



THE BIG NEW WAY TO ENJOY FISH:

Birds Eye Cod Steaks bring you everything except bones and skin!

Thick meaty chunks of prime cod in steak-size portions! And no need to thaw! Serve 'em steaks tonight-Birds Eye Cod Steaks!



TRY "COD CITRON" Fry the steaks in a little butter, remove from pan and keep warm. Add the juice of half a lemon to the butter and pour over the fish. Garnish with lemon slices.



GOLDEN CHEESE COD Grill the Cod Steaks, put a slice of cheese (or grated cheese) on top of the fish, grill until the cheese is crisp and bubbling.



TOMATO-AND-ONION GARNISH

Fry some onion rings and slices of tomato with the Cod Steaks-serve on top of the fish.



BREADED COD STEAKS

Coat in egg and breadcrumbs and fry Serve with Birds Eye Crinkle Cut Chips and Peas for real fish in steak-





Cover picture: a sitting-room in which the old merges with the new, today's comfort with the architectural character of the past. For details and more pictures of this meticulously-converted Sussex house, see page 24. Photograph by Sam Lambert

eal Home

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A weekend away

ouse ta

OVER ONE MILLION people have moved into rural districts since 1951, and, whatever else may happen in the New Year, it is certain that this invasion of the countryside will continue. Consequently, county and village planning authorities will have to walk warily.

An address given by Mr. James Gorst, M.T.P.I., M.I.Mun.E., at a conference held by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England makes a timely approach to their 1966 dilemma. Urging that the number of new buildings and newcomers should be rigorously limited to that which a village can absorb, and not dictated by supply and demand which too often is followed by "rushed-up" housing estates, he went on to say this:

"The village church is a focal point, the dominant building of the landscape. Many of these churches rank among the finest mediaeval buildings in Europe, and must not be neglected by those empowered to make grants towards the preservation of buildings of architectural and historic interest.

"Second, I am convinced that all new dwellings erected in villages and the surrounding countryside should be designed by qualified architects. County Councils might sponsor their further training for (say) two years in the local vernacular or the building-idiom which is particular to each county.

"Trees are the third man-made element in the beauty of the village. Today, more trees are diseased and dying than are being felled, and tree-planting is a gift to future generations which is talked about by many and practised by few. . . . Would it not be possible for some sort of new-look 'Amenity Tree-Planting Section' to be added to the Forestry Commission, charged with the task of conservation and replanting? Each



For the unspoilt village to retain its beauty, future planning needs qualified architects

region could have its own expert staff of skilled foresters to guide all local authorities who could be charged specifically with replanting and landscaping the major highways. The early motorways of Germany and many of the freeways in the United States show the splendour of proper wayside planning, in contrast to the stark and bleak horror of the M1.

"Furthermore, this new type of landscape authority would offer a scope for young people leaving the universities who find such limited outlets in the present profession of forestry."

In his address, Mr. Gorst referred to "the notable work of Taylor and Green in some Norfolk villages. . . . A shining example of what can be achieved by architects who devote time and care to the design of dwellings in rural England."

This is pleasing support for IDEAL HOME's feature, published in 1963, on the sterling work done by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Green.

Timber!

wood cladding is particularly vulnerable at this time of the year. A free leaflet is available from the Timber and Development Association, Tylers Green, High Wycombe, Bucks. It covers design considerations, surveys types of exterior finish with their advantages and disadvantages, rounding off with a comprehensive reference table listing the differing cladding finishes, the initial treatment, appearance of wood, cost, maintenance procedure, period of renewal and the relative expense.

What do you think?

HARMONY in the household colour scheme is important, particularly to housewives. But with so many materials involved, awkward problems can arise. For instance, it is not easy to colour-match a polythene bucket with a polystyrene storage container.

Manufacturers naturally want to please customers, and the National Federation

House talk continued

of Ironmongers would welcome the views of IDEAL HOME'S readers.

One thing is certain. Colour fashions, rather than a standardised range, are followed. These fashions change, and a woman's instinct is to be individualistic. That is what the National Federation of Ironmongers and its allied trades want to know more about.

All those interested should send their views to "House Talk," IDEAL HOME, 189 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

From a contemporary

A LOCAL newspaper advertisement: "Pretty corner cupboard with glasses, £7 10s. Small contemptible table, £2 5s."

Sea trove

MRS. MILLICENT RICH, who lives in Ilford, Essex, imports seashells in a big way. She wants to make people shell-conscious, because she believes these decorations of the sea can be used in many imaginative ways.

She receives shells from all parts of the world, but mainly the exotic species found in the Pacific Ocean. For her, there is infinite variety in their transformations. Painted or left natural, they can be made into pictures or ornaments, or be composed into an unusual alternative to flowers as table settings.

Shell costume jewellery, some in the form of cameos, is another departure. And big round shells can make arresting light-fittings.

Scallop shells can adorn kitchens. They make admirable little baking dishes, heat spreading evenly because they are porous and very light; and with their visual attractiveness they can go straight from oven to table.

Mrs. Rich, who revels in the natural

Shells in wondrous shapes from the sea



beauty of shells, lectures on them and supplies schools and shops with her products. Today, when the "natural look" in homes is coming into its own, it seems a good time to explore the potentialities of these exquisite gifts from the sea.

Magic

GARDENING SECRET of 1965 was revealed by author Mr. Beverley Nichols: "I use a formula for making compost which was conveyed to a lady spiritualist in a dream. The compost matures in two months and looks like chocolate. It really is magic."

For ordinary gardeners who lack such occult resources, a home-study plan has been launched by Gardening Correspondence Courses, Chelsfield, Kent. Subjects range from roses, herbs and rock gardening to soil analysis and fruit growing. The full postal course costs from five to seven guineas, but those who want to specialise can take just that section in which they are particularly interested for as little as two guineas.

Tutors mark test papers, and "students" who are successful receive a diploma.

Revving things up

NINETEEN-SIXTY-FIVE WAS a good year for the National Trust, which looks after nearly 200 historic buildings in Britain. The number of people who paid to see these places went up from about 1,600,000 (in 1964) to 1,780,000.

Tatton Park, near Knutsford in Cheshire, headed the "top ten" with 216,000. But the most spectacular relative increase was recorded by Nostell Priory in Yorkshire. The attendance jumped from 20,000 to 46,000. What made the Priory become so madly popular? The addition of a collection of old motor cycles.

Furniture going far

MOVING to a new home can have some worrying problems even over a small distance. The matter is infinitely more complicated for those—a large number annually—who have decided to uproot themselves completely to make a fresh start in a new land.

Selling up and starting again from scratch is often too ruthless a solution; impossible with certain items of furniture or other things which, for one personal reason or another, seems too precious to relinquish.

But transporting possessions to another country involves tricky details. For example: Transfer of Residence certificates; import licences; export licences in certain cases, for antiques and jewellery; Customs list for anything locked in



Adam chair, Nicholson painting, Sheraton table, Corinthian radiator

In a home of beautiful things, a beautiful radiator. Copperad Corinthian—harmonising perfectly and naturally with the old and new. This is the radiator seen in the homes of those people who choose their radiators as carefully as they choose the rest of their decor. The radiator designed to be looked at and admired—never concealed. Its lines are classical, slim and sensible. Never betraying the vast heating area contained in the design. That's the beauty of Copperad Corinthian—ageless elegance, boundless warmth. A masterpiece of the sixties.

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House talk continued

drawers; the extent of insurable cover; ensuring that electrical appliances will fit voltages at the destination; and the shipping requirements for restricted baggage.

These and other important factors are discussed in a leaflet of helpful hints issued free by The British Association of Overseas Furniture Removers, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

The two-pet house

of ALL the Christmas and New Year gifts bought impulsively for children, pets are fairly high on the list. But, as parents disconcertingly find, this seasonal softheartedness often leads to distressing trouble if there is already a pet in the house.

So some words of advice from the Animal News Service have a topical value.

Larger dogs are much more ready to accept new kittens than smaller ones. Smaller dogs may be querulously jealous at first, just as an established cat will eye a new puppy with icy, feline distaste. To begin with, a cat and a dog should be together only at feeding times, when they will be more preoccupied with the food than with each other.

Dogs of the terrier type will not tolerate a "foreigner" as easily as the more placid gun-dog types. Yet there can be surprises. Cats have been known to develop odd friendships even with introduced birds or hamsters, actually eating from the same dish. Depending on whether you like cats or not, this illustrates either a cat's infinite charm or its resigned contempt for human stupidity.

The keywords are patience and tact. Win through, and you join the estimated half-a-million homes in Britain which successfully keep two or more pets of -different species.

Peaceful co-existence, even if the cat's face has a calculating expression on it





In the Ipswich "education shop," parents were given answers to many anxious queries

One-off shop

THIS WAS a shop like no other. It was an 'education shop", the first of its kind.

It was opened for one week in Ipswich by the Advisory Centre for Education (A.C.E.), and strategically placed between the grocery supermarket and pharmacy department of a new £750,000 Co-operative Store. Its aim was to bridge the gap between schools and worried parents. For legal reasons, a charge had to be formally made for each item of advice "sold". It was one penny.

When one considers the natural reluctance of people to talk in public about problems so near their hearts, response was surely astonishing; 237 people talked. Over 600 paused in their shopping to study A.C.E.'s demonstration offers.

Significantly, hardly any parents had thought of contacting teachers at the schools. One mother's comment was: "You don't like to bother them, do you?"

Most worries were about children who "lagged behind" in reading, writing, sums or spelling. Oddly, left-handedness was well up on the list. Apparently, few schools seemed able to give much guidance. Another common problem was that of the father who had left school at an early age and now felt inadequate to advise his child taking "A" levels and thinking of university.

And there was a strong contingent of the young generation itself. The majority enquired about careers, but one militant group of 12-year-old girls posed the problem of homework occupying them up to 11 o'clock every night. "What," they asked, "can we do about that?"

A.C.E. regretfully could not keep their unique shop open for a second week, though the demand for their "merchandise" was movingly obvious. However, this experiment has led to follow-up interviews and sparked off an extensive research project led by Cambridge sociologist Mrs. Leonore Lockwood and anthropologist Mrs. Lindsey March.

As A.C.E. puts it, "The process of education goes on throughout the whole of a child's waking day, and parents have a large part in that day. They cannot just leave it to the teachers. They should know what is happening, about all the modern developments in teaching methods and administrative changes."

That Ipswich "shop" could be a landmark, the first of several.

Design for living

AS TECHNOLOGY tightens its hold on our world and the computor age goes marching on, the survival of individual craftsmanship becomes precarious.

So a salute to the "candle" which has been bravely burning at Langford Primary School in Oxfordshire. Encouraged by Mr. Robin Tanner, a retired Inspector of Schools, and Headmaster Mr. David Evans, the very young pupils, drawn from the hamlets and villages on the upper reaches of the Thames, have been devotedly encouraged to follow in the footsteps of William Morris. A recent exhibition presented their fine printed wallpapers and textiles. They have become absorbed in good handwriting, book-production, weaving and spinning, in producing designs of their own.

Even the powers-that-be in TV are now impressed. B.B.C. viewers are to get a feature programme on it in January.

Below, old printers' marks meticulously reproduced at Langford Primary School



Photograph: The Times



How can you create the big impression without seeming to show off? Drive an Austin 1800. The big impression is built in.

The big impression (or if you prefer, the grand impression) isn't something you have to work at in the Austin 1800. It's a fact.

Officially, the 1800 is a five-seater. But to use up all the seating space, your passengers would have to be giants.

Normal sized people don't have to squeeze in: the doors are so big they just drift in.

Inside the effect is amazing. With the front seats pushed back to their fullest extent, a six-footer in the back could put on an extra six inches and still have plenty of knee room.

Is there a simple explanation? No. But the

basis of it is the same inspired idea that won greatness for the Mini and the 1100: an engine turned sideways. Add to this front-wheel drive, Hydrolastic® Suspension, extensive sound-damping, superb fresh-air ventilation and a score of other features that have nothing to do with size, everything to do with results, and you have a possible world-beater.

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and see what we mean.

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No scent can match the pungency of boiled cabbage, fried onions or grilled kippers! Smells like these seep into your clothes and cling to your hair. Unless, of course, you shift them out of the kitchen before they can settle on you!

Kitchen freshness - £11

An Xpelair Extractor Fan simply whisks away those cooking smells. They've no time to settle on you! The fan deals equally efficiently with steam and reduces condensation too. All for less than £11, complete with switch and automatic draughtproof shutters.

Fitting? A handyman won't find that difficult, and even if you call someone in, the cost will be quite small. Surely you want to have everything (yourself included)



clean and fresh when the man in your life comes home?

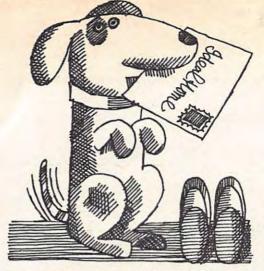
Xpelair fans can be obtained from your local electrical dealer, contractor or Electricity Board Showroom.

FREE COLOUR BROCHURE. GX101. Send postcard to Dept. IHY, Xpelair Division, Woods of Colchester Limited, 414 Chiswick High Road, London W4.



£10.18.0 (incl. P.T.) complete





SIR-When I read articles about modern furnishings, I get an impression from the writers that comfort with elegance is a new thing, that things like builtin wardrobes were never heard of before.

Well, my memory takes me back to the early years of this century. I was born and brought up on a 500-acre farm in Scotland, and I recollect that our house was well-appointed and really most comfortable. My mother would not tolerate heavy or bulky furniture, and we had none of those horsehair monstrosities which seem to be ascribed to our generation. Our lounge was particularly cosy. All the rooms were spacious, all the bedrooms had built-in wardrobes, and we had several pieces of furniture which would have been prized today.

That old house still sturdily exists, modernised in some respects, but essentially the home which I can always visualise.

Dundee

R. Miller

SIR-Recently I came across something written by Clough Williams-Ellis, author of those well-titled books called England and the Octopus, Beauty and the Beast.

He said it several years ago, but it all fits in so well with the contemporary scene. This is the passage:

"Almost any traditional regional flavouring is now well worth preserving for the sake of variety in a world gone sadly flat. It should be a matter of pride as well as of good sense, good economics, and good manners for everyone to see to it that new works of whatever kind shall express themselves politely in accents that are recognisably regional and not harshly alien to an ancient and honourable tradition.

He was, of course, thinking of the rash of new buildings.

To me, as the population of this country grows and our "green belts" are absorbed, those words are more important than ever.

Cheltenham

M. Stewart (Miss)

They are indeed. The leading item in our "House Talk" feature in this issue (page 1) is devoted to this point, as it affects the future of the village. The warning, even more urgent since Williams-Ellis wrote about it, and the possible solution comes from a man with 30 years of experience working for county planning authorities.

Your views, your comments, your criticisms: we welcome them all. Readers should write to: Letters to the Editor, IDEAL HOME, 189 High Holborn, London, W.C.I.

are women less opennan men?

Who takes the initiative in your home, when it comes to new appliances? Is it husband or wife who keeps a discriminating eye open for the best labour-savers on the market? We ask, because some men say that their wives are apparently afraid of new machines-until they've used them.

Well, there's sound sense in waiting a while, when a new appliance comes on the market, until it's proved itself. But there's absolutely no cause for housewives to show reluctance when offered the Colston fully automatic dishwasher.

The Colston is a highly efficient, thoroughly reliable, all-British machine, proved in years of daily use by thousands of families (more people buy Colston dishwashers than all other makes put together). It really does what is claimed for itwashes spotlessly clean, rinses twice and power-dries sparkling bright-at the touch of a button. In fact, the Colston has been awarded the Certificate of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

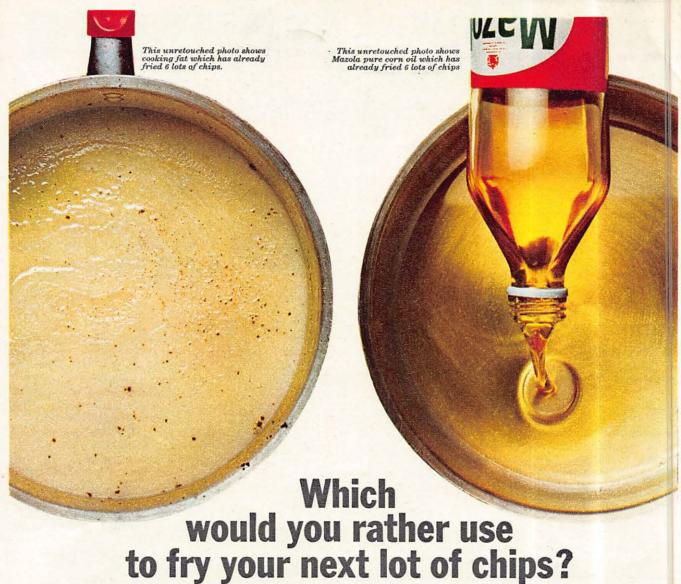
The Colston saves an hour of the housewife's rushed day. Washing up takes twenty minutes after each of three meals,

not to mention snacks and drinks-count it up!

Easy to load, with front-opening door and two glide-forward racks, the Colston can't break precious things-only the water moves. There's room for 40 pieces of china-plates, cups, saucers, glasses, dishes, small pots and pans-and 45 pieces of cutlery. But the Colston takes less than two foot square of kitchen space-stands free (no installation costs) . . . or builds-in.

Backed by a nation-wide network of 148 service engineers, the Colston is yours for 79 gns, or easy terms, with 12 months' guarantee with service. For all the facts, send the coupon for a free booklet. You'll be glad you did!





(and which do you think will be more digestible?)

Mazola

Golden Mazola is pure corn oil.

Pure corn oil fries at a high temperature without smoking. This means that your chips will crisp immediately without absorbing a quantity of fat and grease, Result? Lighter, drier, crisper, tastier, digestible chips.

Pure corn oil is perfect for so many things. Deep frying, shallow frying, roast-

ing, pastry making and cakes.

Wonderful for salads too, because highly refined Mazola has no strong taste of its own and therefore the full flavour of your salads will come through with no "oily" taste.

Best of all, pure corn oil is practically odourless. Imagine your kitchen without all the cooking smells you normally get with frying!

Why doesn't every modern housewife use Mazola? They do.

HEALTHY MAZOLA

Many medical experts believe that saturated fats tend to raise the cholesterol level in the blood stream. Mazola, being pure corn oil rich in polyunsaturates, richer than most other oils, actually lowers the cholesterol in your blood stream. This, many doctors believe, makes it healthier for people subject to heart

Of all leading brands of cooking oil

is 100% pure corn

Write for FREE recipe leaflet "Golden Cooking with Mazola": Recipe Services, Brown & Polson Limited, Royal Starch Works, Paisley, Scotland.

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SHOPPING ARCADE

Top right, white polystyrene plant pot holders, banded with pattern, costs 4s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d. and 11s. 11d. each. Matching watering can, 13s. 11d., postage, 2s. 6d. Stocked by Ingram's International Designs, 6 Newburgh St., London W.1

Right, 30-in. tall Swedish Pine herb rack has six pots for bay, sage, mint, cloves, thyme and peppercorns. Cork ball stoppers are airtight. Designed by R. H. McVickar, it costs £3 3s. 9d. complete, post, 4s. From lan Crawford, 23 New Road, Brighton

Far right, Askeladden flameproof china is named after the fairytale boy who could do no wrong. Its merits include, stackability, non-drip spouts and lids, detachable casserole handles, wide-rimmed lids and deep saucers which hold cups firmly, even when tipped. Pieces range from eggcups (3s. 6d.) to dinner plates (10s. 6d.), coffee pot (50s.), casseroles (from 29s. 3d.), cup and saucer (11s.). The range is available from Cavalcade, 7 Lincoln Street, Nottingham

Below right, Corky bottle opener uses the compressed air principle to lift corks from bottles easily. Boxed, £1 9s. 6d., post, 1s. 6d. Obtainable at Peter Knight's shops, 102 High Street, Esher, Surrey, and 45 London End, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

Bottom right, little teak lamp, complete with 5-in. wide white shade, stands 11 in. high. It costs 39s. 6d. (orange tweed shade, 43s. 6d.), post, 3s. extra. Ian Crawford

Below, Bramah stainless steel bowls are 8 in., 9 in. and 10 in. in diameter, and have many uses. 17s. 6d., 22s. 6d. and 23s. 6d. They are obtainable from most large stores

Continued on page 12















Picture yourself saving money every week with the Rima home hair dryer!!

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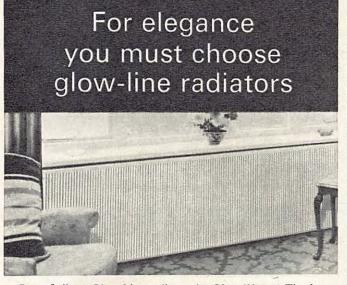




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Best of all are Glow-Line radiators by Glow-Worm. They're pencil-slim, add elegance to any home and do their job of radiating very efficiently. High heat-emission it's called. Insist that your heating contractor uses Glow-Line radiators. They're easy to install and he can get them delivered right away.





My dear, it's absolutely basic to my beauty. It makes soft water and soft water keeps my skin peachy smooth, my complexion blooming and hair radiant. Horrid hard water does just the opposite. And—to be mundane for a minute—soft water makes housework easier and cuts down on fuel and plumbing bills. My husband likes that. He likes me to stay beautiful, too, so he bought me this very handsome Permutit beauty-aid. If you'd like a booklet that tells you all about it, just pop the coupon in the post.

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RH309#/100

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the kettle that watches itself!



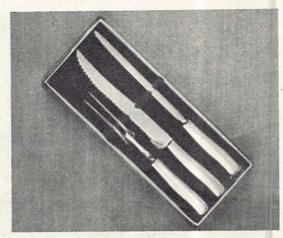
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SHOPPING ARCADE

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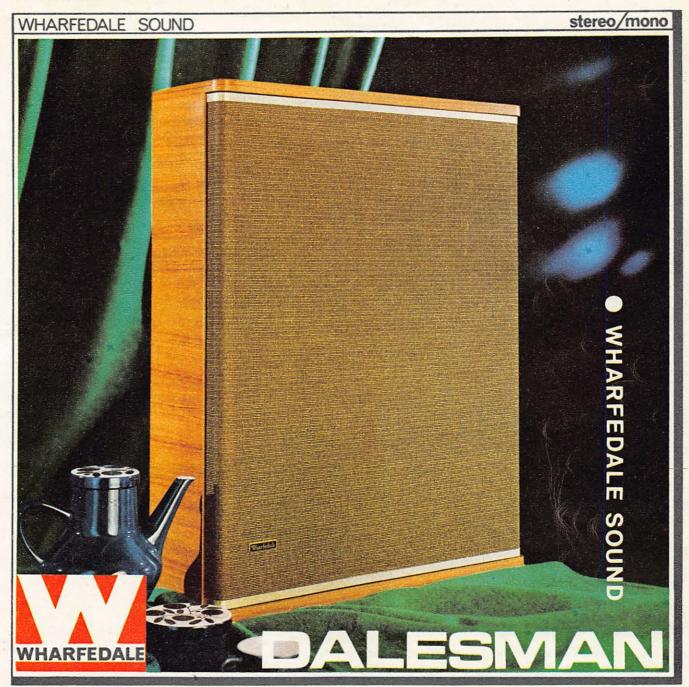
Above, Super Sanensteel carving set is made of stainless steel throughout, with handles welded to the bolster. The satin-finished hollow handles are easy to hold. Price, £4 15s. 11d. From most large stores

Right. Boda Swedish coloured bubble glass vase is imported by Courtier. It is available in brown, green or smoke and stands 8½ in. high. It costs £48s. from most stores and glassware shops.



Below, Yardley coffret contains skin care preparations: Skin Freshener, Beauty Magic and Deep Emollient Cleanser. It is priced at £1 2s. 11d. and can be bought at most department stores, large shops and chemists





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GOOD GHOSTS AND BAD

I HAVE yet to meet any one who has seen a ghost, though some of my friends recount strange

An artist, who had been allowed to rest his caravan in an orchard near a farmhouse, was disturbed at night by the sounds of running footsteps, and a woman's cries. He would rouse himself, rush to the door of the caravan and search the darkness beneath the trees. There was nothing. Eventually he quesioned the farmer's wife who was discomforted by his inquiry but vouchsafed that, in years gone by, a predecessor, discovering that his wife was unfaithful, had chased her from the house and slain her with hatchet or shotgun. Her sad spirit was known to return and to re-enact that tragic end.

Mrs. L., in a neighbouring village, has told me that when they first moved into their old timbered house, she would wake at night, alarmed by a smell of burning. There was no discernible cause, and they were mystified until they learned that in the "bygones" a fire had indeed broken out in that part of the buildings. She accepted this explanation, and was amused to find that, when she decided to sleep

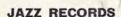
in another room, the phenomenon ceased at once.

I often stay with a friend in Shropshire, whose house is constantly visited by children and grand-children. Sometimes, in the evenings, the grown-ups leave their chairs by the fireside, convinced that a child is crying. I have heard the weak cry myself. But there is no sound from the little beds or cots, and, satisfied that what we hear is not the creak of a floor board, the un-oiled squeal of a door or a freak of wind, we wonder. . . .

The ambience of my own house is so peaceful and inviolable that I would be surprised to find that some unhappy shade had ever returned to haunt its serenity. It seems plausible, however, that 20 years or so ago, one George, sleeping in what is now my bathroom, was teased by a mischievous spirit—a poltergeist? He, on his own admission, an unimaginative, sensible man, was lying in bed, reading, when the bed started to bounce up and down. Thinking that some merry member of the family was playing a practical joke, he got out and looked underneath. There was nothing.

Well, if I am to be visited, I hope it may be by one of the pleasant varieties of ghost mentioned by John Aubrey. The one who, "being demanded whether a good Spirit or bad? returned no answer, but disappeared with a curious Perfume and a most melodious Twang." Or the ghost who, when he had "done his Message, gave a Frisk, and said:

'Givenni Givanni 'tis very strange In the world to see so sudden a change,' and then gathered up and vanished."



GOOD JAZZ ON THE CHEAP

FOR MOST of us, the insuperable problem in compiling a jazz record collection has been the cost. Even though at least half the 300 or so jazz LP's issued in this country each year are not worth the purchase price, the fact remained that the man who bought everything worth buying would usually turn out to be either the son of a plutocrat or a close relative of the Great Train Robbers. All that is now over. For the first time since the introduction of the long-playing disc, jazz records are being made available in Britain at fiercely competitive prices.

On a label called "MFP" ("Music For Pleasure"), some of the greatest names in jazz are currently appearing at the spectacular cost of 12s. 6d. a record. Several of these bargain items are highly attractive, the best of the bunch probably being Dizzy Gillespie's *The Champ* (MFP. 1041) Stan Getz's very brilliant *Interpretations* (MFP. 1023) and, Oscar Peterson's *Plays Cole Porter* (MFP. 1025).

Economics apart, one of the outstanding issues of 1965 was the priceless *Django and his American Friends* (HMV. CLP. 1890). Django Reinhardt, the great Basque guitarist, was the only European jazzman to make an original contribution to the music. For the prime of his career, he was chained by

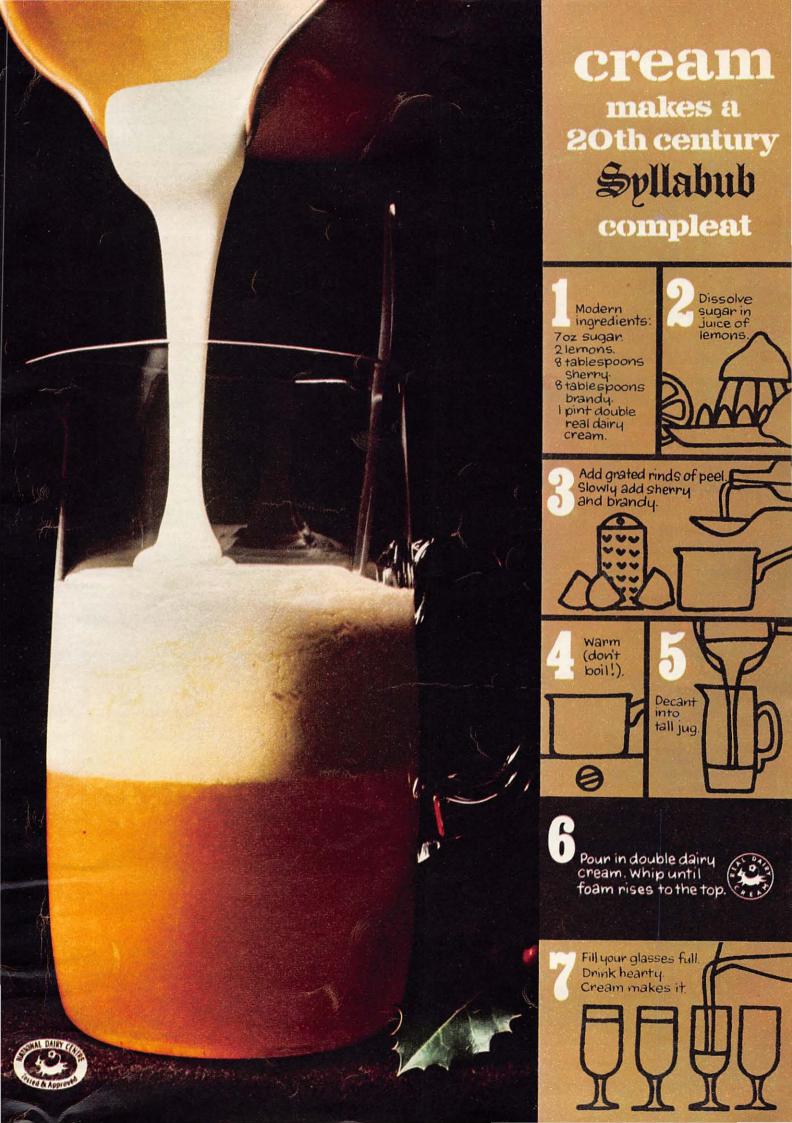
circumstances to the second-rate jazz environment of Paris in the 1930s. In 1937, however, that city was visited by two of the greatest saxophonists in jazz, Coleman Hawkins and Benny Carter. The result was some of the finest small-group recordings of the decade, which are revived on the new album.

Duke Ellington records are usually like the curate's egg, and Will Big Bands Ever Come Back (REPRISE R. 6168) is a typical example, because when it is bad it is unbearable, and when it is good it is irresistible. Ellington's programme on this peculiar issue consists of 12 old-time themes once world-famous as big band hits by other orchestras. His new version of Wayne King's The Waltz You Saved For Me is almost as disastrous as the original, which is saying a very great deal. All is forgiven, however when Ellington makes a fantastic last-minute recovery with a five-minute précis of George Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue. Here, the orchestral colouring is sumptuous, and the saxophone obbligato behind the main theme has great charm and subtlety.

Two other recent records worth honourable mention. First, some sparkling piano solos from the great extrovert himself, Earl Hines. The Real Earl Hines (ATLANTIC ATL. 5031) is a transcript of a 1964 New York Concert and consists of seven over-long but quite remarkable themes and improvisations. Mel Torme's That's All (CBS. BPG. 62550) presents a dozen standard ballads intelligently sung, with tasteful musical backgrounds. Connoisseurs will particularly enjoy Torme's settings of two great but rarely heard songs, Gershwin's Isn't It a Pity and Jerome Kern's The Folks Who Live On The Hill. This is singing of rare quality.

Benny Green





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Books

Here's rich literary loot

CHILDREN are, as usual, well-catered for in the plentiful harvest of appealing winter books. The Hopping Basket by Paul Jennings (Macdonald, 12s. 6d.) is illustrated by Gerald Rose, well-known for his charming drawings. And the annuals are as compelling as ever. For example: Eagle (Odhams, 12s. 6d.), Girls' World (Odhams, 12s. 6d.), Wham! (Odhams, 8s. 6d.) and Robin (Odhams, 9s. 6d.). For delightful sketches adorning an engagingly simple story, try Little Kitten (Odhams, 8s. 6d.). It is one of a series of elegant books about animals, all first-class productions at that price.

Collectors, too, come into their own. English Silver by Judith Banister and Small Arms by Frederick Wilkinson (both Ward Lock, 30s. each) are beautifully-detailed guides. Collectors' Pieces are a half-guinea series from Cassell. The latest, Pewter and Old English Lustre Ware are concise enough for the average non-specialist reader. Adventures in Antiques by C. G. L. du Cann (Muller, 20s.) is an admirably inspiring volume for those who want to develop their own personal collections.

A weighty one—at least, physically—is *The Robert Carrier Cookbook* (Thomas Nelson, 6 gn.). Compiled with loving care, this superb book is distinguished both for its culinary worth and its sheer pictorial value. The photographs and drawings are magnificent. Still in the realms of the great and glorious, *World Furniture* (Paul Hamlyn, 5 gn.—4 gn. if ordered before January 1) is an illustrated history starting from the days of the Pharaohs. It will keep the earnest seeker after furniture facts happy for years.

Your Home and You by Sheila and Douglas Richardson (Evans, 16s.), for those about to build their own homes, is a real guide to the avoidance of many pitfalls. Equally practical is Insulation of Buildings by R. M. E. Diamant, M.Sc. (Iliffe, 65s.) which will appeal particularly to those who have found Eric Ambrose's "Technically Speaking" articles in IDEAL HOME beguiling. Moving House by John Turing (Hodder & Stoughton, 12s. 6d.) has everything on the subject, from selling, buying and borrowing to solicitors involved and so on. It should help to ease what is often a nightmare.

In The Kimono Mind by Bernard Rudofsky (Gollancz, 36s.) lies an understanding of the Japanese, with entrancing prints. It is an exploration of the ways of a race

always enchanting yet mystifying.

From another series called What They Really Said comes What Freud Really Said by David Stafford-Clark (Macdonald, 18s.). For those lacking time or inclination to mug up the original writings, this is a well-written explanation of Freud's findings.

The Bachelor Chef by Simon Tiffany, with drawings by Andrew Vicari (Arlington Books, 30s.) is designed for the single man who likes—or is forced to cope with—home entertaining. Easily-prepared recipes are listed, with advice on what to keep in the store cupboard, and a special chapter on meals for one, along with vital suggestions for using up those left-overs from last night's gallant attempt to provide a feast. There are even tips on "how to score with girl friends". The drawings add considerably to the value of this excellent book.

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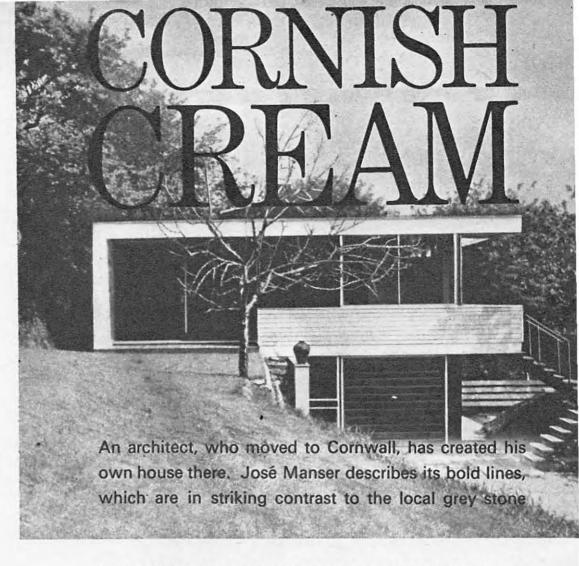
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HERE have probably been no more monstrosities built along the Cornish coast than anywhere else. It may just be that the strong and rugged beauty all around flings into violent relief everything that is garish and crudely designed. Anyway, for me each visit brings a fresh agony of disbelief that human beings are capable of ruining lovely old grey stone towns and quiet coves with such eyesores.

Fortunately, and increasingly, there are the splendid exceptions, and these seem to fall into two categories. There are the quiet, well-proportioned houses built of local stone, which have been consciously designed to settle easily into their background, so that in a few years they seem as though they have been there for hundreds. Then there is the type which makes no concessions to the past, no attempt to merge, but flaunts its own rights as a good piece of modern architecture. Lanteglos at Calenick, near Truro, comes into the second category.

This house was designed by architect Giles Blomfield. He came from London to live and work in Cornwall some years ago, and loves it with the convinced devotion of a born Celt. The firm of which he is a senior associate architect, John Crowther Associates, are responsible for a great deal of the pleasing modern architecture which distinguishes this part of the county.

For his own house, Giles Blomfield chose a sloping orchard site with views over a creek of the River Fal. The house has been wedged securely into the slope, and none but the essential trees were removed. Beyond that, though, no attempt was made to hide or camouflage the house in any way. Its bold, black and white lines stand out sharp and clear as a Tudor cottage against the green of the hillside, and very good they look, too.

His wife, Jean, trained as an interior designer, and they think that "this has resulted in the furnishings and interiors to all rooms being both restful and stimulating."

Mr. and Mrs. Blomfield have five children, so this house



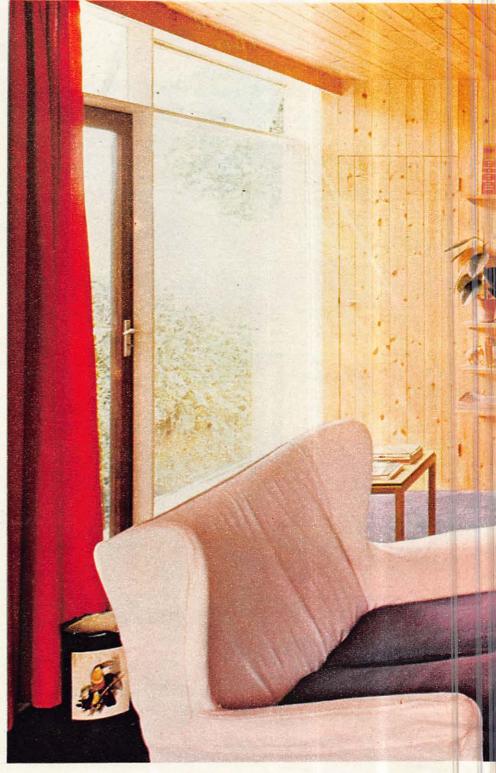
CORNISH CREAM

continued

Above, the dining/entrance hall opens directly off the balcony which runs along the front of the house. There is ample space for all the family here, and the kitchen is easily accessible behind a partition of cupboards to the left

Right, the fitted carpet gives extra comfort in the large, light living-room. The panelled wall with its arrangement of shelves has barely-perceptible doors, leading to two bedrooms, and continues on into the study which is an extension of this room to the right of the picture beyond the fireplace wall

Bottom right, a view from the kitchen, across the dining-room, showing the lovely lawn and country-side beyond. The gay orange, blue and white colour scheme is unusual but particularly suitable for a family kitchen of this type. The floor throughout this part of the house is of tough grey plastic tiles, and ceilings are of wood strips showing the grain





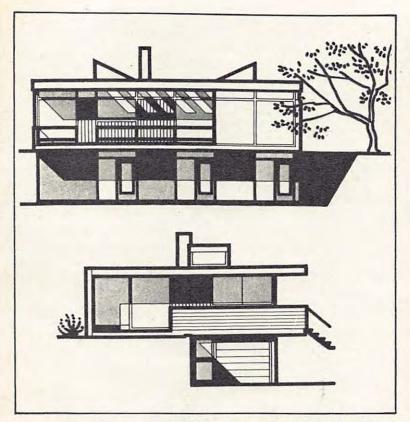
This spacious home,

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SAM LAMBERT



a wonderful site, has made no concessions to tradition

CORNISH CREAM continued



Above, an architect's impression of the house. Top drawing shows the east elevation, with cantilevered balcony and large windows. Lower drawing is of the south elevation, showing how the first floor extends over the slope of the ground. Main entrance, reached by steps, is via the balcony

Owner/architect Giles Blomfield, A.R.I.B.A., has been awarded the Royal Institute of British Architects Bronze Medal for Devon and Cornwall (1963/64) for Lanteglos

needed space. It also needed a place where the children could give vent to their noisier instincts without causing too much distress to their parents.

Because of the views which stretch in almost all directions, Giles Blomfield put the main rooms of the house at first floor level. These include the living-room, kitchen, study, main bedroom and dining/entrance hall. There is also a guest room at this level where the baby boy of the household sleeps, and a bathroom. Concrete and hardwood steps soar up over the ground floor to this level which you enter across a wide, slate-tiled balcony. Views are long and changing and, because of the slope of the land, the living-room, although at first floor level, opens on to a slate terrace and a lawn on the south side.

At ground floor level, the Blomfields' four daughters share a large playroom-cum-bedroom and, off it, their own private washroom with shower. Glass doors open directly on to the garden, and stairs inside the house lead up to the dining/entrance hall. There is a garage in this part of the house, too, but eventually it is to be converted into another children's room and a separate carport built in the garden below a guests' bedroom wing.

The plan of the house is extremely economical. Not an inch of floor space has been wasted on corridors or halls, and cupboards are packed in with masterly precision. The entrance hall doubles as a dining room, the kitchen is neatly split into cooking and washing areas by a range of cupboards and household equipment, and a long arm of the living-room stretches down behind the kitchen to form a shelf-lined study. Each of these rooms opens directly into the other, with no restricting doors or lobbies, and yet each manages to preserve its identity and privacy. The guest room opens off one end of the living-room, and the main

balcony); there is a bathroom between the two.

The same economical planning prevails on the ground floor, with the stairs rising straight up out of the children's large room.

bedroom off the study (with another door on to the

There is a fireplace in the living-room, but central

heating is from an electric underfloor system.

Outside, the outlines of the house are clear and simple, with the horizontal lines of the white-painted, concrete, first floor slab and fascia, balanced by the black verticals which consist of painted wood at first floor level and painted concrete on the ground floor.

This is a house of the good average which all modern domestic architecture should reach, but which unfortunately it rarely does.











Above, steps soar across the ground floor of the house to the wide, slate-tiled balcony, off which are the front door and the door to the main bedroom. Top right, the entrance approach to the house showing the way it has been cut into the slope of

the land. Glass doors from the living-room open on to the top level lawn (to the left of the picture). The stone sculpture is by Roger Leigh of St. Ives. Centre right, the first picture is taken from the front door, looking down the length of the balcony

to the bedroom door. The second shows the entrance approach again. Bottom right, the balcony is a splendid place for playing, looking at the view or doing nothing. On the right, a long view of the house across the curved high level lawn



SMUGGLERS' RETREAT

MOST families who live and work in large cities pine for a country cottage where they can retreat and relax at weekends. Many would define their ideal as somewhere fairly accessible to the city, set in romantic countryside, near a river, not too far from the sea and with every modern comfort and convenience.

Graham Hughes and his wife are lucky enough to own a cottage which perfectly fulfils all these requirements. Not far from the coast, it is set in the beautiful rolling downs of East Sussex, with a garden which drops down through trees and shrubs to the River Cuckmere in the valley.

There is an added spice about weekends at the cottage, especially for the children. Local rumour says it was once used for smuggling, and this rumour was substantiated during the conversion operations by the discovery of an underground, brick-vaulted room. This was in the garden between the house and the river; access was by way of an awkward spiral staircase, and disused tunnels led to both the house and the river bank.

Since Graham Hughes took over, the room has become a play den, but shades of its murkier past remain to stimulate the games of the imaginative young.

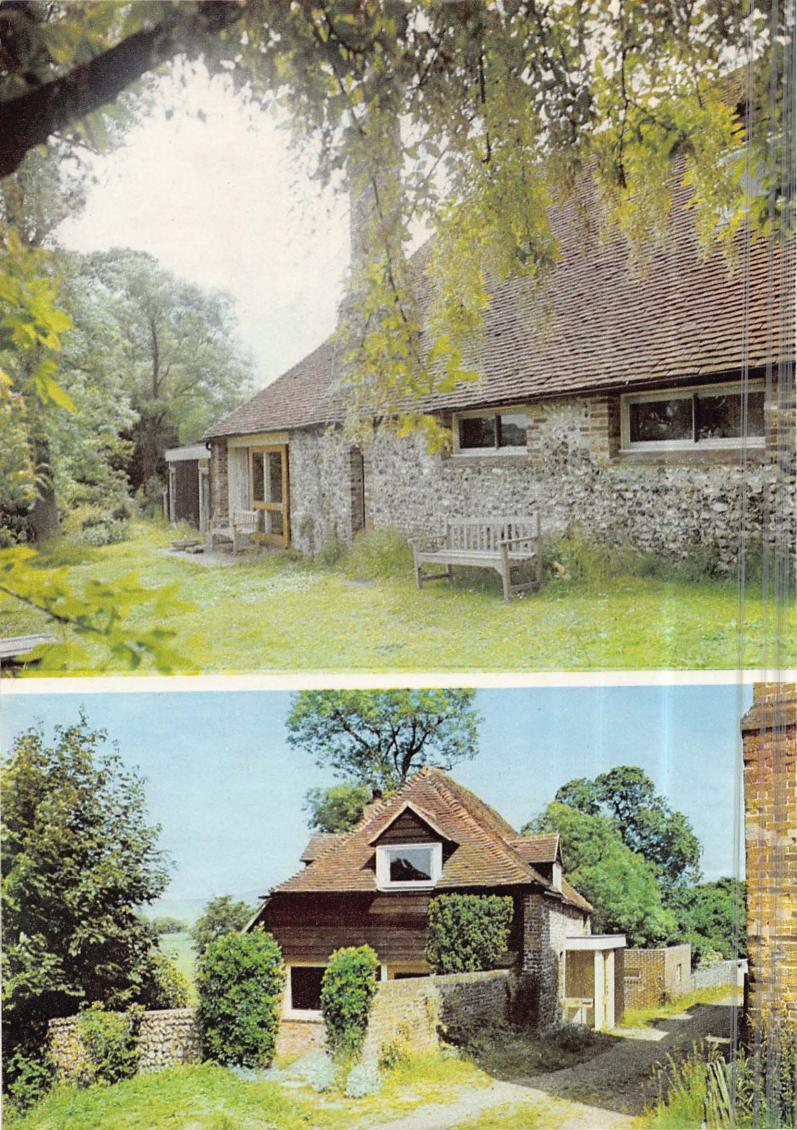
When the Hughes bought this Alfriston cottage, it was a small dilapidated farmworkers' home, with a large lofty brew house attached, the brew presumably being beer. They asked London architects Gordon and Ursula Bowyer, A./A.R.I.B.A., with their associate, lain Langlands, A.R.I.B.A., to convert this picturesque but extremely comfortless building into the perfect holiday and weekend home.

The ground floor of the original flint-built cottage became an L-shaped kitchen and dining area with built-in bench seats and lots of cupboards. A bathroom was made in this part of the house, and the direction of the staircase was reversed so that the two upstairs rooms could be made into three bedrooms. The old "brew house" made a spacious country sitting-room, with all the beams restored and left exposed, the great fireplace altered to take a slow burning fire, an ingle-nook seat and a slit window looking across the lovely Cuckmere valley. New and enlarged windows

The L-shaped kitchen, with its extensive array of built-in cupboards, as seen from the dining space. This area on the ground floor of the original cottage is marked off from the large sitting-room by means of a glass screen, steps and a balustrade



Continued on page 27



were put into the north- and south-facing walls.

A porch containing a coat and boots cupboard was added to the north wall. This leads directly on to a gallery hall overlooking the sitting-room. A staircase off the gallery leads up to the bedrooms above. There are steps down to the sitting-room, a door to the bathroom and the kitchen/dining area is visible behind its glass screen. In fact, the gallery is the "circulation core" of the house. Bookcases have been built to form a balustrade, and the space below houses storage and ducts for electric warm-air heating.

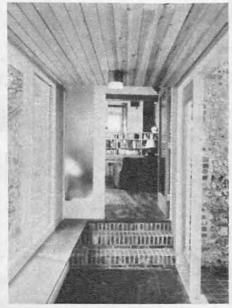
Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have four children, so an extension containing three bedrooms and another bathroom was essential. The architects built a wide, glazed corridor off the sitting-room which links it to this entirely new block. On the garden side, it has timber-faced walls and floor-to-ceiling windows to let in maximum light.

To the north, it is hard against the narrow road which runs down the side of the house; local Sussex bricks were used here, so that it becomes practically indistinguishable from nearby farmyard walls.

Outside, the cottage looks much as it must have done in the past, except that the flint and brickwork are restored, and large white-painted windows let in light.

Inside, there is light and space and warmth such as the cottage has never known before, with boarded ceilings, light varnished wood and white walls maintaining an atmosphere of simplicity and calm that must be very relaxing for its town-dwelling owners.

The wide, glazed corridor, right, links the sittingroom in the old flintbuilt cottage with the new block, built to provide bedrooms and an additional bathroom. There is a door leading on to the terrace on the garden side of the corridor, and a great feeling of light and space is provided by floor-toceiling windows. In colour opposite, two views of the exterior of the cottage. Top, on the garden walls of side. local flint give the house its character. Left, the new extension can just be seen beyond the porch



SMUGGLERS' RETREAT

continued

Below, the garden front which overlooks the quiet valley of the River Cuckmere. The bedroom extension, timber-faced for this particular aspect, can be seen on the left. Bottom, one wall of the extension faces the narrow road running down this side of the house. It was made of local Sussex bricks in order to merge with the rural surroundings. In a short time it will be almost indistinguishable from nearby farmyard walls







Painter's

High standards and an artist's colour sense combine to make an interior designer with flair

NICHOLAS MULLENS came to this country, from Australia, 18 years ago. He was then a painter, but has now successfully turned to interior designing. Combining the colour sense of an artist with a craftsman's precision of finish, he works with his own team of young builders. They know that he can do any job as well or better than they can and are careful to match his standards. His work attracts a wide variety of clients: among them are theatre personalities Fenella Fielding, Sandy Wilson, Peter Brook and Peter Hall, business man Alfred da Costa, composer Richard Rodney Bennet, and Matthew Tennant, the London Transport official whose bachelor flat is shown here.

Mr. Tennant took a large one-room flat in a Victorian block in Notting Hill Gate. The room had a high graceful ceiling, a conservatory jutting out over the garden and a dismal view all round. The main room measures about 20 ft. by 16 ft. and

the conservatory 16 ft. by 12 ft.

Mr. Mullens first cut a large "shoe box" from the darkest side of the room by the door. This was fenced in by an eight-foot high partition to make a walk-in dressingroom so that all the usual paraphernalia of a bed-sitting-room could be kept out of sight but easily available. One side of the partition was covered with storage shelves to accommodate the books and accessories Mr. Mullens and Mr. Tennant collected on various expeditions to Portobello Road antiques market: these shelves form a right-angled continuation of the fireplace wall. Two walls of storage have been set up on a wooden 18-inch high plinth to give a change of level in the room.

Bed-sitting-rooms with high ceilings often seem to be planned on one plane only. So many pieces of furniture have to be squeezed in that everything is concentrated on the ground level and the free wall areas are unused. Here, the storage shelves and pictures take up so much vertical space that the eye is unconsciously lifted up the high walls. The colour scheming completes the job of making the most of the whole

room, with the ceiling, walls and all woodwork in a dark coffee emulsion paint. The carpet and table tops of moss green form a subtle, unexpected partnership with the brown. Seen from the entrance door, the floor appears as a short-trimmed, velvety lawn rolling out to the conservatory beyond which is lined all round with climbing and potted plants of all heights. The misty glass of the conservatory windows and venetian blinds which are always left down exclude the neighbourhood. The room may be enclosed but there is no feeling of being closed in; spaciousness is suggested by the airy conservatory and careful disposition of objects in the main room.

The only pattern, apart from that provided by the accessories, is in the tartan coverings to the studio beds; green in the main room and mostly red in the conservatory. To set off the basic coffee colour, fire engine red has been sparingly used in objects round the room—a lamp, a painted

barometer frame and a pillar.

The interest created in the L-shaped area is so strong that it draws attention away from the built-in cooking and wall units on

the opposite side.

The whole room cost under £500 to convert and furnish. The designer economised by using seasoned wood bought secondhand, cheap buys in East End markets and in bringing good, old things up to

scratch wherever possible.

This talent for revitalising something already in existence is invaluable for a designer working mostly in the London area. The chance to scheme a new house from scratch comes rarely in an overcrowded city relying mainly on conversions for additional housing. Adapting the old to new ideas and standards is a most challenging aspect of interior designwhether this means re-covering a chair or replanning a room.

Nicholas Mullens' own house is the supreme example of successful rejuvenation. It is a tall, thin house in a terrace off the Portobello Road, London. He moved in some years ago as an 18s.-a-week



In colour opposite and above of the bed-sittingroom designed by Nicholas Mullens Photographs of his own house are shown overleaf



Cashing in on Colour This is a flat full of colour and light, enjoyed by a young couple, their dog and friends

THIS FLAT is like countless others in Victorian and Edwardian mansion blocks around the centre of London. But individuality lies in the decoration of these large rooms with their high ceilings and sash windows. The flat was planned as a first home for Moneesha and John Cherry by interior and furniture designer Robin Moore Ede. The overwhelming impression is of warmth and brilliant colour, both in the daytime and, by means of carefully-placed, concealed spotlights, at night.

Strong colours are confined to movable furnishings, skilfully placed for dramatic effect. In the spacious living-room, 25 ft. by 18, the heavy silk for the sapphire and emerald curtains was a wedding present from Moneesha's native India. They are echoed in the co-ordinating Sekers' fabrics used for the chairs, tables, low sofa and covered dining seating. In the bedroom, two Spanish rugs set the theme of gold and orange, emphasised by orange felt covers piped with white which camouflage bedside chests, dressing table and stool.

The immovable, expensive furnishings in the flat are as neutral as possible. The carpet throughout is a muted camel colour. Except for the living-room walls, which have been covered in matching hessian and an emerald wall round the dining corner, the hall and main rooms are painted creamy white or beige. Only the bathroom has been treated as an indulgent centre or fun with dark blue walls and a matching four-poster bath.

Where necessary, Robin Moore Ede designed furniture and accessories to add the finishing touches. In the living-room he filled the fireplace with a hessian panel fixed another panel to it covered in dark blue silk and added a new fireplace surround. In front stands a brass, iron and glass table, which cost only £13 10s, and was specially commissioned. On this, he placed a huge pair of old scales to emphasise the focal point, formerly lacking in this room which had no proper fire, no se conversation group nor built-in storage units. The antiques and new pieces have been chosen to adapt to a possible future house of any size or age.

Throughout, Robin Moore Ede has added framed mounted prints and panels of luminous wild silk or felt. These comple ment the pictures the Cherrys are slowly collecting and fill the walls with eye catching colour in the meantime.

Right, the bed, a family heirloom, is covered with an orange and gold rug, with another on the floor. The felt covers in deep orange match the floor-toceiling curtains over a wall of wardrobes, not shown





Moneesha Cherry and Robin Moore Ede, client and designer, in the camel-coloured sitting-room starred with deep sapphire and emerald

Mundane trolley groomed with a bright felt cover decorates one end of a straggling hall

Emerald dining corner off L-shaped sittingroom has matching emerald bench seating

Rich, blue felt makes a four-poster bath, with walls and tiling painted to match







IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS WHICH COUNT

ITH three children under the age of three, life in a 300-yearold cottage could well be extremely trying, if not impossible. But not at Holly Cottage, which Pierre Marien, a civil engineer from Belgium, and his young Belgian wife, Monique, found at Lytchett Matravers, Dorset, in 1962.

From the narrow lane outside, the long building appears much as it has always done—though the walls are perhaps whiter now and the thatches in better condition. Its new owners have built an extension where it is least noticeable to provide a bed-sitting-room

for the nannie, a cloakroom and a shower compartment.

The sitting-room and dining-room are pleasantly furnished with carefully-collected antiques, and it is in the kitchen, bathroom and bedrooms where ideas for smooth running and the best use of limited space are most effective. Here is modernisation in essence without the hard, streamlined look that often goes with it. For the Mariens have a flair for introducing deft touches of decoration with the efficiency—nursery cupboards faced with gingham, a ringlet of flowers topping a lampshade, and kitchen cupboards specially made with beading on the doors which softens the kitchen's appearance.

To prevent children or dog dragging the tablecloth, its edges are held by four simple push-on steel clips like those used on the Continent for outdoor café tables. Over the table, a basket and a mug are slung at each end of a cord through two loops in the ceiling. "They hold," explains Mr. Marien, "the things often forgotten in setting the table—salt and pepper, bottle-opener and, acting as counterweight, table napkins." Other thoughtful details in the cottage include a baby bath built three feet from the floor and a medicine cupboard fixed in an otherwise unusable space above

the bathroom door where only adults can reach it.



Despite extensive improvements, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Marien's typical Dorset thatched cottage, with its rambling wistaria, has lost none of its charm. Walls are white, window frames painted green—traditional scheme for cottages in Belgium. A large single-storey addition has been made to the cottage—but positioned at the back so that it is well hidden



Kitchen cupboards and cabinets made to owner's design use all available space. With doors shut, this unit artfully hides a flight of stairs. Shallow section on left is a shutaway notice board for recipes and shopping lists. Kitchen is blue and white with red quarry-tiled floor. In the foreground, above a centre table used for informal meals with the children, table napkins and salt and pepper, etc., are suspended pulley-fashion to be raised and lowered -see also bottom picture



Moffat hot-plate and oven have replaced a cooking range. Extract duct passes through cupboard on left, where shelves have a central slot made in them to admit broom handles

Opposite, bath built in at elbow height above cupboards makes it easier to wash the babies. Paleblue Ekco bath, connected to ordinary sink drain in a tiny bedroom, rests in a cut-out Formica top and is filled by means of a hair-spraying attachment











Opposite page, in colour, different shapes of standard ware. This page, young assistants at work. Far left, throwing jugs. Middle, a French girl attaching handles to soup bowls. Left, working from weighed balls of clay

THE LEACH POTTERY

The Japanese-inspired pottery of Bernard Leach is considered among the

world's best. Lucien Myers writes of the founding of his important atelier

BERNARD LEACH must be the most youthful and active man of 78 in England today. One says "in England" with some reservations since Mr. Leach spends much of his time in his other country, Japan, which he has long come to regard as his spiritual home. But, when he is here, he does his daily stint in his own private sanctum at the Leach Pottery and, with his wife Janet, supervises the work of the young potters and organises the day-to-day unning of the Leach Pottery at St. Ives.

All this is to say nothing of work on his atest book—proof correcting, and so on—ecturing, arranging exhibitions, and generally filling the role of the world's most distinguished artist-potter. We like to think of Bernard Leach as the doyen of the studio and craft potters in England today. But the act is that his fame is even greater in America, for instance, than here. And that joes for more than one European artist and raftsman. The saying "A prophet is not vithout honour . . ." is of course one of he great fundamental truths—and the American thirst for knowledge is insatiable. If one is honest, one must admit their xceptional enthusiasm and discrimination—in short, all that we now imply by seing "switched on"—in so many things hat matter, and not least in the arts.

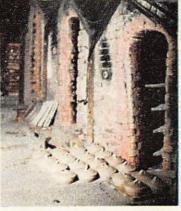
Bernard Leach completed his art training a England in 1911 and went to Japan to tudy potting. In 1920 he came back and bunded the Leach Pottery at St. Ives with ne collaboration of Shoji Hamada, the istinguished Japanese potter, who worked with him for the first three years at St. ves, and has returned many times since. In the early years the work consisted in the production of individual pieces that were sold through one-man exhibitions to

enthusiasts or collectors. In due course, Bernard Leach's two sons by his first marriage, David and Michael, joined their father, were trained by him and worked with him for a period, afterwards leaving to set up their own potteries. Meanwhile, as the work of the Leach Pottery became known to a wider public, it was felt that a demand existed for good hand-made pots for everyday use. Gradually a range of domestic shapes was standardised which was low in price but maintained the liveliness of form and beauty of texture and glaze inherent in good hand-made pots, and so a regular catalogue came into existence, while the creation of fine individual pots continued.

In 1938 William Marshall (still with the pottery today as senior craftsman), the first of a succession of local boys, was taken in apprenticeship with a view to forming a permanent crew. As the fame of the Leach Pottery spread abroad, more and more enquiries came from young people in distant lands wishing to come and train there under the master. In fact, the last time I called, with the exception of Bill Marshall, all the young people engaged on potting were American, Canadian or French. Only the auxiliary staff working in the showroom, office and packing shed were English. When I called at the pottery last year, Bernard Leach was on an extended visit to Japan where he was holding an exhibition of his pots and working on a new book about Japanese pottery. I spoke with Mrs. Janet Leach, herself a distinguished artist-potter in her own right.

Born in Texas, she studied and worked in architectural sculpture in New York City until 1947 when she began making pottery. She started her own pottery in Spring Valley, New York, prior to going to Japan in 1954 to study under Hamada and other potters. While in Japan







Top pictures, from left to right, a group of charming pieces, their glazed sur faces catching the sun light. Lidded vegetable dishes ready for the kiln. The kiln itself is three chambered and built or Japanese lines. Part of a display of individual pieces in the showroom Below, standard ware is stacked for display in corner of the verand.

THE LEACH POTTERY continued



she met Bernard Leach. They were married in England in 1956. She has exhibited in Japan, London, America and Holland, and examples of her work are in collections and museums in these countries and in Canada.

Mrs. Leach told me that the young people who come to work at the pottery usually have some previous experience of potting. They spend about two years at the pottery, after which most set up in a pottery of their own. The making is by hand throwing on the wheel only. There is no casting or iollying, such methods not being felt to be

right for truly dedicated potters.

Some people complained about not being able to get plates to match the thrown hollow ware. This, she said, was "just too bad"—but they had to stand by their ideals. She said there was a threeweek cycle of throwing, glazing and decorating, kiln-packing, firing, kiln unloading. This gave about 18 firings per year in the special three-chamber kiln, built on Japanese lines, which fires "biscuit" (ware before glazing) at 900 deg. C., and "glost" (ware after glazing) at 1,250 deg. Mrs. Leach told me that the standard ware in the catalogue is made in a stoneware body with a celadon glaze inside; this is the basic work that the people in the pottery are engaged on during the day. Anyone who wishes to do so may stay on after the normal working hours to make their own individual pieces. Both Bernard and Janet Leach make ndividual pieces from time to time, usually n preparation for an exhibition which might be either a one-man show, or a group show by all those working at the pottery.

When I was in St. Ives last autumn, Janet Leach gave me a demonstration of hrowing an outsize pot by a special three-tage technique used in Japan and Korea.

First the lowest part of the pot is thrown and left to become "cheese hard." Then a coil of clay is added, and throwing continues to form the middle section of the pot, which is again left to become "cheese hard," after which a second coil is added and the top and neck of the pot is thrown. Janet Leach explained that this method, evolved to suit people of small stature, was also suitable for a woman thrower, since it avoided the necessity of using a very heavy wheel and drawing up 40 or 50 lb. of clay. The use of a light-weight wheel also gave much more control over the shape of the pot. All this, she said, was typical of the Japanese way of doing things-such as, for example, their techniques for using the power of a small mountain stream to do heavy work.

On my most recent visit to St. Ives, I found that Bernard Leach had returned—though there was some uncertainty as to how long he would be there; he was said to be planning another visit to Japan. It was some fifteen years since our previous meeting, but he did not seem a day older.

I have always been amazed by his sprightliness and vigour of mind and body on each occasion that I saw him. I wished that I could have seen him throwing some of his special pieces, but the time was not ripe for that. When I visited him in his workshop on the first floor of the pottery, he was engaged on "turning," giving the final finish and detail to some pieces. The most interesting of these was a tall-footed bowl he had thrown for Barbara Hepworth. He was also working on some quite tiny pieces. It was enlightening to see that the master potter gave as much care and attention to what appeared to be rather insignificant domestic pieces, that he had no doubt made to oblige a friend, as he would to one of his important pots. The outcome of the philosophy of the Orient?





bove, left, the showroom block. It is simply designed, from local Cornish tone. Above, right, rows of bowls drying in the sun. Right, Bernard each at work. He bestows as much care on tiny pieces as important pots



International homes SUNLIGHT SPACE AND FAR HORIZONS

The second of our occasional series about living in other countries looks at the houses, gardens and general approach to home life in South Africa

"MOST SOUTH AFRICANS simply regard their homes as somewhere to be when the weather is too bad for sports, sunbathing or other outdoor activities. This doesn't stop them from building some quite striking houses, and furnishing and decorating them nicely, but their hearts aren't really in it." This statement by a South African architect, suffers, like all generalisations, from too sweeping an assessment. But it does contain an element of truth.

It is, however, only part of the picture. There is this tremendous emphasis on openair life, but the most interesting thing about South African homes is that the transition from outdoors to indoors has been softened and made less abrupt. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the way houses and gardens complement each other.

An instinctive feeling for gardens exists, which avoids the pitfalls of plastic gnomery and affluent extravaganza. People go to considerable trouble to have their homes designed to fit in easily with trees and bushes on the site, and plans faithfully mark every rock and shrub in the grounds.

Gardens rarely contain anything but genuinely indigenous plants and flowers; oleander, bougainvillaea, the exotic sounding frangipani and, in the Cape, the uniquely beautiful silver tree are some of the things South Africans are lucky enough to have growing naturally.

In almost every garden you find the braaivleise (barbecue) stand. Handed down by the original Voortrekers, the tremendous popularity of the braaivleise is sometimes explained as an attempt by modern generations to recover something of the hardy, virile life of their ancestors.

As far as homes are concerned, most South Africans are individualists who could not bear to live anywhere near an identical house. One result of this is that industrialised or system building for houses is nothing like as widely used as in America or

even Britain. Apparently home-owners have yet to be convinced that this is not just another way of saying "pre-fab"!

The great majority of houses are designed by architects to the owners' specifications. This is encouraged by the existence of package-deal schemes for house-purchase which cover everything from obtaining freehold possession of the land and arranging a mortgage to having a qualified architect design and supervise building. The schemes are usually organised by property companies who co-ordinate the other interests into the combined deal.

Many of the homes look very big to English eyes; building plots of 10,000 sq. ft. are not uncommon and the average is probably over 5,000 sq. ft. (As you might expect, the idea of semi-detached houses fills most people with dismay.) And in addition to the wide range of different designs and styles thrown up by the individual use of architects, the influence of the considerable immigrant section of the population makes for further diversity. In one suburb, you might see side by side the clean lines and grace of a thatched and gabled Cape Dutch house, the glittering modernity of a ranch-style bungalow and the patios and courtyards of Spanish or Italian influence.

There is really nothing which could be described as a genuinely South Africar style of architecture. The few houses o outstanding architectural interest are anything but typical. Until a truly national style does develop, South Africa will have to go on borrowing much of her design from Europe and America.

But, on the whole, the effect is not of a hotch-potch of awkwardly contrasting

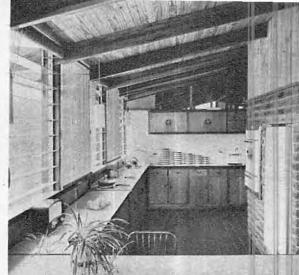
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The house and garden opposite are in a typical Johannes burg suburb. The use of materials that match as we as endure the climate helps the house blend in with it surroundings, particularly the natural, informal garde









SUNLIGHT SPACE AND FAR HORIZONS

continued



Top left, sitting-room from imposing Cape Town home has ramp connecting it with the hall where a small garden of plants and flowers grows naturally. Kitchen from the same house, centre, is typically spacious and uncluttered. A big fridge is found in almost every home. Kitchen in Pretoria house, top right, is more compact, with fridge and cooker set in wall. Use of wood indoors is very widespread. Open-air shower, right, is typical example of 'outdoor living indoors,' making the best of both worlds. It is more refreshing when it's hot, and it hardly matters when it's raining. All photographs provided by courtesy of "SATOUR"



styles. One reason for this is that most houses are built in materials to match the climate as well as endure it. The wide-spread use of rough concrete, natural local stone and untreated brick helps houses to blend into their surroundings, and it is the surroundings—above all the gardens—which do most for the architecture.

And there is the amazingly clear and brilliant light. As Cyril Connolly has written, "it replaces architecture, producing greens and blues and far horizons so bright and luminous as to seem incredible, and liberates the accumulated well-being of remembered summers."

Inside the homes, the overwhelming impression remains one of bright spaciousness—a manifestation of "outdoor living indoors." The English visitor would be amused, and a bit envious, to see how every window, screen, skylight, even the complete roof sometimes, can be flung open to let in the sun. Living-rooms are generally sited to catch the absolute maximum of sun, and balconies and verandas make sure that not a moment of it is wasted. The climate generally prevents much wood being used outside the house but, indoors, ceilings, walls and floors make considerable use of it. It is also common to find walls made of natural or untreated stone.

The overall effect of the wide, long rooms with their high ceilings is one of bright, spacious airiness, partially compensating for being indoors. To make the division even less obvious, gardens don't stop at the front door. Almost every house contains masses of plants and flowers and it is not unusual to find them growing in a little garden planted in the floor of the hall or in an annex in the living-room. In one striking Pretoria house a whole miniature garden, complete with streams and waterfall, fills an alcove near the sitting-room. Another home in Cape Town has an exotic plant growing in the hall, reaching right



The graceful Colonial Dutch style homestead right, is in Cape Town where there are many Inside such houses. the rooms and furniture are on a similarly grand scale. Left, the typically bright and airy room from a Pretoria house uses plenty of wood, plain tiles and unfinished brick. All the windows will be flung open the moment the sun begins to shine



up to the roof. The owner of this house had also conceived the idea of having an opentopped shower compartment built on to her bathroom. As she said, it didn't particularly matter if it rained and on a hot day it made it all the more enjoyable.

It is a slight surprise to see how many homes have big, custom-built fireplaces in the living-room. Contrary to expectations, these aren't just for show—it can get quite cold at night and it seems that the cheery glow of an open fire can wield as much power in South Africa as it does over here.

As far as the actual furnishing and decorating is concerned, most modern homes don't differ very much from what you might find in any wealthy English suburb. In the Cape Dutch houses, however, you often find very fine old furniture that has been handed on through a family; large and solid to match the dimensions of the rooms, it has the rather austere, nononsense character typical of the early Afrikaners.

In the last few years, their building industry has been hard pressed to keep up with demand for housing, and continued immigration hasn't helped things. But there is still an abundance of land for building on and a steady supply of unskilled labour. With the climate allowing year-round working, the industry seems quite confident that it will be able to cope. No one seems guite sure how increasing demand will affect property values. Despite much gloomy prophesy, there is little sign yet of the sort of galloping price spiral we have experienced in Britain.

Although a hankering for the old days of the wide open veldt still persists, the modern South African is essentially a townsman. About 80 per cent of the white population now live in urban areas. Inevitably, the drift to work in the towns has produced an opposite movement towards living in the suburbs. So the old

problem of communications arises. South Africa already has about one car to every 14 inhabitants (the fifth highest ratio in the world) and the figure is bound to increase. But favoured with a big, wide country, where even the cities and towns are fairly spaciously developed, and an economy that can sustain the high cost of a comprehensive road building programme, a determined effort is being made to solve the problem before it reaches the critical stage which exists in many cities today.

The Cape Town road system is the showpiece and model of the country. Orthodox enough in pattern, it is based on the provision of multi-lane express freeways from suburbs to city centre, with ring or loop roads in a tight circle around the central business district so through traffic can avoid it. Suburbs are liberally supplied with access roads for the freeways and cross-links to other suburbs.

Where the Cape Town authorities have Impressive duallearned most from the mistakes of others is in treating the road system not as an isolated end in itself but as just one major factor in of Durban. Major overall town planning. The engineer is freeways like this joined by architects, town planners, landscaping experts and representatives of down-town and industry and commerce.

Once delivered efficiently into the city cities

centre the traffic is not then just left to circulate aimlessly. Intensive metering and off-street parking facilities are provided. Other South African cities are adopting a similar approach to their problems, and, for anyone used to the drudgery of big-city driving in Europe, a trip through these cities is a pleasure.

lane highway and flyover complex is on the outskirts link suburbs to most of the big



BONEY called us a lot of shopkeepersbut it would be more accurate to say rather that we are a nation of gardeners. Certainly, there is a general idea, no more accurate, of course, than any other, that the English devote as much time and energy to horticulture as the Irish give to drinking, the French to eating, the Latins to love, and the Dutch to doorsteps.

As wild a generalisation is the public image of a gardener—he is a patient soul with gentle fingers who tends plants maternally, smells of disinfectant and compost, wears gumboots, and must be close to heaven for he's often on his knees.

To this cosy picture is added a gallery of accepted portraits: the retired flag-officer nurturing a champion vegetable marrow; the north country miner who neglects his family and cares only for his whippet, leeks and auriculas; the bank clerk who can only express himself fully by nipping out the tendrils of sweet-peas in Slough or Surbiton; the mannish, clarion-voiced aristocrat, who is certainly not beyond cutting across a drawing-room conversation to cry, "Dig it and dung it!" All bear germs of the truth, but the public image, dressed up invariably by romantic non-gardenersomits the basic fact . . . that weathered horticulturalists are slaves.

It seems an absurdity that the vegetable kingdom can have power over man—a fancy which belongs properly to the popular jungle adventure story—but it can undoubtedly have power-to upset the habits of a lifetime, to alter a man's character,

> to change, perhaps, his personality. The moment we become particularly attached to gardening we are about to lose our freedom. Once we are obsessed by it, we have made a robot which ultimately will control us: maybe a monster like Frankenstein's, or maybe a benign creature which we love

BY

because of the tranquillity it brings: Not TYLER WHITTLE one of us escapes—from the gardener of a single window box to the most enslaved of all, the specialist collector.

The power is manifested in peculiar ways. At the most alarming end of the scale is the gardener who, under certain circumstances, is liable to lose self-control. An unhappy experience proved this to me when I went with a gardening friend to a flower show in Shepton Mallet. He was, I thought, the mildest and gentlest of men, but I changed my mind when we reached a stand of magnificent gloxinias. Then his Frankenstein monster went to work.

Not that he went berserk and attacked the stand with screams of hate or passion On the contrary. At first he was very quiet He gazed at the vast, sensual trumpets, and began to breathe quickly; changed gear to a pant, and made a noise exactly like a thirsty dog. His eyes popped and he trembled from head to toe, and I considered it wise to lead him gently from the tent. All very embarrassing, and I do not care to imagine what he might have got up to if he had faced those gloxinias alone.

Such an astounding reaction is seldom witnessed in public, which is a very good thing or many gardeners would be certified within the year; but few of us entirely escape the experience, and I know from my own, on a tor in another part of Somerset, that I have to be especially watchful during the cowslip season .l. . but that is another, and a private, story.

At the most harmless end of the scale, there are ancient mariners who cast inconvenient spells with their zeal and their glittering eye. I think of a herb-gardener who obliged me to miss an important engagement, partly because he stood between me and the door and would not move, but mostly because he talked with such warmth about the many varieties of thyme; his madness working like yeast on mine. And another enthusiast, no less interesting played upon my susceptibilities and actually made me miss the last train home by holding me enchanted in a draughty basement while he pontificated on the flower, foliage, smell, habitat, peculiarities, and rarity of one particular Bourbon rose.

Most gardeners lie in between these extremes—but still on dangerous ground. We have to accept the truth that, though a common interest in gardening has la binding quality which cuts across barriers of age, sex, class, and creed, it can also rend and disrupt and separate the closest friends; and it is astounding that horticulture has not been added to the common index of prohibited subjects of conversation in messes, clubs and pubs.

We must also accept the truth that though, on the one hand, our gardens can have a civilising, tranquillising influence; on the other, they can also brutalise, turn George Washingtons into Machiavellis, make sensible people into perfect idiots and reduce men and women of probity and charm to rascally tricks.

There is the illustrious example of the Dowager Empress of Peking who misappropriated every yen of the taxes levied especially for enlarging the navy merely in order to enlarge the pleasure grounds of her summer palace. The result was a dead loss. When her country went to war with Japan in 1911, she was rich in gardens but impoverished in fleets. The whole Chinese Auxiliary Navy consisted of one marble barge made fast to the shore and a handful of garden barges. Japan, needless to say, won the war.

And there are thousands of less dramatic examples of the corrupting effect of horticulture, because no end of people are made sly, two-faced, bossy and hectoring by gardening, and the world seems full of amoral plant smugglers, and the bandits who walk behind you in the garden dexterously collecting seedheads and taking slips from your most precious stock.

That many gardeners are moonstruck and made lunatic by their craft is an established fact, and it would be intriguing to discover whence came the first influence -through transmitted inheritance, environment, accident, contagion, or a congenital

instinct to pantheism?

The only case which may properly be investigated with any decency, as well as

accuracy, is my own.

I share with my brother a passion for plants, and so infer we might have inherited it from our mother. She, though, was more of an artist at arranging them, and a connoisseur of two or three particular species, than a practical gardener. And so I believe that, amongst other forbears, it must have been grandfather who was responsible for our gardening lunacy. A robust and choleric man, he had three keen appetites—for growing plants, taking quantities of snuff and walking great distances.

Any set-back in his gardening plans made him irascible and wildly impetuous; and maybe it was this which drove him once to decide overnight to leave England for ever and move to the Antipodes-no shorter distance would do-where, in the land of fossickers and rouseabouts, he carved fine gardens out of scrub, and grew for no known reason plantations of myrtle and mimosa. Precisely the same impulsiveness made him decide, again overnight, to leave the Antipodes for ever and return to England—where he bent his energies to specialising in the culture of eveningprimroses (or, as he preferred to call them, sun-drops and afterglows).

And it might have been the same explosive impetuosity which, at the mellow age of 81, and a bare six months after the death of his gardening wife, compelled this passionate planter and gardener to marry his daughter-in-law's companion-

for she was a gardener, too.

All in all, it should never be a cause for wonder that Puck, having just caused terrible havoc with the juice of a plant, exclaimed derisively, "Lord, what fools these mortals be!

TRY TO TOLERATE THAT MOLE BY BILL SIMMS

THAT MOLEHILL—and the up-raised track leading right across the nicely-tended lawn -often taxes the restraint of the most mildtempered gardener. But the mole, which is so often labelled a pest, does do some

good in the garden. Though it eats large numbers of worms, it also eats insects or grubs, frogs, lizards, birds and small mammals. Gardeners who go to great lengths to eradicate worms from their lawns should appreciate the



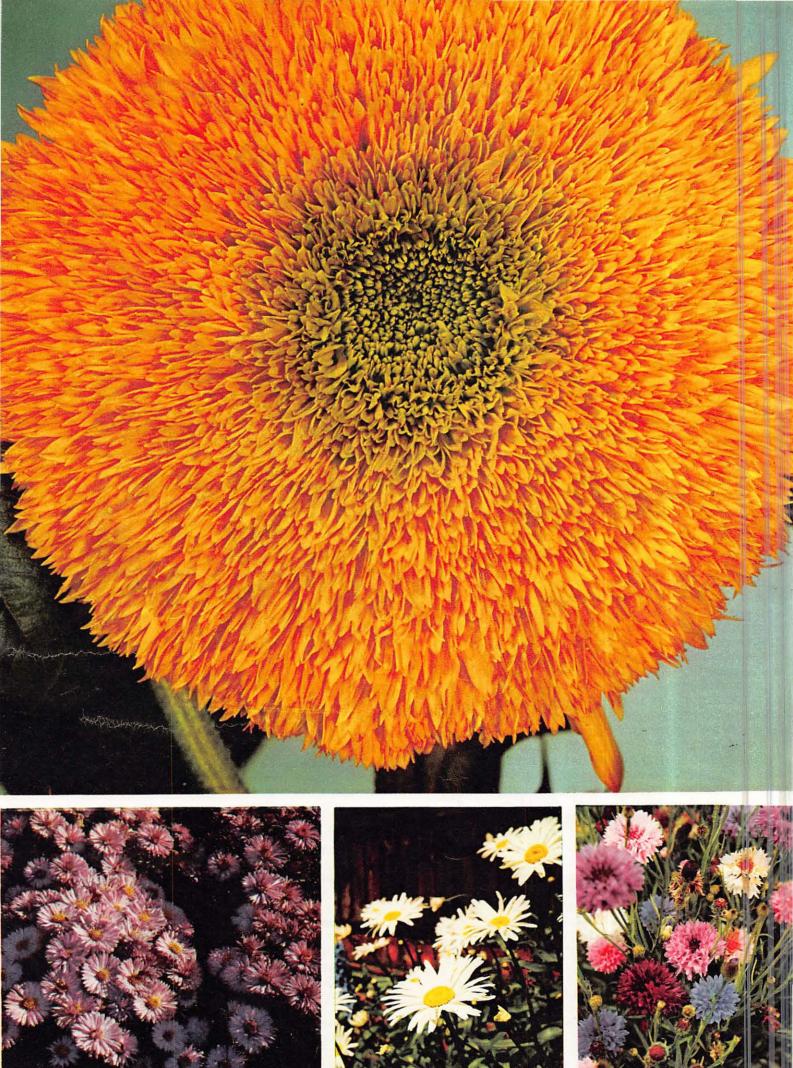
work done by moles. Probably the most useful thing done by a mole is the drainage and aeration of the soil, for in this respect it does more in one night than hundreds of worms. The character of marshy ground can be changed in one or two seasons by a mole

It may seem surprising, that though the mole has been studied for hundreds of years, pursued for its skin and destroyed because of its tunnel and mound-making, we still know so little about it. But the mole lives out of sight under the ground, and until recently no one managed to keep one in captivity for very long. In addition, it is mainly nocturnal, and only occasionally comes aloft. Most of our knowledge has been gained from the study of dead moles, and from the shape and size of any burrows exposed while digging.

Moles have three to six young, born naked and blind in April or May. They develop very fast, and within about five weeks are able to forage for themselves; eventually reaching a length of five or six inches. The short dark fur stands straight up from the skin, so that whether the mole moves forwards or backwards, the fur lies correctly. Its denseness protects the animals perfectly, and it never gets

matted or clogged.

The mole's long tapering snout is stiffened with bone and cartilage so that it is a good tool for boring, but the forearms and hands show the greatest adaptation for its subterranean existence, being immensely strong. The hands have the usual five claws, but the thumb is strengthened by an extra bone which turns the hand into a most efficient spade. When boring tunnels, the mole places the backs of its hands against its nose, and then rakes backwards while thrusting with its snout. At the same time, it twists round, often lying on its back, with the hind legs providing the necessary thrust.



MOTHING COMMON ABOUT THE DAISY

BY LESLIE JOHNS

A daisy is the most typical of all flowers, the kind a child draws, the first flower a child ever picks. A child melts its mother's heart by giving her daisies.

Yet no man ever gives daisies to the woman he loves, perhaps because they tell the truth. Instead, he sits beside her on the dappled hillside tempting the girl with a sly "She loves me and she loves me not," plucking the petals from the honest flower.

A daisy is a dicotyledon and a member of the largest family of flowering plants. It comprises more than 13,000 species in more than 800 genera, herbaceous, shrubs and trees. Alphabetically, it goes through

from achillea to zinnia.

And a daisy can be many, many of the flowers between these extremes. It isn't really a flower at all but a collection of flowers which make up the single characteristic bloom, white petals surrounding a central, circular, bun-like mass of yellow. Botanically, each single "petal" is a separate flower and every one of the hundreds of yellow structures in the central disc is a separate flower. So the simple daisy is a complex combination of many flowers, a composite structure which gives it its family name: compositae.

The daisy, in fact, is one of the youngest, most advanced, most complex and developed plants on our planet, one of the results of millions of years of genetic development. But comparatively young though it may be, the Chinese were cultivating the chrysanthemum, a daisy of unknown origin, 500 years before Christ and even before this the Egyptians rated the common daisy as sacred to the Goddess of Spring. It is "the flower of the

field" of the Bible.

The daisy is found all over the world, and there is probably one in flower every

day of the year.

The daisy is a friend of man. Many are edible, none is deadly poisonous. Succulent salads are often daisies: the bud of the globe artichoke, tubers of the Jerusalem artichoke; the blanched shoots of cardoons and chicory; the leaves of dandelion, sold in so many street markets outside Britain; lettuce. The sunflower, an annual daisy, gives us paper and textiles from its stems, oil from its seeds, cattle and poultry cake

from the residue; birds, rats and mice love the dried seeds.

The daisy is self-protecting, one reason for its survival. In lawns, where in many countries daisies are considered to be a weed (though where do they look prettier?) the plant owes its survival to its flat rosette of leaves which cower under the blades of the mower and later send up cheeky stems

of impudent flowers.

The daisy closes its petals at night, making what is known as a nyctinastic movement, common to many flowers and due to a change in stimuli such as temperature and light intensity. A tulip, for example, is subject to thermonastic movement. Indoors in the warmth it will stay open all night regardless of the reduction in light intensity. But the daisy is subject to the laws of photonasty, closing its petals as darkness approaches. This is a means of protection, a covering of the many tiny flowers against cold and an indication that the daisy is pollinated by insects which work by day rather than night. The evening primrose and some species of the tobacco plant, gloriously scented in the evening, give us this grace because their reaction to the stimulus of photonasty is the opposite: they open at night because they are pollinated by certain night moths.

The daisy gives everlastingly of its beauty. Of all the everlasting flowers, or perpetuelles, which may be dried and preserved for winter decoration, the daisy family is the most predominant: achillea, ammobium, anaphalis, gnaphalium, helichrysum, helipterum, lonas . . . the list

goes on.

Of the 800 or more genera in the daisy family only four give us climbing plants; hidalgoa, mikania, mutisia and proustia, the last named after the Spanish chemist, not the writer.

Other interesting daisies include the chrysanthemums with their complex incurved or spiky petals, all derived from the common daisy, though no one knows how

in spite of much research.

But huge and fascinating though the daisy family may be, there is some more basic reason why it should be to the human race the most typical of all flowers. The innocent eye of the child and the regretful and rheumy eye of the old man both regard the daisy as the symbol of a flower.

the daisy as the symbol of a flower.
Why? Because the daisy's shape is also
the symbolic shape of the sun, source of
all life on earth. Deeply within our grateful

hearts we pay our fond tribute.

Summer-blooming Arctotis



Opposite page. Top, a glorious sunflower, Helianthus. Far left, Autumn Princess, a Michaelmas daisy with thick heads of flowers. Centre, Esther Read daisies, actually a form of chrysanthemum. Left, mixed cornflowers

There are times when, following an early drinks party, a theatre or cinema or after a small sherry party at home, you want to ask a couple of friends to a meal. Not an elaborate dinner party which has taken hours to prepare and cook but two or three simple dishes which can be prepared and sometimes cooked in advance. They should re-heat quickly and well, require little finishing off or be capable of being left in the oven to cook on their own while you are out.

At least one hot dish should be served, particularly during chilly weather. On pages 50 and 51, we give six recipes each for first, main and sweet courses. One or two of the first hot courses have cream added, in which case prepare the dish as far as this point and then re-heat the dish and add the cream just before serving. With the main dishes, the braised rib of beef stays well in the oven, provided it is really well covered with foil. The pork chops will stand three hours at 240 deg. (gas No. ½) but the cream does curdle slightly, although this has little effect on the appearance and makes no difference to the taste.

We have chosen mainly cold sweets, though the baked bananas can also

be served hot. In this case, prepare the dish completely, leave at room temperature, not in the refrigerator, and pop into the oven 380 deg. F. (gas No. 5), allowing about an extra 5 minutes to the time given.

We have not included vegetables—baked jacket potatoes and a quick frozen vegetable or dressed green salad are the best choice, for they go well with all the dishes.

Serve mellow wines rather than hard spirits at this time of night, and it can be more interesting to serve at least two with the meal. Half a bottle for four people for the first and sweet courses will give a glass each. All the white wines could run through the first two courses. Similarly, the two red wines recommended for the main courses will do admirably if you follow the main course with cheese rather than a sweet. If you have sherry before the meal, it can be carried through the soups and hors d'ouvres, but it is wisest not to carry dry white wines or red wines into the sweet course. Better to have nothing or to provide a sweet white wine for puddings. A warming liqueur counteracts the chilling effect of an icecream or sorbet.

Lovatt's Mayflower tableware: 10-in. plates, 12s. 9d. each; 12-in. dish, 15s. 9d.; 2-pint casserole, 26s. 3d.; 4-pint casserole, 36s. 9d., Selfridges, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Sanderson's New Image stainless steel cutlery with black nylon handles: six-piece place setting, 85s.; carving set, 57s. 6d., Bourne and Hollingsworth, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Wine goblets, 8s. 6d. each, Overgaard, 36 Connaught Street, London, W.1. Price's 5-in. white Venetian candles, 1s. 9d. a pair, Harrods, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. Tablecloth made from Bernard Wardle "Causeway" printed cretonne, 48 in. wide, 15s. 11d. a yd., Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1. Blackstaff black linen napkins, 2s. 11d. each, The Linen Chest, Northwood, Middx. Wall finished in Permoglaze Jaffa emulsion at 9s. 7d. a pint



RSTAURSE

CELERY AND SWEET CORN SOUP

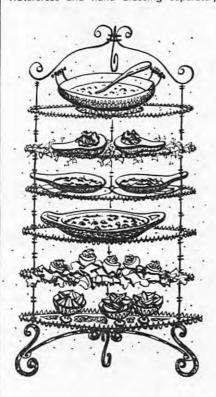
1 small onion, finely sliced; 1 oz. butter; 1 green pepper, seeded and sliced; 7-oz. can sweet corn, strained; two 10-oz. cans condensed celery soup; 1/4 pint milk; 1/4 pint single cream; salt; freshly-ground black pepper.

Sauté the onion in the butter. Add the green pepper and sauté a further 2 minutes. Add half the sweet corn, soup, milk and cream. Bring slowly to the boil, stirring all the time. Correct seasoning. Serve topped with the rest of the sweetcorn.

TUNA FISH PEARS

2 ripe eating pears; 1 lemon; 4-oz. can tuna fish; 1 tablespoon double cream; 1/4 pint French dressing; salt; freshly-ground black pepper; paprika; capers; watercress for garnish.

Wipe the pears and cut in half. Scoop out the core and some of the flesh. Chop the flesh and put into a bowl. Sprinkle the cut pear with lemon juice. Drain and dice the tuna fish. Add to the chopped pear with the cream, 1 tablespoon dressing, seasoning and capers to taste. Pile the fish mixture back into the pear halves. Garnish with watercress and hand dressing separately.



CREAMED CLAMS ON TOAST

1 small onion, finely sliced; 1 garlic clove; ½ oz. butter; 8-oz. can minced clams; salt; pepper; cayenne; 1 lemon; 1 tablespoon sherry; 1 tablespoon double cream; toast. Sauté onion and creamed garlic in butter and oil for 5 minutes. Add the drained clams and seasoning to taste. Cook gently over a low heat for 5 minutes. Add lemon juice, sherry and cream. Put into small individual dishes. Cover with foil and keep hot 210 deg. F. (gas No. 1/4) until required. Serve with toast.

CORN AND SHRIMP STROGONOFF

2 oz. butter; 7-oz. can shrimps; two 7-oz. cans sweet corn; 2 tablespoons pepper flakes; 71-oz. can sweet pepper sauce; 1 pint carton soured cream.

Melt the butter in a frying pan. Drain the shrimps and tip them into the hot fat and lightly fry them. Drain the sweet corn and add it to the shrimps, and lightly fry. Then add the pepper flakes and fry about 5 minutes. Add the sweet pepper sauce and bring to the boil. Cool slightly and add the soured cream. Do not allow to boil again.

STUFFED HARDBOILED EGGS

6 hard-boiled eggs; & pint double cream; cayenne; salt; paprika; 2 teaspoons finelychopped chives; 1/2 lettuce, shredded; 1 lemon; 1 pint French dressing; 1 tablespoon chopped chutney; parsley.

Cut the eggs in half lengthways and remove the yolks. Sieve the yolks. Keep 8 white halves and chop the rest. Mix with the yolks. Fold in the whipped cream, seasoning and chives. Fill the egg whites with this mixture. Divide the lettuce between 4 plates. Sprinkle lightly with lemon juice. Put 2 egg halves on plate. Garnish with parsley. Add the chutney to the dressing and hand separately.

MINTED APPLES

3 oz. caster sugar; 1 pint water; 4 mediumsize cooking apples, peeled, cored and cut in quarters; mint; 2 teaspoons Calvados. Put the sugar and water into a pan over a low heat until the sugar dissolves. Bring to the boil. Add sprig of mint and cook until a medium syrup is formed. Strain. Put back into a shallow pan. Add the apple quarters and poach gently, turning the fruit carefully. When just cooked, remove from heat and cool in the syrup. Add Calvados and leave overnight. Serve in individual dishes sprinkled with chopped mint.

Celery and sweet Sancerre corn soup Loire Tuna fish pears Sercial or Rainwater Creamed clams Madeira Corn and shrimp strogonoff Stuffed hardboiled eggs Minted apples

Rosé d'Anjou Loire

BRAISED RIB OF BEEF

5 to 6 lb. rib of beef on the bone; 8 each large carrots and onions; 8 sticks celery; 1 oz. dripping; 1 beef stock cube dissolved in 1 pint boiling water; bouquet garni; pepper; salt.

Sear the meat on both sides. Dice 2 carrots and onions and 2 sticks celery. Fry in the dripping. Put the diced vegetables into the bottom of a meat tin. Place the meat on top and the other whole carrots and onions and rest of the celery cut in pieces around. Add the stock, bouquet garni and seasoning. Cover with foil and cook 335 deg. F. (gas No. 3) allowing 30 minutes per pound. Lift the meat on to a serving dish. Place the large vegetables round and strain the stock. skim off any surplus fat and serve separately. Served cold, braised rib of beef has a delicious flavour, but the meat tends to look rather dull in comparison with roast beef. Purée any left-over vegetables and stock and make them into soup.

PAPRIKA BEEF ROLL

3 lb. stewing steak, cut in 2 rounds; salt: pepper; paprika; 4 oz. mushrooms, sliced; 3 onions, thinly sliced; 2 pimentos; 1 oz. fresh white breadcrumbs; 4 oz. butter; 1 tablespoon boiling water; 1 egg; 2 oz. stuffed olives; flour; 6 whole mushrooms; 3 small onions; ½ pint red wine.

Beat the steak until thin, rub well with seasoning and paprika. Place one steak on top of the other. Spread the steaks with a layer of mushrooms, followed by a layer of sliced onions, slices of pimento and a thin layer of breadcrumbs. Mix together the butter, water and egg and pour over the filling. Add the olives and then carefully roll up the meat. Tie firmly. Roll the meat in flour and place in a baking tin. Add the whole mushrooms, whole onions and wine. Cook 355 deg. F. (gas No. 4) for 2 hours or 310 deg. F. (gas No. 2) for 3 hours.

COLD HALIBUT

About 1 lb. halibut; court bouillon; 3 tablespoons lemon juice; 2 tablespoons olive oil; tablespoon finely chopped parsley; small onion, finely chopped; 6-oz. can prawns; 2 tomatoes, skinned; mayonnaise. Poach the halibut in the court bouillon for about 20 to 25 minutes. Lift out, drain well and remove the skin. Put on to a serving dish. While still hot slowly pour over the mixed lemon juice, olive oil, parsley and onion, so that the fish absorbs the mixture. When cold garnish with prawns and tomatoes. Serve separately.

Braised rib of beef

Paprika beef roll

Cold halibut

Pork chops in cream

Château Pichon-Longueville Claret

Bull's Blood Hungarian Wine Berncasteler Riesling Moselle

Pouilly Fuissé White Burgundy

OURSE

PORK CHOPS IN CREAM

4 thick pork chops; 2 oz. butter; 8 oz. finely-chopped mushrooms; 1 tablespoon lemon juice; 1 oz. flour; salt and pepper; 1 teaspoon thyme; 1 teaspoon oregano; 1 pint double cream; 1 tablespoon finely-

chopped parsley.

Sauté the chops in butter until they are almost cooked. Take them out and put them on one side. Keep about 2 tablespoons of fat in the pan and sauté the mushrooms. Stir in the lemon juice. Sprinkle with flour and cook until it is thick and dryish. Season. Rub the chops with thyme and oregano, salt and pepper. Cut 4 pieces of foil in heart shapes, large enough to wrap the chops and with room for sealing the edges. Brush the foil with oil. Put the chop on one half, cover it with the mushroom mixture, and one tablespoon of the cream. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Fold the foil over and seal the edges. Put on a baking sheet. Cook 310 deg. F. (gas No. 2) for 45 to 60 minutes or 240 deg. F. (gas No. $\frac{1}{4}$) for 2½ to 3 hours. As this dish is rather rich. serve with a plain tossed green salad or lightly-cooked green cabbage.

COLD CHICKEN WITH SOUR CREAM SAUCE

3½-lb. roasting chicken; 1 small onion; 1 carrot; bouquet garni; salt; 6 peppercorns; 4 oz. carton soured cream; paprika; 1 lemon. Poach the chicken in the usual way with vegetables, bouquet garni, salt and peppercorns. Leave to cool in the liquid. Drain well and cut into portions, and remove the skin. Arrange on a serving dish. Pour over the soured cream and sprinkle generously with paprika. Serve with wedges of lemon.

PRAWN RISOTTO

½ pint olive oil; 8 oz. Patna rice; 1 large onion, sliced; 2 red or green peppers, seeded and sliced; 1 stock cube dissolved in 1 pint boiling water; 8-oz. can prawns in brine;

salt; pepper; parsley.

Pour the oil into a saucepan and add the rice to it, leave to soak while you prepare the onion and peppers, then fry all together, gently, for 5 to 10 minutes. Add the stock, gently, and bring to the boil. Simmer for 15 minutes. Add the prawns, with their brine. Simmer a further 5 minutes, or until most of the liquid has been absorbed and the rice is tender. If reheating, add the prawns but do not cook further, then put into the oven at 335 deg. F. (gas No. 3) for about 20 to 30 minutes to reheat and finish cooking. Garnish with parsley.

Cold chicken in sour cream sauce Prawn risotto

Gewurtztraminer Alsace

. Muscadet Loire

SWEET

RASPBERRY SORBET

15-oz. can raspberries; 1 orange; 1 tablespoon raspberry syrup; 2 egg whites. Reduce the fruit to a purée and strain. Add the juice of half the orange and the syrup. Make up to one pint with water. Put into the ice tray and freeze. When halffrozen, fold in the stiffly-whisked egg whites. Return to the ice tray and freeze again until solid. Serve with a little liqueur poured over.

CRÈME CARAMEL

4 oz. granulated sugar; ¼ pint water; 4 eggs; ¾ pint milk; 1 to 1½ oz. caster sugar; 2 table-spoons brandy.

Put the granulated sugar and water into a pan over a low heat until the sugar dissolves. Bring to boil and cook until caramellised but not too dark in colour. Pour at once into a hot 2-pint size charlotte russe tin. Tie a damp cloth round the tin and, tipping it away from you, swirl the caramel round until the sides are evenly coated. Leave to cool. Lightly beat the eggs. Pour on the warmed milk. Add sugar to taste. Stir in the brandy and strain into the prepared tin. Cover with foil. Place in a baking tin of hot water and cook 310 deg. F. (gas No. 2) for about 1½ hours, or until set. Leave to cool then turn into serving dish. Serve with cream.

DANISH CHRISTMAS PUDDING

14 fl. oz. milk; 1½ oz. Carolina rice; small piece vanilla pod; 1½ oz. caster sugar; 1 tablespoon sweet sherry; 1 oz. almonds, blanched and coarsely chopped; 2 teaspoons gelatine; 1 tablespoon hot water; 6-oz. can Plumrose Danish cream.

Bring the milk to the boil. Add the washed and drained rice, then simmer 20 minutes, or until the rice is just cooked. Add the grain from the vanilla pod, the sugar and sherry. Stir and then remove from the heat. Add the almonds and the gelatine, dissolved in the water. Leave to cool, finally fold in the chilled cream. Pour into a serving dish and chill. Serve with the following hot sauce:

8-oz. can morello cherries; 2 tablespoons water; ½ oz. cornflour blended in water. Put the cherries and 2 tablespoons water into a pan. Bring to the boil. Add the blended cornflour. Bring to the boil, stirring all the time. Cook 2 minutes. Serve hot.

DEEP SOUTH APPLE PIE

5 oz. lard; salt; 2 tablespoons water; 8 oz. S.R. flour; 1½ lb. cooking apples; ½ teaspoon cinnamon; 4 to 5 oz. caster sugar; 2 oz.

raisins; 1 tablespoon orange marmalade; ½ oz. butter; icing sugar.

Soften the lard in a mixing bowl. Add a pinch of salt and the water. Sieve in the flour. Cut the fat into the flour with a knife. Mix to a rough paste. Put into the refrigerator for 30 minutes. Peel, core and slice the apples. Cook to a pulp with the sugar and cinnamon, but no water. Add the raisins, marmalade and butter and beat well. Cool. Knead the pastry and divide into 2. Line a greased 8-inch pie plate with half, pressing the pastry into place. Add the apple filling. Cover with the rest of the pastry. Make 2 air vents. Cook 400 deg. F. (gas No. 6) for 30 minutes. Dust well with icing sugar and serve with cream. This pie is equally good cold. It can be also made completely in advance and left in the refrigerator overnight before actually being cooked.

HAZELNUT AND APRICOT MOUSSE

6 oz. dried apricots, soaked overnight in 1 pint water; 3 oz. hazelnuts; 4 pint double cream; caster sugar; 1 lemon; light 1 oz. gelatine, dissolved in 1 pint of water; 2 egg whites.

Simmer the apricots until tender. Reduce to a purée. Put the nuts on a baking sheet in the oven 355 deg. F. (gas No. 4) for about 7 minutes. Rub off the skins, then chop. Half whip half a pint of cream. Fold in the purée, sugar and lemon juice to taste. Add the half of the nuts and the dissolved gelatine. Finally fold in the slightly whisked egg whites. Turn into a wet 2-pint size charlotte mould and allow to set. Turn on to a serving dish. Whip the rest of the cream and spread over the mousse. Decorate with the remaining nuts. Serve slightly chilled.

BAKED BANANAS IN RAISIN SAUCE

2 oz. seedless raisins; 1½ rounded tablespoons honey; juice 1 large lemon; 1½ level teaspoons cornflour, blended in a little cold water; 6 bananas; 1 oz. butter.

Simmer the raisins in ½ pint cold water for 10 minutes. Strain and save the water. Stir in the honey, lemon juice and blended cornflour. Cook together until the mixture thickens. Halve the peeled bananas lengthways and lay them in the melted butter in a 2-pint size ovenware dish. Sprinkle the raisins on top. Pour over the hot sauce and cook 380 deg. F. (gas No. 5) for 25 minutes. Serve hot or cold with thick cream. Alternatively, use eating pears. Peel, core and slice before laying in the dish.

Raspberry sorbet

.. Château Climens

Barsac

Crème caramel

. Pale Golden Marsala

Danish Christmas .. White Port

pudding

Deep South apple .. Monba

pie

Monbazillac Dordogne Hazelnut and apricot mousse Baked bananas in raisin sauce Kallstader Hock

"WHAT EVER HAPPENED

TWELFTH NIGHT—January 6—is based on prehistoric pagan festivities. Christian celebrations were probably at their most flamboyant under the Tudors and early Stuarts, when there were lavish pageants, masques, tournaments, feasts and other entertainments. It was believed that during the 12 days of Christmas all sorts of fiends and witches were let loose and many of the Twelfth Night customs were intended to drive them away. Pepys mentions the festivities in his diary, and some survived until quite recent times.

One survival was wassailing, which still went on in Somerset until just before World War II. Men of the village formed wassail parties and visited local orchards where they were joined by the farmer and his men. Here, they stood round the trees, drinking cider and singing wassail songs, and afterwards tipped the dregs of the cider over the trees, supposedly to ensure a good crop.

the cider over the trees, supposedly to ensure a good crop.

In Herefordshire and Somerset, people made 12 fires of straw, and one larger one "to burn the witch." There was also a belief that the 12th day was the horse's holiday and anyone riding or driving a horse on this day "was certain to meet with an accident."

One of the most important features of the celebrations was the

One of the most important features of the celebrations was the food, particularly cakes and pastries. The illumination of pastry cooks' windows was one of the sights of London. Splendid cakes were decorated in every imaginable way "in snow-white confectionery, painted with variegated colours." The cake was the most important item. It was "dark with citron and plums and heavy as gold . . . studded all over with glittering flowers, like ice-plants and red and green knots of sweet meat, and hollow yellow crusted crowns, and Kings and Queens."

Chief feature of the evening ceremony was the choosing of the King and Queen and their court to preside over the festivities. The selection was made by baking a bean, a pea and other objects, like cloves, into the cake. The person whose slice contained the bean became the King, the one who received the pea was the Queen, the other objects were for the various members of the court, such as the Prince of Wales, Queen Mother, etc. If the bean should be found by a woman, then she might choose her Sovereign and if the pea by a man, then he could choose his Consort. Later, these things were replaced by coins, and the coins that we put in the Christmas pudding are probably a survival of this custom.

Even today, some celebrations still continue. Every year, J. Lyons bake the "Baddely cake" for the party held on Twelfth Night by the cast of whatever show is running at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane . . . this year, Hello Dolly. Roger Baddely, a pastry cook who became an actor, died in 1744, and left a sum of £3 a year to be used for the baking of this cake. Sadler's Wells, too, have their own party. After the evening performance, the ticket-holders of the Vic-Wells Association are the invited audience at a burlesque, originated by Lillian Baylis, at which a huge cake is cut.

Any excuse, they say, is good enough for a party, and Twelfth Night sets a good precedent. Mrs. Beeton, in one of her very earliest editions, gives a recipe for a special Twelfth Night cake, to which beans and peas and all manner of other objects could certainly be added (though it is very good just as we give it on the opposite page). All the other recipes are "Ye Olde Englishe Recipes" adapted for today. So if you are looking for an original theme for a party, perhaps to repay recent Christmas hospitality, why not try a Twelfth Night celebration?



TO TWELFTH NIGHT?"

In Shropshire, special care was taken to put away any suds or "backlee" for washing purposes and no spinning might be done during the 12 days. The "pewter and brazen vessels" had to be made so bright that the maids could look in them when putting on their caps—otherwise the fairies would pinch them. But if all was perfect, the worker would find a coin in her shoe.

According to the Duke of Northumberland's Household book of 1512, five swans were dished for Christmas day, three for New Year's Day, and four for Twelfth Day. It is recorded that Henry VII paid some minstrels £6 13s. 4d. each for playing for him on Twelfth Night, which seems an enormous amount for that time.

The following poem by Herrick gives a Wassail Bowl recipe:

Crown the bowl full With gentle lamb's wool Add nutmeg, sugar and ginger With store of all too And this ye must do To make the wassail a swinger.

(Lamb's wool meant special small apples.) There are numerous versions, but none differ in essence—from the earliest 16thcentury recipes to those given today.

WASSAIL BOWL

½ pint brandy; 4 pints cider; 1 teaspoon each ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon and grated lemon rind; brown sugar to taste; small apples stuck with whole cloves.

Mix the brandy, cider, spices, lemon rind, sugar, in a saucepan. Bring to the boil, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Simmer about 10 minutes. Meanwhile, roast the apples, stuck with the cloves, 355 deg. F. (gas No. 5) for 15 minutes. Then slice the apples and serve the wassail in individual mugs with a slice of clove-stuck apple.

There do not seem to be any traditional recipes for Twelfth Night apart from the cake, and even that varied; it was always a rich fruit cake, but took no standard form. However, since Twelfth Night has been celebrated for so long in England, we have taken this opportunity of giving old English recipes, some from the 16th century, and then adapting them for easier use in modern terms.

MRS. BEETON'S TWELFTH NIGHT CAKE

6 oz. butter; 6 oz. brown sugar; 2 oz. treacle; 3 eggs; ½ teaspoon each allspice and cinnamon; 4 oz. each currants, sultanas and mixed peel; ½ pint milk; 8 oz. plain flour. Cream butter. Add sugar and cream as well. Add the treacle and beat well. Add the eggs one by one, beating well. Add spices, dried fruit, mixed peel, milk, and lastly fold in the flour. Bake in a greased and lined 8-inch tin for about 2 hours, 335 deg. F. (gas No. 3).

EGG SOUP

2 egg yolks; 2 oz. butter; 2 stock cubes dissolved in 2 pints boiling water; light $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fine semolina; salt; pepper.

Put the egg yolks into a saucepan with the butter, and pour on the hot stock, whisking all the time. Sprinkle in the semolina, still whisking. Put the pan over the heat, and whisk well until the soup thickens, but do not allow to boil. Correct seasoning.

ROAST RABBIT WITH OYSTERS

1 whole rabbit; 2 chopped onions; 1 oz. butter; 8-oz. can Pacific Coast oysters; 1 teaspoon dried thyme; black pepper; ground mace; salt; bay leaf; 8 oz. lard; ½ oz. flour; tablespoon Marsala; 1 stock cube; parsley.

Clean the rabbit, and put the giblets on one side. Lightly fry the onion in ½ oz. butter. Chop the oysters into three, and mix them with the onion, mace, thyme, salt and black pepper. Stuff the rabbit with this mixture, sewing it up as you go, so that the stuffing does not fall out. Pre-heat an oven 425 deg. F. (gas No. 7) and melt about 8 oz. lard in a pan large enough to lay the rabbit in. Roast for 11 hours, basting frequently, and turning the rabbit over after half an hour. Meanwhile, boil up the giblets, add bay leaf and strain. Add a stock cube to 1 pint of liquid. Make a sauce with the other 1 oz. of butter and flour, seasoning and stock. Add the Marsala at the end. Serve this separately. When the rabbit is cooked, remove the string, and serve whole on a dish garnished with parsley.

FRENCH BISCUITS

3 eggs and their weight in plain flour and caster sugar; grated rind of one lemon and juice of half a lemon; caster sugar for dredging; rice paper.

Separate the eggs, and whisk the whites until stiff. Whisk in the sugar and lemon rind. Fold in the flour, lemon juice and egg yolks. Put in teaspoonfuls on to the rice paper on a baking sheet, and bake 20 to 30 minutes 335 deg. F. (gas No. 4) until firm, and brown on top. Dredge with caster sugar, cool on a wire tray.

RICH WINE SAUCE

1 small chopped onion; 2½ oz. butter; ½ pint white wine; ½ oz. flour; ¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg; 1 chicken stock cube dissolved in ½ pint boiling water; 2 chopped hard-boiled eggs; 1 tablespoon milk; egg yolk; salt and pepper.

Sauté the onion in ½ oz. butter until transparent. Add the wine, and boil until reduced by half, remove from the heat. Sprinkle in the flour and nutmeg. Beat well. Return to the heat and slowly add the stock beating all the time. Bring to the boil. Add the chopped hard-boiled eggs. Whisk in the remaining 2 oz. butter, bit by bit, then whisk

in the egg yolk, blended with the milk. Correct seasoning. Hand separately with boiled chicken, or fish.

RICE TART

2 oz. Carolina rice; 1 pint milk; 1 oz. caster sugar; 2 tablespoons currants; 4 oz. double cream or 2 egg yolks; 1 oz. butter; 1 pastry flan case; 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon.

Sprinkle the rice in the bottom of an ovenproof dish, pour on the milk and bake as for rice pudding without sugar. When it is cooked, take off the skin and tip into a basin. Stir in the sugar, currants and cream or yolks, and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of cinnamon. Put into the pastry case, and either serve cold, or reheat in the oven dotted with butter.

WHIPPED SYLLABUB

½ pint white wine; 2 level teaspoons grated lemon rind; 2 tablespoons lemon juice; 3 oz. caster sugar; ½ pint double cream. Mix together the wine, lemon rind and juice and sugar. Leave to stand at least 3 hours. Add cream and whisk until the mixture thickens enough to stand up in soft peaks. Turn into individual glasses and leave to stand in a cold place for several hours.

BARLEY WATER

2 oz. pearl barley; 3 pints water; sugar to sweeten; 2 tablespoons of sweet white wine. Rinse the barley and then boil in the water until reduced to one quart. Skim and strain through a strainer. Add the wine and sugar to taste. Drink lukewarm. If you like, use lemon juice instead of wine. You may then require extra sugar. Drink cold.

HUNTING NUTS

8 oz. flour; $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon bicarbonate soda; 2 oz. sugar; 2 oz. candied peel; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ground ginger; $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon mixed spice; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. butter; 6 oz. golden syrup.

Sieve together the flour and bicarbonate of soda. Add the sugar, peel, and spices. Cream together the butter and syrup, add the dry ingredients and mix to form a dough. Roll out and cut into long flat cakes, 3 in. by 1½ in. Put on a greased baking sheet and cook 425 deg. F. (gas No. 7) for 8 to 10 minutes. Cool on a wire tray.

FRIED CORN

As early as 1861, Mrs. Beeton gave recipes for use with canned foods.

7-oz. can corn; 2 oz. fresh white breadcrumbs; 1 oz. melted butter; 1 egg; salt; pepper; butter for frying.

Pound the corn in a mortar, or put twice through a mincer. Beat until smooth. Add the breadcrumbs, then work in the melted butter and egg. Season to taste. Form into small balls, flatten into oval or round shapes. Fry lightly on both sides in butter until brown. Serve with meat or poultry dishes.





BEDS & BEDDING continued

which they call Posture Springing. The spring centre is made from springs woven from a single continuous wire, which Slumberland claim means that weight is distributed evenly, no hammocking occurs as in conventional springing and the body receives proper support. These spring units contain twice as many springs as their traditional open spring equivalent. The makers claim that this will give extra support, added durability and longer-lasting comfort.

Pocket Spring Units. Springs of about 2 in. in diameter are completely enclosed in individual pockets of calico material. The springs are then either nested together in honeycomb formation or placed edge to edge and clipped or tied to each other. ViSpring, the original patentees in 1901 of the first pocketed-spring mattresses made in this country, claim that the advantage of a pocketed-spring mattress is individual suspension. The sleeper will only depress those springs on which the body actually rests; the remainder stay upright, so preventing the mattress from hammocking.

Mattress Upholstery. Both kinds of spring units are covered with layers of insulating upholstery. This is to provide a firm base for the softer surface upholstery, and to make sure that the sleeper will not be able to feel the top coils of the springs through the upholstery. One type of material used is a thick mat of coconut fibre, layered and needled on to a hessian cloth. Alternative, more expensive pads are made from sisal or hair.

Surface upholstery is placed on top of

the insulator or pad. Woollen mixture and cotton felt are used extensively, and top quality mattresses will use fleece wool and curled hair. Sometimes these fillings are rubberised or bonded to give additional resilience. Latex, plastic foams and manmade fibre waddings in sheet form are also being used to an increasing extent for surface upholstery. Some mattresses: have a warm wool upholstery on one side for winter use and a cool cotton upholstery on the other for the summer. The comfort of a mattress is reflected in the quality and quantity of surface upholstery. The Ticking. The complex structure of springs and upholstery is encased in an outer cover or ticking. Tufted mattresses have buttons at regularly-spaced intervals. Their function is to hold the upholstery in position and to bind the whole construction. Now, more and more mattresses are being made with a completely smooth surface or with a quilted top. Smooth-top mattresses have the upholstery anchored internally. Quilted-top mattresses have a functional pattern of stitching which is also decorative.

Foam Mattresses. Slimmer than their spring interior counterparts, foam mattresses shape themselves instantly to the body of the sleeper. Therefore, for correct body support, they must rest on a firm base (wood is ideal, but it should be perforated to allow the mattress to breathe). Foam is not dust-forming, therefore ideal for sufferers from asthma, hay-fever, etc. It is also very hygienic, since germs cannot live in it. The mattresses never need turning

Below, section through Rest Assured's Royal Duchess open-spring mattress. Central third of the bed has springs winter side: of extra strength, with light springs at the head and foot. white wool Price for 4-ft. 6-in. bed, £47 19s. 6d. (mattress and base) atex foam calico cover summer side white cotton felt fibre pad pocket spring unit (one pocket cut away to show spring) open-type spring unit summer side : white cotton Above, section through Treca's Imperial Air Spring winter side: mattress (pocket-spring). Special upholstery gives a warm winter side, and a cool summer side. Price for 60 per cent woollen felt 4-ft. 6-in. bed, £143 4s. (mattress and suitable base) mixture

or airing. Latex foam is made from the sap of the rubber tree, and the Dunlopillo range of latex mattresses all carry a 20year guarantee. Polyether foam is chemically produced. Dunlofoam mattresses carry a seven-year guarantee. Foam mattresses have a different feel from interior spring. It's a personal thing, like the difference in feel between nylon and cotton clothes. What Size Should Your Bed Be? The standard length for British beds is 6 ft. 3 in. But a bed should be at least 6 in. longer than the sleeper (or taller.of the two sleepers), so if you are taller than 5 ft. 9 in. you should take advantage of the longer lengths now included in the regular ranges of most manufacturers. Usual width for a single bed is 3 ft. Double this and you get 6 ft., yet standard width of a double bed is 4 ft. 6 in. which does seem to be rather mean since it allows only 2 ft. 3 in. per person.

Research carried out in medical schools of American universities indicates that toosmall a bed can result in muscular stress. If there is the space available, it is only common sense to buy a 5-ft. double bed, or even one measuring 5 ft. 6 in. These are readily available. Larger bedclothes are now stocked by most good stores.

Headboards. On the whole, a headboard is a decorative extra, although, if you like to read in bed, a headboard will protect the wall from greasy marks. It is very effective to match a headboard to a bed-spread. Treca, the French bedding firm, supply matching bedspreads and headboard slip-covers for four different styles.

Below, a section through Hypnos' Aquila open-spring

mattress. The quilted cover is embossed, rather than

Continued overleaf

latex foam mattress interior

polyether foam

perforated plywood platform

timber cross member

Above, Dunlopillo Moonlight latex foam mattress and Firm-rest base. Perforated plywood base is upholstered with a 2-in. layer of polyether foam. Price for bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, would be £50 7s. (mattress and base)

Special Posture Spring unit, between two wire grids, has interlaced springs woven from continuous wire. Price

for double bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, would be £59 19s. 6d.

stitched. The price for a double bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, would be £54 12s. (mattress and sprung edge base) layer of felt sheet calico open-spring Posture Spring unit wire grid between felt and spring unit cotton felt felt insulator 1-in. layer polyther foam Above, section through Slumberland's Amber Seal mattress.

aerated _____ plastic sheet

1-in. foambacked

sculptured

cover

BEDS & BEDDING continued

of headboard. And lengths of fabrics for curtains, chair cushions, etc., can be bought at the same time. W. Howard Price of Croydon will upholster headboards in a customer's own material for about 9 gn. (3 ft. wide). At their Ilford store, Harrison Gibson have a Nettle Creek American Boutique, where you can buy matching headboards, quilts and curtains in an exotic range of patterns and colours.

Sheet and Blanket Sizes. The larger beds discussed earlier will obviously need larger sheets and blankets to give an adequate tuck-in. ViSpring, of Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, who specialise in larger beds, have given this matter a great deal of careful thought, and in their current catalogue there is a useful table of sheet and blanket sizes for beds of widths and lengths up to 7 ft. ViSpring state that their table of recommended sizes has been simplified as much as possible, and sizes have been chosen which appear to be the most readily available in good-class specialist linen drapers.

Choosing Sheets. Basic minimum for regular family use is six cotton sheets and pillowcases per bed-two in use, two in the laundry and two in the linen cupboard. Fitted sheets eliminate wrinkling, and are available now in cotton as well as nylon. Quality in cotton sheets depends on the quality of the cotton, and on the weaving, which should be fine, even and strong. A thread count defines the number of threads woven in one square inch of sheeting. The higher the thread count the closer the weave, which results in better appearance and finer quality. Mediumquality sheets would have a count of about 142 threads to the square inch. Top

quality sheets may have a thread count of as much as 200 threads a square inch. Selvedges on cotton sheets should be firm and strong, with no loose threads. Hems should be straight, neatly finished, with close, even stitches. Dominion Textile have published a useful booklet on cotton sheets called Your Linen Closet.

The biggest advantage of nylon sheets is that they wash and dry so quicklytheir makers claim that, for this reason, it is possible to make do with fewer pairs of sheets. Ariel market nylon valances to match their extensive range of nylon sheets. Incidentally,

Street, London, S.W.1, to deal with any problems consumers may have concerning nylon bed linen. Advice on pillows can also be given.

Blankets. In addition to all-wool and union (wool/rayon mixture) qualities, blankets now come in a variety of manmade fibres—(Ulstron, Dralon, Acrilan, nylon, etc.). Cellular blankets trap air for extra warmth. For maximum warmth, they should be used underneath another covering. There are many blankets quite pretty enough to use as a bedcover (though you will need a large size for this). The makers of Dormy blankets publish a useful booklet on buying blankets called Blanket Shopping. To obtain a copy, write to them at Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

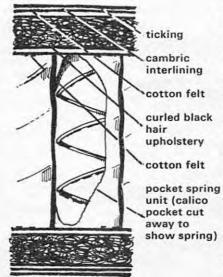
Pillows. The basic thing to remember when choosing a pillow is that the lighter and the plumper it is the better the quality is likely to be. A plump but heavy pillow is unlikely to be of good quality, because the filling has no natural resilience—to resemble correct pillow shape, it had to be

tightly packed.

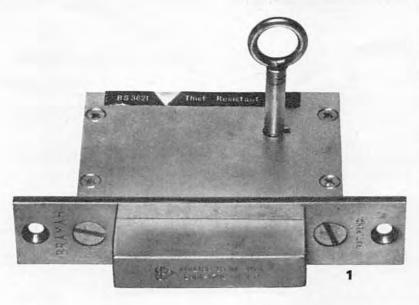
Quilts and Bedspreads. Making progress here is the Continental idea of a warm down quilt used with sheets only. C. J. Riddle distribute Danish Puffin quilts, and our colour picture shows McLintock's English version. Double quilts are now available which can be zipped up along the sides to make single sleeping bags—or two can be zipped together to make a double bag. In bedspreads, the choice is far wider now than the traditional candlewick.

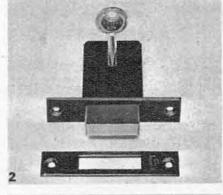
Fashion has hit bedspreads in a big way in America, and the same thing is happening in more progressive stores over here.

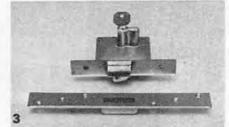
For a romantic, nostalgic look, team a white cotton lace bedspread by Crossland, Hughes with a brass Victorian - style bedstead by Buckingham, or a curvy, Italian, brass bedstead imported by Mobil Continental, Holtswhite's Hill, Enfield, Mx. Cotton lace shows up best against a strong-coloured blanket -Charles Early have some pocket spring fine colours in their pure wool Merino range, including dramatic black (see colour picture). For the show spring) ultimate in luxury (and expense!) Heal's will make to order bedspreads in coney fur. Six natural shades are available, and the price for a single size lined in white satin would be £57 15s.

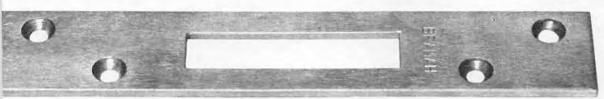


Section through ViSpring's Herald Supreme spring mattress. Springs are enclosed in Ariel have set up an Advice individual calico pockets. Price for bed. Bureau at 109 Jermyn 4 ft. 6 in. wide, is £96 (mattress and base)









1. Bramah MD 27 mortice deadlock with \(\frac{3}{4} \)-in. bolt. Exclusive key combinations. Prices, key-operated one side, \(\frac{45}{5} \), two sides, \(\frac{6}{6} \). From Alfred Roberts

BARRING THE DOOR

A thief will invariably find the easiest way into premises. Don't make it too simple for him

LOCKS AND KEYS seem to have been with us almost as long as thieves, for the Ancient Egyptians constructed locks of wood thousands of years before the birth of Christ. Today, manufacturing locks has become a science—and a battle between lockmaker and housebreaker. Since the war, the number of housebreakings and burglaries has almost trebled, and only about 20 per cent result in convictions. "Many thefts take place because they are made easy," comment the police, who almost seem to despair of making the public aware of the importance of home security.

The most likely time for housebreaking during the winter months is between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m., and again between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. Most housebreakers break in by smashing glass in doors and windows.

Determine which are the vulnerable windows and doors, and check up on the locks and bolts on external doors. All ground-floor windows should be locked, unless they are less than 12 in. square. Also lock upstairs windows to which access can be gained. Lock ladders in a shed, or padlock them to a permanent structure.

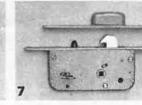
Builders often fit a house with a cylinder rim nightlatch only, and the householder believes that he is quite safe with this. But this gives insufficient protection against the modern burglar. These locks are quite unsuitable for doors with glass panels, which can be broken easily so that the thief can insert his hand and turn the inside latch to release the door. A cylinder rim deadlatch provides better security.

Insurance companies recommend that external doors should have mortice deadlocks which have five or more detainers or levers, or a similarly secure cylinder lock. A mortice deadlock has the strength of the door embracing it when resisting an attack by force and a "dead" action bolt key which foils the opening of spring-action or bevelled bolts. Five or more detainers are essential because locks of this design are difficult to open with skeleton keys. A box striking plate, in the door frame,









2. Zeiss Ikon mortice deadlock, No. 211. A very narrow model with long throw of bolt. Extra keys come only from makers. 50s. 3. Yale heavy-duty mortice lock with dual profile cylinder from M.3060 series. One-piece cylinder slides into position, making assembly easier. May be master-keyed. 49s. 6d. 4. Chubb upright mortice lock, No.3K70. Size, 23 in. Combined spring latch and deadlock. Bolt engages in steel boxplate. Price £3 3s. 5. Yale iron hasp and staple, No.1035, with concealed fixings, and six-pin tumbler cylinder steel padlock, No.L.999. Price of both, £3 5s. each. 6. Chubb standard mortice deadlock, No.3G114. Size, 21 in. Bolt reinforced with hardened steel rollers. Price 28s. 3d. 7. For use with sliding doors, Chubb clutch bolt mortice lock, No.3M51. It has five retainers. Size, 23 in. Price, 79s. 3d.



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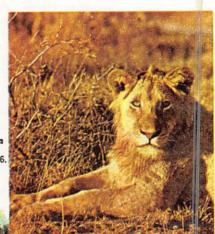
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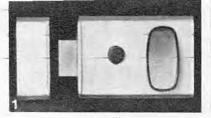
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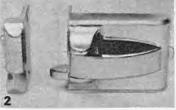
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BARRING THE DOOR continued

should enclose the lock bolt in protective steel, and hardened steel rollers should be incorporated within the bolt itself to prevent the thief sawing through it with a hacksaw.

Remember, however, that mortice locks should be fitted in a firm, stout door. Where doors are less than 13 in. thick, morticing may weaken the door by as much as 60 per cent, and it could then be easily forced. For maximum security, all fixing screws

should be concealed so that the burglar cannot remove the lock.

If you feel that choosing a satisfactory lock is beyond you, a good locksmith will advise you in choosing something suitable. These need not be expensive. For an outlay of £20, you can improve the overall security of your home considerably. As a general guide British Standard 3621 lays down a minimum standard for thief-resistant locks.

The police consider that, from the security angle, a solid wooden front and back door, fitted with a viewing device, is more satisfactory than a

glass panelled door.

The police comment that key security is the most important feature of burglar prevention. Without it, even the most complicated locks are virtually useless. Keep your keys with you. If you take office keys home, do not leave them lying around where a thief can steal them and then gain entry to your office. Hiding keys is fatal, for sooner or later someone who should not do so will find them. Do not label your keys with your address, for a thief, picking them up, has an open sesame.

If you own jewellery of any value or have to keep large sums of money

at home, invest in a wall safe.

A window lock keeps the window in place so that a thief cannot open it even after breaking a small area of glass. There are several types for both metal and wooden windows. One type for metal windows has the lock fastened to the fixed frame, and the bolt locks on to the steel opening section. For wooden sash windows, there are locking window stops which will secure a sliding sash while allowing space for ventilation. Hobbs keyscrews will secure both sashes in the closed position. Henry Squire's Watchman padlock is simple to fit and costs 6s. 6d.

Do not leave keys in the windows, or on the window-ledge. Where windows are particularly vulnerable, a protective grille may be needed.

People who are nervous of opening the door to callers can have a viewer fitted to their doors. Constructed like a camera lens, it shows the person outside in miniature. In conjunction with the porch light, it is also useful for identifying callers after dark. Types include Banham's Dorvue and Chubb's Sentry door viewer.

The Securidor is designed to stop anyone who may try to force an entry. A centrally-placed glass panel opens from the inside only. In front of this, on the outside, is a protective wroughtiron grille. The householder has only to open the glass panel to see the caller, and even if an unwanted caller pushes his hand through the iron work he cannot reach the door lock.

Police recommendations for household security are as follows. When going to bed at night, close

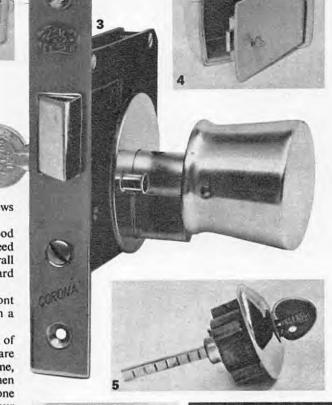
and lock all ground floor windows and readily-accessible upstairs windows. Lock all ground floor doors. Never leave keys in any lock overnight. Garage doors should be kept locked at all times.

When going out in the daytime, shut all windows and fanlights, and lock windows. Lock and bolt the back door, and shoot all inside bolts of delivery and dustbin hatches. The last exit door of the house should have a high security lock.

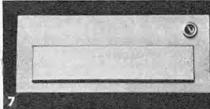
When going away for more than one night, cancel milk and papers, and inform the local police. If your neighbours are friendly and trustworthy, ask them to watch your house, reporting anything suspicious to the police. Also, leave your intended address with them.

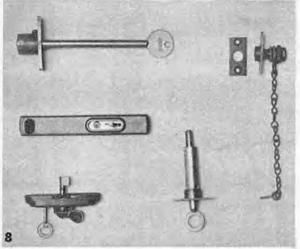
Most police forces have a Crime Prevention Officer who will always give householders free advice about home security.

Finally, the police comment, "The public must get rid of the idea that it won't happen to them, as they have nothing worth stealing. A third of recent burglaries provided a haul worth £20 or under.'









1. Yale Mercury deadlocking nightlatch, No.33, with concealed fixing. From 25s. 9d. 2. Lock and staple of Ingersoll "Impregnable" No.71, rim automatic deadlock. Price, 98s. 6d. 3. Zeiss Ikon "Corona," No.234A, mortice deadlock. Price is £3 18s. 4. Yale home safe, 9 by 6 by 4 in., fits into cavity brick wall. £6 6s. 5d. 5. Cylinder of Ingersoll "Impregnable" No. 71. 6. Abloy, No.142, automatic deadlocking rim nightlatch with outside cylinder. About 39s. 6d. 7. Wehag's anodised aluminium letter plate with viewing device, No.6001 K. Price, £1 12s. 8. Window stops: top left, Chubb WS1 for sash windows. Shown with key. Price, 13s. 9d. Middle left, Chubb No.8012 secures cockspur handle on steel casement windows, 14s. 9d., key, 2s. 3d. Bottom left, Chubb No.8003 for steel casement windows and fanlights 11s. 9d., key, 2s. 3d. Centre, Hobbs key screw, WS5, for wooden sash windows 14s. 3d., key, 3s. 9d. Right, Chubb's acorn stop, WX3, 4s. 3d. 9. Delite Pedalock for cars, 19s. 11d. 10. Ingersoll key cylinder with ten levers





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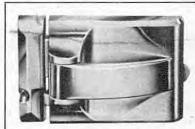


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No less person than Peter Scott, noted bird-painter in his own right, as well as world-famous yachtsman and compere of that popular TV nature series *Look* says: "I cannot imagine anyone with even the slightest interest in birds remaining unexcited as

he turns the pages of this book". You'll be excited by the price! The book was astounding value at even 5 guineas. But now, in our special Christmas offer, you can get it for ONLY 55/-. His eye for beauty, your eye for a bargain among bargains—it will make the perfect match for a perfect Christmas.

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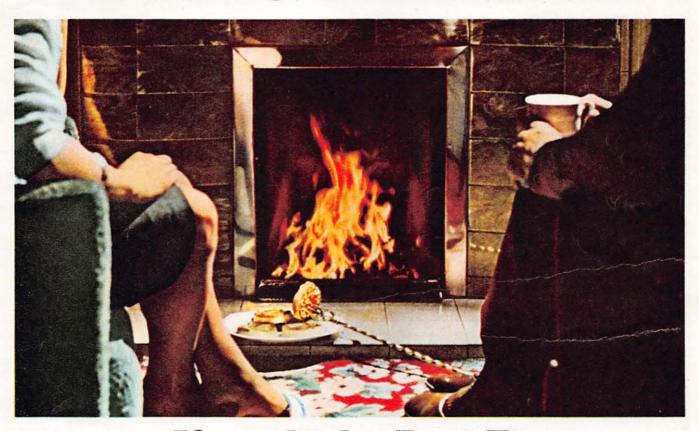
Yes, author and artist have managed to include every kind of bird there is . . . at least one species from each of the recognised 155 bird families, as well as many sub-species. Swifts, toucans, starlings, false sunbirds . . . they're all here, and all in glorious colour.

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There's n-n-nothing c-c-colder than c-c-coming home to a c-c-cold f-f-fire



If you had a Baxi Fire, you'd be toasting in 3 minutes

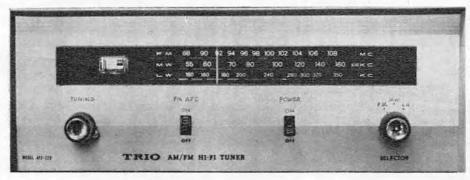
The Baxi Fire has an underfloor draught. That's why you can go from banked-down embers to a roaring blaze in seconds at the touch of a lever. The ash-can is under the floor too, so you only need empty it twice a week. (Very fine ash. Very big ash-can). And with all that air coming under the floor, the Baxi Fire cheerfully burns anything — coal, coke, slack, smokeless. About the only thing it doesn't burn up is money. (Add a back boiler, five radiators and a towel rail and you actually increase the efficiency). You can have a Baxi Fire fitted into your fireplace inside a day

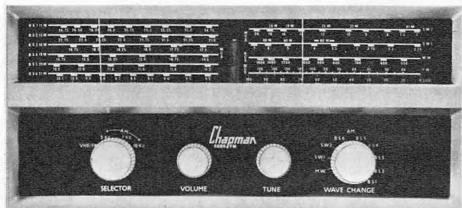
for £12.12.6d. plus modest installation costs. When you do, c-c-coming home to a c-c-cold fire never lasts more than three minutes. (Ahhh).

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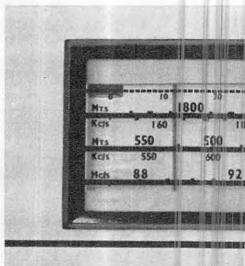






OF HI-FI 5

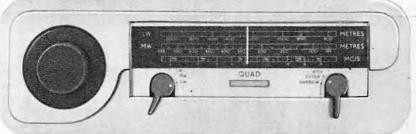
RADIO

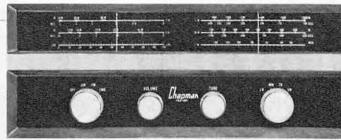




SOLID

Top left, the Armstrong 224 FM tuner. Provision has been made for a stereo decoder to be added for stereo broadcasts. Centre zero reading ensures accurate tuning. The unit is self-powered and has an optional case for shelf-mounting. Price is £22 10s., with the case £3 10s. extra. Middle left, Radford FM tuner, FMTI, has a low distortion and high signal/noise ratio. Constructed from steel, this unit is suitable for use in the high temperatures and humidity of the tropics. Price is £39 17s. 11d. Lower left, the Trio AFE 220 covers medium and long waves together with FM. For use on A.C. only, it has automatic frequency control and eight valves. Price is £41 9s. 6d. Bottom left, the Chapman S6 BS/FM Mk. II tuner has six-stage AM bandspread and high gain FM. It is suitable for building into units. Price is £68 14s. 6d. Above, Pye "Brahms" AM/FM tuner, the HFT 300, is fully transistorised and has self-powered tuner which cuts out the warm-up period. It is highly sensitive and, therefore, suitable for difficult fringe reception areas. The price is £44 2s. The models shown on these pages are available from Largs of Holborn, W.C.1, and from most Hi-fi dealers

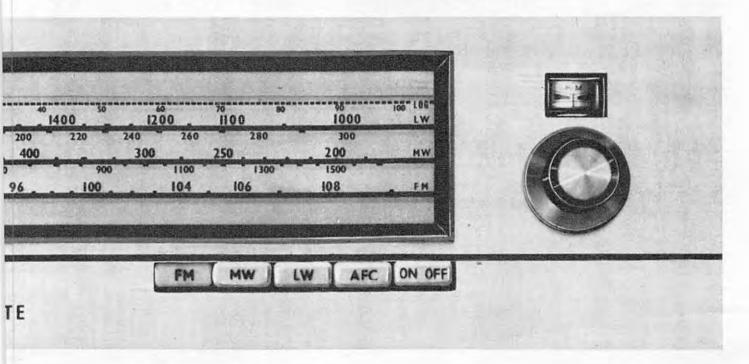




Above, the Quad AM II tuner with long, medium and short waves. Two models cover different wavebands for sales abroad. £28 10s.

Above right, the Chapman FM 1005 AM/FM tuner, has provision for an adaptor for stereo broadcasts when they start. £43 0s. 4d.

AT ITS BEST



THE ILLUSTRATIONS detailed in the first two articles in this series, in September (mono) and October (stereo), included provision for a VHF tuner (or FM as it is perhaps better called) but nothing else was said, or has since been said, about radio reception of genuine Hi-fi standard.

Taking into account the limitations inevitably imposed by the small transistorised receivers upon which so many people rely, the quality of sound which they give is surprisingly pleasant. But it bears little resemblance to the original and is not to be compared with that obtainable from high-fidelity equipment. Moreover, the addition of a first-class tuner to an amplification system, and speakers installed primarily for record playing, costs little if any more than a small radio receiver.

The installation of a tuner in the same cabinet as that which houses the other equipment is very simple. Control units of Hi-fi quality are fitted with the necessary input sockets and a simple

means of switching from one source of sound to another, either by pressing a button or turning a knob.

Both the distance from the nearest transmitter and local conditions can be vital factors, but there are few places in Britain today where it is not possible to have reception of excellent quality. On the other hand, only FM reception is worth considering in terms of Hi-fi for most people. AM reception on both medium and long waves is subject to too much interference except for the few who live very near to a transmitter. And it must be remembered, broadly speaking, that the higher the quality of the reproduction the more subject it is to interference. Hi-fi quality of sound and freedom from interference are not compatible.

An efficient aerial is essential. Realistic sound cannot be expected from a few feet of wire strung up anywhere or a piece of damp string. If you live fairly near a VHF transmitter—that is, up to 20 miles—an indoor aerial will suffice: experi-

menting with angle and height will determine its best position. At greater distances, it is wise to consult an expert.

Although the BBC could broadcast effectively in stereo whenever they liked, it looks as if we may have to wait a long time before they do. TV in colour, although infinitely more expensive to provide, seems to have been given priority. But amplification and speaker systems designed for stereo records are not wasted on mono radio. As with mono records, if properly channelled, they add substantially to the spread and freedom of the sound.

As has already been said, the matching of a FM tuner with other equipment is a comparately simple operation, but in reception areas that are known to be difficult it is wise to consult an expert who knows the conditions before making a final decision. A number of suitable FM tuners for both mono and stereo installations were mentioned in September and October.

W. A. CHISLETT



Whatever the weather-Summer is at your fingertips!

It isn't true that you don't have to lift a finger with a Vulcan Boiler. You do—to set exactly the heating programme you require. After that you forget it—and forget the weather too—the Vulcan does everything for you. There's no fuel storage space needed, no dirt and ashes and no cleaning and carrying to do—you don't even need a chimney with the handsome Autostat shown here.

Vulcan boilers fit easily and elegantly into any kitchen. Precision-engineered for

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NAME ADDRESS.

efficiency and high economy, Vulcan boilers give you all the advantages of High Speed Gas heating and hot water supply at minimum running costs.

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VULGAN

GAS-FIRED BOILERS

CONVENIENTLY BRITISH

Plumbing and sanitation—those are the two things most dear to British hearts and humour

IN A RARE MOMENT of humour, Napoleon is said to have remarked that the British were not interested in sex (paramours) but that they reserved their enthusiasm (amour propre) for their plumbing (propre-amour). The satisfaction he got from this neat epigram may have withered somewhat had he known that it was then common British practice to decorate the insides of chamber pots with his portrait. But it can't be denied that he had something. The British have always been fascinated by plumbing and they reserve a special corner of their heart for lavatories—public and private, water, earth or miscellaneous.

It isn't really so surprising when you consider that, after the Romans dropped out of the picture, we have a record second to none as sanitary pioneers. The valve-closet and water-born sewage systems are both proud British inventions (some foreigner called da Vinci designed the first water closet but, as we might expect from Continentals, it took around 300 years to catch on). In George Jennings we have a strong contestant for the honour of initiating the idea of public conveniences. It wasn't just dull practicality either; the Dolphin, Pedestal Lion and the Mulberry Peach—lavatories all—looked as impressive as their names are beguiling.

So with this proud tradition behind us, is it surprising that, with the possible exception of the French (of which more later), we are the most lavatory-conscious nation in the world?

Not long ago, the Commons rang with fiery speeches by women M.Ps. of all parties fighting for the removal of turnstiles from ladies' conveniences. Members paled at harrowing stories of the indignities of the system; they were told of one public lavatory which bore a note saying "If unable to operate turnstile, please shout for butcher in adjoining premises."

A letter from a Norwich woman, who heroically admitted to measurements of 52-47-52, described some "alarming experiences" involving turnstiles. The result of parliamentary pressure and the efforts of a formidable army of women's organisations produced the Public Lavatories (Abolition of Turnstiles) Bill, providing for the removal of the offending objects from all public lavatories inside 12 months.

The British sense of humour being what it is, any news item remotely connected with lavatories can expect to be snapped-up by desperate sub-editors. Treatment ranges from the mildly sensational—"Hygiene spies name the worst gents in town."—to the music-hall basic—"Spare these ladies flushes." Only The Times seems able to resist temptation,

reporting with massive restraint a court case involving "Ladies locked in 'Ladies': leave to appeal on claim for injuries in escape attempt." It even failed to underline the fact that the case was heard by the Master of the Rolls!

As for writing of another kind, graffiti is such a graceful word that it comes as a bit of a blow to discover it can mean, amongst other things, the writings (and drawings) that adorn the walls of public conveniences. Not that graffiti hasn't a history almost as long as that of the lavatory itself; the Roman latrines on Hadrian's Wall are liberally decorated, probably with very much the same sort of humour that is found today. However, contemporary scribbler's days may be numbered. A new material on which it is impossible to draw has already had successful field tests. No great loss, I suppose, though some of the old favourites ("Happy New Year to all our readers") and characters like the muchtravelled Kilroy offend few people.

The odd paragraph in books, newspapers and speeches sometimes reveals the lavatory in the strangest of roles. Unsung hero of the last war-the plans for the Sicilian invasion were finalised in an Algerian lavatory (war really is hell). Vital cog in diplomatic manoeuvres of East v. West-Kruschev and Bulganin on a visit to Downing Street considered that the lavatory was the only place in No. 10 where they could safely compare notes. And with the present need to export or die, we should applaud the local Council who sold a wealthy American one of their stately Victorian gentlemen's conveniences. The purchaser apparently wanted it as a tourist attraction for Virginia City and intended to restore it to full working order.

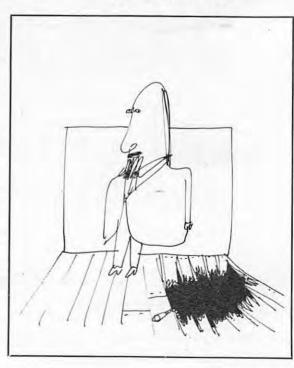
But Napoleon notwithstanding, we can teach the French little when it comes to lavatories. Those unique Parisian landmarks, the pissoirs, are called vespasiennes, after Emperor Vespasian (8th-century A.D.) who levied a tax on all lavatories and, when rebuked for raising revenue from such a source, replied, "Money has no smell." More recently, an enterprising French defence counsel utilised the lavatory to delay the trial of 80 Algerians for a whole day. He despatched them to the gents at three-minute intervals throughout the day and demanded repeated recesses on the grounds of absence of one of the accused.

Even more typical in its glorious French élan was the "affaire Pesquet." M. Pesquet, a National Assembly deputy at the time, was arrested on the sensational charge of exploding a "bombe plastique" in one of the Assembly's lavatories. No one was hurt as the Assembly was not in session, and M. Pesquet's motives remain obscure to this day, but a more calculated act of terrorism, striking literally at the seat of government, could hardly be imagined.

French authorities are obviously aware of the need to preserve a correct attitude towards so fundamental a subject as lavatories. The initial banning (happily repealed) of the film of Chevallier's, wonderful novel Clochemerle-telling of the controversy and intrigues caused in a village by the proposal to erect a public convenience-was, said the Ministry of Information, because it con-stituted "An affront to French dignity." Strange that they should be so touchy when they encourage what every true-blue Briton must feel is the greatest indignity of all. I mean, of course, the indefensible practice of installing formidable hags at the entrance of men's conveniences. It is a foolhardy man who tries to sneak past these sinister guardians without dropping a coin into the plate.

Still, finishing on a romantic note, only a French king (Louis XIV) could carry off the announcement of his forthcoming marriage while seated in the splendid grandeur of an enormous commode.

PHILIP JACOBSON





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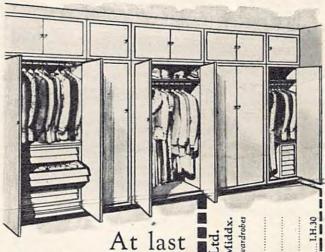


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the whole world is your playground! There are supplementary prizes too: SIX £100 VOUCHERS, TWELVE £20 VOUCHERS, to be spent in the

Department store of your choice. Find out all about the Thermalite Competition and how you can enter by filling in the coupon below.



What is Thermalite? Thermalite is a type of building block which is used in the construction of the walls of a home. Because of its special microcellular structure Thermalite is an excellent insulating material which keeps in the warmth — keeps out the cold. Ordinary walls are dense and therefore poor insulators. The warmth which is so expensive to produce passes through them easily and is lost to the cold air outside. On the other hand Thermalite built walls are less dense and keep the warmth where you want it - right in your home. The result is that a Thermalite built home is more comfortable and is less expensive to heat than an ordinary one.

What about appearance? You don't have to forego the appearance of a brick built house in order to have Thermalite insulation. In fact cavity walls are often built with an outer layer of brick and an inner layer of Thermalite. To get the equivalent in insulation to that single leaf of Thermalite you would have to have six times the thickness of traditional walling material. You can imagine how expensive that would be!

What other advantages does Thermalite have? Because of its insulating properties a Thermalite built home reduces condensation which means that interior decorations stay fresh longer and need less frequent renewal. Thermalite holds ordinary wood screws without plugging so you can screw such things as wall cabinets, book shelves, central heating fixtures etc. straight to the wall and be sure that they won't pull out. Thermalite is fire resistant. Thermalite insulated homes increase the efficiency of all types of heating. They are therefore in greater demand and have a higher resale value than ordinary homes.

Does it cost more to have a Thermalite insulated house? No. You see, although Thermalite blocks cost more than the equivalent area of brick, they are laid so much quicker that the extra cost is more than covered by the saving in labour. The benefits of Thermalite insulation are free.

How can I tell if a house is Thermalite insulated? That's the trouble. You can't - either from the outside or

the inside. In an existing house the seller or estate agent will be able to tell you, but new houses will be displaying this sign on the front door or window.



Look out for it when you are visiting building sites.

Fill in the coupon below and we will send you details of the Thermalite Competition, an interesting booklet on Thermalite and a list of sites in your area where you can see new Thermalite insulated homes.

Thermalite Ytong Limited, Hams Hall, Lea Marston, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Please send me details of the Thermalite Competition, your booklet 'Insulation need not be an extra', and details of Thermalite insulated houses being built in my area.

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IH/1	A LAWE CONT.

Michael Green, the author of the second in our new series of long articles, is best described as the High Priest of Coarse Living. His books—The Art of Coarse Rugby, Even Coarser Rugby, The Art of Coarse Sailing, The Art of Coarse Acting and, most recently, The Michael Green Book of Coarse Sport—have brought the subject down to a coarse art. Newcomers to his work will, we feel, find in this, his latest contribution, the realisation that they are born and bred Coarse Livers.

prim sub-world of Coarse Dwelling it might be as well to give a word or two of explanation of the word Coarse, for those who are not acquainted with the Mysteries of Coarse Living and Coarse Sport.

The word Coarse as used here is nothing to do with dropping aitches or spilling boiled egg all down the front of your waistcoat. For, as in angling there is game fishing and coarse fishing, so in life there is Coarse Living and . . . well, the other sort.

In some half-dozen books, I have tried to give some idea of what Coarse Sport means, although subsequent correspondence from remote parts of the world has convinced me that I have only scratched the surface of the subject. Perhaps the easiest way to explain what I mean by the word Coarse is to quote my definition of Coarse Rugby: "A game played by fewer than 15 a side, at least half of whom should be totally unfit."

If that doesn't make things clear, then perhaps the definition of a Coarse Sailor will: "One who in a crisis forgets nautical language and shouts, 'For God's sake, turn left!"

I think it all starts when we're young. It's very soon forced on to a child that the world is in two halves. The Coarse personality will realise at school that there are children who are successful at marbles, who win bets, whose bicycle chains never come off. In later life, the same fortunate people will contemptuously pass the Coarse golfer as he despairingly hacks round the local course, his progress marked by oaths and flying clods of earth.

They will clout his bowling to the boundary on the cricket field; get stand tickets for international matches while the Coarse man is queuing in the

The art of COARSE DWELLING

By MICHAEL GREEN

rain; they will cast him in insignificant parts with the local operatic society.

Unfortunately, this sort of thing extends into the home, for those of us who are doomed to a Coarse life. While our neighbours' gardens are waving acres of fertility, they stare contemptuously over the garden fence at the blackened leaves of our dying dahlias, or nod sagely at the builders making their third attempt to put the roof right.

I think the best omnibus description for this is Coarse Dwelling, which will incorporate various sub-sections of the Coarse Existence, such as Coarse Decorating, Coarse Gardening and Coarse Entertaining.

And how can a Coarse Dweller be defined?

One of the symptoms is his eternal optimism, his conviction that, despite the mess he has made of it all so far, everything will be all right soon. Which leads to this definition:

"A Coarse Dweller is one who

is always just about to move to a better house." I should be glad to hear of a better one.

The problems of Coarse Dwelling come to a head with the struggle of the Coarse Dweller to move home. In some ways the move itself is the least difficult part. It's almost easy compared with deciding where to move.

To buy or rent? Something newer or older? Further in or further out? Large garden and small house? Large house and small garden? Large garage and small kitchen? Good property at a high price? Rotten property at a low price? Rotten property at a high price? The list of problems is endless.

Time spent considering alternatives like this is completely. wasted. In fact, the mental worry will reduce the Coarse Dweller and his wife to gibbering wrecks within three weeks.

The normal procedure is to start by being terribly choosy about the new home and rejecting excellent properties for some trifling defect, such as the shape of the sink or the colour of the washbasin.

Finally, after several weeks of living hell poring over advertisements and driving to half the abandoned and derelict houses in the country, the Coarse Homeseeker plunges desperately into something quite unsuitable, simply for the sake of making a decision. ("Yes, dear, I know you don't like the earth closet and the gas lighting, but we really have to make up our minds.")

And even if the three weeks' hell results in what looks like a first-class decision, fate can upset things with one stroke. That charming row of terraced cottages which are so obviously going to go up in value, full of nice respectable people carrying the classy Sunday papers to the pub every weekend and discussing Michael Frayne, can in one swoop of a tycoon's pen be transformed into a colony of gibbering Bongolanders, slaying sheep in the garden and beating oil drums far into the night. Worse, a colony of roving Australians, who came overland in an old taxi, might settle in, making the night hideous with round-the-clock parties.

Then there's that nice detached suburban house, with the cricket ground at the back and sheep grazing behind the garden wall. Within six months of moving in, you'll find the cricket club have sold out and 30,000 overspill engineers from the Black Country are living behind you.

Note: one might think that if fate is capable of slinging an overspill estate in your back garden it might also provide compensations such as a neighbour who'll invite you for weekends in his yacht. But these chances do not work equally for the Coarse Dweller. It is only other people who have rare strokes of fortune such as selling bits of their cabbage plot to

The art of COARSE DWELLING

developers for around £10,000.

No, the Coarse Dweller must submit to his fate. His sitting tenants will not move north, his garden will not be zoned for office building. He must take comfort in Law Five* of Coarse Dwellings which says:

"The new home is always not quite what you wanted."

Having decided on the new home, the next step is to sell the old one. By missing out an estate agent, it is possible to save £150 or so, although this means that one must advertise in the papers, and be bombarded with phone calls, promises, visitors and threats for 24 hours, after which a ghastly silence follows.

One can sell to a friend, in which case he will certainly turn out to have all sorts of nasty qualities that weren't suspected, and after he has offered £700 below the asking price ("And that's because I'm an old pal") you will wonder what on earth you ever saw in him.

Most people choose to go to an estate agent.

These are divisible into three groups:

Fawning and inefficient.

Jovial and inefficient.

Not interested and inefficient.

The one thing common to all groups is that they don't really care whether they sell the property or not, because they know that sooner or later some other mug will buy it.

The fawning type of estate agent addresses his customers as sir or madam, refers to the woman you're living with as your lady-wife, blushes at the mention of possible children, and humbly creeps round the property, constantly washing his hands with invisible soap and keeping near to the wall, rather like a rat on the prowl.

"The previous owner really did keep this house in first-rate condition, sir. What's that? Oh yes, there is, of course, always a little settlement in the older type of property. . . No sir, I don't think the house actually moved under your feet. . . Well, it may have adjusted itself slightly, sir, these older properties do, you understand. . . ."

I remember an agent of this type showing me round one of those terrible, gloomy empty houses that always smell as if someone had died there. There were cracks everywhere. I noticed that he gave one floor-board a very wide berth and there was one room he was actually afraid to enter.

Naturally, this only excited my curiosity, so in the end I brushed aside his objections and demanded entrance. It looked a perfectly normal room, and then the wind slammed the door.

At this point the ceiling fell in.
With a startled shriek, the agent leaped for the door, leaving me standing there, covered in plaster. When the noises had subsided, he peered round the door and said, "As you see, sir, a certain amount of redecoration is necessary."

The jovial type of agent is much more honest on the surface. ("Well, between you and me, you expect a bit of damp when a house is 70 years old, don't you?"). He will pretend to be heavily on your side and offer to help you against the owner's interests. ("Actually, the owner is an old idiot and between you and me I believe she might let it go quite cheaply if she liked the look of you . . ."). Before being deceived by this type, remember that he will soon be on the phone to the owner, saying, "Actually, between you and me, this customer is a complete fool and I think he'll pay a good price. . . . "

INALLY, comes the notinterested agent. He
will not bother to show
you round the property, but
will give you the keys with one
hand while with the other he
holds the telephone, into which
he is always engaged in conversation. When you return, he will
still be on the phone, accepting
the keys with a curt nod.

In dealing with estate agents it is important to be able to translate their descriptions of property.

These bear no relation to the house itself but contain certain phrases which are a useful guide to those who can read between the lines. For example:

An older-type terraced house: A wreck.

Attractive cottage-style property: Even bigger wreck. The property has been

considerably renovated: A speculator has bought it, covered the cracks in paint and is now asking £2,000 more than the real value.

Pebble-dash elevations: Vast yawning cracks all over the front of the house.

Exclusive development: The local authority stopped them cramming any more houses on the site.

Purpose-built to the highest standards: Nothing will actually go wrong until the builders have left.

Early inspection recommended: For heaven's sake, come and look at it, we can't sell the damn place.

In my more fanciful moments, I often wonder how an estate agent would describe a hole in the ground.

"A pleasant, well-dug cavity, situated a few minutes' walk from the Central Line station, and convenient for shops and buses. The lower part is of good London clay, expessed by the former owner at considerable expense, and the upper part is mainly loam, with a few well-chosen stones. . . ."

A friend of mine was so deceived by an estate agent's advertisement that he tried to buy his own house, not recognising it from the description.

"It seemed just what I'd been looking for all my life," he said. "They'd added a foot all round on the size of the rooms and left out the fact that the foundations had slipped."

I remember once finding my dream home, a converted coachman's cottage in Middlesex, "renovated and brought up to date at considerable expense in the most tasteful style, including oil-fired central heating, built-on bathroom with low suite, and complete redecoration."

I got a builder friend to look over it, as it all seemed too good to be true, and he reported as follows:

"Re the cottage. The property leans considerably to the left, although this is compensated for by the fact that the garage leans to the right. There is central heating in every room but as far as I can discover there is no boiler in the house. A modern bathroom has been

installed but there is nowher for the water to run away This, however, does not matter as there are no water pipe attached to the bath, and in any case the bathroom has been added without planning permission and will have to be pulled down. It is impossible to report on the decoration as the wallpaper has now all turned into green blisters. This is caused by rising damp, which is in danger of meeting the sinking damp from where the guttering is defective. When this happens the house will fall down, the same as when the shingles meet round your waist.

"P.S. I was unable to inspect the attic as I sprained my ankle falling through the staircase."

description does enable one to find out what houses are for sale, and the next step is to visit the property and if necessary make an offer.

In this connection, my advice to the Coarse Dweller is: Never have a surveyor's report.

The reason for this is quite simple. After reading the report, you will never buy the house. Although most of the report will be unintelligible to a normal human being, enough will still be translatable to leave you with a feeling of horror that such a pestilential slum could still be occupied.

I have a surveyor's report in front of me on a perfectly respectable semi-detacked house.

"There is a fracture over the porch . . . the brickwork is laminated . . . the plinth is breaking away at ground level . . . there is evidence of mange in the rear brickwork . . . the chimney stack is defective . . . rising damp . . flaking of the slates . . shaking ceilings. . "

And worst of all, horror of horrors, the woodwork was being attacked by the dreaded Dote. I have not been able to discover what this is, but apparently it upset the surveyor considerably.

Attached to the surveyor's

Attached to the surveyor's report will be an appendix by an electrician, stating something like this: "Upon switching on the immersion heater, there was a strong smell of burning and a sheet of flame shot from the hot

[.] I have not yet invented the other four.

water tank. From this I concluded that the wiring was faulty. I was unable to test the cooker installation owing to the death of my assistant, but from the circumstances of his decease, it appears that the insulation on the main switch is defective. We strongly recommend that no one should touch anything until the main switch has been turned off with insulated tongs."

The interesting thing is that surveyors do not expect their reports to be taken seriously (although this does not stop them charging 25 guineas).

I once thanked a surveyor who had reported on a house I wanted to buy. As his report said it was a heaving mass of woodworm, I dropped my offer by £300 and had it declined.

"Pity," said the surveyor.
"You lost a bargain. Bit of
woodworm never hurt anybody.
My own house is lousy with it."

Incidentally, if you should have the house surveyed, do not show a copy of the report to the owner unless you want it sent back covered with angry remarks like, "This is all lies . . . I mended the roof myself . . . Tell him to say that to my face. . . ."

s a result of all this, the main burden of inspecting the new property must fall on the unhappy Coarse Dweller. It is best to be completely noncommittal about everything. Show no enthusiasm for the concealed lighting or the central heating; grunt at the mention of the roof garden; sneer at the patio.

To give an air of knowledge, make strange and meaningless tests. For example, I always take out a knife and carefully cut a small sliver of wood from the skirting board. I examine this, shake my head, and put it in a handkerchief carefully.

At this stage, one may use a Coarse Wheeze and mention some remote disease that the wood may have contracted. Dote is a useful one, since no one has heard of it or you can invent something such as "Zurge disease" or "Mungles".

If the enraged householder refuses to believe you, simply say, "It gets into stacked timber while the house is being built, you know." For good measure, add that the bricks look frugled and the slates murgled.

At the same time, be ready for a counter-attack.

Beware of the householder who has temporarily improved his home out of all recognition. You are entitled to regard all paint as merely covering structural cracks and all new wallpaper as holding the tottering walls together.

My friend Askew, when selling up, even went as far as to hire several suites of furniture and hundreds of lovely roses, so that for a week the house looked a picture. The unhappy buyer was most disappointed when he moved in and found that the garden was a desert and that the wall furniture had been covering vast areas of damp.

Finally, when bluff can go no further on either side, an offer must be made.

Never do this in person.

For some reason, people regard their property as an extension of their egos, and take anything less than the asking price as a personal insult.

I shall never forget misreading a badly-duplicated agent's list and mistaking £6,000 for £5,000 so that I thought I was being pretty generous when I offered £4,750. I was naturally a little surprised when the woman went pale, screamed and ordered me out of the house. An attempt to placate her by increasing my offer by £10 merely caused hysterics.

I shouted, "All right, £4,800,"

through the letterbox as I stood outside and she tried to poke my eye out with a broom.

An offer should therefore be made through an agent or a third party, who can weather the storm of abuse without becoming emotionally involved.

Unless you are one of those fortunate people who can buy a house outright, such as a publisher, literary agent or second-hand car dealer, it will now be necessary to get a mortgage.

T WILL save a lot of disappointment if it is clearly understood that building societies exist to obstruct people who want to buy their own homes. In general, they will only lend money providing they are satisfied you are rich enough not to need to borrow any; and providing the property is an exquisite house, built within the last three months, with walls two feet thick and windows of plate glass.

If you can satisfy all those conditions, you should approach the manager of your local branch with every confidence. Otherwise, it will be necessary to cringe.

It may be possible to secure a miserable loan, provided the borrower shows absolutely no deviation from what a building society considers the Normal Average Citizen. Whatever one's personal characteristics, upon entering the manager's office, it is best immediately to assume the role of a 30-year-old, ground-down clerical worker who has given up the battle of life and

intends to stay being humiliated by the same firm for the next 30 years.

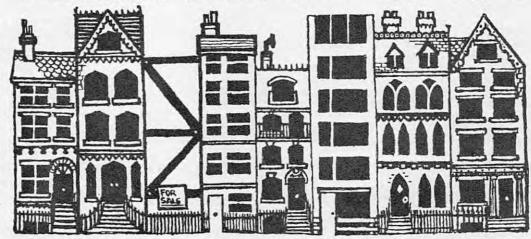
The age factor is important. Under 30, there is a suspicion of youthful entanglements, even a misalliance, to the tiny mind of a building society manager. Over 30, the manager will probably say brutally, "Aren't you rather old to be asking for a mortgage at your time of life?"

Do not think that just because you are earning good money this makes you eligible for a mortgage. This merely places the borrower outside the average bracket and makes him an immediate object of the gravest mistrust. It's no use breezing into the manager's office and saying, "Oh, my income's about five thousand a year." He will promptly fix you with his beady eye and say icily, "You haven't saved much out of that, have you?"

Under no circumstances admit to belonging to a profession with vaguely creative or artistic overtones, such as journalism, acting or television, or a film will come over the manager's eyes. At the mention of the word "author" he will probably give a pitying whinny and show you out of the office.

My advice is to forget one's real job and one's real self entirely. Enter the office humbly, twisting your hat in your hands, speak only when spoken to, call the manager sir and repeat the same formula, "My firm are very good to me. I am not a roamer, sir."

Although the manager will



The art of COARSE DWELLING continued

subject the Coarse Buyer to unmentionable humiliations, he will then secretly decide that after all you are the right type of person for a mortgage and, after valuing the property at two-thirds of its real value, might lend you half of that.

There is one unmentionable crime when applying for a mortgage, a filthy offence which will at once condemn you in the eyes of the building society. This is to be single.

At the mention of this, the manager will hint at unspeakable immoralities that might go on in his house (building societies always think of the property as their house, not yours). The only single people to whom mortgages are granted are the crooked property speculators.

The manager of the West London branch of a building society once told me that he reluctantly granted a mortgage to a single woman, only because she said she needed the house for her widowed mother. Afterwards, he became suspicious and made some excuse for visiting the house.

"And there she was, Mr. Green," he announced proudly, "there she was with her fancy man. Living with him." He lowered his voice. "In Sin, Mr. Green, in Sin."

And despite the fact that I offered a quarter deposit, there was no mortgage for the sinful, single Mr. Green.

Of course, if the building society is not forthcoming, one may always apply to a bank for the money. I did this once and the manager broke into peals of laughter. He was still laughing as he escorted me out of the door.

HAVE spent years trying to discover whom banks lend their money to, and it is still a mystery. It is certainly not ordinary professional people. However, one might obtain a loan by posing as a parasitic business crook, who never seems to have difficulty in obtaining money.

Eventually, however, some sort of financial deal will be arranged and, remorselessly chained to his building society for the rest of his life, the Coarse Dweller staggers forth to settle

all the legal details of the sale.

Unfortunately, to do this it is necessary to contact a solicitor. He will interview you, after which there will be an inexplicable delay of eight weeks, during which he is not available and all enquiries are referred to his assistant, who usually cannot remember who you are. At the end of it, you will receive a bill for more money than you thought you possessed, and when this is paid the home is yours.

HILE a freehold sale is simple, although that doesn't stop it taking about three months to put through, a leasehold purchase makes a solicitor's field day. I firmly believe that those absurd sub-clauses in the average lease, forbidding the lessee to conduct auction sales on the premises or to play the bagpipes on alternate Fridays, are the result of deliberate collusion between the opposing solicitors to make things as difficult as possible for the purchaser.

The reason for this is plain. If a client challenges all the maniacal stipulations, the solicitor can then add to the bill a little item "for sundry phone calls, consultations, etc."

Alternatively, if one saves money by letting everything pass unchallenged, you may be hurled from the house without compensation for having broken the terms of the lease, by permitting the garage to be used for immoral purposes or some such unlikely crime. On the whole, it is probably better to risk paying for sundry phone calls and have some sense made of the lease, because you'll probably be charged for them in any case.

Like the man who found a mistake in a lease and pointed it out to his solicitor, who thanked him and sent him an addition to his bill for the extra work involved in correcting the mistake.

Don't think that it will help if the solicitor is a friend. For one thing, he will expect a lunch from you, during which he will do nothing but moan about how poor solicitors are, compared with barristers, and how difficult it is to make ends meet, etc., etc. He will then absent-mindedly

add the cost of the lunch to your bill, despite the fact that you paid for it.

I even had one solicitor friend who used to make a fortune by acting for both sides of a house purchase, until the two parties got together and compared notes of his advice to them.

If the property is new, the potential owner will have been eagerly awaiting completion date all this time. Since one of the inexorable laws of Coarse Living states, "All newly-built property is completed ten weeks after the occupant is ready to move in", this will be a rather frustrating period.

Under no circumstances visit the site frequently. It is a complete delusion to believe that the presence of the owner of the house will make any difference to the builders. However, the effect on the owner of the continual delays may well be to drive him insane.

It is true that the foreman will be full of specious explanations. ("The plasterers are waiting for the plumbers and the plumbers are waiting for the brickies..."). If you ask him what the brickies are waiting for, he will reply, "Bricks", and treat you to a long dissertation about the miseries of his job and how impossible it is to get men, until at the end you have his worries as well as your own and everyone is weeping on one another's shoulders.

Do not believe that, by visiting the site, you can correct the inevitable building mistakes in time. It's true you may turn up in time to find them installing the lavatory in the garage and the fuel tank in the bathroom, but that doesn't mean they'll alter it for you.

My friend Askew actually found the bricklayers bricking up where his front door ought to have been and, although he harangued them for half an hour, they wouldn't stop. They said he'd have "to see the gaffer," and, as the foreman was visiting another site, there was no front door when he got back.

Although I think Askew was luckier than another friend who had asked for a shower closet under the stairs.

On visiting the half-finished

house, he found the electric meters where the shower should go and the shower in the kitchen. He asked them to change everything round, which they did and then sent him a bill for £75.

Moral: Don't visit the site without an attendant psychiatrist; or else camp out there permanently.

Perhaps even more depressing than this is to visit the site constantly and to find nothing happening but just men sitting around reading the Daily Mirror.

Incidentally, never move into property before any building work is completed. Remember that the British builder is a delicate plant whose subtle mechanism is liable to be thrown out of order by the slightest thing.

I've had a plasterer who downed tools because I would not make him tea every half-hour; a plumber who left because I objected to his radio being on all the time (it was four rooms away and he couldn't hear, but he said he couldn't work without it); and a bricklayer who forced me into a long political argument against my will, point-blank demanded my opinion of George Brown, and, when it didn't agree with his, flew into a violent rage and left with the job half-done.

other that although the householder need not be the object of the quarrel (which may be the charwoman, or even the brand of tea), the workman's malice is always directed against you. So never be on the premises.

This, of course, inevitably means that the job will not be done properly, but your presence is really no guarantee that it will anyway (see above).

Moving Day is subject to a Law of Coarse Life, Viz.: "The removal from one house to another will shorten the life of the coarse householder by ten years."

The first difficulty encountered is that there is nowhere for the householder to put himself. He will start off by trying to take some sort of control of the situation (after all, it is his furniture), feebly bleating, "Would you pack the bed first, and the grandfather clock last?" but even as he is speaking he is

felled to the ground by the end of the wardrobe, while the removal men say "Yes, mate" and carry on exactly as they want to.

After half an hour of this, he will accept the situation and make some coffee, only to have it refused by the removal men because it isn't tea.

By now, conditions in the house will be indescribable and finding somewhere for the house-holder to hide is a pressing matter. If he sits on the floor, he is told to move every ten minutes. If he sits in a chair, he's liable to get packed into the van.

One of the biggest difficulties is that it is impossible to use the lavatory or bathroom during the removal period, as the men have a habit of making these places a sort of transit camp for oddments on the way downstairs. I have even been disturbed in the lavatory by a heavy rattling on the door and a voice demanding loudly, "Do you mind coming out of there, sir, we want to take the mirror down."

Answer: Go to the local pub for two hours.

By being out of the house one will also avoid one of the worst features of moving, which is the stream of comments from the removal men on your choicest pieces of furniture.

I will simply quote some from personal experiences:

On a 19th-century painting,

"Bit dreary, ain't it? You ought to get one of that green Burmese woman. They're only two guineas."

On a beautiful Victorian bookcase:

"You know, this here's riddled with woodworm? Hardly worth taking if you ask me."

On a little Chinese vase:

"My wife's got one of these. Got it in Woolworth's at West Ealing. You get some good stuff there. If you're interested in china, you ought to have a look round there some time, sir."

Books are especially unpopular with removal men, although this doesn't stop them peering into the more promising volumes in the hope of finding dirty pictures.

"Can't think what you want with all these books. They're only taking up room you know. Would you like me to get rid of them for you?"

This inevitable offer to get rid of various items should never be accepted, or else you will find that half the household goods never reach their destination.

The saddest case I remember of this, is that of a friend who wanted to take to her new home the old piano which had belonged to her grandmother. She had learned to play on it as a child and couldn't bear to be parted from it.

HE REMOVAL men looked at it with distaste, pointing out its old-fashioned design, its weight, the woodworm, the sticking notes and so forth. By a mysterious coincidence it got left until last and they didn't think there'd be room on the van.

In fact, my friend had doubts as to whether it would ever go into her new flat and she reluctantly yielded when one of the men said, "I understand how you feel Miss. Don't worry, we'll find a good home for that piano, someone who'll appreciate it."

My friend went off happily, but a few hours later she had to return to her old house. As she approached, she noticed a column of smoke rising from the garden. Investigation proved that it was the funeral pyre of her old piano, which had been chopped into tiny pieces.

Similarly, do not accept any offers to give away valuable antiques. The usual wheeze is to offer to give them to an oldage pensioner. ("I know a little old lady who'd be pleased as punch to have that there vase, seeing you don't want it . . ."). Hold fast to your own and do any throwing out at the other end.

On arrival at the new home, at all costs get rid of any work-men who may still be there. Otherwise, a ghastly quarrel will develop between the decorator and the removal men in which each refuses to give way and the decorator solemnly papers over the sideboard while the removal men sternly put the bed down on wet polish.

The trouble is that workmen

who will drop everything at the slightest excuse become ultraconscientious if anyone wants them to stop. They insist on finishing the job, adopting a mock craftsman attitude like, "I'm being paid to paint this wall and I'm going to paint it, removal men or no removal men."

It is at this stage that the first seeds of doubt are sown about the move. All workmen and removal men have an uncanny facility for scathing comment, and with this is combined the horrible emotional trauma of uprooting oneself.

"Bit small this house, isn't it, sir? Lot smaller than the last one I should say . . . got a bit of woodworm about it if I'm not mistaken. Of course, it's none o' my business but I should have been inclined to have stayed in Fulham. Nice place that was."

Actually, that is a fairly mild sample, compared with the treatment a relative received. Having mortgaged himself to the hilt, he secured a brand-new Town House in a good suburb. The removal man's comment was as follows: "And you paid £9,000 for a terraced house? Well, of course, it's your money but I reckon you'd have done better

in one of them new council flats down the road. Lovely places they are. . . ."

Harden your ears to the inevitable doom-laden suggestion from the van-driver. "Funny you buying a place here, because I've got a cousin at the Town Hall who says they're going to build a road through here in 1967 and pull everything down."

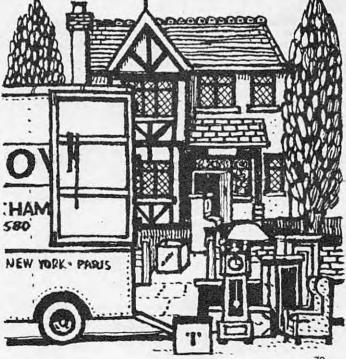
That way madness lies.

But at last the removal men have been handsomely tipped and have retreated, vowing eternal thanks and fidelity and keeping quiet about the scratched paint. The Coarse Mover is in.

It is now that the most important part of the battle begins. Before the last removal man has left, the lace curtains will be twitching all round the house, and if you are to establish your position in the neighbourhood do so at once.

My friend Askew, with a brilliant stroke, turned his arrival into a triumph by having the same pieces of furniture carried through the house and round to the front again, giving the impression that he had four times as much furniture as he really possessed, but I feel that that is possibly going too far.

One difficulty will be that the



The art of COARSE DWELLING continued

curtains will not be ready yet, but this can be turned to advantage. Do not pin up badly-fitting net curtains or old table-cloths—leave the windows bare and set your one good table immediately underneath, loaded with all the old silver you possess. Under no circumstances use the table—eat in the kitchen.

Remember an important Coarse Law in connection with your early days in the new home. This says: "Upon moving into a new house the central heating will immediately leak."

As far as I know, there are no exceptions to this rule, although there was a case reported in Sussex, in 1934, of a house where the new owner found the pipes intact. So be prepared.

Important note: the engineers employed by heating firms are men suffering from destructive paranoia. Not only will they fail to mend the heating but they will wreck every inch of ceiling and floor. They especially love to tear up wood-block floors.

Therefore, it is better to have little tins under every joint in the system for a time until you have saved up enough money to pay for any possible damage. Then take a week's holiday and spend it following the heating engineers about the house with a raised mallet in your hand.

Y FAR the most blatant clue to your real character, however, is the garden, and particular attention must be paid to this. If the house is new, it will no doubt consist of several heaps of stones with a little earth scattered here and there. If the property is old, it will be an overgrown wilderness covered in strange freaks like 14-foot daisies, as if some atomic radiation had started to leak nearby.

If one is a good and enthusiastic gardener, all is well. But if, like most people, you regard a garden as a malignant plot of earth simply waiting its chance to become a weed-strewn wilderness as soon as your back is turned, then something must be done, for a garden is a public place, God wot, and the neighbours will soon wot if it isn't put into order.

There are several obvious

solutions, such as paving the whole thing, laying it all down to lawn and so forth, but there are other, more ingenious ways of dodging the labour involved.

Askew, for instance, made a splendid move when he bought a house in Welwyn. As soon as he arrived, his wife announced to the neighbours that her husband had severely injured his back while being dropped into Occupied France by parachute during the war, and he was unable to do any gardening. The weeds multiplied, the undergrowth grew, and finally a group of neighbours volunteered to tend Askew's garden on a rota basis. All went well for a time, and the garden became the envy of the whole estate, until Askew made a fatal error. After a while, it was noticed that while all the neighbours were mowing and sowing on Sunday mornings Askew was blasting round the local golf course with no signs of a back injury, and his Good Samaritans downed tools.

Even so, Askew always reckons that this simple device enabled him to knock four strokes off his handicap.

Another anti-gardening wheeze is to pretend that the garden is really a deliberately-planned wilderness. For this to succeed, one must be seen doing various meaningless things such as shovelling little heaps of earth from one part to another, and saying to the man next door, "A few more days and that artificial landscape will be O.K."

Make sure that people see you calculating with a tape measure, mysteriously pacing out pieces of grounds, even pegging out stretches of the garden with sticks and twine. Hint that you are a bird-lover, and that the 12-foot weeds are part of a cleverly-designed sanctuary for the Yellow-Bellied Bloodsucker.

If you have energy but no talent, why not dig the whole area into a series of trenches? A great many genuine gardeners always do this with virgin soil. It makes no difference, of course, except to flood the whole place in wet weather, but it looks highly professional. Eventually, celery may be planted in the trenches.

Perhaps even better is to

spend the rest of your life digging a swimming-pool. Anyone who has ever tried to do this will agree that it is at least a lifetime's work for one person, and will provide you with an absorbing occupation for the rest of your days, with the tremendous advantage of never being finished.

aturally, while this is going on, there will not be room for any other garden work but, as long as you make it quite clear that it is a swimming-pool that is being dug, your wilderness will be an object of envy rather than contempt.

(Note: one way of making it clear that you are digging a swimming pool is to erect the diving boards first.)

The swimming pool has a further advantage, and that is that when it is deep enough it can be used as a hidey-hole from the wife, and one can spend many a pleasant Sunday morning down there with a crate of light ale, occasionally throwing up a shovelful of earth to show that work is in progress.

I even know one old friend who had a regular card school down in his half-built "swimming pool" at the weekends. The only difficulty was removing the crates of light ale, which had to be done surreptitiously after dark.

Do not employ a professional gardener or take advice from some gnarled old Adam. Their idea of making the place look nice is to fill it with plastic gnomes. In any case, people will only despise you for not being able to cope by yourself.

DECORATING AND RENO-VATING: The one sure way of making certain that decorating is done exactly to your requirements is to take a fortnight's holiday and stand over the men while they do it. It will be necessary not to relax for a moment for the slightest weakness will bring disaster.

The moment your back is turned, the electrician will saw through some vital joint, or the carpenter will hammer through a live cable. Worse, the green paper will be hung in the hall and the blue in the living-room, the bathroom will be painted orange and the kitchen tiled black.

Men who spend three weeks painting a skirting board are quite capable of tiling a complete room in ten minutes when it's the wrong room.

Do not believe that by doing any work yourself you will save anything. The main requirement for a do-it-yourself expert is not efficiency at the job, but an enormous quality of selfdeception that will lead him to believe that it really looks all right.

In any case, the damage to one's physical and mental health caused by going around for six weeks with your eyebrows painted white and great blotches of paint all over your skin is just not worth it.

Neither is it wise to employ a professional interior decorator. Apart from the fact that his schemes will be expensive beyond your wildest nightmares, the advice of these people must inevitably be suspect.

I was in the Army with an interior decorator who used to paint everything in sight yellow, including the camouflage nets. I often wonder what happened when he was let loose again in Civyy Street.

The secret of successful decoration is to make the scheme flexible so that it will fit any change of fashion (and these days they take place every six weeks). All those people who painted their ceilings midnight blue a few years ago are looking pretty silly today, especially as it wrecks the ceiling for anything else. Whatever colour is put over it, the midnight glows through malevolently.

So have no truck with acoustic tiles, pop art, op art, strange colour schemes, peculiar fire-places, TV in the ceiling or anything like that.

Just paint the whole place white.

An alternative to this is to paint everything black. At any rate, white and black are the only two colours which may be relied on to keep their fashion, come what may.

While this may be a trifle monotonous it is cheap and will never date. One may then add various Coarse appurtenances in accordance with current fashion. E.g., rubber plants on the walls, wistaria trained across the ceiling, beer bottle-tops nailed all over one wall, etc., etc.

Important note: if you should cover a wall in bottle tops do not use brown ale caps, as this gives an air of cheapness. Use Bass, Worthington, or Guinness. Perhaps a better alternative is champagne corks, obtained by tipping some hotel page a few shillings.

As regards pictures, why not have a few originals?

Here we see the beauty of painting everything white, because nothing looks finer against a white wall than an original oil painting consisting of a simple square of canvas painted black, except for an indecipherable signature at the bottom. This should be referred to as "The Frunello we picked up in Venice. Note the sombre tones of his earlier work."

I must now refer to some of the devices adopted by my friend Askew, devices of such an outrageous nature that I can scarcely recommend them, although their very quaintness may be of some use.

pon buying a little suburban rat-trap (his first house), Askew had the impudence to leave the front room exactly as it was, with three geese flying up the wall and a china dog in the window. He then deliberately encouraged guests to enter this room, explaining to them that he had carefully arranged it as a museum piece of bad taste.

The bedroom Askew carefully referred to as "the sleeping-area," and his tiny drawing-room was the "conversation piazza."

Thus, "When you've finished your drinks in the conversation piazza, would you like to pass through the food-preparation unit on to the patio . . ."

Or translated, "Come into the garden."

There is, of course, always the problem of the room you can't afford to furnish. This can be embarrassing when showing guests around the place, as they become extremely suspicious

when you hastily pass by a closed door and insist on looking in.

I always fling the door wide open to reveal the room in complete darkness and say, "This is where I do my amateur photography. I can't switch on the light as I've got some films developing."

Old-fashioned décor and furnishings may be explained away by the current craze for Victoriana.

Thus a hideous old lavatory can be made a matter of pride.

"Yes, we scoured London for ages before we found it. It's not a mere copy, my dear, it's an original. We picked it up in the Portobello Road. Yes, quite cheap, about £45...."

So far, I have dealt with problems affecting fairly modern property, but there is one aspect of decorating which the Coarse Mover must beware of and that is the historic house. The difficulty with an historic house is not having it decorated, but to decorate it so that it still looks old.

Any local painter or builder will come along and plaster everything up more or less straight and slap some paper on the walls. But what's the use if it feels like living in a well done-up council flat?

A friend tells me he spent £500 making his 17th-century cottage look like a wreck again, and most of the money was spent undoing the repairs of the previous owner, who had gone to great trouble to straighten the roof and prop up the walls.

His efforts to age the house

were so successful that he received a splendid offer, sold it, and was interested to watch the new owner putting everything back as it was.

Some hints on treating aged property. Under no circumstances listen to any surveyor who tells you to replace the rotting floorboards and joists. Nothing gives a house more character than a well-pclished rotting floorboard. If necessary, pour sackfuls of woodworm under the floor.

Similarly, pay no attention to anyone who wants to replace the roof timbers. A slight sag in the main beam is worth £200 on the value of the property. However, for some reason, while people will put up with sagging roofs and floors, they don't like tottering walls unless they are painted cream.

A tottering wall is socially accepted if painted and with roses trained all over it. In fact, the worse the condition of the house, the more you should cover the whole thing in foliage—wistaria for 17th-century cottages, but ivy for larger Georgian properties. Don't forget to hang some junky old lamp outside the door and give the property a good historic name. Some suggestions are:

Old cottage: Timbers, Dormers, The Old Smithy, Barset End.

Medium-sized country house: Seekings, Reekings, Meekings, Leekings, Deekings, etc., etc.

Big Georgian or Queen Anne property: The Old Rectory, New House, Hardwick Hall, The Ridings, The Tidings, The Sidings, etc.

The whole question of name is one that needs careful consideration. Of course, the house must not be anonymous. Apart from anything else, it is useful when ringing the grocer—Mrs. Smith, Castle House, sounds better than Mrs. Smith, number 63, and will command more respect.

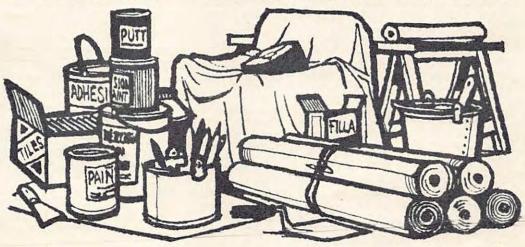
skew is quite shameless over names. His various suburban houses have been called all sorts of outrageous titles, from The Old Lighthouse to The New Rectory. Indeed, the butcher for years sent his bills to the Rev. Askew—not that they were paid any quicker, or at all, for that matter. He even had requests for baptisms, etc.

But finally you will reach the stage where no more can be done as regards the home. From now on, you must dedicate yourself to

COARSE LIVING

Coarse Living can be defined as the Art of Making the Neighbours Feel They are Heels. It is a process that must begin as soon as you move in.

I have already described how Askew started the process by having the same articles of furniture carried again and again through the house. I even knew one friend who went to the length of borrowing some of his friend's best pieces and having them delivered, so that he started off on the right foot. The borrowed



The art of COARSE DWELLING continued

furniture was surreptitiously removed, piece by piece, at night.

Of course, 15 years ago the finest way of humiliating the neighbours was to erect a TV aerial. I suppose that now there might be some virtue in not erecting a TV aerial. ("We feel it is not good for the children and, of course, Jack is much too busy now they've made him general manager of I.C.I.")

However, since some cultural signs are needed, a much better way is to ensure that weird instruments are heard from your house at odd intervals.

It is astonishing the effect on people if they hear the occasional burbling of serpents, or the hooting of flugel-horns or bombards, since most people's knowledge of music is these days limited to changing the speed on a record player.

It is not necessary to know how to play—simply warble an odd scale or two. But let the instrument be seen frequently, being carried gingerly into the car, presumably on its way to some musical evening in Richmond. It might help to ask a neighbour "Could you lend me some resin—my G string is rather frayed..."

PETS: Try to have something out of the ordinary. A dwarf yak eats no more than an old English sheepdog and is far less expensive. If, however, it is impossible to obtain something extraordinary then it is quite easy to pretend.

Askew for instance, for years kept a tortoise which he had bought in the Borough Market and which he always referred to as his "Californian Land Turtle." This wheeze was so effective that children used to knock at the door and say, "Please, Mr. Askew, can we play with your Californian Land Turtle?"

HIS is one case where children were a help to a Coarse Liver, but normally children are the Great Enemy, because they tell the truth.

It is impossible to make progress in your new neighbourhood if your children are going around saying things like, "My Daddy can't pay his mortgage, I heard him telling my Mummy last night," or even, "My Mummy and Daddy are going to be married next week."

Once again, one can only advise: Never repeat the truth in front of the children.

One way of bribing the district children and getting them on your side is to throw a children's party.

On this occasion, forget the phoney furniture and all the devices you have used to impress the grown-ups. They'll only spill jam all over them.

All children need to amuse themselves is an empty room in which they can make as much mess as they like and a few simple torturing devices like hammers.

While they are enjoying themselves wrecking things, use the occasion for a little spying. "And does a little man come to collect your TV rental every week, my little fellow?"

Remember that the tiny horrors are going to be crossexamined by their parents, so get your blow in first.

It will also be necessary to hold a party for grown-ups if one is to establish a suitable status. The mistake most people make over these parties is to imagine that anyone is grateful to you for spending 30 quid on entertaining them all, and putting up with red wine stains all over the cream carpets.

People do not go to parties to enjoy themselves, but to enjoy telling about it afterwards.

No, apart from the phoney smile at the end and the mechanical thanks-so-much-for-a-lovely-time, there will be no gratitude, simply a burst of carping gossip and criticism which will keep everyone happy for months. ("I must say I thought the house looked rather shabby . . . of course, they do say he's not been doing very well lately . . .")

Neither can this be avoided by lavish hospitality. The more lavish you are, the more likely people are to say, "I thought they flung it around a bit. Rather ostentatious to serve champagne at midnight..."

My experience is that the finest way to throw a party is to hold a non-party.

Let me explain. Invitations

are sent out in the normal way and the guests assemble. But do they find a carefully-arranged room, with bowls of peanuts and crisps, soft lighting and their hostess in a ravishing dress?

They do not. They find the house in carefully-prepared chaos. Their host hasn't changed. Their hostess isn't there at all.

Things are explained by the Coarse Host's greeting.

"I'm so sorry but Daphne's in bed. She twisted her ankle (had a stroke . . . hurt herself stopping a runaway horse . . . saving three children from drowning, etc., etc.)"

The guests express horror and prepare to leave. Now play the MASTER WHEEZE.

"No, no, please don't go. We'll manage somehow. Look, I've got a bottle of Scotch and some ice here and I think if we rummage in the fridge we can find a little pâté and a few bottles of hock."

the party will be going like a house on fire, everyone munching enormous ham sandwiches and swigging Scotch from pint tumblers, roaring with laughter and thoroughly enjoying themselves.

At this point, a faint moaning noise should be heard outside the door and the hostess should feebly totter in. Everyone will immediately stand up or rush to her aid. She should wave them aside and ask in a croaking voice, "Are things really too desperately bad?"

A roar of denial will be the answer . . . "No, no, couldn't be better, Harry's been wonderful, here, have something to drink

"Well, just one ... OUCH!"
(Her ankle/heart gives way.)
And the hostess is tenderly led to a couch and revived with a small drink.

Now, the result of the nonparty will be as follows: everyone will be far gayer than at a party; no one will pay much attention to the deficiencies of the house; everyone will enjoy themselves, because if they didn't they'd feel guilty after all the trouble in the house; and, for the same reason, the postparty criticism will be cut to a minimum. You might even receive a little genuine praise.

Note: Askew invented another form of non-party. This consisted of asking the guests to a Bassoon Evening, everyone being expected to provide their own instrument. As no one could play a bassoon, no one turned up, but they all felt ashamed.

However, that is an esoteric wheeze, one to be cultivated only by a Coarse Master.

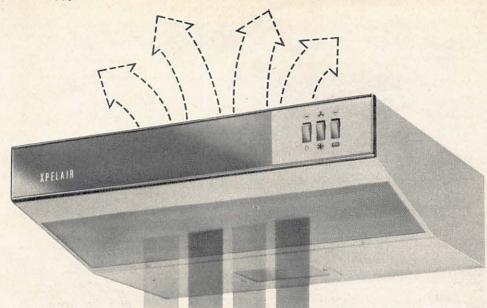
Perhaps here is the best place to leave our Coarse Couple, standing at the door of their nest, waving goodbye to the non-guests at the non-party, the husband tenderly and solicitously supporting his wife, who leans heavily on an oak stick, wincing.

The guests pass the hired rose trees in the front garden, the untilled patch carefully roped off and marked "Swimming pool," and depart.

Nothing spoils the peace of the Coarse Couple except a plaintive wail from upstairs:

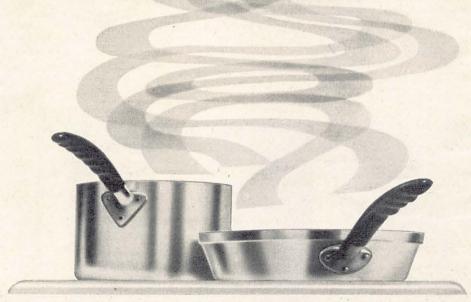
"Mummy, the rain's coming through my ceiling again. . . ."





NEW XPFI AIR COOKER

kills cooking smells and greasy vapours right where they start





You know how cooking smells and greasy vapours drift around the kitchen for hours. They get into your hair, cling to your clothes, and seep into living rooms and bedrooms. Now you can banish them right where they start, with the brilliant Xpelair Cooker Hood.

This remarkable new piece of equipment goes above the cooker (and over the eye-level grill if you have one) just where cooking vapoursare most effectively dealt with. Inside is a powerful fan which sucks in odours and grease-laden air rising from the cooker. The vapours are first drawn through a fine plastic foam filter which removes grease, then through a

filter of activated charcoal which absorbs smells. Finally, purified air is returned to the kitchen.

Outstanding performance
The Xpelair Cooker Hood is more
efficient than other models generally available. It does a real job of cleaning the air rising from the cooker—effectively absorbing smells and grease. It operates at two speeds: slow for normal cooking, fast for when there's an abnormal amount of odours and grease.

Extraction too!

Besides purifying and recirculating air, the Xpelair Hood will also ex-tract air through an outlet in the wall or through a duct. It has a damper which can be set either to recirculate air or to whisk odours and steam right out of the house. Two sizes:

Two sizes:

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Price \(\int_3 \text{3.0.10.0} \) (incl. P.T.)

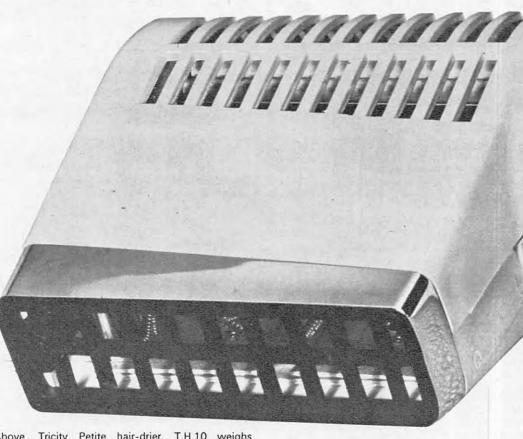
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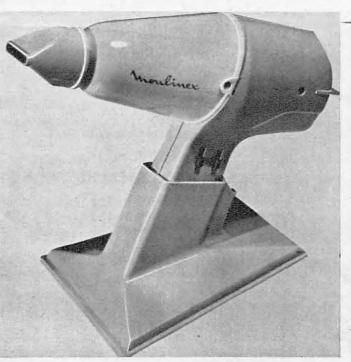
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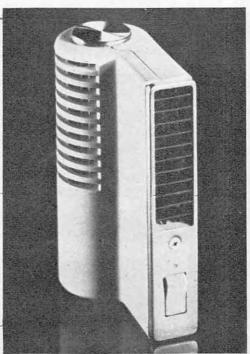


THE

Above, Tricity Petite hair-drier, T.H.10, weighs 11 oz. and measures 8 in. With a thermal switch to prevent overheating, it costs £4 9s. 6d.

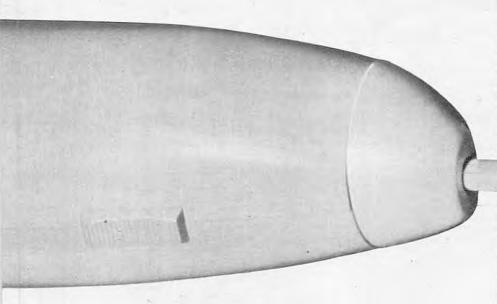


Moulinex hair-drier, No. 111, comes complete with blow wave nozzle, drier hood and table stand. Hood is made of rubberised poplin. It has an automatically-resetting safety cut-out. In grey and ivory. Price is 5 gn.

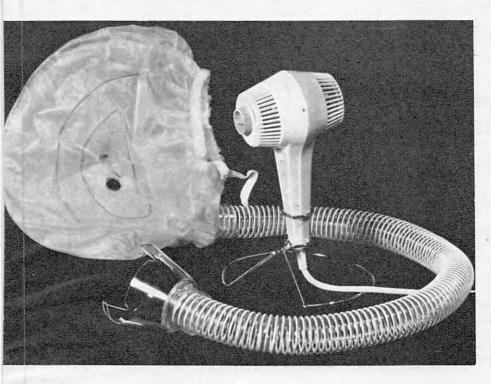


Braun HLD24 hair-drier has 110 to 240 voltage, weighs just over 10 oz. In white, complete with case, $8\frac{1}{2}$ gn.

Rima 155 foldaway hair-drier has an adjustable hood position, variable heat selector and automatic thermostatic temperature control. The price is 11 gn. Carrying cases for hood and stand are sold at 3 gn. extra



FACTS ABOUT HAIR - DRIERS



Philips hand hair-drier weighs $16\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and has variable air-control. Hair-drier alone costs £3 9s. 11d. Optional extras are stand, 7s. 6d., and hood with hose, £2

DRYING wet hair taxes the ingenuity of even the most foolhardy. Head in oven, in front of an electric fire, or even the blowing end of a cylinder cleaner: all have been tried. Safest home solution is the electric hair-drier.

Few women can survive a week without a shampoo, especially since hair lacquers and sprays came into popular use. A good hair-drier can save money spent at the hairdresser and time.

There is a choice of three different kinds: the small hand-held models blowing warm air, the drier with a plastic hose and bonnet placed over the hair and the domestic version of the hairdresser's salon model.

The deciding factor outside that of price and size is really the time they take to dry the hair. Cost is not an indication. An expensive drier in an attractive vanity case may be slower than the cheap handheld model. Nor can the electric wattage stamped on the drier itself be taken as an accurate guide since it is also important how the heat is directed and distributed.

As a rough guide—assuming an average head of hair—most hand driers take 40 to 60 minutes. Driers with plastic hose and bonnets take between 30 and 50 minutes, and the salon-type hood driers about 20 to 30 minutes.

The Tricity Petite (£4 9s. 6d.) designed by Eric Marshall, the Duke of Edinburgh Design Award winner, is one of the quickest hand driers, although it has only a 350-watt tubular fan heater. It gives a diffused flow of warm air and has been made as light as possible as there is no stand and it must be held in the hand.

Several of the hand driers have a stand and a flexible hose and bonnet which help to concentrate the heat. These do make the task easier, but the effectiveness of a bonnet depends on the way it is designed and fitted to the head, because moisture must be allowed to escape through the vents provided.

The Pifco "Princess" (£3 17s. 6d.) can blow cold air and it is also sold in a hairdrying kit (6 gn.). This includes a comb which fits to the hose end so that styling and drying can be done together. Ronson go one better with a comb and a warm air brush in their "Escort" drier (£8 19s. 6d.). This is a portable model. The heating unit with a variable control hangs from a strap on the shoulder, giving a degree of freedom limited only by the length of the flex.

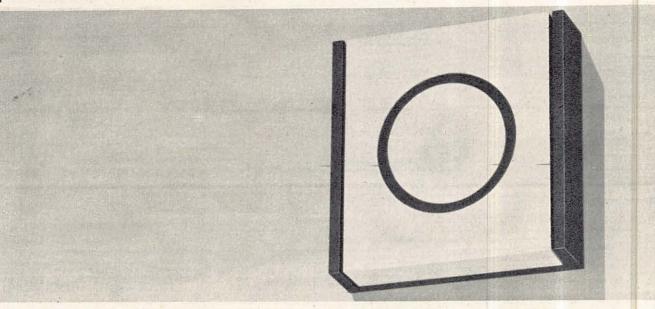
"I've bought you a hair-drier, mum, mind if I borrow it?" seems to be a popular idea. Manufacturers have noted that more than half the driers sold are for presents. They have designed the packaging with this very much in mind, although sometimes the performance of the drier is below what its appearance might suggest.

Vanity case models are very numerous: the Lady Sunbeam comes in an elegant white and gold bandbox, while the

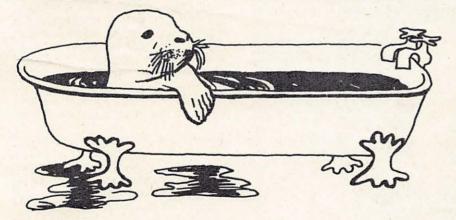


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Above, Lady Sunbeam hair-drier is supplied complete with air tube, drying bonnet and carrying case. Price is £8 16s. 3d. Right, Wigofeel drier can be held in the hand, set on the table or hung from the wall. Complete with hood, it costs 6 gn. Below left, Best Compact Beauty Box drier, HD/3"Compact", fits into carrying case. Price of £7 17s. 6d. includes hood and four heat-settings. Below right, Hawkins Fair Lady drier is supplied with drying hood and stand. £4 19s. 6d. Bottom, Morphy-Richards HDA drier has safety cut-out and choice of three temperatures. £3 17s. 6d. Hood and stand cost £2 9s. 6d. extra

Morphy-Richards V.C. model and the Hawkins Beauty Queen (12 gn.) both have a vent for drying nail varnish at the same time. These two manufacturers also make models that can be used either as a hand drier or fitted to a stand to use with a plastic hood; but they are slower and better suited to short or children's hair.

The salon driers, with hoods and plastic visors, are the quickest, and most have selective temperature controls. They are more expensive and more bulky but there is little chance of the hair style being disturbed during drying.

The Lady Shick Consolette (15 gn.), from America, overcomes the size and storage problem by folding on itself. It will stand on a table and the metal hood can be adjusted to any position.

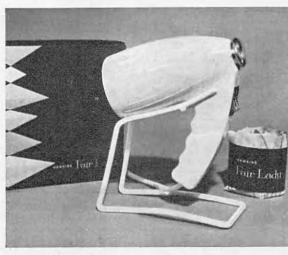
A retractable and very roomy hood makes it easier to get under the Danishdesigned Flamingo model. This is almost a professional salon drier: it costs 12 gn. and comes complete with a foldaway floor stand.

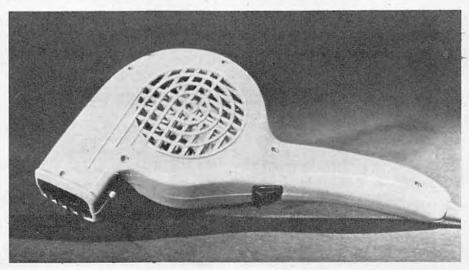
All these types of drier have a screen to prevent any hair accidentally touching the hot element and most of the models on the market have been tested by B.E.A.B. to conform to safety standards. Approved models carry the B.E.A.B. safety mark.

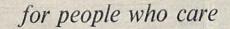
Hair-driers are safe to use provided the obvious precautions are taken. Never stay in or under too long, even with a drier that has a thermostat temperature control. Do not try to increase the drying time of a drier with a plastic bonnet by closing up the air vents. Apart from defeating the purpose by keeping the moisture in, it will also create "hot-spots"—parts of the hair drying quicker than others. Most important—never use a drier in the bathroom and certainly not while in the bath: electricity and water don't mix.











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Gardeners' diary

by Leslie Johns and Violet Stevenson

BECAUSE WE are invariably pressed for time we tend to take the quick way in planting new trees and shrubs. We choose the right position, dig a hole and plant. There's nothing wrong with this method unless you plant a lot of items and then you begin to find that steering the mower around all these small islands takes far longer than it should. It is, in any case, a niggly and fiddling matter, resulting either in a tall grass "skirt" around the trees or in torn bark.

So we set out to join nearby specimens into a bed. If you do it the "correct" way, it takes a great deal of time and energy, for the turf has to be skinned off. carted away and stacked, the soil dug, cleared and improved. Instead, we use our own method which after some years seem to work well.

For some weeks before digging the bed, we pile grass cuttings on to the area in the rough shape it is to take. These rot down gradually, killing grass and weeds beneath. So when we come to dig the bed there is no turf to remove, the soil is moist and easily dug and the rotting grass cuttings make a valuable and rich green manure which is merely dug in.

We've just completed this operation in one large area behind the main rose bed. Here are half a dozen huge species of roses, several glaucous conifers, a magnolia, a prunus and one or two others which will now be combined into one bed. Around this the mower can travel easily and quickly.

TO SAVE even more time and trouble, particularly as we now have a greater area to cover, we are thinking of investing in a new mower which has a seat. The trouble is that with nearly all those on the market, the seat is placed over a roller and the weight of mower plus driver is sure to compact the lawn surface if it is used regularly. This will then involve separate lawn-spiking operations in order to obviate the bad effects of the compacting—and we are back where we were, needing more time. It is possible to get attachments which spike the lawn while you mow, but, really, is all this necessary? Why can't we have a trailer seat on wheels, with good fat rubber-tyred wheels which won't mark the grass?

AS FOR seeds themselves, we were fascinated and stimulated recently to go to Suttons at Reading and learn of their new methods of treating and packing seeds. They dry them, using drafts of de-humidified air and then pack them in sealed foil with just one tiny burp of dry air in the packet. This means that the seed will remain fresh indefinitely as long as the packet is not opened, and it also means that the seed has a better chance of germination and stronger and more vigorous growth.

THIS MONTH we hope to: continue planting new trees and shrubs; complete digging of vacant ground; prune and spray fruit trees; order seeds and bulbs for spring planting; overhaul machines and tools.

Gardening





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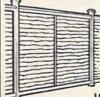




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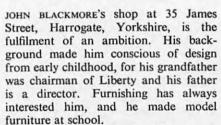
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TREND-SETTERS-11

The Little Shops

JOHN BLACKMORE



He read modern languages (French and German) at Cambridge University, and went to Bentalls in 1952 under their graduates-into-commerce scheme. "They gave me a marvellous training in how a modern store works," says John Blackmore. "I had two years of training and then 18 months working in the store after that. I engineered my way into the china and glass department, and became assistant buyer."

"I went to Finmar, the Scandinavian importers, in the summer of 1956 and stayed with them for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. During that time, I went on business trips to Venice, Finland, Sweden and Denmark to visit glassworks and meet designers. This period of my life helped a great deal in formulating my taste."

John Blackmore decided that he wanted to start a shop of his own. He comments, "I found that the biggest barrier between the public and the manufacturers and importers were the store buyers. Many buyers seem to resist selling anything new, and I was certain that the public wanted modern merchandise."

He opened his first shop at 9 Market Place, Harrogate, on June 2, 1960. It was very small, so he restricted his stock to furnishing accessories, lamps, table linen and so on. He chose Harrogate because there was no modern accessories shop there. People told him that it was a doubtful commercial venture as the town was conservative, but John Blackmore



never doubted that the stock would sell well. He made a profit in his third week and has never looked back. He gave his first 36 customers a small present, and most of them are still his customers today.

Mr. Blackmore moved to a larger shop at 35 James Street exactly five years later. The new shop, converted from a photographic studio, gives an impression of space and light. Mr. Blackmore says, "I wanted a shop where customers could select things for themselves because I find they like it better. My architects, Bolton and Crosby, interpreted my ideas very well in creating an informal shop in which people can browse.

"Of course, I will always help anyone who wants it. But most of my customers readily recognise good design. I always mark all prices clearly so people don't have to ask.

"I aim to sell good, practical, betterthan-average merchandise, as reasonably priced as possible, for I am very priceconscious myself and expect my customers to be, too. I do not want a Scandinavian image, and almost half my stock is British. But I don't mind where my stock comes from, provided it is well-designed, wellmade, practical and the right price. For example, I have in stock Scottish sheepskin rugs, which cost only £5 17s. 6d. and a stainless steel toast rack from Hongkong at 17s. 6d.

"My furniture is mainly British. I sell individual pieces such as coffee tables, comfortable chairs, dining chairs and tables, stools, magazine racks and so on—not complete suites."

Mr. Blackmore enjoys his shop most in January, February and March because these are the months when most people buy pleasant things for themselves rather than as presents.

Mary Kennedy







1. A selection from John Blackmore's stock. From left, Bramah stainless steel teapot, designed by Eric Clements, has nylon handle and non-drip spout. 1½-pint size, £5 5s. Onyx coffee pot by Hans Theo Baumann, 2-pint capacity, £2 3s. 6d. Behind it, a sisal place mat, 5s. 6d. Next to it, John Blackmore's favourite piece, Miss Universe by Timo Sarpaneva, £8 8s. "I love it because it is fun, and a direct contrast to most of my stock, which is very practical. I enjoy plain shapes, and cannot bear the pretty-pretty,' he says. In front is a stainless steel dish, £2 1s. 9d. Right, Rye Pottery lamp base, £2 9s. 6d., and Crysaline shade, 17s. 6d. George Sneed's yew store jars cost £5 5s. for a set of three. Gense Focus stainless steel six-piece place setting, £3 13s. 6d., and Cook's tea towel underneath, 8s. 6d. 2. Far left, on the stairs with Mr. Blackmore are his staff—Mrs. Joy Clough, left, and Mrs. Clare Burton. 3. Looking towards the front of the shop from the bottom of the stairs, showing the carefully-grouped stock and some light fittings. 4. A display of lamps and coffee sets, all clearly priced and shown together, makes comparison and selection easier for the customer. 5. The first floor furniture and lamp showroom, looking down the pine stairway to the ground floor where white-painted bricks provide a simple, textured background







MOTORING BY PATRICK MACNAGHTEN

THE SAFEST ROADS IN BRITAIN



We are so used to proclaiming that our roads are unworthy of us, as motorists, that we forget the converse when it comes to motorways. The motorway is a comparatively new thing and it calls for a certain amount of adjustment in our ideas. Although dear old M1 has been with us quite a time, not every driver has used it and a great many people are still unversed in the special techniques which motorway driving demands. Whenever a new stretch of motorway is opened, alarming things happen on it in the first few weeks simply because it is carrying a lot of people who have never seen a motorway before. But drivers quickly adapt themselves if they use it regularly.

Motorways in all countries are the first thoroughfares to be built specially for motor vehicles. And at first they present problems to drivers new to them. Once these problems are mastered, a motorway becomes the safest and quickest way of getting a car from A to B. It may not be the most beautiful or enjoyable but in terms of time and safety it is unquestionably the best. It is, therefore, worth-while coming to terms with it.

The first essential is to understand the basic principles. A motorway has no crossroads and we do not have to worry about the possibility of anything shooting across our bows. The central strip divides us from traffic going in the opposite direction, and so all we have to do is to concentrate on the traffic travelling the same way as us. The very simplicity of this is, in itself, a danger. It lulls us into thinking that the whole thing is so easy that we can relax, whereas motorway driving requires an even higher degree of concentration than an ordinary road.

The reason is that higher speeds demand quicker reactions. One of the dangerous things about a motorway is that we do not seem to be travelling fast although our cruising speed may be 30 or 40 miles an hour more than it usually is.

We realise dimly that it is going to take longer to stop but we seldom appreciate that if we, travelling at 80 miles an hour, are coming up behind a vehicle travelling at 30, we are closing on it at exactly the same rate as if we were doing 50 and it were standing still. It is this differential in speed, not the speed itself, which poses the problems.

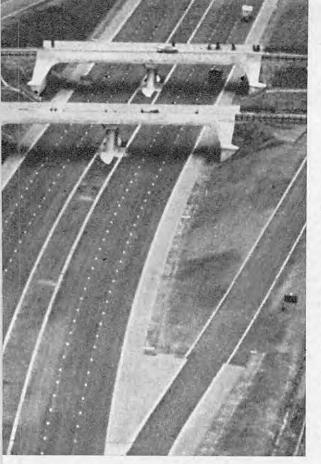
Similarly, if we are cruising at what seems to us a high speed, say 75 miles an hour, we have to remember constantly that there are quite a lot of cars capable of reaching double that figure—and that the place where they are likely to do it is the motorway. I was once rapidly overtaken when doing 128 m.p.h.

It is vital to know what is happening behind as well as in front and this means constantly glancing at the mirror. A car overhauling us at a speed differential of 100 miles an hour simply does not give time to spend a leisured interval between glances in the mirror. I rate the necessity for constant mirror vigilance the most important single difference between normal and motorway driving.

Some motorways have three lanes, others only two: but the principle is the same—NEVER switch from one lane to another without looking in the mirror first. On three-lane motorways, the inner is for the slowest traffic, the middle for normal speeds and the outer solely for overtaking. As soon as overtaking is completed, the car should move back to the middle lane. Sometimes, there is a string of several cars in the middle lane, all moving at about the same speed. We may decide to overtake them all at one fell swoop and this is perfectly all right—as long as a faster car does not appear in view in the mirror. When it does, it is time to move back into the middle lane and let him through. In the same way, it is selfish and dangerous to "hog" the outer of a two-lane motorway if a faster car wishes to come past.

A horn is almost useless on a motorway—at high speeds its note just gets blown away. So do not bother to blow the horn—flash the headlights instead. If the driver you wish to overtake has not indicated that he is aware of your presence by winking his left-hand indicator (an unofficial but practical substitute for the now out-of-date hand signal), flash your headlights to let him know you are coming past. Even if he is in the middle lane and the outer lane is clear, flash before you overtake in case he himself pulls out to overtake.

Indicators should be used whenever you are going to



change lane. On the whole, the British are rather bad at this. In Italy (where the motorway was invented) they invariably signal when they are pulling out and pulling back. But until we get a lot better at it, it is safer for the overtaking driver to flash his headlights—the overtaken driver may pull out without warning.

One special problem of overtaking really only arises on motorways. That is the airstream created by a car moving very fast. It is sometimes enough to suck the overtaken car sideways off course. If there is a big differential between your speed and that of the car you are passing, slow down to reduce it.

Motorways usually run through fairly open country and sidewinds become a considerable issue. If you feel that your car is being blown about, reduce speed until it becomes stable.

Where there are bridges over the motorways they shield the wind and it can be disconcerting. If you are cruising along in a brisk wind, pressing the steering wheel a little off-centre to keep the car straight, it may suddenly veer across the road when the wind pressure is cut off by a bridge.

Wet weather presents three problems: the sheets of spray thrown up by overtaking cars, the tendency of wipers to lift clear of the screen at high speed, and "aquaplaning"—when the tyres ride on a cushion of water. There is nothing much to be done about the first, but the other two can be coped with by slowing down.

"Aquaplaning" is terribly dangerous, but fortunately its onset is discernible because the steering gets gradually lighter and loses its firmness.

In a fog, it is better to keep off the motorway altogether. However cautiously you yourself drive, you are powerless to prevent some maniac running into the back of you. Anyway, in fog the motorway loses its outstanding advantage—you cannot drive any more quickly than on any other road.

On the whole, there is nothing very alarming about driving on a motorway. The principles are simple and once they have been grasped the great benefits of the motorway age are available to everyone.

Driving in the snow BY ALAN SHELDON

THE BEST advice to motorists in ice and snow conditions is—leave the car at home. But for those who have to drive, regardless of weather, careful preparation and the expenditure of a few pounds can reduce the risks.

Until recently, snow chains were the only complete answer. But rally competition has brought the development of steel-studded tyres which, fitted to the "driving" wheels (the wheels on which the car's power operates), will grip even on hard-packed ice.

The cost of fitting studs on tyres, which are specially made for the purpose, is in the region of £3 per tyre. But they should not be used regularly in normal conditions. To avoid the trouble of frequent tyre changes during the winter, it is a good idea to buy an extra wheel (say £2 17s. 6d. for an Austin A40) and have this and the car's spare wheel fitted with studded tyres.

Two studded wheels are thus ready to put on immediately the snow comes. If the studded spare wheel has to be brought out in normal conditions, drive slowly and extremely carefully and change it as soon as possible.

For a car fitted with radial ply tyres, use radial ply studded tyres. Never use radial ply and cross ply on the same car.

For those unable to fit studs, it is advisable to check the tyre manufacturers' recommendations for pressures when driving on slippery surfaces. Dunlop, for example, recommend a small increase in tyre pressure, whereas Michelin suggest a decrease, providing that speeds above 40 m.p.h. are not proposed.

The big question facing every motorist who drives in icy conditions is, "What do I do if the car skids?"

A back-wheel skid is caused by too much acceleration or too much braking. But the answer is not just to lift the foot off the accelerator or brake pedal. The car cannot be allowed to career on unchecked. One way to bring the car back under control is a series of smooth pressures on the brake, lifting off as new slides begin.

A skid can also occur because the back wheels break away on a corner. The technique here is to "turn into the skid"—that is, deliberately turn the steering wheel into the direction in which the car is sliding. This will restore control over the car. But the danger here is over-correction—turning too much into the skid. This will immediately throw the back wheels into the the skid the other way. The result may be a series of alternating slides—until the car comes into violent contact with something.

An experienced driver can "get the feel" of a skid so that he can correct it with a barely perceptible touch of the wheel

A front-wheel skid is a more difficult problem. No use turning the steering wheel here. It will have no effect because the front wheels have lost their grip on the road. One way to bring back adhesion to them is a quick dab on the brakes—but be prepared to correct the back-wheel skid which may follow.

Yet the good driver need never get into such a position. Smooth progress, without sudden power or braking, and minute adjustments which snuff out the insidious slides almost before they begin—that is the skilled technique. One must allow for enormously increased margins of safety in speed and braking.

One of winter's most infuriating hazards is freezing drizzle or fog, which not only makes the roads like glass but deposits an opaque skin on the windscreen which the wipers can not touch. De-icing sprays, bought from any motor accessory shop, will help.

Another peril which figures frequently in A.A. and









1. Avon Waymaster, Moulded positions for shoulder studs. Size, 5.20-13, £6 10s. 6d. 2. Dunlop Weathermaster SP44. Radial ply construction. positions for studs. 5.20-10, £7 2s. 3d. 3. Goodyear Ultragrip. Shoulder blocks for studs. 5.20-13, £6 10s. 6d. 4. India Super Multigrip. When treads are onethird worn, new "clear areas" appear for re-studding. 5.20-13 £6 10s. 6d. WHAT FOLDS AWAY INTO THE CORNER OF A CUPBOARD, CARRIES TWICE AS MUCH WASHING AS AN ORDINARY CLOTHES LINE, TAKES UP LESS SPACE AND LOOKS BETTER IN YOUR GARDEN, DRIES CLOTHES FRESHER AND FASTER NATURALLY?





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Driving in the snow

continued

R.A.C. warning bulletins is "black ice." The particular danger of this is that it is unexpected, being indistinguishable at night from the patches of water from which it is formed. The first indication that the car has struck such a patch is a "floating" feeling in the steering. Do not panic and stab on the brakes. Slow down gently and proceed with caution.

Every driver who goes out in thick snow must prepare to get stuck. He may slide into a drift or find that he has pulled up in deeper snow than he expected. Once he realises that the wheels are not gripping he should get out. Many a situation can be saved by a quick reconnaissance instead of furious "revving" in low gear which only digs the driving wheels deeper into their self-made pits.

Note how the wheels are placed; any gradient which may help; whether forward or reverse is the best escape route; and, where the car has slid off the road, beware of tree stumps. If the car is deeply embedded, it may be necessary to assist the driving wheels to grip with sacks, rugs or twigs (remembering that some cars, like B.M.C. Minis and 1100s, have front-wheel drive). Where help is available, a car can often be more easily pushed out than driven out.

Keeping warm

MEEPING WARM in your car in winter is not just a matter of switching on the heater and hoping for the best. On most modern cars the sealing round the windows and doors is so good that, unless a window is opened, the heater will not function properly. This is because, unless air is expelled, it will not be inducted efficiently.

There are notable exceptions, such as Fords, who have pioneered the introduction of vents in rear screen pillars which enable air to be circulated with the windows shut.

To warm a car for winter journey, turn on the heater as soon as the engine has started and drive slowly until the heat starts to come through. Then stop and wait until the heater has filled the car with warm air. If the car is not stopped, the heater will take much longer to operate efficiently because the engine heat is dissipated by the cold air flowing past.

Blanking off part of the radiator with a radiator blind or a piece of cardboard enables it to reach its proper running temperature in cold weather and ensures that the heater works adequately.

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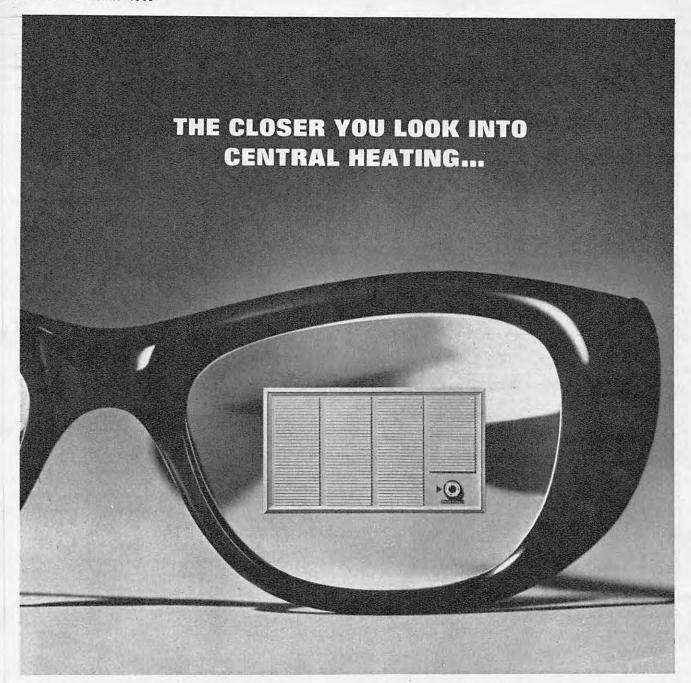
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OUR HOUSES ARE TOO CHEAP

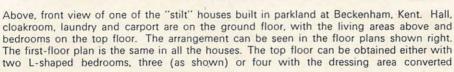
FOR A VERY LONG TIME, it has been customary to assert that our houses cost too much to build. We have blamed landowners and builders.

But now the Government has decided that local authorities cannot build houses to the standard we require today, at rents low enough for their future occupants, despite our undoubted improvement in living standards. They have decided to grant subsidy increases.

Is the position any different in the case of private enterprise? Is it possible that the kind of house we now require can no longer be produced at a figure within our pockets because, even if we can obtain a building society mortgage, the annual repayments will cripple us?

We are loath to admit such a possibility. We complain that land is too expensive and wonder thoughtfully how much we could get for a bit of the garden we could perhaps do without. Some of us may even wonder whether taxing land will solve our problems, which seem to





TECHNICALLY SPEAKING BY ERIC AMBROSE, F.R.I.B.A.

demand a National approach and a policy examining all our land resources.

We pray that the new methods of speeding up work will also provide a cost break-through, perhaps with the aid of new miracle materials which will enable prices to be slashed and wage disputes ended for ever.

In the 40 years between 1961 and 2001, the population will rise by 40 per cent, a greater increase than during the entire 19th century. And, since we consistently underestimate our demands, we can accept that we are saddled with quite a problem. The "after-war boom in babies" was met by over-spill towns which have proved inadequate in the face of a population explosion. Maybe we should have realised, but now that we know, what are we doing on long-term lines? Expressing parochial annoyance? Blaming last year's government?

Remember the IDEAL HOME report on the opening of the IDEAL HOME/R.I.B.A. housing scheme at Harlow? Sir Donald Gibson, President of the R.I.B.A. as well as Director General of Research and Development in the Ministry of Public Building and Works, made a remarkable statement. He said our houses were really very cheap indeed; perhaps even too cheap.

He pointed out that we are prepared to change our cars regularly and pay handsomely each time for a waning investment, so that over a lifetime we pay out a very large sum indeed; whereas when we buy a house—perhaps only once in a lifetime—its value steadily increases from the moment of purchase.

And because, continued Sir Donald, we must get used to paying more for the standards we demand, it may well be necessary to increase the length of mortgages beyond even 25 and 30 years.

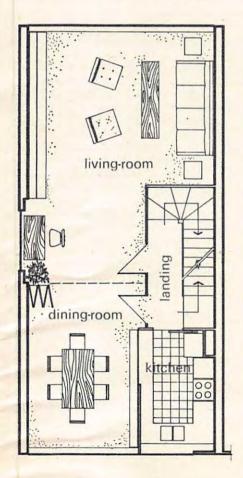
Now this has been one of my own favourite hobby horses for a very long time: I have pointed out that local authorities would not think of borrowing, in order to build, for periods under 60

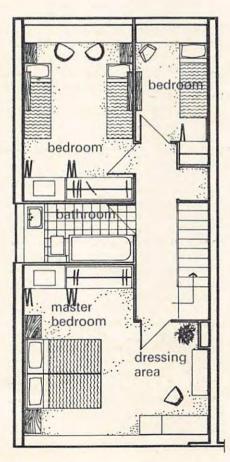
years and it is important to find, first, local authorities taking the line that ordinary housing is being built at uneconomic rates and, now, a semi-official assurance that most private building is extraordinarily good value!

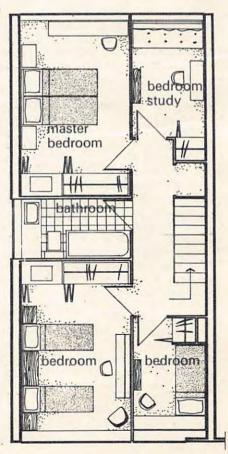
A great number of us like to own our houses. It is a natural yearning and, although it may not fit into the picture of the next century, our reaction is "I know what's good for me." In the past, it was not too difficult for the determined individual with a standard which could be paid for comfortably in 15 years. Now, alas (or hurrah), we want a Rolls-Royce, albeit a small one, but at the price of a Mini.

There is one interesting facet to this analogy. If we could lay out the money to buy our Rolls by means of a hire-purchase mortgage—say over 20 years—it would probably be the cheapest car we ever bought, and I am sure no British car manufacturer will be offended. So it is

Continued overleaf







with the Rolls-House-a 30-year mortgage is no longer sufficient.

What of the ordinary chap," you ask, "who likes to own his house when he retires? He wouldn't put up with a 60year mortgage, most of it hanging round

his neck when he retires.'

But is he ever free of something hanging round his neck? There are rates. water, heating, maintenance, lighting and so on. Again, he does not tend to live in the same house when he retires—apart from the fact that the average life of a mortgage is only eight years.

Most important of all, the longer the mortgage period, the easier are the payments at the beginning; later on, as money depreciates, the matter becomes quite ludicrously simple.

Consider a man who took out a mortgage for 60 years in 1905. The house possibly cost £400. A long time ago. before his children inherited the house with the negligible remnant of the original mortgage, he could have afforded to laugh at the "debt hanging round his neck.'

Of course, no building society or insurance company would advance a 60-year mortgage; after all, a building society is only a nice name for "moneylenders." The directors and officials do not work for nothing. Those of us who invest in building societies are not altruists-we are attracted by the excellent interest we receive from a good business concern. Apart from acting as a drag upon advanced design, the societies have done very good work in the pastbut the operative words are "in the past."

The answer is not immediately palatable. Already the way is set for the State to advance subsidies on one group of houses. Can we really doubt that there is no case for the private ownership group? No State has ever become bankrupt because it produced housing for its people in order that they might work efficiently and at increased tempo. And since we can purchase all our materials in home markets, we need fear no increase in an adverse trade balance because of domestic building.

Why do I raise this subject now? Neither through indigestion nor frustration, but simply because of a press conference at Beckenham, Kent, where the developers of "A Home for All Seasons" and their architects, Galberg and Weal, explained to me what they were doing.

I have often heard people say, "If I could find a place with bigger rooms than the boxes we have to take, I'd willingly pay the extra." Here then was the very

thing: houses built in parkland with generous rooms designed with flexibility, enabling young, newly married couples to expand to four bedrooms and finish up as grandpa and grandma in retirement with two again.

And my colleagues were worried. They didn't like the price. They felt they ought to be looking at cheaper places "within their readers' pockets." I ruminated. They would call these cheap in Hampstead; they would laugh in Stockport, believing the price to be a joke. Who was right? In Scandinavia the standard is high-very high indeed, and building is rapid, highly industrialised, and there is plenty of money available. Why not in Britain?

Here at Beckenham I was attracted by the "stilt" houses. Steel-framed for rapid erection, the accommodation is on three floors. You enter between the stilts on the ground floor, where there is a hall, carport, cloakroom and laundry. The stairs lead to a very spacious living area on the first floor, with separate diningroom; with the partition open, the combined length is 35 ft. (see plan on previous page). On the top floor are two L-shaped rooms of generous size which can be cut in two to form a total of four. There is good, general cupboard room.

The plan is not revolutionary. Indeed, Stuart R. Sutcliffe, A.R.I.B.A., produced a winning scheme for our first IDEAL HOME/R.I.B.A. Competition with a similar approach for a three-bedroom house scheme. It differed in the siting of the bathroom.

Here, we have larger houses of 1,650 sq. ft. in area which includes the ground floor garage, laundry and hall. The bathroom placed in the centre of the top floor frees the bedroom area, but there is no lavatory on the living-room floor so that one must go up or down.

It is a pleasant scheme. The cost of each house, including the 10,000-year peppercorn lease, is £11,500. It is not cheap but it has atmosphere and in five years time it will seem far from untoward. There are also patio houses smaller in area. Here, the price is £8,695 for a 99-year lease at £50 p.a. and there are extras such as £300 for a garage and £500 for converting the 99-year lease into 10,000 years if you feel particularly healthy. This delayed approach enables the purchaser to reduce his initial outlay.

A neat feature of the patio houses is the ha-ha-a steep bank thrown up to hide the fence separating this scheme from that adjoining, thereby giving the appearance of an unbounded

park. It is a simple method we use too rarely today.

Are these houses too expensive? "We've sold that house there to a newly married architect and his wife," said one of the designers not without a touch of pride. I wondered why so many times I am told that the brighter schemes are first patronised by young members of my profession. It certainly isn't because as a class they are wealthier. Perhaps they sense atmosphere and realise the first sacrifices are so well worth-while.

A very high proportion of families today have a good income. They value the security and warmth of the home in every sense. They have started to "think Rolls-Royce" but they still need help. There is no real shame in being a high earner and still needing assistance in the way of longer "hire purchase" and there really is no reason why the State should not help them also. And someone really is going to have to face up to that problem of land resources and long-term use.

For a long time now, governments have tended the wants with varying degrees of success of those at the lower end of the scale. Those at the top have not been unduly troubled. We in the middle have got by.

But now the situation is arising where we have got to be helped because we, as much as anyone else, deserve our own particular Rolls-Royce; if not at Mini price at least within our compass

Politically, we are quite important, cutting across both main parties, and even if one of C. P. Snow's characters has told us, "Truth is always at the extremes, never in the middle," we have a voice which could be heard.

Maybe I'll feel better next month; maybe someone will have found the new miracle material after all, as well as a wonder technique. Perhaps Ernie will go mad and present each of us with £5,000.

Now there's an idea. . . .

Laminate Design Contest

DON'T FORGET that the closing date for the £1,000 laminate design contest, organised by IDEAL HOME in conjunction with Arborite Ltd., is Wednesday, December 22, 1965. Those of you who are entering should see that your entries are sent off as soon as possible, bearing in mind that Christmas mail could cause some delays in delivery. Full details and entry form for the competition were given in the November and December issues of IDEAL HOME.



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Please :	send	me	leaflet	and	full	details	of	Crittall	Winter	Sash

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IN THE FEBRUARY ISSUE #FURNITURE FOR 1966

IDEAL HOME conducts an intensive exploration into the most important trends in modern furniture design—including eight pages of settings in full colour. New materials (metal, moulded plastics, glass, paper) are investigated; construction principles (knock-down, modular) in storage and seating examined; classic shape revivals and the influence of craft heritage on present-day British furniture shown



EXPANDING HOLIDAY HORIZONS

Special holiday feature in good time for this year's vacation-planning covers some increasingly accessible far-away places. Countries described with travel details include parts of the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, the Bahamas and West Indies, North Africa, Lebanon, Jordan, Malta, Russia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia



WIDENING THE HOME DIMENSIONS

Five houses, of different sizes and ages, with added extensions carefully planned to blend successfully with the original fabric, demonstrate a practical on-the-spot solution to the need for a larger family home.



EXTRA The third contribution to a series for relaxed reading in which famous authors—this month, Ronald Duncan—describe their experience of the influences brought to bear on making a home.



PLUS an exhibition kitchen specially designed by IDEAL HOME . . . scientific pest control and fertilisers in the garden . . review of door furniture (handles, knobs, knockers, finger plates, letter boxes) . . . advice on taking and making home movies . . . pot roasting; cooking sweet and savoury pancakes . . . tape recorders . . . motoring . . . Maud MacCormac . . . Care and Repair of carpets . . . Shopping Arcade . . . Little Shops . . . Technically Speaking and all regular monthly features

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Against the splendid background of the Manor House Hotel, Moretonhampstead, Devon, a weekend golfer drives off from the fourth tee

A WEEKEND AWAY

As a morale-booster, there is nothing to beat a change of scenery at the weekend. Sebastian Cash makes some suggestions for a Saturday-to-Sunday jaunt during the winter months

THE BRITISH invented the weekend but those wily foreigners have taken it over. No with-it Frenchman cares to be seen in Paris on a Sunday. Every Finn has a forest hideout; every Swede an island hut or a rural chalet. On summer and winter weekends, hordes of Austrians, Germans and Swiss make for the mountains. Only the British stay at home.

A pity, this, for a weekend away at any time can be a great morale-booster, particularly in January and February—the low ebb of the year on all counts. If you are not among the lucky few with a weekend cottage at your disposal, you are almost certainly within easy reach of a peaceful inn where, even on the bleakest Friday night, you can escape to the solace of good fare and the comfort of cosiness. Here are a few from my notebook.

Escape to the West

At St. Ives in Cornwall, where two degrees of frost is thought catastrophic, you can taste gracious living at the Tregenna Castle Hotel, for about £4 a day for a room with bath. This modernised 18th-century mansion, with a flag flying from its turret, guarantees a splendid seascape; first-class food with vegetables fresh from a garden that

forever has something in bloom; golf when guests feel like it.

For country-house atmosphere and total escape from the claustrophobia of city life, consider the Manor House at Moretonhampstead, Devon, with 200 acres of parkland, fishing, and a private golf course with picture postcard views from every tee. All, with indoor excellence, for around £4 a day for a room with bath and full board.

Another Devonshire hideout dear to my heart is the Masons Arms, at Branscombe village, in the rolling countryside between Beer and Sidmouth and about 15 minutes walk from the sea. Mental cobwebs vanish with a stride over high cliffs above a pounding sea and a return to a roaring log fire in a bar frequented by locals. I dined there well on my last visit off watercress soup, creamed sweetbreads with asparagus tips, vegetables and a fruit flan with cream for 15s. 6d. Bedrooms are simply furnished, but comfortable. Four have private bathrooms. B. & B. terms are from 51s. a night for two.

Within reach of London

Escape routes from London spread octopus tentacles in all directions. Beside the river at Sonning—four miles from

Reading—Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs have achieved, in their White Hart Hotel, a combination of modern luxury with Elizabethan undertones. Amenities include golf, riding, fishing, Saturday dinner-dances and a baby-sitting service. Bed and breakfast, 50s.; dinner, from 21s.

Still on the Thames, at Bray, is one of the most enchanting hotels in the home counties—The Hind's Head. Here is authentic Old English fare in an appropriate traditional setting. Keynote is efficient friendliness. Bed and breakfast, from 42s. 6d.; dinner, from 25s.

Nearer town, at Great Fosters, Egham, Surrey, Henry VIII hunted, Anne Boleyn spent lazy days and Queen Elizabeth slept. The modern weekender, anxious to escape to another world and age, could well follow their example. This magnificent 16th-century mansion, beautifully preserved and discreetly modernised, is a country house hotel in the grand manner. Richly-carved oak and stone, huge logburning open fires, and a great staircase only matched by one at Hampton Court, preserve the authentic atmosphere. Cost is around £4 a day.

Down in Sussex, memories of an even older peace in the 15th-century Mermaid Inn, at Rye. Dark timbers, red-tiled roof, latticed windows, sloping floors, cobbled

A WEEKEND AWAY

continued



Above, the Lamb Inn in the Cotswold village of Burford, Oxfordshire. This charming fifteenth-century inn offers a friendly atmosphere and simple but excellent cooking. With blazing log fires and a country house air, it is just the right antidote to a dank January weekend. Right, more fifteenth-century architecture in the shape of the Mermaid Inn at Rye, Sussex. Below, the Manor House Hotel, Moretonhampstead looks over 200 acres of Devon parkland



streets—the lot. Nowadays many of its 20 bedrooms have private bathrooms; all have hot and cold water. Food is varied and good, and a double room with bath and breakfast is from £3 10s.

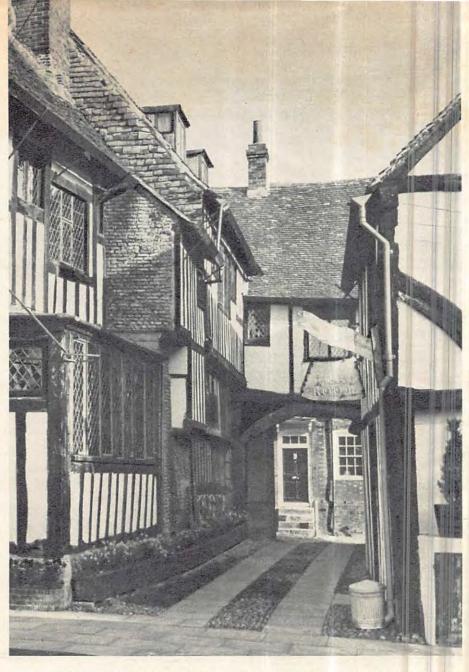
Two in the Cotswolds

In winter, cosiness is all. The grey stone villages of the Cotswolds are rich in this singularly British quality. Comforting, in a dank January, are the blazing log fires and country house air of the 15th-century Lamb Inn at Burford, Oxfordshire. Go there for total peace; a friendly atmosphere; simple but excellent cooking. Dogs are welcomed.

Cotswold hospitality at its most luxurious can be enjoyed in the Lygon Arms at Broadway, Worcestershire. A double room with bath and breakfast costs around £7 10s. for two and dinner from £1. Transatlantic travellers come thousands of miles to taste these pleasures.

For north country weekenders

Dovedale in Derbyshire is lovely at any



season. Through the picture windows of the century-old Peveril of the Peak Hotel, in the heart of the dale, this Izaak Walton country can be viewed from centrally-heated comfort. For the energetic, there are castles, pinnacles and caverns to be visited; rock climbing; even, on occasion, ski-ing. Cars meet the train at Derby, by arrangement. Daily inclusive cost—from £2 7s. 6d. single, and £4 5s. double.

In the Yorkshire Dales The Buck Inn at Buckden offers up-to-date heating and admirable home-baking. A Friday-to-Sunday visit at this agreeable inn costs around £4.

Worth noting, too is the lively little Devonshire Hotel at Grassington—also near Skipton—where bed and breakfast costs 27s. 6d., and dinner costs from 13s. 6d.

In the Lake District, thronged in summer but blessedly deserted at other seasons, the big problem is finding an hotel which stays open the year round. One which does do this is the White Lion at Ambleside which provides you with a lively atmosphere, good food and wine,

and bed and breakfast from £2 2s. 6d.

Back to London

Londoners long for a country breather; but, to thousands who live elsewhere, a quick trip to the teeming capital can be a glorious pick-me-up. For them a special all-in weekend, costing £9 per person, is offered by the Kensington Palace Hotel. Price includes two full days and nights, private bath and a ticket for a chosen theatre.

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WHOLE-HOUSE WARMTH

This, of course, is just a happy by-product. The main object of the Beardwoods, who live at Jefferies Hill Bottom, Hanham, near Bristol, was whole-house warmth. "Some people", says Mr. Beardwood," seem to think it 'manly' to put up with icy draughts and freezing bedrooms and passages. I've never understood that point of view!" And since they are a young alive family with many interests and no time or money to waste, the warmth had to be 100% automatic and dust-free, and not let them in for enormous fuel bills.

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Mr. Beardwood, an engineer by profession, sat down and did some sums. They all added up to o-i-l. The next step was to find a suitable installer. In the event, Mr. Beardwood chose his local Esso Installer. Partly because the man evidently knew his job. Partly because his quote was nearly 20% lower than the next man's. And partly because the Esso Distributor offered a complete service, from planning and installing the system and arranging finance, to fuel delivery and regular maintenance.

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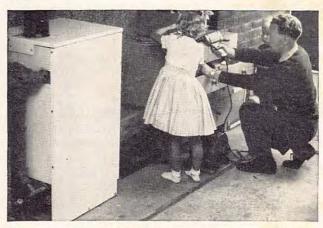




Mr. Beardwood built daughter Lynn's playroom-cum-bedroom. But it's the Esso oil-fired central heating system that provides permanent warmth and safety. No open flames, nothing that can burn, nothing that can be knocked over.



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can be converted to double glazing without structural alterations; some of them are so easily installed that they are well within the do-it-yourself category, and these can cost as little as 2/9 per square foot of window. There is a wide price range for different types; an example from the upper brackets is 'Insulight' Glastoglas, a recently introduced all-glass sealed unit costing about 15/- per square foot (installed).

You can read all about double glazing in a free book we will be glad to send you; but, better still, make sure you are warm and comfortable—and save fuel—this winter, by going to your local glass merchant and talking about the double glazing method best suited to your home, and your pocket.



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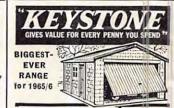
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