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"After the war, what?" is a question that confronts homeowners with greater frequency than other people. What will 194X houses be like? How will they be furnished? For all who are troubled by such problems, we are publishing our September issue.

## Postwar problems

The September issue will avoid one of the pitfalls of current thinking about postwar problems. It will not be, to use the current phrase, "out of this world." It will not be full of dream houses with dream automobiles in the driveway and dream foods cooking on some designer's idea of a dream stove. We shall keep our feet on the ground. We shall tell you in our September issue, not what we or anybody else thinks may happen after the war. We shall report for you instead, the most important trends today in home-planning, financing, building, decorating and gardening.
Few of us live today in houses that are really up to date. There were a lot of the products available just before the war began which many of us would have liked to include in our houses had we been building at that time, or had it been possible to acquire them.

## To be featured

In our September issue, you will find a most intelligent article on the "Family Budget in Wartime." The impact of war has changed all the budget requirements of other years and this article will show you how you should readjust your own personal economy. It will also tell you how best you can use those war bonds you have been saving for after-the-war purchases for your home. Don't miss it.

Then, too, carrying on our series of articles of interest to the family as a whole, we are offering you an authoritative description of the prepayment health plans you hear so much about-by which you pay while you are well in order that you may not have to pay when you are sick.
This will be an outstanding issue of House \& Garden. Due to paper shortages, etc., our supply of copies cannot be as large as it has been. If you are not a subscriber we suggest you place an order with your news dealer today.


## plot for privacy

when the activities of the family revolved around the father, each member's schedule depended on his, thus:


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.


APLAYWRIGHT 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 curtsy 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 mayhom, or the plantess Goudans

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 <br> John, age 17 <br> Audrey, age 19 <br> 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 wangle 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 on 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. Ill 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 spar a half-round 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 Im 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.

WELL, we had better stop this before somebody gets hurt, and badly. If chaos can develop, however, in the spacious family homes of suburbia, it has even more fertile ground in the apartments of city dwellers. Abbé Dimnet, the French philosopher-psychologist, wrote: "Even the most worldly worldings often complain that they cannot call their souls their own." A New York lawyer recently told me that in five separate cases he's had, wives had filed divorce suits complaining that, quite unknown to them, their husbands had taken separate apartments. In each case, the lawyer discovered, the accused husband had been up to nothing more immoral than attempting to find a quiet refuge from the noise barrage on the home front. Usually it's the introduction of a new member to the household that throws the city family into confusion and desperate discord. And yet, if a little thought were given, and a few dollars spent on soundproofing, a very small apartment could be made quite livable.

In a Middle Western city a case of assault and battery was brought by a grocer's boy against a night worker in a defense plant. "I was ringing the doorbell, and all of a sudden he pops the door open and he is in his pajamas and he hits me right in the eye," the delivery boy testified. "I wasn't in my right mind, Judge," said the defendant. "The wife was out and the phone rings twice and the doorbell three times. By that time I was so mad I didn't know what else to do. So I hit him." The judge suspended sentence. He should have condemned the wife for criminal neglect.

With a man-sized war going on, workers, whether they toil by night or by day, must have quiet and some privacy. A recent survey made by the American Public Health Association and the Pierce Foundation, slapped the typical American family squarely on its bad manners, condemning the stupidity which is content to "let the working man return to a noisy home, lacking privacy where he can get . . . the rest, relaxation and stimulus that enable him to perform his duties toward society."

The problems of the disordered household are like the forms of the disordered intellect, numberless, and only a few have been suggested here. But whatever your own problem is you can only solve it by working out a plot for privacy. This plot may call for the rearrangement of available space, the planning of time schedules for use of the space by different members of the family, and perhaps most important of all, insistence on good manners and respect for each other in the household.

Any plan for creating order in a household will collapse if good manners don't oil the bearings. As Smiley Blanton, one of the country's leading psychiatrists put it: "One of the basic tenets of a happy family life is to assure the individual not only enough elbow room but the privacy to use it. In most families this takes restraint of an heroic kind and belief in the fundamental rightness of courtesy."


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


Don'\$ 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'ł bring grouches, 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.
a noise and activity timetable for a typical family

|  |  |  |  |  | $\left(\begin{array}{cc} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \\ \cdot & \\ \cdot & \\ \cdot & \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| father | Exercises <br> Bathes <br> Shaves | Listens to news. <br> Breakfast <br> Goes to office |  |  | Rests in own room | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dresses } \\ & \text { 7:30 Dinner } \end{aligned}$ | Reading and music in living room | Reading or radio in own room. Sleep |
| mother | Sleep. Or has arisen early bathed, dressed | Morning chores Brẹakfast | Lunch | Housework Bathes and dresses | Relaxed conversation with father | 7:30 Dinner | Reading, music, sewing in <br> living room | Sleep |
| grown son | Sleep | Sleep | His breakfast is Mother's lunch To war job |  |  |  | Dinner <br> Reading in own room | Reading in own room |
| married daughter | Bathes <br> Dresses Feeds baby | Breakfast <br> To war job |  |  | Feeds baby <br> Bathes <br> Dresses | Work in own room Dinner | Reading, music, sewing | Reading in own room |
| boy | Dresses Breakfast | School |  | Noisy guest Chores | Radio Hobbies | Dinner <br> Bath, study in own room | Sleep | Sleep |
| girl | Dresses Breakfast | School |  | Practice music lesson Radio | Chores Hobbien | Dinner <br> Bath, study <br> in own room | Sleep | Sleep |
| baby | Breakfast | Play in pen outdoors | Sleep | Play out. doors | Supper <br> Sleep | Sleep | Sleep | Sleep |

mathematics to solve your problems of privacy


## Subtract from be-

 tween-room noises. Build a closet or bookshelves to cover the thin wall.
## subtract

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


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


## photos-muller-king




## 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 scaled 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 easel 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 whiskaway 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 growingups' 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. Ozite 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.


An atrium expands the living space of Dr. Pope's house

## design for uncomplicated living

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

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. Tobaccobrown 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. 6. 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.




## 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-Mauresque 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'œil work in sepia and white and elaborate porcelain-inlaid furniture.


Vaulted ceiling in Queen's sitting room

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'œeil to simulate elaborate carvings and vistas. The doorways are of the typical Moorish horseshoe shape. Candelabra, torchères, chandelier are of Saxe china.


OES 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 Ereica 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 ©ld MacDonald Mad 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 Emjoying 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 Hecorded 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 Nuteracker 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 Nuteracker 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)


Peter Hunt tells how to use an old skill to malke new rugs from worn-out elothing

TTHE Portuguese fishermen's wives in Provincetown families' discarded clothing. I have some, fifty and sixty years old. 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 1880 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 appliqued on linen toweling (top right) and wove the owners' (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. IIIIII indicates buttonhole stitch; __ chain stitch; ............. machine stitch.


From rags to rugs in the Peter dunt


Peanait isting for a hearty mnirgaibord


# These delectable dishes plus alessert <br> make an easy-to-serve meal says Charlotte Adams 

Peasant checks, wood dishes, copper casseroles, 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 crysteal 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 casseroles set on oval Samara hot plates, from Georg Jensen.

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

THE Swedish word smörgåsbord means to most of us an alluring and great variety of hors-d'œuvres. 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 combined in mixed salads and stews. Of course, some of the best food that anybody will ever eat is made from leftovers, so don't overlook a single refrigerator 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

| I pound ground lean pork | $1 / 2$ cup onions, finely chopped |
| :--- | :--- |
| I 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. Saute 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'œuvres. 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.


## fialy illjuncts for your smiorgisishorid tiblle

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'œuvre board.

Array the hot and cold dishes, salads and hors d'œuvres 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.


"Some like it hot, some like it cold . ." 备 Godsend to the hostess are these green crocks, set in wooden rack, to keep chilled or steaming food well insulated. $\$ 7.50$, Alice Marks.

Serve up your Swedish meat balls 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.


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.

For crisp, colorful salads, chockablock with greens from your garden, choose a handmade rosewood bowl. The servers have quaint duck head handles. The set is $\$ 20$ at Jensen.



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.


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 tubby pot with wooden lid; $\$ 3.50$ at Jordan Marsh, Boston. Brown pottery ramekin, $\$ 1.50$; covered bowl, $\$ 1.35$ : at I. Magnin, California.

Revolving condiment set of natural carved wood, $\$ 7.50$ at Hammacher Schlemmer. Mexican tray of woven raffia for tangy tidbits; $\$ 3.80$. Jordan Marsh, Boston.


## tabes fared mexican ont motifs

Regional designs, drawn from the deep South, as American as "Dixie", inspied 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

"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, eellow and brown foliage on a yellow ground in the Modern dining room with bleached furniture at left; Neiman-Marcus, Dallas.

Twenty questions on food-
what's what
in good buying, coolsing, eating

## HY

BY CHARLOTTE ADAMS

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. Rennick 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 primrosepatterned walls in the master bedroom. Tables are mahogany.

# This house is al family alfiliir 

Mr. and Mrs. Avery Renniek, a designer and a decorator, plammed their California house

- $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { GARAGE } \\ & 18 \times 17\end{aligned}$
$8 \times 17$


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.

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.


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.


Finl hefore hellime
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.

## Family Fun



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 overconscious 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

## Here's how to make the most

## of those precious leisure hows

you spend at home
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.

## Tum over for 8 pages of

## $\pi$ <br> we do <br> 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. Vary 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 ards

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. Colemen 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.

## Shave 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 radic

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-mannish 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 $H o p$ 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 weekend use for as little as 60 c 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. Gutlohn; both in New York City.


This family needs an extra living noom


## Who gets the living noom?

ACOOD 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 teasing or correction.

## Heest ers-and my family

Smaller 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.

## Gladys Beckelt Gones

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.

## Props 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.

## Diving room nehuned intad

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.

# Stail your children yowny 

## Eaily baining in sporls

 builds fine characters as well as shong bodies, ... say experts

## Shooling

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.


## Dancing <br> Br

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.

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.


## Riding <br> 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.

# Shüng <br> By 

Benno Rybizka 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 manoeuvres. 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.

## Shating

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.


## Suimming

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.


## Bouling

By
Joe Falcabo 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.


## crolf <br> By

Craig Wood

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.

## You can make

 a family gymnasium Ne?

TTHE whole family can keep fit with apparatus so simple that a 12 -yearold 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.

\$ISIT A STORE IN YOUR COMMUNITY FEATURING


LET your youngsters combine the fun and excitement of camping with 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.

## Go camping in your own bachyaid

## Eveng child should have a pet

## Where to beep

What age orones


Dogs eat from 4 to 1 meals a day depending on age. Food is meat, vegetables and prepared foods. Purchase a good dog book.

## 

A cat's diet is made up of milk, fish and meat. Number of meals depend upon age of cat. Always feed regularly each day.


Keep dogs in the house or in a run with a comfortable house. Never let your dog run loose or he will become a roamer.


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.


A child of 12 should be able to assume complete responsibility. This consists of feeding, exercising, grooming and bathing.


Children age 9 or 10 will be able to care for a cat. Regular grooming is necessary for Persians. Parents should check on care.


Canary birds eat birdseed, special foods and an occasional piece of green. As for all other pets, fresh water each day.


Rabbits eat hay, grain and greens of all kinds. Feed once each day. Hay or greens should be before them most of the time.


Fish eat only special food and greens which live in their bowl. Feed every other day. Remove food not eaten in 10 minutes.


Guinea pigs live on grain, hay and greens. Feed once a day. Give greens, hay enough so they have something to nibble all day.


A pony eats a lot. Oats, hay and grass make up the diet. Grazing space either fenced or where pony can be tied is needed.


Canaries live in a special cage. Never hang it in a draft. Keep in a light place but shield from too much direct sunlight.


Keep in a wooden pen with wire door. A size $36^{\prime \prime}$ square by $24^{\prime \prime}$ high is large enough for one rabbit. Keep away from dogs.


An aquarium is most desirable but bowl can be used. Keep washed sand on bottom and plant greens. Keep in sunny window.


Child 6 to 8 can care for bird with some help and supervision. Change cage dally and supply water for bath twice weekly.


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.


A 6 -year-old will be able to feed if you show proper amount to give. Will need help in changing water when needed.

## 1!

Children 7 or 8 can handle this pet. Clean the cage each week and supply fresh straw for floor. Guinea pigs are very clean.


A child should be at least 14 to assume the responsibility of feeding, watering, grooming, exercising and regular cleaning.

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.

## Instead of a duck

Shall we give him a fish that lives in a dish,
Or a that will bark at the moon,
Or a little pink pig that is sure to grow big,
Or a panther, or llama or loon?
Shall we buy him a horse, with a saddle, of course, se he can keep in a box?
we would manage a cow ht like a wolf or a fox.

## $\mathscr{P e}$, preon, owners glong at the neighlowhood show



# Thatid <br> Dehydration, man's oldest method 

of preserving food,
is in the mews again today
Hy HUME DIXON

IF 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 quickfreeze; 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 formulae 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 herbconscious 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)

## I Commectiunt home in the Penmsglainlia tradition

The Greenwich home


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.

of Mr. and Mrs. William G. T. Shedd captures the authentic flavor of an old Chester County farm


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.


GOTTSCHO-SCHLEISNER
Dlal stomes im a mew settimg

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 reenforced 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.

## Laite ritaritionisists

## cill enlist

for liarressing

Nimble fingers are needed<br>to gather fruits and vegetables in field and orchard

TTo 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 townspeople and nonfarmers 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!

## OUR TOWN-IT"S UP TO US

In tomorrow's cities, more greenery, space and light, less moise, smoke and dirt<br>can be realized if we plan responsibly mow. Here are eight steps you can talie today<br>for a better city. Thiral article in series on postwar planning by Richard Benmett.

AFARMER would be a poor provider if he waited until his hay was cut to build his barn. A smart housewife would never bring fruit juice and sugar to the jelling point unless her jars were ready, clean and hot on the table.

There is a tremendous crop in view-with no barn to receive it; a crop of potential building activity, ready for release when the war is over. Some ten millions of service men and women will return to look for homes. Other millions of war workers will go back to their home towns with War Bonds and bank balances-more money than they have ever had. We have many old buildings to replace. Industry is anxious to sell supplies and put men to work and is looking to the building business as a big client.

Where will these homes and buildings be erectedwherever a lot can be sold, here and there over a city? Throw a deck of cards in the air and see the pattern it makes on the floor. It's every card for itself, similar to our building program for the past 100 years. Very nice patterns can be made with cards-and houses, too, through a little thought and positive action; patterns that can serve to make our lives more healthful, more comfortable, and richer.

That is what eity-planning is, to devise patterns for better living. That is why architects and engineers and esonomists and officials of progressive cities are putting their heads together today. They want a plan of action ready. They want to attract the best labor and money to their city, first. Before they go too far, let's see what we would like to have in our well-planned city.
$W e$ all like the stimulation of the city-the infectious bustle of people at work, the close contact with friends, better business opportunities, the convenience of having laundry and milk delivered, the concerts and theaters and museums. These are good in a city.

But, as we pointed out in an article in last month's issue ("Nobody Lives in a House"), we dislike the smoke of a city, its traffic jams, auto and pedestrian alike. We accept, but seek to outrun its noise and dirt and lack of greenery, its crowded, dark, unimaginative living quarters. These are bad in a city.

In reaction, we pack off to the country in hordes on weekends, or we live far out and commute several hours a day-all for the country's greenery, space and light. We like our feet on real earth, and our children's feet in safe play yards. We like, too, the relaxed tempo of country living and the friendly relations of neighbors. Against these, we charge up inaccessibility to shopping, to business, to friends, to services. Both systems of living are bad in their extremes.

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 suburb 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)
"Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood, and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans: aim high in work and hope, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with growing insistency." Daniel H. Burnham.
Here we give you such a diagram. A big plan. A high goal of work and hope for American towns of today-and after.


Imericiall tulips vie with the best

# Imerica raises tulip hullbs 

Farsecing growers are mow ready<br>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.

## Plimits that will tike cirle of themsuseles

TThe 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 atten-tion-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. Mamming charts

the original needs of shrubs, evergreens and small trees which, if properly planted thrive with negleet

## Flowering shrubs provide

 an ideal background for outdoor living

| SHRUB | SOIL |  |  |  |  | SUN |  |  | WATER |  |  | SIZE |  | BLOOM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{\pi}{3}$ | $\begin{gathered} \bar{q} \\ 8 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{5}{3}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{y}{x} \\ \text { w } \\ \text { w } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 1/4 1/2 | $\overline{6}$ | $\frac{8}{3}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\pi}{s} \\ & \stackrel{y y}{3} \\ & = \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Flame azalea, A. calendulacea | X |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |  | X. | X | $5{ }^{\prime}$ | $8^{\prime}$ | May |
| Azalea kaempferi | X |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |  | X | X | $6{ }^{\prime}$ | $8^{\prime}$ | May |
| Pinxterbloom azalea, A. nudiflora | X |  | X | X | X | X |  | X X |  | X | X | $4^{\prime}$ | $6{ }^{\prime}$ | May |
| Swamp azalea, A. viscosa | X |  | X | X |  |  | X | X | X | X |  | $3^{\prime}$ | $7{ }^{\prime}$ | June |
| Spice bush, Lindera benzoin | X |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  | $4^{\prime}$ | $10^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Jap. barberry, Berberis thunbergi |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X X |  | X | X | $4^{\prime}$ | $4{ }^{\prime}$ | May |
| Summersweet, Clethera alnifolia | X |  | X | X |  | X | X | x X | X | X |  | $4^{\prime}$ | 7 ' | Summer |
| Rock cotoneaster, C. horizontalis | X | X | X | x | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | $5{ }^{\prime}$ | $2^{\prime}$ | May |
| Broom, Cytissus |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | $3^{\prime}$ | 5 ' | May, June |
| February daphne. D. mezereum |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X , X |  | X |  | $11 / 2^{\prime}$ | $3^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Deutzia |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X |  | X | X | $3^{\prime}$ | $7{ }^{\prime}$ | June |
| Forsythia | X | X | X | X | X | x. | X | X | X | X | x | $5^{\prime}$ | $9{ }^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Black huckleberry, Gaylussacia baccata | X |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |  | X | X | $4^{\prime}$ | $7{ }^{\prime}$ | May |
| Winterberry, Ilex verticillata | X | X | X | X | X | x | X | X | X | X |  | 5 | $10^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Honeysuckle, Lonicera | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  | X | X | 5 ' | $7{ }^{\prime}$ | June |
| Star magnolia, M. stellata | X | X | X | X |  |  | X | $\mathbf{X}$ |  | X | X | $8^{\prime}$ | $3^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Bayberry, Myrica cerifera |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  | X | X | $6^{\prime}$ | $6^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Snowberry, Symphoricarpos racemosus |  | X | X | X | X |  |  | X X |  | X |  | $4^{\prime}$ | $5{ }^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Korean spice, Viburnum carlesi | X | X | X | X |  |  | X | X |  | X | X | 5 | $5{ }^{\prime}$ | May |
| Weigela | X | X | X | X | X |  |  | X |  | X | X | $8^{\prime}$ | $6^{\prime}$ | June |


| TREES | SOIL |  |  |  |  | SUN |  |  |  | WATER |  |  | SIZE |  | BLOOM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | \% | E | W | E | 2 |  | \% | ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | $\frac{8}{\frac{8}{8}}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 寺 | $\stackrel{y}{3}$ $\stackrel{30}{*}$ $=0$ |  |
| American redbud, Cercis canadensis | X | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X |  | X | X | - | $35^{\prime}$ | May |
| Flowering dogwood, Corrsus florida | X | X | X |  |  | X |  | X | X | X | X |  | - | $25^{\prime}$ | May |
| English hawthorn, Crataegus oxycantha |  | X | X |  | X | X |  | X |  |  | X | X | - | $20^{\prime}$ | May |
| Franklinia | X |  | X |  |  | X |  | X |  | X | X |  | - | $30^{\prime}$ | Summer |
| Chinese witch-hazel, Hamamelis mollis | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  | X | X | X | - | $20^{\prime}$ | Early |
| American holly, Ilex opaca | X |  | X | X | X |  | X | X | X | X | X |  | - | $25^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Golden chain, Laburnum vossi |  | X | X | X | X |  | X | X |  |  | X | X | - | $40^{\prime}$ | May |
| Saucer magnolia, M. soulangeana | X | X | X | X |  |  | X | X |  |  | X | X | - | $20^{\prime}$ | May |
| Sweethay, Magnolia glauca | X | X | X | X | X |  | X | X |  | X | X |  | - | $16^{\prime}$ | Summer |
| Mountain ash, Sorbus aucuparia | X | X | X | X | X |  | X | X |  | X | X | X | - | $30^{\prime}$ | May |



Smaill trees screen
the compost heap


## Dwarf-growing evergreens

## form plamting

## that will not overgrow

and need to be replaced

| Evergreens | SOIL |  |  |  | Sun |  |  |  | Water |  | SIze |  | BLOOM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \bar{y} \\ \cline { 1 - 2 } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 370 | $x_{0}^{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{y}{x}$ |  | \# | \% |  |
| Clossy abelia, A. grandiflora | $\overline{\mathrm{x}}$ | $x$ |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{x} \times$ | x | $\overline{\mathrm{x}}$ |  | $5^{\prime}$ | $5^{\prime}$ |  |
| Snow azalea, A. ledifolia | $\overline{\mathrm{x}}$ | x | x | X |  |  | x X | x | x | $\bar{x}$ | 4' | $4^{\prime}$ | May |
| Wintergreen barberry, Berberis julianae |  | x x | x | x |  | x | x |  |  | x | ${ }^{3}$ | $6{ }^{\prime}$ | May |
| Warty barberry, Berberis verruculosa |  | x x | x | x | x |  |  |  | x |  | $3^{\prime}$ | $3^{\prime}$ | Summer |
| Box, Buxus |  | x x |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | x | 10' | $8^{\prime}$ |  |
| Heather, Calluna vulgaris | x | x | X |  | x |  |  |  |  | x | 2' | $2^{\prime}$ | Summer |
| Rockspray cotoneaster, C. microphylla |  | x x |  | x | X |  |  |  |  | $\bar{x}$ | 3 | $3^{\prime}$ | June |
| Willowleaf cotoneaster, C. salicifolia |  | x x | x | x x |  | x | $\mathbf{x}$ |  |  | x | $6^{\prime}$ | ${ }^{\prime}$ | June |
| Rose daphne, D. cneorum |  | x |  | x X | x |  |  |  |  | X | 2' | $1^{\prime}$ | May |
| Spring heath, Erica carnea | x | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x | 2' | $1{ }^{\prime}$ | May |
| Jap. holly, Mex crenata | x X | x X | x | X X |  |  | x X | x |  | x | $6^{\prime}$ | $12^{\prime}$ |  |
| Inkberry, Ilea glabra | x x | x x | X | x X |  |  | x |  | x x |  | $6^{\prime}$ | $6^{\prime}$ |  |
| Mountain-laurel, Kalmia latifolia | x |  | x | x x |  |  | x x | x X | x |  | $5^{\prime}$ | $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ | June |
| Cherry-laurel, Laurocerasus shipka | x x | x x |  | x |  |  | x X | x |  | x | $6^{\prime}$ | $5^{\prime}$ | June |
| Drooping leucothoe, L. catesbaei | $\mathbf{x}$ | $\bar{x}$ |  | X x |  |  | X | $\underline{x}$ | x |  | $4^{\prime}$ | $4^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Canadian spruce, Picea glauca conica | X x | $\mathrm{x} \times$ | x | X |  | x | x |  |  | x | $2^{\prime}$ | $7^{\prime}$ |  |
| Mountain andromeda, Pieris floribunda | $\|\bar{x}\|$ |  |  | X |  |  | x |  | x |  | $4^{\prime}$ | $3^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Japanese andromeda, Pieris japonica | $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ | x | x | $\mathrm{x} \times$ |  |  | x x | $\bar{x}$ | x |  | $3^{\prime}$ | $6^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Mugho pine, Pinus mughus | $\overline{\mathrm{x}} \times$ | x $x$ |  | X X |  |  | $\bar{x}$ | $-1$ | $\overline{\mathrm{x}}$ | $\bar{x}$ | $4^{\prime}$ | $2^{\prime}$ |  |
| Laland firethorn, Pyracantha lalandi | $\bar{x}$ | X x |  | X X |  |  | $\bar{x}$ |  | $-\bar{x}$ | x | 8' | $15^{\prime}$ | May |
| Carolina rhododendron, R. carolinianum | $\mathbf{x}$ | x | x | x |  |  | $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ |  | x | x | $5^{\prime}$ | $8^{\prime}$ | May |
| Catawba rhododendron, R. catawbiense | x |  | x x |  |  |  | $\overline{\mathbf{x}} \overline{\mathbf{x}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ | x | 4' | $6^{\prime}$ | June |
| Rhododendron hybrids | X | $\bar{x}$ | x | X |  |  | x X | $\mathrm{x}$ | x | x | $4^{\prime}$ | $6^{\prime}$ | June |
| Rosebay rhododendrons, R. maximum | X | x |  | $\overline{\mathrm{x}}$ |  |  | x X | x X | x | x | 6' | 12' | Summer |
| Upright yew, Taxus capitata |  | x x | x | x X |  |  | X X | x | x | x | 15' | $25^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Hicks yew, Taxus hicksi |  | x x |  | X x |  |  | x X | x | x | x | - ${ }^{\prime}$ | $9^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Kelsey yew, Taxus kelseyi |  | $\mathrm{x} \times$ |  | x X |  |  | x |  |  | x | 6' | ${ }^{\prime}$ | Early |
| Pacific yew, Taxus nana brevifolia |  | x x |  | x |  |  | $\mathrm{x} \times$ | x | x | x | $10^{\prime}$ | $5^{\prime}$ |  |
| Thuga little gem |  | $\mathrm{x} \times$ |  | x X |  |  | x X | x | x |  | $3^{\prime}$ | 11/2' |  |
| Dwarf Canada hemlock, Tsuga can. compacta | X |  |  | x |  |  | x X | x x | x |  | $5^{\prime}$ | $10^{\prime}$ |  |
| Sargent Canada hemlock, Tsuga can. sargenti | x |  | x X | x |  |  | x X | x X | x x |  | 15' | 5 |  |
| Burkwood viburnum, V, Burkwoodi |  | x X |  |  |  |  | x |  | x |  | ${ }^{5}$ | $5^{\prime}$ | May |
| Common periwinkle, Vinca minor |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{x} \mid \mathrm{X}$ | $\mathrm{x} \mid \mathrm{x}$ | x | x | - | $1{ }^{\prime}$ | May |

# The hugust <br> W. Stirllener's Failendilir 

## Middlowest and E゚ast

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 Allantic

Although the weather is muggy don't sit back and neglect the garden but keep at every job until it's finished
$\mathrm{N}_{\text {ewly set }}$ 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.

## Califomia

- Nidsouth

Keep withered flower heads trimmed off all perennials to encourage their blooming for a longer time
$\mathrm{P}_{\text {hysostegia should be coming into heavy }}$ bloom in the garden at this time. To promote continuous bloom right up until frost keep all withered flower heads removed. This plant is a rapid spreader and if not watched will soon take the entire garden. Best flowers will result from lifting the entire clump and separating into individual plants each Fall.

No matter how strong boltonias appear to be each spike should be staked. If they aren't, the first heavy rain will beat them to the ground in a hurry.

The rose mallows which are now coming into bloom require plenty of water. Their native habitat is swampy land. They have no preference as to sun or shade but dry soil will quickly stunt their growth.

Heleniums also like a moist soil. They also require plenty of sun. For best results divide these plants each Fall.

## Nouthuest

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 annuals. Flowers have only one purpose in life and that is to produce seed. Once they have accomplished this goal they will quickly die.

Watch zunnias 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

ноST: 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?
ноst: 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, Georgefor them, for us.
guest: Funny I never thought of V-mail beforeI'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 halfcentury ago-because J. G. Kinsey, America's Oldest Living Distiller, still supervises its production.

## KINSEY

## M

## An Important

# WARTIME MESSAGE ABOUT JOHNS-MANVILLE HOME INSULATION 

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 lst . . .
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.
v...-v... $-v_{\ldots}-v_{\ldots}-v_{\ldots}-v_{\ldots}-v_{\ldots}-v_{\ldots}-v_{\ldots}-v_{\ldots} . v^{\prime}$

## Johns-Manville, Dept. HG-A8

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## TURNS WITH A CORKSCREW

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

Avgust 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.


ON HOME BUILDING

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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 Regulator Co. 2790 Fourth Ave.S., Minneapolis, Minn. In Canada: Toronto. In Europe: London, England, and Stockholm, Sweden . . .


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[^0]
## 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. $\$ 350$.


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


Record preservers: Brush, 25 c . Duotone Renewer, 50c. Needles: Jensen's, \$1, Duotone Star Sapphire, \$5, Pfanstiehl, $\$ 1.50$. Haynes-Griffin Shop.

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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 sametime provide the means for making your own dreams and plans come true. General Electric Co., Appliance and Merchandise Dept., Bridgeport, Conn.

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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. HG8-3.

# THROUGH THE DRIER 

(Continued from page 37)

in the wrong end of your opera glasses. String beans ditto. The root vegetables, though dehydratable, 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, pears, apricots, nectarines are old familiars 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 water heater if you be sure they won't be contaminated by bugs.

## The way it works

Air is the determining factor in the success of your project-warm, dry air. Air can be warmed in the oven or in a box on top of the stove. To keep the air dry you must keep it moving. A little spot of hot air (like your stove) in a surrounding area of cooler air (like your kitchen) creates its own draft and movement. All you have to do is supply: an entrance at the bottom so that the air can be sucked into the drier by the heat which rises automatically; and an exit at the top whereby the moistureladen air can escape.

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. Crocks 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 timing 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 54.

| DRYING TABLE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Produce | Preparation | Blanch | Time | Oven Temp. |
| CORN | Steam on cob immediately after picking. Cut from cob and pile $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. thick on tray. Stir often. | $\begin{aligned} & 10-15 \\ & \text { min. } \end{aligned}$ | 8 hrs . | Start $175^{\circ}$ F. Reduce to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. gradually. |
| APPLES PEARS | Wash. Peel. Core. Slice $1 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. Keep in salt water while preparing. | none | $7 \mathrm{hrs}+$. | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| peaches | Wash. Hot dip to slip skins. Halve. Remove pit, soak in salt water. Dry. Spread cut side up. | none | 7 hrs . | Start $130^{\circ}$ F. Raise to $165^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. gradually. |
| APRICOTS | Same as peaches but do not peel. |  |  |  |
| ontons | Peel and slice $1 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. Spread thin. | 5 min . | 7 hrs. + | Start $150^{\circ}$ F . down to $120^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| PEAS | Shell. Wash. 2-3 lbs. per tray. Stir often. Test by squeezing. | $3-5 \mathrm{~min}$. | 6-7 hrs. | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| String beans | Wash. String. Julienne. I lb. per tray. | $\begin{aligned} & 6-10 \\ & \min . \end{aligned}$ | 4-6 hrs. | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| Carrots | Wash. Steam whole. Slip skins. Cut in thick sticks. 2 lbs. per tray.! | 6 min . | 6-8 hrs. | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| BEETS | Wash. Steam whole. Slip skins. Slice $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. or dice. 2 lbs . per tray. | 30 min . | $6-8 \mathrm{hrs}$. | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { CHERRIES } \\ \text { ALL } \\ \text { BERTIES } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Wash gently. Spread in single layer. Remove cherry pits or not. | none | 5-7 hrs. | $120^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. up to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { GREENS } \\ \text { AND } \\ \text { HERBS } \end{array}$ | Wash 7 times. Steam. Pile loosely, 2 lbs . per tray. Stir often. | $3-5 \mathrm{~min}$. | 6-7 hrs. | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. |
| This table is accurate for Monroe Oven Dehydrator illustrated; correction points must be made for other equipment. |  |  |  |  |

"So niee to "eome home to."


HOW DID I FIND THEM? JUST LOOKED FOR THIS SEAL THAT GUARANTEES BEAUTY AND QUALITY

They're grand youngsters-our Bob and Ruth. But with things moving at such a fast pace in wartime, they were spending altogether too many evenings away from home. Frankly, Dad and I were worried. Then I got to thinking. "Dad," I said, "maybe we're to blame. Let's spruce up the housegive them 'something nice to come home to'-and see what happens."

Dad agreed, and we started looking at wallpaper samples. My, but it was confusing at first! How could we be sure they were styled right? How would the patterns look on the walls? Would they fade? W ere they washable?
Then, fortunately, our decorator pointed out "Unitized" Wallpapers-and the "Unitized" Seal on the back that identifies them. He told us how this seal guarantees sunfast patterns designed by the world's leading artists . . . certified by style experts . . . preproved on walls for decorative effect . . . and really washable if marked so!
Well, you should have beard Bob and Ruth the day they first saw the new "Unitized" papers on our walls! They were so thrilled they asked their friends over right away. So, by giving them "something nice to come home to", we know where they spend their evenings now-because they spend most of them here, at home!


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## 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, 23c 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.


## 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.

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.


## Store in Bags

When food is thoroughly dehy drated 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, $\$ 5.95$, Hammacher-Schlemmer.


## 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.



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## PHONOGRAPH FORUMS ARE FUN

(Continued from page 23)
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 Spaeth 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 (fourth 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 $V$ ). 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 lots more fun to acquire albums on the topic-for-tonight 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 Tschaikowsky's Pathetic Sixth (V-553) and Brahms' 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 calls "the apotheosis of the dance"Beethoven's Seventh Symphony (V. 317), and to Stravinsky's primeval ballet suite Sacre du Printemps (C-417) . That should really start some forum fireworks!

Overtures are interesting, too. Go from one which merely sets the mood for the opera that follows, say, Mozart's Mariage de Figaro (C-X85), 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 Tschaikowsky's Romeo and Juliet (V-347), which prefaces 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 enjoy, able in its own right. One forum might be devoted to narrative 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-125201) ; clouds-Debussy's Nuages (V. 7453) ; the English countryside-Delius' Brigg Fair (C-X30) ; or the German one-Beethoven's Sixth Pastoral Symphony (V-417).
Local color is fun, too. Go first, perhaps, to Spain. Rimsky-Korsakoff's Capriccio Espagnol (C-X185), Debussy's Iberia (C-491), and Ravel's Rapsodie Espagnole (V-8282-3) offer diverging impressions that should inspire some nice arguments around the phonograph.

Or try Alt Wien. Weber's Invitation to the Waltz (V-15189), Richard Strauss' Der Rosenkavalier Waltzes (C-11542), and Ravel's La Valse (V. 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 outrageously pretty but quite substantial; and through Gershwin's Concerto in F (V690) which is deliciously middle-twenties 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.705), and the Mendelssohn in E Minor (C. 190) are milestones in composition for the violin. Top these off with Prokofieff'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 all-round satisfying, but Fritz Kreisler's incredibly beautiful tone on a third-rate recording (V-277) 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)


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## 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 sirloin 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.

MANSFIELD SANITARY POTTERY, INC. PERRYSVILLE, OHIO


## IT TAKES A LOT OF EVES

## TO SEEABOMBERTHROUGH

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(See pages 14 and 15)


$\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{s}}$
Ere are details of the aids to privacy pictured on pages 14 and 15 and information on where to find them.

For work:

1. Work table of solid birch. Tapered edges. H. G. Knoll Associates.
2. Matching desk accessories in toast leather, rope-trimmed, include desk set, scrap basket, lamp with leather studded nailheads and parchment shade, inkwell, ruler-letter opener, magnifying glass. Modern desk clock, gold dial. All Georg Jensen.
3. Contour chair, saddle leather, brown or red. H. G. Knoll Associates.
4. Writing portfolio, tooled calfskin in brown, red or maroon has ample pocket space for notes and equipment. Abercrombie \& Fitch.
5. Crystal ashtray. Georg Jensen.
6. Bookends of crystal, calfskin, to match desk set. Georg Jensen.
7. Address book-cum-engagement pad holds lucite pencil. Georg Jensen.
For relaxation:
8. Prop-up pillow, quilted satin, in


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10. Bed easel for a child. Lacquered red or white, holds art materials. Good for keeping early wakers quiet while mother sleeps. Lewis \& Conger.
11. Bed tray-magazine rack of walnut. Adjustable. 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.
14. Clock of pink glass. Large numerals can readily be seen clear across room. Georg Jensen.
15. Writing stand, walnut, folds up when necessary. Green leather lining has pockets for letters, envelopes, stamps, etc. Abercrombie \& Fitch.
16. Sleep shade, to keep out strong light. Snore ball of rubber to clip on back of pajama top. Alarm clock, ivory finish, that wakes you to the strains of "The Blue Danube". Lewis \& Conger.
17. Darner from Czechoslovakia, glass, flower motif. Georg Jensen.
18. Radio nurse, plugs in wherever you are and registers distress calls from the nursery. Lewis \& Conger.

For entertainment:
19. Card table, leather topped. Ferguson. 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.
22. Poker set in calfskin leather case with natural saddle stitch trim. Handsome and compact. Hammacher Schlemmer.
23. Portable victrola, electric. Record portfolio of leather holds twelve $10^{\prime \prime}$ or 12 " records. Index "ticker tape" in back of binding for identifying discs. Both Liberty Music Shops.
24. Iced drink set in a charming strawberry design. Tray is of natural wood and bamboo. Alice Marks.

## For silence:

25. Glass bricks for walls. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
26. Ozite-waffle weave, gold tape rug cushion. Clinton Carpet Co.
27. Draperies: turquoise and cherry red wool and cotton stripes; wool, cotton and rayon diagonal weave. Goodall Fabrics.
28. Sound-proofing material for ceilings, made by Celotex Corp.
29. Cotton carpeting, in lovely colors, helps deaden sound. Quaker Maid Mills.

## 

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a home too small for comfort. A good solution is to divide large rooms into smaller units with Nu-Wood Interior Finish. Nu-Wood builds sturdy walls-creates extra living space-easily and at low cost. And Nu-Wood is a permanent improvement to your home because of its beautiful, soft, fade-proof colors-its high insulating efficiency-its ability to absorb unwelcome sound. Use Nu-Wood, too, for making old rooms new again by covering old wall and ceiling surfaces. For beauty-comfort-quiet-and fuel sav-ings-insist on Nu-Wood. See your lumber dealer or mail the coupon.

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## GARDENING

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This is really two catalogs in one, with an Illustrated section on seeds and an-
other on bulbs of particular interest are other on bulbs. Of particular interest are
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trated in color, it will help you choose the trated in color, it will help you choose the
most popular varieties of Pacific-grown most popular varieties of Pacific-grown
bulbs and perennials. F. Lagomarsino \& Sons, Box 1115E, Sacramento, California.

## BUILDING \& MAINTENANCE

## NU.WOOD COLOR GUIDE

This amply illustrated booklet can help you with the best selection of wood finishes for all your rooms. By turning some pic-
tures of walls and cellings back and forth, ffity-four individual rooms can be designed. Wood Conversion Co., Dept. 113-3, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota. SETFAST AWNING PAINT
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Corp., Dept. B-62, Fair Lawn, New Jersey. Corp., Dept. B-62, Fair Lawn, New Jersey. NEW WAY TO BUILD A HOUSE
Even if you are only making paper plans have this well-illustrated brochure describing the Homasote Precision-Built Home. Each home can be made to fit your family's needs, and can be built in a month s time or less depending on the size of the house.
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Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## CONTRIBUTION TO BETTER LIVING

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## OTHER USEFUL BOOKLETS

## electronics

a new colorfully illustrated booklet telling the fascinating story of Electronics,
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A well illustrated guide to see you and your pipe safely through the "breaking-in" pipe smokers, this booklet will prove not only interesting but extremely useful. For this and others like it please write to John Middleton, 1211 Walnut Street, HG8,
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includes over 120 pictures of enchanting furniture. It's really a grand miniature catalog-with just enough reading matter brochure featuring some Williamshurg Res toration Furniture Reproductions for which this company is famous. Send 15 c to the Kittinger Co., Dept. HG-8, 1861 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York.
LATEST IDEAS ON REDECORATING,
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## WINES \& FOODS

DE KUYPER LIQUEURS
You'll learn from a colourful booklet how a famous brade to embody brandie cate bouquet of imports-and how they can be used tastefully in cocktails and desserts. National Distillers Products Corp.. Dept.
HG-8, P.0. Box 12, Wall St. Station, N. Y. WHAT ABOUT WINES?
Between the covers of this useful booklet are crammed helpful facts about brands, vintages, correct serving temperatures, a chart showing the correct wines to serve with Individual courses. Also, there are some recipes for cooking with wine and for Dept. HG-8, Naples, New York.

## SELF-SUFFICIENT PLANTS

(Continued from page 44)
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, hawthorn, $V i$ burnum burkwoodi, V. carlesi and $V$. rhytidiphyllum, 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 rhododendrons with related plants such as mountain laurel, heaths, peris and leucothea. Hollies and yews provide foliage mass; dogwood, franklinia, Chinese witch-hazel and oxydendrum furnish tree-height bloom. Scarcely fifteen minutes a week is needed to keep all these growing thriftily. All are normally free from disease, most are not seriously troubled by insects and none require special laborious culture of any kind.

## Solve soil problems

Nor need one be content with whatever soil and site happens to exist at the beginning. Poor drainage can be impproved by quantities of cinders, sand and leaf mold. Sand can be cured of its lightness in small gardens by pacing a layer of clay two feet down, topping with sods, and then working plenty of humus into the soil above. Water supply is usually a matter of climate, but obviously one can do as much hose-
work as may be desired to suit any special favorite. The amount of sun is very important, but trees can be thinned out to allow more-or planted to reduce it. Sour soil can be sweetened permanently by letting in sunshine and cultivating the ground with plenty of crushed limestone. Acidity can be provide usually by mulching with slowrotting humus such as oak-leaves, pineneedles or even old saw-dust.

These 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 absolately 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 sueseed in barren soil. This means no topsoil 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 specimens as usually bought and planted will take ten to twenty years to look well if spaced as far apart as indicated. Professional planters usually set woody plants about half as far apart as shown and after a decade or two every second one may be removed in time to avoid fatal crowding. These lists are based on experience and checked against gardening literature, but undoubtedly contain some minor errors and omissions.

Tor Cutumn PlantingWaviness Jubilee


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cite pastel she cate pastel shades.
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Crocus
Among the first of Spring flowers, these colorful blooms appear shortly after the first thaw. Although 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.

## Flowerfield's

GEMS OF THE GARDEN


## 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 beautiful yellow Cottage) $\$ 1.35$ per doz., Bronze
Queen (a fine Breeder tulip) $\$ 1.35$ per doz.
15 Parkside Avenue, Flowerfield, Long Island, N. Y.


## 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.

Send for your copy of Flowerfield's 1943 Fall catalog. Place your order now, Flowerfield will ship your selections at the proper time.
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Spray with Liquid
CHAPERONE

# PHONOGRAPH FORUMS ARE FUN 

(Continued from page 56)
quartets, trios, duets and "just plain sonatas" until such time as you won't sorely miss the overwhelming tone color of a full orchestra, unless, of course, you have a particular fondness for small combinations or special instruments. Trios might be your first splash since there are particularly good re cordings of the Schubert Opus 99 (V 923), the Brahms Opus 87 (V-883) for the same three instruments, and the Bartok Contrasts (C-I78), which isn't a trio at all but is an excellent exam ple of contemporary idioms played by a comparable combination.

## New combinations

As you may have noted, you've long since acquired albums that can be recombined for other sessions in countless ways: theme-and-variations in descriptive music as treated by Strauss and Delius; abstract drama versus descriptive program versus symphonic dance in Beethoven; the Russian ap proach to children's ballet, etc. There
endless points for comparison among dozens of other combinations. And every time you hear the same work in a different grouping it'll take on new meaning and value.

## Who pays?

Which probably reminds you; who's going to pay for all these recordings? You are, collectively. If your phonograph forum numbers as many as four members, one or the other of you will want every album I've suggested. Toss a Tom Collins to see who's the lucky buyer.

One last word: don't worry about liking the "right thing". No two people I know agree on a "twenty best" anyway. If, after several months of exploring the classics, you still prefer The Flight of the Bumble-Bee to Mozart's Fortieth (C-316) -stand by your guns. Give me Old MacDonald Had a Farm (no recording listed) and you can have your apiary. Happy exploring!

## 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 Buck 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 appliquéd on a piece of slipcover material and edged all around with fringe. The sleeves of an old 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, broadcloth coats. A kitchen towel edged with upholstery material from an old sofa received sprays of provincial flowers down the center (lower left).

The little rug we made for Baroness Cacace (lower center) shows the technique used on a more worldly material. She sent us the remains of a very elegant dressing gown she brought from Paris years ago. It was printed in leopard spots and had a magenta girdle. We made it into a rug for her dressing room with an amusing magenta slipper appliqued in the center and edged it with the same color.

On a red and black checked fishing shirt (lower right) it seemed right to appliqué a fish, of course.

Personally, I like conservation if it doesn't border on the penurious. Why not search out old clothes that are beyond repair and make them into amusing rugs translated from the Portuguese. I think they can become heirlooms if you make them with taste, a sense of humor, good workmanship.

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## AMERICAN SMÖRGÅSBORD

(Continued from page 27)
balls 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; Nökkelost, a spiced cheddar type with red outside; and Kummingost, a cheddar type generous with caraway seeds.

## Swedish fish pudding

$11 / 2$ pints coffee cream
$21 / 2$ pints milk
$2 \frac{1}{2}$, cups rice
3 eggs
$2^{1 / 2} / 2$ pounds flounder 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 50 minutes. Serve with melted butter.

## Halibut mousse

2 packages lemon-flavored gelatin 2 cups hot water
2 cups cold water
2 tablespoons vinegar
2 teaspoons salt
2 cups ( 1 lb. ) cooked halibut, flaked 2 cups cooked peas
12 large stuffed olives, thinly sliced $11 / 2$ cups mayonnaise
Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add cold water, vinegar and salt. Cool and chill. When it begins to thicken, fold in other ingredients. Turn into melon or ring mold. Chill until firm.

Pickled herring
(From the Three Crowns Restaurant)
2 salt herring
3 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons water
Half red onion, cut in thin slices
1 tablespoon sugar
Dash white pepper
1 tablespoon powdered allspice
Skin and bone herring and soak in
water twelve hours. Mix liquid ingredients together, put herring in and stand for three hours. Before serving, cut herring into thin strips and arrange in a deep glass dish. Pour the liquid over and garnish with slices of onions.
I like to add a few peppercorns to the marinating liquid above. Also, a dash of beet juice to color the liquid a little makes it handsomer.

## Rich mussels

3 quarts mussels 1 medium onion 1 bay leaf Water to cover
Wash the mussels thoroughly. Put them into a deep pot with the bay leaf and the onion, sliced. Cover with water, bring to the boil and simmer until the mussels open. Remove from fire, strain broth through a cheese cloth and reserve it for future use as a cocktail or soup. Remove the mussels from their shells, cool, and then chill thoroughly in the refrigerator.
When ready to serve, mix mussels with two cups of cold Hollandaise sauce, into which two tablespoons of chopped fresh dill have been mixed.

## Swedish pancakes

11/4 cups flour
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 tablespoon sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
3 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. Grease griddle very lightly. Fry cakes and serve piping hot, sprinkled with powdered sugar and accompanied by lingonberry sauce.
Lingonberries are of course imported, 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!


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## 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 tools of new products, new techniques are in our hands.
For the first time it has been possible to create small cities, plan arrangement 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 esthetic 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 the project thought and 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 check regulations to see if they protect values already set up. Provide a flexible plan for future expansion. A planning council acts like a family doctor whose regular check-up prevents serious illnesses.
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 some 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.


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