nancy, their daughter, enjoys her country experiences.

All the wood furniture, as well as the interior paneling, was made in Mr. Rennick’s shop. It is accented by the fresh color schemes which Mrs. Rennick has used throughout the house.

Gray-green walls and chamois-colored rug and curtains in the living room set off furniture in pine, walnut and cherry. Old butterfly prints hang above sofa covered in flowered challis.

Oak backgammon table and American Chippendale chairs in cherry make pleasant group in the living room. Here Mrs. Rennick and Nancy play checkers. Dutch curtains are of chamois colored madras.
Fun before bedtime

Gathered round the lamp in an end of the living room all their own, children can carry on their favorite activities while their busy mother relaxes and keeps a weather eye on them from a chair by the fireplace. This country room at Lord & Taylor's, half nursery, half living room, is largely furnished with antiques, has blue walls, red rug, cheerful flowered chintz at the windows.
CHILDREN's needs vary sharply at different age levels. A boy of 8 must follow his interests in an 8-year-old way, which is quite different from a 12-year-old way. This important discovery has changed our approach to child development. But possibly we are a little over-conscious of age differences. In many families, children of one age are scarcely acquainted with members of the family of another age.

Today we all want to see more of our own families. We are working harder than ever. With so much drama in our own lives, part of the lure has gone out of commercial entertainment. We want to spend our leisure time relaxing in our own homes. Let's spend it enjoying our children, too. Now that we know so much more about why our children act the way they do, it's more fun to watch them develop.

The physical nearness of relaxed parents is the best reassurance for children's secret anxieties about the war. Resolve to give your own youngsters the memory of a childhood full of fun. Let them face the future sure that there is much in the world to live and work for, even during the uncertainties of war.

Let your children help you entertain. Prevent those unpredictable attacks of exhibitionism that come over even the best-behaved youngsters when guests arrive, by making your offspring a natural part of your reception committee. They can open the door, show guests to their rooms, take them to see the garden. They can be persuaded to disappear if you promise to ring a bell when it is time to help serve refreshments. A very young cook will be thrilled to whip up hot biscuits for your parties.

On her first trip to the circus the parents of a five-year-old were amazed to have her ask "Will I get to be in it?" Getting to be in things is so much more important to children than just getting to see them. Growing children are practically muscle-minded.

In larger school and play groups, the child never gets to "be in it" enough; he must take turns, there are studies, it is time to do something else. But within the family, each person has repeated chances to express himself. Even parents will suddenly find that "being in it" is more fun than the more sophisticated process of just watching.

Possibly we have become a nation of spectators of big-time professional sports because we, ourselves, were afraid to play. We can give our children the confidence they need by doing things with them at home. Children live for action. Play with them and they will be more receptive to home responsibilities.

Here's your own chance, if you've always wanted to learn the rumba, or if you never had a chance to find out whether you'd be good at sculpture, or if you don't know a thing about music and wish you did, or if you have a hankering to try your hand at making airplane models.

We have learned that children are complete little people—that there is an original expression of primitive art in a tiny child making his own dance to the rhythm of a symphony. There is beauty in the fresh phrasing of a child's first inquiry about the world he lives in. There is a thrill in seeing a shy awkward boy exult in the mastery of a game of skill.

You feel a glow of pride that cannot be duplicated when you hear a budding humorist turn a phrase so witty that the whole family roars with laughter.

An aging New York surgeon recently said of his wife, "Helen is such a fascinating person. I never knew anyone with so many interests." Later his wife made a confidence which showed why he still thought this after so many years of married life: "John works so hard. I've always planned an interest to keep him from thinking about his work when he's away from it. Before he gets tired of one thing, I start something else. Last Summer we found out all about the birds on our place. This Winter, we're raising plants in chemicals." The surgeon's wife knew a secret—family fun isn't always self-starting. Someone has to plan it. Someone has to give it a little shove. Then it will go by itself.

Turn over for 8 pages of plans for Family Fun. ♦
What shall we do tonight?

Entire lifetimes can be changed by what happens in those wonderful or terribly dull hours between dinner and bedtime. It’s having a plan for your family’s time together that can make the difference. Start your plan with the interests of each member of your family. Then things will happen spontaneously. Very quiet evenings with noisy ones.

Do things together that will make your children at ease in other groups. Give each individual a chance to take part. Small children love family ceremony. But you’d better tone down the parental funny business before your kids reach the critical age of 13 or 14, when they get painfully self-conscious about family antics.

Share the news
Don’t try to shut your children into a little vacuum where no war is going on. From vague things they hear, they will build up imagery more torturing to themselves than the actual facts will be. Show them what your family and all of America is doing for protection. Have an atlas and a globe in your living room. Have a place to post clipped newspaper maps. Children will be apt pupils for the plane identification course prepared for spotters.

Share the arts
The whole family can paint. Don’t be embarrassed to take a try at painting and clay modeling. Many a canvas hangs in an art museum today because someone suddenly discovered in mid-life how much fun he had been missing. Have a Family Art Gallery where you display your best efforts.

Start your family right where you are with music, even if it’s at zero. If some member of the family resists being exposed to good music, just listening will probably capture his ear. Here are guide books to the magic of music: How to Teach Children to Know Music by Barbour and Freeman; Music as a Hobby by Frederick Bushnell; Creative Music in the Home by Satis N. Coleman tells how to make instruments, how to use them, tunes to play; America Sings by Carl Carmer—folk songs and stories of our country’s growth; New Songs for New Voices by Louis Untermeyer and Clara & David Mannes; the Junior Music Quiz by Gladys Burch & Helmut Ripperger.

Have fun dancing. Teach each other new steps—or get a few friends to join you in hiring a teacher. Tap dancing fascinates children. Practice is sometimes easier to bear if the whole family’s doing it.

Share home planning
You are probably thinking of changes you would like in your home—or you will some day build a new home with your war bonds. Plans for that new home can be a lot of fun as a family hobby. You might have an enormous scrapbook with open pages for each person’s own room. Leave plenty of space for everybody’s ideas, clippings and color schemes for the parts of the house that you all use together.

Share the radio
Josette Frank, Child Study Association expert on radio and books, gives these good tips on the family use of the radio. Parents will find that listening with their children will bring them closer together. The whole family can laugh together at the escapades in which Henry Aldrich gets involved. The Quiz Kids offers good listening. Cavalcade of America is a serious-minded stimulation to patriotism. The lover of Western thrillers will find plenty of good he-manish action in The Lone Ranger.

But parents had best remember, too, that children will sometimes also like to listen to programs of their own choosing.

On Saturday mornings, children may choose between the fairy tales of Let’s Pretend and The Little Blue Playhouse, which dramatizes the lives of great Americans. Children who like quizzes, games and puzzles may not only listen but participate in The Game Parade and older boys and girls will profit by listening in on what other young people are doing for their country on the Saturday morning program, Youth on Parade.

In the late afternoon, our air-minded children love to tune in and “fly with Hop Harrigan, America’s ace of the Airways.” For children who like fantasy and want it thoroughly fantastic, there is Superman. And younger children who may prefer their late afternoon programs less exciting may follow the Adventures of the Sea Hound. For the nursery age, there is, unfortunately, no program on the networks.

Share home movies
Get shorts of sports, news events, comedies, dramas, travelogs, cartoons, mysteries, features, handcrafts and documentary films from your local photographic supply shop or a rental service. Films come in 8 mm. and 16 mm. silent and 16 mm. sound.

They may be rented overnight or for the weekend use for as little as 60c per day. You pay express both ways. Transportation time is not charged. A few large libraries are: Eastman Kodak in leading cities. Bell & Howell in New York, Chicago, Washington, Hollywood. Brandon Library, specialists in documentary and foreign language films; W. O. Guthlohn; both in New York City.
Who gets the living room?

By

Gladys Beckett Jones

A GOOD many teen-agers use their homes as places to light, refuel, refurbish and take off again.

But adolescent boys and girls are not entirely to blame for going outside their homes for their fun. We have failed to realize that what were so short a time ago cuddly or colty youngsters are now persons in their own right, with demands for space, activities that interest them, friends of their own choosing. It behooves us to make their first social contacts simple and friendly and free from adult criticism.

Our grandmothers were pretty smart when they worked out the front and back parlor idea. Daughters of marriageable age and their beaux had first rights to the front parlor. The family was well within earshot in the back parlor, yet the courting youngsters were saved the embarrassment of teasings or correction.

Small houses took a tuck in the spacious hall and double parlor; these became an entrance hall, large living room and small dining room. The adolescent today finds herself receiving her first masculine attention under the critical eyes of all the family. What's more, some members of the family may actually resent her having a date at all—and wonder why the house should be upset for such foolishness. No wonder she prefers the top of a bus, the movies, the old jalopy, or a park bench. Any one of these offers more privacy than she is able to find in her own home.

What can we do about it? Lots of things. Parents shouldn't be taken by surprise by the dating age. Children arrive at it gradually, and the first dates will be happier experiences for the entire family if they can be taken naturally without household flurry or inconvenience.

If your daughter has friends in often and entertains them by herself before she is old enough to have dates, she will enter that next stage more gracefully. But to give her a feeling of independence the whole family should not be sitter-inners at even her first "at homes."

The secret is to give the family some other place to gather—pull a back parlor out of your hat. Maybe this will be the guest room or a bedroom transformed into an upstairs sitting room. Most families use the dining room less than two hours a day. With a little adjustment it can be made into a comfortable sitting room. Usually the location and scheme of decoration of the game room are not just the setting for the young lady who is now experimenting with new ways of wearing her hair and has hours of being dignified and remote. But it may turn out to be the easiest room to transform into a comfortable family gathering place.

Prefers for a big evening

The living room that makes a really successful evening for a home date can't be just any room that happens to be free. It must be equipped attractively enough to compete with outside places of amusement. This had better be faced from the outset.

The music on the piano, the records in the cabinet, the books on the shelves, the magazines on the table, the fire laid waiting for the striking of the match, the pictures and bibelots scattered through the room can make or break the room.

It might be a good idea to set up a home entertainment item in the budget for records, the newest magazines. Stock the ice box with soft drinks, milk and peanut butter. The teen-age crowd collects at any point where there are food and fun. Anything that adds in this direction is money well spent. This is just as good advice for parents of boys as for the girls.

Let them roll up the rugs and dance or just sit and settle the problems of the world. Whatever they do, as long as it is not destructive, don't be critical. It's their date.

Most of the satisfactions of life carry with them responsibilities—and you will now be in a position to bargain with your adolescent entertainers. For the exclusive use of the living room on certain evenings, make a rule that it be restored to order when the last beau has left.

Insist that the hearth be brushed neatly and the fire screen put in place, the game table put away, bottles and glasses taken to the kitchen, flowers put in a cool place, records, magazines and books put back on the tables and shelves where they belong.
Start your children young...

Early training in sports builds fine characters as well as strong bodies, say experts.

**Dancing**

BY George Balanchine
Arthur Murray
Dance Authorities

Children should start ballet dancing at nine. Before that their bones and muscles are too soft; the twisting and turning might be harmful. Ballet starts with muscular aptitude but without imagination no child will go far in it. It develops a feeling for and love of fine music. Start ballroom dancing at the age of nine or ten so that at adolescence children will be less awkward. Good dancing is mostly a tremendous amount of practice under competent instruction. It develops grace, banishes shyness, teaches good manners.

**Tennis**

BY Shirley B. Wood
Davis Cup Player

At about eight years the average child can begin to make some sense of tennis. If he is forced to start too young he is apt to lose interest. The first four years are the hardest; if your youngster sticks it out until he is twelve he will be a good player. I recommend that a child take a few lessons from a professional at the start and only then. The quicker he gets on his own in competition with other kids the better. He should be given a chance to see and talk to as many good players as possible. Children are great mimics, will pick up all sorts of mannerisms but don't be concerned; out of these will grow individual styles.

**Riding**

BY Margaret C. Self
Riding Authority

Children of seven to ten learn riding readily. Younger than this they can learn to balance and become fearless but they have neither the alertness nor the strength to control a horse or pony. While they can ride in company without a lead rein all real control must be exercised by an adult who foresees and prevents emergencies. The teen age is, as a rule, a bad time to start riding lessons. Girls of that age have bad coordination, are more timid than younger children; boys are usually more interested in games. However, there is no hard and fast rule, as so much depends on the individual child and on the type of riding taught.

**Shooting**

BY Bob Nichols
Field & Stream

Age has nothing to do with learning to shoot. Some children can start as early as five. No child should handle a gun except under proper supervision. Any child can become a good shot if he has normal eyesight and really enjoys the sport. But he should have sound instruction from the start. Begin with a .22 rifle; a single shot is safest. Children should be taught to shoot with both eyes open, one for image, one for alignment. Never try to prevent left-eye alignment or left-handed shooting. Shooting teaches carefulness and accuracy not only with guns but in all things.

**Chess**

BY George Koltanowski
Chess Champion

Start your child playing chess between seven and eight. At this age children are individualists and a highly individual game like chess appeals to them. The idea is to get them to learn the rudiments of the game—not to make experts of them. There is just one important elementary rule—"You must move the piece you touch." If this is enforced, children who naturally tend to touch several pieces will learn to think before they act, a lesson which will help them all through life. Chess also develops the ability to concentrate and teaches self-reliance.


**Skiing**

By Benno Rybiza
Noted Skiing Teacher

Country children can start skiing at six; city children at seven. The average child wants fun, not instruction, so the successful instructor will adopt a play policy. Since children have a remarkable ability to imitate good form, the instructor should have an elegant style and should, while having fun, show them basic maneuvers. This training usually turns youngsters into good skiers by twelve. Then they can participate in regular ski classes; formal training should not begin until sixteen. Any average child can become a good skier.

**Sailing**

By Maribel Vinson
Skating Champion

By all means put children on skates as soon as their little legs will support them. But be sure boots fit snugly. Roller skates are fine to start with; then, when ice skates are substituted, adjustment takes only a few hours. Let them play on the ice for several seasons, learning to skate fast forward and backward, to turn, to stop, to fall without fear, with only occasional advice. Seven to nine is the age to begin expert training providing the “feel” of the ice is learned first. However, older children and adults can also learn to be expert figure skaters.

**Swimming**

By Frank E. Dalton
Dalton Swimming Schools

Children vary in their reaction to water; some can start at three, others not until six or seven. The main thing is to get them over fear of the water. First play with them in shallow water. Next get them to keep eyes and mouth open under water. This gives them confidence. Each child needs individual instruction. Never force a child into the water. Teach them the backstroke first; then the side stroke; then the crawl. After they have mastered these they can learn diving and life saving. Swimming is a fine body builder.

**Bowling**

By Joe Falcado
Bowling Champion

Start your child bowling as early as possible; four and a half is not too young if you can get the special balls needed. Remember that in bowling the ball must fit the hand. From seven to eight is a good average age to start since children can then handle a ten-pound ball. By the time they are fourteen they will have mastered the fundamentals and will be able to handle a sixteen-pound ball. Bowling exercises the whole body without undue exertion; it limbers the muscles, improves eyesight, strengthens the legs. It’s fun for the whole family.

**Fencing**

By George Santelli
Olympic Fencing Coach

Most children can start fencing at seven as a form of mild exercise; they can keep it up until they are seventy. Strength is not needed. In fact fencing is one of the best orthopedic exercises for underdeveloped children. It teaches self-discipline, coordination, confidence, gracefulness and develops the body symmetrically. Most children and grownups will flinch and shut their eyes if a hand is raised to strike them. Not so the child who has learned to fence; his eyes are wide open, watching for the next move. Furthermore fencing gratifies the romantic childish desire to be a knight of old.

**Golf**

By Craig Wood
National Champion

Twelve or thirteen is early enough to start golf; at that age children understand teaching and are old enough to copy all good players they see. Golf requires mental and muscular aptitude and a tremendous amount of practice. A natural athlete will take readily to the game but his talent for it depends largely upon whether he is really in love with it. Like most sports it develops sportsmanship, the competitive temperament, good health, and, further, useful associations for future business and social life. A boy who starts as a caddy usually develops into a fine player from constant practice.
The whole family can keep fit with apparatus so simple that a 12-year-old and his father can put it together. Use things you already have and perform miracles with paint and mechanics. An extension ladder is the backbone of this home gymnasium. It can all fit into one end of a room that you don’t intend to finish until after the war, or will not heat this Winter. You might put your ping-pong table at the other end.

Egmont Arens designed the adjustable climbing platform which stimulates invention on the part of trapeze-minded youth. Be sure to make all points rigid. In the slanting position, a swing for young children may be hung from the ladder. Small fry will enjoy crawling up the gentle incline. In a high horizontal position, the ladder is set for all sorts of stunts; a seesaw can be fitted below it.

The second ladder is clamped to the wall at the right height to make an exercise bar. On the wall below this is a bulletin board where each member of the family can post clippings of exercises and sports heroes. Each child in the family has a growth and weight chart beside the scale. Re-cover your beach mats to match the painted ladders.
Let your youngsters combine the fun and excitement of camping with the safety and patriotism of staying home this Summer. Getting ready will be as much fun as the camping trip, if your campers cooperate to build a tree house.

The tree dwelling here, planned by designer Egmont Arens, is strong, easily built and uses short lengths of lumber which can usually be reclaimed locally from some torn-down building. The roof can be made of wood or canvas. Children could repaint an old awning with the new canvas paint which comes in bright colors (see page 27, July HOUSE & GARDEN). This tree house can be made for two or big enough to have the whole family lunch there some day. See the small sketch for an alternate arrangement and notice that it is not necessary to injure the tree. The ladder can be rope (pulled up when the enemy approaches) or wood.

If your yard has an outdoor fireplace, youngsters can lead an independent life for one meal, or several. Parents can have a twosome indoors and enjoy the change as much as the children. A pup-tent takes care of the sleeping problem; the wading pool pinch-hits for a bathtub.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>What to feed</strong></th>
<th><strong>Where to keep</strong></th>
<th><strong>What age owner</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dogs</strong></td>
<td>Keep dogs in the house or in a run with a comfortable house. Never let your dog run loose or he will become a roarer.</td>
<td>A child of 12 should be able to assume complete responsibility. This consists of feeding, exercising, grooming and bathing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A cat's diet</strong></td>
<td>Most cats live in the house in no particular place. Don't allow your cat to roam so that it can prey on birds and wildlife.</td>
<td>Children age 9 or 10 will be able to care for a cat. Regular grooming is necessary for Persians. Parents should check on care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canaries</strong></td>
<td>Canaries live in a special cage. Never hang it in a draft. Keep in a light place but shield from too much direct sunlight.</td>
<td>Child 6 to 8 can care for bird with some help and supervision. Change cage daily and supply water for bath twice weekly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rabbits</strong></td>
<td>Keep in a wooden pen with wire door. A size 36” square by 24” high is large enough for one rabbit. Keep away from dogs.</td>
<td>A child of 9 will be able to clean the pen each week and feed the rabbit regularly each day. Instruct carefully in this care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fish</strong></td>
<td>An aquarium is most desirable but bowl can be used. Keep washed sand on bottom and plant greens. Keep in sunny window.</td>
<td>A 6-year-old will be able to feed if you show proper amount to give. Will need help in changing water when needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guinea Pigs</strong></td>
<td>A small cage 24” x 18” x 18” built like a circus wagon is a good idea. Keep in a place where dogs and cats can't trouble.</td>
<td>Children 7 or 8 can handle this pet. Clean the cage each week and supply fresh straw for floor. Guinea pigs are very clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A pony eats a lot.</strong></td>
<td>A small stable can be built for the pony or a stall may be built in corner of garage. Storage space is needed for hay and straw.</td>
<td>A child should be at least 14 to assume the responsibility of feeding, watering, grooming, exercising and regular cleaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oats, hay and grass make up the diet. Grazing space either fenced or where pony can be tied is needed.</strong></td>
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</table>
Instead of a duck

Shall we give him a fish that lives in a dish,
Or a dog that will bark at the moon,
Or a little pink pig that is sure to grow big,
Or a panther, or llama or bison?

Shall we buy him a horse, with a saddle, of course,
Or a mouse he can keep in a box?
We scarcely know how he would manage a cow
But he might like a wolf or a fox.

Horses or dogs, kittens or hogs,
He'd be charmed with whatever we gave.
But the best thing to do is to go to the zoo,
And think of the money we'll save!

M. E. SAMS

Pets preen, owners glory
at the neighbourhood show
Half shutters with louvers, above, give a modicum of privacy, repeat the graceful curves of the frame.

A jigsaw work transom, above, topped by an almost Chippendale cornice, surmounts tall shutters.

Permanent awnings, right, of wood or metal, are boldly striped in red, white above half doors.

Geometric design above is typical. Huge iron hemisphere is rain-catcher; used here to hold plants.

Permanant awnings, right, of wood or metal, are boldly striped in red, white above half doors.

A jigsaw work transom, above, topped by an almost Chippendale cornice, surmounts tall shutters.

Imposing doorway has inevitable louvered doors and sidelights. Umbrella stand holds potted plants.

Carved window treatment, left, suggests mirror frame, encloses typical transom, pair of shutters.

Jalousie, set in jigsaw brackets, is topped with elaborate cornice to match eaves of house above it.

Fantasies from Shangri-La

From tropical (Censored) Island, a soldier with an eye for transplantable architectural fantasies sent us these sketches of doors and windows which hold fresh ideas for us here in seaside cottages where glare is a problem. No prioritied materials are needed; shutters, moldings and a bit of skill with hammer and nails and a jigsaw are all that's needed.
I F you are spending part of your Summer with sleeves rolled up and brow be-dewed, digging in a Victory garden, you have probably already looked ahead to the Winter months and to ways for making your garden or orchard produce carry over. Part of this surplus you’ll probably can (directions in HOUSE & GARDEN, June 1943) or quick-freeze; part you’ll pickle and salt away. And part of it may well find its way to your larder in dehydrated form.

Fortunately for you, home-drying is not an elaborate chore; ingenious folk have dreamed up simple equipment designed to deal with small amounts at a time. And it doesn’t require a highly skilled technique, since experts have already reduced the painful guesswork to a series of formulæ for success (see page 53).

Through the Looking Glass

Tobacco, tea, lentils, figs, raisins and herbs are so familiar in their dried state that to come upon them in all their pristine plumpness would be a distinct surprise. With carrots, beets, onions, potatoes, string beans, it’s the other way round. We are amazed when we see them, dehydrated into their Alice-in-Wonderland forms—a fat bushel become a “mere handful of delicately colored ribbons and slivers.

The food which you dry at home, fresh from your garden, loses no more of its values than the food which comes so-called fresh from the market days after it has been picked. Much of the Vitamin A remains, some of the B group, no C; but mineral content stays, also protein and carbohydrate. Drying, followed by proper storing, can seal in these strengths for six to eighteen months.

A casual technique

Added to this advantage is the fact that the approach to the work itself is one of leisurely self-reliance rather than frantic exactitude as in canning or freezing. Pauses in the work are not fatal, a fact to be noted by harassed mothers, maidless and subject to constant interruptions. And, once the initial preparation is complete, you can keep your hourly rendezvous with the dehydrator dressed in anything from a bathing suit to a diamond tiara.

Another plus is that foods so treated take little room to store. This should mean a lot if your home has inadequate storage space for a full Winter’s provisions. For people who divide their time between city and country it is the best answer to the problem of bringing the Summer’s abundance to town for the Winter. The nicest people have been known to balk at carrying a flock of glass jars back and forth on train or bus, but the world has yet to disclose anyone too weak to carry a paper bag.

Your common sense comes into play in deciding when to dehydrate, what to dehydrate and now to tell when the job is done. Dry your garden surpluses as they occur. Since warm, dry air is your principal ingredient there’s no use attempting to dry foods on a damp and muggy day. If, however, the weather changes while you’re in the middle of a batch just add a little extra time to the process.

Break it up

Don’t knock yourself out trying to do bushels of anything. Fit the preparation time into your schedule when you have to be in the kitchen anyhow. Don’t let mounds of produce get you down; break it up into small batches, put in a trayful at a time and, as it shrinks, combine the trays that have had the same timing and put fresh produce on the empties.

When it’s about one-tenth its original size and feels dry to the touch it’s done. Vegetables should be brittle so that they snap when bent, fruits should retain some elasticity. They may look strange to you at first in their new reduced form, their more concentrated color, but even so they’re supposed to look fairly pretty, not like old peanut shells. Sort over each trayful when you think they’re done; any bits that still show signs of moisture should be put back into the drier again for a little while.

Wise choices

Getting down to cases, corn is your best bet. It is the easiest, tastiest and all around most likely to succeed. Apples cut in slices come next, followed closely by all the herbs, and you’d better dry some because they’re becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Perhaps you are not herb-conscious but you’d better include parsley, celery tops, wild garlic, and lots of mint, anyway.

Peas are a great success and come out looking handsome and far away like... (Continued on page 53)
The Greenwich home
of Mr. and Mrs. William G. T. Shedd
captures the authentic flavor
of an old Chester County farm

The hex sign, symbol of the Pennsylvania Dutch, blossoms on the red and white painted barn above. The barn shelters a horse and some sheep; the annex is for a truck and a guest’s car. Note also the root cellar, at extreme left.

The sunny front hall, above, with its brightly figured wallpaper, patterned rugs and clean, white trim is a key to the interiors.

Outdoor meals, left, find a cool, secluded setting on the little paved dining terrace, set in a sheltered angle of the house. Stone retaining walls hold back the higher surrounding ground.

From the cellar door these stepping-stones lead up to the porch which extends along the west side of the house. Note how the landscaping has been kept informal and natural, in character with the house.
Old stones in a new setting

From a farm in Paoli, Pa., came the varicolored stone used in the walls of the Shedd house. The entrance court, leading to the garage at the rear, is paved with cobbles; the planting here is held to a pleasing minimum. Ellery Husted was the architect.

Ornamental as well as useful is the informally designed swimming pool. Simulating the contours of a natural pond, it was made by lining a bowl-shaped excavation with reinforced concrete. Stone edging comes from a river bottom.

The traditional front porch is at the back, in this case, to take advantage of the southwest exposure and the view. From the hilltop it looks down a gentle slope of lawn, across the swimming pool, guest-cottage and orchard to the gardens and barn.
Late vacationists can enlist for harvesting

Nimble fingers are needed to gather fruits and vegetables in field and orchard.

To arms, you late vacationists! Or rather, to ladder, basket and barrel! Full harvest time is here. Rows and rows of beans are waiting to be picked. Soon apples will ripen on the tree, grapes on the vine, potatoes in the ground. We need food for our armed forces, for our Allies, for relief overseas as well as for our own civilian population. The farmers need help to get their crops in. So, if you want to do something really useful, give up your vacation plans (or keep them as an alternative in case you are not needed) and sign up with the U. S. Crop Corps.

In or out of uniform, full-time farmer or two-week tyro, everybody who gives time to work on the land or in food processing plants is a member of the Crop Corps and a first-class fighter on the food front. All Summer, city and townpeople and non-farmers in country districts have been helping with earlier harvests. High school boys and girls, through organizations such as the High School Victory Corps, and college students, through organizations such as Farm for Freedom (under the auspices of Hunter College, N. Y.), have been doing their bit on the land. But these young people must soon go back to school or college. Will you take their place?

How to sign up
Get in touch with the nearest office of the U. S. Employment Service or with your State Extension Service or County Agent. Tell them how much time you can give and listen to the suggestions they offer.

If you can give a month or more you may be able to train beforehand for some special kind of farm work at one of the agricultural schools, such as the one at Farmingdale, L. I., which offer short-term courses, some for men, some for women.

If you can spare only two weeks you will be listed among groups available for unskilled harvest work. A number of friends can register as a group, to be sent out together if possible.

Some States have well-organized volunteer agencies at which young business people can enroll for farm work or food processing. The Farm for Freedom movement already referred to sends workers to the fruit farms up the Hudson. The Volunteer Land Corps covers Vermont; the Victory Farm Volunteer Program covers Connecticut. Check up on such agencies in your own State. The OCD and YWCA might help, too.

What to expect
Farming for Victory is no picnic. In fact, Government officials urge you to think of it as a sacrificed vacation rather than a substitute one. Backs ache for the first few days. Blisters creep up on the unwary one who disdains gloves. Working hours are long. Pay is not lavish, but should cover your expenses. You may “live in” with your farmer’s family or be quartered in a camp. Federal and State authorities make sure that accommodations are adequate and the pay fair for the locality and work.

And there are compensations a-plenty. Toughened muscles, healthy appetites, new friends, a chance to see a different and stimulating mode of life, to learn new satisfactions—and above all the knowledge that your vacation is helping to win the war!
In tomorrow's cities, more greenery, space and light, less noise, smoke and dirt can be realized if we plan responsibly now. Here are eight steps you can take today for a better city. Third article in series on postwar planning by Richard Bennett.

Fortunately, there can be a happy compromise—a "city-country" way of life. That is the aim, or should be, of all the city planners busy planning today, whatever name they give their particular theory, or by whatever constructions they hope to achieve it.

Up to now, with a few exceptions, the closest we have come to city-country living is in the newer suburbs around large cities. Here are greenery, services at hand, community living, with city privileges nearby. But these values, if unprotected by advance planning, tend to be unstable, and older suburbs begin to be crowded and shoddy like their parent city.

An ideal city could be made up of many small suburban communities, each large enough to support its own school, laundry, shops, recreation center, but small enough to retain the personal quality of a small town. Depending upon its location, such a community might serve a light industry or be a residential section for downtown business. Separated by strips of green land, perhaps used as playgrounds, and linked by highways and electrified railways, these communities could form the pattern of a great, spreading city.

Its core could still be the downtown business heart with traffic terminals and tall office buildings, eased with open spaces. Major stores could still be downtown, but outlying shopping centers would ease the in-town rush.

City air could be freshened by thinning crowded sections with green park strips, by isolating smoke-producing industries. We could also bring the country into the city by routing high-speed traffic away from residential front doors; isolate large veins of traffic by parkways. Conversely, a network of high-speed highways cutting through the environs of a city to bring traffic directly to its heart could make its services accessible to (Continued on page 64)
American tulips vie with the best
America raises tulip bulbs

Far-sighted growers are now ready
to supply part of the tulips
formerly imported from Holland

Thanks to the ingenuity of American growers and the insistence of tulip lovers everywhere, America has a budding new industry—large scale production of many fine tulip varieties formerly obtainable only from abroad.

For generations we have been dependent on European sources for our best bulbs. Even as recently as two years ago, England was shipping us annually about forty million bulbs; and this was a small figure indeed compared to the number which formerly came each year from Holland.

This year shipments from England will, of course, be devoted to more important cargo; though we can probably still count on ten to fifteen million bulbs from this source. But domestic production will provide the missing bulbs by the millions for gardeners throughout the land.

Faced with a shortage, American seedsmen decided several years ago to take the situation in hand. There was really no reason, climatic or agricultural, why unlimited varieties of the bulbs couldn’t be grown here. Anyone who has seen the tulip festivals on Long Island or in Holland, Michigan, knows that it can be done.

And for the past three years, their tulip specialists have been building up the parent stocks of bulbs which were necessary before commercial production was feasible. Now after much patient experiment and hard work, some thirty to forty million American grown bulbs will be available by Fall.

Where bulbs are grown

How this industry has developed is an interesting story. Bulbs have been grown all over the United States. Fifty to sixty acres on Long Island have been turned over exclusively to the growing of tulips. From this acreage about four or five million saleable bulbs will be harvested. The acreage in Washington state and Oregon totals more than one hundred, Holland, Michigan, so named because of its tulips, plants between sixty and seventy acres and there are a few acres grown in New Jersey. All in all there are more than two hundred and fifty acres devoted to the growing of tulips in this country.

Producing strong healthy bulbs that will grow and flower well in American gardens is a much more complicated process than just planting the bulbs and hoping they will multiply. To begin with, the soil in which they are grown must be quite sandy, resembling the soil in which they were formerly raised in Holland. This means that quantities of organic matter have to be placed in the soil each year to supply the necessary food and hold moisture. Manure should not come in direct contact with the bulb as it is apt to spread disease; instead the fertilizer must be placed deep in the soil with a layer of plain earth between it and the bulbs. As the roots will tend to reach down to it, this helps to build good root systems and to nourish the blooms without blighting them.

After the soil has been properly prepared the bulbs are planted about six inches deep in October and November. Each variety is planted separately and the beds are carefully marked. After the first heavy freeze the entire planting is covered with hay which remains until Spring when the bulbs start to grow.

Precautions against disease

Once the bulbs come into flower they are watched constantly. A break in color may mean a diseased bulb and the flower must be removed at once to keep the disease from spreading. Hot humid days may cause blight on the blossoms which will quickly spread down the stems to the bulbs if the flowers are not removed at once. And even if everything goes well the blossoms must be cut as soon as they start to wither to allow all the strength to go to developing the new bulbs. All of these removed blooms must be carried away from the beds as the petals falling on the ground will also spread disease to the bulbs. This is a good point to remember when growing tulips in your own garden. The results are well worth the trouble.

After the foliage has thoroughly dried, which is usually about the end of June or the first of July, the bulbs are carefully lifted. Each bed is a separate operation so that there is no chance of mixing the different varieties. After they have been dug the young bulbs, called splits, are separated from the parent bulb. Each of these is carefully graded according to size. Bulbs of ten, eleven or twelve centimeters are considered saleable size. The smaller ones are replanted in the Fall and are allowed to grow for another year or until they meet these qualifications.

After the bulbs have been sorted they are stored in a cool dry place until Fall when they are shipped or replanted. The soil from which they were lifted has in the meantime been sown to a cover crop which will be plowed under in the Fall to supply additional organic matter for next year’s plants.

A new American industry

Growing tulips in this country started as an emergency measure to carry through in some small way until the war was won. But it has grown into a permanent industry, for the bulbs grow just as well in this country as they did in Holland and are much freer of disease. They will stand up in the garden in any competition with Dutch grown bulbs.
Plants that will take care of themselves

The most beauty for the least work—the human dream which goes all the way back to the Garden of Eden. Though we have been driven forever from the perfect paradise, and driven, as a matter of fact, into a world of worry and work, of speed and utility, of "hurry-up" and "more per minute," there is nothing to prevent us from planning garden beauty with at least a minimum of effort. The work of such a garden can be reduced surprisingly and can result in great permanent beauty. The basis of the idea is to take advantage of the many ornamental trees and shrubs that will thrive and bloom with little or no attention—provided they are planted in suitable soil and situation.

Some actually show no improvement no matter how much cultivation they are given, and are so resistant to disease and so little relished by insects that healthy specimens normally thrive in the wild. Lists of such plants are given on these pages. All you have to do is to select the kinds that will grow in your particular soil and climate, rigidly excluding all others.

This exclusion need not rob you of color or variety—there are more kinds suitable to the average garden than the amateur would suppose. My own small garden on Staten Island, while not a perfect

(Continued on page 61)

L. E. Manning charts

the original needs of shrubs, evergreens and small trees

which, if properly planted thrive with neglect

Flowering shrubs provide an ideal background for outdoor living

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHRUB</th>
<th>SOIL</th>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>WATER</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flame azalea, <em>A. corymbosum</em></td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andra leucomapri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinxterbloom azalea, <em>A. nudiflorum</em></td>
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<td>Swamp azalea, <em>A. viscosa</em></td>
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<td>Spice bush, <em>Lindera benzoin</em></td>
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<td>Summer sweet, <em>Clethra alnifolia</em></td>
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<td>Broom, <em>Cytisus</em></td>
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<td>February daphne, <em>D. mezereum</em></td>
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<td>Forsythia</td>
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<td>Black huckleberry, <em>Gaylussacia baccata</em></td>
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<td>Star magnolia, <em>M. stellata</em></td>
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<td>Bayberry, <em>Myrica cerifera</em></td>
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<td>Snowberry, <em>Symphoricarpos racemosis</em></td>
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<td>Korean spice, <em>Fibonacci carlesi</em></td>
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<td>Weigela</td>
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</table>
Small trees screen the compost heap

Dwarf-growing evergreens form planting that will not overgrow and need to be replaced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TREES</th>
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<th>SUN</th>
<th>WATER</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>BLOOM</th>
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<td>Flowering dogwood, Cornus florida</td>
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<td>English hawthorn, Crataegus oxycantha</td>
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<td>Franklinia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese witch-hazel, Hamamelis mollis</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>American holly, Ilex opaca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden chain, Lonicera xroei</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet bay, Magnolia glauca</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain ash, Sorbus macuparia</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<th>SIZE</th>
<th>BLOOM</th>
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<td>Glossy abelia, A. grandiflora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snow azalea, A. lindleyol</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>Wintergreen barberry, Berberis juliana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warty barberry, Berberis verruculosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Box, Ilex carica</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heathem, Calluna vulgaris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockrose cotoneaster, C. micropycha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willowleaf cotoneaster, C. salicifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Box daphne, D. cimaarium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring beath, Erica carnea</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jap. holly, Ilex crenata</td>
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<td>Inkberry, Ilex glabra</td>
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<td>Cherry-laurel, Laurocerasus shipka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drooping laureloe, L. catesbeyi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canadian spruce, Picea glauca conica</td>
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<td>Mountain andromeda, Pieris floribunda</td>
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<td>Japanese andromeda, Pieris japonica</td>
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<td>Carolina rhododendrum, R. carolinumum</td>
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<td>Catawba rhododendrum, R. catawbiensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhododendron hybrids</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upright yew, Taxus canpata</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>Hicks yew, Taxus hicksi</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>Korean yew, Taxus kelleyi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific yew, Taxus nana breviflora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thuja little gem</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>3'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwarf Canadian hemlock, Tsuga can. canpata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sargent Canadian hemlock, Tsuga can. sargent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma pine, Picea sitchensi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common periwinkle, Viscum minor</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Middle West and East

Now is the time to divide some of the early flowering perennials which you may want to increase.

**Oriental** poppies are dormant at this time and can be easily moved and divided. Lift the entire clump and separate the roots. Each tiny piece of root will quickly make a strong new plant.

Cut out canes from berry bushes on which this year’s fruit was borne and carry them off to be burned. This gives the new shoots which produce next year’s fruit a chance to grow stronger.

Watering should be done in late afternoon and evening with the exception of roses. They are more apt to mildew if they go into the night with damp foliage. All watering should be a thorough job, not just a light sprinkling which does more harm than good.

Sow seed of pansies and forgetmenots in the coldframe for next year’s plants. The frame should be kept well-shaded until the seeds have germinated.

South Atlantic

Although the weather is muggy don’t sit back and neglect the garden but keep an eye on the job until it’s finished.

**Newly** set out perennials which you started from seed should be kept cultivated and well-watered. The idea is to make as strong a plant as possible before Fall. This care will insure the best bloom during the next flowering season.

Succession plantings should be continued in the Victory garden. At this time you can begin again to sow radishes. A planting of peas for late use is also in good order. Plantings of beans and lettuce should also be made. Try to keep every inch of space producing throughout the entire growing period.

Seeds of biennials should be started now. Prepare the seed bed well and after the seeds have gone in keep it continually moist. Cuttings of broadleafed evergreens should also be started. Root them in sand and leafmold. Keep moist.

South Central

Next year’s flowers depend on the regular cultivating and thorough watering which you do at this time.

**Keep** shrub borders cultivated and free of weeds. Remember the care you give these plants now decides the quantity and quality of next season’s flowers.

Half-hardy annuals such as snapdragons, candytuft, alium, larkspur, etc. can be sown now. The young plants will live through the Winter in this climate and will have an early start next Spring.

Keep your eye on the Victory garden for signs of insects. Once they appear don’t wait for the trouble to become serious before you start spraying. It will be a lot easier to get rid of them if you start your spraying at once.

Cuttings should be made and potted up for houseplants. By starting them now they will have a chance to grow into fine specimens before they are taken indoors. Change the soil on old plants.

Northwest

The best flowers are those that have regular care from the time the seeds or bulbs are put into the ground.

**At** this stage in their growth it is important that dahlias be given plenty of water. Remove the nozzle from the hose and allow it to run slowly at their roots. For large exhibition blooms, pinch out the two side buds allowing only the terminal bud to remain.

For constant bloom keep all of the withered blooms picked off annually. Flowers have only one purpose in life and that is to produce seed. Once they have accomplished this goal they will quickly die.

Watch zinnias for signs of mildew. Dust with sulphur at first indication. If the infection is bad it’s best to pull up and burn the plant.

Insects are particularly bad at this time of the year. The only sure way of keeping them under control is not to allow them to get started.
THE LAST WORD IN GOOD TASTE... Today as in 1892

HOST: Ah-h now to relax. Next to letters from my boys at the front, I don't know of anything so comforting as a friendly chair... and a "tall one" made with Kinsey.

GUEST: No doubt about that, Bill. But tell me, how do you manage to hear so often from your sons?

HOST: This V-mail, George—something you and I never had when we served in France in '18. Goes through by plane—by ship, so fast that I and the boys can keep up a continuous correspondence. Another thing: 65 V-letters travel as light as one of the old style. Great morale-builder, George—for them, for us.

GUEST: Funny I never thought of V-mail before—I'm going to switch to it at once. Yes, and after this taste of Kinsey, there's another switch I'm going to make—to Kinsey Whiskey.

MR. GAY 90'S: It was so in my day, too. One taste of Kinsey Whiskey always made a new friend, so distinguished is its flavor and quality. And, equally important, that quality is the same today as a half-century ago—because J. G. Kinsey, America's Oldest Living Distiller, still supervises its production.

ENJOY THIS DISTINGUISHED WHISKEY, SIR
Last Year, many families, faced with the problem of keeping warm with less fuel and at the same time anxious to help America's war effort, ordered Johns-Manville Rock Wool Home Insulation. They knew that it would cut fuel consumption up to 30%—thus making their fuel supply last longer.

Unfortunately, many of these families failed to place their orders until late in the Fall. Orders came in a rush. The demand was greater than ever before in our history. As a result, orders had to be filled on a "first come, first served" basis and many families who ordered late, suffered because their insulation could not be installed until after cold weather had set in.

This Year the situation is considerably more stringent, and although J-M factories are working seven days a week, 24 hours a day, the immediate demand has been so heavy we have not been able to build up a reserve supply. Consequently, it is our best judgment that by Fall there will again be such a congestion of orders that those who wait until that time may not get the benefits of J-M Home Insulation until late in the winter.

War Needs Come First. The Home Front is not the only Front we have to plan for. There is a constant need for J-M Rock Wool products for such war uses as:

- Barracks, hospitals and other structures at military bases.
- Refrigerators for food transportation and storage.
- Insulating blankets for army field kitchens.
- Crew quarters aboard ships... etc.

Government Asks Your Help. Because of the facts indicated above and the seriousness of the fuel situation, your Government has been wisely urging homeowners since last May to get ready for winter early. They are recommending adequate insulation as the first step in making your house "heat-tight" to save precious fuel.

And, as an emergency fuel conservation measure, FHA is offering a special time-payment plan whereby if you order Home Insulation before the end of August, you can make your first payment as late as November 1st... Please Don't Wait. If you have not yet insulated your home, you should take action right now. We may not be able to fill your order immediately, but we can assure you that the sooner you order J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation, the more certain you can be that your home will be insulated before winter comes.

The coupon below is for your convenience in getting the facts about Johns-Manville Home Insulation.

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TURNS WITH A CORKSCREW

For sunburnt days serve simple fare, greens from your garden, a flagon of wine

August days are active, hot—call for meals satisfying and delectable, yet simple to prepare. Your formula for Summer suppers might well be one hot dish, on the casserole order, served up with a brimming bowl of salad, garden crisp. And whether it be white or red, bring forth a native American wine to lend gaiety to the simplest repast.

Carefree solutions for your piping main dish are sturdy baked beans, or a savory fish pudding. Prepare in the cool of the morning; pop in the oven in time for the evening meal.

Enliven your salads with a sprinkling of herbs, some tangy nasturtium leaves, or a handful of the tender dandelion greens pirating on your lawn. Finish off with a whisper of garlic, a flavorful dressing, and a light-handed tossing.

Your fisherman's luck might find its way into a steaming fish pudding, your garden's bounty into a jumbo salad (toss it with domestic blue cheese dressing). Congenial companion would be a light white wine, well chilled. Shown is Taylor's New York State Rhine wine. Table setting, America House.

There's a bean bonanza in your garden—kidney beans, lima beans, navy beans. Bake them in an earthen crock; contrast their heartiness with crisp lettuce, romaine. As fillip, sip a beaker of red wine (here Cresta Blanca's California claret). Bean pot and wooden plate, America House. Mat set, Mosse, Inc.
Postwarithmetic

ON HOME BUILDING

You start with two purposes. First, you are anxious to invest every dollar you can spare in our war effort. Second, you want a new home, with all the post-war improvements and conveniences now being developed in manufacturers' laboratories the country over. It all starts with the purchase of a bond — $100, $50, $25 — and adding more bonds to that purchase, week by week or month by month. In a year you'll have a tidy fund. As you save, plan your home and all that goes into it, including that most important essential — Automatic Heating with Minneapolis-Honeywell Temperature Controls — the little instruments that make Automatic Heating automatic. Send for our booklet, "Contribution to Better Living," free for the asking.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Temperature Controls

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL
TEMPERATURE CONTROLS

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL
TEMPERATURE CONTROLS
serve the best...for little more!
Cresta Blanca
the crest of quality since 1890
California red, white and sweet...

You will delight in the "bottle-ripe" flavor of these wines. Since 1890 they have been hailed as the "crest of quality". Ask for them by name.

tune in! Schenley's "Cresta Blanca Wine Carnival"
every Wednesday evening, Columbia Broadcasting System
Cresta Blanca Wine Co., Livermore, California

FOR PHONOGRAPh FORUMS
(See pages 22-23)

Newest contribution to music lovers is General Electric's Musaphonic Regency, which produces broadcast programs and recordings of favorite composers with true tonal fidelity. This custom-built mahogany console features an automatic record changer, generous album compartment, FM and television wiring, $550.


File records to prolong their life: Simulated alligator carrying case, partitioned to hold 50, cover index, $8.75. Sturdy wire rack, index, $3. Liberty.


Compact radio-phonograph styled for modern living is the Magnavox Chair-side. From the comfort of your easy chair, you can command a whole world of musical entertainment. Rich mahogany or walnut encases a superpower radio, fully automatic phonograph, record changer. With FM connection, $99.50.
He must be on leave... to warrant such devastating chic. All is perfection... including her distinguished MARLBORO Cigarettes. Firm, full, unwilting... blended of tobaccos cheaper cigarettes cannot possibly afford... MARLBOROS give you rare smoking pleasure, worth far more than their price!

(MERELY A FEW EXTRA PENNIES)

IVORY TIPS—PLAIN ENDS —BEAUTY TIPS (red)
VICTORY AND A HOME
WITH WAR BONDS

First you dream...

then you plan...

and tomorrow it will all come true!

PEACE-TIME homes are going to be easier to own... and better to live in!

For when this war is won all of America's mighty forces now devoted to equipping men for fighting will be turned to equipping men for living.

And that's the job we at General Electric love the best!

A new electric age is being born and after victory even the most modest home is going to have comforts and conveniences now considered luxuries.

Help hurry these happier days along. Buy every War Bond you possibly can. Dig deep! For by lending your money to your country you help end the war sooner... and at the same time provide the means for making your own dreams and plans come true.

General Electric Co., Appliance and Merchandise Dept., Bridgeport, Conn.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

General Electric Consumers Institute at Bridgeport, Conn., is devoted to research on wartime home-making problems such 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 General Electric Consumers Institute, Dept. HGH-3.

Listen to the News on "The World Today" every week day on CBS, 6:45 P.M.—E.W.T. On Sunday listen to the "Hour of Charm" on NBC, 10 P.M.—E.W.T.
in the wrong end of your opera glasses. String beans ditto. The root vegetables, though dehydrated, are really less trouble if you just stick them in sand. Potatoes, unless cut in small strips, are likely to form a tough exterior before the insides have been dried, so handle with special care. Sweet potatoes are fine dried.

Cabbage works, but is better made into sauerkraut or simply stored. Leafy greens can be done but are sloppy to handle, dry rather brittle. Peaches, apricots, nectarines are old favorites of course, and so are cherries and all berries.

Tomatoes definitely no, when tomato juice is so simple to make. Onions definitely yes. Peppers dehydrate beautifully. String the hot ones up near the stove as well. Green beans ditto. The root vegetables, when the insides have been dried, so handle with special care. Crock or jars with tight-fitting lids, tea or coffee canisters are good for this. Store in a dry, dark place.

When the time comes to complete the Alice-in-Wonderland process and restore your dehydrated beauties to their original size, soak them in enough water to "plump" them—no more—and then cook them promptly in as little water as possible, to prevent further loss of vitamin content. A squeeze of lemon juice just before serving not only restores Vitamin C but improves the flavor of many dehydrated fruits and vegetables.

Within a few weeks there will be several varieties of home dehydrators available. Whichever one you choose, be sure to read carefully the liming and temperature directions for the one you plan to use; they all differ somewhat. One of the simplest of these is the oven dehydrator shown in action on page 34.

Unless your equipment is designed to regulate air circulation you must rotate the trays to insure that each has a uniform chance at dry air. And obviously air must circulate freely above and below the trays because each little piece of food-stuff must have a chance to dry thoroughly.

When your fruits and vegetables have graduated from the dehydrator, allow them to cool, sort meal-size servings into individual Cellophane or waxed paper envelopes and stow away in moisture-proof containers. Crock or jars with tight-fitting lids, tea or coffee canisters are good for this. Store in a dry, dark place.

AUGUST, 1943

THROUGH THE DRIER

(Continued from page 37)
DEHYDRATION

Slice Beans
Use beans fresh from the garden or grower. Remove ends and strings if any. Wash thoroughly in cold water. Cut into thin strips. Use a mechanical bean slicer if you can still find one. If you can't, a small hand slicer, as used at the left, will serve. The only difference is that it takes a little longer and is a bit more work. Bean slicer, 23¢ from R. H. Macy Company.

Blanch Beans
After the beans have been prepared, they should be blanched to close the pores and to preserve the color. To do this, place them in a French fry basket and dip into boiling water for correct number of minutes (see chart on page 53). Pan and basket may be found for about $7.25 from Lewis & Conger.

Place on Trays
Spread the vegetables carefully over the drying trays. Don't try to crowd too much on one tray as they will dry more thoroughly and much faster if the hot air of the oven is able to circulate freely through the vegetables. Monroe dehydrator, shown here, accommodates 1 lb. on each tray, three trayfuls at a time.

Now Dry Them
Remove from blanching water when process is finished. Allow them to drain for a few minutes, then empty onto several thicknesses of cheesecloth. Fold the cloth over vegetables and pat gently until all excess moisture has been removed and they appear quite dry. This shortens the time required for dehydration.

Dry in Oven
Filled tray is placed in rack in oven. Temperature and time should be checked (see chart on page 53). The oven door remains open to allow air to circulate. There is no need to keep watch over the oven while the food is drying. However, the trays should be changed around several times during the process.

Store in Bags
When food is thoroughly dehydrated remove from the oven and let cool. Store in paper bags which are carefully labeled as to vegetable, time to dry, conditions, etc. which will be valuable information for next year. Hang bags in dry place and in a month store in metal or glass containers. Monroe dehydrator, $5.90, Hammacher-Schlemmer.
The OBOE was the despair of a radio engineer's life because he couldn't capture its tone and timbre...but have you ever heard it on a Scott?

Perhaps it's unkind to whet your appetite for a Scott Radio now when there are none to be had, but a Scott owner near you would love to have you listen with him (if you can get him to stop talking about the instrument long enough to let you hear it).

The Oboe is a strange, shy instrument in the orchestra, lending a distinctive "flavor" to fine music with its peculiar moody note. Because its range is so elusive, few radios have been deft enough to capture it truly, to the annoyance and despair of radio technicians. But if you are a Scott owner now... or later when you will be one... you can hear the Oboe in its matchless voice, with all the fleeting grace notes and overtones of a "living performance."

Today there is sterner work for a Scott than bringing the wonder and glory of music into your home. On all the oceans, wherever our tankers move, or convoys sail, Scotts are providing our seamen with favorite programs from home, or vital messages of war. And the Scott is engineered so that no telltale "leak-back" can reach a lurking submarine. The millions of men who have heard the Scott under these conditions will want one after-the-war because it "gets everything." You will yearn for a Scott, too, if ever you hear one.

A good way to get one is to buy bonds, bonds, bonds... then a Scott can be yours soon after the whistles blow.

E. H. SCOTT
RADIO LABORATORIES, INC.
4450 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago
architecture of each movement and (in sonatas) of the work as a whole—the sine qua non for coherent artistic communication of emotion and experience. The chief types of forms in suites and sonatas are covered by Speth and Copeland.

You'll really have to listen attentively to sonatas, since, their interest is more mental than pedal. Try the Haydn Surprise Symphony (V-55) as your first venture, not only because its simple peasant tunes are quite like suite dance tunes, but also because it embraces sonata-form (first movement), theme-and-variations (second movement), minuet-and-trio (third movement), and rondo (final movement).

There you have the four forms most frequently met in sonatas. After you've mastered the Haydn Surprise, however, it would be well to compare it with a more advanced symphony such as Beethoven's famous Fifth (the to-day-called F). A good recording is C-525.

You'll find that most textbooks will advise building up your musical library (and experience) by sampling the major composers more or less chronologically. For a forum it's lot's more fun to acquire albums on the topic-for-comparison basis, regardless of whether they're classic, romantic, impressionist or modern. Your technique at each meeting—comparison.

Continue with symphonies for a while, contrasting your Haydn and Beethoven with Tchaikovsky's Pathetic Sixth (V-553) and Brahms's weighty Fourth (C-335). In these four symphonic milestones alone there's enough material for several forums.

Or let your topic be Terpsichore. Juxtapose the miniature dances of the Nutcracker Suite to what Wagner called "the apotheosis of the dance"—Beethoven's Seventh Symphony (V-317), and to Stravinsky's primieval ballet suite Sacre du Printemps (C-417). That should really start some fireworks!

Overtures are interesting, too. Go from one which merely sets the mood for the opera that follows, say, Mozart's Marriage of Figaro (C-385), to one that briefly summarizes the main conflict of the opera, like Wagner's Overture to Tannhauser (C-123), and from there to concert overture like Tchaikovsky's Romeo and Juliet (V-347), which pervades nothing, since it tells a fairly complete story in itself.

Romeo and Juliet is, in truth, "program music", which is not necessarily, as some critics would have you believe, inferior to "absolute music" (compositions that exist in and for themselves, with no title, words, or other literary suggestion of their meaning). However, absolute music (like the sonatas) will, I think, give you greater ultimate satisfaction.

On the other hand, even after they've encompassed Bach, some of your group will enjoy absolute music more when they can supply a program for it (like thinking of the "V" motif of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony as "fate knocking at the door").

Besides, there's plenty of intentionally programmatic music that's enjoyable in its own right. One forum might be devoted to nautical program music. From Peter and the Wolf (V-566) with its interpolated program notes, you can proceed via Paul Dukas' Sorcerer's Apprentice (V-717) to a subtle masterpiece like Richard Strauss' Don Quixote (V-720), which, though in theme-and-variations form, needs a detailed knowledge of the score for complete enjoyment.

Another session might be devoted to descriptive nature music. Try rivers—Smetana's The Moldau (V-125-1); clouds—Debussy's Geaaneges (V-765); the English countryside—Delius' Brigg Fair (C-380); or the German one—Beethoven's Sixth Pastoral Symphony (V-417).

Local color is fun, too. Go first, perhaps, to Spain. Rinsky-Korsakov's Capriccio Espagnol (C-1236); Debussy's Iberia (C-491), and Ravel's Rapsodie Espagnole (V-828; C-820) offer diverging impressions that should inspire some nice arguments around the phonograph.

Or try Ait Wien. Weher's Invitation to the Waltz (V-15189); Richard Strauss' Der Rosenkavalier Waltzes (C-1542); or Ravel's La Valse (C-820) offer approaches that are romantic, bitter-sweet, and sardonic, respectively.

Don't neglect the more ambitious "absolute" forms. Survey piano concertos through their original master, Mozart's Opus 17 in G Major (V-481); through Chopin's Opus 11 in E Minor (V-418) which is a delightful three-movement solo accompanied, sometimes, by an orchestra; through Beethoven's Fifth (C-500) which far transcends its inept title of Emperor; through Schumann's Opus 54 in A Minor (V-473) which is a pretty but quite substantial; and through Gershwin's Concerto in F (V-690) which is deliciously middle-twentieth-century, and by no means as Tin Pan Alley as you may have been led to believe.

Or, if you prefer strings to keyboard, the Bach Concerto in D Minor (C-418), the Beethoven in D (V-765), and the Mendelssohn in E Minor (C-190) are milestones in composition for the violin. Top these off with Prokofiev's classic-modern one in D (C-244).

The Mendelssohn concerto, incidentally, is an excellent subject for that album-comparison of the same work mentioned earlier. Josef Szigeti's amazing vitality and sense of style on the recording recommended above make his version the most lively and satisfying, but Fritz Kreisler's incredibly beautiful tone on a three-rate recording (V-271) is something not to be missed. Though greatly lacking in emotion or romantic verve, Yehudi Menuhin's interpretation (V-531) provides a third contrast by its clarity of physical patterns. All in all, an excellent chance to weigh the importance of the performer in communicating a composer's message.

You can leave the more cerebral (Continued on page 62)

NEW YORK STATE
WIDMERS' WINES AND VERNMOUTH
Vintners of Fine Wines Since 1888
WIDMERS' WINE CELLARS, INC., NAPLES, N.Y.

WHAT'S COOKING?
(Continued from page 31)

1. As little as possible—which is to say half to three-quarters of a cup.
2. Browning meat or vegetables quickly in fat, then pouring in required amount of liquid and cooking, tightly covered, by the long slow method.
3. (1) In Manhattan cocktails; (2) in old fashioned cocktails; (3) in Nesselrode pudding or sauce.
4. Johnny cake, spoon bread; boiled rice or hominy) with gravy; corn bread; in puddings, meat loaves.
5. It destroys their vitamin content.
6. The air you beat into them, and the fact that the pans are piping hot when you pour in the batter.
7. You should never boil eggs. (They should be cooked below the boiling point—simmering—for about 20 min.)
8. They not only shouldn't but it's against the law. Guests may bring their own food, and cook it at your house, but points can't be exchanged.
9. Molasses, corn syrup, cane syrup, maple syrup, sorghum, honey and saccharine.
10. The soybean.
11. Soybeans, dried beans, dried peas, nuts, peanut butter, cheese, milk.
12. Yes. Fat is fat, in whatever form. Butter contains the added value of vitamins. If there are vitamins added to margarine its food value is equal.
13. Yes. (But don't throw away leftovers. Use them in salad—or, if you include them in a mixed-up casserole dish, serve a raw vegetable salad to make up vitamin content.)
14. One pint.
15. A tie-in sale is one in which you are forced to buy something you don't want in order to obtain the article you do want. This is against the law and should be reported to your local War Price and Rationing Board.
16. (1) Green or yellow vegetables; (2) Citrus fruits, tomatoes, cabbage, greens; (3) Potatoes and other vegetables and fruits; such as cauliflower, celery, corn, onions, apples, berries, peaches; (4) Milk and milk products; (5) Meat, poultry, fish, eggs; (6) Bread, flour, cereals; (7) Butter and fortified margarine.
17. Plus 1 for each of these: Meals eaten in restaurants or school lunchrooms; meals served to guests; cost of fuel for cooking; the milk bill; ice cream from the store. Minus 1 for each of these: Soda and pop; cigarettes; soap and cleansers; liquor; matches.
18. A sloinon steak.
19. It's a tuber, like the potato, only sweeter and more watery. It is one of the few vegetables the Indians were eating when the first white men came to America.
20. AA (choice); A (good); B (commercial); C (utility); D (cull). These letters are stamped on each cut of meat at your butcher's.

IT TAKES A LOT OF EYES TO SEE A BOMBER THROUGH

In many a busy aircraft plant where certain operations had proven particularly dangerous to workers' eyes, an extremely strong metal mesh guard has been added to the conventional safety goggles. This guard, which keeps the worker's eyes completely safe, is but one of the wartime products to which Bailey's endowment has been devoted. These facilities once gave you the Pin-It-Up Lamps, attractive shades, and other lighting accessories, and will once again, when Victory has been won—together with other products—new products for peaceful living.

IF WORK WILL WIN, WEF WIN!!

UNCLE SAM SAYS:

SAVE FUEL
4 WAYS

There's new pleasure, satisfaction and savings, new livability in your home when you completely condition it the Chamberlin way! You'll be amazed at the substantial savings in winter fuel, the cool summer comfort obtained with Chamberlin Weather Strips, wall and attic Rock Wool Insulation, new type combination Storm Window and Screen, and Chamberlin Calking.

ACT NOW WHILE OFFER IS OPEN!

Through arrangements with the government, you can have your home winterized by Chamberlin factory-trained experts NOW and pay later. First payment not until Nov. 1st—3 years to pay. You can help the war effort by saving fuel through correct insulation and help yourself to money-savings and comfort at the same time. Enjoy new summer and winter comfort, cut heating costs to a minimum—do it the Chamberlin way—it lasts for the life of your home. Send for complete details on all four improvements, sent free.

FREE!

Important: New gov't booklet on how to completely insulate your home correctly.

Send name and address of person to whom coupon is to be sent:

Name:
Street:
City:
State:

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co., Inc.
1401 LaFrosse
Detroit, Mich.

Send me U. S. Gov't's Book on Fuel Savings. Also information on: Weather Strips Rock Wool Storm Sash Calking.

Name:
Street:
City:
State:

Know how your home should be insulated for full efficiency. Send coupon NOW!
In all her distilling history, Scotland has never created a finer whisky than "Gentle as a Lamb" OLD ANGUS

Magnificent always—and never better than on a hot summer's day—in a cool and refreshing highball!

A NOBLE SCOTCH

HERE are details of the aids to privacy pictured on pages 14 and 15 and information on where to find them.

For work:
4. Writing portfolio, tooled calf-skin in brown, red or maroon has ample pocket space for notes and equipment. Abercrombie & Fitch.

For relaxation:
8. Prop-up pillow, quilted satin, in

Our suites are well constructed and distinctive in design—

You are welcome to visit our showrooms in the following listed cities

NORTHERN FURNITURE CO.
MAKERS OF BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE
Boston Cleveland Chicago Cincinnati Detroit Kansas City Milwaukee Minneapolis New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Shaboygan St. Louis

FOR LOCAL ADDRESS CONSULT TELEPHONE BOOK AND PLEASE NOTE THAT PURCHASES MAY ONLY BE MADE THROUGH AUTHORIZED DEALERS

NEW YORK'S IDEAL HOTEL LOCATION

Rates from $4 per person (2 in a room)
From $6 single  Suites from $12
Facing Central Park at Fifth Avenue and 50th Street

The PLAZA
Henry A. Rost
President and Managing Director

You've done your bit
NOW DO YOUR BEST!

50,000,000 Americans have bought WAR BONDS. Your country urges you to put every cent not needed for necessary living expenses into WAR BONDS and STAMPS. Remember, for every $3 you put in you get back $4.

★ Buy More WAR BONDS

Chateau Frontenac
FURNITURE FOR PRIVACY

pastel shades. Zipper makes laundering easy, Lewis & Conger.


10. Bed eared for a child. Lacquered red or white, holds art materials. Good for keeping early wakers quiet while mother sleeps. Lewis & Conger.


12. Two-way reading lamp in ivory finish, for night stand shared by two people. Lewis & Conger.

13. Night stand of pickled pine or mahogany with green, red or brown leather top. Holds telephone, radio, last minute snack or what not. Alice Marks.


15. Writing stand, walnut, folds up when necessary. Green leather lining has pockets for letters, envelopes, stamps, etc. Abercrombie & Fitch.


20. Portable radio, now unprocurable, so make the most of yours.

For silence:


28. Sound-proofing material for ceilings, made by Celotex Corp.

We forecast a COOLER SUMMER for those who serve BARDINET CREME de MENTHE

Delicious minty coolness . . . enjoyable as an after-dinner liqueur, also in frosty frappés and thirst-quenching mint highballs. Ask for Bardinet.

THE TOP NAME IN CORDIALS IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE

BARDINET EXPORTS, INC., Morrisville, Pa.

For entertainment:

19. Card table, leather topped, Fergus-
son. Folding table top, for cards or as an extra dining table. Macy.

20. Portable radio, now unprocurable, so make the most of yours.

21. Pottery mugs with bamboo handles are fine for hot punch, iced drinks. Alice Marks.


23. Portable violóto, electric. Recor-
dord portfolio of leather holds twelve 10" or 12" records. Index "ticker tape" in back of binding for identifying discs. Ruth Liberty Music Shops.

24. Iced drink set in a charming strawberry design. Tray is of natural wood and bamboo. Alice Marks.


28. Sound-proofing material for ceilings, made by Celotex Corp.

29. Cotton carpeting, in lovely col-
ors, helps deaden sound. Quaker Maid Mills.

BARDINET RESTORER'S PASTE

For removing old marks caused by dyes, inks,,'or oils. Use on fine furniture, glass, porcelaii.

For entertainment:

19. Card table, leather topped, Ferguson. Folding table top, for cards or as an extra dining table. Macy.

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reviewed by House & Garden

just write to the addresses given for any of these interesting books.

Free lists of buyers for flower and garden supplies.

FLOWERFIELD CATALOG FOR FALL 1943
This is really a two catalogs in one, with an illustration section on seeds alone, followed by a section on bulbs. Of particular interest are the lists of nurseries for Sunny Planters. As for the bulbs for Shady Places, included in this catalog is a guide to the many advantages of Iris, and thousands of unnamed seedlings. Send 50c to Wayzio, Garden Dept., Mentor, Ohio.

"BLACK LEAF 40".
This leaflet is remarkable for its compatibility, is descriptive and exhaustive instructions given for its use in a helpful booklet. Suck insects having practically no chance against this attractive product. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

BUILDING & MAINTENANCE

NU-WOOD COLOR GUIDE
This amply illustrated booklet can help you with the best selection of wood finishes for all rooms. The pictures of walls and ceilings back and forth, and the turning point, new homes built with Nu-wood. Paint Co., Dept. HG-5, 211 Main St., Waukesha, Wis.

SETTAWK AWAUC PANT
This leaflet shows actual samples of 9 Nu-wood, the new, resist-a-bond, equipment, each In a wide choice of colors, In full color. Includes many novel and interesting ideas. Con. Co., Dept. B-324, Fair Lawn, New Jersey.

NEW WAY TO BUILD A HOUSE
This brochure is designed primarily for the young seller for Sunny Planters. As for the bulbs for Shady Places, included in this catalog is a guide to the many advantages of Iris, and thousands of unnamed seedlings. Send 50c to Wayzio, Garden Dept., Mentor, Ohio.

BUILD BETTER HOMES FOR LESS
Homes that are serviceable, well-designed, and within the means of the average family. Send 10c to the makers, American Bureau of Housing, 211 Main St., Waukesha, Wis.

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This brochure is designed primarily for the young seller for Sunny Planters. As for the bulbs for Shady Places, included in this catalog is a guide to the many advantages of Iris, and thousands of unnamed seedlings. Send 50c to Wayzio, Garden Dept., Mentor, Ohio.

BUILD BETTER HOMES FOR LESS
Homes that are serviceable, well-designed, and within the means of the average family. Send 10c to the makers, American Bureau of Housing, 211 Main St., Waukesha, Wis.

FLOWERFIELD CATALOG FOR FALL 1943
This is really a two catalogs in one, with an illustration section on seeds alone, followed by a section on bulbs. Of particular interest are the lists of nurseries for Sunny Planters. As for the bulbs for Shady Places, included in this catalog is a guide to the many advantages of Iris, and thousands of unnamed seedlings. Send 50c to Wayzio, Garden Dept., Mentor, Ohio.

BUILDING & MAINTENANCE

NU-WOOD COLOR GUIDE
This amply illustrated booklet can help you with the best selection of wood finishes for all rooms. The pictures of walls and ceilings back and forth, and the turning point, new homes built with Nu-wood. Paint Co., Dept. HG-5, 211 Main St., Waukesha, Wis.

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example of planning may give a general
notion of the possibilities. The front
garden is limed (sweet) soil and the
back, under shade of oak trees, is acid.
In the front grow flowering cherries,
goldenchain, magnolias, hawthorns, Vir-
burnum burkwoodii, V. carlesii and V.
rythidophyllum, small collections of
various brooms, cotoneasters, daphne
and evergreen barberries, as well as
enough bulbs and perennials to give
color on the ground. In the back is a
large collection of azaleas and rhodo-
dendrons with related plants such as
mountain laurel, heaths, pieris and
lentenica. Hollies and yews provide
tillage mass; dogwood, franklinia,
Chinese witch-hazel and oxycodendron
furnish tree-height bloom. Scarcely fif-
teen minutes a week is needed to keep
all these growing thriftily. All are nor-
siously troubled by insects and none
really in soil. 

Solve soil problems
Nor need one be content with whatever
soil and site happens to exist at the
beginning. Poor drainage can be im-
proved by quantities of cinders, sand
and fine pebbles. These lists are based
on experience.

The plants don't care
Acidity has been so much discussed of
late years there is danger in forgetting
the long list of material which is abso-
utely indifferent to soil reaction. Such
plants are marked in the lists herewith
as succeeding in both lime and acid
soils. Note the list of plants that suc-
cceed in barren soil. This means no top-
soil at all—certainly no humus or
fertilizer. Some, like the brooms, may
actually be killed by too much manure.

To finish the explanations, the fig-
ures given for height and width are for
maturity only. Ordinary sized speci-
mens as usually bought and planted
will take ten to twenty years to look
as well if spaced as far apart as shown
and after a decade or two every second
plants about half as far apart as indicateil.

Flowerfield's

GEMS OF THE GARDEN

Crocus
Among the first of Spring flowers, these colorful blooms appear shortly after the first thaw. Al-
though Crocus bulbs are scarce this year, Flowerfield has a supply of these and many other choice,
hard to find varieties. You'll find them all colorfully illustrated in Flowerfield's new Fall catalog.

Tulips
Varieties of Flowerfield grown Tulips of Giant Darwins, Cottage, Hybrid and Breeder types are displayed in full color
in the new Flowerfield Fall catalog. Among the long list of named superior bulbs are such favorites as City of Haarlem
$1.50 per doz., Fantasy $1.45 per doz., Ellen Willmott (a beau-
tiful yellow Cottage) $1.35 per doz., Bronze Queen (a fine Breeder tulip) $1.35 per doz.

Hyacinths
A most desirable Fall planting, Spring flowering bulb. Hyacinths are a perfect border plant for
walks and low borders. Also see the Grape Hyacinths (Muscari) in Flowerfield's Fall catalog.

Wayside's Jubilee Daffodil Mixture
— Composed of Collector's Items —
Nothing like it can be purchased anywhere else in this
country. Composed of over 100 choice collector’s varieties
we cannot continue to grow because of present conditions.

LILLIUM CENTIFOLIUM HYBRIDS
This glorified Regal Lily is delightfully fragrant and
superbly showy, with immense white trumpets on 6 to 8
feet stems. External coloring varies from emerald green
through tints of pink to brownish purple. Hardy. Simple
of culture. Flower July and August after the Regales
have passed. Delivery October. Supply decidedly limited.

NEW AUTUMN PLANTING CATALOG
It's filled with the best there is for Autumn Planting in
Roses, Bulbs and extra choice Lilies. Also new Lilies
and Mock Oranges. True to life colors. Ample cultural
instructions. Send 15c with your request (coins or stamps)
to cover postage and cost of handling.
PHONOGRAPH FORUMS ARE FUN

(Continued from page 56)

FROM THE PORTUGUESE

(Continued from page 24)

autographs into the design.

An old pink tweed cloak (center left) was lined with burlap and embroidered with Pennsylvania Dutch motifs for an old farmhouse in Bucks County. The odds and ends of worsted used in the design were knotted on as a fringe. For another rug (right upper center) a Pennsylvania Dutch design was appliqued on a piece of slipcover material and edged all around with fringe. Of the old sweater coat and part of a trouser leg from another suit were pieced together and ornamented with a monogram (right lower center).

We have used old linen toweling, denim overalls, checked flannel fishing shirts, tweed from suits and dresses, and denim overalls, checked flannel fishing shirts, tweed from suits and dresses, and a hand embroidered mix for an old farmhouse in Bucks County. The odds and ends of worsted used in the design were knotted on as a fringe. For another rug (right upper center) a Pennsylvania Dutch design was appliqued on a piece of slipcover material and edged all around with fringe. Of the old sweater coat and part of a trouser leg from another suit were pieced together and ornamented with a monogram (right lower center).

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AMERICAN SMÖRGÅSBORD

(Continued from page 27)

bells to heated container and make gravy of remaining stock and drippings, adding more water if necessary. Correct seasoning, pour over meat and serve.

Cheeses

A variety of cheeses is a sine qua non of a proper smörgåsbord table. The three shown in our illustration are: Gjetost, the goat's milk cheese; Nikkelost, a spiced cheddar type with red outside; and Kummelost, a cheddar type generous with caraway seeds.

Swedish fish pudding

1 1/2 pints coffee cream
2 1/2 pints milk
2 1/2 cups rice
3 eggs
2 1/2 pounds blander or haddock
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of nutmeg

Boil the rice in the milk. Boil the fish in the cream, with the salt. Cool slightly. Mix fish, rice and eggs to a thick paste. Season with nutmeg and more salt, according to taste. Put this paste in a well-buttered pan, and bake in a medium oven (375 degrees F) for 30 minutes. Serve with melted butter.

Habitat mousse

2 packages lemon-flavored gelatin
2 cups hot water
2 tablespoons vinegar
2 teaspoons salt
2 cups (1 lb.) cooked halibut, flaked
2 cups cooked peas
12 stuffed olives, thinly sliced


Swedish pancakes

1 1/4 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons melted butter
2 cups milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add milk gradually, beating until smooth. Add beaten eggs and melted butter. It is well to let this batter stand several hours before cooking. Crease griddle very lightly. Fry cakes and serve piping hot, sprinkled with powdered sugar and accompanied by lingonberry sauce.

Lingonberries are of course import- ed, and though still obtainable in New York, not easy to find. The best substitute is a sauce made with cranberries, but if you want to serve this dish when those are out of season, make a sauce by lightly stewing blackberries or raspberries with a little water and very little sugar. The sauce should properly have a certain tartness. The perfect drink is aquavit. If you cannot get it, serve beer. Skoal!
OUR TOWN—IT'S UP TO US
(Continued from page 41)

the surrounding country, now isolated.
This, then, can be your town, if you want it. Technologically, we can build any kind of world we choose. The making of new products, new techniques are in our hands.

For the first time it has been possible to create small cities, plan arrangements and services and study results. The advantages in economy and efficiency of such all-over planning as opposed to the system of every-man-for-himself are becoming increasingly convincing.

But for us, there is still a major job to be done before technology can be put to work and a city plan effected—a job that will cause much discussion and some hard feelings, perhaps. Inertia and misunderstanding make up the problem, and it’s up to all of us to help dispel them. A program with the magnitude of this one will need our support in opinion, active interest, time, energy and money in order to be achieved.

For instance, to establish a pattern of “green belts” to aerate the city, land can be acquired through condemnation, transfer of property rights, utilization of vacant areas. This may involve stepping on the toes of individual landowners, even though a fair price is paid. If the community can see the healthful and aesthetic value of a green belt and its economic function in enhancing and protecting land values, it will condone condemnation of certain properties necessary for the good of the whole community. Public assent must oil the machinery needed for taking the first steps towards a better city.

New laws may be needed, too, such as the recent Redevelopment Companies Law of New York State, to give private enterprise the necessary incentive to tackle large projects, or to grant power to the city commission.

Outmoded building codes, prescribing thicknesses of walls, depths of cellars, and similar too-specific details hamper use of new materials presenting a completely new set of specifications. These codes need to be modified. Jealousies and independent actions of small adjoining townships need to be reconciled before a coordinated building program can go ahead.

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, city-planners, here is an eight-point program to help you make decisions about your town:

1. Keep informed. Read reports on the progress of your town planning commission, if you have one. Have a commission member speak to a community forum about plans, problems. Read current opinion on other projects.

2. Look around you with open eyes. You will find that much you take for granted can be improved. Make a list of needed adjustments in your area.

3. Don’t be misled by pat solutions and theories. There is no “best” solution for a city plan any more than a “best” house plan. Keep in mind the particular problem of your town. What solves that best is best for you.

4. Keep aware of the need for new bills or the abolition of old ones, the possible need for an extra “community insurance” tax. Charge this off to protection for your land and home investment. If such a bill or tax is worthwhile, support it actively, and help others to see its long-range returns.

5. The time to criticize a project is in the blueprint stage, not later. If you have given it due thought, you will find it overlooks some important objectives, speak up. If you don’t, someone with other motives will.

6. If you have no planning board in your town, start local groups talking about one. Pick one small venture that needs obvious solving. From such activities as car pools, cooperative gardens, nursery schools comes the nucleus to promote a shopping center, a park.

7. Perhaps you feel your city has been pretty smart about its planning and you are satisfied with it. You are lucky. Be as clever as your forefathers and protect values already set up. Provide protection for your land and home investment. If such a bill or tax is worth-while, support it actively, and help others to see its long-range returns.

8. Realize, finally, that plans for a city are not made for a year or a decade, but for forty or fifty years. We can experience immediate benefits in postwar employment and use of materials and short-run aims, but the all-over execution is a long one and will be made step by step. Your patience and vision and sustained interest can make an efficient, gracious setting for you and your children’s lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, city-planners, here is an eight-point program to help
There is nothing better in the market.
Tick-Tock...Tick-Tock... IT WAS WORTH THE WAIT

Someday a drink will be put in your hand, and you'll take a sip...and pause in your talk while you take another, thoughtfully. And then you'll ask a question and the answer will be "That...That's Old Charter!" And you will have made a friend for life...

For when we started with whiskey this noble by nature, then waited seven years while Time made it mellow and ripe...we were bound to wind up, as we have in Old Charter, with a whiskey that would get asked about...and remembered!

This whiskey is 7 YEARS OLD, 90 PROOF, STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY.

BERNHEIM DISTILLING COMPANY, INC., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY