

# Scrapbook



# GARDENS • LANDSCAPING • CIVIC BE

## Plains City Takes Pride in Its Parks

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Lubbock, although located in a treeless area of the State, resembles a forest when seen from the air, due to the thousands of trees that line the streets and beautify the parks. Wide thoroughfares, well planted with Chinese elms, locusts, sycamores and other trees; seven city parks and the Mackenzie State Park are notable among the town's assets. Civic beautification has ever been of importance to the town builders of Lubbock, and because of this the city has a distinctively metropolitan appearance.

The many highways that enter the city are well planted with trees, the work having been promoted by the Lubbock Garden Club. Mayor Carl Slayton and K. N. Clapp, foremost in civic interests and achievements, are enthusiastic in their praise of what the Garden Club has done to create interest in the highway plantings. C. D. McGehee, park superintendent, looks after the excellent system of parks, which includes one for negroes and one in the Mexican section of the city. That Lubbock is genuinely park-minded goes without saying, but Mayor Slayton's comment is that 10 feet of green grass and a few trees constitute a picnic heaven for the people of that community.

### Garden Club Has Good Year.

Mrs. J. S. Johnson, president of the Garden Club in Lubbock, reports an unusually successful year in garden club activities, with 75 new members. With a membership of about 150, including 15 associate members, the club sponsors many worthwhile civic projects which include the following for last year: A large garden party with Spanish theme, held at the home of Mrs. Charles Whittaker; the bringing to the city of "The Plain Dirt Gardener," Harry O'Brien; a cleanup campaign for which the city received the tenth loving cup for being the "cleanest city in Texas" the beautification of private home grounds and the making of many outdoor living rooms; an unusually successful local garden pilgrimage—all this, in addition to the highway plantings which have been done.

### Garden Short Course Held.

The local club was chief host to the Garden Short Course which was held at the Texas Technological College last week, the course being sponsored jointly by the college and the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs. The program was exceptionally interesting, and, according to O. B. Howell, chief of horticulture at the college, and Mrs. Johnson, will be repeated next year. The program, which was planned by Howell and Miss Sadie Hatfield of College Station, the latter program chairman for the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, was well planned and showed a wide range of interest.

Talks were made by the state president of garden clubs, Mrs. Will Lake; Don Jones, director of Experiment Substation No. 19; Dr. Arthur W. Young of the college; J. C. Davis, Mrs. J. E. Hartley of Lubbock Garden Club; W. B. Holden Jr., director of highway beautification, District No. 5; Miss Martye Poindexter, professor of applied arts at the college; B. F. Kilts, soil conservationist; Howell and others. Fourteen out-of-town garden clubs were represented and many from Lubbock attended the course. Among the beautiful gardens visited were those of Dr. T. J. Kreuger and J. T. Hutcheson. Special hosts to the visitors were Howell, who entertained with a supper in the Indian patio of his summer home; Mrs. J. S. Johnson,

## Lubbock 'City of Trees' in Section Where Trees Scarce



Lubbock, in a section of Texas where trees are scarce, is rapidly becoming "a city of trees," due to the civic minded popula-

tion of the West Texas city. The above picture, taken from the air, shows how uniform tree planting has been carried out in the residence section adjoining

the business district. Despite the lack of native trees, the Lubbock section, like others in West Texas, lends itself to the planting of several varieties of trees and

—Star-Telegram Photo from Ritchey Flying Service Plane.

most any kind of shrub grows well there.

chief hostess; Mrs. J. W. Day, who kept open house for visitors and gave a breakfast; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hartley, who gave an evening garden party and entertained with a showing of colored slides of famous American gardens, and of a color movie of the Fort Worth Botanic Gardens and the Fort Worth Zoo.

At the latter place the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Clark Mullican, Mrs. Frank Winn (both of whom have been prominent in the civic beautification of the city), and other Garden Club members and interested citizens. Miss Clara Pratt and Mrs. Jimmy Kerr, president of the Junior Garden Club, were special hostesses at a luncheon.

### Flowers Featured.

A highlight of the garden short course was the illustrated flower arrangement program directed by Miss Martye Poindexter of the college, assisted by college students, local florists and Garden Club members: Mrs. Jennings Lewis, O. W. Ribble, J. C. Davis, Miss Frankie Case and Miss Sibyl Blair. Special features included an arrangement for a man in a hospital, showing salmon gladiolas in a turquoise bowl, with cigarettes interspersed at attractive angles; a hospital arrangement for a small girl, shown in a medium sized red decorated watering pot with miniature dolls hidden away among white and yellow daisies; fruit arrangements of bananas, pineapples, peaches, grapes and other seasonal fruits in attractive bowls and trays; a modernistic grouping of yellow chrysanthemums with figurines of African brown squirrels in an oblong flat cream pottery bowl; a black lacquered decorated Japanese oval tray for a mantel, holding red verbenas and blue globe thistles; a sand painting made of yellow and white daisies would have pleased any small girl for a birthday party, as would the vegetable animals with floral decorations and the marigold May-pole arrangement.

Miss Clara Pratt and helpers, the former county demonstration agent, rendered valuable assistance to the

course and acted as hostesses to visitors.

### Clinic Is Success.

The garden clinic which concluded the two-day program was presided over by the various speakers on the respective subjects, and during this time the audience asked many questions relative to the work. Those in charge of the program felt that this, the first garden short course to be held in West Texas and the second to be held in the State, was highly successful, both in attendance and information. According to J. C. Davis, who was on the garden short course program, the following plants, trees and shrubs have been found to do exceptionally well in the Lubbock area:

Redbud, crepe myrtle, sycamore, tamarisk, Arizona cypress, American elm, Chinese elm, locust (especially the honey locust), pyracantha, junipers, mugho pines, nandinas, senisa, red-leaved barberry, mahonia, santolina, teucrium, asters, lavender, rosemary, zinnias, marigolds, lantanas, boxweed and low-dense.

### Native Plants Stressed.

All speakers on landscaping stressed the use of native plant materials in home ground ornamentation, with regard for particular design. Texas wild flowers were emphasized as Alpine specimens which were unequalled for rock gardens and borders.

The pet project of Lubbock and the community is Mackenzie Park

which contains 545 acres and 7,500 plants, a golf course, clubhouse, many picnic areas, ovens and barbecue pits, stone benches and tables, an open air coliseum, play areas with equipment and a "Prairie Dog Town," the latter the particular pet hobby of Mayor Slayton, who saved it for the community. Here on top of the cap rock are to be found real windbreaks of tamarisk or athol hedges (better known as salt cedars), locusts, Chinese elms—3,000 trees and 1,500 shrubs that have proved themselves to be definitely drought resistant. Here also is the first Chinese elm grove ever planted in the United States. The marker reads:

"Karper Grove—The first large grove of Chinese elms in this coun-

try. This valuable shade tree first introduced, widely distributed in Texas in 1919, by R. E. Karper while superintendent of Lubbock Experiment Station."

Mackenzie State Park, a part of which was once a county park, was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, under the direction of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, co-operating with the State Park Board. The park is maintained by the city of Lubbock. As to how much the park is used, records of last year show an attendance of 300,000 persons, the number being equally divided between visitors from the city, the county and out-of-county, about one-third of the entire number in each case.

## San Angelo May Become Redbud City

Plans for making San Angelo a redbud city were made at a meeting recently in that city when representatives of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Garden Club met and outlined plans for further planting.

Plans were completed wherein the Chamber of Commerce will arrange labor for planting of redbuds and general planting of trees and shrubs. The Chamber of Commerce will co-operate with the Garden Club in a program of city beautification. The club members are to ascertain horticultural requirements for planting redbuds, and furnish the trees to be planted with the approval of the City Park Board and the Safety Council with regard to parkways, bridge approaches and parks.

Among those attending the meeting were Mrs. Robert E. Gordon, president of the San Angelo Garden Club; Mrs. Aldwell, roadside council committee chairman; Mrs. Alex Collins, project chairman; Mrs. S. A. Hartgrove, Frank T. Gerald, beautification chairman, and August Lehman, safety council chairman, the latter two members of the Jaycees.

## Duet Pastels on Spring Color List

Spring silk colors include duet pastels, which are to be important news in the coming season's silk world. These colors consist of six two-tone groups softly blending shades. The shades are lavender pearl, flower mauve, lemon lily, tulip yellow, bluford, turquoise sea, pink dawn, sunset coral, caprice blue, azure sky, pastel orange and orange capucine. These twin pastels are especially smart under the night light and are equally adaptable to daytime fashions.

Hacienda colors will be spotlighted in the coming season. These bold flashes of gay South American hues include flaming orange, tropical lime, fiesta purple, bonita blue, fandango red and fazenda green.

Blue will be important as a basic color for Spring, and will sound a patriotic keynote by being called defense blue, a lively medium shade; or National Navy, while skyway blue will be a hazy stratosphere tone and Plymouth blue will be a medium stone blue. Two greener aqua tones will be wave blue and blue ocean.

Pearl sand and konatan, pampas beige, Colony brown, Sunclay and Indian brown will be the beige, tan and off-white tones.

## Mrs. Will F. Lake Talks On Park Beautification

Mrs. Will F. Lake discussed park beautification, particularly with regard to Buck Sansom Park, at a meeting of the Rosen Heights Civic League Tuesday night at Azle Avenue Baptist Church.

The league has voted to ask the Park Board to make a number of improvement at the park. The organization voted to hold future meetings at the W. J. Turner Elementary School, where it will hold a banquet April 22.

April 1st  
1941

# Roy Bean's Land Interests Lovers of Flowers, History and Beautiful Scenery

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.  
I had read a great deal about the Jersey Lily, about Judge Roy Bean and "The Law West of the Pecos," and I had grown curious to see something of this country that had been pictured in terms of crudeness, of unrestrained law, of waste and wilderness.

Recently I had the privilege of visiting the place. Surprises can be pleasant, and this one was. To those who like a settled land, people, confusion and noise, possibly the town of Langtry would not be a Utopia. There is isolation, there is a certain remoteness, a feeling of being far away from the rest of the world, but there is beauty of a sort there, a slowing-down of the energies; there is a friendliness of the people, and a sharing-of-the-place that is refreshing.

Coming up from Del Rio, to us the Devil's River country was a fantastic land of acacias, mimosas and creosote bushes, cacti and yuccas, with the tall dried bloom stalks of the agaves and yuccas standing as still, silent assurances that another generation would survive. The great white clouds, rolled up in a bed of blue sky, threw reflections on the white sands, and the silver grasses that also were imbued with the desire to survive, judging from their prolific seed-heads, added to the interest of the landscape. Along a fine, smooth highway we drove. A sign stared at us, as we stopped on a high point to view unusual landscape pictures. It bore this inscription:

"From this point you can see the mouth of the Pecos River, the Rio Grande River and hills in Old Mexico."

The scene was one of the most picturesque found in that section of the State, well worth traveling miles to see.

Along the way coreopsis and crotons thrived (most of the plants were making their seeds and this gave a sort of grotesque interest to the specimens); there were yellow camphor-weeds and purple nightshades, spurges and tumble-weeds (most of the latter still green and holding on to the little bit of earth they could encompass), lavender and copper-colored mallows and others of the evening primrose family, broom-weeds and sedges, carpet-weeds and verbenas, and ocotillo and prickly pears.

On a high point there is a roadside park, placed advantageously that the visitor may look down upon the famous high bridge across the Pecos River. Here are planted the retama, particular specimens of Spanish bayonet, senisas (although this latter plant grows vigorously in that locality) with regard for the proper place, and there was much ocotillo, old-man's-beard vine and many daisy types of flowers, the latter mostly in the gold colors. All about were mesquites, heavy with their pendant fruits, now ripened to a rich plum and mixed with the natural shades of buff which the bean assumes.

A swing around the road, a little farther on, brought us to a clear-cut drive, imposing enough in looks due to set plantings of ocotillo, better known as the "coach-whip plant." The tall staves of green seemed to be a warning to transgressors, but we did not suspicion we were entering the approach to Judge Roy Bean's abode. Close at hand, we later discovered, was a sign: "Office of Judge Roy Bean—Jersey Lily—Langtry, Texas." Nestling in a setting of mesquites, palms (which seemed to be out of their element), Spanish bayonets and prickly pears, were a few plain houses—a very few.

We drove past a special planting of yuccas, agaves, senisas, agaritas, retamas and huisaches, with cacti thrown in for good measure, the same being fenced with a low wire guard, to where the famous Judge once ruled.

A middle-aged man of florid complexion, and with characteristic beard

and mustaches, met us at the door and said: "I am 'The Law West of the Pecos' today. What can I do for you?" The man was Willie West, Charge' d' Affaires' of the place.

After giving us the names of a few of the desert plant materials with which the State had beautified the grounds, our host pointed to a dead, skelton of a tree standing a hundred yards or so in front of the house, a marker at the cross-roads, and said: "Once trees helped to enforce the law out here. The old Judge had a good aid in that tree. He allowed there was nothin' healthier than fresh air and sunshine, an' many a time he staked a guy, sufferin' from sumphin'-or-other, to that tree when it was young an' able to hold him. But that tree was the jail-house."

Then we were told the story of how the Judge came to name the place "The Jersey Lily," of his admiration for Lily Langtry who was a native of the Isle of Jersey, of his grief in not receiving an answer to his many letters to her telling of his admiration; and our host told us too of the Jersey Lily's offer to erect a drinking fountain on the public square (her estimates were made far a-field), and there was never a square, and of the Judge's reply: "Lady, that's one thing we can't use. These gents out here is scared of water."

Across the road is the Dodd store, now owned by Harold Dodd, the son of the Judge's best friend and the one who fell heir to the Judge's pistol, hand-cuffs, law-book, seal, knife and other objects. Harold Dodd sells post cards of the "Law West of the Pecos," and he stamps them too with this old seal, that they may bear authenticity. His father is shown in the picture along with the Judge and others who were trying the case of a horse thief in the early days of the place. Thief and horse are likewise shown.

The principal object of interest to be seen at the Dodd store, one that would fire the spirit of a collector of Texana, is a set of four iron legs that belonged to the pool table, the design being of a lion's head, that were salvaged from the ruins of a fire that destroyed the original pool hall. Unique also is the old gate, a portal of entry now, into the recently walled court of the Judge's domain. The gate is made of cedar staves, rounded and vertical, held firmly together with iron bands, provincial in style, with iron chain swing.

As we were leaving the Dodd store, Howard Dodd called us back to show us the cablegram that the people of Langtry had received recently in reply to one sent to Jeanne Malcolm, daughter of the famous Lily, offering the town of Langtry to the refugees of England. An erst-while shopper in the store said: "I'll bet if they come over here, they'd rather stayed there and dodged bombs, 'stead of steppin' on sand-burs, jumpin' rattlesnakes, runnin' from sand-devils and talkin' to these hyar tourists."

A few scattered houses, adobe brick washed over with concrete, a lone columnnade of tall palms, some construction work, the result of the recent reclamation project, many mesquites, and the view, still remain to tell the story that all Texas loves—"The Law West of the Pecos." Immediately in the forefront are to be seen great gaping entrances to caves on the Pecos River, and behind are the mountains of Mexico.

On the main highway stood a museum, owned and managed by E. R. Stiles, who also operates a filling station and the Roy Bean Courts. Herein are many geologic specimens, skeletons of a prehistoric race, provincial implements and baskets and objects useful to the progeny, such as swings, mats, sandals and cradles. Here in the museum were glass objects also, some of them the "sun-glow" variety.

# NS • LANDSCAP

## State Wildflowers Amaze Tourists but Texans Know Little About the Varieties

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If you were asked about the beautiful Bolo de Nieve, sometimes called Mountain Euphorbia and White-topped Spurge, in flower on our prairies now, would you know the Snow-on-the-Mountain by those names? Tourists are amazed at the beauty of our Texas and Southwestern Summer-flowering plants, and they are equally amazed that we know so little about that which they consider of interest.

In the North and East people generally are better informed about their native plant materials, especially those that add to the beauty of the landscape. Cultivated gardens elsewhere boast of many of our Southwestern native plants. Is it because we are more familiar with the plants that we care less about them? Exactly the opposite should be true.

The highlands in this part of the State are now cool and summery with masses of snow-on-the-mountain, single-stemmed and tree-branching. The flowers, while inconspicuous in themselves, are effective in massed arrangement. The small, knotted clusters are held in a rosette of white margined leaves at the tips of the branches. Contact with the milky sap from the plant will sometime cause irritation to the skin and frequently a rash is the result, but the plant is not known to be poisonous to the touch as some persons have thought.

Soon "The Sunflower Lanes of Texas" may become as famous as "The Hawthorn Lanes of England." To those persons who enjoy taking the roads that lead off the beaten path, the sunflower offers allurements just now as it masses itself along the roadways. Sometimes, in the lowlands, the plants grow to a height of 15 feet, each stalk with many golden flower-heads that seem to nod a greeting to the passer-by. There is a legend that says the sunflower seeds were scattered by the pioneers who first came westward, as a means of enabling those who followed after to locate the first-corn.

There are many yellow-flowered plants in bloom now (Children of the Sun, they are called), practically all of them belonging to the great family of Composites. There are the Sneezeweeds, the Broomweeds, Camphorweeds, and foremost among them, the Asters. The Roadside Asters and a number of other Asters, together with certain of the Daisies, are like a full sun. The plant known as Aster patens, although not as free-flowering as some of our more conspicuous Asters, and with fewer leaves, is more interesting than some because of its large, orchid-colored flowers.

Sandy lands are featuring a kind of sideshow just now with the various yellow Evening primroses, the Willow-primrose being a foremost performer with its lemon yellow costume. The Partridge-pea, a member of the pea family, is gay with a bonnet of deep, rich gold. The dainty compound foliage of the Partridge-pea would recommend it to any lover of beautiful plants. Other members of the Evening-primrose family in bloom now—although likely to be found in hill-sides and in drier areas—are the tall Gauras, one of particular interest being the Lizard-tail or Velvet-leaved Gaura, and the Stenosphon, the latter often attaining a height of six or seven feet, the long, wand-like branches being characteristic. Both the Gauras and the Stenosphons decorate the tips of their long swaying branches with dainty flower-heads.

The Texas Blazing Star, botanically known as Liatris or Lacinlaria, with a tall bright lavender flower-spike, is perhaps the most popular of the late Summer blooms, unless, indeed, it be the Eryngo, or Eryngium, commonly called the Purple Thistle. Both of these plants bear flowers that lend themselves well as material for indoor bouquets. They can be grown successfully in the cultivated garden, and more of them should be grown in the private garden that they might be used as indoor decoratives. They should never be taken from the native habitat. In the latter place they are always more entertaining. In Kansas a double-flowering type of Liatris is known as the Kansas Gay Feather. Both the Kansas variety and the native kinds are to be seen in the Wild Flower area in the Fort Worth Botanic Garden.

The bulbous-like roots of the Liatris have been used medicinally by the Indians and the pioneers as a cure for sore throats and for rattlesnake bites. Because of its use in the latter manner, the plant has been called Rattlesnake Master. It is also known as Colieroot and Button Snake-root. There are perhaps 20 species of Liatris in North America and the plant belongs to the Composite family. Plants are of easy culture in open, light soils, and they may be increased by division.

The Eryngium leavenworthii, or Eryngo, a member of the carrot family, is also called Button Snake-root. Although it has the nasty prickly habit of the thistle, it differs from the true thistle in the construction of the flower. The leafy plant resembles a yucca in the early formation of the leaves. The stems, tipped with bright purple, globular or oblong flower heads, are each crowned with a spiny bract that emerges from the middle of the top. The Eryngo, in one of its several forms, grows in practically all parts of Texas.

The lovely Texas Bluebell (Eustoma russellianum to the botanist), is becoming more scarce all the time, due to the fact that its great charm, long-keeping qualities as a cut flower and blue beauty makes it a temptation to the beholder who generally succumbs to the temptation and destroys it before it can leave enough seed behind for another year. It is

a difficult plant to grow, due, perhaps to the fact that it is a choosy, desiring a well drained, definitely moist place. The Texas Bluebell belongs to the Gentian family.

There are several other lovely Gentians in Texas—the Meadow Pink, known as Sabbatia, and the Mountain Pink (Erythraea) or Quinine Weed, the two latter being a rose-pink in color. Another Gentian, that enjoys a bit of rich soil on a limestone hill is the Pink Star Flower or Grasspink. Surely our beautiful Texas Gentians, than which there are no lovelier plants in the Southwest, should never be disturbed in their native habitats, from which vantage-ground they at once bless our lives and glorify the landscape.

Along shady streams and around lakes one finds blooming now the Rose Mallow, with flowers rose-pink to rose-red. This plant would warrant cultivation and a place in the home garden, and it would be especially effective in a shaded rockery. Another native plant that is as yet locally unappreciated (but perhaps the better for itself) is the red Lobelia (Lobelia cardinalis), also called Cardinal Flower. Named for Mathis de L'Obel, a Flemish botanist who was physician to James I, the plant has for long been of interest to plant lovers and bot-

Dec 1, 1940

## Garden Club Party Set for Friday

Annual Christmas party of the Fort Worth Garden Club, to be held Friday in Anna Shelton Hall of the Woman's Club, beginning at 10:30 a. m., will be open to the public. Mrs. Alfred McKnight, garden club president, announced Saturday.

Members of the Woman's Club will be honor guests for the occasion, and members and visitors are invited to make reservations for luncheon to be held after the program.

To Feature Yuletide Theme.  
The Christmas theme will be featured in the program, which will be directed by Mrs. W. A. Zant, and will provide the inspiration for the usual table arrangement detail. Added attraction will be a "Christmas Mart," arranged by Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane, chairman of ways and means, which will consist of several exhibits, on decorated tea carts, of garden gifts.

Mrs. H. M. Russell Jr. of Dallas will be guest speaker, and in her lecture, "Music in the Garden," will tell of the hobby of bell collecting as it has been developed among many garden lovers in Texas. Mrs. Russell herself is a collector of bells, many of which she uses in her garden, and also is a student of the history of bells. There will be an exhibition of bell collections in connection with the lecture.

Mrs. McKnight will arrange a holiday table, using Christmas wrappings, and Mrs. C. M. Carter will give another Yuletide arrangement demonstration in the decorations of the luncheon table where the guest speaker and the club officers will be seated.

Members to Arrange.  
The "Christmas Mart" carts were to be arranged by members of the executive board. Mrs. A. B. Pumphrey will be in charge of the plant and seed cart. Garden and flower art books will be exhibited by Mrs. J. M. Purvis.

Product of the herb garden will be in charge of Mrs. Zant and Mrs. R. W. Stiles. Christmas cookies and candies will be the entry of Mrs. William Rigg and Mrs. Fritz J. Keller, and Mrs. Julian Meeker will be in charge of a cart of Christmas greenery decorations. A booth for the Lighthouse for the Blind will be arranged by Mrs. W. H. Irwin.

Reservations for the luncheon should be made by noon Thursday with Mrs. Malvern Marks.

## Nature Meetings Are Announced

William L. McCart, nature guide, will conduct four nature-recreation gatherings in the Fort Worth Botanic Garden this week. What to plant, garden maintenance and correct pruning with particular application to February garden conditions will be discussed at 10 a. m. Monday.

At 4:15 p. m. Tuesday there will be a hike for high school students and other interested persons along the nature trails of the garden with instruction in the recognizing of birds by means of their calls and songs. A talk on how and why birds sing will precede the field trip.

An excursion will be made from the garden to the prairie region west of town to observe birds of that habitat at 10 a. m. Wednesday.

Nature conservation will be discussed at 10 a. m. Friday, and some of the plants and animals that are becoming rare or are already extinct in Tarrant County will be examined.

# General Worth Monument Dedicated 83 Years Ago

Memory of Man for Whom Fort Worth Named  
Perpetuated by New Yorkers in Granite, Bronze.

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The General Worth monument, standing at the corner of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, New York City, has been the object of many comments and the center of much interest for the last 83 years. One of the queerest comments that was ever occasioned by the monument was that of an Englishman who knew nothing of our history, but something of the customs and traditions of his own land.

In England, in olden times, it was the custom to bury suicides and murderers at the cross-roads. The visiting Englishman, witnessing the dedication of the monument to William Jenkins Worth on Nov. 25, 1857, said to his companion: "Why! what did poor General Worth do, that he should be buried at a cross-road?" The story goes that the visitor was quickly told the custom was not one observed here in America.

The day of the dedication was intensely cold, according to old news files, but in spite of that, Broadway, from the Battery to Madison Square, was thronged with people eager to pay tribute to one of New York State's distinguished native sons—the man whom the City of Fort Worth honors by carrying his name.

The military maneuvers were reviewed at the Battery by Governor King, and then the line of march was turned to the city hall where the body of General Worth was lying in state. A catafalque received the remains, this resting on a funeral car which consisted of a platform placed on a frame attached to two artillery gun carriages. On this rose a smaller platform of a pyramidal shape, on which the coffin rested, the whole studded with stars of silver. Immediately below the coffin, on each side of the platform, a shield, edged with silver, on which the letter "W," also in silver and inclosed in a star, was conspicuously in evidence.

A splendid canopy of black, richly ornamented and trimmed with silver lace, and further decorated with black ostrich plumes and Masonic emblems, was given a setting of several emblems of war, grouped around the base. The car was drawn by 16 horses, four abreast, draped heavily in black. On the coffin's silver plate was an inscription, which follows: General William J. Worth. Died at San Antonio, Texas, 7th of May, 1849. Aged 55 years.

Below this were the square and the compass, denoting the general's connection with the Masonic Order, as his rank as that of grand master. The sword and chapeau rested on top of the coffin.

A platform was erected in front of the monument for the orator of the day, and space in front was cleared for military. About 5 p. m. the military and Masonic Lodges took their position near the base of the monument, after which the military were then dismissed, with the exception of the Seventy-first Regiment; the coffin then removed from the catafalque, and the committee, the mayor of the city, Fernando Wood, the clergy and others took their positions on the platform; a copper box containing a number of relics and other articles was there sealed and placed in the monument after which the Rev. Dr. Vinton read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church. Nearly all the principal Masonic Lodges were represented and the deputy grand marshal made an address in which he "feelingly alluded to the deceased general as brother Mason." Then Mayor Wood made an address and the coffin was lowered into the crypt, the entrance of which was sealed, and the ceremonies were ended.

The monument, constructed entirely of Quincy granite and bronze is 15 feet square at the base and 51 feet high. It is severe in its outline, yet noble in its simplicity, of perfect proportions and void of ostentation—a credit alike to the city that ordered it and to the artist who designed it.

The words, MAJOR GENERAL WORTH, cut from the solid granite and highly polished, on the second cornice of the base, stand out in large raised letters. The block which comprises the monument weighs 20 tons, and is parallel on all sides. The front, or south panel, bears the equestrian portrait and alto-relievo in bronze. The east panel contains, in raised polished letters, the motto from the General's coat-of-arms: Ducit Amor Patriae.

The first block of the shaft contains a trophy of arms and also a bronze relief. The base mold of the shaft has four raised tablets with reliefs in bronze, the subjects of which are as follows: The arms of the City and State of New York, encircled with wreaths of oak and laurel; the family arms and motto of General Worth, blended with the arms of the United States. The shaft is intersected with the names of the different battles in which General Worth participated.

Even as a child, General Worth displayed a taste for military pursuits, and at the age of 18 became the private secretary of Gen. Morgan Lewis. At the beginning of the War of 1812, he received a commission as Lieutenant in the United States Army, and distinguished himself in the attack on Fort George. At the Battle of Chreptler's Field he acted as volunteer aide to General Boyd, and was officially complimented for his good conduct. At the Battle of Chippewa, he bore a distinguished and active part, for which he was breveted a captain. On July 25, 1814, the Battle of Lundy's Lane was fought. Here Captain Worth especially distinguished himself. He received a wound at first believed to be serious, but he escaped. General Scott sent a special report to the War Department complimenting Worth highly for this service.

General Worth distinguished himself again in the Florida War, and was instrumental in bringing that affair to a conclusion after it had continued for nearly seven years. He was promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General for his services; and for distinguished gallantry and courage displayed in the Mexican War, was promoted to the rank of Major General. At the conclusion of the Mexican War he was ordered to the Department of Texas, where he died.

Among the tokens of gratitude he received, was a sword from the State of New York in 1838. The Legislature of Florida voted unanimous thanks to him in 1842. The citizens of Columbia County, New York, gave him a sword for his gallant conduct at Monterey. In 1848, through an order of Congress, another sword was added to his honors, as a token of appreciation for his public services. Lastly, New York City, in erecting a monument to his memory in the heart of the great metropolis, (a marker which will be there for a long time), paid him high tribute. These are all evidences of gratitude, on the part of the citizens, to gallantry and to distinguished service, and are befitting reminders to the memory of one of the great heroes of the Republic.

Recently, I stood beside the monument to pay my brief tribute to the man for whom my native city of Fort Worth was named. As I stood, I counted the persons who stopped, either to pay tribute also in passing, or through curiosity, and in a short few moments hundreds paused in definite recognition. Time has dimmed the brightness of the monument somewhat, but it has not lessened the appreciation of the public for this distinguished man. And with all the honors that came to him during his lifetime, and to his memory, none are more significant than the city that bears his name.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1940

## It May Bloom, and It May Not



Will it bloom at Christmas? This is the Christmas rose plant at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden.

den, which last year attracted nationwide attention because of its blooms during Yule season.

Whether it will bloom this Christmas remains problematical.

—Star-Telegram Photo.

## Legends Surround the Christmas Rose; Blooms in Winter, Is Credited With Magic

Who has not heard the story of the wondrous flower that opens its buds in the midst of the snow on Christmas night, and possesses magic power? There are several legends concerning the Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*), and all of them, it is said, contain some germ of truth. In mild winters about Christmas—the Christmas Flower begins to unfold its petals. At first these blossoms are greenish, but they later turn white, then glow with a faint tinge of pink and suggest a pale reflection of our wild pink rose.

Botanists call this plant the Black Hellebore, and they find in its Graeco-Latin name, *Helleborus*, the explanation of the magical power popular superstition attributes to the flower that blooms at Christ-

mas. The meaning of its name is: "It takes life, if eaten." And indeed the fairy-like Christmas blossom does belong to the genus of poisonous plants. Its roots, like those of a kindred species, contain a powerful poison, hellebore, which is included among those poisons that act upon the heart.

In the poet's beautiful lines—

"A lovely marvel, never yet explained,

Blooming amid the glittering ice and snow,

The Christmas flower, whose heart love's soul contained."

Strange indeed that anything so eerie, so magical and so lovely could deal death with equal aptitude.

Perhaps the most appealing of the

legends has to do with a story called "The Gift of Madelon." A poor girl was Madelon, who, when she saw the gifts being carried to the Christ Child, burst into tears because she had no gift to offer. Suddenly an angel, with a lily in hand appeared to her. "Why do you weep?" said the angel.

"I have no gift for the Christ Child," the girl replied.

Then the angel waved the lily, and all the path to Jerusalem was covered with shining white flowers like roses. Madelon gathered her arms full of the flowers, and took her gift to the Christ Child. And when the fingers of the Christ Child touched the wondrous blooms, the petals turned to a delicate pink.

The Fort Worth Botanic Garden has several specimens of the Christmas Rose, a perennial herb of the Buttercup family, growing in the rockery, which plants may or may not bloom this Christmas. The five plants in the Garden bloomed continuously last year from January to June, with a profusion of blossoms. The strange occurrence incurred the interest of botanists in the North, and the New York Times featured the plants in the Fort Worth Botanic Garden in a special story recently.

## Just Between Us . . . . .

By GENEVIEVE PAPINEAU

STATISTICS

MRS. WILL LAKE answers from 50 to 75 letters per month and has traveled more than 2500 miles this spring in pursuance of her activities as president of the State Garden Club Federation.

## Nature and Bridge Groups Will Meet

Meetings have been posted for the nature and the bridge groups of the Fort Worth Branch, American Association of University Women, Wednesday.

The nature lovers will gather at 4 p. m. in Mrs. Ollie Lake Burnett's gardens, 4924 Crestline Road, to hear Mrs. Will F. Lake describe specimens growing there.

Mrs. G. L. Taylor will entertain the bridge group at 10 a. m. at her home, 3212 Greene Avenue.

# Gardening in Winter: Beds Should Receive Care, and Plants Must Be Protected

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Are you a good gardener? How does your garden look today? Is it full of unsightly holes with odds and ends of trellises, dead plants, weeds and leaves in a conglomeration of disorder? Try cleaning it up on the first warm, bright day, and throughout the Winter it will do you good to look out on clean beds, neatly ordered for the season. In this climate almost anyone can make a Summer garden in a few short days; but if your garden is to be one of those that will challenge the interest of the true gardener, and at the same time maintain your own self-respect as a good gardener, you will look well to your garden for the next few weeks.

Remember to give a drink now and then to those geraniums that have been banished to the basement; once a week at first, after that less often, until they can go for a month without water. Try growing certain bulbs indoors this Winter in glass containers—the old-fashioned hyacinth-glass may be procurable. Children particularly will enjoy watching the roots grow in the glass. It isn't very much work to grow a few bulbs indoors and the blooms repay greatly when flowers are scarce. Gather a few dried seed pods from your perennials and don't forget to bring in some rose hips from the canina and the American pillar in your garden. These may add a decorative note to the indoors.

## Blooms for Christmas.

The question is often asked: "How can I have blooming bulbs for Christmas?" If you haven't a greenhouse you can not be sure of results, of course, but if you started your hyacinths early in November, and have given them plenty of sun, the Romans should reward you by Christmas, unless there have been too many cool dark days. Other varieties should come along later, from two to four weeks. Among the narcissus more generally grown is one of the polyanthus variety, commonly called the Chinese Lily. The Chinese make much of having this lily in bloom on their New Year's Day, and they strive to have the first flowers bloom exactly on that

day, as this brings success to the household. To drop a Chinese Lily in the bowl, or to break the plant's stalks is to incur the worst possible luck for the owner's family.

Try an ivy geranium or a pot of Kenilworth ivy on a bracket, as an indoor decorative; or a calla lily. Pink oxalis in a row of small pots make a bright bit of color for an upper shelf. Petunias offer color for the window garden, and nasturtiums, planted in willow baskets, give a note of life and color to the bedroom, dining room or living room.

Your basement can be made most useful as a place in which to house some of your tropical plants. There should be light and free aeration, this latter a necessity for all basements under houses. Sometimes a white mold, a fungus, breeds in close rooms and attacks plants destructively. Sulphur, or carbolic acid in white wash serve to control the blight.

## Keeping Flowers in Winter.

Many flower lovers have no conservatory, or greenhouse, and yet certain difficulties must be overcome in keeping flowers indoors in the Winter. It might be desirable to keep room heated to the right temperature for plants. Plants might be set on a table or high stand in moderate weather and covered with light cloth or papers; especially is this desirable in rural communities where heating facilities are not to be depended upon. Since warm air rises, a table is preferable to the floor. Where frames can be used to support the cloths, woolen is best; next comes paper, which by its stiffness holds itself in place. This covering confines a body of warm, still air and thus preserves plants during the night-time from the cold. Manila paper bags, one for each plant, give excellent results. Plants on shelves or brackets by a window may sometimes be saved by pinning papers closely around them. Plants have been kept from frost-bit in this way in a room in which there was no fire from midnight until 7 o'clock next morning, with outside temperature below zero. A pot of live coals will throw out heat for several hours, and when placed near plants will serve to keep the frost away.

# Garden Has Fireplace of Rare Stones

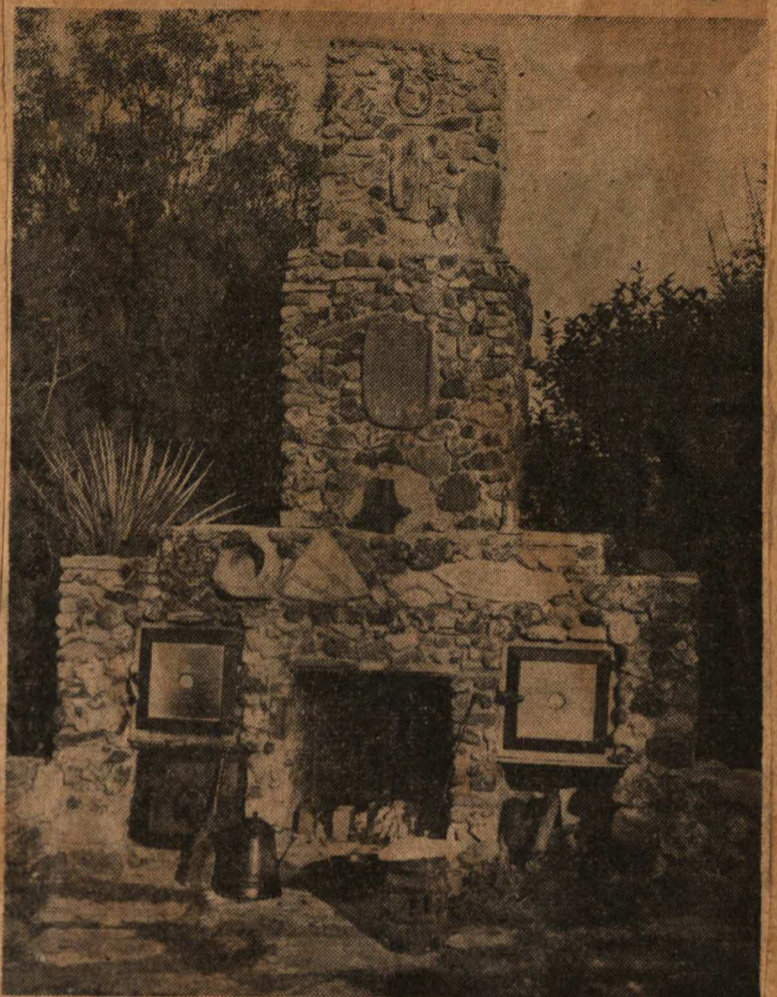
Special to The Star-Telegram.

ALPINE, Dec. 7.—Stones collected over a period of 10 years from two countries, including ancient Indian metates, fossils, petrified wood and rare geological specimens, have been built into an unusual garden fireplace in the Big Bend by Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Casey of Alpine. The rock pieces in the structure number more than a thousand, and have come from national forests of the United States and from Mexico. The Caseys happen to reside in a section which is described by geologists as a "rock paradise"—the Big Bend of Texas, where the extreme Southwest section on the border of the State yields a veritable treasure chest for rock and relic collectors.

The fireplace, which with its ovens, flues and grates, offers a touch of modernity in outdoor cooking, is created entirely of old materials—the rocks as ancient as the hills from which they were gathered, and other pieces having a like antiquity. At the left of the structure in the picture, just below the chimney, is a deeply worn Indian mortar hole, a relic of long-vanished Indian tribes of the Big Bend, found at Presidio on the Texas border. The metate and grinding stone appearing in the midsection of the chimney likewise came from a buried Indian village site on the Texas border. The rustic seat in the foreground is the hub of a wheel of a wagon 50 years old, which brought the Casey family to Texas from Georgia through Indian Territory.

On the left of the fireplace is a baking oven with a firebox which burns wood or coal. A warming oven is on the right, both ovens taken from an old electric stove, and the door of the firebox from an old furnace. The chimney has three flues, one for each oven with a central flue over the open fireplace. All the oven flues were made from discarded clay sewer pipe, and the center one from concrete blocks from a dismantled house. Only the cement used in the fireplace may be termed as new.

# Made of Ancient Relics



A garden fireplace, built by Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Casey of Alpine, having among its collection of stones ancient Indian metates and mortar holes, relics of Indian tribes of the Big Bend.

# Ancient Rose Also Grows in Big Bend

Are you familiar with the legendary Rose of Jericho? Quite likely you know the plant by another name. It has nothing to do with the garden rose, but is known to history as the Resurrection Plant, a desert perennial that grows in profusion in the canyons of the Southwest, in St. Helena Canyon in the Big Bend in particular. The modern botanist knows it by the name, *Selaginella lepidophylla*, and lists it as growing from Texas to South America, while older horticulturists classify it as *Anastatica hierochuntica*. The plant grows to four inches in height in dense tufts, with the stems curling inward when dry, giving it a ball-like appearance.

A hundred-year-old description of the Resurrection Plant reads: "It is a species of crucifer, with a branching stem and oblong leaves, terminated by little tufts of white flowers, growing in the sandy deserts of Syria and Palestine, and possessing a peculiar hygrometric property. After blossoming the plant dries up, and the leaves fall off; the branches, stiff and prickly, bend back and interlace, the tops being folded inside, thus forming a round ball of medium size. The wind uproots it and tosses it to the shores of Syria and the Red Sea, or to the river banks where the pilgrims of the Middle Ages gathered it for the cabinets of the curious in such matters."

adapted for use as hanging baskets or pots and for window brackets, because of their drooping or trailing habit, and one of the best of these is the ivy geranium. It is beautiful both in leaf and in flower. The foliage is thick and waxy, and frequently zoned with black.

# Crab Cactus Due to Bloom at Christmas

Among the interesting plants in Fort Worth homes that are scheduled to bloom at Christmas is the *Zygocactus*, a single Brazilian species of tree-perching, spineless cactus, widely grown and popular under the name of crab cactus, or Christmas cactus. This plant sometimes is sold under the name of *Spiphyllum truncatum*, and the genus *Zygocactus* is often confused with *Epiphyllum*, but the latter has regular flowers. The plant is sometimes offered as *Phyllocactus* also, but has the distinction of being the only species and only genus. *Zygocactus* is a Greek word meaning yoke; cactus is in allusion to the irregular flowers.

This muchly branched, hanging plant, with broad leaf-like stems or joints sharply cut off at the tip, bears showy wide, red, irregular flowers two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half inches wide. Fruits are about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, red and pear shaped. Unlike most cacti the crab cactus can be grown in a potting mixture, and is a favorite house plant. It is desirable when used as a hanging basket or for a window sill; and it needs more water than other cacti. Because the bright red spectacular blooms appear in mid-Winter, usually about the holiday season, the name Christmas cactus has been given to it.

One of these plants has just finished blooming at the home of Mrs. E. E. Wren, 1204, Fifteenth Place. This plant was started from a slip from another plant that came from Arkansas about eight years ago, when it was the property of Mrs. Wren's mother. New plants are easily formed from the stem-like branches, but the growth is rather slow.

# Advice Given on Proper Plant Care

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Why not treat your plants as you would treat yourself? This is good advice to those who would have healthy, thrifty plants for indoor Winter bloom. If you have already given them some food, or extra nourishment, you will perhaps not have to give them enrichment again until Spring. A slight stimulant, such as a few drops of ammonia in a pint of water, will give them a boost in the Spring also. Give them warm, not cold water during the Winter whenever they are thirsty. They should have very little or none on cloudy days, and it should be given in the morning in the Winter and at night in the Summer. Plants like a full bath once a week, since it is difficult for them to breathe when the leaves are clogged with dust. Keep out of drafts.

Arbutions make good window plants, blooming freely in mid-Winter on the darkest days, and there are many varieties from which to choose. All have good foliage, and the flowers of pink, white, orange, yellow and scarlet are pleasing. Buy a small plant this coming Spring; if you wish it to grow in bush form (this will give you the most flowers), nip the top out when the plant is six inches tall, and this will cause side branches to start, which in turn can be nipped to shape. If it is desired to have a tree-shaped plant, allow it to grow straight,

staking it with a rod. Keep side branches out. Arbutions have a way of growing tall and lanky, but they can be easily trained, with care.

## Care of Heliotrope.

A heliotrope can be kept several years, growing more lovely each year, if care is used. If re-potted each Spring and not allowed to bloom in the Summer, you will be surprised at the trusses of bloom the plant will have, and it will fill your room with fragrance. Give it the sunniest place in the room. Flowering begonias will bloom all Winter and are easy of cultivation. *Genista (cariensis)* is a fine plant for a warm, sunny window. It is not as common as it might be or would be were its virtues better known. It is a hard-wooded, shrubby plant with fine light green foliage, and small spikes of pea-shaped flowers of light yellow and of a pleasing scent. *Genistas* bloom almost the entire Winter and are not dependent upon sunshine. Since we have few yellow flowers that bloom in the Winter, this plant deserves greater popularity. Treat as you do the arbution. It can be kept for years.

Another plant that bears yellow flowers is *Mahernia odorata*, sometimes called honey-bell. It is a trailer and suitable for a bracket where it shows off to best advantage. It also looks well in a hanging pot. The foliage is finely cut, the flowers are small, bell-shaped and a pale yellow, of delicate fragrance, not powerful, but diffusive like the lily of the valley. Try a pot of yellow oxalis. A hanging pot filled with this charming little native is stimulating, and it is easily grown. There is also the pink oxalis which gives big returns as an indoor plant.

## Watch Out for Worms.

Try a calla lily next Winter. Get the plant in the Spring, turn it out of the pot and plant in the ground. Let it take care of itself; only see that it is not attacked in the foliage by worms. The first of September take a new six-inch pot, put a piece of drainage over the hole in the bottom, some fine pieces, then moss. Lift the plant carefully, pack the soil firmly between plant and pot, leaving an inch at the top for watering. Water, set in the shade a few days and bring into the house before the nights are cool. It will like the hottest place in your window and a drink of warm water every morning. Water until you see a drop on the tip end of the leaves—this means enough. If your plant is a year old you should have a succession of flowers all Winter. As soon as one bloom fades, cut it off, but do not cut too low on the stalk, as you may cut a bud. The buds always come from an inside leaf, never from the outside. The proper name for the calla is *Richardia ethiopia*, and it was named for Richard, an eminent French botanist. It was introduced into England in 1731. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

As window garden plants, lobelias and nasturtiums are admirable. The climbing fern, *Lygodium scandens*, is very graceful with its finely cut foliage. *Saxifraga cernuosa* has striped and mottled foliage, and bears red, strawberry-like fruit; it is both curious and attractive. *Lysimachia mummularia* is a long name for the evergreen moneywort. *Aurea* is a golden-leaved variety. *Capsidium filicifolium* is a lovely vine with delicate fern-like foliage. There are many plants

## Mary and The Christ Child



RY OF GOD  
MEMORY OF

WILLIAM FLETCHER LAKE  
BORN JANUARY 23 1850 DIED MAY 27 1905  
MARGARET ANN LAKE  
BORN JULY 6 1891 DIED MARCH 23 1922

OLIVE LAKE

Nothing signifies the Christmas season more vividly than the Nativity Scene—Mary holding the Christ Child to her breast with Joseph, the wise men and shepherds standing by. These children, Mary Lou Brown, 8, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Hendricks Brown, 705 Westview, and Donald Curtiss Owen, 9, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Curtiss Owen, 4007 Mattison, forget holly wreaths for the moment to pause before the scene depicted in one of the oldest windows at St. Andrews Episcopal Church and get the real spirit of Christmas.

(Star-Telegram Photos)

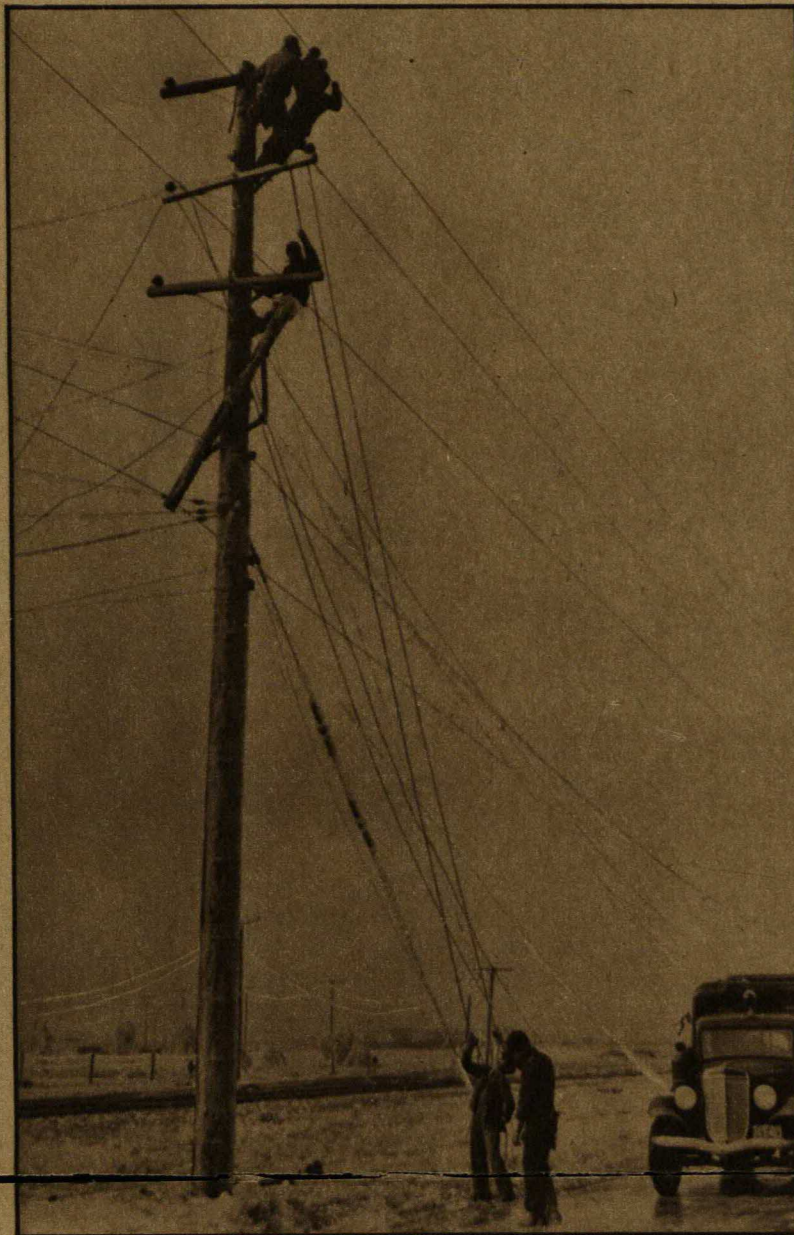


# The Panhandle Will Long Remember.....

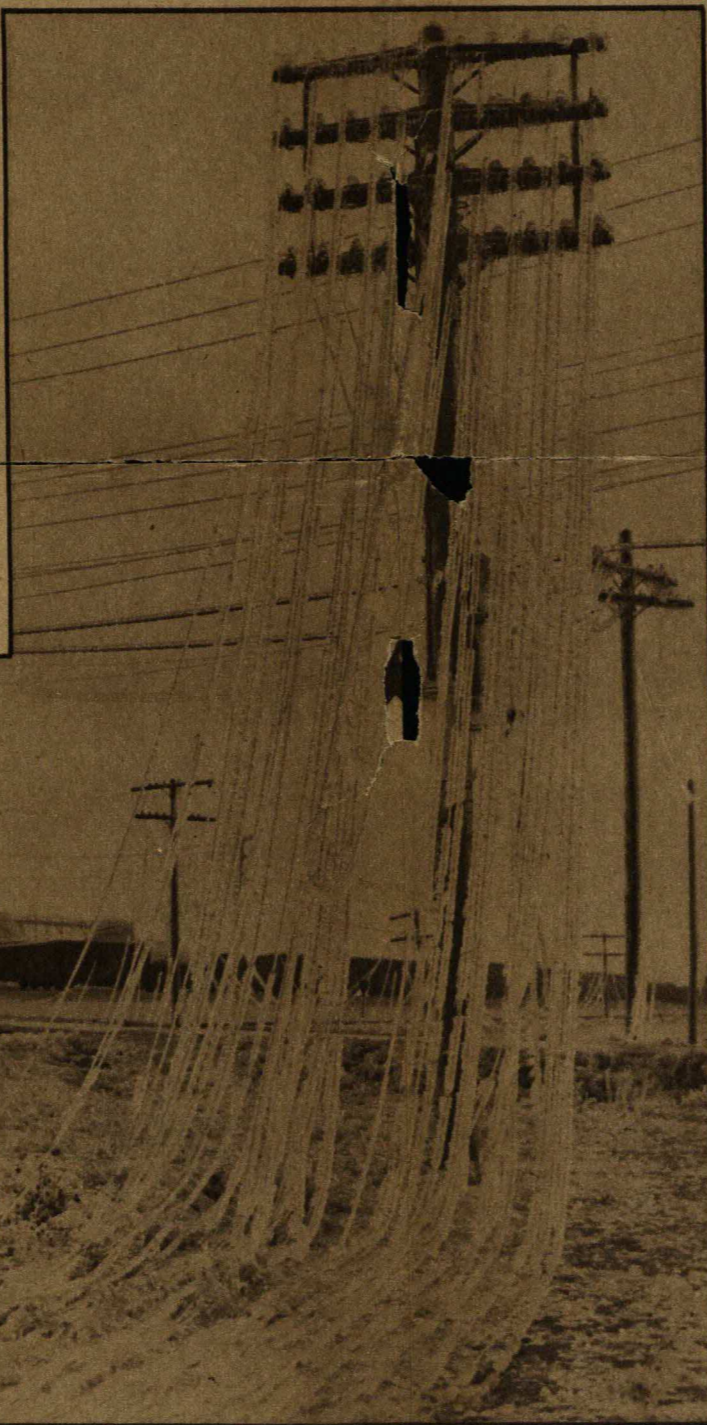
Citizens of Amarillo and the Panhandle of Texas will long remember November of 1940 when that area was caught in the grip of one of Winter's strangest freaks. Ice coating, caused by a slow drizzle at temperatures around the freezing point, became so heavy utility wires, poles and trees toppled to the ground. Cities were without lights, water and gas. Business was practically at a standstill. Restoration called for a big job, and it was met immediately. These pictures give you an idea of what the area looked like under the coating of ice.



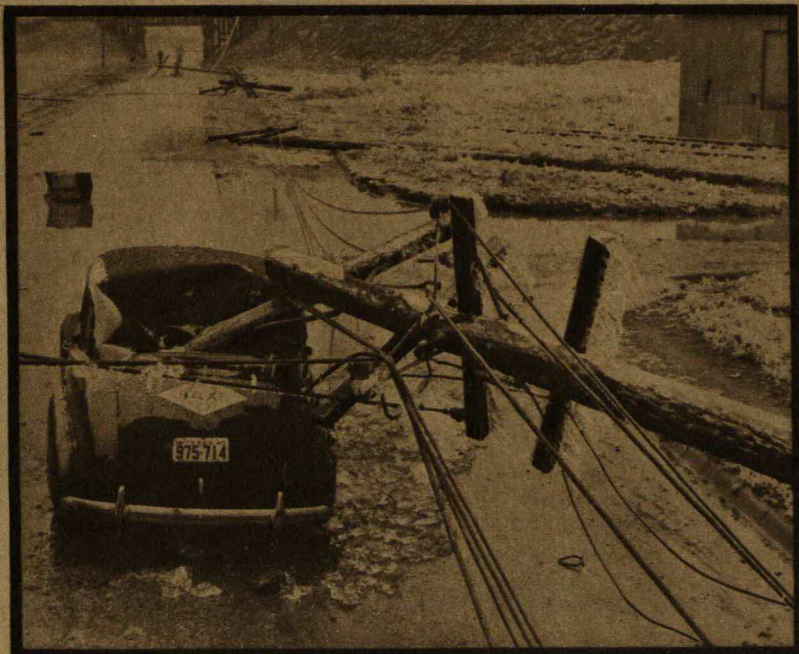
TREES GIVE WAY to the heavy ice coating—damaged to the extent that most of them will have to be pruned back to the stump. The above scene is typical of the area.



ON THE JOB—Scenes like this were familiar throughout the Panhandle for many days. Emergency crews stayed on the job until all services were restored.



EMERGENCY CREWS went to work untangling the mass of power and telephone lines and replacing broken poles.



POLES FELL, and in this case crashed into the rear of a passing auto.



HOMES WERE HIDDEN in some instances when trees gave way under the ice burden and crashed on roof tops.

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# Flower Arrangement Rules Get Holiday



Christmas is a time when devotees of the art of flower arrangement and home decoration can forget the rules about combining the artificial with the real, according to lessons which Fort Worth garden club pupils learned recently from J. Gregory Conway, international authority on flower art. Here are two interesting arrangements by Conway, which may give Christmas hostesses ideas for highly individual decorations. Top, the Victorian vase holds an elaborate arrangement combining hothouse flowers with castor bean pods, bunches of dried bittersweet berries and clusters of metallic grapes from some "five and ten" vineyard. Bottom, an exquisite banquet cloth, whose embroideries and laces tell of another and more peaceful day in Italy, is the foundation for a colorful holiday dining table arrangement, with silver bells serving as containers for sweet-peas, gladioli and delphiniums in red and blue, combined with sprays of French mulberry, and highlighted with gilded fruit.



## Garden Tours of Mexico Is on Schedule

Sixth annual garden tour of Mexico, sponsored by the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs will be held March 14-24, 1941, and Mrs. Ben G. Oneal again will be chairman, according to announcement Saturday from Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the state federation.

The state garden federation will hold its annual convention in Harlingen March 12-14 and the Mexico pilgrimage has been planned so that those attending the convention may join the garden train at Monterey. Reservations for the pilgrimage will be open to garden club members and their families and friends, throughout the United States. In past seasons there have been representatives of as many as 10 States in the party.

The garden pilgrimage itinerary, according to Mrs. Oneal's schedule, will include 600 miles by automobile, to Taxco, Cuernavaca, Xochimilco, Puebla, Cholula and the Pyramids, a plane trip to Guatemala. Famous gardens in various cities along the route, and in Mexico, D. F., will be visited. Headquarters for the pilgrimage will be maintained at the Hotel de la Reforma in Mexico, D. F., and at Hotel de la Borda in Taxco. Hospitality of the American embassy will be extended by Ambassador Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, as has been customary since the tour was inaugurated, Mrs. Oneal has announced.

Details of the pilgrimage may be secured from Mrs. Oneal, Country Club Estates, Wichita Falls.

## Mrs. Will F. Lake Injured in Collision

Mrs. Will F. Lake, 1415 Grand Avenue, was injured when two automobiles collided at Fifth and Taylor Streets at noon Thursday.

An early examination at Cook Memorial Hospital, where she was taken in a Shannon's ambulance, showed that her left wrist was injured and she was suffering from minor cuts and bruises.

Mrs. Lake is director of the Fort Worth Garden Center and president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.

## Begonia Recent in U. S. but Long Known in Europe

The begonia, one of the loveliest of plants and one of the most interesting, has a comparatively recent history in the United States, says Bessie R. Buxton, writer and officer of the National Council of Garden Clubs, in a recent book. The plant was known in France and in some distant lands before 1700, and was named for Michel Begon, French botanist who died in 1710, but it was not until early in the nineteenth century that it was introduced into this country, and it was in 1865 that the first tuberous begonia was brought here.

One reason plant enthusiasts are so fond of the begonia is that it is a plant of experimentation and there is little authentic information about it. New species are continually being found and rarely can be identified despite their beauty.

American Begonia Society members recently named as their favorite of the begonias the haagiana, coralline de lucerna, rubra, templini, compta, zebrina, sunderbruchi and ricinifolia, with plant vigor rated first as an attribute for house grown plants, and beauty and durability of foliage second.

Mrs. Buxton suggests that soils for the plants should be mixed as carefully as materials for a cake.

Begonias thrive best in a light, porous soil, pressed gently but firmly about the roots. Growers at the New York Botanical Garden use loam, leaf mold and coarse sand in equal parts, adding manure and crushed charcoal.

Plants may be fed and watered simultaneously with the following process: for 12-inch pot, put in mixture of soil, a little well rotted manure, leaf mold and peat, teaspoon of urea, two teaspoons of superphosphate, and a half teaspoon of sulphate of potash. Place the pot over an open top jar and pour water in the pot. This will make a clear, odorless liquid manure draining into the jar, and then tepid water should be added.

Begonia cuttings should be taken in the Spring when vigorous young shoots from the bases of the plant may be had. The best rooting medium is clean sand, with an inch of drainage material covered with leaf mold. Begonias seem to do better in boxes than pots because the root system expands horizontally. They also do well in bulb pans. Strong winds, hot, dry air and hot sun will injure the plants, and watering with cold water, such as is drawn from the faucet during cold weather, will also damage them.

## Birds Yule Tree Party on Tuesday

One of Fort Worth's most novel Christmas observances will be held at 3:45 p. m. Tuesday when hundreds of school children gather in Botanic Garden for their seventh annual Birds' Christmas Tree program.

Each will bring some gift of food for the birds which abound in the garden. The program will be conducted at a clump of mesquite trees flanked by redhaw bushes, near the greenhouse and Garden Center buildings.

With a number of rural schools planning to participate in the observance, largest attendance of any of the programs is expected. Sponsor of the tree this year is the Fort Worth branch of Administrative Women, an organization of the women principals of the city schools.

Several years ago the suggestion came to the center that in Norway and the Scandinavian countries each year there was the custom of hanging out sheaves of grain—the last of the Summer's reaping—to be given over to the birds at Christmas time. And this idea prompted the Birds' Christmas Tree for the Fort Worth Garden Center.

### Carols Practiced.

For weeks in advance, the school children practice carols which they sing at the program, to the accompaniment of school orchestras. A Christmas story, or that of the Birds' Christmas in far off Scandinavia, is told; and to the singing of carols, the children march to the tree and hang their gifts thereon—foods of all kinds that birds would enjoy, grains, whole corn in the ear, bits of suet, dried breads, apples and strings of cranberries and popcorn.

Each year the audience increases in size. Teachers, pupils and parents accompany the children, and all join in the feast for the birds. The sponsors feel that the birds' tree program is a subtle way of creating interest in the conservation of bird life in this community. It is likely, they reason, that if a boy brings food with which to save the life of a bird, he may think twice at least before he lifts his rifle to take the life of a feathered friend at another time.

This year in addition a table will be set for the birds, which will contain quantities of food for the use of the birds throughout the Winter. Children will place bulk foods, grains and other edibles that birds enjoy, on this table and these foods will be distributed throughout the garden and parks as needed.

### Bird Sanctuary.

The Botanic Garden is a bird sanctuary, and here many migratory birds winter. The Trinity River winds itself about the garden, and there is always running water available for the native birds, as well as for those that are migratory. Nature Trails in the Botanic Garden afford a natural setting for the birds, and it is here that many students and bird lovers come for a study of the birds and for photographs of their favorites.

The Fort Worth Park Board, which sponsors the Botanic Garden, has within its control many berry-bearing and fruited shrubs which help to supply the birds with food throughout the short, but sometimes severe Winters. Especially of value are the berries of the native barberry (the agarita), American euonymus, callicarpa, redhaws and crateagus, pyraeantha, wild plum and the buckbush (symphoricarpos), the bush honeysuckles, swamp holly, black haws (native viburnums).

It is the wish of the sponsors that this program shall be kept simple and brief, and that it will truly become a tradition in the Southwest where still occasional northers and very cold weather swoop down with a vengeance, bringing hunger and suffering to the birds.—MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Dec 16-1940

## Jan 3-1941 January Is Time to Plant Trees, Shrubs

January is the ideal planting month in this section, particularly for trees, shrubs and roses. Many other hardy plants may be set out during this month and it is still time to plant narcissus, gladioli sweetpeas and others. Transplanting of trees and shrubs is recommended for this month. Don't fail to mulch shrubby beds. . . . Fertilize Winter lawns with a good commercial fertilizer. Now is a good time to start the compost pile. Prune fruit trees and prune late blooming vines and flowering shrubs but avoid pruning early blooming shrubs and vines; instead merely take out the dead wood. Sow pansy, snapdragon, hollyhock and hardy aster seeds in coldframes. Save all the ashes and keep them dry. Fasten vines while dormant. Go over your gladiolus bulbs carefully, save bulbs of the better varieties and burn the refuse, label each lot correctly.

Sift your coal ashes and spread on the ground which you will later dig; they help to hold moisture and lighten heavy soil. Do Winter spraying now. Gather and burn all brownish-looking swellings on cedar or juniper twigs. Get acquainted with the newer and better garden tools. Buy your insecticides and fungicides now. Stock up with bone meal and all the better various fertilizers, some hydrated lime and ammonium sulphate. A good protectorate for trees against mice and rabbits is to place half-inch mesh galvanized wire netting two feet high around their bases.

Do not prune your roses until the last week in February. Bring in a few branches of your budded wild honeysuckle and allow it to bloom in the house in water. Read catalogs and make decisions and plans for your garden now. Examine your dahlia and canna tubers; if too dry or shriveled, sprinkle the floor and walls with water to moisten the air; if decaying, destroy spoiled ones and ventilate to dry the air.

—MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

## Nature Lectures to Start Monday

Regular schedule of morning nature recreation lectures will be resumed this week at the Garden Center, under direction of William L. McCart, nature guide. Programs, announced Saturday, will include:

Monday, 10 a. m., "Winter Trees," with a field trip over the nature trails and through the Botanic Garden to study the trees, with special attention to identification by bark and shape.

Wednesday, 10 a. m., "Winter Birds," program to include a field trip to observe birds that are wintering in the park, and a discussion of the Christmas "bird census."

Friday, 10 a. m., "How to Feed Birds in Winter."

The programs are open to all interested, and will be held at the Garden Center.



# HOME GARDEN

## Plants and Flowers for Christmas Offer Wide and Colorful Selection

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE

Homes and shops are gay this year with delightful flowers and plants. The usual begonias, primroses, azaleas, cyclomen, peppers and cherries are seen, with the bright poinsettias easily in the popularity lead. Gardenias, the camellia, the hollies and ivies continue to have a place in the Christmas celebration here in the Southwest.

In the Gulf Coast country and throughout the Rio Grande Valley the poinsettias will be flowering in the open for Christmas, often reaching a height of 10 feet or more. With their tall tips looking like a lighted candle they make a pretty picture against a stucco wall. In fact, the brilliantly colored flower bracts (the real flowers are small and inconspicuous, you will find if you examine them carefully) add a note of cheer and gaiety to any place. The poinsettia is a tropical American herb belonging to the spurge family. It took its name from Joel R. Poinsette of South Carolina, once ambassador to Mexico. The common Christmas poinsettia is the species of pulcherrima, indigenous to Mexico and Central America.

### A Good Substitute.

In Texas we have at least two spurges that are known by the name of poinsettia—the Mexican Flame or Fire-on-the-mountain and the so-called wild poinsettia. These plants both have a habit of tricking themselves into the appearance of the Christmas poinsettia, and the former is a very good substitute as an indoor decorative. There is a double variety of poinsettia which has a very definite double series of bracts. There is a variety with pale red, or pink bracts and one with white bracts.

The poinsettia may be grown in pots singly or with several in a pot. Late rooted plants will make an attractive basket if, in the early Fall, they can be established in small sized pots and worked out through the wires. After the plant finishes blooming it should be stored in a minimum temperature of 50 degrees until early Summer. It should be given water then and placed in a temperature of 60 degrees. The plant may be rooted anytime during the Summer. In the preparation of the cutting, take from the parent plant and remove unnecessary leaves and insert below a node. Submerge in water, thus reducing transpiration. The poinsettia is a sun-loving plant and it does not get to its full color unless given plenty of sun, especially

at time of flowering. As cool weather comes on, do not allow temperature to drop below 60 degrees; avoid drafts and a too dry condition at the roots, as these are conducive to a loss of foliage.

### Azalea in Heath Family.

The azalea belongs to a group of well-known trees and shrubs of the heath family; not technically different from rhododendrons, but kept distinct from the genus by most gardeners. Comprising some of the handsomest flowering shrubs in the world, there are many species and named forms. Azalea is a Greek word, meaning dry, due to an old, but false idea that the plants required a dry site. To cover thoroughly the subject of the culture of the azalea, one would have to write a book, so much is to be said. The mountain azalea is a native of Eastern Texas; other varieties that are of common appeal are the tree azalea which grows from Pennsylvania to Georgia in the mountain woods, the flame azalea in the same localities, the pinkster flower of the Eastern United States, the hybrid Ghent types of the Old World, the Chinese evergreens and the half-evergreen species (obtusata) which in its wild state bears orange flowers.

The common cyclamen we know as a Christmas decorative can only be grown indoors in this climate. This perennial herb belongs to the Primulaceae. The one with which we are most familiar is a native of Greece and Syria. There are about 20 species of cyclamen, in white, rose, and dark purple at the mouth, and other variations of color. There are many horticultural forms in cultivation, those with shredded or crested petals, the double flowering kinds and others.

### Three Hundred Species.

The extremely valuable holly, of the family Aquifoliaceae, genus Ilex, consists of about 300 species, widely scattered in temperate and tropical regions. Mostly these trees and shrubs are among our most valuable broad-leaved evergreens, with some of them deciduous, but notable for their red fruit. The fruit-like berry, which is often showy, is in reality a drupe with a single seed. The flowers are usually in the leaf-axils and are greenish-white. Ilex is derived from the old Latin name of the holm oak, Quercus Ilex.

Varieties consist of the following: The commercial or English holly is indigenous to Eurasia and Northern Africa. It grows best in this country in Washington and Oregon.



This hanging plant bearing the botanical name of Zygocactus is better known as the Christmas cactus. The above plant is in bloom at the Botanic Garden. It makes an excellent plant for a hanging basket or can be used to advantage in a window sill box. —Star-Telegram Photo.

AMARILLO SUNDAY NEWS AND GLOBE, AMARILLO, TEXAS

# GARDEN GOSSIP

### RESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mrs. Mary Daggett Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs recently incorporated the federation's spring program in a cleverly worded Christmas greeting inside the front covers of the magazine, Southern Home and Garden. The letter is built around a theme, the Federation Christmas message, and from it the following announcements are quoted: "Tucked into the tree here and there will be the glittering events of the federation offers this coming year. There will be a shining ornament ball—the two-day garden school scheduled for Denton at the Texas State College for Women, January 14-15; a green and glowing taper will typify the annual meeting of the federation at the Rio Grande Valley, March 14; a bright orange miniature will suggest the garden pilgrimage that will go into Mexico immediately after the valley meeting; hanging high on a limb will be a gilded sparkler—the regional meeting to be held in Galveston April 29-30, the last two days of the month; and best of all is a beautiful, blue-eyed, fair-haired representative of the annual meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs at Asheville, N. C., to be preceded by a tour to New Orleans and the Old South, to Florida and Havana, the latter via a clipper or a boat. And

there will be gazing globes mirroring the future, other interesting gifts that will shine throughout the year ahead.

### GARDEN CLUB CALENDAR

- (From the Southern Home and Garden)
- Jan. 14-15—Garden short course, Texas Garden Clubs co-operating with the Texas State College for Women, Denton.
  - Feb. 1-2—Camellia show of the River Oaks Garden Club of Houston.
  - March 2-23—Pilgrimage Garden Club pilgrimage, Natchez, Miss.
  - March 1-2—The annual Houston Azalea Trail.
  - March 22-April 6—Annual pilgrimage of the Natchez, Miss., Garden Club (affiliated with Mississippi State Federation and National Council of Garden Clubs.)
  - March 12-14—Annual spring meeting of Texas Federation of Garden Clubs at Harlingen, to be followed immediately by a garden pilgrimage to Mexico.
  - March 16-30—The New Orleans Spring Fiesta, New Orleans, La.
  - April 29-30—The annual spring meeting of the South Central Region of Garden Clubs, at Galveston.
  - May 27-30—Annual spring meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs, Asheville, N. C.
- 1941 Spring Flower Show dates:

- Feb. 22 to March 1—Cleveland, Ohio.
- March 17-22—Boston.
- March 17-22—New York.
- March 22-30—St. Louis.
- March 23-30—Seattle.
- March 24-29—Philadelphia.
- March 28-April 5—Chicago.
- April 5—Detroit.
- April 29-May 4—Oakland.

## Queer Plant Attributed to Girl's Grief

In a village among the German hills there once dwelt a beautiful, fair-haired girl. Her eyes were like the Summer sky and her lips were very red. The girl, who had many lovers, was something of a coquette, but she favored one more than the rest. Although her lover begged her to marry him, the girl preferred to wait. She wanted her freedom a little longer. Weeks passed and the youth became jealous of her smiles and of her every interest. He pleaded with her to marry him time and again, to no avail. Finally, he gave her one last chance. "Will you marry me now?" he asked, but the girl still refused.

The youth, in despair, joined the holy war and never saw the girl again. After years of waiting and hoping for the return of the lover, she finally died of a broken heart. Friends buried her in the village churchyard and for a time they were thoughtful and scattered flowers over her grave, for they were very fond of her. One day upon coming to her grave they saw a strange plant growing. It put forth its tender leaves and long slender fingers; ever moving onward it covered the grave until it was a beautiful evergreen mound. The villagers watched it with wonder; never before had they seen so strange a plant, and the story that went round, one to another, was that this strange vine that was ever traveling onward was the girl's restless spirit in search of her lost lover.—Mary Daggett Lake.

## Clubs Plan Garden Event

The Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, of which Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth, is president, will sponsor a two-day garden school and horticultural conference on Jan. 14 and 15 at the Texas State College for Women, Denton. Joint sponsor will be the college, with President Hubbard representing the college on the program committee. Several Southwest authorities on horticulture, conservation, highway beautification and home garden design will be presented in the programs which will be open to the public. Detailed program for the two-day event will be announced later, according to the sponsors.

NDAY, JANUARY 5, 1941.

## Nature Programs to Be Conducted

Three nature recreation programs will be held this week at the Garden Center, all of them at 10 a. m. and under direction of William L. McCart, nature guide for the Botanic Garden.

"Weeds of the Lawn" will be the subject of the program Monday. McCart will use herbarium specimen to illustrate the early Spring pests found on lawns, and will discuss how to destroy them. There will be a field trip to study the lawn weed, seedlings that already have made their appearance.

Wednesday McCart will discuss "Birds of the Botanic Garden," and will conduct a field trip to study birds now in the garden.

"January Flowers" will be the subject of the Friday program. Both cultivated and wild flowers will be discussed.

January 5, 1941

# Home Clinic

## and Garden Page

### The Dallas Morning News

# Class

DENTON, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1941

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1941 PAGE THIRTEEN

## William L. Hunt to Speak At Two-Day Garden School

Special to The News.  
DENTON, Texas, Jan. 11.—Invitations have been issued to members of Dallas garden clubs to attend the second state-wide garden conference to be held on the Texas State College for Women campus Tuesday and Wednesday. More than 500 persons interested in gardening are expected to attend.

Sponsored jointly by the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs and the college, the conference is in charge of Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, president of the state garden club organization; Miss Willie I. Birge, director of the biology department at TSCW, and Fred Westcourt, director of rural arts at the college. Speeches by outstanding plant and garden authorities of Texas, and lectures by two out-of-state horticulturists, will be features of the meet. William Lanier Hunt, botanist and garden authority of Chapel Hill, N.C., will appear twice on Tuesday's program, and Arthur S. Berger, landscape architect of Toledo, Ohio, will be represented on Wednesday's program.

Opening with registration in the Science Building at 9 a.m., the Tuesday morning program will be in charge of Mrs. Henry B. Trigg of Fort Worth. Following an invocation by the Rev. R. R. Yelderman, pastor of the First Christian Church of Denton, Dr. L. H. Hubbard, president of TSCW, and Mrs. M. S. Stout, president of the Denton Garden Club, will welcome visitors to the campus.

**Tuesday's Program.**  
A response will be made by Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, honorary life president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs; Mrs. G. C. Spillers of Tulsa, Okla., will bring greetings from the Oklahoma Garden Club Federation, of which she is president, and Mr. Hunt will speak on Designing a Garden for Heat and Drouth in the Southwest. A luncheon will be served in the college cafeteria.

Mrs. Clarence Miller of Dallas will preside at the afternoon session, beginning at 1 o'clock, at which J. F. Rosborough, horticulturist with the Texas A. & M. College extension service, will speak

on What's New in Horticulture. Dr. Eldon W. Lyle and Dr. J. C. Ratsek of the Texas agricultural experiment station, Tyler, will discuss Rose Diseases and the Effectiveness of the New Spray Materials, and A Year in a Rose Garden, respectively.

The rest of the afternoon will be taken up with a round-table discussion, announcements, a tour of the TSCW campus, including the botanical gardens, and a tea in the parlors of Stoddard Hall.

**Movies to Be Shown.**  
Music by the TSCW string orchestra, under direction of Frederick W. Westphal, will open Tuesday evening's program at 7 o'clock. Jack Lamb of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Fort Worth, will show a moving picture, Beautiful Gardens of the Nation; Mrs. Louis J. Wardlow of Fort Worth will speak on Through the Big Bend, and Mr. Hunt will discuss Day Lilies and Some Amazing New Bulbs for the Southwest.

Mrs. Alden Davis of Austin, first vice-president of the federation, will direct Wednesday morning's session, which begins at 9 o'clock. Edward L. Baker, vice-president and manager of Baker Brothers Company, nurserymen, Fort Worth, will talk on Grades and Quality in Nursery-Grown Plants; Ben R. Chambers of Tyler, landscape architect, will discuss Use and Misuse of Plant Material, and Dr. L. G. Jones, professor of agronomy at Texas A. & M., will name Some Practical Ways of Testing and Modifying Garden Soils.

**Garden Style Lecture.**  
Closing Wednesday morning's session will be a lecture by Mr. Berger on Adaptation of Various Garden Styles to the Southwest. Mrs. Jerry Stillwell of Dallas will preside at the luncheon in the college cafeteria at noon, when Jack L. Gubbels of Austin, landscape engineer, Texas State Highway Department, will speak on Culture.

Mrs. L. B. Leake of Temple will direct the final session of the meeting Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Ben G. Oneal of Wichita Falls will discuss Gardens of Good Will, and A. J. Proebstle of Brazoria will talk on Water Gardens. A symposium on Special Problems Presented by Texas Gardens will be handled by Five Texas women: Mrs. C. B. Hoover, Amarillo; Mrs. A. N. Harkrider, Kilgore; Mrs. B. F. Bonner, Houston; Mrs. Alfred McKnight, Fort Worth, and Mrs. O. E. Stuart, Harlingen. An herb tea, hosted by Mrs. Alfred McKnight, Mrs. W. A. Zant and Mrs. R. W. Stiles, will close the two-day conference.

## Elizabeth Rober Nat'l NSFPA Pres

## Southwest Gardening Is Conference Theme

Garden problems and success of the Southwest will be discussed at the Garden Conference Jan. 14-15 when the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs and TSCW acts as hostesses to approximately five hundred guests. Mrs. Will Lake of Ft. Worth is president of the federation.

With Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, Ft. Worth presiding at the first general session, Rev. R. R. Yelderman, pastor of the First Christian church, Denton, will give the invocation. Following welcoming addresses by President L. H. Hubbard and Mrs. M. S. Stout, president of the Denton Garden Club, Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, honorary life president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, will give the response. Mrs. G. C. Spillers, president of the Oklahoma Garden Clubs, will give the regional greetings and William Lanier Hunt, botanist and garden authority of Chapel Hill, N. C. will give the main lecture.

### Afternoon Speakers

Speakers for the afternoon session will be J. F. Rosborough, College Station; Eldon W. Lyle, Tyler; and J. C. Rtsek, Tyler. A round table discussion will be followed by a tour of the campus and tea in Stoddard Hall.

The TSCW String Orchestra, under the direction of Frederick W. Westphal, instructor of music, will play during the evening ses-

sion, Jan. 15, will be Mrs. Allen Davis, first vice-president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs from Austin. Edward L. Baker, Ft. Worth will lecture on "Grades and Quality of Nursery Grown Plants." Other speakers will be Ben R. Chambers, Tyler; L. G. Jones, College Station; and Arthur S. Berger, Toledo, Ohio.

### Gubbels Talks

Jac L. Gubbels, Austin, will speak on "The Development of an American Culture" at a special luncheon in the cafeteria. Mrs. Jerry Stillwell, Dallas will preside.

The opening speaker of the afternoon session will be Mrs. Ben O'Neal, Wichita Falls, J. A. Proebstle of Brazoria will also speak during the afternoon.

During the conference a symposium of the "Special Problems Presented by the Texas Garden" will be presented by representatives from different parts of the state. Mrs. C. B. Hoover, Amarillo, will represent Northwest Texas; Mrs. A. N. Hardrider, Kilgore, East Texas; Mrs. B. F. Bonner, Houston, South Texas; Mrs. Alfred McKnight, Ft. Worth, Central West Texas; and Mrs. O. E. Stuart, Harlingen, the Rio Grande Valley section.



Mrs. Will Lake

sion. Jack Lamb, Ft. Worth, will run a moving picture entitled "Beautiful Gardens of the Nation" and Mrs. Louis J. Wardlow, Ft. Worth will speak on the Big Bend country.

Presiding at the morning ses-

## Gardening Questions and Answers

Q. I have been told, because sorrels grow in my soil, that it is naturally acid. How can I tell?

A. If one knows plants and their needs, it is not difficult to tell the type of soil, because most native plants are soil indicators. There are a number of commercial soil testers on the market. One might enjoy a little experimentation. Purchase some litmus paper in blue, pink or neutral, and handle it with forceps because the moisture of the hand is acid in reaction. In applying the blue or neutral paper to moist acid soil, the paper will turn red or pink, the rapidity of the change and the depth of the color indicating the degree of acidity. Pink or neutral paper will turn blue if the soil is alkaline.

Q. Last year I had a good deal of trouble with my rosebuds. They seemed to decay before they opened well, the buds becoming brown instead. What is the cause of this and what can I do to prevent it?

A. We have noticed that some of the older varieties of roses have this habit. Try spraying with Bordeaux mixture when the plants start making their growth, and continue once a week until blooming time with a light solution.

Q. My part time shady garden is far from satisfactory. Can you suggest a few plants that I might try?

A. You should have good results from the following, taking care in each case to meet the plants' other needs: Pansies, snapdragons, columbines, nemophila, sweet alyssum, mimulus, forget-me-not, butterfly-flower, cornflower, China-aster, godetia, torenia and some of the vincas.

Q. In my grandmother's garden there were many kinds of so-called straw-flowers. I do not see them very much any more. Could you give me a list of these old-fashioned flowers?

A. These plants are also called everlasting flowers. They came in many colors and belong to different families. The largest of the tribe is Helichryum, or strawflower, and it comes in several colors—white, golden yellow, light pink to deep crimson and scarlet. There is old-fashioned honesty plant (Lunaria) whose shining white seed pods are the result of cabbage-like flowers. These biennials like an out-of-the-way place where they can run riot. There are the winged everlastings (Ammobium alatum). These small bulb-like flowers, which grow in grass-

Q. I have difficulty in growing pussy-willows. When is the best time to plant them?

A. You may plant in either the Spring or Fall, but in this climate we prefer an early Winter planting that the plants may become well established by Spring. Those that give the best bloom and the most attractive foliage are the goat-willow (Salix caprea) and Salix discolor. This type of willow is usually grown for its catkins, and it does best when each branch is cut well back every year, thus it makes a lot of long

whips. Borers make inroads on the pussy-willow; be on the watch for them. The tree will grow in either moist or reasonably moist locations. It has been known to thrive in a moderately dry location.

Q. I find some of my plants, started inside, become tall and stringy before time to put them out of doors. What can I do about this?

A. A rich soil, too little light and a warm temperature, all or any one of these, may be responsible for your elongated plants. Change these conditions and you will probably

find the plants will be more satisfactory.

Q. What causes my phlox to dry up and turn brown?

A. Likely your plants are starving for food or water, especially during the hot summer; or you may have an infestation of red spider. Dust with sulphur and spray frequently with water. Try moving your plants to a new location. Sometimes this change is a help. Plants that grow vigorously are seldom seriously injured by pests.

Q. My rambler roses have not

been pruned for several years. When shall I prune them?

A. All climbing roses should be pruned as soon as they finish flowering. This will prevent seed formation and make the plants of better shape. Take out the long branches of such as form on the Dorothy Perkins, in order that the canes remaining will bloom the better next year. Large flowering climbers generally bloom on older wood; for this reason only the oldest canes, those exhausted with bloom, should be taken.

## SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1941

The Immortelle (Xeranthemum) is a delightful plant, rather angular in outline, with white, rose and purple flowers.

Q. I have several flowering shrubs but they have a tendency to be scant of bloom. How can I overcome this?

A. Root pruning sometimes helps when plants have failed to bloom but it is not a cureall. You might try a phosphate fertilizer. This is sometimes a help.

# Will Be Visited by Garden Enthusiasts



The botanical gardens at Texas State College for Women, Denton, which will be visited by garden enthusiasts during the second annual statewide conference on the TSCW campus Tuesday and Wednesday.

## 2-Day Garden Conference Is Arranged

Special to The Star-Telegram  
DENTON, Jan. 11.—Garden clubs from throughout Texas are expected to send representatives to the second garden conference to be held on the Texas State College for Women campus Tuesday and Wednesday. More than 500 persons interested in gardening are expected.

Sponsored jointly by the college and the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, the conference is in charge of Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth, president of the state garden club organization; Miss Willie L. Birge, director of the biology department at TSCW, and Fred Westcourt, director of rural arts at the college.

Speeches by outstanding plant and garden authorities of Texas and lectures by two out-of-state horticulturists will be featured. William Lanier Hunt, botanist and garden authority of Chapel Hill, N. C., will appear twice on Tuesday's program, and Arthur S. Berger, landscape architect, Toledo, Ohio, will be presented on the Wednesday program.

Opening with registration in the Science Building, conference headquarters, at 9 a. m., the Tuesday morning program will be in charge of Mrs. Henry B. Trigg of Fort Worth. After the invocation by R. R. Yelderman, pastor of the First Christian Church of Denton, Dr. L. H. Hubbard, president of TSCW, and Mrs. M. S. Stout, president of the Denton Garden Club, will welcome visitors to the campus. A response will be made by Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, honorary life president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.

**Regional Greetings.**  
Mrs. G. C. Spillers of Tulsa will bring regional greetings from the Oklahoma Garden Federation of which she is president, and Hunt will speak on "Designing the Garden for Heat and Drouth for the Southwest." A luncheon will be held in the college cafeteria.  
Mrs. Clarence Miller of Dallas will preside over the afternoon session, beginning at 1 o'clock, at which F. Rosborough, horticulturist with extension service at Texas A. & College, will speak on "What's New in Horticulture." Eldon W. Cole and J. C. Ratsek, both of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Tyler, will discuss "Rose Diseases and the Effectiveness of the New Spray Materials," and "A Year in the Rose Garden," respectively.

The rest of the afternoon will be taken up with a round table discussion announcements, a tour of the TSCW campus, including the botanical gardens, and a tea in the parlors of Stoddard Hall, senior dormitory.

Music by the TSCW string orchestra under the direction of Frederick W. Westphal, will open the Tuesday evening program at 7 o'clock. Jack Lamb of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Fort Worth, will show a moving picture, "Beautiful Gardens of the Nation," Mrs. Louis J. Wardlaw of Fort Worth will speak on "Through the Big Bend," and Mr. Hunt on "Day Lilies and Some Amazing New Bulbs for the Southwest."

**Others on Program.**  
Mrs. Alden Davis, first vice president of the federation, Austin, will direct Tuesday morning's session, which begins at 9 o'clock. Edward L. Baker of Fort Worth will talk on "Grades and Quality in Nursery Grown Plants;" Ben R. Chambers, landscape architect, national park service, Tyler, will discuss "The Use and Misuse of Plant Material," and Dr. L. G. Jones, professor of agronomy, Texas A. & M. College, will name "Some Practical Ways to Test and Modify Garden Soils."

Closing the Wednesday morning session will be a lecture by Berger on "The Adaptation of Various Garden Styles to the Southwest." Mrs. Jerry Stillwell of Dallas will preside over luncheon in the college cafeteria at 12, at which time Jac L. Gubbels, landscape engineer, Texas State Highway Department, Austin, will speak on "Culture."

Mrs. L. B. Leake, Temple, will direct the final session of the meeting Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Ben G. Oneal of Wichita Falls will discuss "Gardens of Good Will." A. J. Preebstle of Brazofia will talk on "Water Gardens." A symposium on "Special Problems Presented by the Texas Garden" will be handled by five speakers from different sections of Texas, Mrs. C. B. Hoover, Amarillo; Mrs. A. N. Harkrider, Kilgore; Mrs. B. F. Bonner, Houston; Mrs. Alfred McKnight, Fort Worth, and Mrs. O. E. Stuart, Harlingen. An herb tea hosted by Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president of the Fort Worth Garden Club; Mrs. W. A. Zant and Mrs. R. W. Stiles will close the two-day conference.

Jan 12-1941

## Fort Worth 'Redbud City' for 12 Years

1941

Fort Worth by a vote of the people, proclaimed itself the "Redbud City" in 1929. At that time there were thousands of native redbuds growing in the river valleys, on hill-sides and in parks and on home grounds. Since that time, thousands more have been planted, to the end that last year the city held its first organized Redbud Pilgrimage. Another will be held this year, and in succeeding years, as more and more redbuds are planted. The sight of miles of massed trees of flowering redbuds, intermingled here and there with the wild plum trees in full snowy bloom, is a memorable picture, and worth going far to see.

The season is right just now for the planting of more redbuds. A few general rules should be observed. The bushes should be purchased only from reliable nurseries and should not in any case be dug from the woodlands, as in this latter place they offer a present stand of beauty. The shrub or tree is not expensive, and will repay a hundred fold for all it costs. It always should be planted in a group of trees—more are better for massed effect of color. In most cases the tree should be used in background planting. Regulations for planting are the same as those used in the planting of any other tree. Once after the first year, it will take care of itself. This is the advantage of the native tree.

Just why the redbud is called redbud, no one seems to know. The color of the blossom does not exactly suggest red, in the common sense of the term, but it is more of a magenta shade—almost a true American Beauty color. Cercis is the botanical name of the family to which the three belongs. There are a number of different species,

## Planting of Street Trees Recommended as Worthy Project for Garden Clubs

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It is now a well-established fact that the cities or towns in which the citizenship works toward beautification, toward cleanliness and in which the people concern themselves with the public thoroughfares regarding safety and orderly arrangement of trees are always in the forefront of real progress.

Foremost, we should be concerned with keeping our streets clean. Alleys should be kept not only clean and in a sanitary condition, but they should be planted with flowers and vines, thus hiding outhouses, storage rooms and other buildings that might be disagreeable in appearance. One can think of no project to which a garden club could lend itself that would be more effective than the beautification of the alley-ways of its town, unless, indeed, it be the street tree planting.

There are a number of reasons for the planting of street trees, other than for the mere matter of making a street more attractive. Years ago French authorities upon investigation discovered that it required more than two acres of forest to purify the atmosphere vitiated by every three inhabitants. According to these figures a city of 600,000 inhabitants would require 400,000 acres of vegetation to take up the carbonic acid and other harmful gases given off by its people. If it were not for the action of the wind in removing the atmosphere poisoned by the emanations from the city and replacing it with a pure atmosphere from the surrounding country, our big cities would soon become uninhabitable; but the winds have not such full sweep over the cities owing to the height of the buildings and other causes, hence the necessity of en-

couraging the growth of as much vegetation as possible within the limits of the cities themselves.

**Parks Insufficient.**  
Through the growth of a city, land becomes too valuable to provide a sufficient area of parks for such purposes, so resort must be had to the streets, hence all streets not devoted to commercial purposes should be planted with continuous rows of trees on either side. The roots of the trees also take up large quantities of impure matter which is washed by the rain off the pavements. Then again there is the comfort to be derived from the shading of the sidewalks, which, if unshaded, give such an oven-like atmosphere to our streets and causes so many cases of exhaustion.

Besides the planting of trees in the streets, the yards of homes should have trees planted in them or, if this is not desirable, or feasible where grass is wanted, fences should be covered with vines or the borders adjoining them planted with strong-growing plants, such as sunflowers and others well known as powerful absorbers of malarial matters.

One thing that should always be remembered is that city streets belong to the traffic. Planting must be done in such a way that pedestrians and those who ride may be safe from accident. For the good of the tree, and to permit good landscaping, it is well to plant sidewalk trees not closer than 30 to 35 feet apart.

**Selection of Trees.**  
Where there is a forestry department active in the city, this department should always be consulted for advice as to kind, type and shape of tree which is to be planted and cared for by property owner, with the exception of the pruning, which latter should be kept uniform. In any case, the tree selected should be that which is indigenous to the particular locality in which it is to be planted, or at least one that will thrive well with a minimum amount of care and attention from the property owner. Trees should be of quick growth and of comparatively long life, that uniformity may prevail. The street should be considered as

a whole, and no property owner should plant the sidewalk according to his own taste. Onion beds, cactus gardens, rose units, shrubs of all kinds, vegetable gardens, large-growing junipers and other indiscriminate planting should be kept for the rear properties.

Next to uniformity of kind or type tree, and to uniformity of spacing, should come the matter of uniformity of pruning. This should be done, when there is no forestry department in the city, only by a trained person. Fifteen feet from the ground is a good rule for pruning. This will give a good clearance to most types of vehicles. It will also allow for some growth in lower branches, still keeping a clearance, since it is not possible to have trees pruned every year. This low pruning of trees will force the strength of the tree into the topmost branches and in a few years, if street trees have the proper care, there will be the over-arching branches at the top, giving the green-arch effect which we see and so much admire in the older cities in the North and East, the Pacific Coast and Mexico.

**Painstaking Maintenance.**  
Care and thought in the selection of trees in the beginning, painstaking maintenance and co-operation and understanding one the part of citizens may make a real city-beautiful of any town. Here in the Southwest particularly we need to look to our street tree planting. No matter how well done the home-ground landscaping, if the approach to the house is not pleasing, if the street tree planting is poorly done, the effect is far from good. All that many people ever see of our gardening activities, is that which they see from the street, and on the street in front of the home. How refreshing it is, after a long cross-country trip here in the Southwest which trees are few, to come into a town or city, well planted with good street trees, their cool green leaves offering refreshment of spirit as we pass. Surely no garden club or civic interest could do better in any town than to look first to its street tree planting. What a project it would make.

## Garden Program Set for Students

A special program for high school students will be added this week to the regular schedule of nature recreation studies at the Garden Center, William L. McCart, nature guide who conducts the programs, said Saturday.

The program to be given at 4:15 p. m. Thursday will be on wild flower collections. Directions for the preparation of a wild flower collection will be given and conservation of rare flowers will be stressed, with an exhibition from the Garden Center herbarium of flowers and plants that should not be picked because of their rarity. Students who have collections picked in this section are invited to bring them to the meeting and have them named with both technical and common names.

Regular programs will include: Monday, 10 a. m., "Preparing Plant specimens" with a demonstration of the collection, preparation and mounting of wild flowers and an exhibition of different types of collections.

Wednesday, 10 a. m., "Birds of the Sandy Region," with a field trip from the Botanic Garden into the sandy post oak woods to compare the types of birds found there with those of the Botanic Garden.

Friday, 10 a. m., "The Parts of a Flower," discussion and demonstration of the composition of a flower.

**Goes to Visit Daughter.**  
Mrs. A. W. Scott, 1500 West Terrell Avenue, left Wednesday for Washington, D. C., to visit her daughter, Miss Atha Lea Scott, who is a student physical therapy aid at Walter Reed Hospital. Miss Scott, who received her B. S. degree in

physical education at Texas State College for Women, Denton, last June, has been assigned to the hospital since September.

# Rose Gardens, Formal and Informal: Here Are Some Suggestions on Colors, Types of Plants, and Planting

BY MARY DAGGETT LANE.

The question has been asked in every garden here in the Southwest: "What should I do to give color?" This question should never suggest itself to those whose roses will give to almost any soil or climate. The best time for planting is the middle of the winter, the substitution of roses in the hot weeks in February. Roses usually begin to put on new growth in May, have a few weeks more, and after being pruned, a few will begin to flower. It is best to wait until the spring season is well on its way before planting—this is most to those having new plants.

There is importance in the matter of purchasing good stock, of grade A, from a reliable nursery. There must be sturdy and well grown stock.

What place in the garden shall I give to the rose plant? What will be its shape? Is my present garden formal or informal in type? Will the space in which the roses are to be planted be subjected to less or more of the ordinary maintenance? What will be the purpose of my rose garden? Will it add to the general landscape effect, or is it merely to be a source of self-satisfaction? Or both?

**Large Water Needed.**

Roses should be dug large enough to accommodate the root growth of individual specimens. Loosening soil thoroughly. Place a wire meshing of well decayed barnyard manure in the bottom of the hole, cover lightly with soil, make a mound of soil in the center of hole over which spread the roots, with bush upright. Be sure that roots are evenly arranged around the mound, covered, each pointing downward. Place soil lightly around the roots, water well and allow soil to settle, then remove to place soil about the bush until filled to the place where soil was an inch forward.

Before you plant your rose garden, determine whether or not you will have to do any drainage. Garden varieties of soil composition with some of the heavier ingredients if you have been a rose grower for some time you may wish to follow the same course as you may wish to do both. According to Billy Sprague, manager, district secretary of the American Rose Society, who has the best garden of the region, the following suggestions will prove helpful.

**Make Beds Narrow.**

Make the beds narrow enough to reach to the center of each bed from either side, without necessity to cross in the bed for any purpose, by planting bushes with plant set about 24 inches from the walk, if desired as in the number of plants, regular substitution by a few varieties, that in time most of the colors desired to be present in the year, or to avoid monotony or lack of color harmony in cut roses for the house. In planting the most vigorous climbing rose by means of its trellis covering, space them widely. An eye soon will be demanding lateral space, and not many of them doubt be pruned, due to their habit of producing flowers from wood at least one year old.

The following classified color groupings follow:

**Red Roses.**

White—Candente (pale white), White Queen, King's Love, Mrs. W. A. Rouse, to give such color to the garden. McGredy's Ivory (color in the name indicated).

Pink—Inclining to groups those that will hybridize when grown in the same soil. A—Soft shades pinked the better rose grower.

Red—Candente, Belle Sulon, Candente, White of the group are best. B—White—Mrs. W. A. Rouse, Mrs. A. R. Harrington, Belle Sulon, Candente, etc. C—Yellow—Mrs. G. C. Harrington, Mrs. G. Harrington, Mrs. G. Harrington, etc. D—Orange—Mrs. G. Harrington, Mrs. G. Harrington, etc. E—White—Mrs. G. Harrington, Mrs. G. Harrington, etc.

**Orange Roses.**

Yellow—Mrs. G. Harrington, Mrs. G. Harrington, etc.

**Red—A. R. C. Hill, Belle de Hollande, Lady Chatterbox, Greenleaf, Sprague, Irish Rose and Mary Mack, etc.**

**Red—A. R. C. Hill, Belle de Hollande, Lady Chatterbox, Greenleaf, Sprague, Irish Rose and Mary Mack, etc.**

**Multi-Colored—This description will prove sufficient to show that this classification will be difficult to group. A—President Hoover (an excellent rose in every way), Candente de Sarrasin (new and vigorous, probably the most brilliant of roses), Tallon's Brilliant and Fruitful—all having notably tall growth. B—Mrs. Sam McGredy (amazingly beautiful and fruitful), Mrs. G. A. van Rensselaer, La Rose and Red, F. Page-Roberts, which is too beautiful to have and color to be omitted, but usually refuses to grow upright, and is somewhat straggly as to bloom. These are of lower growth than the group A. C—(Some having predominant rose-red with prominent yellow at the base of the petals) Madame General, Charles F. H. Mass and Mrs. Nicholas Agnost—all good roses. D—(One of the ordinary colors, however, elegant, powdered or orange color) T. A. D. D. de Penacosta, Alouette, Autumn, Indian Hampton and Permanent Wave (a hybrid).**

**Decorative Shrubs.**

There is a type of rose that gives more decorative bloom to the bush than all the rest, dwarfed in height, which makes it good for the front of the bed or for borders. It is the polyantha.

**PINK:** Chantilly Rose, apple blossom pink, delicate bluish, the Paulsen, pink, different type bloom.

**RED:** Mrs. Edith Cavell and Sparkler, both deep bright red, Mrs. Paulsen and Lafayette, lighter red.

**YELLOW:** George Kiper, a cluster rose and Sunshine (new), but a perfect miniature rose. Another one of the miniature type that might be listed as a border is Tip Top (sometimes listed as Baby Doll).

**WHITE:** Katharine Grayson, a well known white, and Mrs. Dudley Fulton, a new one of very beautiful form.

**SALMON:** (Tomato color) Golden Salmon, Paul Grampel and Gloria Hand. One of a softer shade and very much easier placed, is Canis, Green as Aachen and Spruce Spray are of a rather shade but prolific bloomers.

The permanent fixtures of a garden, arches, pillars, trellis or fences call for climbing roses and as to the extent of whether you want more blooms or more plants and foliage you must choose. If you want a densely covered arch or arbor, a few of the rompers or hybrid-perpetual climbers serve this purpose best. These shrubs make a very beautiful cover throughout the season and their wonderful burst of Spring bloom add much to any garden.

Hybrid Tea Rose.

If you want more or less continuous bloom, the climbing hybrid tea rose will give you this. The following bloom several times during the season:

**RED:** Mrs. de Claudine Demurel, (not intended as more as fine lines in the season), Sarrasin, a brighter red.

**YELLOW:** Ch. Aaron Ward, the best, and Ch. Lohmeyer, a better bloom and different shade.

**PINK:** Ch. Rose Marie, Mrs. Cunningham, Ch. La. Auguste, Ch. Mrs. Caroline Tardak and Ch. Mrs. Charles Bell.

**WHITE:** Mermaid, is the only white rose of the "overblooming" habit, but it is one of the best of all climbers; give it plenty of space.

**BI-COLORED:** Ch. Tallon is a prolific bloomer, fine foliage and rampant growth. It is one of our best climbers.

The above are all the so-called "over-bloomers" or "sprinklers."

Of the Spring bloomers that deserve a place in every Southern garden, Miss. Gregory Steinhilber heads the list, with the large pink bloom, American Pillar, apple blossom pink, in clusters; Harvath, is a brighter, almost red, cluster; Mary Wallace and Dr. W. van Fleet, with the long stemmed pink bloom; Emily Gray, Jennie, Gardenia, Shower of Gold, and Paul Noel in different shades of yellow. Paul's Lemon Pillar (the most beautiful white rose I have ever seen) and Glen Dale for good white roses. Paul's Scarlet Climber for the best Spring bloom, and this rose sometimes has a few variegated blooms in the fall.

If a hedge is desired, you might use, if you like a pink hedge, the Pink Grandeur; if a red hedge, F. J. Grandeur. These varieties bloom throughout the season and lend themselves to pruning to a greater degree than other hedge roses.

## JAN 12 - 1941 Legend Credits Fire Dragon for Origin of Wahoo Bush

If you will wander through the parks in the Trinity River bottom lands, or through the water garden area at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, you will see bushes without leaves at this season, covered with scaly fruit which will suggest a strawberry. This is the native Indian Wahoo bush, sometimes called strawberry bush. Wahoo means arrow-wood. It seems that the Indian name is of Dakota origin, although other tribes may have fancied it too and claimed the same name also. The shrub is called burning-bush in some localities, especially by the Indians. It is known also as spindletree.

The flowers are greenish-purple and inconspicuous, but the fruit, exceedingly showy, is the showiest glory of the shrub, the fruit being four-lobed and four-celled. As the purplish-marlet lobes split open, they lift upwards and assume the form of petals, revealing the seeds covered by a crimson fleshy wall. The shrub is much in demand as a garden favorite. Two varieties are indigenous to our locality, *Euroyonia americana* and *Euroyonia purpurea*.

Thompson has written of the shrub: "The fruit bore of little use, as both the leaves and fruit destroy grass especially." The leaves, flowers and even the bark are said to be more or less injurious if eaten. Indian herb doctors used the wood's bark as one of their remedies, so did the pioneers. The foliage is unusually lovely, turning to reds and purples in the fall. It is called wahoo-wood and burning-heart by the mountaineers. Tradition says that the spindle-tree was watched eagerly by provincial country-folk.

## Garden Club Will Hear Address

Mrs. Edward Heisterling of Dallas will be guest speaker at the meeting of the Fort Worth Garden Club Friday at 10:30 a. m. in the lecture hall of the Woman's Club. Her subject will be "Satisfactory Permanent for Southern Gardens."

Club members will compete in an exhibition of flower arrangements in artistic containers and the arrangement demonstration by Mrs. Arthur McKnight, club president, will feature period designs.

Mrs. W. A. Zant, program chairman, will direct the program, and Mrs. Lucy J. Smith, chairman of horticulture, will give the monthly program, "Garden Reminders."

if flowers and buds were scanty, all would be well—but if profuse, a plague would befall.

The story goes that the terrible Fire Dragon was permitted to fly only by night in days of old, and the gods compelled him to live always in the water for fear he would set the world on fire. And thus he went from one lake to another, forever streaking across midnight skies. (Today we think of this as a legend). While resting in a deep pool one fine Fall morning, he was disturbed by some Indians who fished nearby. A great fishing line of one of the party somehow became entangled in the reedy form of the monster as he took to flight. A part of the fisherman's line had become dislodged and fell to the earth, setting fire to certain shrubs and bushes, so fiery was it from contact with the dragon. The gods quickly extinguished the flames from the sky, but one shrub—called the burning bush—held its fire. Each Autumn it bursts again into the scarlet flames of long ago, a reminder of its heritage.

## Nature Programs Will Be Given

Four nature recreation programs will be held this week at the Garden Center, under direction of William L. McCart, nature guide.

The programs: Monday, 10 a. m., "Planting With a Plan," a discussion of principles of landscaping with relation to the planning and planting of home grounds. There will be a field trip in the Botanic Garden to study some examples of good landscaping.

Wednesday, 10 a. m., "January's Birds," a report on the 65 species of birds observed in the Botanic Garden, at Lake Worth, at Handley and in Sylvania Park. There will be a field trip to study birds.

Thursday, 4:15 p. m., "February Wildflowers." An exhibit of herbarium specimens and wildflower pictures will supplement the talk.

Friday, 10 a. m., "Pioneers of the Garden," a talk on ways of telling the age of trees, with a field trip to examine several trees known to be more than 100 years old.

All programs are open to the public.

## Garden Club Tours Listed

Calendar of tours, pilgrimages, shows and events of interest to Garden Clubs and others:

March 1-23—Garden Club Pilgrimage, Natchez, Miss.

March 1 and 2—Annual Houston Area's Trail.

March 22-April 6—Annual pilgrimage of the Natchez, Miss. Garden Club (affiliated with Mississippi State Federation and National Council of Garden Clubs.)

March 12, 13, 14—Annual Spring meeting, Texas Federation of Garden Clubs at Hattiesburg, to be followed immediately by a garden pilgrimage to Mexico.

March 15-20—New Orleans Spring Fiesta.

March 29—Beginning of week-long Centennial Flower Show, "Garden of the Americas," Dallas, opening the celebration of the Dallas Centennial.

April 29-30—Annual Spring meeting of the South Central Region of Garden Clubs at Galveston.

May 4-9—Fort Worth Spring Flower Show, sponsored by the Fort Worth Garden Club, Parkard Building.

May 27-30—Annual Spring meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs, Asheville, N. C.

Spring Flower Show Dates:  
Feb. 22 to March 1—Cleveland.  
March 17-22—Boston.  
March 17-22—New York.  
March 22-28—St. Louis.  
March 22-28—Seattle.  
March 24-29—Philadelphia.  
March 28-April 5—Chicago.  
April 5—Detroit.  
April 28-May 4—Oakland, Cal.

## Noted Garden in England Bombed

News that England's famous Kew Gardens have suffered from bombings has saddened garden lovers everywhere and it should make American gardeners more mindful of the beauties of this continent.

"The world is war-torn but here we still have our peaceful gardens and we should be more keenly conscious of the beauties of nature and more appreciative of our opportunities to visit the gardens of our neighbors." Mrs. Oneal writes a reminder to garden club members that the sixth annual garden pilgrimage to Mexico will take place March 14-24.

"Among the gardens to be visited will be some that were thriving before Columbus sailed westward. Cortes found gardens and flowers in abundance in Mexico, and the old gardens will be visited, as well as gardens combining modern design with tropical plants."

Details of the pilgrimage may be obtained from Mrs. Oneal, 22 Miramar, Country Club Estate, Wichita Falls.

January 12 - 1941  
Star Telegram

# Nature Taken Into Account Planned as Outdoor Living Room to Turn Garden Room Into Sign of Gracious Living

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Through the magic of trees, shrubs, grass, flowers and other growing plants it is possible to create a little bit of heaven on your own grounds. The outdoor living room, or garden room is the outward symbol of the modern home today, an eloquent sign of good and gracious living. The aims should be privacy, shelter and unity of design. The planting and arrangement should be done carefully; choice of features and placing of furniture should be given the same care that is given to the house, or to one's clothes. How to begin, where to locate the house, whether house and grounds shall be formal or informal in treatment, hedges, walls and fences, the lawn, trees and shrubs, color and balance — these and many other factors enter into this important subject.

In the development of the outdoor living room, nature is taken into account. Such natural objects as are already available should be given the advantage. For example, if there is an old oak, a sprawling mesquite or other picturesque tree on the rear grounds, by all means, this should be featured as an axis to a view. The house windows, at least one of them, should be made to specialize on the particular object. The well-designed home does not stop at the window — it encompasses what is beyond. If possible, the garden room should be an extension of the house living room, or it might be the game room, or the dining room. The ideal situation is to have the living room open, with large doors, out to a terrace or low porch which is flush with the outdoor area.

### Plants Make Walls.

Privacy is obtained through the liberal use of plant materials which will screen out the public view. Four walls should be living inclosures of green. Vines and appropriate planting of trees and shrubs will take care of this need. Decide upon whether the treatment shall be formal or informal. There is no end to the possibilities of varied treatment if the plot is to be developed along informal lines. If the tract is level, time and effort will be saved, but the possibilities for pleasing effects will be less. Look well to the arrangements of buildings, and this is best done by making a plan on paper first, showing not only location of buildings, but outline of landscaping.

The green wall is useful for two reasons — it protects one from the gaze of the public and it protects the owner from unsightly surroundings. Always one must consider the size of one's lot. Certain types of planting may fit well into a large area, whereas they would be out of place in a smaller space, and the reverse is true. The formal and simple type of landscaping is best if the plot is small. One can, for example, grow a hedge six to ten feet in height, with a width of only two feet for border. The average shrub border need not be over four feet in width, if plant materials are set in straight rows. If zigzagged, staggered, up to seven feet should be allowed. The maximum of the width of beds for the outdoor living room is naturally greatest at the corners.

### Trees May Be Used.

While evergreen shrubs are always the backbone as well as the background for foundation planting, trees may and should be used for accent in the skyline. Masses of flowering shrubs of one kind may be given the middle ground in a border, and the perennials and annuals may supply the color and succession of bloom for the foreground. A few general rules should be observed: always plant shrubs in groups of three, five or more for effect; use coarser-foliaged plants and more vigorous growers for background; plan for continuous color; use showy leaved varieties for accent only; consider the decorative and bird-drawing value of fruit and berry-bearing shrubs and vines; look to unity of design.

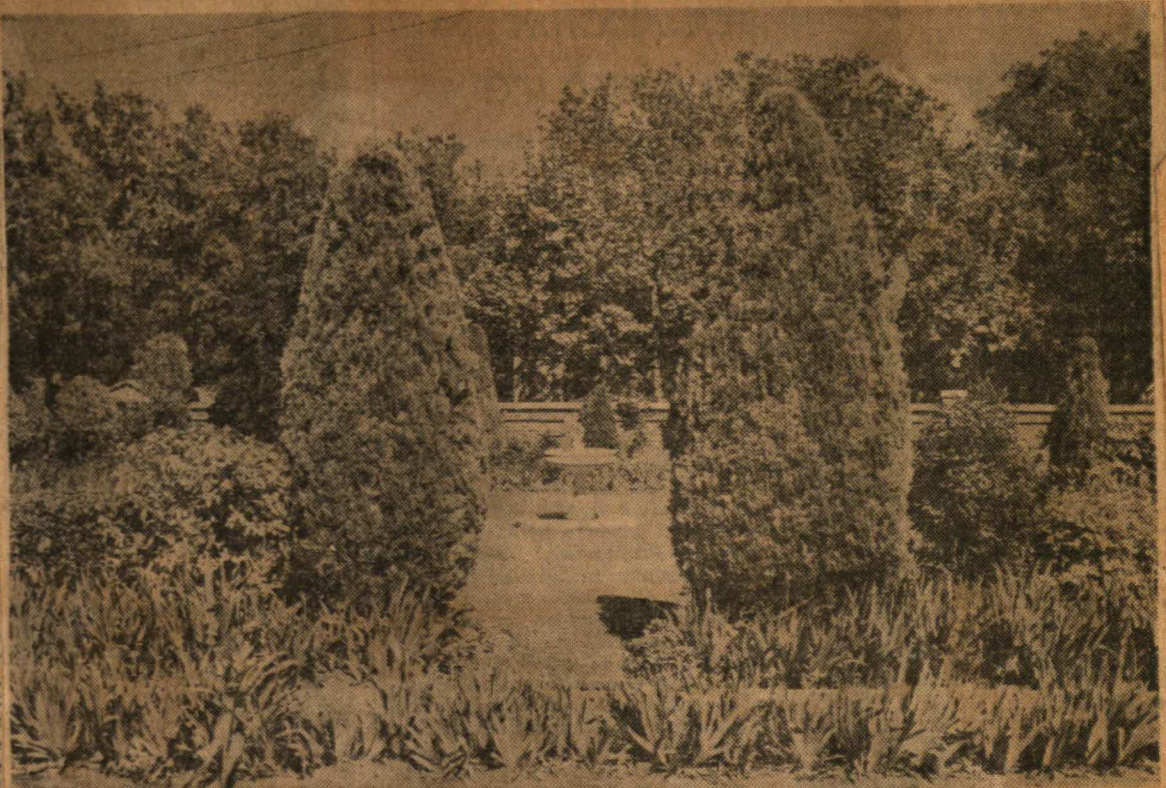
There should be plenty of sunlight in the outdoor room, but there must be certain shaded areas also, particularly here in the Southwest where heat and sun are always something with which to cope. Shade and shadows play a big part in the garden room. Arrange for trees and shrubs to care for this need. Study the requirements of your family — will there be occasion to use the garden in mid-day, or will it be most in use in the morning or in late evening, or at night? These matters are important and should be given consideration before planting is done, that right materials be used.

### May Be Well to Experiment.

The carpet of sod can play an interesting part in the garden room. There are many good grasses, or ground covers, and the owner will do well to experiment here a little bit. Is it desired to use the garden in the winter? If so, then there should be a good winter lawn, affording a green sod the season through. A rich growing soil, at least two inches deep, and with good drainage, is particularly important at all times. No garden can be complete unless the floor-covering is as it should be, just as the rug in the room is important. Study places where paths should be made on lawn areas. In this, stepping stones are desirable. These should follow practical lines, but care should be given that the central lawn area is kept intact as much as possible. The livable touch can be added through furnishings which should at all times take care of the family's need. Garden ornaments and comfortable furnishings help to make

the garden room thoroughly livable. Bird baths, sun dials and other features add interest. A corner might be set aside for the children's sand pile or other play apparatus; there might be a reading table, or a breakfast service. Pools and fountains, vases and urns, each have their part in making the garden interesting and livable.

The Fort Worth Garden Center, with a trained staff and an unusually good library, will be glad to help you with your garden problems. This service is free to the public. The office in the west end of the greenhouse at the Botanic Garden is open 8 hours a day — 9 to 5 p. m. — except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.



An example of an excellently planned area that can be used as an outdoor living room. Bor-

dered by trees and a brick wall on the street side, the area is further inclosed with both low

and high shrubs. The fountain in the center lends further attractiveness to the area.

## Garden Soon to Display Spring Buds

## Exotic Plant in Garden Here

JAN 26 - 1941

Those persons who enjoy bloom in the Botanic Garden will be glad to know that certain plants are beginning to show a few blooms and color in the bud, among them the bush honeysuckle, the flowering quince, some of the deciduous jasmynes; and no doubt the wood violets and anemones are about ready (with buds) to greet the Spring. Soon the forsythia, the viburnum, the redhaws and other early flowering shrubs will be coming into flower; but always, whether there is bloom or not the Garden offers interest.

The varying browns and greens of the junipers; the purple tones of some of the broad-leaved evergreens; the queer rosettes of early perennials; the fruits of the dogwoods, pyracanthas, and the native euonymus command interest and offer a fascinating study. It is an excellent time to study trees and tree bark, before the leaves appear. The strong, definite design of the bare branches of the trees silhouetted against a Winter sky would keep an artist busy for days.

Gardening activities at present are general maintenance and cultivation of beds, repairing and painting of trellises and shelters, the planting of certain seeds in the greenhouse and general routine work.

The Botanic Garden is entertaining at any and all seasons. If you have not already visited it this Winter, do so before the scene changes. N. Y. A. Guides, whose services are offered through the Garden Center, will be glad to conduct you and your party through at any time during the day. For this service, phone or call at the Garden Center, located in the west end of the greenhouse at the Botanic Garden. Telephone 7-3330. The services of William McCarty are also available for those requiring technical information about plants, this latter being a service provided through the Recreation Department.



A "cup of gold," exotic plant rarely cultivated outside the tropics, which is the center of interest right now in the indoor garden of Mrs. J. C. Fox, 4217 Avenue J. A gift to Mrs. last year, the plant had only one bloom on it during its first year. This season it will have several blooms in addition to the first one, pictured here. The

—Star-Telegram Photo.

blossoms are rich gold in color, and darker inside markings, and measure eight inches across the plant, now about two feet high. Foliage is dark, thick and glossy. The botanical name is *Solanandra guttata* and, unless confined, the plant takes on the nature of a vine.

# Fort Worth Garden Club History Based on Century of Texas Flower Cultivation

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The history of the Fort Worth Garden Club is the history of the flower and garden movement of the State in epitome.

For more than a 100 years the people of Texas have been interested in flowers, gardens, flower carnivals, May Day festivals and other forms of entertainment which feature flowers. Kennedy, Edwards, Mary Austin and other early historians mention our vast flower-covered prairies. The old homes of Galveston, Houston, Marshall and Jefferson and the plantation gardens of East and South Texas of a 100 years ago imported trained gardeners from Europe. Many of those gardens were the equal of anything we have today.

One of the earliest Floral Festivities of which we have record was held in Galveston on May 1, 1844. Fifty years ago San Antonio was having its Battle of Flowers. Waco its Cotton Palace. Fort Worth its Spring Palace and Dallas its State Fair, each of which featured flowers and plants, fruits and vegetation. Waco featured in 1896 a magnificent flower show—with several hundred entries—more than 30 years before the advent of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs in 1928. Forty years, and more, ago Fort Worth had several successive Flower Carnivals, one especially outstanding in 1900 with many floats, each decorated with flowers representing flower motifs and interests.

## Appealed to Clubs.

In 1907, upon adoption of the Commission form of government in Fort Worth, Mr. Sam Davidson was appointed commissioner of public grounds, streets and alleys. Mr. Davidson felt that something should be done toward the improvement of Fort Worth's one park, City Park, now Trinity Park, which was acquired in 1892. He appealed to the Fort Worth Federation of Women's Clubs for assistance in the work. Here as always, the women had a good part in the beautification of Fort Worth. Mrs. John W. Swayne, president of the federation, and her committees took charge of the work with enthusiasm and raised money by private subscription, entertainment, etc., for the improvement of the park, among which was the erection of a gate at the entrance at a cost of \$550.

In 1908, Mr. Davidson again approached Mrs. Swayne and suggested that she call a meeting of men and women to organize a park league to push the work of establishing a system of parks for Fort Worth. The federation called a meeting of interested citizens June 13, 1908. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Mr. A. W. Grant, president; Mrs. Bacon Saunders, first vice president; Mrs. I. H. Burney, secretary, and Mr. James Harrison, treasurer. The chairmen in each of the 10 wards, which had been appointed by the federation to arouse an interest in establishing a park system for Fort Worth, were elected vice presidents of the league.

## Invite Park Expert.

At a meeting July 11, on motion of Mrs. Charles Scheuber a committee was appointed to look into park improvements of other cities and consider the advisability of obtaining the services of a park expert to furnish a plan for a park system for Fort Worth. Mrs. Scheuber was appointed chairman of the committee. The committee induced Mr. George E. Kessler to visit Fort Worth with a view to prepare a park plan for Fort Worth.

A committee composed of Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Scheuber, Mrs. S. B. Burnett, Mr. C. W. Hutchinson and Mr. Grant, made a contract with Mr. Kessler to come to Fort Worth in January, 1909, with his assistants and prepare a park plan for a fee of \$1,500, contingent upon the Park League being able to raise the amount of the fee. The city commission later appropriated \$1,500 for the payment of this fee.

In 1909, when the new charter of the City Commission was drafted, the Park League took steps to have

incorporated in it proper provision for the establishment, government and maintenance of a park system for Fort Worth. At the request of Mr. Davidson, the maintenance of the parks was put on a basis of a tax of 10 cents on \$100.

With the adoption of the charter the mayor appointed to the Park Board Messrs. Grant, Glen Walker and R. L. Rogers.

## Example of Contests.

As an example of annual contests sponsored by the women's clubs and Park League to stimulate interest in civic beautification, the following report on a contest in 1911 is interesting.

The type of entry, donors of cups and winners were:

Fire station hall, Costan Cup offered by R. L. Costan, Fire Station No. 10.

Fire station (small grounds), Haltom Cup offered by G. W. Haltom, Fire Station No. 9.

Public school grounds, Greer Cup offered by J. H. Greer, Sixth Ward School.

Best kept park or parkway, Silver Cup offered by Park League, Forest Park.

Best kept grounds about public buildings, Silver Cup offered by Park League, Woman's Club.

Best kept grounds about business houses, Silver Cup offered by Park League, Swift & Co.

Best kept grounds about business houses (with small grounds), Armour Cup offered by Armour & Co., Gulf Pipe Line Company.

Best kept block, one side of street and back to alley, paved street, Silver Cup offered by Park League, 1600 Washington Avenue.

Best kept block, one side of street and back to alley, unpaved street, Silver Cup offered by Park League, 1100 block East Leuda.

Best kept grounds, negro schools, Silver Cup offered by Park League, Negro High School.

## Solicited Entries.

Committees soliciting entries in the Flower Garden Competition for 1911 were: First Ward, Mrs. Irby Dunklin, Mrs. William T. Burch; Second Ward, Miss Lillie Peak Jones, Miss Lullie Hogg, Mrs. G. V. Morton, Mrs. Edward Provine, Miss Blanche Short and Mrs. Bessie Lyle Gordon; Third Ward, Mrs. A. H. McCarty, Mrs. Margaret G. Grabill; Fourth Ward, Mrs. W. P. Bewley, Mrs. W. P. Hardwicke, Mrs. Harold Gooch, Mrs. E. P. Dillman; Fifth Ward, Mrs. L. B. Comer, Mrs. Clem Boaz; Sixth Ward, Mrs. M. R. Whitson, Mrs. L. A. Suggs, Mrs. Bacon Saunders, Mrs. A. P. Eldridge; Seventh Ward, Mrs. B. B. Paddock, Mrs. William Paddock, Mrs. Richard White, Mrs. P. H. Haddix, Mrs. F. J. Snyder; Eighth Ward, Mrs. C. Hutchison, Mrs. William Cobb, Mrs. Jacob Price, Mrs. J. C. Lyons; Ninth Ward, Mrs. Charles Nash, Miss Mildred Bennett, Mrs. Tina Duncan, Mrs. W. B. Garvey; Tenth Ward, Mrs. W. F. Harrison, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. J. W. Cantwell; Twelfth Ward, Mrs. H. H. Cobb; Thirteenth Ward, Mrs. W. D. Davis, Mrs. J. D. Alexander, Mrs. A. F. Crowley, Mrs. T. M. Thannisch, Mrs. G. W. Eastham.

The above mentioned agencies and efforts laid the foundation for the organization of the Fort Worth Garden Club, which organization became a reality in April, 1926.

# Continuous Bloom Can Be Had in Garden

It is not too early to plan for continuous bloom in your garden. Many of the plants, perennials particularly, should have been planted last Fall. Always one should have a well laid plan for a garden. This would be worked out on paper before any planting is done in the garden. A study should be made of plant and seed catalogs and the native plant materials that lend themselves to good landscaping, and conditions peculiar to the Southwest should be considered. More and more we should persuade ourselves to use the picturesque plants, trees and shrubs of our own locality, rather than to try to grow the plants that thrive in other places, and that would be for us only puny specimens.

If we begin with shrubs and vines we can have bloom from January to October, and berries and autumn leaves until the holiday season is over. Early color bearers in the garden are the flowering quince, forsythia, and the sweet bush honeysuckle, the latter being most desirable for its fragrant blossoms in mid-winter in this climate.

February brings us the bloom of the various jasmines, the Jasmine nudiflorum being among the first to shower us with its golden star-like blossoms. The spirea and the wild plums, the mahonia with its yellow buds and the sprays of pussy willows in velvet array, all pay tribute with floral offerings. According to the season, the redbud flaunts its pink-lavender blooms in parks, gardens and on hillsides. Triumphant, the redbud fades to ashes-of-roses tones which seem to start the music of countless song-birds. The wisteria's lavender challenge to the native mountain laurel, (Sophora secundiflora, get a response of panicles of blue. The black haw, C. Viburnum prunifolium), joins the red haw (Crataegus), the pear tree and the dogwood in distributing floral snow in the parade of flowers for March.

## Spring Blooming Lilac.

Also in March comes that shrub, beloved of our grandmother's gardens, the Spring blooming lilac, and the pink and white flowering peach, members of the almond family, the apricot, the white cydonia, the kerria, or Japanese rose, and others. Blending with the wisteria blooms we have the irises, the tulips, narcissi, the crocus, daffodils, jonquils, hyacinths and other Spring blooming bulbs. January and February have already given us violets and grape-hyacinths, snowflakes, pansies, and the Christmas rose. After these comes a host of early Spring blooming plants—the clove-pink in various shades of flesh, mauve to deep pink; sweet alyssum; the many phloxes and wallflowers; the columbines; and the early blooming roses.

April brings great drifts of color from plants on hill and prairie, and in our gardens as well. The earliest dwarf varieties of Hemerocallis start blooming in April, and with careful planting this family will supply blooms until mid-Summer. And we can always count on sweet peas.

Shrub color may be as follows: the feathery flowers of the sumacs, pyracantha blooms and blossoms from the weigelia, the deutzia, the yau-pon and other hollies, and the yucas. Native lupines, including the one-and-only bluebonnet, various thistles, Queen-Anne's-lace, the gail-lardias, many kinds of yellow star-flowers and others keep our prairies gay.

## Blooms in May.

In May we have blooms from the poinciana, the parkinsonia, the huisache, tamarix, nandina, kolkwitzia, broom, genista, syringa, baptisia and the regal magnolia. Larkspurs, poppies, Madonna lilies, snapdragons, hollyhocks, cornflowers, canterbury-bells, scabiosa, salvias, veronicas, marguerites and coreopsis blend well with the clear yellow of the flowers of Spanish broom. The coral yucca (Hesperaloe parviflora), is effective in the border and combines well with the cream and salmon shades of gladioli. The plumbago, with its deep blue flowers will bloom for weeks.

June, July and August assemble many flowers — roses, our lovely gantians, the bluebell and the meadow and mountain pink, petunias and verbenas, the salvias, euphorbias, monardas, varieties of thistle, zinnias, marigolds, the dragon-heads, cannas, daylilies and the little rose-moss, or portulaca, the latter unafraid of drouth and heat. Shrubs and vines which offer Summer bloom are the abelia, the blue and the white vitex, the pomegranate, the flowering willow, the Spanish (purple) salvia, mimosas, eleagnus, crape myrtles of many kinds, the trumpet vine, daphne.

October gardens bring a revival of color, somewhat a riot, with chrysanthemums, dahlias, cosmos, marigolds, heleniums and michelmas daisies. The queens-wreath and the Mexican love-vine keep galleries and verandas gay in the Fall. November colors come from the red and red-copper of the sumac leaves, the pale gold of the crape myrtle, the stunning bronze foliage of the pear-tree, the warm rich gold of the soap-berry, the purple-red of the native euonymus, the fruits and foliage of the nandina and the mahonia, the coral berry, the red and orange fruits of the pyracantha, the crimson berries of the swamp-holly and the wild sarsaparilla vine.—M. D. L.

# FEB. 9-1941 Pansy Plant Setting Out Time Is Here

If you have not already set out your pansy plants, get them out at once. Try bordering your pansy bed with the English daisy (Bellis perennis), or you may want a bed of this charming little early Spring bloomer all by itself. Remember not to prune your roses until the last week in this month, or the first week in March, according to the season. Replace roses which have died during the Winter.

As the warm days come, remove mulches from crocuses and snow-drops. When perennials start making new growth, divide and transplant. Chrysanthemums and late-flowering dwarf asters should be divided each Spring. You may mix bonemeal and hydrated lime, respective in parts 4-6, and cultivate into ground where irises grow. This will be good for them, and if some of the mixture falls on the rhizome it will be harmless. If you plan to grow dahlias from seed, now is the time to plant indoors. Start sweet peas immediately, sowing seeds two inches deep in trenches, and remembering to place a little manure in bottom of trench; fill trench as plants grow.

Repot house plants now for Spring and Summer growth. Better still, take the plant to your florist and let him do the job for you. It will cost very little and it will be done right. Instead of frothing at the mouth when cannas are mentioned, why not learn how to use them in a landscaping scheme. They have their place, which may be in a long row as a background planting where color is needed in front of taller evergreens. Newer varieties are coming in lovely colors which will blend well with your other flowering plants. Try castor beans for background or middle-ground planting. If grounds are extensive they will lend themselves well and will give the so-much-desired tropical look to the garden. Did you know the more you cut the crepe-myrtle, the better it will bloom? Ornamentals may be transplanted now, as well as other trees and shrubs, the sooner the better. If you must have bloom indoors, cut a spray now and then of your swelling pussywillow, redbud, abella, forsythia and flowering quince. They will flower fully in a vase.

Use a soft wet cloth and wipe off the dust from the leaves of your ivies, rubber plants, Chinese evergreens and other broadleaved plants. After a hard freeze, visit your garden and re-cover roots of certain plants that the icy coating has forced out of the ground. Your Christmas cyclamen may be stored away in a cool, but freeze-proof room, until Summer when it may again be brought into the open in your flower bed, being careful then that moisture is just right. If properly cared for,

the plants will give you blooms at other season.

# FEB. 9-1941 Texan Wins Floral Honor

WICHITA FALLS, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Ben G. Oneal has been awarded the Purple Ribbon of Achievement, given each year by the National Council of Garden Clubs, with headquarters in Rockefeller Center, New York City. The award is in recognition of Mrs. Oneal's individual horticultural success in growing chrysanthemums.

This is a signal honor, not only for Mrs. Oneal, her home town and the garden clubs, but for Texas. It is another way of saying to the world that Texas is the garden center of the Nation. Mrs. Oneal's chrysanthemums were of such magnitude and beauty as to draw the attention of the American Chrysanthemum Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and thousands of interested spectators who visited the Oneal gardens during the time of the flowers' best blossoming. Mrs. Oneal's chrysanthemums received special recognition also at the Wichita Falls Flower Show this past Fall, at which time she received a number of prizes and awards, and the sweetstakes of the show.

Mrs. Oneal's achievement along horticultural lines in a part of the State that was once thought to be none too good in soil and climate for favorite garden flowers offers encouragement and stimulation to gardeners throughout the State.

# Fort Worth Garden Club Now Nearing Its Fourteenth Birthday Anniversary FEB 2

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In March of 1926, a group of about 20 women were invited by Mrs. Charles Scheuber to meet at the Woman's Club on April 1, and discuss the possibility of a garden club for Fort Worth. Mrs. R. W. Flournoy was selected as secretary pro tem. Mrs. Ben O. Smith presided. Mrs. Scheuber outlined the advantages to be gained by such an organization and cited the splendid progress of such clubs in other cities. R. C. Morrison, city forester for Fort Worth, told of the many advantages in concerted effort for the beautification of a city and the opportunity it afforded for gaining knowledge of landscaping and study of plant life. The discussion was general and most informal, and this was the very first attempt at a garden club for Fort Worth.

The 16 persons at this meeting decided upon a permanent organization and enrolled to that aim. Mrs. Smith, the temporary chairman, appointed Mrs. Scheuber, Miss Margaret McLean and Mrs. James T. Taylor to draft a constitution and by-laws to be presented at the next meeting, to be held at the Woman's Club, April 8, when there would be an election of officers.

The members enrolled at that first meeting were: Mrs. Scheuber, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Flournoy, Miss McLean, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Will Stripling, Miss Anna Shelton, Mrs. Robert Logan, Mrs. E. J. Hosey, Mrs. Jo S. Hubbard, Mrs. Henry King, Mrs. Edward A. Bellis, Mrs. H. E. Ferrell, Mrs. Charles Poe and Mrs. George Ellison.

At the meeting on April 8 the constitution and by-laws were submitted by the committee and adopted. The chairman appointed a committee of three—Mrs. Paul Millett, Mrs. Ernest Stevens and Mrs. John King to nominate officers. After due deliberation, the following report was read by Mrs. Millett: Mrs. Smith, president; Mrs. Ellison Harding, first vice president; Mrs. Morris Berney, second vice president; Mrs. Taylor, secretary; Mrs. John B. Googins, treasurer. The following women composed the executive committee: Mrs. Scheuber, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Berney, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Googins, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Garfield Crawford.

The original constitution gave as the object of this club: to stimulate and encourage an interest in gardening, the study of landscape architecture, the improvement of home grounds, the study and protection of the native flora and birds, the preservation of points of natural beauty, the establishment of bird

sanctuaries, the holding of flower shows and garden competitions and courses of lectures that will stimulate an interest in the objects of the club to the end that Fort Worth shall become known as a city of gardens and birds.

Members of the original committees for 1926 were:

Executive—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Berney, Mrs. Googins, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Scheuber. Birds—Mrs. Guy Waggoner, chairman. Lectures—Miss McLean, chairman. Wild Flowers—Mrs. Will Lake, chairman. Trees—Mr. R. C. Morrison, chairman. Calendar—Mrs. Flournoy, chairman; Mrs. J. B. Baker and Mr. C. E. Papworth. Programs—Mrs. French Wren, chairman; Mrs. Clarence Burke and Mrs. Leslie Spoons. Publicity—Mrs. Stripling, Mrs. Joe S. Reynolds and Mrs. Crawford. Standing Committee—Annuals, Mrs. W. J. Hefley; perennials, Mrs. J. D. Collett; soil, Mrs. W. G. Cook; shrubs and cultivation, Mrs. Will H. Barse. Flower Show Committee—Mrs. Berney, chairman; Mrs. Hayes McFarland, Mrs. J. D. Collett, Mrs. Ireland Hampton, Mrs. Frank Naugle, Mrs. W. G. Newby, Mrs. W. J. Hefley, Mrs. Ted Hackney, Mrs. W. D. Bell, Mrs. Amon Carter, Mrs. Lake, Mrs. S. B. Mummert and Mrs. Thomas Breen.

Mrs. Berney, Mrs. Smith and other garden club leaders of that day were frequent visitors to the New York flower shows, and they determined to have outstanding flower shows in this community. Accordingly, Fort Worth's first Annual Flower Show was held in Anna Shelton Hall of the Woman's Club Nov. 14, 15 and 16, 1926. Mrs. Berney was the director of this show which was notable in many respects. Sunday, the opening day, featured a musical program and tea hour in connection with the Flower Show which was staged by the professional gardeners, nurserymen and florists of Fort Worth and Tarrant County. The musical program consisted of a selection from "The Persian Garden" (Lehman), with a double quartet composed of Mesdames George Rosselle, Frank Cheek, Leon Gross, Miss Allie Barcus, Ellis Carnett, Andrew Hemphill, Frank Cheek, Clifton Armstrong, and Miss Mary Douthitt, accompanist. At 8:30 p. m. there was another musical program—a Song Cycle, "A Day in Arcady" (Ware) by Florence Goetz Naugle and Mrs. Dan Brown, with Rufie Lee Smith accompanist. Other musi-

cal programs were given during the shows of the next two days.

The third and last day featured arrangements for luncheon, formal dinners, party and holiday tables, showing flowers in artistic arrangements with glassware, porcelains, hand-made laces, embroideries and decorative novelties made in Europe and America. More than 600 out-of-town guests, members of the Texas Parent-Teacher Convention, (the latter being in session in the city at that time) were in attendance at this first Flower Show. This first show netted a profit to the club of \$443.43.

Outstanding award in the second year's Flower Show, Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1927, was the William J. Bailey Trophy Cup of solid silver which was given as first prize in a class.

At the meeting of the Garden Club on June 25, 1926, according to the minutes kept by the club, Mrs. Scheuber moved that the Garden Club undertake the development of the grounds of the Woman's Club and that the Garden Club start a fund for that purpose. Accordingly, S. Herbert Hare, landscape architect of Kansas City, was engaged, and in the Fall and Winter of 1926-27 terraces were built and the grounds of the Woman's Club were developed and beautified, the work being under the direction of R. C. Morrison. The development of the terraces called for 252 loads of soil which were hauled in, and for this project at the Woman's Club the Fort Worth Garden Club spent something like \$4,000.

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# U. S. Could Learn Lesson From Orient in Flower, Shrubbery Appreciation

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Sometimes we of the West lack the ability to appreciate to the fullest the beauty that a flower holds. To be sure, we enjoy flowers, but do we have the keen regard that the peoples of the Orient have? There are signs of "a quickening of the appreciation pulse," however, and the Flower Festivals, Rose View Parties, and Garden Pilgrimages are all evidences of the changing viewpoint.

It is doubtful if any other nation takes as much pleasure in the sight of floral beauty as does Japan. In their flower markets which are open in the evening, the majority of purchasers are the common people, the poorer classes. They have no costly vases for their flowers, but they can always have a bit of bamboo cane for the flowers with long stems or blossoming sprays, and they seem to take pleasure in contemplation

Japan is very rich in flowering shrubs... more's the pity we do not plant more flowering shrubs here in Texas, since we have so many lovely native ones... and camellias, magnolias, azaleas, hydrangeas, rhododendrons, wistaria, chrysanthemums, and the delightful lotus with pink or white cups, all offer a breadth and blaze of color that can not be described. Among the novelty plants which the Japanese appreciate, we find the gorgeous lilies, English-ivy, buttercups, marsh marigolds, white and purple clover, colt's-foot, sow-thistle, veranek, honeysuckle and many others.

## Many Festivals in Japan.

Flower festivals of every sort abound in Japan—plum and cherry viewing, and parties and excursions to view the iris, lotus and wistaria in their flowering season, are always popular. When a favorite plant blossoms, a holiday is declared and everyone visits the spot. All roads leading to the place are crowded with happy people, bent on paying tribute to beauty. The plum tree festival takes place in February.

The Plum-viewing Festival offers only a taste of the beauty that is

to follow when the cherry-blossom festival takes place in April. Then it is that Japan is at its best; and the cherry; pride of flowering trees, is at the height of blossoming. There is an old saying in Japan: "If you want fragrance, go to the plum blossom, but if you wish to forget sorrow, go to the cherry."

Then in June comes the Iris Festival, with the iris beds a mass of rainbow colors—red, white, purple, yellow, blue, pink, striped and flowers large and beautifully variegated. July follows with the exquisite lotus bloom, symbol of perfection and purity, a flower that always calls for admiration, and the ponds where they bloom glorify the atmosphere with flowers.

## Floral Insignia.

Many of the most celebrated families of Japan use a floral pattern for their official insignia or badge. The Imperial Badge of the Mikado, Emperor of Japan, is the open chrysanthemum, which is also called the emblem of the sun.

The Festival of Chrysanthemums takes place early in November, with the varieties of this flower numerous and of varying sizes and shapes. It is a pretty sight on a sunny afternoon to see entire families visiting the places which have long been devoted to the growing of chrysanthemums, that they may admire and enjoy the beautiful sight.

The art of flower arrangement is taught in the schools of Japan, and is now a part of the Japanese girl's education to know how to arrange flowers attractively and artistically. Instead of our Western custom of massing flowers, the Japanese endeavor to give a place to each flower, branch or spray, that the beauty of the individual piece may stand out. Glorious effects may be produced, according to the Japanese manner, with a bit of bamboo-cane, a single iris, peony, lotus, a spray of cherry blossom or of wistaria.

## Can Learn From Orient

We in America can learn from the Orient, and with our flower festivals, fruit tree pilgrimages, old home and garden tours, we can achieve something of the beauty, the enjoyment and appreciation that has long been the privilege of the people of the East and of the Old World. With all of Europe and Asia in turmoil, it behooves America to awaken to the challenge and responsibility that is now here in matters of gardens and flowers, as well as in other respects.

Not alone do pilgrimages afford enjoyment and entertainment, but they are true and pleasant mediums through which to extend friendly greetings between towns, States, countries and nations, and through which a feeling of good will may be engendered.

What with lovely Bellingrath and Mobile, our state pilgrimages to see the dogwoods of East Texas, the redbuds and bluebonnets generally, the peach blossoms when they appear, the azaleas and camellias of South and East Texas, this should be a happy year for flower lovers and those who would share and enjoy beauty.

# Fort Worth Expected to Plant Hundreds of Redbuds

Fort Worth, the Redbud City of Texas, is expected to plant hundreds of redbuds again this year. Although, due to proper planting methods of nurserymen these days, the redbud may be planted almost any time of year, the natural planting season which is mid-Winter, is on the wane, only a few weeks remaining before the shrub or tree will begin to send forth its exotic bloom. Trees started blooming locally last year about the middle of March.

Dallas has joined Fort Worth in the effort to see that every home has a redbud in its yard. A plan is under way to border the highways between Fort Worth and Dallas with redbuds. Every home along the highway has been urged to plant three or more redbuds before the season ends this year.

The redbud (Cercis) belongs to the Senna family and it is to be found growing in the wild in almost all parts of Texas and into Mexico. It attains a height of 25-50 feet in the rich lands of East Texas, with a diameter of 6-12 inches. Its stout branches usually form a wide flat head. The bright red-brown bark has a way of separating into thin scales. Leaves are alternate, heart-shaped, wide, 3-5 inches long, turning from a glossy green to a bright clear yellow in the Fall. The heavy, hard, though not strong, wood is a rich, dark brown, and both trees and shrubs lend themselves very well to Southwestern landscaping.

The conspicuous pea-shaped flow-

ers, bright purplish-red in color, form in clusters along the twigs and small branches, and they appear either before or at the same time as the leaves. Fruits come in flat, many-seeded, oblong pods, 2-4 inches long; which have a definite mahogany tinge during the Summer while the pods are tender, and in mild seasons they hang on the tree all Winter, adding an interesting decorative note to the deciduous tree.

Legend has it that a relative of this tree, a native of Persia, was the one upon which Judas hanged himself, hence the tree is sometimes called "The Judas Tree." It is unfortunate to attach such a story to this lovely native tree. Its bark served the Texas pioneer in the treatment of chills and fevers. Its qualities are mildly astringent. In San Luis Potosi, and in other parts of Mexico, the flowers are fried and eaten, being considered a great delicacy.

Trees should not be disturbed in native habitat, but should be encouraged to thrive in a natural setting. On limestone hills the tree grows in a rather shrubby form and has a tendency to throw out its branches from the roots. When such trees flower each branch seems to be covered all the way with multifold flowerets, giving the appearance of a cluster of flower-decorated wands. Even in the Winter, when the trees are bare, the formation is very picturesque, looking like a Japanese print.

# FEB 9 - 1941 Four Nature Programs Set

Four nature recreation programs, each with a field trip through the Botanic Garden as a feature, will be held this week at the Garden Center. William L. McCart will direct the following programs:

Monday, 10 a. m.: "Native Shrubs," some of the more common native shrubs along the nature trails in the Botanic Garden will be discussed and studied. These shrubs include redbud, dogwood, skunk bush, red haw and swamp holly.

Tuesday, 4:15 p. m.: "A Preview of Spring," for high school students, teachers and other interested adults. Buds on trees and shrubs, moss in fruiting condition, and other living things nearly ready for Spring growth will be studied in a hike along the nature trails.

Wednesday, 10 a. m.: "Birds of the Woodland's." Birds in the woods of the garden will be studied.

Friday, 10 a. m., "Blooming Shrubs." Winter honeysuckle, golden bell, flowering quince, winter jasmine and other early blooming shrubs will be observed.

The programs are open to all interested.

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# Third Annual Flower Show Successful Although Rain Held It to Day and Evening

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The third annual flower show of the Fort Worth Garden Club, scheduled to be held Nov. 5-7, 1928, on the newly developed terraces of the Woman's Club, was outstanding, although it was destined to run only one afternoon and evening, due to a rainstorm. Committees consisted of the following: Executive, Mrs. Charles Scheuber and Mrs. Garfield Crawford; flower show management: Director, Mrs. James T. Taylor; assistant director, Mrs. Gordon Boswell; commercial florist director, W. J. Baker; director of fete, Mrs. Beverly Thompson; director of staging, Mrs. Frank Naugle; committee chairmen, hostesses and visiting judges were the following: Mr. W. J. Baker, Mrs. W. T. Bartholomew, Mrs. Willard Burton, Mrs. Frank Naugle, Mrs. Leslie Spoons, Mrs. Will Lake, Mrs. Ireland Hampton, Mrs. Sallie Blythe Mummert, Mrs. L. C. Day, Mr. C. E. Papworth, Mrs. John Sparks, Mrs. W. J. Hefley, Mrs. Thomas Breen, Mrs. W. C. Stripling, Mrs. Dan Priest, Mrs. Glen Walker, Mrs. Willard Burton, Mrs. B. W. Couch, Mrs. J. J. Ballard, Mrs. W. D. Reynolds, Miss Grace Hollingsworth, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Edwin Babb of Wichita Falls and Mr. J. T. Woods of Dallas.

### Months of Preparation.

Months were spent in the preparation for this flower show, and the disappointment to those who had the show in charge never will be forgotten. Costumes and booths were elaborate and expensive, and the combination flower show and floral fete was a failure, only from the standpoint of the raising of money, which was to be applied to the Woman's Club grounds. It will live long in the memory of all who had a part. The afternoon team committee was composed of Mrs. Thomas Breen, Mrs. C. Campbell, Mrs. J. A. Walsh, Mrs. F. A. McLaughlin, Mrs. D. B. Bahan, Mrs. O. J. Branch. Garden fete committees were the following: General chairman, Mrs. Beverly Thompson; French booth, Mrs. R. L. Carlock Jr., Mrs. A. P. Barrett, Mrs. Lee Coleman; Italian booth, Mrs. David Goggins, Mrs. Count Capps, Mrs. Ed Stinnett; Mexican booth, Mrs. Henry Lawrence, Mrs. Tom Mastin; German booth, Mrs. Herman Gartner, Mrs. Will Stripling, Mrs. Ben O. Smith Jr.; Russian booth, Mrs. John S. Brown, Miss Helen Gertrude Sparks; Turkish booth, Mrs. Dave O'Keefe, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Ed Landreth; English booth, Mrs. R. E. L. Batts, Mrs. Watt Reynolds, Mrs. Frank Douglass.

From the minutes of the meeting of June 25, 1926, we find that Mrs. Ed Ratcliff, state commander of the Out of Doors League, outlined the activities of the league and asked the co-operation of the Garden Club in establishing bird sanctuaries throughout the city and especially at Lake Worth.

### Notes From Other Meeting.

Further notes from the minutes of other meetings consisted of the following: "April 22, 1927 The president, Mrs. Ben O. Smith, gave a very splendid description of the International Flower Show which she attended in New York in March; the president announced the dates of the Spring Flower Show for May 29,

30 and 31, with the following committees, Mrs. Morris E. Berney, general director; Mrs. W. T. Bartholomew, chairman of entries; Mrs. John Sparks, chairman of awards; Mrs. W. H. Barse called the club's attention to the Home and Garden magazine, published monthly in Fort Worth by the Allied Florists of Texas, and asked the club's support of this publication.

"May 19, 1927, the Garden Club met in its regular monthly session on the newly completed north terrace of the Woman's Club, the president, Mrs. Ben O. Smith, presiding. At this meeting it was announced that the membership award be given to Mrs. R. H. McNatt for 77 new members. A poem, written by Grace Nell Crowell of Dallas and dedicated to the Fort Worth Garden Club, was presented by Mrs. Will Lake.

Oct. 13, 1927—Mrs. Charles Scheuber moved that the Garden Club sponsor a garden contest; Mrs. W. J. Hefley was appointed chairman. Mrs. Garfield Crawford moved that the Garden Club join in the citywide movement for outdoor Christmas trees.

Nov. 17, 1927—In the absence of the president, Mrs. Ben O. Smith, Mrs. Garfield Crawford presided. Reports from the flower show committee were called for and Miss Grace Hollingsworth reported \$517 collected for tickets and \$25 made on the table raffle. Mrs. Ireland Hampton made an excellent report on prizes donated for the flower show.

### Met in Riverside.

"Nov. 22, 1928—The Fort Worth Garden Club met in the beautiful new home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Baker in Riverside. During the short business session reports were given on the organization of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs in Dallas, Nov. 10, 1928; Mrs. M. A. Benton moved that the Home and Garden magazine, published by the Allied Florists, be adopted as the official organ of the Fort Worth Garden Club, the motion carrying. Mrs. Garfield Crawford moved that club members pay dues of \$1 a year. After much discussion this motion carried. In 1928, Mrs. Will Lake was made chairman of the Conservation Committee for the National Council of Garden Club.

The first administration with Mrs. Ben O. Smith as president, was in effect for almost three years. It was a remarkable regime from many standpoints, flower shows, flower arrangements, civic beautification and conservation being keynotes. From the beginning the Fort Worth Garden Club has been interested in civics, this being manifested throughout every administration.

## Four Programs at Garden Center

Bird lore will be emphasized in three of the four programs scheduled for this week at the Garden Center. Programs, announced by William L. McCart, nature recreation director, follow:

Monday, 10 a. m., "Building to Attract Birds," construction of bird houses for different kinds of birds found in Fort Worth, will be discussed and specifications given.

Tuesday, 4:15 p. m., "Birds' Nests," field trip into the Botanic Garden to study and identify bird nests.

Wednesday, 10 a. m., "Lake Worth Birds," a field trip from the Garden Center to Mosque Point at Lake Worth, to observe woodland and water birds of that area.

Friday, 10 a. m., "Plants for a Rocky Hillside," talk on native plants that will thrive and produce continuous bloom on a rocky hillside, with blooming dates. Herbarium specimens of the plants discussed will be exhibited.

All programs are open to the public.

FEB 16 1941

# Orchids From 'Down Mexico Way'



—Bill Wood Photo.

Orchids from "down Mexico way" were pinned on Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, and Mayor McCrary here Saturday by Mrs. John R. Salois (left), and Mrs. Steve J. Barrett (right) of Dallas. The two Dallas wom-

en are starting a 5,500-mile tour to call attention to the international flower show, called "Gardens of the Americas," to be staged in Dallas March 29-April 6 as part of the city's centennial celebration. More than 200 Texas cities will join in presenting the

flower show, which will have exhibits from Mexico, Canada, the United States and South American countries. Fort Worth Garden Club members entertained Mrs. Salois and Mrs. Barrett at luncheon after the orchid presentation.

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## Greeks Used Algerita as Drug Source

Those persons who are familiar with the native Texas barberry, called agarita and algerita, will enjoy knowing something of the history and legend of the interesting plant. Greek and Roman physicians used a drug, sometime before the Christian era, which they called lycium, the drug being so precious as to require specially made urns and vases. Lycium was taken from the root-bark of a particular kind of shrub which was obtained from India and the Barbary Coast, hence the name barbaris or berberis, from which we get the name in use today, barberry, to which family the agarita belongs.

The plant lends itself very well to home-ground landscaping. Special plantings of it may be seen in Fort Worth at the Botanic Garden and at the Morris Berney home in River Crest, the latter planting being especially effective against an entrance wall of native stone. The shrub grows profusely in its native State from Palo Pinto County westward. Its showy grey-green, pendulous pale gold blossoms and scarlet fruits recommend it well.

The leaves, which are somewhat pungent in flavor, add a piquancy to wild game, when used as a seasoning, and the berries make delicious wines and jellies. The leaves are also a good flavoring for salads.

From the book, "Shrubs in the Garden and Their Legends," a compilation by Vernon Quinn, we read that barberries grow wild in many parts of England, especially in the north, "adding the gayety of their scarlet leaves and bright fruit to the Autumn countryside." And it is not strange that we should have a legend from the borderlands of the north of Britain. In that locality, folks claim that a spray of barberry acts as a potent charm against devils, ghosts and witches, because of the fact that yellow flowers and red berries, both of which the shrub possess, are abhorrent to evil spirits.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1941.

## Garden Club to Sponsor Tree Planting

The South Side Garden Club will hold its third anniversary program Wednesday at 3 p. m. with a redbud tree planting at Rosemont Park.

Six South Side schools will participate, with two pupils from each dedicating the tree donated by the school.

Mrs. Glynn LePhiew, president will be given the club silver spade to begin the ceremony by dedicating the large redbud tree from the club. Mrs. W. A. Griffin is civic chairman and assistant in charge of the program.

Principals who are arranging for their schools to dedicate a tree are: C. A. Singleton for South Fort Worth Elementary and for Katy Lake Elementary; Miss Eva Wall for George Clarke Elementary and for B. H. Carroll Elementary; W. E. King for Rosemont Junior High; Miss Nora Langford for Hubbard Heights School.

Mrs. Griffin will introduce the honor guests: Superintendent Evans of the Recreation Department, Superintendent Adams of the Park Department, Mrs. Will Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs; Mrs. Edwin T. Phillips of the Chamber of Commerce and School Board member, and Bill Allen, president of the Central Dads Club.

Singleton will give the invocation, and Don Obert, city forester, will supervise the planting.

A band concert by Walker Moore's Recreation Department orchestra will begin at 2:45 p. m. Other features of the program include: a reading of "Trees" by one of the school children, accompanied by the orchestra; the Camp Fire group of Mrs. H. J. Craddock singing "Have You Ever Been to Texas in the Spring?"; the Rosemont Junior High School band playing "America the Beautiful" and "The Star-Spangled Banner"; selections by the combined glee clubs of the six schools.

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# Fort Worth Garden Club's Progress Further Shown by Minutes of Meetings

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

(Continued from last Sunday)

To quote from the minutes of the Fort Worth Garden Club for Jan. 17, 1929: "The Fort Worth Garden Club met in the Newby Memorial Building, Mrs. Ben O. Smith presiding. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Henry Trigg, president; Mrs. Frank Beall, first vice president; Mrs. I. H. Burney, second vice president; Mrs. James T. Taylor, secretary; Mrs. Frank Naugle, treasurer. Mrs. Garfield Crawford moved that the club elect Mrs. Ben O. Smith as honorary president for life; motion carried." Mrs. James Taylor suggested Mrs. Trigg's name for president.

On Feb. 21, 1929, Mrs. Ben O. Smith called the meeting to order and presented Mrs. Henry Trigg who presided for the first time after being elected to the presidency. At this meeting Mrs. Frank Naugle presented a motion which carried that any person giving \$100 to the club be made a life member. Mrs. Trigg then announced the following appointments for her administration: Mrs. Grace Davidson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles Scheuber, parliamentary; Mrs. Will Lake, Mrs. Lloyd McKee and Mrs. Garfield Crawford, members-at-large; committee chairmen, wild flowers, Mrs. B. C. Rhome Jr.; birds, Mrs. Anthony Van Tuyl; planting, Mrs. L. C. Day; roses, Mrs. Ireland Hampton; iris, Mrs. Willard Burton; vines, Mrs. Robert Flournoy; vegetables, Miss Anne Burnett; plant exchange, Mrs. W. T. Bartholmew; reporter, Mrs. James Record; program, Mrs. Roy J. Vanham; ways and means, Mrs. Thomas Breen; music, Mrs. J. C. Carpenter; scrap book, Mrs. E. M. Daggett.

### J. Frank Dobie Speaks.

At a meeting on March 21, 1929 it was moved and passed that the club have programs first at all meetings. It was moved and passed to publish a yearbook in May. The outstanding feature on the next program was J. Frank Dobie, who spoke on the legends and folklore of native Texas plants, and of the brush country of Southwest Texas in particular, making a plea for the preservation of southwestern folklore and the use of native plants in landscaping. At this meeting also a resolution was passed supporting the beautification of Camp Bowie Boulevard and the movement to have the State mark, with correct names, the Texas streams over which important State and National Highways pass, this latter motion which carried, being presented by Mrs. Will Lake.

On Thursday, May 16, 1929 the Garden Club met in Anna Shelton Hall of the Woman's Club for its first annual Rose Day program, with Mrs. Ireland Hampton in charge. The Rose Lecture of the American Rose Society was given by Mrs. Hampton, with R. C. Morrison, city forester for Fort Worth, showing rose slides from famous gardens in America. During the business session which followed, Mrs. M. A. Benton, member also of the Tarrant County Rose Society, moved that the Fort Worth Garden Club start a movement to establish a municipal rose garden in this city. The motion car-

ried and Mrs. Trigg, the president appointed Mrs. Hampton to create a committee to investigate possibilities of such a garden and to take such action as the committee should see fit to take.

### Club Song Adopted.

On June 20, 1929, the Fort Worth Garden Club met in the home of Mrs. Cass Edwards, the president. Mrs. Henry Trigg, presiding. Mrs. Will Lake, chairman of the conservation committee for the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, gave an outline of the federation's conservation activities. It was during Mrs. Lake's chairmanship of the conservation committee, that the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs adopted Mrs. Lake's song, "Have You Ever Been to Texas in the Spring?", published in 1928, as the State Garden Club song. The previously had been used officially by the Texas State D. A. R. (and still is used), while Mrs. Lake was conservation chairman for that organization.

At this meeting Mrs. L. C. Day was made chairman of the planning and planting committee and Mrs. Jewel Lightfoot was made chairman of the alley clean-up committee. Mrs. Trigg announced a gift of \$25 from the Tarrant County Medical Association for the first prize for the winner of the best block in the cleanup contest, and a second prize of \$10 from the Woman's Auxiliary of the medical society. Mrs. Hampton, chairman of the rose committee, reported her conference with the park board and stated that the chairman of the board, Mrs. Morris Berney, would instruct Mr. S. Herbert Hare to draft plans for the rose garden, as a nucleus to the park board's proposed Fort Worth arboretum.

### Highlights of Minutes.

Highlights of the meetings, as taken from succeeding minutes, are as follows: "September 20, 1929—Miss Sue King from the Junior High School, reported the organization in that school of a Junior Garden Club, and outlined the plans for a flower show; October 17—Miss Rosenstein of the Central Junior High School made a report of the flower show given by the Junior Garden Club, saying that 62 entries were made; first, second and third prizes were awarded; Miss Margaret McLean, delegate from the Fort Worth club to the first annual state meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs at Austin, gave a report of the Austin meeting; guests of the Fort Worth Garden Club for this program were Mrs. Gross Scruggs, State Garden Club president, Mrs. Murrell Buckner, president of the Dallas Garden Club, and Mrs. Sterling Price, all of Dallas.

At the meeting on Feb. 19, 1930, Mrs. Witte reported the organization of the Sylvania Garden Club and requested affiliation with the Fort Worth Garden Club and the Texas federation. On March 20, 1930, Mrs. Trigg announced plans for the entertainment of the second annual meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, the meeting to be held in Fort Worth at the Little Theater and the Woman's Club, on May 19 and 20. Accordingly, the meeting was held as scheduled.

Alley cleanup and health campaigns, educational programs, junior garden club work, the perfecting of the local and state garden club organizations and co-operation with civic institutions characterized Mrs. Trigg's administration. At the third annual meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, held in Dallas at the Dallas Woman's Club, May 12 and 13, 1931, Mrs. Trigg was installed as president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs. Later she became, respectively, regional director for the South Central States Garden Clubs and recording secretary for the National Council of Garden Clubs. She is also perpetual director for the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.

# Tulips Offer Gay Colors for Gardens

Gardens are abloom now with many kinds of Spring-flowering bulbs, daffodils, jonquils, grape hyacinths and a host of others. It is too late to plant such specimens for this year's garden, but an excellent opportunity is offered for the selection of such plants as one may wish for another year. In a little while tulips will be sending forth their gay flags of color, each with due modesty. Surely everyone who has looked upon a garden or field of naturalized narcissi, jonquils or other bulbous array has determined then and there to plant a garden such as this. How charming such a picture can be in its naturalness! And all the more delightful and thrilling because it comes at a time when most of the other plants are still asleep.

An "Appreciation Border of Tulips" might contain some of the tried-and-true Darwins, After-glow (a rose-orange), Inglescombe (yellow), William Copeland (reddish-lilac), Princess Elizabeth (crimson-pink), City of Haarlem (dark scarlet to giant gorgeous red), the Red Emperor (largest of the flowering tulips in the bulb world), a splendid species tulip, and the gorgeous breeder, Sonate (truly a sonata of vivid color). These should be massed, each according to color, and with regard for its next door neighbor (the other colored tulips).

### Cottage Tulips.

English-grown Cottage Tulips will be very limited this year, but they may be seen to advantage in many gardens. The delicate contours and delightful pastel shades have endeared these tulips to all lovers of this bulb. For many generations England as well as Holland has been the center of a huge bulb-producing industry. English growers have been loath to part with their planting stocks, due to the high state of perfection which has been reached. However, many of these excellent species are to be had in America, and are to be seen in the private gardens of tulip fanciers.

A prime favorite of tulip enthusiasts is a fantasy variety, Parrot, with frilly petals. Of true parrot characteristics, and of a delicate salmon pink in color, this tulip is very limited. Sundew, another of the same species, is a beautiful golden yellow. Among the single early tulips to be seen this year will be Keizerskroon, a bright crimson with broad edge of golden yellow, a huge flower on an upright stem; Diana, a pearly white with a yellow base and Coleur Cardinal, a huge, cup-shaped crimson scarlet color. The double early varieties will probably include the blush-white Murillo, the full rich pink peach blossom and the deep golden yellow, Mr. Vanderhoef.

### Rock Gardens.

No rock garden, compact or expansive, is complete without a generous planting of Botanical Tulips combined with grape-hyacinths. The natural blues of the latter offer a fine setting for the wild bright colors of the Botanicals. The Lady Tulip, Clusiana, best described as a peppermint stick color, has its petals alternating with red and white and it combines well with pansies; Eichleri is a rich scarlet with shaded orange and gold; Kauf-

marmiana, earliest of all the Botanicals, is of a creamy white with a reddish tinge, and there are others that create an unforgettable scene. The Mendel Tulips are excellent for bedding or forcing. Sonja, a bright cherry red, being a splendid early forcer. Zenober, a brilliant scarlet, is another good early forcer. The large flowering tulip known as Triumph, presents a new color combination to the April and May flowering class, and there should be some of these in every garden. They bloom slightly earlier than the Darwins and they insure a longer blooming period. They are likewise good forcers. Lord Carnarvon, a good clear pink with stripes of white, is a striking color for bedding, and Telescopium, one of the most vigorous of all tulips, is a rosy mauve in color.

# Mrs. E. P. Van Zandt Gave Fort Worth Garden Club Beneficial Administration

MY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

(Continued From Last Sunday.)

On Oct. 10, 1930, the Fort Worth Garden Club met in the Woman's Club Annex and elected the following officers:

Mrs. E. P. Van Zandt, president; Mrs. Leslie Spoons, first vice president; Mrs. Lloyd McKee, second vice president; Mrs. John P. King, third vice president; Mrs. James Taylor, recording secretary; Mrs. Garfield Crawford, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank Naugle, treasurer; Mrs. Will F. Lake, publicity chairman; Mrs. R. E. Buchanan, parliamentarian.

Mrs. Van Zandt succeeded Mrs. Henry Trigg, who was given a life membership.

### Committee Heads.

On Dec. 12, 1930, Mrs. Van Zandt appointed the following committee chairmen: Mrs. M. A. Benton, membership; Mrs. James Taylor, Iris; Mrs. L. C. Day, telephone; Mrs. Garfield Crawford, finance; Mrs. Frank Bailey, yearbook; Mrs. W. O. Talbot, luncheon; Mrs. Ireland Hampton, roses; Mrs. Jewel P. Lightfoot, conservation, and Mrs. Lloyd McKee, program.

Mrs. Van Zandt announced that she had arranged a co-operative plan with the TCU faculty, whereby the members of the Garden Club could employ students for garden work at a fee of 35c per hour, plus transportation to and from the college.

In lieu of the regular monthly meeting for April, 1931, the Fort Worth Garden Club staged a two-day flower show in Anna Shelton Hall, the president, Mrs. Van Zandt, appointing all committees and being general chairman of the show.

At the meeting, March, 1932, the program was conducted by Mrs. Frank Naugle, the program being in the nature of a school of judging and there were a number of arrangements of flowers which were used to demonstrate the points of judging as given by the National Council of Garden Clubs. In May, the annual Spring Flower Show was held in Anna Shelton Hall, the president, Mrs. Van Zandt, being general chairman of the show and appointing all committees. At the June meeting of the Garden Club Mrs. Naugle gave the report of the fourth annual state meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs which was held in Mineral Wells on May 10 and 11.

### Mrs. Van Zandt Resigns.

At the June 11 meeting of the club Mrs. Van Zandt tendered her resignation as president, stating it was impossible for her to carry on because of other and more pressing duties. The club accepted her resignation with deep regrets and gave her a life membership in the club. To fill the vacancy, Mrs. Taylor was elected.

Highlights of Mrs. Van Zandt's administration consisted of the purchase of the Albert Ruth Herbarium, comprising 8,500 specimens, a joint purchase with the Fort Worth Park Department, the establishment of garden clubs in the negro and Mexican sections of the city; co-operation with the biology department of Paschal High School and other high schools of the city; awarding prizes for the best herbaria of local wild flower specimens, the herbaria being prepared by the students.

On Nov. 1, 1932, Mrs. Day read a report of prizes offered for gardens, this amount being \$227.50. A suggestion came from the president, Mrs. Taylor, that there be a pilgrimage to the prize-winning gardens. This was probably the first pilgrimage to gardens in the city. Mrs. Taylor, being elected to serve through Mrs. Van Zandt's unexpired term, was president less than a year.

Mrs. Taylor's Administration. Highlights from subsequent meetings during Mrs. Taylor's administration follow:

Meeting in December, 1932—Mrs. John Eaton extended the courtesy of her home to the garden club to give a silver tea for the benefit of the Albert Ruth Herbarium Fund, the garden club's half of the amount being about \$300. The Park Board was the other sponsor of this herbarium. Mrs. J. L. Mims, chairman of the conservation committee for the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, asked the club's interest in the State Wild Flower Sanctuary at Longhorn Cavern, Burnet County,

and requested that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the garden clubs of Fort Worth in sending our city flower, the redbud, to be planted in the sanctuary. At a succeeding meeting Jan. 13, 1933, the club voted that each member would give 10 cents with which to purchase the redbud tree.

At the regular meeting on March 10, 1933, there was a talk given by Miss Willie Birge of the biological department of C. I. A. on the wild flowers of our State. Miss Birge asked that the club come to the aid of our wildlife and asked for protective laws. On May 9, 1933, a new slate of officers was elected as follows:

Mrs. C. D. Reimers, president; Mrs. Lloyd McKee, first vice president; Mrs. John P. King, second vice president; Mrs. Guy R. Pitner, recording secretary; Mrs. Will P. Gale, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Naugle, treasurer.

### State Convention.

Mrs. Naugle announced the convention of the State Garden Clubs to be held in Waco May 16-17, 1933. Mrs. Naugle also moved at this meeting that Mrs. Taylor be given a life membership in the Fort Worth Garden Club. At the June 9, 1933, meeting, Mrs. Naugle gave a report of the convention held in Waco. The outstanding matter of interest of this meeting was that Mrs. Trigg was made perpetual director of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, Mrs. Naugle being the sponsor.

Just as Mrs. Charles Scheuber has been known always as the "Mother of the Fort Worth Garden Clubs," so Mrs. Taylor has been known as the "Big Sister" throughout the years. Her administration marked the beginning of the pil-

grimage idea in Fort Worth; flower shows and Junior Garden Clubs were stressed and civic interests emphasized.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1941.

### FOURTH RADIO INTERVIEW.

Mrs. Will F. Lake, state president of the Garden Clubs, a director of the Fort Worth Garden Center and a member of the City Park Board will be interviewed on KGKO at 6:40 p. m. Thursday on what the bomber plant means to the women of Fort Worth and Tarrant County. This is the fourth of a series of bomber plant newscasts being presented by KGKO.

*Remind*  
*Wendy*  
*Clay*  
*Wind*

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# 'Bougainvillea Trail' Will Be Opened at Garden Club Convention in Harlingen

BY PAULINE NAYLOR.

THE Rio Grande Valley's "Bougainvillea Trail" at Harlingen, which garden club enthusiasts of Texas expect to take a place immediately among the famous "trails" of the United States, will be launched formally at the thirteenth annual convention of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, March 12-14.

Harlingen is named the convention city but there will be programs in Mission, McAllen, Elsa, Weslaco and Brownsville, with other towns in the Valley visited on pilgrimages. The convention will be the starting point, also, for the annual Mexico Garden pilgrimage, sponsored by the Texas federation, and open to clubs throughout the United States.

Mrs. Will F. Lake, federation president, Saturday announced the program for the convention, which will open Wednesday, March 12, at 10 a. m. in Harlingen's Municipal Auditorium.

The formalities of opening and welcome to the visitors will take place in a 30-minute program, with Mrs. Lake presiding. Mrs. T. F. Rives of Weslaco, a former state president, and Mr. Harry Ratliff and Mr. Hugh Ramsey of Harlingen, will give talks of welcome and Mrs. B. F. Bonner of Houston will respond for the federation. The garden federation's official song, "Have You Ever Been to Texas in the Spring?" written by the state president a number of years ago, will be sung by the Bluebonnet Glee Club of Harlingen's Travis Park High School. Mrs. N. B. Lackland of Harlingen will make the formal presentation of the "Bougainvillea Trail."

### Will Make Reports.

Officers and district councillors will make their annual reports during a 30-minute business session. They are first vice president, Mrs. Alden Davis, Austin; second vice president, Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, Dallas; third vice president, Mrs. G. J. Palmer, Houston; recording secretary, Mrs. A. DeLoach Martin, Dallas; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Allen Hannay, Houston; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Thomason, Abilene.

At 11 a. m., Mr. Paul Walser, state co-ordinator of the soil conservation service of Texas A. & M. College, will speak on "Relation of Soil to Economic Prosperity."

The afternoon of March 12 will be devoted to a tour of Upper Valley points, and the program for luncheon, which will precede this pilgrimage, will serve as an introduction to the sights to be seen. Mrs. G. W. Johnson of Brownsville will talk on "Spectacular Plants and Native Flora of the Valley" at the luncheon. Mrs. Davis will preside. The delegates and visitors will visit LaFeria, Mercedes, Weslaco, Alamo, Donna, San Juan, Pharr, McAllen and Mission, and will have a barbecue dinner in Mission, at Dentzen's Clubhouse. After dinner features will be trips to vegetable and citrus packing plants at Elsa and Weslaco, before the return to Harlingen.

### Mrs. Trigg to Preside.

Mrs. Henry Trigg, Fort Worth, perpetual director of the garden federation, will preside at breakfast March 13, which will be devoted to a conference of committee chairmen. These chairmen will make their annual reports at the business session that morning, beginning at 9:30 o'clock.

Committee reports will be interrupted at 10 a. m., for an address on "Our International Peace Park—The Big Bend," by Mrs. Louis J. Wardlaw, Fort Worth.

Chairmen of standing and special committees who will report Thursday morning, include:

Program, Miss Sadie Hatfield, College Station; publicity, Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, Fort Worth; junior gardens, Mrs. Rives; conservation, Mrs. Trigg; roadside development, Mrs. Graham B. Smedley, Austin; visiting gardens and pilgrimages, Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls; bird sanctuaries, Mrs. George Aldredge, Dallas; literature, Mrs. J. Frank Dobbie, Austin; moving pictures and lantern slides, Mrs. F. H. Penn and Mrs. C. P. Burton, Dallas; finance, Mrs. E. Lee Tucker, Texarkana; finance, Mrs. John S. Loomis, Dallas; legislation, Mrs. Fred Cotten, Weatherford; endowment fund, Mrs. Murrell Buckner, Dallas; horticulture, Mrs. C. C. McDonald, Tyler; rose, Mrs. Ireland Hampton, Fort Worth; iris, Mrs. H. A. Nichols, Chillicothe; publications, Mrs. John R. Salois, Dallas; scrapbooks, Mrs. Peyton Gwynne, Wichita Falls; librarian, Mrs. Frank Estill, Fort

Worth; lectures, Mrs. William A. Zant, Fort Worth; hospitality, Mrs. Frank S. Naugle, Fort Worth; awards, Mrs. Thomason; Big Bend National Park, Mrs. C. E. McCutchen, Wichita Falls; and school of judging, Mrs. Carruth; Mrs. Edwin T. Phillips, Fort Worth, is liaison officer of the federation.

### Address at Luncheon.

Program for the luncheon March 13 will feature an address on "Our Valley Birds" by Mr. L. Irby Davis of Harlingen. Mrs. Stuart, Harlingen, will preside at the luncheon.

Reports of garden club delegates will begin at 2:30 p. m., March 13 with Mrs. Lake presiding for the business sessions. A lecture on "Flower Arrangement" by Mrs. Walter Crow, Dallas, will precede the convention pilgrimage along with the "Bougainvillea Trail." The convention will go to McAllen for the night program, a formal dinner in the Case de Palmas banquet hall, with Mrs. Oneal presiding. Mrs. Lake's annual report will be given at this time. Entertainment features will include a review of the style shows given earlier in Weslaco and Mission, and a colored film, "Roses at Home," shown by courtesy of the Freeport Sulphur Company, with Mrs. Hampton as narrator. There also will be colored motion pictures of Rio Grande Valley scenes.

After a short business session March 14, in the Harlingen auditorium, where the formal adjournment of the convention will take place, delegates and visitors will go to Brownsville for a "Charro Day" luncheon in El Jardin Hotel, and will be offered the choice of trips to the Port of Brownsville and the airport and Boca Chica for the afternoon, preceding tea at the home of Mrs. G. W. Johnson, and a brief sightseeing interlude in Matamoras, where arrangements have been made for dinner.

Any member of a federated garden club is privileged to make reservations for the convention, Mrs. Lake has announced. Details may be obtained from the state federation office, in the Garden Center, Fort Worth Botanic Garden.

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# FEB 23, 1941 Garden Units Working for 'Redbud City'

Fort Worth garden groups are in the midst of numerous activities to make the local scene live up to its name as the "Redbud City."

The redbud pilgrimage here is the special project of the President's Council of Fort Worth Garden Clubs. Besides their work as a group, Mrs. W. A. Zant, president, and her officers, urge homeowners to co-operate in the planting of redbuds.

Regarding the landscaping, the council advises that the redbuds be planted three or more together in order to achieve a massed color effect, keeping the shrubs in the background but visible from the street.

Mrs. Zant cautioned against the planting of redbuds in proximity to pyracanthas or shrubs with orange fruits, because of clash in color.

Clubs engaged in the project last week include the Oaklawn Garden Club, North Side Garden Club and Southside Garden Club.

Mrs. Z. Leigh Bliss, president of the Oaklawn group, supervised the planting of 100 redbud trees in the new Scott Park in South Fort Worth. They also plan to provide a rustic bridge and shelter for the park.

One hundred redbud trees are being planted on the parkway of the Northwest Highway through the efforts of the North Side group, with Mrs. A. V. Lewis, president, directing the work.

The South Side Garden Club had a program Wednesday at Rosemont Park at which they sponsored the planting of 18 redbud trees with the co-operation of Hubbard Heights, George Clark, Katy Lake, South Fort Worth, B. H. Carroll and Rosemont Junior High Schools. Mrs. Glynn LePhiew, president of the garden club, gave the dedication of the beginning of the "Redbud Trail" in the park.

# Mrs. Will Lake Favors Bonds

Jobs for women as well as for men will be created by the construction and operation of the War Department's \$10,000,000 bomber assembly plant, Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs, declared in an interview on KGKO Thursday night. Elimination of unemployment and better opportunity for enjoyment of

### UNION LEADER WILL BE INTERVIEWED ON RADIO.

Tom Walker, the new secretary of the Building Trades Council and secretary-treasurer of the Plasterers and Cement Workers Local No. 34 will be interviewed on the next of KGKO's bomber plant newscasts at 7:55 p. m. Friday.

recreational facilities is foreseen by Mrs. Lake.

Mrs. Lake, who is also director of the Fort Worth Garden Center, and secretary of the City's Park Board, was interviewed on what the bomber plant will mean to the women of Fort Worth and Tarrant County. She was also asked as to the connection of flower gardens and parks with bomber plants. "Flower gardens and parks are a long way from bomber plants in many respects, but they are not as remotely connected as one might conclude on first thought," Mrs. Lake said.

"Our parks and gardens are provided for the pleasure and recreation of our people. Our women especially enjoy them. But, for those handicapped by poverty, and without the necessities of life, there is little opportunity to enjoy our recreation facilities."

### Expressing the belief that the

bomber plant should provide employment for every able-bodied man in Fort Worth and Tarrant County who is now unemployed, Mrs. Lake declared that the plant will relieve the poverty and distress suffered by many women and give them an opportunity to enjoy the city's recreational facilities. She also added that parks and gardens, like most things of a cultural or recreational nature, are generally restricted in their development to the extent of the economic prosperity enjoyed by the community.

"Construction and operation of the War Department's \$10,000,000 bomber assembly plant on the shore of beautiful Lake Worth will mean to the women of Fort Worth and Tarrant County just what it will mean to every adult and child whose welfare is dependent on the sound economic condition of our communities," Mrs. Lake said. "Women with husbands who have been unemployed for long periods at a time, and those women who themselves have been seeking employment should have no difficulty in solving their problem when 12,000 to 20,000 new jobs are created."

Calling attention to the \$2,000,000 monthly payroll of the bomber plant, Mrs. Lake pointed out that in two months it will exceed the combined total of both the City and County bonds. "With that much new payroll money there is bound to be an upswing in all lines of business," Mrs. Lake said. "There will be new jobs for office workers, beauty operators, laundry workers, sales women, and in all other lines of employment. We have many business and professional women operating their own establishments who can anticipate substantial gains."

*From Star Telegram  
Feb 28 - 1941*

Recommending approval of the bonds to be submitted to the voters in the City and County elections Tuesday, Mrs. Lake declared that tax increases will be negligible when compared to the prosperity of the building and operation of the plant should bring to both city and county. "The bonds cannot cost the average home owner or farmer more than \$1 or \$2 per year," Mrs. Lake said. "Since the bomber plant may increase our population as much as 50,000, surely everyone will see the advantage of voting the bonds to get the plant. It will mean better markets for our farmers, more jobs for the wage earners and better business for retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers."

## Children of Schools Work for Redbuds

When the redbuds bloom again thousands of school children will be ready to greet them with appreciation. Classes are being formed stressing the various phases of the tree, its flowers and its fruits. Recently five schools, the Rosemont, George C. Clarke, B. H. Carroll, South Fort Worth and Hubbard Heights combined their interests in a redbud planting program at Rosemont Park where a number of these trees were planted. An appropriate program was given by the school children in connection with the affair, and the South Side Garden Club, Mrs. Glynn LePhiew, president, sponsored the program.

C. A. Singleton, principal of the South Fort Worth School, is emphasizing the redbud planting program through urging the children to have parents plant the tree on home grounds, and more trees will be planted on the grounds of the South Fort Worth School. Singleton also carries a conservation angle into the educational program and urges children to help protect the trees in the rural landscape.

Miss Eva Wall, principal of the George C. Clarke School, featured an arbor day program and in her school the children write nature stories, and these are built at this time about the redbud, with special emphasis on its protection, and on what the redbud trail can mean to Fort Worth and the community. Miss Gladys Miller, principal of the West Van Zandt School, is endeavoring to make the children of that school redbud conscious, through educational programs. Inasmuch as Fort Worth is the Redbud City, she feels that every child should know the story of the city's official flower.

J. F. Tarlton, principal of the Denver Avenue School, uses the redbuds on the school grounds as subjects of inspiration for the programs which are instituted in his school. Each year a special program is built around the trees on the grounds, and songs are sung and poems dedicated to the tree by the children. Tarlton feels that the redbud trail for Fort Worth will mean much to the child in that it will emphasize the value of the tree as a medium of beautification; and further educational programs may create interest in the tree's conservation.

Miss Ella Smith, principal of the South Hi-Mount School, reports a children's garden club in her school whose business it is to create interest in beautification and conservation of the natural beauty of the school's locality. This club has been functioning for two years and is sponsoring interest this year particularly in Redbud Week. The club has posters in the corridors which feature redbud drawings made by the children. The school has planted several new redbud trees this year, and is encouraging the children to

have parents plant more redbuds on their home grounds.

Alice Carlson School, Miss Jessie Loyd principal, is making blue prints of the redbud flowers and leaves, promoting interest in nature excursions to see the redbuds in their various stages, and is also sponsoring story hours which emphasize the nature programs.

B. C. Shulkey, assistant superintendent of the city schools, will designate a particular week soon to be known as Redbud Week, at which time the schools will put on interesting redbud programs.

## Club Re-elects Mrs. Will Lake

HARLINGEN, March 14 (AP).—The Texas Garden Club's largest convention in history closed at noon Friday with 375 representatives from eight States applauding the re-election of Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth as president.

Galveston and Beaumont extended invitations for the 1942 convention.

The purple ribbon of achievement, presented each year by the national council to one person in the United States for outstanding work, will be presented to Mrs. Ben G. Oneal of Wichita Falls, past president of the Texas Club, at the national convention in Asheville, N. C., in May.

Mrs. R. H. Thomason, Abilene, treasurer, said the Texas group led the Nation in membership with well over 10,000.

New officers included Mrs. Lake, president; Mrs. Cooke Wilson, Beaumont, first vice president; Mrs. John S. Loomis, Dallas, second vice president; Mrs. C. E. Stuart, Harlingen, third vice president; Mrs. Don Danvers, San Antonio, recording secretary; Mrs. C. D. Reimers, Fort Worth, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. D. H. Buchanan, Temple, treasurer.

## Pink Flower Magnolia Popular

Several Fort Worth gardens are proud of a pink flowering magnolia, among them the garden of Mrs. M. R. Sanguinet, corner of Collinwood and Sanguinet Streets, and Mrs. W. B. Paddock, 2831 Sixth Avenue. This variety, Magnolia lilliflora nigra, is creating interest just now. Its blooms appear before the foliage and this gives the tree a unique appearance, especially as the flowers seem to cover the branches. The tree was originated in 1820, and in Southern gardens are to be seen many handsome and popular forms of this species.

A number of plants are blooming now in the Botanic Garden in Trinity Park, among them the Christmas or Lenten Rose (Helleborus niger), pansies, flowering quince, photinia, the bush honeysuckle, forsythia, wild forsythia or adelia, the henbit or lamium and others. A number of trees are in bloom, including the elms; also the wild cherry laurel. At the northeast entrance to the garden innumerable narcissi, crocuses and jonquils are sending forth their leaves, and in a little while these will be in full bloom. This is a new planting this year. Roses will be pruned in the garden this coming week. Home gardeners are advised to prune roses immediately, if this has not already been done, as new growth will be forthcoming at once, as warmer days appear.

## Trail of Rare Beauty Awaits Valley Pilgrims

of Garden Clubs will be guests of the Rio Grande Valley Council of Garden Clubs when more than 500 Texas women will attend the annual convention at Harlingen, March 12-14. With headquarters in Harlingen, these women will have an opportunity to become explorers of pioneer beautification, by blazing the Bougainvillea Trail, scheduled to be opened for the first time during the Garden Club convention.

Over 125 miles in length, the Bougainvillea Trail is the first ever started and completed by women. Extending from Edinburg and Mission on the west, running the length of the Valley and terminating at Brownsville on the southeast, and at Port Isabel on the east, the trail provides the longest flower pilgrimage in the world. In addition, there will be many interesting places to see: Cactus, snake and bird farms; the first battlefield of the Mexican War and the last of the Civil War; ancient chapels forgotten by time, and bird sanctuaries on guarded islands; miles of canals and resacas stretching into the distance, their quiet waters mirroring blue skies and sentinel palms; strange looking trees with foreign names—the chapeote, the papaya with queer pendant fruits; poinsettias, making a crimson splash against adobe walls and hedges throughout the Winter; the huisache and retama looking like giant yellow bouquets at blossoming time.

In the Rio Grande Valley there is vivid tropical beauty. And everywhere there are the orchards. They are golden with ripe fruit from November until April, and the orange and grapefruit trees are heavy with blossoms which fill the air through February and March.

The pilgrimage to Mexico will be held in connection with the state meeting at Harlingen, following the meeting immediately, March 14-24. This is the ideal time to visit Mexico. The distance will be shortened for those who are already in the Valley, Mexico is a fascinating land of sunshine and flowers, always magical with blue skies and gardens of loveliness.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1941.

## Garden Clubs Solid for Park

Unanimous indorsement of the Big Bend National Park project was voted by the regional meeting of the South Central States Garden Clubs at Galveston Wednesday. This was reported by Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., and Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, perpetual director of the latter organization, when they returned from the meeting Thursday morning.

Among those at the meeting was Mrs. Henry Wallis, Paris, Ky., president of the National Council of Garden Clubs, which is representative of organizations with memberships totaling more than 190,000. Mrs. Trigg, before offering the motion indorsing the project, read a paper she has prepared describing its many phases.

The regional group is representative of the Garden Clubs of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Visitors were present also from Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., is sponsoring the premiere showings in June of colored motion pictures of the Big Bend National Park which Jack Lamb, sportsman and photographer, will make next week.

Faints in Front of Truck, Killed. PHILADELPHIA, May 1 (AP).—Fainting while standing on a street curb, Mrs. Mary Lebarth, 52, fell in front of a truck and was killed Wednesday night.

## THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

March Miss Mary Lake 16-1941



Miss Mary Lake of Fort Worth is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Simmons, coming to attend the D. A. R. conference, and will be on the program Monday. Miss Lake is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lake. She was presented in Fort Worth in November, 1940, at the Assembly, and is director of the Fort Worth Art Museum. Her mother is president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs.

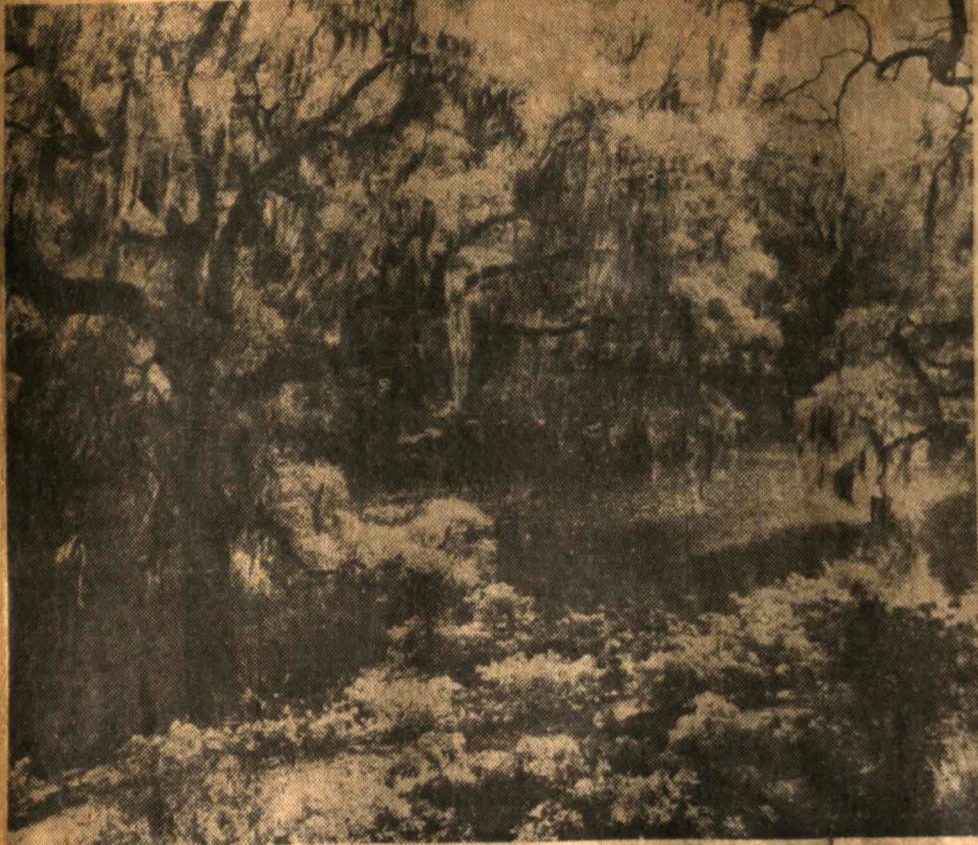
## March Valley Flower Trail Opened



Bougainvilleas were everywhere in evidence as the new 125-mile Valley Bougainvillea Trail was opened at the convention of Texas Garden Clubs in Harlingen this week. Here is Mayor Hugh Ramsey of Harlingen (right), presenting a bouquet of bougainvilleas to Mrs. Will Lake (left) of Fort Worth, state president. In the center is Mrs. O. E. Stuart of Stuart Place, president of the Valley Garden Clubs.

# Moss-Shrouded Oaks Create Scene of Beauty in South Carolina

March 9-1941



—Associated Press Photos.

Live oaks, shrouded in Spanish moss, make this beautiful scene at the Middleton Gardens near Charleston, S. C., left, while at the right are shown the curving steps and part of the brick

wall, all that are left of the fine old mansion built by Henry Middleton on the 8,000-acre estate. Story is that 100 slaves worked 10 years to build the terraces down to the river. The

mansion was burned by Federal troops during the Civil War and the walls crashed during the 1886 earthquake.

## The Garden Calendar ---March

Plant a few huisaches, retamas, pink-flowering locusts (robinia), blue-flowering mountain laurels (sophora), flowering willows, tamarix, both the yellow and the pink flowering mimosas, sumac, agaritas, acacias, Spanish buckeye (soapberry), redbuds, red-haws, wild plums, adelia and cherry laurel. All of these shrubs, being natives, will give character and distinction to your garden. Also plant a few fruit trees for flowers as well as fruit; plant pecans and liveoaks somewhere if possible.

March is a fickle month, so bear this in mind in your planting program. A few years ago the thermometer went to below zero on March 23. Watch about this in the planting of tender annuals.

As soon as frost is out of the ground, sow grass seeds and give a top-dressing of some good plant food. Finish pruning and dormant spraying as soon as possible; plant trees, roses and shrubs at once, if you have not already done so. Continue the transplanting of small trees and ornamentals.

Seeds which have been sown earlier indoors may now be removed to the hotbeds. Use small paper tubs or cups for tender plants that may not yet be set in the out-of-doors. Sow the following seeds indoors or in frames: China asters, dahlias, salpiglossis, salvias, verbenas, vincas and others.

Transplant pinks, stock and verbenas for early bloom. Divide perennials if they need it. Remove dead wood from trees and shrubs.

Later, sow seeds of certain annuals such as border stocks, poppies, gypsophila, phlox, coreopsis, mentzelia, calendulas, etc.

Watch house plants and those in the greenhouse this month. Sun heat will be more intense from now on and ventilation should be good at all times, especially in the hot weather.

Re-pot plants that must have more space and give a little food from lime to time. Continue propagations of evergreens, coleus, plumbagoes, chrysanthemums and roses which are desired for the Fall garden. It is best to get roots well started now.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1941.

## Garden Club Delegates Announced

April 20-1941

A delegation of Fort Worth women will be among the representatives of five States attending the regional meeting of garden clubs in Galveston April 29-30, it was announced Saturday.

Among those who will attend from Fort Worth are Mrs. Will Lake, president of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.; Mrs. Henry Trigg, perpetual director for the State Garden Clubs; Mrs. C. D. Reimers, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Warren Ambrose, Mrs. Frank Naugle, Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, Mrs. A. V. Lewis, Mrs. W. A. Zant and Mrs. Alfred McKnight.

In addition to Texas representatives there will be delegations present from New Mexico, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

State presidents will discuss junior garden clubs, horticulture, judging schools, garden conferences and membership co-operation, according to Mrs. E. W. Frost, Texarkana, Ark., regional director and vice president of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.

Landscaping and planning small yards will be discussed by Arthur Berger, Dallas, and Raymond Morrison, Fort Worth, landscape architects.

Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis of Paris, Ky., president of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., will be the honored guest. Entertainment is being planned for the delegates by the Galveston Garden Club.

## Three Famous Charleston Gardens, Full of Beauty and History, Near Seasonal Peak

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8 (AP).—Charleston's three famous gardens—those beauty spots where nature and man combine their artistry to delight the eye and charm the senses—soon will reach the full glory of their seasonal peak.

During the last days of March and up to mid-April great masses of flaming azaleas will burst into bloom, turning Magnolia Gardens into a riot of red, pink and white blossoms, adding color and warmth to the formal walks and terraces of Middleton Gardens, and spattering the unique Cypress Boating Gardens with their variegated hues and tints.

Even now the gardens which year by year bring thousands of searchers for the beautiful to this historic old city are colorful. The camellias, in a score of shades ranging from delicate pink to blood red, are blooming along with many less conspicuous native and foreign plants.

On Ashley River. Nearest to Charleston are the Magnolia Gardens, 14 miles out on the banks of the Ashley River. They are of the informal or English type, seemingly the work of nature alone but adroitly concealing underneath their meandering walkways and by-paths the infinite labor and careful planning by which man has developed their beauty.

Four miles farther out on the same river are the Middleton Gardens, credited with being the first formal, landscape gardens in America. This year the two hundredth anniversary of their beginning is being observed.

The Cypress Gardens, 24 miles north of Charleston on the Cooper River, emphasize the natural beauty of a cypress-studded lake, enhanced by the addition of indigenous and imported flowering plants of a multitude of colors.

May Be Toured by Canoe. The lake is criss-crossed by winding trails and bridges by means of which the visitors may stroll over the garden's area of 25 acres. The entire garden may be toured by canoe, paddled by the visitor himself or by a soft-speaking gullah negro.

Cypress claims to be the only boating garden in the United States.

It is old, of course, as old as the slender, towering trees from which it takes its name, but as a man-made garden it dates back scarcely more than a dozen years.

The site was originally the reservoir for a 3,000-acre rice plantation, known as Dean Hall, which was acquired by Benjamin R. Kittredge in 1906 as a shooting preserve.

Turns to Gardening. In 1928, however, the interest of Kittredge shifted from shooting to landscaping and gardening. Visitors to Dean Hall had often admired the quiet beauty of the walks under the cypresses around the old reservoir, and the nearby lagoons with waters made black by the tannic acid of the cypress roots.

Kittredge began to extend a foot-path here and another there, to build foot bridges at intervals and to clear out the debris and underbrush that had been accumulating in the waters perhaps for centuries.

A flower planting program was adopted. Tons of flowering bulbs were set out. Azaleas and camellias began to grow upon the edges of the trails. Now in the course of a season, narcissus, daffodils, daphnes, wisterias, roses and other flowers thrust out their colors throughout the gardens.

All the gardens are open from December until May. The Summer and Fall months are not regarded as especially attractive to tourists because of the heat, the absence of flowers, and the millions of mosquitoes that infest the areas.

## March 7-9 1941 Garden Club Heads Going to Harlingen

Presidents or alternates of 11 Fort Worth garden clubs will attend the annual Spring meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs in Harlingen Wednesday through Friday.

The presidents and the clubs they head are: Mrs. Alfred McKnight, Fort Worth Garden Club; Mrs. A. V. Lewis, North Fort Worth; Mrs. Z. Leigh Bliss, Oaklawn; Mrs. M. T. Markward, Polytechnic; Mrs. Glynn LePhew, South Side; Mrs. Charles Thomas, Sylvania; Mrs. H. C. Austin, Sagamore Hill; Mrs. Frank Crumley, St. Mary's; Mrs. John Scott, Hubbard Heights; Mrs. W. L. Rawlings, Monticello; Mrs. Alice White, Better Homes.

Mrs. Will Lake, federation president, will head the delegation, which also includes Meses, W. A. Zant, Henry Trigg, J. T. Cunningham, George Thompson, John Reagan, A. E. Jackson, Durwood McDonald and her guests, Mrs. W. W. Burke of Mount Airy, N. C., and Mrs. L. J. Howard of Greensboro, N. C.

Mmes. Bessie Lyles Gordon and Anna Ballard, Fort Worth, will attend the Harlingen meeting en route to Mexico with the Mexican pilgrimage conducted by Mrs. Ben G. Oneal.

Principal speaker at the meeting will be William Lanier Hunt, horticulturist, of Chapel Hill, N. C.

# Botanic Garden Topic at 1933 Meeting; More Interest in Aquatic Plants Urged

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.  
(Continued From Feb. 23.)

At the first fall meeting of 1933 the Fort Worth Garden Club Oct. 13, Miss Margaret McLean and R. C. Morrison, city forester, were the speakers.

Miss McLean discussed the opening and dedication of the Botanic Garden in Trinity Park. She also spoke on the Woman's Crusade and participation of various agencies in civic beautification.

"Building up interest in aquatic plants and flowers at the new arboretum and in the community" was suggested to the members by Mr. Morrison as a worthy objective for the club. The city forester also recommended an effort to interest Fort Worth men in garden club work.

Members of the club noted November, 1933, by the advent of the "Southern Home and Garden Magazine," published in Fort Worth as the official publication for the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs. Staff members were S. E. Lowe, publisher and editor; Messrs. C. O. Chromaster, architect; Morrison, J. J. Taubenhous, chief of the Bureau of Plant Pathology at College Station, all contributing editors; Meses. Henry B. Trigg, Fort Worth; Mrs. Groom R. Scruggs, Dallas; Mrs. L. B. Leake, Temple, all advisors.

### Members Contributed.

Active members and recognized authorities of the Texas federation contributed to the publication, which was assisted in organization by Mrs. Garfield Crawford, who had directed the publicity for the state and local garden clubs for several years. The "Southern Home and Garden Magazine" is now the official publication for the South Central Region of Garden Clubs and the Texas State Horticultural Society, with Mr. Lowe still owner and editor with offices in Dallas.

Mrs. E. P. Van Zandt, Mr. Morgan Bryan and Mr. C. D. Reimers were suggested as life members of the club at a meeting April 13, 1934, at which Mrs. Reimers presided.

Mrs. R. E. Buchanan spoke at this meeting, giving a report in the revision of the Constitution and reading a letter from the Secretary of State in regard to the newly-acquired garden club charter granted in March, 1934. A motion for the appointment of a club parliamentarian was carried at this meeting.

Mrs. L. C. Day spoke for the nominating committee in suggesting the following staff of new officers for election: Mrs. Reimers, president; Mrs. J. P. King, first vice president; Mrs. L. H. McKee, second vice president; Mrs. F. S. Naugle, third vice president; Mrs. G. R. Pitner, fourth vice president; Mrs. D. C. Lipscomb, recording secretary; Mrs. Dan Priest, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. T. Bartholomew, treasurer.

The Spring show of the club, May 18-22, in the Chevrolet Building on West Seventh Street, was the impressive climax to the work for the year.

Mrs. Morgan Bryan was general chairman, with Miss Marion Mullins and Mrs. W. L. Thompson as co-chairmen.

Others in charge of activities of the show were Mr. Morrison, landscape architect in charge of design;

# Spring Garden Can Cool Off Summer Heat

Now that Spring is upon us, we might do well to plan next year's garden, and build it for the express purpose of featuring Spring flowering plants. It could be a garden just for Spring. Sometimes we grow discouraged with the long, hot, dry Summers here; and the Spring garden may be the answer to that discouragement. During the Summer, we could enjoy a sojourn to distant cooler climates, not having to worry about the garden back home.

A garden planted entirely with Spring-flowering bulbs, shrubs and hardy plants may be entirely charming. Taste for bulbs may be freely indulged in a sequestered Spring garden; and it is not necessary to hide untidy dying off. If there is light woodland property which is to be developed into a garden, all the more attractive will the Spring garden be, lovely in informality. Drifts and irregular groups of bulbs on a natural hillside in harmonious color relation; formal beds filled with evenly spaced bulbs floored over with a ground cover of Bellis, or English Daisies, violas, wallflowers or forget-me-nots; a pattern made of little beds, perhaps edged with lodense privet, or some such hedge, with a straight border following the inclosure, and some formal feature, a sundial, a well-head or a bit of statuary—these may constitute the design for a Spring garden.

### Other Plants Qualify.

Plants known for forehanded blossoming, or for the beauty of young foliage, also may qualify for admittance into this garden. Happiest results accrue from long, irregular plantings of a single kind of a plant or bulb; small group plantings appear spotted and restless.

Such a garden may be inclosed in an evergreen hedge or some flowering shrub, such as the Japanese Quince, or by espaliered fruit trees on walls of brick, stone or stucco. If properties to be affected are extensive, trees that have white bark, such as cottonwoods, sycamores, groups of white oaks, and the red-steemed dogwoods are useful; also those that have conspicuous catkins. The curling fronds of ferns, in wooded areas, add to the scene.

### Bulbs for the Garden.

Bulbs for a Spring garden might consist of Calochortus, Camassia, Chionodoxa, Eranthis, Brodiaea, Fritillaria, Erythronium, Hyacinthus, Iris, Leucojum, Scilla, Tulips, Narcissus, Zygadenus, Muscari, Galanthus and Ornithogalum. Among the hardy plants might be mentioned Adonis, Ajuga, Alyssum, Anemone, Aquilegia, Arabis, Aubretia, Helleborus, Dicentra, Iberis, Heuchera, Mertensia, Phlox, Viola, Wallflower, Polyanthus, Roses, Euphorbia, Polemonium, Primula, Thalictrum, Lavender Cotton, Geraniums and Festuca.

Shrubs and trees might be the native Indian Buck Bush, the Indian Wahoo (Euonymus), Swamp Holly, Redhaw, Blackhaw, Dogwood, Mimosas and Acacias (the pink flowering Locust and the pink and the yellow Mimosas), Kolkwitzia, Viburnums, Sophoras, Barberry

Mr. Hubert Crane, consulting architect; Mr. J. Montgomery Brown, chairman of publicity and lighting; Mr. Chromaster, architect; Mr. Fred Collier, finance; Mr. Guy Pitner, music; Mrs. I. H. Burney, garden tours; Mrs. Robert Goodrich, state garden tours; Mrs. J. D. Collett, hospitality; Mrs. Ireland Hampton, roses; Mrs. Temple Bowen, cut flowers; Mrs. Will McLean, judges; Mrs. Will Lake, garden literature.

Mrs. James Taylor assisted Mrs. McLean with the 30 judges from Dallas, Sherman, Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Wichita Falls. Ribbons were awarded in four degrees and special fanfares were given.

### Spring Show Success.

Prof. Rebecca Smith of Texas Christian University reported the success of the Spring show to the official publication. Her article tells that more than 4,000 persons saw the show, which was designed after the manner of the Eighteenth Century, when even private gardens were made according to a pattern.

Professor Smith described the evergreen path under hanging moss and leading to a rocky waterfall; the Southern parlor; formal little garden copying a nook in Versailles; glorified "Cafe de Paris," Mexican village.

Mr. Morrison, in an official report, praised the work of Mrs. Bryan in connection with the Spring show, which he described as "the grandest and most spectacular flower show ever held south of the Mason-Dixon Line." He also commended the work of Mr. S. Herbert Hare and Mr. Donald Bush for service in sets of plans for the individual garden exhibits.

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April 20-1941

# Programs Will Feature Herbaria

The two herbaria of the Fort Worth Botanic Garden will be featured at the Garden Center this week in the nature recreation program conducted by William L. McCart, nature guide.

The collections are the Albert Ruth Herbarium of 8,500 specimens from North and South America, France, Italy and Switzerland and the W. L. McCart Herbarium of more than 3,000 Central North Texas specimens. The collections will be open for examination and the nature guide will be present to answer questions.

Programs for the week include: Tuesday, 4:15 p. m., a field trip for students, teachers and other interested adults in the rock and wild flower gardens to study native wild flowers now blooming, with the bluebonnet as special subject.

Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., a field trip from the Botanic Garden to observe returning Summer birds, and birds now here en route to northern localities. 7:30 p. m., conference of persons interested in birds, held at the center. A preliminary check list of birds in Tarrant County will be presented and possibilities of organizing a bird club will be discussed. All persons interested in bird lore and in their protection are urged to attend.

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AY, MARCH 16, 1941.

# Garden Center Proposal Placed Before Club as Major Project in 1934

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.  
(Continued From Last Sunday.)

The establishing of a garden center in the Botanic Garden was set before the Garden Club as a major project for 1934-35, when the directors met in November, 1934, and heard Mrs. C. D. Reimers, president, outline plans.

Spring, 1934, activities had come to a close in May with the pilgrimage committee directing activity. Teas were held in many Fort Worth gardens, contributing to the social and financial advancement of the club. Mrs. Frank Naugle represented the club at the state meeting at Wichita Falls in May. Early in June the members had voted to compile a yearbook for 1934-35.

In regard to the proposed garden center, Miss Margaret McLean spoke to the board on the necessities and advantages. It was at the suggestion of Mrs. John P. King that the board

appointed a committee to investigate and present the proposal before the club members.

### Suggestion Favored.

Mrs. Henry Trigg led a discussion of the aspects of the project at a general meeting in December, and Mr. Raymond Morrison spoke on the civic betterment of such a center. The members expressed themselves in favor of the suggestion, and in January, 1935, Mrs. King announced the completion of the center and the placing of furniture in it. Mr. Morrison suggested as one phase of the program for the center that the members gather used magazines and books.

Garden Club members decided in February, 1935, that Spring pilgrimages, teas and small type flower shows would take place at the annual Spring garden show. In March the members unanimously indorsed Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs of Dallas for president of the National Council of Garden Clubs, and appointed Mrs. Robert Goodrich and Mrs. Morgan Bryan delegates to the national convention in California.

The garden center was formally opened with a tea complimenting the park commission April 16. The center was also sponsored by the Park Board and the Board of Education.

### National Council Meets.

The National Council of State Garden Clubs met in Fort Worth and Dallas April 20-22, 1936. Mrs. Trigg directed entertainment, which included a chuck wagon supper (with the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce) at which local cowboy and negro-spiritual singers performed. The late Miss Anna Shelton was in charge of an informal tea honoring the visitors at the Woman's Club.

Mrs. W. D. Ambrose was elected president of the Garden Club at a meeting June 3, 1936. The staff of officers also included Mrs. Naugle, first vice president and program chairman; Mrs. Goodrich, second vice president and extension and conservation chairman; Mrs. Morgan Bryan, third vice president and ways and means chairman; Mrs. Temple Bowen, fourth vice president and house committee chairman; Mrs. C. B. Williams, recording secretary; Mrs. C. W. Hutchison, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Floyd Watson, treasurer.

The members also decided at this meeting to include on the executive committee the immediate past president and the director of the garden center.

### Yearbook Published.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Reimers the club advanced during 1933, 1934 and 1935 with a program of accomplishments that includes the following: Incorporation of the club by state charter, publishing of a club yearbook for the first time in a number of years, co-operation with high school botany classes in awards for herbaria, adoption of membership fees for active members, a Spring garden show of such proportions that slides have been nationally distributed and shown, a series of pilgrimages and teas in attractive gardens.

During this time the club also sponsored, in conjunction with the Tarrant County Rose Society, a free lecture by Dr. Horace McFarland, internationally known rose expert; a Fall dahlia and Spring iris show; plan to contribute \$25 monthly to the garden center, with arrangement with the Woman's Club of which Mrs. Bacon Saunders was then president; decoration of tables for the manufacturers luncheon and several other civic entertainments.

Principal accomplishment of the administration of Mrs. Reimers was the establishment of the garden center.

# Herb Gardens Suggested by Club Leaders

An adventure that may be original, educational and profitable is suggested to Fort Worth home gardeners this Spring by Garden Club leaders in the proposal and encouragement of planting herb gardens.

Herb gardens are unaccountably rare, in consideration of the ease with which they are grown and the practicability of such an effort. There is an amazing variety of plants that may be grown in a herb garden, including those known by prehistoric man, by prudent men of the Eastern and Western World throughout history and by early American colonists.

Herbs may be eaten for basic foods or may be used as a flavoring for meats and other dishes. Onions, carrots and celery are herbs that may be used in both capacities, as may fennel, angelica and lovage, but less frequently.

Early Colonial gardens followed the custom of the ages in being primarily practical. The colonists brought their customs as well as their seeds and planted many flourishing herb gardens. The Indians showed the settlers where to locate the bee balms and wintergreens and how to make teas from the leaves of these and other plants. Wild ginger was used in disguising the taste of spoiled fish and game, a custom that led to the superstition that it was antidote for food poisoning. As early as 1643 a garden in Yonkers was growing origanum, acorus, malva, geranium, althea, coriander, leeks, indigo, violets and iris.

An advantage of a garden of herbs is that almost any type soil is satisfactory. The herbs may augment the complete garden scene. In a walled garden or as a part of a vegetable garden they are pleasing. Herb plots will take on a somewhat fluffy, greenish-gray appearance, as most herbs have similar foliage and growth habits.

Chives, parsley or basil may be used to outline beds of hyssop, rue and marjoram. Decorative herbs that make attractive borders for flower beds are borage, artemesia, Summer and Winter savory, lavender, thyme, hyssop, rue, monarda, violets, marigolds, florentine iris, anise and coriander.

The leaves of mustard, though peppery and tart in salads, are too weedy for a cultivated garden. Other plants with a too pronounced tendency to spread are tansy, camomile and artemesia.

Dry walls, with the chinks filled with garden soil, and spaces between steps and stone pavements are suitable places in which to grow thymes and savories. Rosemary is a good plant for Southern gardens.

Digitalis and other medicinal herbs, which were formerly imported from Europe and are now difficult to obtain, would be excellent plants for the seasonal gardens. Texas is particularly rich in indigenous growths of many of the most important herbs known to commercial use.



# Second Redbud Pilgrimage Will Be Held Next Sunday Starting at Trinity Park

Fort Worth, the first city in the Nation to become known as "The Redbud City," will celebrate its second annual Redbud Pilgrimage next Sunday. The pilgrimage will start at 2 p. m. from Trinity Park and will be sponsored by the Fort Worth Council of Garden Clubs, Mrs. W. A. Zant, president. The tour will be conducted by Donald Obert, city forester.

In 1929 Fort Worth by popular vote declared itself the Redbud City, because of the unusually large number of redbuds growing here and in appreciation of the tree. Since that time, interest has steadily increased until today there are thousands of redbud trees growing in parks, gardens and on the hills and in the riverlands. The cool weather of the last few days has somewhat retarded the full development of the blossoms, but they should be at the height of their beauty by the date set for the pilgrimage.

## Leaves Attractive.

Not alone is the redbud conspicuous for its bloom, but the seedpod is very effective and the leaves are attractive, the latter being heart-shaped and of a fresh green color. In addition, the stems of the tree offer interest because of their mode of branching, the tree appearing especially picturesque, rugged and grotesque when silhouetted against a winter sky.

The redbud belongs to the order Leguminosae and to the Senna family, sometimes classified as belonging to the Cassiacea and to the Caesalpinaceae. The bonnet-shaped flowers form in clusters along the old wood and they appear before or co-incident with the leaves, the flowers appearing usually the latter part of February and the early part of March, according to locality and climatic conditions. The two lower petals, which inclose the stamen and pistil, are folded together, the upper being erect and spreading. Corolla is rose-pink and the calyx is Bordeaux or purplish-red. Sometimes the blossoms are confused with those of the Spanish buckeye which has 7-8 protruding stamens and four jink petals, but the color of the buckeye is about the same, when seen at a distance, as the redbud.

## Called Judas Tree.

This was the Greek name for the redbud tree, and sometimes it is called the Judas Tree, the tradition being that a variety of this tree was the one, from which Judas hanged himself. However, historians and botanists have declared that Lyte gave the first reference to the redbud tree as being the Judas Tree in 1577, more than 1,500 years after the hanging. The significance is that the tree has blushed with shame each succeeding year since having had a part in that ignoble act.

In justice to the tree's cause, there might have been another Judas for which the tree was named; and historians and folk-lore gatherers say that Judas hanged himself on a Samaritan tree; others that it was an elder, and still others, a fig, and that this is the reason the fig has never borne flowers. Whatever the true facts, the redbud is far too lovely an addition to the native landscape in the Southwest to allow its name to be besmirched in any unpleasant way.

## Easily Cultivated.

The redbud is of easy cultivation when given open, rather sandy loams, but it does not like a heavy moist site. It likewise is a bit difficult to transplant when a large tree. Trees should be procured always from reliable nurserymen. The fact that the tree or shrub blooms early before there is very much color in our gardens would recommend it as a garden addition. It may be propagated by seeds, by layers and by greenwood cuttings, preferably under glass, except for the layers.

The redbud is now the state flower of Oklahoma, it being so adopted by the State Legislature, March, 1937. Other cities in the Southwest are endeavoring also to become known as the redbud city because of extensive plantings. "Plant a Redbud" is a slogan with a reason.

# Iris Display to Be Held Here Friday

Iris fanciers and flower lovers interested principally in the eye appeal of displays are promised a most satisfying event in the Fort Worth Garden Club's iris and rose show to be held Friday, opening at 10:30 a. m., in Anna Shelton Hall, the Woman's Club. The show will be open to the public without charge and entries also are invited from non-members. Mrs. Ireland Hampton is chairman of the rose show, and Mrs. W. K. Rose is chairman of the iris show, with Mrs. M. J. Sheridan co-chairman. Details of classification may be obtained from them, and copies of the iris schedule are available to prospective exhibitors at the Garden Center.

The iris section particularly is expected to set new standards for such shows in Fort Worth. Mrs. W. A. Zant, program chairman, said Saturday that the season has been remarkably favorable to iris. Roses are somewhat behind the average blooming.

This will be the first iris show in Fort Worth conducted officially as a show of the American Iris Society with nationally accredited judges awarding official A. I. S. medals to the winners. William Fitzhugh of Shreveport and J. B. Chowning of Little Rock will judge the show.

A number of out-of-town growers are expected to exhibit in the show, these being particularly interested in the specimen section, which will show the advances in iris culture in this area. The gardener who has limited iris growing to a few kinds, chiefly merely for decorative effect, also will have opportunity to exhibit in the show, through the artistic arrangement section.

Another feature of the Friday program of the Garden Club will be talk, "Why I Like Roses," by Mrs. John S. Loomis of Dallas, garden club organization leader and rose fancier. Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president of the club, will preside.

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# Gay Blossoms Give Home Air of Cordiality, but Time to Get Started Here Is Short

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Nothing can give your home an atmosphere of cordiality more definitely than flowers. Brighten your garden corners with gay blossoms or with soothing green foliage plants and appetizing vegetables. There are many kinds of plants from which to choose, but the time is short in the Southwest for the choosing. Most kinds of plants can be set out in the open garden now. The plants should soon be on their way, if they are to get a good start for this year.

For the rock garden, you may wish to use some of the trusty annuals—the double mixed pink and red portulaca, the garden pinks in several shades or the scarlet verbenas, or other colors. The true blue lobelia, or the blue ageratum will give a contrast of color to the rockery. The extra golden California poppy and the golden globe nasturtium will prove a joy when bedded in the rock garden. The white alyssum will afford that cooling carpet of snow. Linaria in mixed colors and verbenas, fine mixed plenty of color.

## Riot of Brilliance.

For a riot of brilliance in color, there are many combinations which would delight the amateur gardener. There are zinnias, rich and gay with huge flower heads; larkspurs (but be sure to get annuals for this year's bloom), that come in lovely shades of deep blue, pink and lavender; the guinea gold marigolds, with brilliant orange, velvety blossoms; the gaillardias in bright tones of red and yellow; the single mixed shirley poppies in vivid colors; bachelor's buttons for compact edging plants, with many pure blue ones which are usually hard to get.

A garden may not necessarily be expensive; in fact it is easy to attain a good effect with but comparatively little expense. The following plants will give brilliance, and are especially recommended for the child's garden: Joseph's coat, petunias, cosmos and phlox. All may be planted safely now. Each may be had in a variety of colors.

The following flowers may give you what you have wanted for that garden that must have partial shade: evening star (nicotiana), a good background plant for the border, especially to be recommended for the evening or night garden; datura (metelloides), also for the evening and night garden, with pure white flowers tinged with orchid; nasturtiums, with bright yellow flowers that are attractive with the blue bachelor's button; the semi-dwarf mignonettes, favorites in our grandmother's gardens, with bronze-like spikes and very dark green leaves; candytuft, whose flat flower clusters come in shades of lilac, purple and white; and the incomparable edging plant, little gem alyssum, with a profusion of small white blossoms.

A border of just two colors, for example, red and white, can be effective. Be sure that there is a good background of green foliage. This red and white combination is especially good if the house or other buildings near by are white or grey. If house colors are red brick or painted red frame, use other colors. Flowers could be—the giant double, crimson zinnias, the white king petunias, the red salvia, known as bonfire, the improved scarlet gleam nasturtium, and the white alyssum. Orange, yellow and white offer flowers that will make an attractive garden, just like the sunshine itself. Try the following popular color combinations: the giant, double, orange zinnias; the yellow supreme marigold; the giant grego white aster; the orange king calenda; the white king petunia; the African daisy hybrids and the mixed, French double, dwarf marigolds. The white flowers will offer pleasing contrast and tone the gold.

## All-White Garden.

Arranged in a setting, with taller plants at the rear, shorter ones nearer foreground, one might use giant double, rose zinnias, gold medal blend marigolds, mixed salpiglossis and the Chinese forgetme-not, the celestial rose petunia, the double love-in-a-mist, the balcony blue petunia, the extra golden California poppy, and the celestial or true blue lobelia. The above plants, carefully arranged would indeed be a study in rose, blue, yellow and gold, and would gladden the heart of any gardener, the beginner especially.

An all-white garden might contain varieties of all white flowers, with a good lot of green for foliage, among the plants being a foliage plant of striking green and white, the euphorbia, or snow-on-the-mountain; a plant suggestive of a Covent Garden market, the gypsophila; the wilt-resistant giant white grego aster; the giant hyacinth-flowered candytuft, and the dainty dwarf white carpet of snow, the alyssum. If fragrance is wanted, there are the following plants—nicotiana, the sweet sultan (Imperialis), stock, petunias, mignonette, pinks, verbenas and alyssum.

Vines can be a real adjunct to the garden, especially the garden of annuals. Plant the seeds along a fence, and train the vines over it; at least give the vines a support which will enable them to form a background for the other plants. Try planting together the crimson rambler morning glory, or the scarlet runner bean, and the gold medal blend marigold, the double mixed bachelor's button, the dwarf hybrid dahlia and the extra golden California poppy.

A garden of petunias only can be vastly entertaining, if the following are used: fragrant white alyssum around a central feature, such as a bird bath; blue perfection ageratum for the rectangular outside border; inside, equal parts, allotted to rose king petunias, clear white petunias and violet king petunias. Between

the central feature edged with alyssum and the petunia plots, grass, gravel or stepping stones could be used.

## Time for Vegetables.

Select a few vegetables this year and try growing them among your flowers, especially in the cutting garden. It is time now to plant the remainder of your vegetable seeds. They will add interest to your garden and food for your table. Start early spraying of vegetables, as well as plants, before insects get a start, but take care not to use poisonous insecticides.

The following suggestions may prove helpful: Soak beet seeds over night before planting if soils are dry; radishes do better if planted in a different place each year; tomato vines make a good winter mulch for perennials that need protection; mix fine sand or soil with fine seeds before sowing, as this saves thinning generally; if you want lots of beans from a small space, choose pole varieties; use a sharp knife or shears when cutting tops of greens and other vegetables and flowers, as twisting or pulling them off will harm the plant; grow your own herb seasonings, and make your meals more tasty and more appetizing; if you wish to enjoy corn on the cob for a long time, be sure to plant a succession of your favorite sweet corn; remember that a plot 30 x 50 feet will supply a family of four or five with fresh vegetables all summer, with plenty left over for canning.

# Sandy Land Garden Not Impossible

What about that garden if you have sandy land? Likely you have felt that you could not promise yourself much in the way of a garden because of abundance of porous soil. One should not be discouraged if this situation prevails, but rather one should endeavor to determine what plants will lend themselves best to sandy soils—and there are many. Besides the cacti, of which there are hundreds of interesting specimens, one still has a good variety from which to choose: the agaves, yuccas, aloes, certain of the lily family, the innumerable succulent types. Allowance must always be made for the intense heat of the sands in Summer.

In the sandy lands of this vicinity there are to be found certain of the primroses, the euphorbias and other spurges, the crotons, the convolvulus, the bush pea, crotolarias, partridge pea, sennas, artemesias, asclepias (butterfly weeds), the sneeze-weeds, the heathers, verbenas, asters, eupatoriums, liatris, dandelions, sandworts and a host of others. Any good nursery catalog will give a list of sandy-land plants. Among the vines we might mention the native smilax and the Virginia creeper, as both do well in sand. There are only a few woody plants that are able to withstand the conditions in pure sand, among these are the sumacs, the varieties of prunus (especially maritima and pumila), the furze, the salix and the sophora.

In the Gulf Coast region was found many of the same shrubs growing close to the water's edge, along the sand ridges that frequent West Texas, such as the tamarix, the chaparrals and catclaws, greasewoods, the sophoras and the creosote bushes. Both on the coast and in the western part of the State, the sands have more or less salt mixed with the soil, which element seems not to disturb the plant vegetation. Some of the catclaws (so-called) are members of the locust and acacia family, and these would likewise lend themselves to the sandy garden.

# Botanic Garden Beauty Praised

The Botanic Garden was termed one of the best examples of city beautification this week by Miss Anne Wertsner of Philadelphia.

field secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and noted flower arranger, who was a guest in Fort Worth.

Miss Wertsner also praised work of the Garden Center and expressed pleasure at the flowers, both native and cultivated, which she saw here.

Another interested visitor at the Garden Center last week was Mrs. J. R. Holden of Newport, Ark., president of the Garden Clubs of Arkansas, who was en route home after attending the Regional Garden Club meeting at Galveston.

# Garden Planning Needs Care--You Can't Change It Overnight if It's Tiresome

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In planning your garden, remember always that you have to live with it. It is not like a picture that hangs on your wall—to be removed when it grows dull or monotonous. At least for a season the garden must be as planned. Because of this, careful planning is important.

The garden should be built around the needs of the family. Walks and drives, coverage of unsightly buildings, garden accessories, type of plants (whether annuals or perennials, or both), colors of flowers featured are all a part of what should enter into the plan of the garden. Whether the garden should be formal or informal is a mere matter of choice, but at least this should be determined upon before the garden is started.

By all means, if possible, include a kitchen or herb garden in the plan. Kitchen gardens are becoming more popular all the time; and what could be more delightful than to combine a few vegetables with the cutting garden. Such vegetables as beets, chard, carrots, radishes and tomatoes lose their flavor quickly after being picked, hence the value of growing your own where they can come directly to the table from your garden.

Inclose the space devoted to the vegetable and cutting garden with low-growing shrubbery. If exposure is to the north or east, you might inclose the sides exposed with an unclipped hedge, such as the Amur River Privet, which hedge may serve as a sort of windbreak to the garden, thus protecting the early crops. As soon as green peas and green corn are out of the way, plant onions, beets, parsley, carrots, lettuce and chard, egg-plant, squash, pole and bush lima beans, cucumbers and tomatoes. A small space devoted to herbs will raise the cooking art to a higher point, if herbs are used as savories.

## SUGGESTED HERBS.

The following short herb list may prove helpful:

Perennials—Thyme for flavors, likewise sage, tarragon and Winter and Summer savory. Biennials—Clary, useful in omelets, and caraway with roots and seeds both of value as seasoning. Annuals—Sweet basil, for tomatoes and in sauces as a flavor; anise for flavor also, and dill, rosemary (for soups and meat dishes), and sorrel.

City gardens must have a slightly different plan to those in the rural sections and in suburban areas. Although the working principles may be the same, one must consider city-tolerant plants, due to the fact that certain trees, shrubs and plants do not adapt themselves well to the air conditions of industrial areas, and to other drawbacks which the city offers. Even penthouse gardens may be attractive, cool and restful, with the simplest treatment—few vines on the walls, some annuals and perennials for color in borders and with potted plants for recent notes.

## LAWN IS IMPORTANT.

Look well to the lawn. It is perhaps of more importance to the garden picture than the color which the plants will produce in borders. The background and setting for your house must necessarily be the green carpet of the lawn. If trees,

position of houses, shrubs or other objects give too much shade for plants with colorful bloom, a ground cover may be had through the planting of vinca major or minor, English ivy or Japanese spurge.

There are many factors that enter into the making of a desirable lawn. Some of the most important are proper grading, drainage, treatment of soil and good seeds. Level spacing around the house is good, but if the lay of the land allows it, the ground should slope gently from the foundation of the house to the property line. A slope of half an inch to a foot is the usual grade. Look well to the drainage; soggy wet land should be drained. Factors making for ugly spots in the lawn are moss, due to poor drainage; soil starvation, causing patches and blotches, and weed pests. Respectively, the following will cure the three—drainage, a good commercial fertilizer and a good elbow grease for tired arms that must pull weeds; or for the latter a good weed chopping implement, but in this case even, it must be hand operated.

## USE SPADING FORK.

If ground is newly broken, it may be plowed, spaded or cultivated as for the garden. The rocking of a spading fork back and forth beneath the soil will open it up if soil is compacted. Not only will a little lime added to the soil correct acidity, but it renders clay soils more porous. For humus, use well rotted barnyard manure, a good commercial fertilizer, leaf mold or peat moss. Directions come with the commercial fertilizers; but it is well to remember that approximately a half acre is represented by a plot 100 by 200 feet in size. Rake area to be seeded until smooth and free from lumps; bed seeds firmly in the soil with a spade, water well. Take care not to mow for the first time while the grass is short. Leave short

clippings on the lawn, they will act as a mulch. After well established, the lawn may be cut frequently, as frequent cuttings make for a better, thicker turf. Most lawns should have a balanced fertilizer about twice a year, about 15 pounds to 1,000 square feet. Rake it in evenly and well. Water thoroughly, or not at all. A light sprinkle on the lawn is worse than no water, since it induces the roots to seek the top for water, rather than to go down deep as they should.

Time was when a garden was made by main strength and awkwardness; not so today. The modern gardener knows that plants are notionate, that they are dependent upon environment, just as are human beings, that they are happiest (and give expression to this happiness) when they have what they want when they want it. For this reason, the modern gardener tries to study soil conditions and the needs of his plants before he begins to use them in his garden plan. Plants must have food, air, water, heat, sunlight, soil organisms; they must be so situated that water may have the power to reach them, and the soil must have the proper texture.

In the use of annuals and perennials or other plants, be sure not to combine plants in the same bed that have opposite requirements. For example, do not set side by side moisture loving plants and those that enjoy arid conditions, plants that like an acid soil with those that require alkaline conditions, or plants that must have sun with those that prefer shade. Among the more popular plants for bedding purposes, the smaller growing kinds are lobelias, petunias, pansies, verbenas, torenia, sweet alyssum, browallia, godetias, phlox, vinca, heliotrope, nemesia, stock, geraniums, calceolaria, dwarf snapdragons, ursinia and others.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1941.

# Let's Take 30-Minute Walk Through Botanic Garden While Beauty Is in Season

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Let's take a 30-minute walk in the Botanic Garden. May I lead you through my favorite portion? We will explore the wildflower area. As we enter the main shelter house, let us turn to the left, walk down the stone steps—and en route to where the cacti and wildflowers grow, can you find the stone in the walk that resembles the map of Texas?—and circle to the left in the rock garden.

Here at this season's peak is the spectacular, deep purplish-blue bluebonnet the Texas State flower, known to the old-timers as buffalo clover. Here, too, one will find four varieties of cati in bloom; the vivid scarlet of the species of claret-cup cactus, *Echinocereus* genus, and the very pale pink of the neomammillaria, together with the mauve pink of the *Echinocereus baileyi*. If you visit with me early in the morning, or if the day is cloudy, you will be privileged to see the delicate flowers of the spiderwort (*tradescantia tharpilii*), named in honor of Dr. B. C. Tharp of Texas University. The colors vary from pink to fuchsia to lavender. Near the base of the cottonwood tree is another spiderwort (*tradescantia canaliculata*) with deep blue flowers.

If you are not too noisy while you are in the midst of these splashes of color, you probably will be serenaded by the mockingbird or the cardinal. The two songs may confuse you, but they can be distinguished by the mockingbird's versatility, and the fact that he usually

repeats his theme three times. The cardinal, being what he is, can not help but admire himself a little. Near the end of his song, you can distinguish the words, "Pretty, pretty, pretty."

There are many other flowers in bloom in this area now. The loco-weed (*oxytropis lambertii*) with its brilliant magenta pink blossoms is known to some persons as the red, purple or pink bluebonnet. Here and there a small massed bit of color makes this wildflower garden most interesting. The pale violet of the wistaria pea (*baptisia australis*), the mauve pink of the wild onion (*allium nuttallii*), the soft violet blue of the native verberna (*verbent bipinnatifida*) all contribute to the landscape that Mother Nature has painted.

If the day is warm you may see a blue-tailed skink, a horned toad or some other lizard scamper across the rocks. Do not be alarmed at these fantastic animals. They are not only harmless, but they are of tremendous economic importance for the large number of insects that they consume.

There are two large yellow evening primroses producing blooms day after day, the giant *oenothera missouriensis* and the *Lampasas evening primrose, oenothera gregii*. Some people call these plants buttercups, but they are unlike either the creeping buttercup (*ranunculus repens*) that grows just west of the pansy bed or the wild buttercup that grows at the water's edge along the lagoons. Don't overlook the two species of bear grass in the wildflower garden, the red yucca (*hesperaloe parviflora*), and our native bear grass, *yucca arkansana*, both of which grow on the western ledge of the wildflower garden.

We have almost used up our time for today, but let's not miss the gorgeous panorama of the pansy bed that borders the walk leading to the drinking fountain and the oval rose garden. As we admire the pansies, let us glance across the rocky ledge at the various splashes of color made by the cultivated al-pines, the columbines especially, as the combinations of white, pink, blue, violet, maroon, yellow, scarlet and orchid catch your eye. That mass of pink in the mountain pink (*phlox subulata*), the graceful pink wood sorrel, the deep bluebells and various other colorful plants are to be seen in the rookery.

If you are not in too big a hurry, you may enjoy looking at the roses that are now in bloom in the oval garden, along the colonnade and in the formal area. In a very few days now the roses should be a beautiful sight, as they reach the peak of their blossoming season.

Although the iris in the colonnade area, bordering the rosebeds, and in the south part of the water garden, are on the wane, a few may repay you for the trouble to wander through those areas.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1941.

## Garden Clubs to Offer Film

Letters outlining the plan of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., for the premiere showing of Jack Lamb's Big Bend Park pictures in Fort Worth and nine other Texas cities during June were being sent out Saturday by Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the statewide organization. Mrs. Lake explained that in sponsoring the motion picture shows the clubs will be publicizing a movement which involves the principal goals of the Garden Clubs of Texas.

"Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., has a particular interest in the movement of the Texas Big Bend Park Association to give the State its first national park as a tourist magnet," Mrs. Lake said. "Conservation of the native life of Texas is of first importance to our garden clubs. Setting aside the vast Big Bend area of nearly 800,000 acres as a national park is the first step in the conservation program. In the Big Bend area, as nowhere else, there still remains an abundance of our native plants—trees, shrubs and flowers."

"Interest of our garden clubs in the development of the Big Bend National Park is by no means confined to the conservation and preservation of this uniquely colorful area," Mrs. Lake said. "Our club members feel that the Big Bend National Park will interest tourists of every State in the Nation, since it is a natural wonderland which should lure those who enjoy pilgrimages. In attracting tourists to Texas the park will become a great

## Discuss Routes to Big Bend Park



How tourists of other States will traverse the broad expanse of Texas in reaching the Big Bend National Park is being discussed in the above picture by C. W. Meadows (left), San Angelo, chairman of the Twenty-first Congressional District expansion committee of the Texas Big Bend Park Association, and

Houston Harte, also of San Angelo and publisher of the San Angelo Standard Times. Harte is one of the original directors of the Texas Big Bend Park Association, which is sponsoring the movement to give the State its first national park as a tourist magnet. Meadows is former city manager of San Angelo.

economic asset which should more than justify any investment required to make the park a reality." Other cities selected for the premiere of the new picture are: Amarillo, Lubbock, El Paso, San Angelo, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Austin, Houston and Dallas.



## Plants Hold Important and Curious Places in Legend and Religion Around World

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Plants have never been really worshipped perhaps, but they have certainly been used in curious ways, and legends have clustered about them. They also have been introduced in many religious ceremonies. Evergreen decorations in churches are fitting symbols of everlasting life, and white flowers, lilies in particular, are especially appropriate for Easter. All of us have certain plants that we associate in our minds with spirituality, with a certain mystical atmosphere, but it remains for the people of the Orient to read into them a more emphatic meaning.

A Persian may stand and meditate upon every flower he sees. And when the ideal flower is found, he spreads his mat in homage before it, praying meanwhile until the setting of the sun. The next night he comes again, and the next-night after night—bringing his friends in ever increasing companies and all together praying until the flower dies. Then all rise before it, fold their mats quietly and depart.

In the Hindoo religion, bright colored or fragrant flowers, take a prominent place in the offerings to the gods—while the leaves and flowers of other plants are held sacred, either because they are historical or for their fancied resemblances to mystical objects. The brilliant asoca, with its great clusters of orange-red flowers, was dedicated to Siva, to whom every yellow flower was offered, as well as the cadambra, the superb crimson flowers of the banduca, the fragrant jasmine and others.

### Water Lily Prominent.

The water lily, both in India and in ancient Egypt, had a prominent place in mythology. The lotus was the favorite for wreaths and chaplets. The sacred lotus of the Nile figures conspicuously on the monuments, enters largely into the decorations and seems to have been interwoven with the religious faith of the Egyptians. It grows chiefly in the plains where the country is inundated. When the sun sets, the petals of the flower, which are numerous, cover the seed vessel. As the sun rises, the flowers open and appear above water, and this is repeated until the seed vessel is ripe and the petals fall off.

This sacred lotus of Egypt was the nymphaea. The Indian lotus was the symbol of fertility in Egypt as well as in India.

There are few plants richer in association than the lilies, in all their great varieties.

In the Middle Ages the monks carefully looked after the lily-of-the-valley, believing that this plant was the one mentioned by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount. In the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, this flower was employed in the decoration of churches, and they were used in connection with the devotion of the rosary. It has been thought by many that the so-called Rose of Sharon was the yellow-flowering narcissus, common in Palestine and the East generally, of which Mahomet said: "He that hath two cakes of bread, let him sell one and buy narcissus, for bread is not food for the soul." Many plants have been given the name Rose of Sharon, but latter day botanists claim that the true Rose of Sharon is Hibiscus Syriacus, also called shrubby althea, or althea. Long before the period of high esteem, the name Rose of Sharon (narcissus) was given to the oleander and again to the rhododendron.

### Oaks Are Renowned.

The tree under which Abraham sat is renowned in legend as the one which often entertained heavenly visitors. There were the oak of mourning under which Deborah was buried, the oak under which Jacob had the idols of Shechem, and the one near the Sanctuary under which Joshua set up a stone; the oak of Ophra under which the angel sat that spoke with Gideon, the oak on which Absalom was hung, that under which Saul and his sons were buried. All preceded the period when Isaac had to rebuke those who carved idols from oak, and when Ezekiel proclaimed the wrath of Jehovah against the idols even standing under thick oak.

The cypress was sacred as an evergreen. It received great respect in Persia and from our own American Indians. The latter, it is recorded, kept an old cypress in reverence by having it always laden with offerings and gifts. The Linden or Lime was the Tree of the Resur-

rection in Germany, and in France, when the temples were destroyed, the Holy Fir was spared. The olive is inseparably connected with the earliest records of the human race and in the Bible frequent references are made to its beauty.

## Short Course Program Set

LUBBOCK, April 12. — Program for the two-day short course here April 24 and 25 under sponsorship of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., and Texas Technological College, was announced Saturday by Mrs. J. S. Johnson, president of the Lubbock Garden Club, which will be the hostess organization.

One of the highlights will be the annual banquet at 7:30 p. m. April 24 when Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, president of Texas Garden Clubs, will discuss "Gardening in Texas."

Another high spot will come at 3:30 p. m. on the second and final day of the course when all speakers who have appeared on the program will answer questions on horticulture.

Miss Clara Pratt, home demonstration agent of Lubbock County, will introduce the speaker.

First day morning session speakers will be C. D. McGehee, superintendent of Lubbock parks; P. W. W. Yocum, Tech horticulture teacher; Don D. King, regional range inspector for the Soil Conservation Service, and O. W. Ribble, Lubbock florist. The morning session will end with a demonstration of garden equipment by Lubbock firms.

Afternoon speakers for the first day are Prof. O. B. Howell of Tech, Mrs. W. B. Irvin, Lubbock Garden Club, and Prof. A. W. Young, head of the department of plant industry at Tech.

The second day's morning speakers will be Professor Yocum; George Elle, vegetable crop instructor at Tech, and Professor Howell. The afternoon session will start with a flower design school directed by Professor Howell.

Color in the garden is a subject of universal appeal. Every gardener dreams of a massed array of colorful plants. Perhaps color is of more importance than fragrance even. Color in the border, however, may be vastly discordant, unless properly used. We try new combinations each year with the hope that we may yet achieve, if not the perfect combination of color, at least something pleasing. In order to obtain certain effects, there must be a definite design.

When thinking of the foreground flower border (for that is the most natural place to look for colorful plants) it is taken for granted that the background is established satisfactorily with evergreen shrubs and trees, and that certain flowering shrubs, maybe, have been given their proper place in the middle-ground bed. How much better it is to use the external borders of beds for perennials and annuals that afford color, than to clutter the central areas with beds. Order is one of the first elements of good landscaping, and a garden can scarcely be called orderly that has beds of flowers distributed, without rhyme or reason, all over the place.

### Fundamental Rules.

Some fundamental rules follow in the arrangement of the color garden. It is difficult to manage small plants in borders; larger plants are much more effective. Plant large groups of large plants and space them widely, rather than to plant with small groups of small plants. Keep in mind that "plants of a kind should be combined." Textures have a way of clashing in the border beds, even as do colors, unless they are of a sameness in quality. Relationships are to be considered where plants are concerned, size being also important. There should be no masses of small-growing plants bedded against taller-growing varieties unless one is working toward a gradation of heights, for example, low verbenas are not good against tall lupines, delphiniums or hollyhocks. In large areas, walls or division marks may separate the various sections were lack of harmony prevails.

### Background Suggestions.

The following trees and shrubs make partly for a good background, and afford a good build-up for the low annuals and perennials of the front edge of the border, provided there has been the proper thought given to the evergreen effects in background and to the often-neglected middle-ground: The redbud, with purplish-pink flowers that appear before the leaves; the shadbush, massing white flowers before the leaves, with berries of purple in June; the fringe tree, with masses of fringe-like flowers; the dogwoods, attractive both in flower and fruit; the Hawthorns, of which there are several interesting varieties; the magnolia, with waxy white blooms; Vitex, with azure flowers that afford unusual effects; the tamarix, with dainty pink plume-like blooms; the flowering willow, with pale orchid flowers and twisted branches, than which nothing is more picturesque; the Rotama and the Huisache, both of which furnish gay golden blooms; the flowering crab with soft pink flowers and others.

Definite Design Is Necessary to Obtain Desired Effects in Flower Garden Border

April 20-1941

## Botanic Garden Decked With Gay Colors in Readiness for Expected Easter Crowd

The Fort Worth Botanic Garden has on its Easter togs, from the soft magenta of the rebud to the rich foliage of the evergreens, in readiness for the throng of visitors who are certain to enjoy the beauty spot.

Because of the late season, the roses are slow in blooming but a few days of sunshine is expected to remedy that situation and already the mountain laurel and Eve's necklace are seen along the Nature Trails.

Several forms of the cacti are in blossom, including the Claret Cup, and in the water garden unit the Japanese rose is a highlight. In the wildflower garden the spider wort, ground plum or buffalo clover, Spanish bayonet and a host of others are to be seen.

In several places in the garden the native barberry, the lilacs, honeysuckles of several varieties, mulberry, the cup oak and black haw are all in full bloom.

Among many recent visitors at the Garden Center were Mrs. Hugh Tolleson and Mrs. L. P. Herndon, of Amarillo, who reported the planting of 100 redbud trees in that city recently, as well as the planting of 50,800 iris rhizomes in the Amarillo Iris Bowl.

The visitors quoted Mrs. Wales Madden, their Garden Club presi-

dent, as announcing showing of the Jack Lamb Big Bend Park movies in Amarillo in June, and the holding of a Spring Flower Show there May 23-24. Features of the show will be 500 varieties of rare day lilies, a lecture by Harry O'Brien, known as the Plain Dirt Gardener, and a tour of Amarillo homes to examine displays of antique glass and chinaware. During the show the Amarillo club will sponsor the planting of a park in the north part of the city on Highway No. 68.

Other recent visitors to the Garden Center here:

Mrs. T. A. McGlothlin and Eugene McGlothlin, Breckenridge.

Mmes. J. C. Hall, Clyde Hall, S. W. Hughes, J. G. Clowson and Paul Klatt, of Brady.

Mrs. F. E. Rankin, Midland. Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilkinson, Alliance, Ohio.

Sadie Johnston and O. J. Merally, Godley.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stare, Wausleslea, Wis.

Jane Stare, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Allsup and Mrs. Dick Taylor, Dallas.

Mrs. R. R. Couch, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Emma S. Farmer, Denison. Mrs. N. W. Kay, Arlington.

Mrs. Lee Parent and Mrs. B. L. Potter, Tulsa, Okla.

Mmes. T. B. Bailey and Georgia Saunders, Palestine.

Mr. and Mrs. Hub Calley, Vernon. Mrs. C. R. Flynt and Miss Helen Flynt, Wheeler.

Walter J. Flynt, Clarendon. Margaret Murrell, Kennedale.

Walter Patterson, Wichita Falls. William Ellis, San Diego, Cal.

Otto C. Perry, Burkburnett. Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Stewart and

Misses Violet Craig, Kennetha Stewart and Mary Stewart, Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. J. B. Dunn, Paris, Tenn.

Mmes. Joe Tellepie and Will L. Dulaney, Paris, Texas.

Mrs. Mary Ungeman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Annie Belle McHavey, Long, Texas.

Bettye Mann, Denton. Mrs. Ed McConnell, Jacksboro.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Day, Lubbock.

Mrs. M. Cleveland and Mrs. Emma B. Nutt, Granbury.

Mrs. W. A. Satterwhite, Keller. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Hoffman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Horn, Oshkosh, Wis.

Mrs. C. H. Marguart, Mrs. R. A. Long, Mrs. G. W. Dealy, Mrs. C. B. Dealy, Mrs. B. Dunn and Mrs. Douglas Langrill, Dallas.

Mrs. W. E. Smith and Miss Dor-

othy Westgate, Houston. Ernest Miles, Mineral Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sullivan, Lubbock.

Mrs. Henry J. Carpenter, Bridgewater, Mass.

Mrs. E. Printy, Lagro, Ind.

Mrs. R. C. Fryer and Miss Dorothy Fryer, Dublin.

Mrs. Elma Hollett, Russiaville, Ind.

Mrs. A. S. Jones, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. August Ludwig, Menominee, Mich.

Mrs. Charlie Baston and Mrs. Boyd Abbott, Durant, Okla.

Mrs. Cora Runweds, Greenville.

Mrs. Paul Kane, San Antonio.

Mrs. Sylvester Plapp, Mr. and Mrs. B. Plapp and Edward Harrison, Sycamore, Ill.

Mrs. C. S. Sullivan, Rochelle, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lunsford, Emporia, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Stonebraker, Pratt, Kan.

Ellen Grant, Mead, Neb.

April 27 - 1941

# Native Flowers of Texas, Acclaimed by Botanists, Are Splendid for Rockery

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In the cultivated gardens in other parts of the world one may find native Texas plants. These were introduced many years ago when botanists from other countries discovered these plants and sent them to the homeland. Is it because we are used to the plants that grow all about us in field, woodland and on our hillsides that we consider them commonplace, not good enough for our gardens? It is said that native Texas flowers offer unusual possibilities for the rockery, that even the true alpine are not worthy of greater acclaim, when it comes to variety, beauty of color and prolific growth. And it is possible to develop unusual design in the garden with solely native materials.

Thursday Is National Wildflower Day

The wild garden is best used where there is acreage property, and it is therefore suited to estates in suburban or urban localities. The rockery may be useful for the growing of native plants in city gardens. Principles are much the same in each case, except that mass color is possible to a greater extent where the garden area is large. We need but look at a field of bluebonnets, or gaillardias in full bloom to realize this. Hillside gardens may be very interesting also, with plantings of native specimens.

### Appropriate Setting.

The desirable rock garden should have an appropriate setting, at once picturesque and natural. Rocks have their place in such a scheme, but they should not dominate the picture. Rocks in the garden can have a certain value, aside from offering naturalness. They help to keep the ground cool, they conduct moisture to the roots of the plant and prevent loss by evaporation. Since sunshine is essential to most of the colorful Texas plants, a sloping sunny hillside is best, the slope giving the effect of height with out excessive cost.

Although good drainage is always important in the rockery, all rocks used should be so arranged that they will direct the water into the garden rather than out of it. If subsoil is naturally porous and gravelly, no artificial drainage will be necessary. Crushed bricks, small rocks or other such material will make a good base for drainage, and proper drainage must be taken care of.

### Should Appear Natural.

The wild garden should look natural at all times, as if it, "like Topsy, just grew." One can not do better than to drive out into the country where native conditions are in effect during the wild flower season and study how Nature does it. There are few inharmonies in a natural situation; colors do not clash; acid-loving and alkaline plants do not often grow side by side; and many gardening lessons may be learned. If the area is large enough to demand walks, these should be constructed of turf, gravel or flat stones. Where there is considerable traffic, gravel walks are permissible, providing the color harmonizes with the general surroundings. Flat rocks, laid well, and interplanted with dwarf carpeting plants are to be preferred.

In the selection of native plant materials, it should be borne in mind that specimens should not be taken from the countryside, but should rather be purchased from a reliable nurseryman. In the first place, Texas has a wild flower law which is, if violated, punishable by fine, and in the second place, most native plants are difficult to transplant. A good many seed houses and nurserymen are now specializing in native plants and the stock is carried in pots, thus making it possible to transfer the plants at almost any time during the growing season without disturbing the growth. Rock plants may be set out in early Fall or Spring.

### Seed Dispersal.

Here again, it is well to study the manner of seed dispersal. For example, the bluebonnet grows through the Fall and Winter months, after Fall rains have given them a start; they stand the cold of Winter, if it is not too severe; bloom in our section around Fort Worth about the middle of April; drop their seeds in middle or late Summer; then the life cycle of the parent plant ends, the plant reproducing from seeds only. Before deciding upon what plants to use in the rockery, go to the nursery while the plants are blooming, a season ahead of time to be planted, or go into the countryside where they grow naturally, and study the manner and time of seed

dispersal, if plants are wanted from seed; planting then, should be accordingly. Plants may be set out in early Fall or Spring; in general, the hardy, early-blooming subjects should be planted in the Fall.

For the early border, and in the immediate foreground, one might use rows or clumps of wood violets, the dog-tooth violets (erythronium) or wood anemones, the latter better known as the pasque-flower. Taller growing plants, early-bloomers, are the yellow star daisies, the low-growing flaxes, both the white and the blue, the evening primroses, with ever so many varieties, the white rock daisies, and the dandelions and buttercups. Later in the season there are many more from which to choose.

## Lilies of the Valley Grown at Home



These lilies of the valley, believed to be the only planting in Fort Worth and one of the few in the Southwest, are now in

full bloom on the north side of the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Graner, 1113 East Richmond Avenue. When the white, fragrant flowers are gone after

—Star-Telegram Photo.

Spring, the foliage still is attractive. Mrs. Graner brought the start of the bed from Iowa 13 years ago.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1941.

## Oleander at Best Now on Gulf Coast

It is oleander time in Texas, and the Gulf Coast country is abloom with this lovely shrub, the favorite of the gardens of the Old South. Garden Club members from the South Central States region of Garden Clubs who will be attending the annual meeting in Galveston, starting Tuesday will see the oleander at its best. As a tub plant for Northern gardens the oleander is almost as popular as the laurel, the Winter care of this plant in the North being almost the same as for the laurel or the bay tree. The plant is of the genus, Nerium, of Greek derivation, the family being the Apocynaceae.

Although the oleander makes a good pot plant for the house, children should be warned against its poisonous juice. In this climate plants may be planted out-of-doors from April to October, but should be cared for indoors in Winter.

Among the newer varieties to be seen in Southern gardens today is a deep cream-colored one; another, with variegated leaves, pink-flowered but with the flowers sometimes creamy; still another, deep crimson, velvety, very beautiful with cultivation; and most appealing of all is a delicate peach-blossom pink shade, a lovely starry single one. Besides the hardy pure-white single variety, there is the favorite rose-colored double oleander, used most of all in boulevard planting in our Gulf Coast and Southern cities. Some of these varieties make slender trees as high as 25 feet.

The oleander likes a sunny situation best, and it is equally easy to grow both from hard-wood and soft-wood cuttings. The plant is easily rooted in a jar of water, cuttings being grown from December to March, and then set out in sandy soil in the Spring. With abundant water, and the addition of well-rotted manure or a good commercial fertilizer, the shrub responds with an unbelievable abundance of bloom.

## Pointers for Flower Show Entries Given

In a few days Fort Worth will be holding its annual Spring Flower Show, May 8-10, at the Packard Building. Arthur Berger, landscape architect of Toledo, Ohio, and Dallas, will design and manage the show which will be sponsored by the Fort Worth Garden Club. This show will be educational, as well as beautiful. It will feature, in the larger effect, an extensive garden which will be composed of smaller gardens. There will be two outdoor living rooms, a shady garden and a garden showing color. And there will be other features. Native plant materials, and their use in landscape design, will be featured.

Other garden clubs throughout the State will be holding Spring flower shows, and it might be well at this time of the year, when the flowers are just coming into bloom, to consider a few points in the making of better flower shows. In the first place, it is not enough to run out into the garden on the morning of the show, or perhaps the evening before, gather a few blooms, rush around madly for a suitable container at the last minute, race to the show and get the exhibit entered just before the deadline on entries.

It would be well to take a few pointers from the exhibits at the cat or dog show or at the livestock show. The entries and exhibits are conditioned for months before the time of entry, they are fed the proper food, fur and hair is groomed to perfection, daily baths are given, and many other attentions paid to the subject. Very different is this from the puny rose that we sometimes enter at the show because it is all we have to enter, and that specimen dust laden and with its foliage dripping with cobwebs, or affected with blackspot.

It is highly important that the plant specimen which will be exhibited must be in the best of condition, showing careful conditioning and careful grooming.

Another thing to remember is that there is more honor in exhibiting well in a strongly contested class and in losing, than in winning a prize with a weak product in a class in which there is little or no competition.

## Garden Center to Have 4 Programs

Four programs will be held this week at the Garden Center under direction of William L. McCart, nature guide.

Monday at 10 a. m. there will be a bluebonnet program with an informal talk on the culture, legends and economic importance of the Texas state flower. A field trip will be conducted to study the bluebonnets in the wildflower garden. This program will be repeated at 4:15 p. m. Tuesday for students and adults unable to attend the morning program.

Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. a field trip will start from the center to study the prairie birds in the area west of the city.

Friday at 9:30 a. m. there will be an introduction to "How to Study Birds," planned for beginners. Correct use of different types of field glasses will be demonstrated, and books will be exhibited. There will be a field trip afterward.

The programs are open to all interested persons.

## Bird Lovers Are Asked to Meet

Bird lovers of Fort Worth and Tarrant County are invited to attend a meeting at 7:30 p. m. Thursday at the Garden Center for the purpose of organizing to study bird lore and sponsor bird protection. Copies of the recently compiled "Birds of Tarrant County, Texas," by Mrs. Wade A. Smith, Mrs. George S. Adams, Mrs. Robert Bowman and William L. McCart, nature guides at the Botanic Garden, will be distributed at the meeting.

Three nature recreation programs will be held at the Garden Center and Botanic Garden during the week, with McCart in charge. Monday at 10 a. m. there will be a program on roses, with a trip through the rose gardens.

Wednesday at 9 a. m. there will be a program on "Birds of the Woodland," with a trip through the Clear Fork woods of Trinity Park to study birds. Thursday at 6:30 p. m. there will be another bird program, with a trip through the garden to study "Birds of the Garden." All programs are open to the public.

## Roses Will Be at Best This Sunday

The roses of Botanic Garden are expected to be at their best Sunday as Spring went on parade this past week, and for the next few Sundays the rose units will present a study in color and design.

The many varieties of roses in the oval garden and the more formal area are already loaded with blooms, and the pink Chantillon roses on the ramp are full of buds and will be a mass of color within a few days.

With the hundreds of other blossoms throughout the garden the thousands of visitors who will view the rose gardens during the season will witness a stirring and beautiful sight.

Of particular interest at this time are the wildflower units, the water gardens, the nature trails, and the contrasting emeralds of the evergreens, both the broad-leaved and juniper types.

In their rock setting the columbines, verbeneas, amaryllis, pansies, winecups, white rock daisies, bluebonnets, spiderworts and other native specimens, are attractive.

Now is the best time of the season to drive around the city and into the country to view the great variety of blossoms at their best.

At 404 Grand Avenue there is an especially fine red radiance rose framing the doorway, and a short distance farther to the west can be seen the hundreds of rose blossoms on the Oakwood Cemetery fence.

Especially attractive is the outdoor living room of Mrs. L. G. Moreland at 3601 Travis Avenue where the many lovely flowers in bloom, and the numerous birds which have taken habitat there, show what can be done for beautification of even a rented home. Other sights worth seeing include the unusual hydrangeas at 2332 Goldenrod Avenue, and a thriving banana orchard at 153 North Riverside Drive.

In the country the flower fancier may see the massed colors of verbeneas, wild onion, bluebonnets, Indian paint brush, daisies, coreopsis, winecups, wild iris, milfoil, foxglove, geraniums, yellow star flowers, pink cone flowers, evening primroses and lupines of several kinds.

**St. Mary's Garden Club**  
**Now Active in Landscaping**

*Friday May 9-1941*

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

When a group of women of St. Mary's Catholic Church met to organize the St. Mary's Garden Club, the object was primarily to decorate the altar in co-operation with the St. Mary's Altar Society and, secondly, to study constructive gardening and the beautification of the home.

The organization meeting was held on Oct. 23, 1939, at the home of Mrs. A. E. Jackson in Forest Hill. Since then the club has changed its activities and the principal object for the coming year will be the landscaping of the grounds of St. Mary's Church, after a retaining wall has been built.

The club's first project was the purchase of the gold vases for the church. Outstanding events of the last year have been a miniature flower show at the home of Mrs. H. S. Moyer, 3301 University Drive, in April; a Spring flower show at the home of Miss Mary Tucker, 2428 Winton Terrace, East, in June, and the decoration of a table for the Texas Library Association at its meeting here in May. In the early Spring, Mrs. Jackson entertained the club in her garden with a showing of colored slides on the growth of bulbs. Mr. Frank E. Crumley gave the lecture. Weekly meetings were held during June and July last year to sew for the Red Cross as long as materials were available.

The club programs have included one main topic, the introduction and discussion of one new plant followed by a round table discussion, lectures by outside speakers and talks by the members on "What to Do in the Gardens." One or two gardens were visited after each meeting in the Spring. Meetings were held in the afternoon, after which refreshments were served.

First officers elected were: Mmes. Jackson, president; J. J. Richardson, vice president; M. A. Withers, secretary-treasurer; Crumley, program chairman.

Charter members: Mmes. A. Berry, T. D. Berry, D. B. Beyhan, M. L. Cross of Washington, D. C.; Frank Crumley, Henry Crumley, E. F. Haling, A. E. Jackson, S. V. Jay, J. J. Lally, V. J. Nash, J. J. Richardson, A. L. Sobolslay, V. S. Timpona, Ida Tunnell, M. A. Withers.

Frank Heller of Dallas, E. C. Woodward, M. A. O'Brien, Moyer, L. R. Mueller, C. J. Harkrider, F. C. Harkrider, James Short, A. D. Riley, A. J. O'Brien, E. M. Sullivan, J. C. Simon and Sidney Martin; Misses Delia Estabrooks and Tucker.

Officers for the coming year have been elected, as follows: Mmes. Frank E. Crumley, president; Lally, vice president; A. D. Riley, second vice president; Nash, treasurer; Beyhan, program chairman; Moyer, publicity chairman, and Miss Tucker, secretary.

Subjects for future programs have been designated, as follows: Bulbs, Oct. 1; perennial flowers, Oct. 15; designing gardens, Oct. 29; potpourri

and Yule logs, Nov. 12; landscaping, Nov. 26; Christmas decorations, Dec. 10; Christmas party, Dec. 17; table decorations, Jan. 7; planting and care of lawn, Jan. 21; house plants, Feb. 4; lecture on Southwest gardens, Feb. 18; shrubbery, March 4; roses, March 18; visit to Chandor gardens, April 1; annuals, April 15; insects and sprays, April 21; iris, May 13; flower show, May 27; wild flowers, June 10; grasses, June 24, and gladioli, July 8.

Ad Service—Call 2-5151

THE FORT WORTH PRESS

**At Fort Worth Garden Club's Flower Show**



The Japanese arrangement of yellow irises by Mrs. Oden Brooks is one of the many exhibits at the Fort Worth Garden Club show now at the Packard Bldg. To the right is the pool and water nymph grotto which forms the focal point of interest in the show. The show lasts through tomorrow.



## Garden School at Lubbock Offers Valuable Ideas for Small and Large Growers

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The two-day garden school held recently at the Texas Technological College at Lubbock covered a wide variety of subjects: Pruning of trees, shrubs and vines; transplanting and balling; house plants; gardening short cuts; water culture; small fruits for the home garden; fertilizers for lawns, gardens and flowers; hedges; frame gardens; the outdoor living room, and a quiz review in conclusion.

Some of the highlights follow: C. D. McGehee, superintendent of parks, Lubbock, brought out the main objects of pruning—for fruit for shape and to give vigor to the shrub or tree. Young trees, whether for shade or for ornamental use, were probably properly pruned by the nurseryman from whom they were purchased, but in all cases the tops should be kept pruned in proportion to the root system. If the roots have been cut back somewhat in balling and transplanting, then the tops should also be pruned, so that both branches and roots maintain a balance.

Uniform types, with regard for locality or section of the State, was stressed for street trees; also uniform spacing and pruning. Dehorning, that is, the cutting off of all branches and limbs, reducing the whole to a minimum, was deplored. This method, the speaker urged, should never be used as it disturbs the psychological balance of the tree and frequently kills the tree; and in addition it affords a grotesque appearance which is anything but desirable. Some flowering trees, such as the crab, cherry and plum, flower on their natural spurs, while the redbud blooms on the stems and branches and the magnolia and others flower on the tip of the previous year's branch.

### Of Two Classes.

Flowering shrubs are of two classes, those that bloom in the Spring and those that flower after June. Spring bloomers flower on the wood made the previous season, therefore this type must not be pruned until after it blossoms; late bloomers should be pruned only in the Winter or early Spring. Spring-flowering shrubs that should be pruned after flowering (if pruning is wanted) are the kalmia, dogwood, redbud, kerria, azalea, mock-orange, rhododendron, spirea, lilacs, viburnums, privets. Late-blossoming kinds, such as the vitex and the hibiscus, should be pruned while dormant. In the case of the buddleia and the vitex, these may be cut to the ground each season, if desired. Juniper types may be pruned at almost any time, but it is best to do this during the season when they are dormant, usually in July and August.

Small fruits and hedges were the subjects which W. W. Yocum of the college discussed. Care and culture of grapes, currants and gooseberries was given in detail. Strawberries were recommended, with the suggestion that of those tested, mastodon, klondike and aroma seemed the best for West Texas gardens. Most small fruits do best when given a sort of windbreak in West Texas, since they do not enjoy being whipped about; they should also have a good clean habitat. Grapes do especially well, it was suggested, due to their extremely long root system. Some roots have been known to develop to the depth of 25 to 30 feet under ground, even in this section. Grapes recommended for this locality were fern munson, beacon, carman, extra, Bailey, wapanyak, Delaware and catawba. A local wild currant, Ribes aureum, was suggested as desirable for gardens in West Texas.

### Equipment Discussed.

Transplanting and balling was featured by Don D. King, range inspector of Region 6, Soil Conservation Service. Reasons for balling, types and equipment all came in for discussion. The speaker elaborated on the following points—that the spade should be light, but very strong, of good razor-sharp metal, with a short handle and with a flat back and a square point; nails should be used for pinning the sacking which latter should be free from chemicals and oils, and plants should be set in new soil a little deeper than the soil mark. Procedure in balling consists of removing all topsoil, digging in the same direction and never cutting the roots but once. The latter, the speaker suggested, is very important, as a haggled root is very bad for the plant.

The proper use of water is imperative after transplanting. Never should a heavy force of water be allowed to play upon the newly transplanted shrub, but rather the hose should be allowed to run gently on the ground until the soil is sufficiently wet. A banana crate, or some other type of shelter was suggested as a means of breaking the force of the high winds, until the plant is well set. A wooden frame, with canvas around, also was suggested as a windbreak.

"House Plants" was the subject used by O. W. Ribble. The kinds, care, use, insects, pests and diseases were subjects featured in this talk. Dr. A. W. Young, head of the Department of Plant Industry in the college, told of fertilizers for lawns, gardens and plant specimens generally. Type fertilizers for particular needs was stressed, rather than the casual use. Plant needs should be studied, the speaker suggested, and then fertilizers should be analyzed to see if the fertilizer contains the proper ingredients. Plant behavior usually tells whether or not the plant is getting what food it requires. For example, a lack of potassium is denoted by yellow or striped foliage, weak stems and susceptibility to disease.

### Vegetables Subject.

George O. Elle, instructor in vegetable crops at West Texas Tech, offered valuable suggestions in his talk, stressing the importance of planting vegetable gardens today. What plants are, their need and location, construction, irrigation, soils and fertilization, crops and varieties, care and harvesting were the subjects elaborated upon in this talk. New and tried varieties of lettuce, mustard, onions, radishes, parsley, spinach, English peas, beans, beets, carrots, cabbage and cucumbers were some of the vegetables recommended for West Texas gardens. The use of the frame garden was held to be of importance in any successful garden.

"Short Cuts in Gardening" was the subject of Mrs. W. B. Irvin of the Lubbock Garden Club. Things to wear (clothes, hats, gloves) and how to make them; things to do in the garden for comfort (such as protecting the fingernails with soap, having a garden stool, an adjustable ladder, a kneeling pad, care of tools) came in for discussion and exchange of ideas. Plant aids recommended by Mrs. Irvin were the use of aster, or tobacco cloth, cellar window hotbeds, lawn trimmers for edging beds and lawns, flower holders and proper spraying equipment.

O. B. Howell, professor of horticulture at the college, arranged the program for the school; and his subjects for discussion were Water Culture and The Outdoor Living Room. Vitamin B and water culture offered unlimited possibilities, the speaker stated, as a means of experimentation and fun. The water garden was especially recommended for those who wish to pursue a hobby. Formulas for experimentation were given, one of the simplest being the following (which any kitchen might provide): 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking soda (without alum), ¼ teaspoon of washing ammonia.

### Outdoor Living Room.

The essentials of the outdoor living room were important, the speaker stated. The following subjects were discussed: How to begin, location, selecting the right type (with regard for the house, climate and other factors), whether formal or informal, walls of green, the part played by shrubs and other plants, the tree roof, where to plant flowers, classes and types to use, the livable touch and how to obtain it, features that add charm and interest and other practical considerations.

A Flower Design School, conducted by O. B. Howell, was offered at the close of the school, with illustrations and arrangements. Howell was assisted in this by Pauline Lewis, V. T. McMullen, J. C. Davis, O. W. Ribble and Martye Poindexter. This was followed by a quiz review, all speakers who appeared on the program answering the questions.

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### Will Have Spring Show.

The Better Homes Garden Club will have its Spring Flower Show and silver tea from 3 to 7 p. m. Tuesday at the home of Mrs. W. J. Ritmanich, 1233 Davis Street.

## Old Prints, Lithographs to Be Shown

The Fort Worth Garden Center will feature a showing of old prints and lithographs this week, the collection of the Dow Frame Shop. Some of the prints are 200 years old, and are of landscapes, birds, flowers, fruits, and there are historic and curious prints as well. A number of the old colored lithographs were used as ads in the early days of Fort Worth, 50 years and more ago, such firms as the following being represented:

E. T. Bradley, 615 Main Street, drugs and toilet articles; L. C. Pitt, (next door to the postoffice), bookseller and stationer; Mansfield Drug Company, Mansfield, Texas, (featuring German colognes); The Jersey Ice Cream Parlor, 609 Main Street, confections; R. C. Woodall's, 407 Main Street, candy palace; C. H. Edwards, 409 Houston Street, pianos and organs; H. W. Williams & Co., wholesale druggists, and Capera Candy Manufactory.

One of the most interesting of the collection of Fort Worth items is a program of the Scott Club, a literary organization, held at the High School Auditorium, April 7, 1893.

Members listed on the program were the following: Misses Bessie Anderson, Kate Bates, Mazie Bewley, Laura Blair, Tommie Boaz, Leila Boyd, Pearl Burford, Lillian Copher, Cora Fender, Pauline Gabert, Mollie Hamel, Willie Hardin, Emma Johnston, Julia Logan, Laura McHam, Edith Mayer, Estelle Maxwell, Essie Peeler, Hattie Poindexter, Carrie Richardson, Anne Simpson, Florence Smith, Sophie Sterley, Maybelle Tally, Amy Terry, Maud Umbenhour, Lula Underwood, Annie Van Zandt, Mary Whitla, Lizzie Woodson, Mrs. Arthur Stiert and Sterling Shaw. Honorary members: Mrs. C. Walden, J. Morgan Wells, D. D. Isaac Buchanan, Ph.D., Mrs. W. C. Roe, and Miss L. B. Clayton.

## Century Plant Is About to Bloom Here

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

A century plant, with flower stalk 15 feet in height, is well on its blooming-way at the home of Mrs. J. W. Covey, 5033 Norma Street. This plant has been transplanted several times, but has withstood all shiftings and is now entertaining many visitors who are amazed at its fast-growing bloom. Other plants of this family are to be seen in arid gardens throughout the city, some very good specimens on display in a street garden in the 900 block, west side of street, on North Main. The blooms of the century plant are always spectacular, because of the method of the bloom's development and because of unusual size. Perhaps no American plant produces a blossom stalk as large as that of the century plant, or maguey, as it is called also.

The Amaryllis family claims this unusual plant as one of its members, and it is hard to believe that the delicate little rain-lily or field-lily (*Cooperia pedunculata*) is a close relative. The century plant is an agave, fleshy-leaved and succulent, a type of desert or semi-arid genus, of something like 300 species, mostly tropical American, many of which are of importance both horticulturally and industrially. The name is from the Greek, meaning nobler or illustrious, no doubt due to the size of the blossom. Best known of all the species is the Agave americana, which like many other species, blooms but once, and this after the plant is several years old. This species is not hardy, being unable to withstand a hard freeze of long duration.

Propagation is from the suckers of the parent plant, especially just before blooms develop. Bulbils sometimes form, and these should be given the same treatment as the sucker roots. The large basal rosette is without a stem, with leaves from 3-6 feet in length and 6-8 inches wide. Flowers form in clusters along the stalk, creamy white in color. Marginal spines are stout and recurved, color definitely blue-grey. Original habitat is not known, but probably they are indigenous to Mexico and the Central and South Americas.

The maguey (*Agave atrovirens*) is a huge Mexican species grown and cultivated as a source of pulque, an intoxicating Mexican drink. Leaves of this species grow to 9 feet in length, and are often a foot wide, marginal spines are grey but the leaf is generally green. Process of development consists of the plants drawing water back into the leaves as the flower disappears, and gradually the plant dies after it uses all the fluid the bolssom and leaves had stored. The sap, called pulque, is drawn from the bud, and is collected twice each day. The taste is like sweetened whey of milk. The Mexicans call it agua mil, meaning honey water. It is said to be stronger than whisky; and a colorless distilled form is known as tequila.

There are many native aloes, agaves, yuccas and other succulent types here in the Southwest, and they should be used more in the home and garden landscaping programs. After all, when tourists visit us here in the Southwest, they are not especially concerned with seeing the same plants in our gardens that they grow in their particular localities, but they would much prefer seeing to what use our native plants could be grown as materials for a well-designed landscape on home grounds, or in parks and municipal gardens. And it would be fun to experiment with these indigenous specimens and to develop unique and distinctive designs, just for the doing. The plant materials are everywhere at hand, and they need only to be utilized.

## Here's What to Do for Your May Garden

Tulips that are not hardy may now be lifted and stored, especially the Darwins. Dry them out slowly, and burn all diseased tops. Dahlia tubers and gladiolus bulbs may still be set out, with some degree of success. Water lilies and other water plants may be placed in the pool; and fish as well at this season. Leave two or more leaves on the peony stalk when cutting the blooms. Give plenty of water to delphiniums while buds are setting. Iris, alyssum, polyanthus and perennials that blossomed early may be separated and transplanted now. If left in the beds, clean off discarded leaves and flowers, and top dress with a little fertilized soil.

More blooms may be had on annuals if the terminal growth is kept pinched back and flowers are cut often. Coreopsis and sweet peas do better when cut frequently. During the blooming season give plenty of food and water. Keep dead leaves and flowers off. After lupines flower cut to the ground. Snapdragons, violas, nasturtiums and sweet peas should have the seed pods kept off. A sheltered seed-bed, somewhere in the open garden, will take care of the Fall garden perennial plants. Primroses, delphiniums, polyanthus and others may be transferred later to permanent beds. Hollyhocks, columbines, wallflowers, Canterbury bells, verbasiums, daisies and other biennials may be sown now.

Sow annuals for late Summer bloom a little deeper; the following may be used—alyssum, zinnias, asters, calendulas, candytuft, cornflowers, snapdragons, lupines, mignonette, stock, verbenas, clarkia, poppies, marigolds and sunflowers. Be sure to stake large or herbaceous plants that show straggly growth, or seem weak. Prune back straggling branches on the small-type evergreens. Prune Fall-fruiting shrubs lightly, if at all. Clip and trim all well established hedges that need pruning, but go sparingly on newly-planted hedges. Keep borders and grass plots well trimmed, but do not mow the lawn too closely during hot, dry weather.

Vacancies in flower beds may be filled with plants in pots, where a quick effect is needed, such as lantanas, lobelias, heliotrope and others. Keep commercial weed-killers from spreading to plants. Keep garden beds and walks free of weeds, pulling or eradicating otherwise as soon as they appear. Canvas houses are useful where specimen blooms are wanted, as this protects plants from a too-intense sun and from hot winds. Cultivate lightly around newly-established shrubs and plants.

Potted roses may still be planted. Shallow cultivation of a light soil may be helpful in control of rose bugs. Black-spot and mildew require a spray of sulphur. Gather and burn all falling leaves. If necessary to prune climbing roses, be sure to wait until after they have finished blooming. Take withered flowers and leaves from polyanthas daily. Mulch newly-planted roses, but do not feed during mid-Summer.

# Out-of-Town Clubs Attend Flower Show

Arlington, Graham, Weatherford and Mineral Wells garden clubs were well represented Friday at the Fort Worth Garden Club's Spring flower show, which opened Thursday night in the Packard Building, 1201 West Seventh Street.

The show preview for judges and officers of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Thursday afternoon was attended by garden club members and professional horticulturists from Dallas, Waco, Wichita Falls, Temple, Denton, Denison and Hot Springs, Ark.

Praise for the way in which the flower show committee, under direction of Mrs. Alfred McKnight, club president, had developed the theme, "Outdoor Living in Texas," was general from the visitors. Particularly pleasing was the variety of suggestions for Texas planting, found in the series of small gardens of growing trees, shrubs and flowers, which complete the show design.

### Colonial Garden.

Some were most interested in the Colonial garden, surrounded by white painted brick walls, its grass plot, bordered with geraniums and ageratum, covered with delicate pink and lavender blossoms. The shady garden, colorful with masses of plants that must have shade, and the sunny garden, equally colorful, each have their lessons, as do several kinds of water gardens, ranging from the tiny pool which would fit into a simple back-yard garden to a large formal reflecting pool, with a background of stately cypress for a delicately sculptured nude.

A garden shrine is another feature in the series of outdoor pictures. Furniture is used to complete other interpretations of the general theme of outdoor living. There is a Victorian "conversation group" of cast iron in an elaborate floral design, painted white. A breakfast table of white and red enameled metal, topped with a red umbrella, has a centerpiece of strawberries, arranged on glossy ligustrum leaves, in a wire basket. Wrought iron and glass furniture for luncheons, teas and dinners, offer a variety of suggestions for floral decorations.

### Competitive Exhibits.

The competitive exhibits of the show, including specimen and artistic arrangement classes, intersperse the garden niches along the wall. The exhibits are attractively arranged on white painted shelves, step fashion, allowing a clear view of every entry.

The show will be open Friday night until 10 p. m. and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

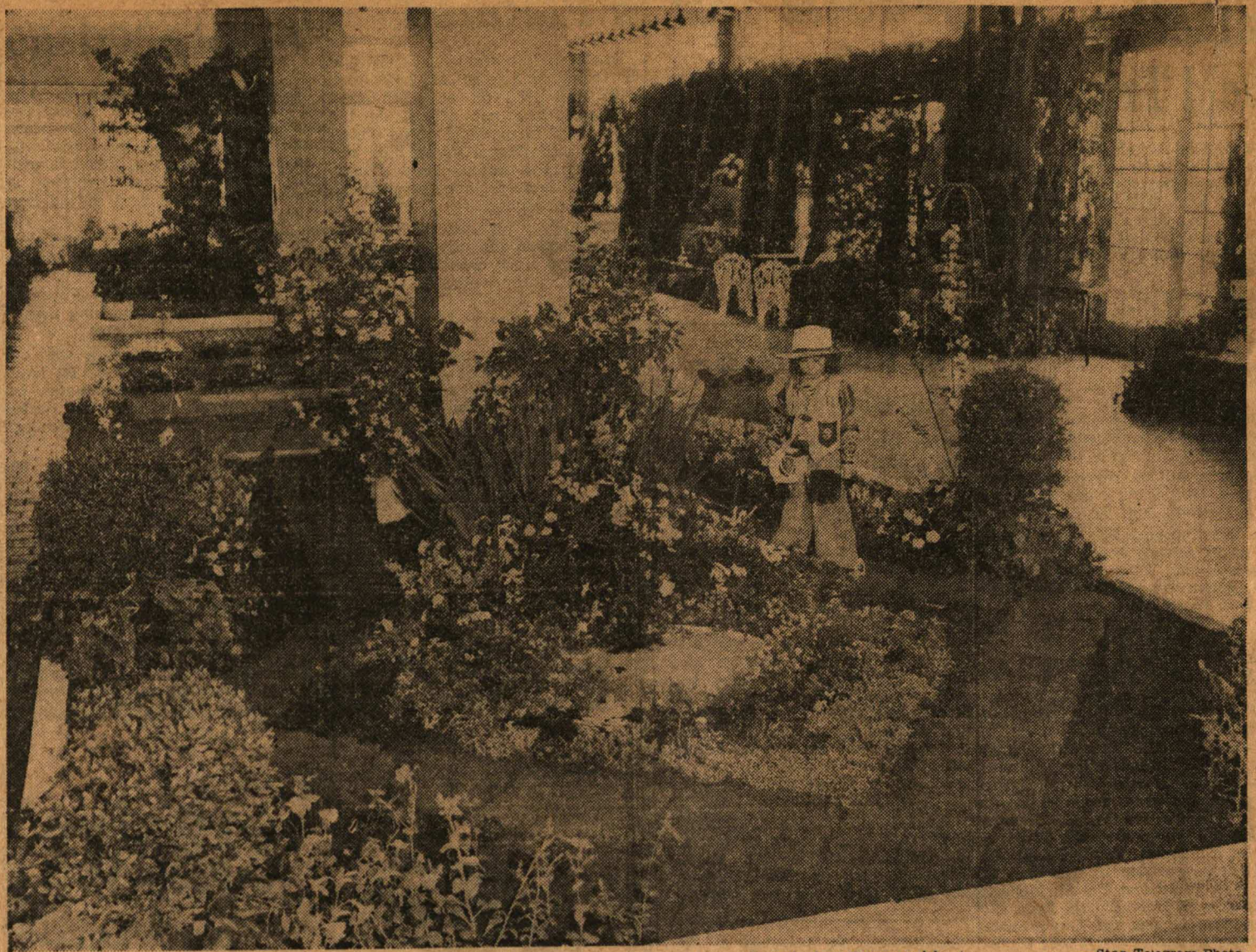
Awards, artistic arrangement sections, follow:

Section II, Arrangements for Outdoors—Class 1, terrace breakfast, glass container, blue ribbon, Mrs. O. R. Brooks; red ribbon, Mrs. Frank S. Naugle. Class 2, terrace breakfast, metal container, blue, Mrs. Guy R. Pitner; red, Mrs. Gertrude Morris; white, Mrs. Naugle. Class 3, terrace breakfast, pottery container, blue, Mrs. William Rigg; red, Mrs. H. V. Helbing. Class 4, luncheon, blue, Mrs. D. T. Swint; red, Mrs. John A. Dillon; white, Mrs. Frank Crumley. Class 5, outdoor living room, in bowl, blue, Mrs. J. A. Simons; red, Mrs. C. M. Carter; white, Mrs. E. E. Taylor. Class 6, tea table, blue, Mrs. Clinton Shirley. Class 7, dinner table, blue, Mrs. J. F. Kelly.

### Other Divisions.

Section III, Arrangements in Color Harmony—Class 1, blue arrangement in blue container, blue ribbon, Mrs. W. B. Paddock; red, Mrs. B. Perkins. Class 2, vines in bottle, blue, Mrs. Cecil Ray; red, Mrs. J. M. McGinley. Class 3, red flowers in green glass, blue, Mrs. Ward Powell. Class

# View of Garden Club's Flower Exhibits



A view of the Spring flower show of the Fort Worth Garden Club, which will continue

through Friday and to 6 p. m. Saturday in the Packard Building, 1201 West Seventh Street. In the foreground is a sunny

garden, viewed by 5-year-old Jimsey Anne Edith Price, who, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge Price of Ballinger, was

—Star-Telegram Photo. among the first out-of-town visitors at the show.

4, orange arrangement in pottery, foliage stressed, red, Mrs. C. F. A. McCleur. Class 5, yellow arrangement in brass or copper, with gray foliage for emphasis, blue, Mrs. Paddock; red, Mrs. Hal S. Lattimore; white, Mrs. Naugle. Class 6, arrangement in pitcher, stressing flow of line, blue, Mrs. Lattimore; red, Mrs. Hatcher Pickens; white, Mrs. Julian Meeker.

Section IV—Class 1, all white, blue ribbon, Mrs. Edwin Wyatt; red, Mrs. Pickens; white, Mrs. E. B. Capps. Class 2, yellow and white in white container, blue, Mrs. Stanley Thompson. Class 4, foliage in low metal container, blue Mrs. Pitner; red Mrs. Thompson; white Mrs. Crumley.

Section V Artistic Arrangement of Perennials and Annuals—Class 1, one variety perennials, blue ribbon, Mrs. E. C. Reid; red, Mrs. Sellers. Class 2, one variety annuals, blue, Mrs. Paddock. Class 3, mixed perennials, blue, Mrs. Sellers; red, Mrs. Pitner; white, Mrs. George Lacey.

Section VI, Low Bowl Arrangement in Japanese Manner—Class 1, shrub sprays, blue ribbon, Mrs. D. B. Trammell; red, Mrs. Thompson. Class 2, flowers, blue, Mrs. Brooks; red, Mrs. C. C. Myers.

Section VII, Period Arrangements—Class 1, Victorian, red ribbon, Mrs. Dillon; white, Mrs. Vera Belle Stevens. Class 2, Georgian urn, red, Mrs. Swint. Class 3, modern, white, Mrs. Nancy Taylor.

Section VIII, Miniature Arrangements—Blue ribbon, Mrs. Reid; white, Mrs. Sellers.

## Flowers in Profusion at Garden

MAY 11 1941

While journeying to see your mother this Mother's Day, or when taking her for a drive, be sure to see the flowers, roses particularly, at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. The roses are at their best now, and they are offering many thrills to visitors.

Many other flowers are in full bloom at the Garden and the rockery is colorful with oxalis, houseleek, pansies, columbines and a host of other blooms. The cactus and wild-flower area is looking its best at this season, and the fresh new greens of the various shrubs and trees are excuse enough for a visit to the Garden.

When driving over the city to see the private gardens, many of which are visible from the street, do not over look the colorful hillsides about the city. The old Stove Foundry Road, leading off to the Southwest from the Botanic Garden, presents hills of gold and violet, for the mere looking; the roads leading out of the city in all directions have much to offer.

The drives that meander about Lake Worth are a revelation, with coreopsis, the blue of lupines, yellow star flowers, Queen Anne's lace, milfoil (archillea), Virginia day flowers (than which no blue is more blue), wild iris, purple winecups, lavender to purple (and white) fox gloves, blue, white and yellow flax, paint-brush, and myriads of other varieties.

## 3 Groups to Visit Botanic Gardens

Three special groups will make field trips in the Botanic Garden this week under direction of William L. McCart, native guide, who also will conduct his regular public programs.

The Girls Club, sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Club, will make their trip Wednesday afternoon, and a group from the Mexican Presbyterian Center have chosen Friday afternoon for their program and garden tour. The Fifth Ward Girls Club, sponsored by the Optimisses Club, will set its program date the first of the week.

The public programs, open to all interested, will include: Monday, 10 a. m., program on "Water Plants" with a trip to the water gardens of the Botanic Garden, to observe water lilies, arrowroot and other aquatic and semi-aquatic plants now in bloom.

Wednesday, 9 a. m., "Water Birds," with field trip to the United States Fish Hatchery and the area below the Lake Worth dam to observe birds.

Friday, 10 a. m., "Water Insects," with field trip to springs and swampy regions of the Botanic Garden to study various aquatic insects.

## Big Crowd at Alvarado Club

The Alvarado Garden Club flower show held Tuesday with a background of wild flowers and native trees supplying their natural beauty attracted a large and enthusiastic crowd of flower lovers, according to Mrs. Willard Barnes, club president.

Gardeners from Fort Worth, Dallas, Cleburne, Glen Rose, Meridian, Midlothian, Keene, Lillian, Burleson, Grandview and other nearby communities attended.

Mrs. W. R. Hughes of Dallas lectured on "Table Ensembling," and the Midlothian Trio, Misses Evelyn McElroy, Mary Ida Hill and Grace Byrd, entertained. The show was judged by Miss Laura Schubert and Mrs. James Morgan of Dallas.

First places were won by Mmes. J. W. Cummings, Willard Barnes, Clarence Mahaney, Fred Spry, Leonard Fox, C. B. Craft, Earnest Hallman, L. E. Duff, D. W. Nix and Earnest Shultz, Olio Club, H. M. Park, Miss Margaret Dillahay, A. H. Sisson, Gilmer Kirby, Curtis Waldon, Curtis McGown, Cad Wilkinson, Coyt Wilson, John Honea, Methodist Society, Miss Mary Margaret House, Will Mayfield, J. H. Coleburn, E. L. Barrineau, Lions Club and Leary's Store.

Seconds were Sphinx Club, Cormier and Jonte, Alvarado Milling Company, Creswell Grocery, Mmes. Paul Meeks, Curtis McGown, Fred Spry, J. N. Mallicote, Tom Wilkinson, Tom Welborn, G. W. Glasgow, Carl Larramore, Dick Richardson, Coyt Wilson, W. W. O'Hara, Christian Church, Fire Department and A. H. Sisson.

Thirds were Mmes. Paul Kilgore, S. E. McDuff, Otis Percyfield, Neil Bounds, Paul Meeks, Tom Welborn, John Pope, O'Hara, J. B. Campbell, Mallicote, Citizens State Bank, Hodge Tailor Shop and Miss Sue Percyfield.

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Garage

Century Plant May Bloom Shortly



The large cacti garden at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Covey of 5033 Norma Street is built around this good speci-

men of the century plant, which is giving every indication of blooming shortly.

—Star-Telegram Photo.

MAY 18-1941  
Beautiful Flowers Border Highways in Prairie Area

Highways in District Number 2 (counties of Tarrant, Johnson, Somervell, Erath, Hood, Palo Pinto, Parker, Jack and Wise), located in the Grand Prairie of Texas, speaking geographically and geologically, are of unusual value as scenic arteries. In these sections the cross-timbers, both the east and west stretches, run for miles, and the trees offer picturesque views as they stand on the level sandy lands or grow alongside hills and on bluffs of river beds. Here are to be found varieties of oak, mesquite, chittim, cedar elm, locust, red-haw, black-haw, amorpha, sophora, prickly-ash, redbud, cedars, and a lot of others.

Not only will one see unusual wooded sections, but here too one may enjoy the most beautiful, most prolific (as to color and quantity), of the native wild flowers. There are miles and miles of coreopsis, pure floral gold, as far as the eye can see. The monardas, or purple horse-mints, are arraying their colors already on the landscape, and the dainty dandelions and buttercups alongside masses of Queen-Anne's-Lace are engaging indeed. The gailardias, both the yellow and red variety and the red ones, give unusual gaiety to the landscape throughout this district; and with the blue of the salvias, the reds of the gailardias and the white Queen-Anne's-Lace, the district, gateway from the East to the army camps of West Texas, offers patriotic appeal, even in the flower world.

The rich, dark greens of the cedars against the lighter newer greens of deciduous trees, now in full foliage, give marked contrast. The highway from Cresson (down Granbury way) to Cleburne is especially gay with the lovely yellow Thelesperma, one of the most colorful of the native plants, and here too the bright little wine-cups (Callirhoe) excite admiration. Fox-gloves, verbenas, daisies, meadow and mountain pinks give further color.

Down in Erath and Somervell Counties, as well as in Tarrant and Parker, one may see the scrubby little mimosa, with foliage so sparse and dainty as not to be conspicuous, and hanging full of little pink puff balls, like the ground-trailer mimosa, each tipped with a glint of gold. Here too one will find many of the mesquites still in bloom, with a rich butter-colored flower that carries its fragrance into the night air. The locusts, even the common honey-locust is laden with flowers that scatter perfume. Here also are the cat-claws, chaparrals, agarita, on native barberry, and other West Texas shrubs, many of which are now in flower or fruit, according to their habit.

Highways leading out from Fort

Worth that are unusually colorful with native plants in full bloom just now are the following: 199 to Jacksboro, 377 to Stephenville, 80 to Weatherford, 81 to Decatur, and 67, the latter being from Stephenville to Glen Rose, one of the loveliest drives through the hill country of this district.

A new thistle that is rapidly becoming introduced into this section is to be seen in Fort Worth in several close-in places. There is a large clump of the plant growing on Northwest Highway, west side of the road, just a short distance north of the last traffic light on Henderson. This same thistle was first seen along North Main Street, where there were feeding-lots, about four years ago. Some of it is growing at the intersection of the Old Decatur Road and 28th Street, near Old Trail Driver's Park. Botanists of this section are trying to classify the plant. The leaves are grey-green, from 1½ feet to 2 feet long, very wide and deeply serrated. The plant stands anywhere from 6 to 10 feet in height, with leaves thick from base to tip of stem. The stem is winged, and spines are numerous. Bloom very small and inconspicuous, a bright lavender in color. Speculation is that the thistle came in to this section with cattle shipments or with feed for them. It is not likely a Texas native.

E. C. Woodward, engineer for District Number 2, decided not to have the district sponsor a district flower show in this section this year, preferring to stress the importance of leaving the native plants and flowers where they are and urging upon all who can the importance of driving into the country to see the flowers which, according to Woodward, are more beautiful this year and more profuse in their bloom than for several years past.

Vines Will Make Outdoor Living Room of Garden

In these troublous times of "heart-break and neckbreak," it is well to have a quiet little nook somewhere about one's home garden to which one can go for restoration and recreation. Here, one may find peace stealing into the chaotic mind and the troubled heart, while the garden grows—a real sanctuary, walled in by vines perhaps. Vines everywhere, on the Summer house, on trellises, as trailing canopies above the garden path. What indeed could be lovelier or more restful? More often than not we fail to take vines and their possibilities into account when we build our gardens.

Would you like to have your garden express all the charm and glamour of the Old South? Then plant vines. Would you like to have the mocking bird set up housekeeping in your garden and then trill out his love into the night? Plant vines. Would you like to have a place where the shadows fall like lace across your house and lawn? If you wish all these things, they may be yours for the mere planting of vines.

There are vines for every purpose. If your grounds are flanked by unsightly buildings that can not be moved, or by ugly fences that can not be replaced, screen them with quick-growing vines. Even your front garden may become your outdoor living room, through the proper planting of vines, affording a wall of green between you and the rest of the world. Maybe you can include a path somewhere that winds about in a whimsical, woody way and stops at a Summer house where garden seats invite one to rest under a canopy of great morning glories. Maybe this path could lead on to a trellis draped with Queen's Wreath whose rosy flowers are reflected in a nearby pool.

Charming effects can be obtained from the planting of a trumpet vine over a windmill tower (if there is a windmill), or over a tall fence. Per-

haps there is an old tree whose dead trunk you can not bear to remove. Drape it with woodbine or the Virginia Creeper. Creeping loops of green add a cheerful note anywhere. The Madeira vine, heavy with perfume from its tiny waxen blooms, give fragrance to the gallery porch. For the patio nothing could be lovelier than the Mexican Love vine (Senecio confusus), hanging full of clusters of orange flowers.

Quick effects are to be had through the planting of vines, or one may plant, with vines, for the coming generations. Throughout the Old South one finds many old climbing roses and many old twisted trunks of wisterias. The fragrance of Southern jasmine is breath-taking. And there is the yellow jasmine, indigenous to East Texas, whose golden starry blossoms are true harbingers of Spring. The clematis, both the natives and the cultivated, can add a magic note. The wild sarsaparilla vine, smilax and the Dutchman's pipe, together with the scarlet-flowered clematis, and native vines that can glorify and beautify any rustic bower.

June 1 1941

June 8 1941  
The Old Home of Andrew Jackson



The Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's old home near Nashville, Tenn.

## Cool, Moist Air Improves Cut Flowers

Now that the season of fullest bloom is upon us here in the Southwest, there are certain things we should remember if we are to have the maximum of pleasure from the flowers we cut for use as indoor decoratives. Perhaps it is not as important to cut stems under water when gathering, as we once thought, but it is best to leave out flowers, (either those just brought in from the garden or those purchased at a florist's), in a deep container filled with water in a cool room for a few hours before bringing into their final arrangement and setting.

As far as possible the air in the room in which flowers are to be used as a decoration should be kept cool and moist. At night flowers should be removed from the daytime room to a cool place. Even small amounts of gas in any form are injurious to flowers and plants. Bright sunlight should not be allowed to fall upon the flowers after arrangement. Generally speaking, particularly in hot weather, the leaves should be removed from the part of the flower that must stand under water. Leaves decay faster than the stem, and decomposition sets in, promoting a growth of bacteria in the water; further, leaves make for a crowded condition of the flower stems; also certain flowers, such as snapdragons and chrysanthemums, should have two out of every three leaves taken off the stem above water.

### Make Slanting Cut.

Make a long, slanting cut in gathering flowers, using a sharp knife. A dull knife will make a clogged condition of the cut surface, and a rough, abraded condition allows for quicker decay. A long slanting cut is best because more of the conducting cells in the interior of the stem are thus exposed; also if the stems are cut off at right angles, the cut surface may come to rest flat on the bottom of the container and thus hinder the free contact of water into the conducting cells.

Every few days stems should be cut a little above their ends, in order to get a fresh surface for entrance of water into the conducting cells of the stem, for these tend soon to become clogged with bacteria and other micro-organisms. While making these additional cuts, it is also advisable to pour out the water and put in fresh. The best time to cut flowers is in the early morning, for then the tissues contain a maximum of water, the relative humidity of the air is higher, and the temperature lower than later in the day.

### Should Burn Stems.

From the Japanese, past masters in the arts where flowers are concerned, we learn that the wisteria, when used in decoration, should have its stem burned and then immersed in spirits. The hydrangea and the lespedeza should have the stems burned to charcoal before immersing in water. This treatment renders the stem end aseptic, thus bacteria kept out. Hollyhocks, dahlias, mignonette, heliotrope and most flowering shrubs are difficult to cut and arrange without wilting of their flowers. If the cut ends of such flowers as these are plunged for a minute into boiling water and then placed in cool water, their keeping qualities will be increased to a remarkable degree. The hands should be held about the flowers, that the flowers not be allowed to get too close to the hot steam, otherwise they will be impaired.

## Helps Given on Plants in June Garden

Try marking peonies and irises which you will wish to lift and divide later in the year when visible evidences are not so pronounced. Cut flowers for indoor use early in the morning and plunge at once into deep water. Tip flowers are never good on hollyhocks and the flowers that appear on a crowded stalk are not so good. Try thinning the flower buds. Dust hollyhocks and delphiniums with sulphur or spray with Bordeaux mixture to prevent rust, mildew and blackspot. Plantings of glad corns now may give you late flowers; it is well to do this. Rapidly growing phlox and other rocky plants that have spreading proclivities should be divided soon after flowering.

Portulaca seeds still may be sown, but a better way is to secure the established plants from nurserymen. Nothing is lovelier for Southwestern rockeries, borders or walls and between stepping stones than this little rose moss. Morning glories still can be planted and will give good returns. Dahlia tubers still may be planted and it is important to set stakes at the same time. If your garden has a lot of shade, try a few tuberous-rooted begonias; some persons here have had success with them. Later on this month you may lift small bulbs, such as fritillarias, grape hyacinths, chionodoxas, crocuses and scillas, dry in the open and store in a dry shed or basement until Fall. Grape hyacinths, if allowed to go to seed, will resow themselves over a wide area—an important thing to remember, if such a plan suits.

Allow foliage of all early blooming bulbs to remain on bulb until it is sere and yellow enough to be wound easily around the finger before removing. As soon as flowers wither on iris stalks, take off old flower that it may not be allowed to go to seed. Palms and ferns object to strong sun; place pots containing such plants in the ground in a shady place, plunging down to the rim of the pot, and keep well watered for best results. Why not

try replanting your old tulip bulbs in the cutting garden after they have served in the more formal areas. New tulip bulbs may be dug, dried and stored, or they may be allowed to stand in the ground for another year; remove yellowed foliage but do not take off foliage until after it has turned to yellow.

Gaillardias, scabiosa, zinnias, Shirley poppies, gypsophila and bachelor buttons may be planted now for Fall bloom. Set cuttings of rock plants, such as arenaria, cerastium, sedums, aubretias and ground phlox, in the shade in a frame of sandy soil; these plants may be increased after flowering by offsets and cuttings. Repot poinsettias and plunge in ground out of doors, keeping well watered. Sternbergias, colchicums and the Fall crocus should be planted this month. Calochortus and brodiaeas must be dug and stored for the Summer, since the bulbs are small and easily lost through cultivation, too much watering and other causes.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1941.

## Visit to Old South Gardens in Either Spring or Summer Will Be Remembered Long

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Whether you go in the Spring when the azaleas and the camellias are at the height of their bloom season, or whether in the later season of lilacs, mountain laurel and rhododendron, a visit to the Old South gardens is a memorable one. Two weeks ago, when we made our trip, the mountain laurel (kalmia), a member of the heath family, was just beginning to come into flower, and the haze that hangs over the mountainous areas was more colorful because of the purples, pinks and whites of the laurels. While in the Carolinas we heard that the plant was called calico bush, no doubt because of its mottled flower parts, and we learned too that it took its name from one Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist, who had traveled in North America.

Our first stop was at Vicksburg and here we visited the Military National Park, an area of more than 1,300 acres, and established by Congress in 1899 to commemorate the campaign, siege and defense of Vicksburg. This national park is something everybody should see, not alone for his historic interest, but because of the picturesqueness of the scenery and the unusual number of monuments, all done by notable artists, that the States have erected to the memory of their heroes. As the visitor stands and reads the inscriptions on 1,598 memorials, markers of bronze, iron, granite or marble, he realizes he is following the troops whose activities are here recorded, and thus it becomes more real. Beautiful trees and wild flowers add to the colorful setting.

### Once Fort Nogales.

Perhaps the most engaging spot in the Vicksburg National Military Park is the high point overlooking the Yazoo Canal and Lake Centennial, a prominence that bears a marker placed there by the Colonial Dames of Mississippi. This spot, known as Fort Nogales in 1791, was first settled by the Spaniards. In 1798 it came into possession of the United States and was renamed Fort McHenry and was used by the Confederates as a fort. A small-growing but very colorful deep lavender verbena keeps the grounds bright throughout the Summer. The park is open the year round. The Federal Cemetery, established in 1866, is the burial place of 17,400 soldiers.

At Demopolis, Ala., we saw a most interesting old house, known as Gaineswood. This is one of the few pure Greek architectural houses remaining in the United States. After Napoleon's downfall, a group of Frenchmen came to America and founded the now old town of Demopolis, and here are still to be found some fine old ante-bellum homes. In 1860 Gaineswood featured a pool and garden in front of the house, which, according to plans and etchings left behind, were outstanding.

The most beautiful old garden we saw in Savannah was Wormsloe, the estate of Dr. and Mrs. Craig Barrow. Hundreds of magnolia trees, some of which were twice as high as the four-story house, azaleas and camellias made this place a dream garden, although the season of bloom was gone for this year with the azaleas and camellias. The oleanders and magnolias were in full bloom. Great oaks, magnolias and other stately trees were draped with Spanish moss. The approach is through moss-hung liveoaks of great size, an incomparable avenue. Wormsloe Estate, an original grant from King George II of England in 1733 to Noble Jones, is still in possession of the family.

### Long Palm Drive.

In Savannah we saw what is reputed to be the longest palm drive in the world, Victory Drive, something like eight miles of double plantings on an esplanade. A visit to Bonaventure Cemetery will be memorable. This beautiful and historic old site was once the home of the Tattnalls. The great trees are so planted as to form the monogram M for Mulryne (Mary) and T for Tattnall (Josiah) who were married in 1760. It is to Commodore Tattnall, one of the last owners of the place, that the following phrase is attributed: "Blood is thicker than water." Savannah boasts many historic old houses and churches, and to all appearances is not too mindful of the modern in art and architecture, the place rather preferring to hold on to those cherished traditions and priceless heritages that have been hers for long. The archways inside the casements at Fort Pulaski are examples of some of the finest brick arch masonry in America.

Charleston, beat upon throughout the years by war and storm, remains a tourist paradise. It is here that one may find glorious examples of art and architecture, remarkable for antiquity. It is here that one may see the most famous gardens of America, Magnolia, Middleton, Cypress and Runnymede. Here, as in other places on our trip, we missed the gayness of the azaleas and the camellias in bloom, it being off-season for these, but other flowers more than made up for the loss, as annuals and perennials and the fresh new green of the broadleaf evergreens and boxwoods held our attention. In the Middleton Gardens we saw three of the original camellia plants that were brought to America, great bushes, almost trees now; and the design of the garden was quaint and beautiful. Words can not describe these great old gardens. They must be seen to be appreciated. The caption on the entrance gate at the Magnolia Gardens was: "The Loveliest Garden in All the World—1700." The Pringle House, rich in history and noted for its Old World atmosphere, is an architectural gem of a by-gone period, with delicate wrought iron gateways

and grills, world famed gardens and numerous historic furnishings.

### Architectural Marvel.

Asheville is of such impress that it would take ages to tell about it. If the climate, the mountain scenery, the many charms of the place were eliminated, there would still be the Biltmore House, a marvel of architectural achievement, this grand old castle of the Vanderbilt family, set well back on a wooded estate. The house, built in 1895, is masterful in the extreme and the great gardens beggar description. The furnishings and art objects are priceless, the like of which one will not see elsewhere in America. This place is open to the public, a real contribution to the arts of the ages. The tulip trees, a variety of poplar, were a mass of yellow blooms, and these were the "official greeters" to our party as we entered the private grounds. Asheville's many private gardens are masterpieces of the gardener's art; and the annual meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs was not held in vain here.

The Great Smokies, from Asheville to Gatlinburg, Tenn., revealed wonders of plant and tree growth. Perhaps no National Park in America has more vegetation to offer than have these mountains. The blue-gray haze that envelops them gave them their name. The excellent roadways, picturesque scenery, mountain lodges, variety of wild life to be found there—even bears come down from the mountain sides to greet the visitor—are all entertaining features. Practically all that is left of the great virgin forest wilderness which formerly covered the eastern half of the United States, now lies within the borders of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park.

### Variety in Scenery.

The immensity of these mountains, with their majestic summits touching the clouds, their gulfs seemingly bottomless, their endless tumbling streams and waterfalls, and with cascade upon cascade of green timberland stretching as far as the eye can see, all contribute to the matchless variety offered here.

The grand climax of our return trip was a visit to the Hermitage, 12 miles east of Nashville, the one-time home of Gen. Andrew Jackson. This well-kept historic shrine, open at all times to visitors, is built in true Colonial style, with large verandas in the front and rear, a wide hallway, with double rooms on either side, and with side-wings supplementing these. The residence and its additional buildings are all furnished in authentic objects and items, with regard for the period. Blue-grass lawns, quaint old flowerbeds, the little family burial plot, and even the grave of the favorite old servant, "Uncle Alfred," are all there. Beautiful, large trees stand throughout the grounds.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1941.

## Big Bend Park Color Movies Here Friday

Tourist-minded business men will have an opportunity to acquaint themselves and their employes with the potentialities of the Big Bend National Park as a tourist attraction when Jack Lamb presents his all-color motion pictures of America's first international vacation land at the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium at 8:15 p. m. Friday.

Reports received by Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., which is sponsoring the premier showing of Lamb's pictures in the State's larger cities, indicate that those whose businesses are directly affected by the flow of tourists flocked to see the pictures of the park.

Mrs. Lake has long favored the development of the Big Bend as Texas' first national park in keeping with the conservation program of the garden clubs and as a boon to the economic welfare of the State. She points out that those whose businesses are affected by the flow of tourists can acquaint themselves and their employes with the scenic attractions of the park and its potentialities as a tourist magnet by viewing the pictures.

Lamb spent nearly two weeks scaling mountains and exploring canyons to make his all-color motion pictures of the scenic attractions and life of the international vacation land which is now assured for Texas.

Mrs. W. A. Zant, president of the Presidents Councils of the Garden Clubs, announced that tickets can be obtained from the members of the garden clubs, the Garden Center in Botanic Gardens and at the cashier's office of The Fort Worth Star-Telegram. Admission for adults is 25 cents and children 10 cents.

June 8-1941

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1941.

# Birds of Many Varieties Are Seen in Tarrant County

### Many Robin Legends.

Once the "Bob White" whistle belonged to the turtle, an Indian legend tells us, but because the turtle boastfully used it so much, the birds became annoyed and resorted to a plan whereby the quail might borrow the whistle for a time. The joyous, rippling clear-cut call pleased all the birds greatly, therefore the quail decided to keep it for himself. Those who reside in urban or suburban areas are glad the quail could share the turtle's whistle, because the quail can transport the call more generally than could the turtle. And after all, what is more stimulating on a Spring morning, than this exciting note, "Bob White, Bob White!"

Perhaps the first bird call that we notice in the early Spring is the "Tweet! Tweet! Tweet!" of the cardinal, or redbird, as he hops about from limb to limb in our garden trees. A permanent resident is this gay bird, and the gardener owes him a debt he never can repay; for he is especially fond of nice fat grubs and insects. Soon we begin to hear the sweet notes of the mockingbird—at times we think it is still the cardinal, so good at imitation is the mocker—another indication that Spring is here. These two early harbingers of the Springtime have come to be very much beloved in Texas.

Scientifically, the mockingbird is known as *Mimus polyglottos*—a big name for a little bird. This feathered friend of man is to be found throughout the Southland; and in Texas he is honored as the State Bird, adopted by the Thirty-sixth Legislature in 1919. Until the State law came into effect, making its punishable by fine to cage a song bird in Texas, the mockingbird was frequently so used. The thrush, the thrasher and the wren are closely related species.

### Bluebird Well Loved.

The bluebird, for some reason not as plentiful as other birds, is none the less loved by Texans. Its permanent range is from Nova Scotia and Manitoba to Guatemala and Mexico. Legend says that the first bluebirds were made from a bit of the heavens, and therefore they embody particularly the spirit of the azure sky, a symbol of happiness in Texas. Although the bluebird is small—just a little larger than the English sparrow—he is a colorful and lovely sight as he flits about in the treetops of our woodlands in the Springtime. He is not as friendly as the redbird and the mocker, a bit more shy, but a bird that should be cultivated and encouraged to frequent our gardens.

The Mexican oriole, that gay-feathered little friend that enjoys the fruits of our orchard (sometimes called orchard oriole) as well as the fruit-tree pests, is probably the same as the Baltimore oriole. The gorgeous little creature is associated with our history in a very definite way. The Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries revealed many orioles to Lord Baltimore, and because this bird wore the same colors in its dress as did Lord Baltimore, he gave it the name, Baltimore oriole. In Mexico and the tropical lands, the colors are gayer and richer.

The Blackbirds have become almost overpoweringly numerous in the past few years. Probably the best known, and likely the most obnoxious because of the great numbers of them, are the grackles, a species of starling (*Sturnus*). Blackbirds like to travel in large flocks, and Winter days reveal thousands upon thousands of them (the different species together) traveling across the skies in the late afternoons as they go to roost on the reeds and willows at the lakes, or in river bottoms. Both the cowbird and the bright red-winged blackbird are close relatives of the grackle, a rusty species, called also the crow blackbird. The starling is a recent introduction from Europe to the United States.

There are many legends concerning the robin, this bird being one of the most popular and best loved. One of the Austrian stories tells of how the robin got its red breast. It is thought that when the crown of thorns was placed on the brow of the Christ, the robin, witnessing the sight, flew down and tried to pull it off, thereby tearing his own flesh in the effort, with the red on his breast today a symbol of that act.

The road-runner has drawn about himself an interesting Indian legend. A certain tribe of Indians was guarding the mountain passes to the sacred altars where the fire was kept for sacrificial purposes. Various tribes endeavored to secure the fire, to no avail. Finally, in desperation, one chief engaged the services of the road-runner, or chaparral. This swift-running bird ran to the mountain top and secured the fire and was fast making away with it, but the bright glow of the fire, occasioned by the breeze as the bird ran, attracted the attention of the Indians to whom the fire belonged. The tribe pursued and the bird dropped the piece of fire which burned the grass between him and his pursuers. And today he still carries a red feather hidden away in the feathers of his crest, a symbol of his desire to serve his favorite tribe.

Although the road-runner is a poor and awkward flier, he is probably the fastest runner of all the birds. He has a rather fantastic habit of running down the roads ahead of pedestrians and vehicles, hence the name. This bird has a natural antipathy for snakes, and he forthwith attacks and tries to kill every one he sees. He has become famous, therefore, as a killer of snakes, and is sometimes called "snake-killer." He seems to have a tendency to take life in the rough, rather preferring it thus. He enjoys making his nest in a bed of prickly pears, and is known as the prizefighter of the desert.

Tarrant County boasts many permanent bird residents, a few of which are the following: The red-winged blackbird, cowbird, the bluebird, the quail, chickadee, American coot, crow, dove, mallard duck, flicker, grackle, grosbeak (rare), varieties of hawks, blue-jay, killdeer, field-lark, prairie horned-lark, mockingbird, varieties of owls, road-runner, shrike, sparrows, thrush, titmouse, vireo, black and white warbler (rare), varieties of woodpeckers, wrens, whip-poor-will.

There are many birds that make either a Summer home or a Winter abode here in our vicinity. The nature study groups connected with the work of the Garden Center have listed something like 65 birds which have been seen in the Fort Worth Botanic Garden. Further information concerning the native birds of this section may be secured through the Garden Center in the west end of Trinity Park at the Botanic Garden. There are certain laws regulating the killing of our song birds and others, and it is well for the public to keep itself informed as to these laws which were made in order to strengthen our conservation programs which are trying to regulate wild life conditions.

## Zinnia Show Is Wednesday

Mrs. Will Lake, director of the Garden Center, has announced that the annual Zinnia Show will be held at the Garden Center Wednesday. The public is invited between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Exhibitors are urged to have their exhibits at the Center by 9 a. m.

June 23-1941

# Tips Given on Growing Green Lawns

Requisites for the making of a good lawn are proper drainage, a grade of from 1-16 to 1/8-inch to the foot, have from 3 to 5 inches of good top soil, grade properly for best appearance, (drainage considered), ample and good seed. In the making of an attractive lawn, there is often the question of whether to make a terrace or to use the area level. This is a matter that should be given careful consideration. If the ground is only slightly irregular, it is well to avoid the terrace, but rather to allow for a gradual slope of the ground from the property line to the house. If there is a variation in levels, better arrange for a plateau around the house, the width of the terrace depending upon the size of the building and the lot.

The question is frequently asked: "Is it better to use seed or sod for the lawn?" A lawn may be formed through the use of either, but for embankments and for narrow strips between beds, sod is preferable; however, a good turf is always possible through the use of seed, if care is given to the distribution of the seeds, and to the proper use of water and mowing. Sod may be held in place upon steep banks through the placing of pegs at intervals. If seeds are used on a steep bank, a spread of cheese-cloth over the seed and new grass will be helpful. This has a two-fold purpose—to prevent the seeds from washing and to keep birds from eating the seed.

It pays to buy good seed, 100 per cent pure and of one kind, feed regularly with a balanced plant food, give attention to water, regular mowing, taking care not to clip too short until turf is well established. Fertilizers help to build up a good virile grass plant, one capable of holding its own against the weed crop. The first application of plant food should be applied evenly, four pounds to the hundred square feet. An inexpensive plant food spreader is a time and money saver. A lighter application (two pounds to the hundred square feet) should be given in late June, and the last application early in the Fall—four pounds to the hundred square feet.

Moss, found on old neglected lawns, is usually caused by poor drainage and a sour soil. To remedy, look to the drainage, make soil more porous, comb lawn with a fine rake, dress with a light soil composed of a sixth of its bulk of lime. When re-sowing use a mixture of clover. Use phosphate manures only. Lime is not a plant food, and should not take the place of a good fertilizer. Lime encourages weeds, however, and it is best to omit the use of it, unless necessary for a too-acid soil condition. Brown spots on the lawn are due to various causes, and care should be used in determining the reason, or before administering treatment. Sometimes, a layer of rock or brick may be underneath thus preventing the proper condition for grass roots; poor drainage or a fungus may be the cause.

Earth worms, while somewhat beneficial to lawns by transposing soil to lower layers, can be a nuisance through throwing up earth piles. Worm infested ground can be treated with a sprinkling of corrosive sublimate in solution, three ounces of corrosive sublimate, or bichloride of mercury, in a quart or two of hot water and this added to 50 gallons of water, to be followed through sprinkling of plain water. Care should be used in handling this solution, as it is very poisonous. Iron sulphate is now being used extensively as a weed destroyer, used at the rate of 1 or 1 1/2 pounds to a gallon of water. Mix in a wooden bucket and spray over the weedy area. This will kill dandelions, chickweed, sorrel, and other weeds, but seldom injures the grass permanently. Care should be used with solution, as it leaves an indelible rust stain on clothing, foundation walls and other objects.

# Test Garden Unit Having Fun Experimenting With Plants That Are Little Known

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It is sometimes fun to experiment with new plants, or with those not in general use in a community. The test garden unit at the Botanic Garden has several plants sent in by the Government plant bureaus that are worthy of local attention.

The trailing vinca (*Vinca major*) has long been used in Fort Worth as a ground cover for shady areas, but the smaller-leaved vinca (*Vinca minor*), although usually considered a plant for shady gardens, is proving adaptable either in sun or shade. The smaller-leaved type, known as creeping or running myrtle, has the advantage of not being a rank grower, and it keeps within bounds better than its rambling relative. Vinca is the name given the periwinkle by Pliny. The plant is indigenous to the Mediterranean region, tropical America, Indian and Madagascar.

The ginko, or maiden-hair fern tree, is one of the finest street and specimen trees in the temperate climates. It takes several years for this tree to come into shape, but eventually it achieves a magnificent form, round-headed and full-leafed. Wild trees have been discovered, but for sometime it was thought this tree was to be found only in a state of cultivation around the Chinese temples where it was first seen.

### Immune to Pests.

The ginko (species, *biloba*), is the only genus and species of the family. Once it was generally distributed, botanists tell us, in the Carboniferous era. It is relatively immune to insect pests. The leaves are more or less fan-shaped, cut at the broad tip and wedge-shaped at the base. In Autumn the foliage turns a soft yellow. The word, ginko, is from the Chinese.

The erythrina (species, *herbacea*) is the rare specimen of the erythrina family, and a native of South and Southeast Texas. The tall red spikes of bloom are spectacular, and remind one, at a distance, of the red yucca (*Hesperaloe*). *Erythrina herbacea* is a close relative of the cultivated fireman's helmet and is a worthy ornament to any garden. The Greek name is an allusion to the red color of the flower. The genus is a rather large one belonging to the pea or legume family. South Texas woodlands were fairly aflame a month ago with the blossoms of this shrub, now blooming in profusion in the Botanic Garden.

The Chinese buckeye (*Xanthoxeranthos sorbifolia*) of the family Sapindaceae, is notable for its unusual fruit which is quite large, and as an ornamental in the garden. The whitish flowers have five petals with a reddish or yellow blotch. The Greek name means yellow horn, for the horn-like projections on the receptacle or disk. The china berry trees and other soapberry trees are of this same family.

### Interesting Trees.

*Pittosporum tobira* is another evergreen shrub that is thought to flourish only in tropical gardens. It is also happy and making good progress in the test garden, if we are to judge by appearances. This Australian laurel is one of over 100 species of the family. The evergreen whorled-leaves give the plant ornamental qualities. It is used a great deal in the gardens of California and the Gulf Coast. Fruit is a capsule and seeds are resinous; hence the Greek name, *pittosporum*.

Texas has a number of interesting *Sophora* trees, among them the gay Eve's-neckline (*Sophora affinis*), of our Trinity woodlands and the mountain laurel (*Sophora secundiflora*) that is indigenous to the Austin regions. The former bears rose-pink blossoms and resembles the redbud trees when seen at a distance; the latter bears clusters of blue flowers and adds to the blue haze that hangs about the capital city when the trees are in bloom. Most of the 20 known species of so-

phoras are Asiatic, but a few are natives in the Americas. The name, *sophora*, an Arabian vernacular, has reference to the pea-like leaves. The leaflets, arranged feather-fashion, with an odd one at the tip, are decorative in themselves. A near relative of the Southwestern *sophoras* is used in the temple plantings in the Orient, the tree being considered a symbolic talisman.

### Creosote Bush.

Probably you know the bush by the name, creosote bush, or greasewood, but it is botanically known as *Larrea*, a genus of four species of heavily aromatic desert shrubs to be found in Texas and the Southwestern States. The leaflets are arranged feather-fashion, and the resinous bush is evergreen, with the fragrance of the balsam. It is strange that this plant is not used more in Southwestern sun gardens, for it would lend itself in a landscaping project much the same as does the Pfitzer juniper. The name comes from a family's sur-name, Larrae, otherwise the name is unknown.

Another interesting bush is called ninebark (*Physocarpus*), the name having to do with the bladder-like fruits that hold shining yellow seeds. This white-flowering, spirea-like shrub of the rose family is one of 13 species, all of which are natives of North America except a single Asiatic one. Although the flowers are small they offer attraction because of the profusion of their clusters.

### Unusual Plants.

Other plants that afford interest just now in the test garden are the Black Persimmon (the Ebony Tree belongs to this same family); the sand myrtle to which family the wax myrtle, the bayberry and the sweet gale belong; the crinum or Confederate-lily, the helleopsis (now a mass of golden bloom); and the *boltonia*, the latter a gift from Miss Willie May Kell of Wichita Falls, fine shapely plants that will in a few weeks offer a wealth of azure-blue flowers.

Mrs. W. B. Paddock, Sixth Avenue, Fort Worth, has several unusual plants growing in her outdoor living room, one of which belongs to the heath family. It is of the genus, *Leucothoe*, and is better known perhaps as fetter-bush or dog-hobble (species, *catesbaei*). Of low-growing habit, and graceful, arching branches and thick leaves, this evergreen shrub is excellent for foundation plantings, especially if the area is moist, peaty or humid, and a bit shaded or woody. The flowers made attractive Winter bouquets. The genus took its name from the daughter of Orchanus, mythological king of Babylonia.

### The Spear-Flower.

*Ardisia* (from the Greek, meaning point), sometimes called spear-flower, is another important shrub in Mrs. Paddock's garden. It has bright scarlet berries that hang in clusters underneath the leaf-clusters. The small white, or reddish flowers form in clusters also. There is also a plant called Peruvian *Dafodil*, this belonging to the *Amaryl-lis* family, one of perhaps 50 South American herbs. The white blossoms, tinged in places with a fresh green color, is spectacular in shape and will challenge the interest of any plant lover. This genus was named for Claus Alstraemer, a friend of Linnaeus.

At the Garden Center this week there will be on display a branch of a tree which bears a variety of tree-perching fern. This specimen came from Bastrop, and was brought in by Mrs. Morris Rector. There are a number of tree-perching plants (epiphytes) in South Texas, and this one is interesting in structure. The bunch or ball-moss types are quite common, but this tree-fern is less so. The fern will be on exhibition all this week at the Center, where one can secure full information on the plant.



June 13-1941

## Picnic Time, the Outdoors Interesting

It's picnic time again in this section, and many are the thrills to be had. A few ills may come in for good measure; and just to keep us from bad effects we need to familiarize ourselves with simple rules. We should guard especially against poison ivy. A brief couplet, if followed, may prove advantageous:

Leaves of three, quickly flee;  
Berries white, take your flight.

As in all other cases, rules have exceptions, and so it is in this, but generally speaking leaves that have three parts, or plants bearing three leaves, are more or less injurious and the same may be true of white or light berries. The reverse also holds good. If we remember to wash the affected parts with soap and water immediately we have had an unpleasant contact, we shall likewise escape what might become a regrettable experience.

Tarrant County's hills afford many clear streams of water, and it is on the embankments and cliffs that the plant lover will find unusual and interesting specimens, maybe heretofore unknown to him. Varieties of native grapes; the Virginia creeper; the climbing milkweed with a seed-pod filled with dainty vegetable seed-pearls; the Dutchman's pipe vine; and two close relatives, the scarlet clematis and the love-in-the-mist; the wild sarsaparilla; the greenbrier (Southern smilax), the cow-itch vine and a host of other climbers offer green-clad banks in the summertime. It is the Virginia creeper that resembles the poison ivy in its leaves. It is well to remember that the ivy leaves have three parts, while the other has five parts to the leaf.

### Fascinating Aquatics.

In the sandy lands of the cross-timbers, one may find ferns of various kinds. A trip to Ash Creek revealed at least four fascinating aquatics: the equisetum, the liverworts, the cliff-fern and the wood-fern and the incomparable maiden-hair fern.

Although now considered of only slight importance, the equisetum (horsetail family) once, in the Carboniferous period, covered this part of our country and formed gigantic forests which contributed largely to coal deposits. All we have left of the horsetails in this section today are the rush-like perennial herbs, with hollow, striped stems and no true leaves. The fern allies claim this group, which is nonflowering, with spores formed in a cone-line spike at the ends of some of the stems.

Although possessing little interest to the garden, the horse-tails link our more recent plants with an incredibly ancient type of vegetation. The scouring-rush, sometimes called Dutch-rush, is the one seen most in this locality. The characteristic common name describes its use; the tough, rough wiry stems are often employed as a scrubbing medium.

### Does Not Bear Flowers.

Many mosses, lichens and others of this type are to be seen in our dense woodlands and along stream beds and walls, one of the most engaging being the *Marcantia domingensis*, commonly called Liverwort. This plant belongs to a curious group that does not bear flowers; but from the thallus arise small, stalk-like bodies which bear the sexual organs. Although it is never cultivated, it may spring up anywhere if there is moisture and shade. The tiny plant likes to hug a wet sunless rock.

A limestone loving, rock-inhabiting fern, called the Cliff Fern, is another native plant that engages the attention of all who are fortunate enough to run across a specimen. The fronds are simply compound, or in some cases twice or thrice compound, and the brown stalks hairy and chaffy. The genus is known as *Pellaea*, from the Greek word meaning dusky, and having allusion to the dark frond stalks. Although botanists list the *Pellaea* as being found only in Eastern North America, it is common in our moist woods and along shallow stream beds. The species seen most often here is *Pellaea atropurpurea*, a hardy plant, not over a foot in height, with tough leathery fronds, and with dark, purple polished stalks. The plant would make an admirable addition to any hardy fern garden, although it is not recommended that it be gathered.

### Has Botanist's Name.

In moist post-oak woods we find the little *Woodsia obtusa*, commonly called wood-fern. This plant belongs to the same family as the cliff-fern, or *Pellaea*, and it took its name from Joseph Woods, an English botanist and architect. Botanists also list this

plant only in the woody sections of the Northeastern United States. The family, Polypodiaceae, with stout root-stock and numerous fronds, comprises about 25 species, and while most of them inhabit the cooler regions, several thrive in Southwestern woodlands and streams.

Loveliest of all the ferns that make their home in our stream-beds is the dainty maiden-hair (*Adiantum*), of the same family as the cliff-fern and the wood-fern. This species (*capillus-veneris*), is also known as the Venus'-hair fern and is the same as the true or black maiden-hair of Europe. A number of Tarrant County streams carry this native plant. Its leaflets are bright green, stalked and more or less wedge-shaped. Its black, unforked leaf-stalk arises from a slender, somewhat chaffy root-stock. In tropical America this plant has climbing proclivities.

## Garden Club Awards Are Announced

Prize winners in the Sylvan Garden Club's 1941 Summer flower show were announced Saturday by the show committee. The event which took place last week at the Haltom City Club house attracted an unusually large number of entries, and the excellence of both specimen exhibits and artistic arrangements received praise from the judges. The show was preceded by a program on parks and a luncheon for club members and guests. Mrs. Charles Thomas, president, was in charge of the meeting and the program was directed by Mrs. Frank Estill.

### Sweepstakes Winner.

Sweepstakes prize, for total points, was won by Mrs. L. M. Carter. Prize winners, by classes, included: Gladioli—Specimen Blooms—First, Mrs. R. L. West; second, Mrs. O. V. Campbell; third, Miss Ina Gilliland. Arrangement—First, Miss Gertrude Morris; second, Mrs. Lucy Powell; third, Miss Morris.

Dahlias—Arrangement and Perfection of Bloom—First, second and third, Mrs. I. M. Cochran.

Potted Plants—First, Mrs. Allen Adams; second (tie), Mrs. Carter and Mrs. C. H. Still; third, Mrs. J. W. Naylor.

Roses—Arrangement—First, Mrs. Powell; second, Mrs. Carter; third, Mrs. J. A. Bonstead.

Ferns—First, second and third, Mrs. Naylor.

### Perennials.

Perennials—Arrangement—First, Mrs. L. L. Talley; second, Mrs. Carter; third, Mrs. W. H. Bogart. Combinations of Perennials—First, Mrs. Ben Wilson; second, Mrs. John McMillian; third, Miss Morris.

Annuals—Arrangement—First, Mrs. J. A. McEndree; second, Miss Eva Powell; third, Mrs. G. H. Leshe. Lilies—Specimen Blooms—First, Mrs. C. A. Hardiman; second, Mrs. L. Fletcher Ward; third, Mrs. Carter.

Gardenias—Specimen and Arrangement—First, Mrs. Jack Bryant; second, Mrs. F. H. Dentzel; third, Mrs. T. S. Rucker.

Outstanding Arrangement—Mixed Flowers—Mrs. A. E. Witherspoon.

Judges were Mrs. Frank S. Naugle and Mrs. J. M. Purvis of the Fort Worth Garden Club. The flower show committee included Mmes. J. H. Hicks, Leshe, Naylor and J. D. McCutchan Jr.

The club will continue to hold monthly meetings through the Summer.

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## Park Pictures to Be Shown

Color Movies of Big Bend Area Slated for Rogers Auditorium Friday Night.

Premier showing of Jack Lamb's all-color motion pictures of the Big Bend National Park Friday at 8:15 p. m. in the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium will give residents of the Fort Worth area their first opportunity to see the scenic attractions and life of Texas' newest tourist magnet.

Lamb's pictures of Texas first national park are being exhibited in the larger cities under the sponsorship of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., which is sharing the receipts with the local garden clubs and the Texas Big Bend Park Association.

Reports received by Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., indicated that the pictures of the new international vacation land have been enthusiastically received in all cities where they have been shown. She expects one of the largest audiences will assemble here Friday night.

Mrs. W. A. Zant, president of the Presidents Council of Fort Worth Garden Clubs, is in charge of arrangements for the show. Tickets at 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children are available from the various garden clubs, at the Garden Center in Botanic Gardens and from the cashier at The Star-Telegram.

## Valley Lilies Grow Well in Southwest

While some persons have thought lilies of the valley will not thrive in Southwestern gardens, Mrs. Robert McCart Sr., 5028 Bryce Avenue, has had them growing in her garden for about a quarter of a century. They have a northern exposure, and during the early Spring these choice little plants give a multitude of blooms.

The lily of the valley is a perennial herb, and is sometimes called Solomon's Seal or wake-robin. The plant grows wild in the higher mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. It is primarily a shade plant and will do well in any local garden, if its needs are met. The botanical name of the plant genus is *Convallaria*, from the Latin word for valley. The family is the lily.

### Valuable Evergreen.

Many historic gardens, especially in Maryland and Virginia, have taken on an atmosphere of grace, charm and solidity because of their notable boxwoods. This is perhaps our most valuable evergreen. Of the 30 known species, only two are in common cultivation. *Buxus* is the classical Latin name for the boxwood, and the family is *Buxaceae*. Since the days of Old Rome, this has been the best of all plants for topiary work and for hedges. It is a slow-growing plant and to grow it from seed would be interminable; its wood is hard and uniform, therefore it lends itself exceptionally well for wood-blocks which are valuable to artists. As a refutation that the boxwood will not do well in Fort Worth, there is a boxwood tree, now about 20 years old, in the 1400 block on East Vickery. Most ordinary garden soils will give boxwood a happy home. Partial shade is desirable and water as needed.

### Hard Timber Tree.

The oak, (Latin name, *Quercus*), one of our hardest timber trees, grows well in the temperate zone. Of particular interest is the liveoak, conspicuous from Zone 6 southward. *Quercus virginiana* is the botanical term for the liveoak, and it is used extensively now in landscape work. The finest specimens of the liveoak are to be found in the coastal regions from Virginia, through Florida and on to Mexico. Those in the southern part of Texas, particularly in the region of Orizimba, the old Phelps Plantation below Brazoria, are quite notable.

Although not as large as those in the coastal region, the liveoak trees of the Central Texas hill country are of value, not only from the standpoint of picturesqueness, but for their woods. One very old liveoak, of historic interest locally, is on the grounds of the A. S. Dingee home just off Samuels Avenue, near the end of the street. Under this tree the first election in the county was held in 1856. Another fine old specimen stands in the middle of Greenwood Cemetery.

### Evening Primroses.

The Charles Plaxco family, 1814 Belmont Avenue, and their neighbors are enjoying a variety of evening primrose, a rich lemon yellow in color. The seeds of this plant came to Mrs. Plaxco last year with a shipment of seeds from California. This plant is a prolific bloomer, and dares to send its blossoms forth only when the shades of evening fall; one ray of the sun sends all the opening buds to bed again. There are several plants of this variety in the Plaxco garden and each is loaded with flowers at night.

## Beauty Added to Outdoor Living Room



The beauty of the outdoor living room at the home of Mrs. L. G. Moreland, 3601 Travis Avenue, is enhanced by the pool and iris planting.

## 'Know Texas First' Move Is Among Objectives of Garden Clubs of State

BY PAULINE NAYLOR.

A "KNOW TEXAS FIRST" campaign will be one of the objectives of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., during the coming year, according to objectives and plans announced Saturday by Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth, state president. Mrs. Lake, who already has served two years as president, was elected for another year at the 1941 Spring meeting, held in Harlingen, in order that civic programs launched by her administration might be carried nearer completion under her leadership.

The Big Bend Park will continue to receive emphasis in the state garden clubs program, and Mrs. C. W. McCutcheon, Wichita Falls, appointed two years ago when Mrs. Lake created the Big Bend Park special committee for the garden organization, has accepted re-appointment.

"This committee, the conservation and roadside beautification committee and the pilgrimage committee all will work toward the 'Know Texas First' objective," Mrs. Lake said. "The state garden organization on every possible occasion will urge tourists, Texans and those of all other States, to take advantage of the good roads and the innumerable attractive places in every section of the State.

### Many Attractions.

Our state parks, our coastline, second to none in the entire country, the Big Thicket and pinelands of East Texas, the Rio Grande Valley, the scenic Big Bend country, the Davis Mountains, the Plains and fascinating Palo Duro Canyon country, the Longhorn Caverns, the missions and the historic shrines of the Texas revolution all offer us a wealth of material for our educational campaign.

"Our pilgrimage committee also will continue its program for furthering Latin American understanding and good will through visits to Mexico, a movement in which it has been a pioneer. Mrs. Ben G. O Neal of Wichita Falls will continue as chairman of the pilgrimages committee."

### Garden Centers.

The state program for the development of the garden club movement, will stress the raising of horticultural standards for individual members, so that they will grow better plant material, and to stimulate interest in horticultural excellence

by raising flower show standards, Mrs. Lake added.

"Importance of garden centers will be stressed in this connection, and we will continue to offer short courses in gardening, in co-operation with state colleges. During the coming year we will have two-day garden schools in different sections of the State, and will offer studies in landscaping, horticulture, conservation and beautification, flower arrangement and flower show judging. The program for co-operation between rural and urban interests also will be continued and Miss Sadie Hatfield of College Station, will continue as chairman."

Creation of two new committees was announced. Mrs. John G. Berry of Goldthwaite is chairman of the new committee, "Defense and Good Will Gardens," which will co-operate with military authorities in beautification of encampments, and will furnish cut flowers to hospitals for special occasions. This committee's first activity was distribution of flowers on Mothers' Day last month.

### Committee Chairmen.

The second new committee, church gardens, is headed by Mrs. W. H. Benton of Houston. Restoration of old churchyard gardens, beautifying of old burial grounds and co-operation with churches in landscaping and beautifying grounds not already planted are planned.

Other chairmen who have been appointed for the new season include:

Program, Mrs. Clarence Miller, Dallas; publicity, Mrs. R. K. Hutchison, Fort Worth; junior gardens, Mrs. C. B. Campbell, College Station; con-

servation, Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, Fort Worth; roadside development, Mrs. Alden Davis, Austin; literature, Mrs. J. Frank Dobie, Austin; garden centers, Mrs. Don Thompson, El Paso; finance, Mrs. R. H. Thomason, Abilene; legislation, Mrs. L. B. Leake, Temple; horticulture, Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls; birds, Mrs. A. N. Harkrider, Kilgore; roses, Mrs. Henry Engle, Tyler; iris, Mrs. Stephen Barret, Dallas; scrapbooks, Mrs. F. A. Huweiler, Houston; librarian, Mrs. E. Lee Davis, Waco; hospitality, Mrs. Warren D. Ambrose, Fort Worth; liaison officer, Mrs. C. W. Snider, Wichita Falls; publications, Mrs. John R. Salois, Dallas; lectures, Mrs. W. A. Zant, Fort Worth; school of judging, Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, Dallas, chairman, committee members: Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Zant; awards, Mrs. James Sawyer, Beaumont, chairman, committee members: Mmes. John C. Abney, Lampasas; Leonard Cook, Houston; Jimmie Davis, Weslaco, and Emmett L. Coleman, Corpus Christi.

### Others to Be Named.

A few other chairmen will be appointed later, Mrs. Lake said Saturday. The date and place of the annual Fall meeting of the directors has not yet been fixed. The 1942 convention will be held in Beaumont. The Fort Worth Garden Center will continue as state headquarters. The other state elected officers are: First vice president, Mrs. J. Cooke Wilson, Beaumont; second vice president, Mrs. John Loomis, Dallas; third vice president, Mrs. O. E. Stuart, Harlingen; recording secretary, Mrs. Dan Danvers, San Antonio; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. D. Reimers, Fort Worth, and treasurer, Mrs. David H. Buchanan, Temple.

## Williamsburg and Stratford Retain Beauty of Periods When Nation Was in Infancy

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If you contemplate a trip to the Atlantic Coast this Summer, why not go via Virginia and visit Williamsburg and Stratford, the latter the old home of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Williamsburg is an experience, rather than a visit, and Stratford Hall is now working toward a permanent maintenance endowment. In either case, you might enjoy the Cumberland Mountains or the Great Smoky National Park en route or returning. For a century Stratford Hall stood, neglected and abused, on the site of its former glory, bravely withstanding time and the elements, its singular part in American history apparently forgotten.

In 1641 Richard Lee came from England to found the Lee line in Virginia. Continuing through six generations and flowering in the great Robert E. Lee, this family rendered unparalleled services in the building of America. Wherever we find a major movement in Colonial, Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary American history, there we find a Lee—and often several Lees—serving as distinguished leaders.

Thomas Lee, who built Stratford Hall in 1729, was Royal Governor and later Colonial Governor of Virginia. He was a leader in the purchase of the Ohio Valley from the Iroquois Indians which opened the way for westward expansion of the English-speaking peoples. His five sons are known in history as "The Revolutionary Lees," and as statesmen and diplomats they contributed illustrious services through the formative period of the Nation.

### Signed Declaration.

Richard Henry Lee, jointly with Patrick Henry, led the movement against "taxation without representation." He and his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, signed the Declaration of Independence. A third brother, Philip Indwell, worked tirelessly for the cause of freedom, and two others, Arthur and William Lee, were diplomatic representatives abroad. Light Horse Harry Lee, a cousin of the Stratford family, was the favorite officer of George Washington, and is credited with the strategy that defeated Cornwallis at Yorktown. When he married the beautiful daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee, known as the "Divine Matilda," he became master of Stratford Hall.

Light Horse Harry, Congressman and three-term Governor of Virginia, was the father of our Robert E. Lee. Light Horse Harry and his son, Henry, were better statesmen than farmers, and Stratford Hall passed out of the hands of the Lee family in 1829 after 100 years as a social and political center, and the home of more famous men than any other house in the Nation.

### Memorial Formed.

In 1929 a little group of women heard that Stratford Hall was for sale, and they conceived the idea of purchasing it and restoring it as a memorial to Robert E. Lee. The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation was formed, with a director in every State. North and South alike responded generously to the appeal for funds. Bit by bit, under the direction of Fiske Kimball, celebrated authority on Colonial Architecture, the old plantation came to life. Thomas Lee had built well—so well, in fact, that notwithstanding a century of indifference and neglect, the mansion and its dependent buildings were still intact. Only the wooden parts had succumbed entirely to the ravages of deterioration, and these were reproduced after painstaking research and a study of old letters and documents relating to the estate and its appointments.

The gardens of Stratford are a fascinating feature of the old estate, which has its site, 1,100 acres of high, level meadowlands, cut by deep ravines. When Thomas Lee planned Stratford Hall, he considered vistas as important determinants of architecture. From every point of the mansion an enchanting landscape meets the eye. The view from the north of the house is magnificent, looking across a heavily wooded park to the Potomac River, and beyond to the Maryland shore. The old road to the river leads to the Stratford landing, once an important social and commercial center of the Colonies. From this river port, produce from the plantations of the surrounding countryside were dispatched to England, and here were also unloaded the imports from the Mother Country.

### Flowers in Profusion.

Beauty is a guiding principle in this Virginia estate. Curved drives that delight the eye, open into gracious woodland vistas, and direct the beholder to the fascinating Potomac River scenes. A footpath through orchard and forest leads to a picturesque spring. The spring-house still bears the marks of the milk containers used in supplying the Colonial household. Laurel is mirrored in the mill pond. Each season brings on a gorgeous outdoor flower show, both the wood-Three terraces east of the mansion are devoted to a formal 18th Century garden. A series of parterres, all box-hedged, are arranged about an oval center. Beds are filled and the cultivated blossoms with periwinkle. A part of the middle terrace is given to the quarterings of the Lee coat-of-arms, laid out in box-wood. At the foot of the garden is a true ha-ha wall, a moat-like brick barrier, set flush with the surface of the lawn on one side, and facing a depression on the other, to keep out roaming cattle without obstructing the view.

An elaborate collection of old roses is being assembled at Stratford. Along the garden wall grow figs and pomegranates. Climbing roses and dwarf apple trees form the background of the old rose garden area. Here are to be found all the perennials our ancestors loved—the flowered environment of their daily lives, their romances, their dreams and achievements.

### Talks in Group of Five.

Through wooden gates, bordered by holly trees and lilac bushes, the visitor may turn either to the vegetable gardens on the north or to the orchard on the south. The orchard is apt to command particular attention. Since all traces of this part of Stratford were lost and completely obliterated from view, the orchard of today is a reproduction of a design taken from an eighteenth century estate in Yorkshire, England. The trees are planted in groups of five, having apples in solid rows, a pear walk down the middle and cherry trees near the box-walk.

One of the fascinating features of Stratford is the little herb garden by the kitchen. Here in the old days were grown the herbs used in cooking and as home remedies; and probably for the slaves. One writer suggests the imaginative picture of a dark-skinned girl slipping out of the slave quarters in the deep night to get a spray of rosemary from the herb garden to be hung at the cabin door as an amulet against ghosts. Down by the broad, slow-moving Potomac is the old water mill which today grinds cornmeal as it did two centuries ago, thanks to the tireless work of those who sponsored the restoration of Stratford.

### The Focal Point.

Wooden machinery, two hundred years old and found in Maryland, was installed at the mill. Henry Ford called this romantic and picturesque spot the most interesting feature of the plantation, because in all probability the fundamental issues of political independence were discussed here by the plantation owners while they waited for their corn to be ground, and decisions of utmost historic importance may have been reached at this woodland forum. The focal point of the whole landscaping plan of Stratford is "the house over the vault," built of handmade brick with arched entrances. This structure was built about 1790 by Light Horse Harry Lee, as a tomb for his beloved wife, Matilda. The story is told of how the stricken Light Horse Harry, left with their small children, watched from his window through the dreary Winter months as the slaves passed and re-passed with bricks in building the vault.

Although the gardens of Stratford are practically all reproductions, there is a direct, living link with the past in the 200-year-old beech trees, brought from England as saplings and planted by Thomas Lee. Through the century of Stratford's glory, and the following century of its neglect, these venerable beeches have held their places, inarticulate, yet living, witnesses of all the glory, all the beauty, all the romance of this grand old estate.

## Instructions Are Given on Compost Pile

The compost pile is the chief source of supply to the garden—or rather it should be. A well-rotted compost bed is the best possible plant food, especially for delicate plants, because it will not injure or burn as does manure. Now is the time to start the pile, that it may be ready for the garden during the Winter when beds are being cultivated and plants set out. The compost material supplies both humus and food, a beneficial combination. Although details vary, the general procedure is about as follows:

For the first layer, use chopped cornstalks, cane stalks, okra or hollyhock stalks and make it about six inches deep. Beds should be oblong in shape, as long as wanted, and conveniently high but not more than six feet wide. Over this first layer spread a 3/4-inch covering of manure. The alternating layers could consist of discards from the table, parings of fruits and vegetables, leaves and lawn cuttings, if not diseased infected, and whatever else is available in the form of vegetable matter, and about three inches of top soil, muck or sand. Repeat the layers as given above until the pile is of desired height. A sprinkling of superphosphate, lime and bone-meal will reinforce and increase the plant food value, and at the same time accelerate the breakdown of the pile.

A secluded area of the back yard is a good place in which to start the compost bed. If a concrete pit, or some other, is available in which to store the properties, so much the better. In this way much of the liquid food can be preserved. The top of the pile should be kept flat or concave in order to hold rain, that it may aid in the decomposition of materials. It usually takes from six months to a year for the pile to decompose sufficiently for use.

# Trip Through Big Bend Convinces One That Its Scenery Is Second to None

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

When Jack Lamb, noted sportsman and photographer, shows the modern colored moving pictures of the Big Bend Park in Fort Worth Friday night, the people will enjoy a rare treat. These pictures were made at considerable cost to the sponsors, and their showing will be a revelation of scenic interest. Trees, rocks, sands, unusual and colorful plants and birds, great gorges and canyons, fantastic colorings and contours of the mountains that run the gamut of the regency range in unusual shades and tones, the fanciful shapes of the clouds that help in making picturesque effects, and even the waters in streams and rivers, all contribute to the beauty and interest of this great natural masterpiece.

It was our privilege to see the Big Bend last Summer, and we think this an ideal time to visit. We approached the area from the south, coming up from Del Rio over a route that is in itself well worth seeing. All along one is impressed by the strong rugged beauty of the mountains across the river, by the silvery grasses that make a shimmering mirror in the Summer sun, the arid and semiarid plants of all kinds (for the desert lands have their own particular beauty and vegetation), the magnificent distances that are almost unbelievable unless one can witness the effect and the sheer joy of travel over glassy roadways.

After a night in the delightful and well named little city of Alpine, the site of much picturesqueness in itself, and the home of Dr. H. W. Morelock, one of the Big Bend's chief boosters, and of the Sul Ross State Teachers College of which he is president, we retraced our travels back to Marathon at which place we turned south and headed into the Big Bend country. There are moods and moments in the Big Bend that make the land unique, and that bring the observer into a closer relationship with the infinite. One might even visit the place for the very atmosphere which seems to envelop it in Summer—the infinitudes of light, heat, silence and space.

There may be those who think of such places in terms of things that "bite, sting, scratch and tear," but we saw none of that—only a grandeur and a beauty that is indescribable. We could imagine, in such a land, there could be wild beasts and wild plants, insects and air vultures, there might be unbearable heat, thirst and nostalgia, such as one would encounter anywhere in vast areas of inaccessibility; but more than all we were impressed with the bigness and the brightness of it all. We loved the air without a cloud; and the desert areas without a shade. And then we reveled in the blue colors that seemed . . . times to envelop even the mountains, in the sudden expansion of heat and light, and a radiant immobility, everywhere apparent.

Our first impression, at once ardent and inanimate, convinced us that here was much space, solitude and sun. Gradually we came to see

the grandeur of the outlines, to feel the emptiness of space; and even the naked earth (where devoid of vegetation) had a particular fascination. The white, fawn-colored foregrounds, matched against the rose-tinted hills, seemed only to accent the azure of the sky. Everywhere before us opened boundless immense horizons. Imagine, if you can (better still, see it for yourself), gorgeous colorings, but subdued and quiet, under a blue sky, with foregrounds of lighter, brighter tints than the sky and with transient, shifting shadows everywhere.

Very early in the morning as we drove, we were attracted to coveys of partridges, a tufted species of Mexican bird, making for the springs for drink. We could hear a sort of low quivering cry, as their sun-spattered feathers made span-gles over the face of the clear sky. On every hand we saw strange, queer plant shapes, many of which bore flowers, the cactus family, at the height of their splendor, very much at home in a fantastic land. And away into the deeps, we saw a small dog running along as if he had not a care nor a fear; there must have been a prospector's camp near by. And as we stood and gazed into the St. Helena Canyon, we could hear the chirps and cooing of the sparrows and ring-doves. And high, high on the walls of the canyon hung hundreds of resurrection plants, the delight of commerce.

There are times when the sands shine like an immense sheet of gold or of silver; there are moments when one looks upon a vast sea of green, and on verdant hills, veritable oases. In the thickness of the woods you guess there may be certain dark and shady nooks where terror lies in wait, but we do not investigate. Here you can even see mastodon forms, gigantic elephants, huge sheep and monstrous beasts, but they are only the contrasting greens of the trees massing their emerald colors. Terlingua (meaning three languages), a strange little mining town, looks like a dumb, violet colored mass, as viewed from a distance, but it comes to life as you approach it, and the open windows and doors of adobe houses seem to greet the passerby. From afar the thin shadows of the house walls resemble streaks of dark purple.

Numberless varieties of beautiful flowers abound along the winding roads that traverse the mountains; and here grow also many strange and unusual trees, ferns, aloes, cacti, succulents without number, and grotesque vegetation, much of it in the canyons and lowlands of tropical growth. Sensitive plants to which the acacias belong, and others of unusual importance commercially, are everywhere in evidence. Varieties of pentstemons, lavenders, reds, white and other colors, keep the Summer landscape gay, with the help of cacti. And daintiness is not lacking. The delicate flowers of the psoraleas see to this.

The bee-bush, chaparrals and creosote bushes cover vast areas, and the guayule plant, one of the principal sources of rubber in America,

also flourishes here. The mountain laurel is covered with great clusters of beautiful blue blossoms in the Springtime, and in Midsummer its deep rich foliage offers pleasing contrast to the many trees and shrubs that bear compound leaves. The agarita and the senisa cover a wide range, and when the sensa (barometer bush) bursts into bloom at the approach of rain, then indeed is the picture thrilling. The purple sage is in full flower just now in the Big Bend and the blue salvias also, these adding to the beautiful blue color that hangs over the mountains.

A long time ago a botanist and historian, Von Roemer, one of the earliest plant lovers to explore the Big Bend, stated that the grasses were at their loveliest in July and August and that the charcos (pools formed by rainfall) "were standing everywhere." Long and short leaved pines vie with each other for a place in the Big Bend suns, and something like 20 different oaks have been found there. Sycamores, chinaberries, Mexican persimmons (the latter a member of the Ebony family), chittim-woods and others brave the encroachment of the mesquite, which seems to reign rather predominantly.

There are more than 200 species of birds in the park lands, including many rare ones, such as the colima warbler. More than 100 different kinds of animals find a haven here in the wilderness. Reptile life is abundant also, including the pink rattlesnake, a rather recent discovery. The cotton-rat is another rare animal, located solely in the Chisos Mountains. Antelopes

and the big-horn sheep, once common to this region, but now extinct, may be reinstated when the lands are turned over to the Government. The Mexican black bear, panthers, bobcats and ring-tailed cats abound.

It is a happy thought that this great Sphinx of nature, whose secrets may be revealed to the oncoming generations, will perhaps bind together in friendly relations the peoples of the two Americas. It seems a bigger idea still that here the various kingdoms (the human as well as the lower orders) will be able to enjoy the land together, with none fearful lest that most priceless possession of all, the privilege to live, and enjoy the earth, will be taken away.

The Big Bend will be a true wild life preserve—a place of friendly relationships and of recreation. When all the purposes of the Big Bend's sponsors shall have been fulfilled, then indeed will we have an international peace park held together by the Rio Grande. Here there will be cordial fellowship between the kingdoms, as men try to fathom the whys-and-the-wherefores of all forms of life. The camera and the magnifying glass may yet become more useful than the rod and the gun.

En route to the Big Bend, it will prove most entertaining to visit Longhorn Cavern in Burnett County. Only a pleasant drive down from Stephenville, over well-paved highways, this cavern has much to offer. It is approached by good all-weather roads, and the lighting of the cavern is no doubt the best in the world of lighted caverns. Startling effects greet one at every turn of the more than a mile that has been explored and lighted

## Zinnia Show Will Be Held Wednesday

Fifth annual zinnia show of the Fort Worth Garden Center will be held Wednesday, and will be open to the public, Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the center, announced Saturday. All entries must be at the center by 9 a. m. The show will be open to visitors at 11 a. m., after judging has been finished, and will remain open to 5 p. m. Ribbon awards will be given in all classes.

There will be two sections to the show, for horticultural specimens and for arrangements. The arrangements section will have a special class for children.

The Summer zinnia show has been an important factor in a great increase in interest in zinnia growing, according to reports from garden clubs from all over Fort Worth. Previous shows have had an increase in varieties exhibited from year to year, and a corresponding improvement in horticultural value, as evidenced by the scores of the judges.

"Gardeners who haven't yet planted zinnias should remember that there still is time for this locality," Mrs. Lake said. "Zinnias are practically failure-proof for Fort Worth gardens and may be planted successfully from March until the first of September. It takes about six weeks to bring them into full flower, although some varieties blossom in a much shorter time.

"The zinnia family offers a wide range of form and color. The Mexican species, zinnia elegans, is the parent of most of our speculdar originations of recent years.

"In planting it is well to remember that the usual classifications are tall, 30 inches or more; medium, up to 20 inches, and dwarf, from 12 to 15 inches, and that taller varieties should be set out two feet apart, and the shorter growing ones from 12 to 14 inches apart.

"Use, light well fertilized loam, and in addition apply a complete fertilizer every three or four weeks for larger, more perfect flowers and profuse foliage. The zinnia gower will have to take into account several pests. The blister beetle, common stalk borer and cutworms can give a lot of trouble, but can be controlled. Leaf spot and leaf blight can be controlled with Bordeaux mixture. Powdery mildew can be held in check by thorough dustings of fine sulphur.

"Horticultural varieties in demand include the cupid, of smallest type; the single linearis, Mexican Haegeana, baby Lilliput, daillardia or Navajo, double dwarf pumilia or "out-and-come-again," the scabiosa, fantasy, quiller or cactus flowered, the dahlia flowering, the penciled and the California giants.

## Garden Clubs Have 5 Days to Sell Park Film Tickets

Only five days remain for local garden clubs to replenish depleted treasuries through the sale of tickets for the premiere of Jack Lamb's all-color motion pictures of the Big Bend National Park, Mrs. W. A. Zant, president of the Presidents' Council of Fort Worth Garden Clubs, warned Saturday.

The show is to be presented at 8:15 p. m. Friday at Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium.

"Garden clubs which have depleted their treasuries in the financing of their various activities have an excellent opportunity to replenish their coffers through the sale of tickets for the Big Bend National Park picture show," Mrs. Zant said. "Each of the clubs will retain 25 per cent of their profits in the sale of these tickets."

Mrs. Zant, who is in charge of arrangements for the Big Bend National Park show, also announced that the tickets are being distributed by 12 garden clubs. Those in charge of the distribution are:

Mmes. Alfred McKnight, Fort Worth Garden Club; John B. Everett, Polytechnic Garden Club; Z. L. Bliss, Oaklawn Garden Club; Charles Thomas, Sylvania Garden Club; A. V. Lewis, North Fort Worth Garden Club; Lynn LePhiew, South Side Garden Club; H. C. Austin, Sagamore Hill Garden Club; A. E. Jackson, Spade and Troward Garden Club; John M. Scott, Hubbard Heights Garden Club; H. V. Rawlings, Monticello Garden Club; Frank Crumley,

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT MANY PLACES.

Tickets for the premiere of Jack Lamb's all color motion pictures of the Big Bend National Park are available at the cashier's office of The Star-Telegram, the Garden Center in the Botanic Garden and from 12 of the city's garden clubs.

Admission for adults is 25 cents and for children 10 cents. Proceeds are shared by the garden clubs and the Texas Big Bend Park Association. The show is to be given at 8:15 p. m. Friday at Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium.

St. Mary's Garden Club, and Pauline Tankersley, Highland Park Garden Club.

Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., headed by Mrs. Will F. Lake, is sponsoring the premiere of the pictures in the larger cities of Texas. Proceeds are shared by the Garden Clubs and the Texas Big Bend Park Association which is sponsoring the movement to give Texas its first national park as a tourist magnet.

Lamb, noted sportsman and cameraman, spent two weeks in the park making pictures of its many scenic attractions and the life of the area. Lamb is also appearing personally at each of the premiere showings and describes the scenic wonders of the new international vacation land.

June 23-1941

# Pictures of Gardens Show Summer Is Flower Time



These pictures, made in yards of homes in different sections of the city, are indicative of the fact that summertime is flower time in Fort Worth. Top, left, the caladium (commonly called

elephant's ear) and shasta daisies at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wood, 322 West Leuda Street. Top, right, the J. B. Rhoten family share their flowers with passersby by planting sev-

eral varieties along the sidewalks and terrace. Center, the water hyacinths in the yard of the H. W. Francis home, 1910 Sixth Avenue. Lower, left, the strange blossom in the yard of

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pool, 761 Samuels Avenue, is the South American Amaryllis. Lower, right, petunias are climbing up the garage at the H. L. Price home, 2541 Wabash Avenue.

July 6, 1941

—Star-Telegram Photos.

## Texas Flowers in Dried Form Are Attractive

June 29 1941

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Visitors to the annual meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs in Asheville, N. C., recently were amazed at the unusual collections of dried flowers exhibited. Some of these specimens, although several years old, were as fresh in coloring as if they had been gathered only the day before.

When dried, the flower should retain both form and color. The preferred method is that of drying in the shade, and not over artificial heat. Grasses lend themselves exceptionally well to the drying process, and these make delightful bouquets when added to other blossoms or when kept to themselves.

The only objection might be that they are dust-catchers, but in this day of synthetic protectors, and with the fad for Victorian glass domes, very pleasing effects can be secured.

### Texas Blazing Star.

Some of the Summer blossoming plants, such as the purple thistle (eryngo) that comes along a little later, the Texas blazing star (liatris) and the psoraleas may be dried by merely hanging them, heads down, in the garage, attic, basement or other place where it is dry, taking care not to hang over a radiator or other heating apparatus. Certain of the everlastings, among them ammobium, anaphalis, antennaria, gomphrena, statice, and a few of the finer grasses that hold their panicles, such as agrostis, aspris, capillaris, briza, eragostis, chloris, and panicum, are useful in the indoor bouquet.

Perhaps the best method used in drying flowers is by the sand process. Certain types of flowers that ordinarily can not be saved at all, may be preserved in this manner; for example the following—zinnias, cosmos, marigolds, gaillardias, water lilies, narcissi and young rosebuds.

Flowers which have proved a failure in the drying process are the iris, portulaca, day lilies, poppies and full blown roses. It would prove an interesting experiment to try the Texas flowers, just to see what one might discover. Colors known to hold best are blue, orange, white, deep red, yellow and pink. Purple and lavender flowers are generally a failure.

### Drying With Sand.

The sand method of drying is as follows: Take an ordinary flower pot, deep enough to allow specimens to be completely submerged. First, cover hole in the bottom with clean paper, pour in about 2 inches of pure, clean, absolutely dry (oven-baked, but not hot) sand. Place stalks of flowers in the sand, and then gradually and slowly fill the pot with dry sand, taking care to see that flower parts are straight

and in shape as the sand falls against them.

The flowers and all parts must be completely covered with the sand. Place pot in a warm, dry room and let stand for several weeks. Then very carefully pour off sand, a little at a time, brushing the clinging particles from petals with a very soft brush. Both foliage and flowers must be absolutely fresh and dry, but with no moisture, not even a drop of dew, clinging to the parts, if the sand method is to be a success. Delicate flowers must be very painstakingly handled.

Although widely practiced, the fad for dyeing flowers has little to endorse it. If one wishes to experiment and there is a need for color effects, the various aniline dyes are useful, such as the green used on carnations for St. Patrick's Day.

## Pineapple Plant Offers Much Botanical Interest

June 29, 1941

Of the same family as the bunch or ball moss, the Spanish moss and some of the tree-perching epiphytes (Tillandsia) which are to be seen in the trees of South and Southwest Texas, and even perching on house roofs, telephone and telegraph wires, the pineapple (Bromeliaceae) of the genus Ananas, is entirely different in appearance to the tree-perchers.

The pineapple, (Ananas sativus)

never epiphytic, originated in tropical America, likely in the Amazon Valley. Botanically it has always offered interest, no other cultivated fruit having the stem passing through it, as in the pineapple. The prolonged stem goes beyond the top of the fruit and bears the familiar tuft of scaly leaves. This leaf-crown, if detached and re-planted, will form a new specimen. While commercial propagation is mostly by stem-suckers (slips), many growers use only the leaf-crown.

Fruits usually mature the second year after planting, and annually thereafter, the main season of fruit maturity being from May until July. The pineapple contains little starch, but from 8 to 15 per cent sugar. It is a source of vitamins A, B and C, and in either the fresh fruit or the canned it is highly prized now as a dessert fruit nearly everywhere. Once the pineapple was grown extensively in Florida, but

today the chief source of production is in the West Indies, Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands. The plant has been cultivated since long before the Spanish Conquest. A variegated form is grown for ornament.

The flowers are stalkless, violet or reddish, but the flower-bearing stalk is two to four feet in height. Flowers are completely sterile in the cultivated varieties, but functional in the indigenous plant. In the wild plant where the coalescence of parts forming the fruit is not so complete, and the fruit may be more open, bear flowers, and subsequently berries which are, in the cultivated pineapple, abortive and buried. What we call the fruit is actually a syncarp, composed partly of the thickened, very fleshy stalk of the inflorescence, the juicy part of the mature fruit, and the sterile ovaries which form the berries (the angular segments imbedded in the fruit). Leaves are spiny-marginer, sword-shaped and borne in a dense basal rosette, from the center of which rises the bracted, leafy stalk, bearing at the top a tuft of leaves which subsequently form the crown of the fruit.

Two years ago Mrs. L. M. Tarpley, 1866 Highland, Fort Worth, presented a pineapple plant, started from the leafy top cut from the pineapple, to the Botanic Garden. Recently Mrs. Tarpley visited the Garden and was surprised to find her plant reproducing its own kind. Although small, the little pineapple is running true in design to the parent fruit. It has created considerable interest in the greenhouse at the Botanic Garden where it is receiving visitors daily. This specimen is installed in a pot; if it were in the open ground, no doubt the fruit would be of larger size. The pineapple cannot withstand the outdoor climate in this locality.

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## Native Flowering Trees Are Now Beautiful With Blossoms in Many Areas

June  
29-1941

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Some of the native Texas trees lend themselves very well to the landscaping program, and Summer is a good time to see most of these in flower and leaf. It would prove interesting to use some of them on the home ground. The flowering, or desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*), a native of the water courses of the western part of the State, bears delicate, lavender trumpet-shaped flowers about two inches long, and is a beautiful sight when in full bloom.

The woody stalks when young are very pliable and these sometimes grow into unusual shapes, which give added character to the tree as a landscape specimen. The flowers are used by the Mexicans in producing a tea, useful as a heart and lung remedy, and the wood is fashioned into baskets and used as fence posts. The catalpa found in East Texas woodlands and the yellow elder of the mountains of West Texas are relatives of this family, as is the red-flowered trumpet creeper and the red-yellow cross-vine.

The huisache and the retama are both well known and delightful flowering tree types and should be used more often in our local gardens. They are both natives of the

San Antonio region and will, barring unusually cold weather (during which time they should be protected until they get a good start), add distinctive charm to our gardens. The beauty of these trees is their dainty feathery compound foliage and the golden color of the flowers. There are a number of acacias and mimosas which are natives of Texas. Why do we not use these? From a variety of one of them, also indigenous to France and Spain, a fine perfume has been produced for years in France.

### Flowering Redbud.

Our early Spring-flowering redbud (*Cercis*) makes an excellent tree for the garden. Not only are its flowers rare in color, but it assumes a rather unique shape, especially if given a little help. It could be made a distinctive specimen, with care. Other Spring-flowering trees are the red-haw and the black-haw, the former and carya and the latter a virburnum. Both bear a mass of white bloom in their season, and the foliage is especially attractive throughout the Summer; both are deciduous. Another deciduous, early Spring bloomer is the swamp, or native, holly (*Ilex decidua*). The glory of this tree (although blooms are lovely), is its wealth of red berries in the fall.

The salt cedar, called by some people cedar of Lebanon, is also a native that does not get the use in the home ground landscaping program that it deserves. A variety of this tree grows exceptionally well in the Gulf Coast region where it is used in hedge treatment, and is known as the Athol, or hedge-tree. The soft rose pink delicate bloom and the feathery foliage recommend it for any local garden. The yellow buckeye which bears a mass of creamy yellow bloom about this time of year is a tree that deserves to be used more freely in our gardens. Insects, bees and butterflies like it very much, as the blooms produce considerable nectar and fragrance.

### Pruning Important.

There is a great deal to the pruning of flowering trees and specimen trees that the layman overlooks from time to time. It seems strange that we do not use more thought in giving distinction to our garden specimens; for example, year after year we grow the vitex (which now seems to be pretty well naturalized in this locality, and it thrives here as do the native trees), but we allow the stems to spring up multitudinally from the root stock, never (except in a few cases) thinking to trim it to a single trunk. Recently I saw a drive bordered with vitex trees, of the deep blue color, all trimmed uniformly to a single trunk and each of the same height, and they had been made, through proper uniform pruning and topping, to affect the shape of umbrellas, and they were very charming. The same thing could be done with the crepe myrtle and a number of other trees.

Our native sophoras, the mountain laurel with its beautiful drooping blue blooms, and the one we call Eve's necklace, whose flowers resemble the bloom of the redbud, are two trees that we constantly overlook. The latter affords a grace and beauty when used near a pool that is most appealing, a delight because of its artistic shape, bloom, foliage and fruit. The mesquite, Texas' most characteristic tree, at once the delight of the poet and the painter, should be encouraged to grow as a specimen tree in our gardens. And what could be more lovely than our native honey locust, known to the farmer who is over-run by it, as the thorn tree. The delicate new foliage, tipped with mahogany red, is something to catch the eye of the artist and of the person who would add a new charm to the old garden.

### Dwarfing System.

There is the matter of distinctive specimens, and one way to achieve this is through pruning for effects. Numbers of our native trees would lend themselves advantageously to the dwarfing system, wholly or in part; for example, the sophora, the redbud, mesquite, plum, sumac, some of our native junipers, the tamarix, or salt cedar, the flowering willow and other willows, the Indian Wahoo (native euonymus), locusts and even the hackberry, particularly the West Texas sugarberry, or "knock-a-way."

If one wanted a lifetime hobby, one might take up the matter of dwarfing some of these indigenous trees and shrubs. It takes a great while to produce desirable specimens, but here again the particular day-by-day interest might count for something, to say nothing of what one might discover in the process. Some of the specimens which the Japanese have given us have been grown in dish gardens and in earthenware urns and they may be 10, 80 or 800 years old.

### Pot Very Firmly.

One method of dwarfing consists of taking seedlings or rooted cuttings and of placing them in the smallest pot possible. Before potting into 2-inch pots, cut off part of the tap root and pot very firmly, using a heavy soil and a bit of moss at the bottom, that the drainage hole may not clog.

Cut away any roots that push through the bottom of the pot, and keep the latter in another larger moss-filled pot to prevent too-great evaporation. Allow to stand out-of-doors in the Summer, slightly sheltered from too much sunshine, give no more water at any time than is essential to keep the plant alive.

Constant attention to growth of branches is necessary; these should be pinched back to maintain the desired form and to encourage an aged appearance; twisted or gnarled effects may be produced through tying down or twisting, as fancy dictates. Repotting should be done in the Spring, each time the pot being only slightly larger than the previous one, pruning must be vigorous.

## Area Rich in Beauties of Nature

July 6  
1941

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Have you ever driven over University Drive from the south end of the Centennial Grounds where the Frisco tracks intersect to the first sign marked Botanic Garden? This short stretch, you may know, is about one-quarter mile in length. Does it impress you particularly, other than that it is about 10 degrees cooler on a hot Summer night than any other spot in the city, and that the side lines of the highway are cool-looking and inviting. Along this short strip there is enough interest to start new worlds in motion; in fact, many are started here daily. And innumerable trends of thought open up to the passerby, if he is a nature lover and inclined to speculate mentally. The same might be said of any given area in the out-of-doors anywhere.

A handful of earth, if properly examined, will reveal a living universe; a city of insects lives on a single tree in a single season, and it would astonish the layman to know that, during a short tramp in his own back yard, he swats, steps on (and generally overlooks), breathes and swallows an astounding number of life-specimens. It is not enough to open the physical eyes and ears as we go through life, but we should also open wide the eyes and ears of the mind, that the slogan, "Stop, look and listen!" may bring to us all that it should. A closer attention to the outdoor world that lies about us will mean spiritual enrichment and a more abundant life.

### Thousands of Plants.

In the quarter-mile stretch given above, there are several thousand specimens of living, growing plants, all visible to the observer. The geology, archaeology, botany, entomology (and even the air area here, if we had the equipment to analyze it) in this given section is enough to keep scientists busy an entire lifetime, were they to make an intensive study of it. What a wealth of information we might have for just a few brief hours spent in investigation along such a route! For example: there is a large, coarse-leaved plant growing in the area given above that exudes a juice exactly the color of blood, and that stains clothing and hands as does blood, a true symbol of the plant's disastrous effect upon humans at certain seasons of the year. And growing on the trees of this section there is a vine that, if given a good chance, could make the doctors financially comfortable for a long time, so unpleasant are its relations to the human family.

There is a type-tree growing along this highway that is equivalent to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly in Texas, a real revenue bearer. No wonder it is designated as our state tree and the recipient of our tribute and homage. Along this stretch grows a tree that the Indians liked a great deal. It furnished them their materials for fighting equipment, bows and war clubs, and from the roots they got a yellow dye.

### Moods of a Tree.

Artists from far and near spend hours trying to catch the moods of a certain tree found here. The Kentucky Coffee tree is a close relative, as is also the robinia of West Texas and the redbud tree. Do you know this tree artists acclaim? Another tree was of primary importance to the pioneer because it furnished them the soap for their laundry use; today it interests the landscape architect who would employ native plant materials in his program. Maybe you know this tree.

Along this route grows a tree which is responsible for an organization that pays tribute and honor to the tree and endeavors to preserve it. Visitors come from all over the Nation to see and enjoy the ancient monarchs of this family which are particularly distinguished in the Gulf Coast regions. In contrast to this, there is a tree growing here that is considered a sacred tree in the Orient, because of its grace and beauty. Do you know it?

There is a great deal more to be seen in this given area. Seek it for yourself as you drive along. Take a turn about a block to the east, off University Drive at the Frisco tracks, and you will find the pioneer home of the family of the late Maj. K. M. Van Zandt. Of particular interest here are the big live-oak trees that were old trees when this house was built a few years after the War Between the States, about 1870. The Weatherford Road passed this house at that time. Now it is Crestline Drive. The place is in charge of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and is featured as a home-museum. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Keith are the hospitable hosts and they will be happy to show you through.

SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1941.

## Events Listed for Garden Center

Schedule of the Garden Center this week include a meeting of the Fort Worth Audubon Club, Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., which will be open to the public. Mrs. George Adams, president, will talk on "Bird Study As a Hobby."

Programs to be conducted by William L. McCart, nature recreation guide, include:

Monday, 9 a. m., "July Flowers," with tour of the garden to observe the flowers in bloom.

Tuesday, 9 a. m., "Birds for Children," with field trip in the garden.

Wednesday, 6 a. m., "Prairie Birds," early morning field trip to the prairies west of the city to observe birds feeding, and to study their songs.

Thursday, 9 a. m., "Food for Birds," lecture on seeds and fruits birds like best, and how to collect and store them for the Winter feeding tray. At 2 p. m., "Water Plants," field trip to pools and lagoons of the Botanic Garden.

Friday, 9 a. m., "How to Make Plant Collections," lecture-demonstration on how to press, mount and store plant collections. The herbaria deposited at the Garden, composed of more than 10,000 specimens, will be on display.

All programs are open to any interested person. Programs announced for children also are planned to appeal to teachers, parents, and other adults interested in child guidance activities.

## Passers-By Share in Beauty of Colorful Home Garden

July 6  
1941

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Little gardens can share a lot of fragrance and beauty, and thereby gladden a whole neighborhood. This is the case with one small garden at 215 North University Drive. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Fitzgerald and their six children, ranging from a 3-month-old baby to a 15-year-old daughter, are all the happier because the passerby finds pleasure also in this garden. Eight years ago the family, or what part of it there was at that time, moved to this place and set up immediately the matter of building to the beauty that was to be found there. Nature had supplied the background for this garden, a rather dense growth of native trees and undergrowth, which is pleasing to see on a hot day.

All who pass this place, and there are many, stop to inquire about Mrs. Fitzgerald's flowers, or at least they slow the speed of the car to look at the deep rose-colored hibiscus as it peeps over the front yard fence and gives a nod in greeting. Scaret O'Hara morning glories flaunt their cerise beauty and are a close runner-up in popularity with the daily public that comes over this busy thoroughfare. Four-o'clocks and petunias of the same rose shade help to take care of the garden's color for the afternoon. A true novelty of this garden is the climbing okra vine, hanging full of okra pods. These pods resemble the stalk or bush okra plant, but are of coarser, heavier form. This vine gives a decorative note to the front fence.

There are those who think that chickens, children and flowers can not be grown together. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald have disproved the idea. Another erroneous impression is that

it does not pay to beautify a rented place. This the family has also disproved, for during the eight years they have lived here, there has never been a time when the children, as well as the parents, have felt their labors were in vain. The children know the friendly names of the plants and point them out to the visitor with pride. Orderly arrangement of flowers and beds, and watchful care over them have given something to the children that the parents feel is worth while. The littlest toddler, not yet able to pronounce the name of his favorite, leads you to the marigold, and with pointing finger says, "See!" And that is exactly what you want to do.

Other flowers that keep this garden gay in Summer are cosmos, portulacca, touch-me-nots, sunflowers, chrysanthemums, verbenas, white hibiscus, periwinkles, perennial phlox, celosia, castor beans and day-flowers. The star performer in this garden of Summer favorites is the rose-of-China hibiscus on the front fence. This gorgeous Asiatic shrub, which often grows to 20 feet in the tropics, is typically rose-red and spectacularly showy. Cotton, okra, the rose-of-Sharon althea and the little hartmannias of our roadsides all belong to the same general family, the Malvaceae or Mallow. The name, hibiscus, was given to the plant by Virgil.

Drive past this garden as you go about in search of beauty. It will help you to know that some of your pet ideas about gardening may be wrong. It will also bring to your attention the fact that a man and a woman and six children who live in a rented house can build beauty into the community and share it with the passerby.

# 'World's First Karporama' in Fort Worth 52 Years Ago Was Proclaimed Success

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The old Fort Worth Gazette, on the morning of May 30, 1889, carried the following announcement: "The World's First Karporama a Great Success."

The day before marked the opening of the Texas Spring Palace in Fort Worth, a highly entertaining state products fair, in a way. The sponsors were determined that this should not be a place where the visitor would "see crazy quilts, lace handkerchiefs, embroidery, threshing machines and the like, but would see the grains of the country represented in a beautiful picture, or rather in a karporama depicting many pictures, a veritable fairyland worked out entirely with grains and the products of the soil."

The first Spring Palace, a sort of forerunner of Casa Manana from the standpoint of entertainment, ended its first year on July 4, 1889. From news items of the day, culled from various state papers, one gets an idea of what happened.

The San Antonio Light, May 15, 1889, reported: "The Spring Palace ran the city of Fort Worth into a debt of \$28,000 last year; but did this gritty little city whimper any? It did not by any manner of means."

The directorate was composed of J. P. Smith, W. F. Somerville, Paddock, Wynne, Wallace Hendricks, A. W. Caswell, Walter Huffman, J. M. Robbins, Malone, Martin Casey, E. M. Turner, E. B. Harrold, Robert McCart, Hurley, W. W. Dunn, Max Elser and James W. Swayne. Women played a large part in the Spring Palace, and the officers of the first committee were: Mrs. A. B. Whittle, president; Mrs. Frank W. Ball, vice president; Mrs. Charles Scheuber, secretary; Mrs. John F. Swayne, assistant secretary; Mrs. B. B. Paddock, treasurer.

Karporamas of ingenious execution and spectacular effects, all made of grains and seeds, portrayed Galveston harbor, with ships going and coming; Texas stock farms, depicting farm life, cattle, horses and buildings; an East Texas lumber mill created from coal mines; brilliant floral and horticultural pictures, made from actual flowers, and many other views caused a reporter of the day to say: "Here was nature speaking for herself, with truths told like a fairy tale." Colorado City possessed fine salt deposits and that city furnished a rock salt palace.

# Succulent Plants Adaptable to Southwestern Gardens, Give Distinctive Charm

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

We should use succulent plants more in gardens in the Southwest. They give distinctive charm, and are adaptable. Succulents are of two kinds, those that store water and those that can thrive without it, the latter being known as drought resistants. Succulents can live on very little food and soil. They are especially useful as house plants and as potted plants. Succulents usually are notable for their soft, subdued colorings and their strange, grotesque forms.

Among the water-storing plants we find the cacti and cactus-like spurges, the euphorbias. A considerable number of foliage plants are found, especially the echeverias and sedums, which are the delight of the carpet-bedding enthusiast. Their compactness and regularity of growth make them well suited to border usage. The following plants, generally found in the arid, or semi-arid regions, are to be recommended: Rochea, sedums, pachyphytum, sempervivum, huerniopsis, aloes, mesembryanthemum haworthia, gasteria, echeveria, grassula, cotyledon and stapelia. Although some plants, such as the stapelia, huernia and the

outdoor plants in the early Fall and leave outside until frost. In preparing hothouse plants for Christmas and Easter, lower the temperature until near the freezing point, and withhold water.

For the plant lover who wants a real hobby, nothing can give more pleasure than some form of succulent, and there are many kinds. The Caetia and Succulent Society of California is open to membership for interested persons. This society publishes a journal and sends out growing instructions to members. Information on the care and culture of the various types is to be had at the Fort Worth Garden Center in the Botanic Garden. The greenhouse at the garden features some exceptionally interesting succulents. There are a number of night-blooming types, such as the selenicereus, nyctocereus and the hylocereus, all members of the cactus family. One very interesting night-blooming cactus flowered at the greenhouse last week, with 15 blossoms at one time.

# Garden Room Is Outdoor Beauty Spot

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In the Southwest nothing can add more to the comfort of Summer living than a garden room, an intimate and beautiful area, about which all the family interests gather. The place may be a simple open area with a grassy carpet and a canopy of spreading tree branches, or it may be a highly organized architectural unit of a greater garden. Variations in either case only give distinction.

If possible, frank recognition should be given to variations in ground levels; allowance made for existing dominant features on adjacent sites, and with a thought for sympathetic relationship of all the landscape elements. Detachment and privacy are the main requirements for such a place.

Individual requirements and limitations will determine the nature of the garden room. With a flagstone or brick path, properly and advantageously placed, and a green turf, walls of green, and comfortable garden furniture, even when trees are lacking, any outdoor area may become a pleasure resort for the family and friends. The judicious use of tubbed or potted plants, water, sculptural ornaments, tables and chairs, if they are in keeping with the character and atmosphere of the place, all add materially.

The enclosure wall is particularly important, just as the frame is of value to any picture. If the effect is to be formal, a wall or hedge may serve as a boundary, with an arbor or a covered seat, probably both, which may be used at the end of a vista, or as an objective at the end of a path. The limits of what one may do are not severely defined, if the area is less formal. A stone wall, masses of green shrubs, appropriately flanked, groups of trees, or possibly one arching or low-branched tree may be the focal point around which all else centers.

An electric outlet may be feasible and useful in many ways, particularly as a medium which will allow for cooking, a radio, fans for cooling the air on hot nights, and for artificial lighting. Even moods may be invoked, as color effects are featured in connection with a spray or fountain.

One of the most attractive usable garden rooms in Fort Worth is that of Miss Mary Findley, 2704 Sixth Avenue. Adjacent buildings and walls have made the enclosure. Plantings of ligustrum, weigela, honeysuckle, gardenias, privets, mock orange and euonymus have given the cool green look and have furnished, through their blooms, a pleasing contrast to foliage. Other plants, such as shasta daisies, petunias, dahlias, roses, spiked purple loose-strife (lythrum), and cannas furnish further notes of color.

Another garden room is that of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Breen, 808 West Presidio. The Breens live in the same house they bought when they arrived from Belfast, Ireland, something like 47 years ago. A few years ago the Breens purchased a lot adjacent to their home. Here they planted an orchard and a few trees, sycamores and box elders, and many kinds of flowers. A central area of this garden room is given over to grass, and there is a gay plot to one side, bordered by a brick walk, this plot being bright with pink and white petunias, roses, the Maximilian sunflower, daisies and other flowers. A side fence is completely hidden by native grape vines.

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1941

Dear Madam:  
Here is my new National Council of State Garden Clubs - all check (X) on left hand side of this paper. Put this in my reply card and will send it.  
Also I enclose two copies from Oakmont Garden Club. I enclose my report from this opening. Put these copies in reply card also.  
Many thanks -  
Francie.

# 'World's First Karporama' in Fort Worth 52 Years Ago Was Proclaimed Success

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The old Fort Worth Gazette, on the morning of May 30, 1889, carried the following announcement: "The World's First Karporama a Great Success."

The day before marked the opening of the Texas Spring Palace in Fort Worth, a highly entertaining state products fair, in a way. The sponsors were determined that this should not be a place where the visitor would "see crazy quilts, lace handkerchiefs, embroidery, thrashing machines and the like, but would see the grains of the country represented in a beautiful picture, or rather in a karporama depicting many pictures, a veritable fairyland worked out entirely with grains and the products of the soil."

The first Spring Palace, a sort of forerunner of Casa Manana from the standpoint of entertainment, ended its first year on July 4, 1889. From news items of the day, culled from various state papers, one gets an idea of what happened.

The San Antonio Light, May 15, 1889, reported: "The Spring Palace ran the city of Fort Worth into a debt of \$28,000 last year; but did this gritty little city whimper any? It did not, by any manner of means. She knew what the Spring Palace had meant to her. She knew that nothing that had ever been started in this country had been such a valuable attraction and advertising medium as was the Spring Palace. So the business men of Fort Worth went down in their pockets and paid this \$28,000 without ever saying a word. This is the inside history of Fort Worth. In the words of the traveling men, Fort Worth has more sand to the square inch among her inhabitants than any other city. She takes no stock in anything, unless she can bust the whole market. It's whole hog or none with her."

Other evidences of Fort Worth's struggle are apparent in the newspapers of that time. One of the editorials which was likely written by Fort Worth's biggest booster of that day, Capt. B. B. Paddock (also editor of the newspaper), said: "It may be announced right here that the people of Fort Worth intend to build up this city despite all that demagogues, politicians, mossbacks, Dallas and the devil may do."

The history of the Texas Spring Palace reads like a real romance. Comments of the day make the story. The Fort Worth morning paper of Feb. 1, 1889, gave the following comments: "A group of enterprising Fort Worth citizens met last

night at Huffman's Hall to discuss plans for the Texas Spring Palace. Col. R. M. Wynne called the meeting to order. He then introduced Colonel Blanchard, commissioner from Salisbury, Texas, who told of the Sioux City Corn Palace and of what it had meant to Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. The first Corn Palace in Sioux City, 1887, cost \$30,000 and was a big success. The one the following year, 1888, was an even greater success. Texas with its great resources would far out-shadow these, Texas could in this way show the world what she had."

## Mexican Invitation.

A special committee went to Mexico, D. F., and extended a personal invitation to President Diaz to come to the opening of the Spring Palace. This same committee went direct to Washington from Mexico and delivered the same invitation to President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison. While in Washington, reports say, the committee was shown every courtesy and was entertained by the famous Gridiron Club. Dr. W. A. Adams, Col. Thomas J. Hurley, Captain Paddock, Col. R. E. Maddox, Mrs. Josephine Ryan, Henry Furman, Sidney Samuels, Walter L. Malone, President McDonald of the M-K-T Railroad and others composed the committee.

The directorate was composed of J. P. Smith, W. F. Somerville, Paddock, Wynne, Wallace Hendricks, A. W. Caswell, Walter Huffman, J. M. Robbins, Malone, Martin Casey, E. M. Turner, E. B. Harrold, Robert McCart, Hurley, W. W. Dunn, Max Elser and James W. Swayne. Women played a large part in the Spring Palace, and the officers of the first committee were: Mrs. A. B. Whitla, president; Mrs. Frank W. Ball, vice president; Mrs. Charles Scheuber, secretary; Mrs. John F. Swayne, assistant secretary; Mrs. B. B. Paddock, treasurer.

Karporamas of ingenious execution and spectacular effects, all made of grains and seeds, portrayed Galveston harbor, with ships going and coming; Texas stock farms, depicting farm life, cattle, horses and buildings; an East Texas lumber mill created from East Texas products; scenes from coal mines; brilliant floral and horticultural pictures, made from actual flowers, and many other views caused a reporter of the day to say: "Here was nature speaking for herself, with truths told like a fairy tale." Colorado City possessed fine salt deposits and that city furnished a rock salt palace, with turrets, 15 by 25 feet. Houston sent palmetto plants, Spanish moss, leaves and striped grasses for its exhibit, which was artistically executed. Johnson County agreed to show the largest cockleburrs and sunflowers in the State, and Wichita Falls offered free of expense to the Palace committee, enough wheat to cover the dome of the Palace. Almost every part of the State sent exhibits of grain and raw products.

The year 1890 saw another Spring Palace, and a grander one. The principal speaker for the opening night, May 14, was Governor Alva Adams of Colorado. Seated upon the platform that night were the following guests and a few of those who had sponsored the second year's Spring Palace: Governor and Mrs. Adams, Hon. John L. McNeil and Mrs. McNeil of Colorado, President Paddock, Directors W. F. Lake, Maddox, Somerville, Robert McCart and Messrs. George H. Hobson and Thomas F. Nelson of Colorado, A. W. Caswell, Prof. Alex. Hogg, K. M. Van Zandt, J. P. Smith and W. T. Maddox of Fort Worth.

Spectacular and unique throughout the two seasons, the close of the Spring Palace was none the less spectacular but much more dramatic.

The Spring Palace burned to the ground, being highly inflammable in all its parts, on the night of June 3, 1890. Many persons were injured and a number suffered from shock. Al Hayne, a visitor on that last night, lost his life rescuing persons trapped in the building. Interested persons erected a monument to his heroism. This tribute to his memory is located on the west corner of a small triangular park between Main and Houston Streets on Lancaster Avenue.

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# Succulent Plants Adaptable to Southwestern Gardens, Give Distinctive Charm

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

We should use succulent plants more in gardens in the Southwest. They give distinctive charm, and are adaptable. Succulents are of two kinds, those that store water and those that thrive without it, the latter being known as drouth resistants. Succulents can live on very little food and soil. They are especially useful as house plants and as potted plants. Succulents usually are notable for their soft, subdued colorings and their strange, grotesque forms.

Among the water-storing plants we find the cacti and cactus-like spurges, the euphorbias. A considerable number of foliage plants are found, especially the echeverias and sedums, which are the delight of the carpet-bedding enthusiast. Their compactness and regularity of growth make them well suited to border usage. The following plants, generally found in the arid, or semi-arid regions, are to be recommended: Rochea, sedums, pachyphytum, sempervivum, huerniopsis, aloe, mesembryanthemum haworthia, gasteria, echeveria, grassula, cotyledon and stapelia. Although some plants, such as the stapelia, huernia and the huerniopsis, bear conspicuous flowers, these are objectionable because of the foul odor. Those that produce flowers of gorgeous coloring are the mesembryanthemums, rocheas, kalanchoes, pachyphytum, sempervivums and the echeverias.

## Subject to Freezing.

Practically all succulents are subject to freeze, and only a few of the cacti, houseleeks and sedum types can be grown out-of-doors in the North and East. The drouth-resistants are without water-storing capacities, due to their having endured long periods of dryness. It has been said that these specimens merely exist, rather than that they grow, however, they seem to get along and give a certain amount of pleasure as they follow their natural bent. Puya, dyckia and hechtia are members of the pineapple family, and they survive for long periods of time without water.

Some of the better known drouth-resistants are the yucca, agave, dasylirion, hesperoyucca, furcreae and samuela. With coarse foliage, somewhat leathery and spiny, and with flowers far less showy than the water-storing succulents, these types continue to please the plant lover who likes something odd and distinctive with which to experiment. The water-storing varieties of succulents and the drouth-resistants are two distinct kinds, but both classes respond to the same cultural treatment, therefore they have both been classified as succulents.

## Drainage Important.

As is the case with all other plants the grower should endeavor to give to the plant as nearly as possible the same care it requires in its native habitat. Perhaps more than in any other case, drainage is of primary importance. Succulents can not bear to stand in water, or to have too much moisture around their roots. Of course water is more important in the Summer than in Winter. Once a week is usually enough to water succulent potted plants, and they can go much longer without water. Many household succulents are lost each year during the Winter because of too much moisture.

Growers of succulents sometimes have difficulty in keeping the foliage bright. Plants that are pale and anemic in appearance must have care in order to bring out the bright leafage. Gradually stop watering

outdoor plants in the early Fall and leave outside until frost. In preparing hothouse plants for Christmas and Easter, lower the temperature until near the freezing point, and withhold water.

For the plant lover who wants a real hobby, nothing can give more pleasure than some form of succulent, and there are many kinds. The Cactus and Succulent Society of California is open to membership for interested persons. This society publishes a journal and sends out growing instructions to members. Information on the care and culture of the various types is to be had at the Fort Worth Garden Center in the Botanic Garden. The greenhouse at the garden features some exceptionally interesting succulents. There are a number of night-blooming types, such as the selenicereus, nyctocereus and the hylocereus, all members of the cactus family. One very interesting night-blooming cereus flowered at the greenhouse last week, with 15 blossoms at one time.

# Garden Room Is Outdoor Beauty Spot

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In the Southwest nothing can add more to the comfort of Summer living than a garden room, an intimate and beautiful area, about which all the family interests gather. The place may be a simple open area with a grassy carpet and a canopy of spreading tree branches, or it may be a highly organized architectural unit of a greater garden. Variations in either case only give distinction.

If possible, frank recognition should be given to variations in ground levels; allowance made for existing dominant features on adjacent sites, and with a thought for sympathetic relationship of all the landscape elements. Detachment and privacy are the main requirements for such a place.

Individual requirements and limitations will determine the nature of the garden room. With a flagstone or brick path, properly and advantageously placed, and a green turf, walls of green, and comfortable garden furniture, even when trees are lacking, any outdoor area may become a pleasure resort for the family and friends. The judicious use of tubbed or potted plants, water, sculptural ornaments, tables and

if they are in keeping with and atmosphere of materially.

Wall is particularly as the frame is of cture. If the effect wall or hedge may dary, with an arbor east, probably both, used at the end of a objective at the end limits of what one it severely defined, east formal. A stone green shrubs, apked, groups of trees, e arching or low may be the focal point all else centers. atlet may be feasible many ways, particu um which will allow adio, fans for cooling nights, and for arti- Even moods may be or effects are featured with a spray or foun-

most attractive usable in Fort Worth is that Findley, 2704 Sixth recent buildings and made the enclosure. ligustrum, weigela, gardenias, privets, and enonymus have green look and have ough their blooms, a fast to foliage. Other as shasta daisies, pe, roses, spiked purple ythems), and cannas r notes of color.

den room is that of Thomas Breen, 808 t. The Breens live in se they bought when from Belfast, Ireland, e 47 years ago. A few Breens purchased a lot their home. Here they chard and a few trees, 4 box siders, and many ers. A central area of room is given over to ere is a gay plot to one d by a brick walk, this bright with pink and es, roses, the Maximil- ter, daisies and other ide fence is completely tive grape vines.

# Early-Day Trail Drivers Knew the Flowers Seen Now in Buck Sansom Park

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Once buffalo and longhorn cattle grazed on the hills we now know as Buck Sansom Park. A short distance south of this area there were several fords on the Trinity River where the great herds of cattle crossed on the way north to markets. From these crossings they drifted over the hills and prairies, for there were no roads and not many horsemen to keep them within bounds. The late Spring brought much vegetation to the Texas prairies, and some of it was especially valuable as forage for the herds. For example, the hills, now comprised in Buck Sansom Park, were rose-to-lavender pink with the little trailing plant, alfileria, or filaree, as the cowman called it. This plant grew in patches, like clover, and is a member of the geranium family.

Today in this park it is none the less interesting. What was once a part of the old Marion Sansom ranch, now Buck Sansom Park, offers a wide variety of prairie flowers.

Although the old-time Texas cowman knew little of parks and gardens, and cared less, he loved nature and the out-of-doors; and he had a fine firmly-grounded appreciation of natural beauty and the picturesque landscape, and of the elements of which these factors comprised. The world about him was his park, and his domain of interest consisted of whatever his eyes could encompass. Grass and grazing were important factors in his economic program.

## Native Flowers Still There.

This same beauty, many of the same native flowers and the trees that helped to give character to the landscape are to be seen, and will be available to coming generations because of Buck Sansom Park. The Rosen Heights Civic League, Chairman J. B. Porter Jr., program chairman of the league, Walter Andrews, and Mrs. Ray Finney, chairman of the women's division of the league, are interested in helping the park board to keep the wildflowers growing in Buck Sansom Park. The site lends itself well as a native plant preserve, and from time to time wildflowers will be added, those already growing there encouraged to thrive, and programs will be given featuring the native plants. Soon the committees of the Rosen Heights League will sponsor a Harvest Time Picnic, when children will scatter seeds of the native flowers over the hills of the park to the accompaniment of a musical program. Many seeds of the more showy wildflowers are falling now in their native state, and it is to supplement this that the program to be sponsored by the league will be held.

## Creek "Short but Fleet."

Marine Creek, the little stream that winds about the feet of the stock yards, is, to quote M. Sansom, "short but fleet." The principal watershed of one branch of this sometimes-turbulent stream is the farmland lying immediately north of the Marion Sansom ranch; another source of this short stream is near the Wayside School. Many branches feed the main water course during the rainy season, and frequently Marine Creek gets on a rampage and causes no end of damage to the adjacent lowlands. During the dry season, only pools here and there are to be seen in the bed of the creek, but water flows underneath the gravel beds and connects these pools. Springs feed the stream also, and during the time of high water in the creek swimming is good, according to the youngsters of the neighborhood.

The creek banks are well grown over with scrubby brush, the chaparrals and the squawbushes and

other tanglewoods, and there are some trees, particularly the cedar elms, that have attained considerable size. The decorative amber-colored berries of the sapindus, or wild chinaberry tree, sparkle in the Winter suns while the red bunches of sumac fruits offer contrast at Christmas. Other trees are the pecans, hackberries, Chittim-woods, mesquites and honey locusts. The park is a real rendezvous for all the composite family, the thistles, Indian blankets (gaillardias), coreopsis, Michaelmas daisies, pink or purple coneflowers, the blackeyed susans, and a host of others. Here is the compass plant, useful to the pioneer and the Indian, as a medium for giving directions. Here too grows the lead plant (amorpha), which the old-timer "just knew grew only where lead was to be found in the earth."

## Many Vines on Trees.

Many kinds of vines climb over the trees, including the grape which offers a good swing for the children. Sunflowers, verbenas, nightshades (than which no lavender flowers are more lovely), the little pink-flowering power-puff mimosa (sensitive plant), the star thistles, monardas (horsemints, some of which bear beautiful flowers), asters, snow-on-the-mountain, yuccas and other bear grass types, cacti and prickly pears, iron-weeds (vernonia), smartweeds (persicaria) and the water-lovers, such as sedges, pimpinels, umbrella weeds and other grasses are but a few of the flowering plants that are to be found in this natural park. Very soon the hills will be white with the snow-on-the-mountain, one of the euphorbias; and the eryngo, the fall blue or purple thistle which belongs to the carrot family, will be tempting all who see it to take it indoors for a Winter bouquet.

It is a far cry today from the day of the cowboy who led his herds on these hills where they could graze on the flowers and grasses while he went into "the little town on the hill" for his evening's entertainment. He knew full well that his cattle, having supped from the clear waters of Marine Creek and nibbled on the vegetation on the hills, would be all the better for his absence. It is heartening to know that such a place, filled with traditions and historical associations will bring enjoyment to thousands throughout the years. It is to be hoped those who visit Buck Sansom Park will revel in mental pictures of the past, because it is these reminiscences and pictures that may offer a feast to the visitor who comes here for recreation.

# Insect Pests Cost U S Vast Sum Yearly

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It is estimated that the annual losses from three-fourths of the leading insect pests amount to about \$1,000,000,000. About 10 per cent of field crops and 20 per cent of garden and orchard crops in the United States are destroyed by insects each year. Hundreds of thousands of insect species are known to exist in the world and several thousand kinds may be found in a single locality. Some of these are harmless and of little interest to man, some are even helpful for they perform such tasks as pollinating the flowers, furnishing food for animals, producing honey, wax, silk or shellac, and destroying harmful insects and noxious weeds. Many insects are definitely injurious, the injury being done by the insect feeding on parts of the plant or its juices.

Among the seven orders that contain most of the plant pests we find the following: grasshoppers, crickets and roaches; thrips; true bugs and allies; beetles; moths and butterflies; two-winged flies, mosquitoes and gnats and bees, ants, wasps and sawflies. The majority of three of these orders, sucking insects, beetles and moths and butterflies. Some other orders of insects are mayflies, termites, bird-lice, dragon flies, sucking lice and fleas. Although their numbers are reduced by death from adverse weather conditions, lack of food, disease, insect enemies and other causes, they have great power to increase.

Through the laws of natural control, a great many species are held to small numbers all the time. Because of this the bad pests do not increase as much as they would otherwise. Artificial control methods include poisoning with deadly substances, the use of mechanical devices, the utilization of the insects' natural enemies and the placing of quarantines.

## Insecticides.

Insecticides consist of four classes: For biting insects (stomach poison); for sucking insects (contact insecticides); insects in inclosed spaces (fumigants) and repellants. Stomach poisons for biting insects consist of the compounds of arsenic, called arsenicals. While these are deadly to insects, care must be used in their application, especially on foods. Some substances beside arsenicals have given good results, for example, hellebore, made from a plant, is one of the oldest of the insecticides. While it is rather expensive it is not dangerous to man or animals, but it is poisonous to insects.

Contact sprays consist of nicotine, oils, sulphur and its compounds. Soap is one of the simplest and at the same time one of the most used insecticides. A solution of strong soap—one pound to from 5 to 10 gallons of water—kills plant lice. Tobacco tea, a nicotine solution, when used as a spray has some value against plant lice. Nicotine sulphate solutions are effective against plant lice, thrip and similar pests, when used in dilutions of one pint to 100 gallons of water, one ounce to six gallons, or even higher. Nicotine dust should always be used fresh, and extracts should be kept in tight containers. Lime sulphur is an important sulphur spray. To make: boil 40 to 50 pounds of freshly slacked lime and 80 to 100 pounds of sulphur in 50 gallons of water for an hour.

**Oil Sprays.** Strong oil sprays are useful against scale insects. Home-made solutions of lubricating oil have proved of value. A good formula is one gallon of light-grade oil, a half gallon of water, and one pound of potash fishing oil soap. The ingredients are poured together, brought to a boil and pumped through a spray pump until thoroughly mixed. For dormant spraying this mixture is diluted with 20 or more times its volume of water. Bordeaux mixture and pyrethrum have both been used for a considerable time. A plant belonging to the genus derris has been in use for some time as an insecticide. Hop growers use quassia against plant lice. Corrosive sublimate, in weak solution, is used against root maggot and calomel has proved efficacious also.

The principal repellent is Bordeaux mixture. Care should be taken in the use of it as it corrodes iron, even if galvanized, but it does not affect brass. It repels leaf beetles and leaf hoppers. Creosote will repel chinch bugs and keep the young ones out of cornfields. Various gases have been used as fumigants. Some of these are adapted to the treatment of stored products; others are used on growing plants. Frequently materials are combined for efficiency and economy against different pests. For example, lead arsenate combined with a fungicide, is in regular use as an orchard spray and if aphids are present, nicotine is added. Dust fungicides are arsenate dusts, copper compound or sulphur and nicotine dusts are often combined. Dormant sprays are not usually combined. Paris green should not be used with lime sulphur, and soap or oil emulsions should not be used with lime

# Plants Can Be Trained to Suit Needs

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

When one has grown tired of the usual methods of plant culture, and particularly if one's garden has become monotonous, fresh interest may be stimulated through the matter of special training of plants. Fancy shapes and designs, as the taste dictates, can be produced. The landscape architect may not approve, and the good gardener friend may suggest a simpler mode, but the fact remains that here as in no other way one can produce a queer or unusual plant, just for the mere business of pruning.

Schizanthus or nemesis, mignonne and calendula may be made to produce huge specimens through the continued pinching of the tips of branches. Fuchsias, geraniums and marguerites and other semi-hard-wooded and similar soft plants, if repeatedly pinched during the growing season, will make very large specimens within a year; and from the branches, properly trained, desirable formal designs may be created. Through repeated pinchings, certain varieties of chrysanthemums may be tied into various shapes, after the Japanese manner. Shower and cascade effects may be entrancing. The chrysanthemum variety, known as Felton, trained in circular form, attained a spread of 16 feet and bore more than 600 blooms, this having been one plant. Infinite care and patience, and an adequate greenhouse are necessities for this sort of thing.

## Side Shoots Removed.

There is one or more dormant growth buds or eyes at the base of every leaf on a plant's stem. A few of these will develop naturally into side branches or laterals. The removal of the top of the main stem encourages the buds to grow sooner than they otherwise would. Pinching the tips of the side growths will cause more shoots to develop.

The first pinch is done usually when a young plant has 6 to 8 leaf joints. In the case of a tree-shaped or standard fuchsia, geranium, marguerite or lantana, the leading shoot is encouraged to go upward until it reaches three or more feet in height, all side shoots being removed as fast as they appear. When the single stem reaches the desired height, the top is

nipped and all succeeding shoots are pinched similarly when they have four to eight leaves, until a tree-like head is attained. Proper staking is important at all times.

Fruit trees, particularly some of them, lend themselves exceptionally well to training, and it is strange that the art does not receive more attention in our Southwestern gardens. Espalier practice, the art of training fruit and other trees to any desired shape, has been familiar to the European countries for well over a century, but it is scarcely known to the average home gardener in this country, or employed extensively by nurserymen. Apples and pears are the most common trees used in design, and the shapes are upright and horizontal, cordons, oblique, espalier, fan and gridiron, pyramid and bush. The fan, or espalier shapes are used mostly for plums, cherries and peaches, and these do best when trained to a wall.

## Protection Wall.

Many of the larger estates in Europe have high brick walls around them, and it is upon these walls that the fruit trees grow, the wall acting as a protection from the frosts that might otherwise injure the fruits when tree is in flower.

Not infrequently in the Old World does one see an entire side wall of a house given over to one pear tree. The horizontal cordon, a purely French custom, takes its design from the shoulder strap or the epaulet of the soldier, the branches being more or less at right angles or shoulder like.

The fan and gridiron, English terms for trained trees, are modified forms of the true espalier. It is recommended, if one wishes to obtain success with trained fruit trees, that they be grafted or budded on dwarfed root stocks; that is, paradise for apples, mazzard for cherries, quince for pears and mahaleb for plums.

Peaches, being short lived, are scarcely worth the experimentation. Although the gardener may raise his own trees for experimentation, he will do better to purchase from a reliable nurseryman such plant material as he needs, already prepared.

## Train in Basin-Shape.

When bush trees are desired, select six or seven of the best growths that result from the cutting back of a maiden-tree, the maiden-tree being a one-year-old budded tree, or whip. Train them outward in basin-shape form with no center leader for preference. If a pyramid type is wanted, bend down six or more of the first shoots horizontally, and allow a center shoot to run upward about two feet. Take out the top to encourage branches which are likewise tied down horizontally. Several such tiers may be built up, each a little shorter than the one before, until the desired pyramid is the result. Suppress laterals as for cordons.

If trees are to be trained to walls, select an easterly or a northern exposure, because Summer suns can blister trees when trees are too close to a west or south wall. Stake or tie cordons and espaliers to a tightly drawn wire trellis. All trees so treated must be given adequate support while branches are young and tender. Red and white currants and gooseberries train best as cordons, preferably with three or four stems. If borers destroy a stem it is not difficult to carry up a new one, new shoots coming frequently from the base. Unless needed for renewals, these should be removed as they appear. Twin, triplicate forms and the oblique are some of the shapes of the cordon.

Berry-fruits may also be grown tree fashion or as short-legged standards.



## Sponsors For Junior Garden Clubs Confer

Election Held At State Meeting Here Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred J. Herring, president of the Arkansas Federation of Junior Garden Club Sponsors and Counselors, presided over the annual meeting Tuesday afternoon in conjunction with the convention of the Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs.

Following reports of sponsors and counsellors of junior garden clubs over the state, Mrs. J. M. Roy, Cotton Plant, was elected president; Mrs. Charles L. Sewell, Malvern, vice president; Mrs. Walter Tate, Camden, recording secretary; Mrs. W. L. Booe, Cotton Plant, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Morris Bidwell, Ft. Smith, treasurer.

Mrs. Jesse Montgomery, Marianna, gave the invocation and a welcome was extended by Mrs. E. F. Jennings, president of the Little Rock Federation of Garden Clubs. Mrs. Charles L. Sewall, president of the Malvern Garden Club, responded.

Mrs. B. H. Sawyer, Little Rock, acted as secretary in the absence of Mrs. R. W. Robins, Conway.

The principal address of the meeting was made by A. J. Moss, referee of the Pulaski County Juvenile Court, who told of the physical and psychological effects of gardening on youth and its value as a character building factor.

Colored movie pictures of beauty scenes in Arkansas' parks were shown by Sam Davies, engineer-director of the State Parks Commission. The value to the youth of the country who have worked in CCC camps in beautifying its parks was stressed by Mr. Davies in his accompanying lecture as of great value in creating a love for and appreciation of the beauties of nature and a desire to conserve and enhance the riches of the country in this regard. The benefits to youth at Devil's Den Park was especially stressed.

Commendation was accorded Junior Club sponsors and counselors by Mrs. Will Lake, Ft. Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, convention guest of honor, who said that junior garden club work in Arkansas appeared from reports given, to be on a par with similar activities in Texas. She also commended the Park Commission's program in Arkansas and the federal government's leadership in preserving forests, wild life preserves and the country's famed beauty spots.

## Garden Party Setting in Convention Finale



—Democrat Photo.

A garden party at the home of Mrs. Claude Woolsey, pictured on the left, was the finale for the Garden Pilgrimage, two-day convention and State Flower Show of the Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs in Little Rock, the past week.

Left to right, in the picture, are: Mrs. J. R. Holden, Newport, who

presided over the convention and who retired following election of officers from two-year's service in that office; Mrs. E. F. Jennings, president of the Little Rock Federation of Garden Clubs, hosts for the convention; Mrs. John R. Hackett, elected to succeed Mrs. Holden as president of the AFGC, and Mrs.

Victor G. Gordy, who has been elected to succeed Mrs. Jennings as president of the Little Rock Federation.

The lace covered serving table at which Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. Gordy alternated in serving punch, is centered with a punch bowl formed of ice in which are frozen

red roses and yellow tulips. Gladiolus and mixed spring flowers filled the crystal baskets and cakes and confections the glass trays and smaller baskets. Presidents of the clubs affiliated with the Little Rock Federation of Garden Clubs were hosts and received with state and city federation retiring and incoming officers.



—Star-Telegram Photo.

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This saucer pool, a unit of the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Naugle, 1659 Westmoreland Place, was designed and made by Mr. Naugle. In the water are colored fish and the flagging is of red sandstone with a group of rocks at the back. Ribbon grass providing oxygen

for the fish, a clump of Chinese umbrella plant and water lilies grow in the pool. Background is a clipped hedge. Concentrated about the pool are cannas, a red-bud tree, rose bushes, hardy phlox, day lilies, moss, purple and white pepper plants, ageratum and other plants.

# Garden Clubs Close Annual Convention

With invitations from Little Rock, Hot Springs, El Dorado and Pine Bluff already on file, the Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs this morning voted to consider any further invitations before selecting the 1942 convention city at final convention sessions today. Final decision was left to the new state board at its mid-winter meeting.

Southend Garden Club received the \$5 award offered by Mrs. E. W. Frost, Texarkana, for the best handmade yearbook. Mrs. DeWoody Dickinson is club president. Elm-hurst Garden Club received \$2.50 offered by the federation president, Mrs. J. R. Holden, Newport, for the best printed yearbook. Mrs. Carl Erickson is president of this club.

Mrs. T. O. Abbott, El Dorado, chairman of the yearbook contest, made the report.

Final reading of the resolutions by Mrs. Dewoody Dickinson expressed appreciation of visitors for the cordial welcome and entertainment provided for the convention; for courtesies of the Woman's City Club, those who furnished cars for the Garden Pilgrimage, and to all committees who had charge of the various functions.

Expressions of appreciation were also voiced for the staging of the style show at Robinson Memorial Auditorium by the Gus Blass Company under general direction of Mrs. Joe C. Hardin, and to the M. M. Cohn Company for Wednesday's luncheon decorations.

## Road Beautification Urged.

A resolution on preservation of wild flowers and other native growth of interest and value near the state's highways was adopted, urging that garden clubs interest their communities in caring for and enhancing spots of beauty where such growth is found. A more extensive study of native plant life was recommended including habits and places of growth.

The address of Mrs. Will Lake, scheduled for Wednesday morning's session was given at Tuesday's luncheon. She emphasized the spiritual value of gardening and the quieting effect working with growing things has upon the consciousness in the time of mental turmoil and unrest. She also reviewed phases of the regional conference of state garden federations of the southwest recently held in Galveston, Texas, over which Mrs. Frost presided and Mrs. Holden participated.

More than 100 garden club members from over the state attended the convention and luncheon yesterday according to a report made by Mrs. E. F. Jennings, president of the Little Rock Federation of Garden Clubs in charge of registration.

## Garden Pilgrimage Today.

Final reports and business of the convention were dispatched early this morning and a social interlude intervened before the Garden Pilgrimage got under way at 2 o'clock from the Woman's City Club.

Some 150 garden club members of the city and state visited gardens of the H. L. Dickinson's, C. A. Franke's, H. Fay H. Jones, John Creutter's, Frank Chowning's and the Claude Woolsey's. At the Woolsey home where the pilgrimage culminated, the Beverly Place Garden Club assisted in serving cakes and confections from flower bordered crystal glass trays. The punch table where Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. Victor G. Gordy alternated in serving, bore a punch bowl formed of a block of ice in which specimen roses and tulips in red and yellow were frozen. The same flowers surrounded the base and were arranged in huge crystal baskets on the table.

Placed at vantage points were the floral arrangements which decorate the convention luncheon tables Tuesday and which were a courtesy to the Garden Federation from the M. M. Cohn Company.

Officers of the Little Rock Federation of Garden Clubs who served with Mrs. Jennings the past year, new officers who will serve next year with Mrs. Gordy were in line with presidents of the hostess garden clubs of the city and Mrs. Holden and her retiring federation officers and the new state officers headed by Mrs. John Hackett.

## Flower Show Awards.

The Little Rock Garden Club won the local sweepstakes in the State Flower Show staged under the chairman of Mrs. Joe S. Hardin at Robinson Auditorium, yesterday. The out of town sweepstakes award was won by the Hot Springs Garden Club.

A shadowbox designated "Williamsburg Boquet" was the Little Rock Club's entry and a table setting was that of the Hot Springs Club.

The in town participation sweepstakes award went to the Park Hill Garden Club and the Grady Garden Club won the rating for out of town participation.

A lovely garden scene entered by the Shadowlawn Garden Club won second place in garden club entries for this group. Surrounded by a miniature white picket fence, yellow jasmine and bougainvillea formed the setting for beds of spring flowers and on a white iron bench a fan, bag and handkerchief lent an atmosphere of use to the garden scene.

Third place was awarded the North Little Rock Garden Club. A thatch roof summer house was entwined with pink honey-suckle. A bird house and yellow climbing roses with flower borders and a flag stone path constituted this ensemble of garden interest.

The commercial section showing co-operative interest of florists and seedsmen had a flowered-centered dinner table set with fine China and silver as the Cave Jewelry Store

Class 16—Five stems multi-colored roses: Mrs. B. C. Balch, Petit Jean club, Morrilton, first; Mrs. F. Fleming, Golden Rod club, Little Rock, second, and Mrs. M. S. McCord, Park Hill, third.

Class 17—Five stems polyanthus roses: Mrs. R. G. Harwell, North Little Rock, first; Mrs. C. N. Crow, Petit Jean club, second, and Mrs. Hargis of Grady, third.

Section D—Arrangement.

Class 1—Roses: Mrs. H. R. Wood, Grady, first; Mrs. McKennon, Dumas, second, and Mrs. Hellums, Grady, third.

Class 2—German iris: Mrs. McKennon, first; Mrs. Hargis, second, and Mrs. T. S. Lovett, Grady, third.

Class 3—Dutch iris: Mrs. Lovett, Grady, first; Mrs. W. C. Tindall, Grady, second, and Mrs. Crow, Petit Jean, third.

Class 4—Annuals or perennials: Mrs. Hellums, first; Mrs. McKennon, second, and Mrs. Tindall, third.

Class 5—Mixed flowers: Mrs. H. R. Wood, Grady, first; Mrs. Hellums, second, and Mrs. Lovett, third.

Class 6—Any flower in crystal: Mrs. Claude Woolsey, Beverly Place Garden Club, Little Rock, first; Mrs. E. L. Hutchison, Grady, second, and Mrs. Hellums, third.

Class 7—Any flower in pottery: Mrs. Hellums, first; Mrs. Hargis, second, and Mrs. Clemmons, third.

Class 8—Any flower in metal: Mrs. McKennon, first; Mrs. Hargis, second, and Mrs. Tindall, third.

Section E.

Class 9—Dish gardens: Mrs. Hellums, first; Mrs. Dora M. Luten, Forest Park, Little Rock, second, and Mrs. Clemmons, third.

Class 10—Terrariums: Mrs. Georgia Gant, Gould, first and only entry.

Class 11—Any unusual effect in pot: Mrs. E. G. Bylander, Little Rock, first; Mrs. J. C. Hicks, Shadowlawn, Little Rock, second, and Mrs. W. R. Stevens, Park Hill, third.

Section F.

Class 12—Breakfast: Mrs. T. S. Lovett, Grady, first and only entry.

Section G—Unclassified: Mrs. John A. Godfrey, Little Rock, first; Mrs. F. E. Hurlie, South End club, Little Rock, second, and Mrs. Georgia Gant, Gould, third.

Garden club projects other than the prize winners were: Women's City Club, shadowbox, "Wedding Treasures"; South End, flower plot and fountain; Hillcrest, porch with window flower box and furniture; Prospect Terrace, punch table with flat bow-knot of yellow and white daisies with cornflower center; Goldenrod club, garden scene with pool and white surmounture; Oak Forest, garden scene with geraniums and petunias in border beds and white furniture; Rose Garden Club display of roses; Park Hill club, garden scene with flower bouquets arranged in old-fashioned shoes and boots; Ridgeway club, miniature house and garage with lawn enclosed in tiny picket fence.

A large crowd of interested spectators attended the Apple Blossom Fashion and Floor Show in the Robinson Auditorium exhibition hall last night climaxing the annual flower show which opened there yesterday afternoon under sponsorship of the Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs.

The style show, presented through the courtesy of Gus Blass Co., featured the latest feminine fashions modeled by local girls and matrons. A wedding in which Miss Grace Marjorie Wood appeared as bride was the highlight of the fashion show. The Girls' Ensemble of North Little Rock High School was heard in vocal numbers and Miss Nancy Hall, Grady, sang "Because" just preceding the entrance of the wedding party.

# Botanic Garden Programs Will Include Field Trips

Nature recreation programs at the Botanic Garden for the week will include several field trips for bird study, according to the schedule announced Saturday by William L. McCart, nature recreation director.

The schedule:  
Monday—9:30 a. m., Texas Plants Used in Medicine, informal talk on common plants of this region that are used in medicine, such as dandelion, pokeweed, mullin, gum plant, and hoarhound. Herbarium specimens will be used in the discussion.

Tuesday—9:30 a. m., "Birds of Red" field trip for children of elementary school age in the Botanic Garden to observe birds, and discussion of the cardinal, Summer tanager, vermilion flycatcher and other red birds. 2 p. m., "How to Make Bird Houses," informal talk.

Wednesday—6 a. m., early morning field trip to study "Birds of the Woodlands," in early morning feeding, and to listen to the songs.

Thursday—9:30 a. m., "Native Trees and Shrubs," field trip to study trees and shrubs, with special attention to characteristic leaf forms, shape of plants and types of bark. 2 p. m., "Hay Fever Plants," talk illustrated by an exhibit of herbarium specimens of ragweeds and other plants.

Friday—9:30 a. m., "A Garden Guide for August," what should be planted and proper garden maintenance will be discussed.

The programs are open to all interested persons. Children's programs will be open to adults also.

## Leave for Grand Canyon.

Mrs. W. Bedford Brown and son, Willis, 2720 Simondale Drive, left Saturday on a month's trip to Grand Canyon, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Yosemite Park.

# Garden Center's Flower Show to Be on Wednesday

Annual Mid-Summer flower show of the Garden Center will be held Wednesday, and the public is invited to enter exhibits. Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the center, announced Saturday. The show will include horticultural and arrangement classes, for any flowers now blooming.

All exhibits must be at the Garden Center by 10:30 a. m., Wednesday and judging will start at that time. The show will be open to visitors from 11 o'clock through 5 p. m.

## The Show Schedule.

Class 1—Large arrangement of dahlias in suitable container.  
Class 2—Arrangement of marigolds in one or more varieties.

Class 3—Arrangement of marigolds and zinnias in harmonizing colors.

Class 4—Arrangement of asters in lavender and purple shades.

Class 5—Arrangement of large zinnias in tones of one color, container metal or pottery, foliage allowed.

Class 6—Arrangement of small zinnias in metal or pottery container.

Class 7—Arrangement of petunias in any suitable container.

Class 8—Arrangement of vines in bottle.

Class 9—Arrangement of shrubbery in contrasting shades of green in clear glass container.

Class 10—Arrangement of perennial phlox with daisies, roses, lilies or asters, or all named flowers.

Class 11—Arrangement of mixed flowers of any kind, including any that has not been named in above classes.

Class 12—Arrangement of roses in silver or glass.

Class 13—Children's class, any flowers in any container.

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entry: Tipton and Hurst had a sowing of orchids from their own growing house. Hackett Seed Store displayed specimen iris in wide variety and a varied collection of garden tools and needs.

The showing representing Garrett Bros. was an immense basket of longstemmed gladiolus and carnations, and the J. J. Hocott entry was a garden setting of old fashioned flowers including many bleeding hearts.

Individual sweepstakes on individual specimen entry went to Mrs. C. R. McKennon, Dumas, who won this coveted honor last year also. Mrs. H. R. Hellums, Grady, won the sweepstakes in the individual arrangement classification. Cash awards were given sweepstakes winners and ribbons for the following classifications:

Section A.  
Club project from within city limits: Little Rock Garden Club, first; Shadowlawn, second, and North Little Rock, third.

Section B.  
Club project from without city limits: Hot Springs, first; England, second.

Section C—Specimen Class.  
Class 1—Three stems lilies, same variety: Mrs. T. F. Shea, Dumas, first; Mrs. McKennon, Dumas, second, and Mrs. Fulton Murphy, Pine Bluff, third.

Class 2—Three stems any other bulb, same variety: Mrs. John Hayes, Hawthorn club, Little Rock, first; Mrs. Hellum, Grady, second, and Mrs. J. L. Young, Hawthorn club, third.

Class 3—Three stems Dutch iris, same variety: Mrs. Fulton Murphy, Pine Bluff, first; Mrs. John Hackett, Park Hill, second, and Mrs. Hellums, Grady, third.

Class 4—Three stems Siberian iris, same variety: Mrs. Earl Clemmons, Grady, first; Mrs. H. R. Wood, Grady, second, and Mrs. McKennon, Dumas, third.

Class 5—Three stems wild iris, same variety: Mrs. Hellums, Grady, first; Mrs. McKennon, Dumas, second, and Mrs. Clemmons, Grady, third.

Class 6—Three stems German iris, same variety: Mrs. Fulton Murphy, Pine Bluff, first; Mrs. G. H. Hargis, Grady, second, and Mrs. Hellums, Grady, third.

Class 7—Five stems German iris, may be mixed: Mrs. McKennon, Dumas, first; Mrs. Hellums, Grady, second, and Mrs. Fulton Murphy, Pine Bluff, third.

Class 8—Six stems annuals, same variety: Mrs. Paul Bujarski, Little Rock, first; Mrs. Fulton Murphy, Pine Bluff, second, and Mrs. McKennon, third.

Class 9—Six stems perennials, same variety: Mrs. J. H. Murry, Pine Bluff, first; Mrs. J. M. Eagon, South End, Little Rock, second, and Mrs. McKennon, third.

Class 10—Five stems white roses, may be mixed: Mrs. W. L. Dickinson, Lily club, Little Rock, first; Mrs. Fulton Murphy, Pine Bluff, second; Mrs. Joe Bond, Park Hill, third.

Class 11—Five stems red roses, mixed: Mrs. Joe Henry Jr., Park Hill, first; Mrs. Clemmons, Grady, second, and Mrs. Fulton Murphy, Pine Bluff, third.

Class 12—Five stems yellow roses, mixed: Mrs. McKennon, first; Mrs. G. Harwell, North Little Rock, second, and Mrs. G. H. Hargis, Grady, third.

Class 13—Five stems pink roses, may be mixed: Mrs. James Henry Jr., Park Hill, first; Mrs. Harwell, North Little Rock, second, and Mrs. Fulton Murphy, Pine Bluff, third.

Class 14—Five stems any climbing rose: Mrs. R. G. Harwell, North Little Rock, first; Mrs. Florence Cox, Little Rock, second, and Mrs. McKennon, Dumas, third.

# Artistic Arrangement of Flowers Important in Decoration of Home

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

With increasing interest in gardens and flowers there comes a natural desire for definite aid in arranging the blossoms. If a few practical simple rules are followed, and the natural growth of the flower is taken into account, one should be able to work out an endless variety of arrangements.

One of the simplest and oldest forms of arrangement is the nosegay, or bouquet, type. This consists of a small bunch of flowers, or flowers combined with leaves, likely of French origin, with a dainty lace paper frill holding the rather stiff flowers in shape. The covering of the stems was made in order that "milady's hands" should have protection.

The English word for nosegay is "tussie mussie." Colonial ladies wore these dainty little bouquets on their delicate gowns. Oliver Wen-

dell Holmes once said of the nosegay:

"I'm a florist in verse, and what would people say,  
If I went to a banquet without a bouquet?"

In arrangement of flowers in containers indoors, nature will be found the best of all guides. Naturalness in arrangement is always desirable. Look to the outline of the growing plant, as well as at its flowers and the line of stem. Where you find a curve of stem or an unusual form of flower, try to place it so that the foliage or space about it is clean-cut and striking. Place blossoms among leaves in as natural a way as possible. The following of nature's suggestions gives character as well as beauty to an arrangement.

## For Good Arrangement.

Balance, color, form, height, holders and flower combinations are some of the factors that must be considered in any good arrangement. Every group of flowers should have a central balance; that is, there should be a single tall flower, a spray of flowers or buds, or even a cluster of leaves so placed that this will be directly over the center of the vase or bowl which holds the flowers. Once this central bal-

ance is established the placement of other flowers in the group is not difficult. Place flowers one at a time, with inclination toward the rim of the vase.

Working toward the center, the next flowers will bring the first ones placed to a more upright position. When all are in the vase, there should be left a small opening for the balance flower, this completing the picture. The lessening of a few flowers at the sides, the pulling of a few towards the front, and your composition should be balanced and graceful. If enough flowers are used and the container is right, there should be no need of a control or flower holder in a tall vase. Try always to avoid a balance that is too uniform; an equal balance of the sides is undesirable. There should be pleasant balance but not uniformity.

## Value of Contrasts.

The value of contrasts in color should be considered in an arrangement, and we need to be more daring in our color combinations. There should always be harmony between

flowers and vase. Placement of flowers and vase. Considered arrangement should be considered also. For example, suppose we have blue delphiniums arranged in a soft gray or brown pottery vase. Very good, except for a dark corner.

The same delphinium, if placed in a black vase, to which are added a few sprays of flame-colored gladiolus, will turn the dark corner into brightness; it will key up the corner like a high note in music. Do not be afraid to combine different varieties of flowers. Each new kind brings out the beauty of those already in the vase. And consider the foliage; this always enhances the effect.

If possible, keep cool or pastel shades to themselves and beware of placing strong, warm colors next to the more delicate ones. Rather, should there be a gradation of color, a certain desirable leading up in color effects, if possible.

Study to keep the outline of the arrangement regular and symmetrical but not too much so. An irregular form allows for the naturalness of the flowers in effect. Do not overcrowd flowers, as this causes a stiff, ungraceful look. Always the thickest mass of flowers and foliage should occupy the center of the container or vase. The effect should be fuller at the base than at the summit, with a gradual tapering off on the sides toward the top, thus bringing the arrangement into a sort of triangle.

## Height Is Factor.

The height of the arrangement has caused considerable controversy among arrangers, but the best authorities still seem to feel that the balance flower, or group of flowers, should be once and a half again taller than the height of the vase, this height being taken from the surface of the water in the vase to the tip of the top flower. The height of the other flowers should graduate naturally to the central one. Buds should always have a higher position than open or full-blown flowers.

Usually there is a center of interest, and this is generally a grouping of flowers placed for color or accent in the center at the base of the arrangement; and this grouping should be the most vivid or strongest either in design or color.

Holders are of value, in that they maintain the position of the flowers in the container. Holders should be heavy enough to stand on their own weight, with flowers added. They should also be pliable enough to allow for the placing of the flowers at desired angles in the arrangement. Controls or holders are particularly important when the container is shallow, and in this case they should be as inconspicuous as possible. In a flat, low, wide bowl, an expanse of water, with a simple flower head or two, is inviting.

A few iris or narcissus leaves when no flowers are obtainable are attractive when used alone in a low flat bowl. A group of ferns, naturally arranged about a stone of good form and color, and this placed in a low bowl, offers a pleasing effect.

## In Combinations.

Try some of the following combinations, taking care to follow the general rules of good arrangement: Common cat-tail for height and balance, black-eyed susans and queenanne's-lace in a tall copper vase; the strong well-formed foliage of begonias in any kind of metal vase; sprays of tall heliotrope, pink geraniums with an abundance of foliage at the base, and the pale yellow blooms and buds of scabiosa, the whole in a soft grey or brown porcelain vase, taking care to have the scabiosas as the tallest in the flower group; brown, deep purple, yellow, lavender and white pansies, with a few white cyclamen for height and balance, arranged in a low pewter or glass container; lavender and white lilacs, pink and purple tulips, daffodils and narcissus, make a pleasing early Spring bouquet, and lastly, try sprays of fruit blossoms when available, taking care to get them in tight buds, that there may be the pleasure of watching them unfold.



—Star-Telegram Photo.

Horticultural perfection, allied with artistic arrangement and excellent choice of a container, as represented by this basket of yellow and gold marigolds, won for Mrs. R. D. Allen, 800 Drew, a

blue ribbon in the Garden Center's mid-Summer flower show last Wednesday. Mrs. Allen is a frequent exhibitor in local flower shows and usually is among the prize winners.

## Summer Good Time to Study Basic Planting

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Summer is a good time in which to study foundation planting with a view of carrying out plans for the next year. Well balanced groups of living plants enhance the value of public buildings and of homes through the appeal to the eye, and they actually keep the place cooler in Summer. Such plantings anchor the building to the grounds and tie house, garden, shrubbery and walks together as a harmonious whole. Shrubs render the greater service in foundation planting. They are of two kinds, the deciduous (those losing leaves) and the evergreen types.

Consideration must be given as to the exposures. The north side of the house, with a shady area for at least a part of the day, should be planted with shade-enduring material, and perhaps the best is the Japanese barberry. It is drought resistant, impervious to cold and requires no special attention as to soil. The most colorful of the barberries is *Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*, but do not make the mistake of planting this shrub where it can not have sun, as it takes the sun to bring out its rich bright coloring. If the exposure is to the north, there might be a planting of tuberous-rooted begonias in front of the background shrubs, just for variety. In this place cannas or caladiums might be used. The native barberry, the agarita, is picturesque in Southwestern gardens and should not be overlooked.

If the house faces east or south, it is possible to place a setting of flowering shrubs that will give color almost the entire Summer; and their fruits will make bleak walls gay even in the Winter. Spaces between may be filled with bright flowers, such as the petunia, centaureas, zinnias and other quick growing plants. If the house has a west exposure, there are many shrubs from which to choose, euonymus, the privets and ligustrums taking the lead for this climate. Ma-

doma and photinia are two valuable shrubs that may be useful here. Abelia and the common myrtle (*Myrtus communis*) lend themselves well to foundation planting, except that the latter is subject to freeze, but the roots are quick to throw out new growth of foliage and branch.

For contrast, there are the juniper types. The arborvitae group furnishes many interesting kinds which run the range from pyramid to globe forms. Only those shrubs suited to the house and garden should be used. There is a wide variety of shrubs in this region from which to choose; and always remember to investigate the native plant materials for home ground use. The South Texas erythras, yaupons, magnolias, cherry laurels and others are to be recommended for North and West Texas gardens. The evergreen cherry laurel or wild peach is one of the most satisfactory of the taller-growing broad-leaved types. It is just the thing for a space of wall which requires a tall shrub or low-growing tree. Foundation plantings should have plenty of moisture because house walls absorb much of it, and walls absorb heat also and thus causes great evaporation.

Although low-growing plants, annuals, perennials and biennials may be used in foundation planting, they are not desirable for use in this way, due to their unstable appearance. The period of bloom is not continuous and they seem lost when placed against the walls of a massive building.

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This pleasant sight—hundreds of zinnia and petunia blooms—greet the eyes of the G. R. Martin family when they look out the windows or from the porch

of their home at 3100 Avenue J. Before Mr. Martin transformed the plot into the flower garden it is now, the lot was just another weedy patch. —Bill Wood Photo.

## Garden Wall Adds Beauty, Protection

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Every garden loves a wall. A wall affords a sense of security to the plants and its a protection against the weather. In addition, it will contribute to the landscape effect, if judiciously planted. Always the wall must be in keeping with the general atmosphere and adjacent surroundings: it may separate or unify space relationships. Type and style, height and extent must be determined by needs, environment and local traditions. Plantings will consist of those materials that cluster about the outside and over the wall, and those that become a part of the wall. The former would include espalier plants and vines, and the latter, rock garden plants and such specimens as could be planted to grow within the wall or upon it in some manner.

There is no end to the kind of wall one might select, except as the choice is limited by appropriateness. A double earth wall, flanked with stones, and with a perforated galvanized pipe run along the crest to afford watering could be suitably planted with a low-growing hedge at the top. Such a wall might define the limits of garden units, or it would be useful as an inclosure for a children's playground, or a rockery.

The rip-rap wall is desirable where large rocks and boulders can be used to hold a sloping bank.

### The Ha-Ha Wall.

Then there is the ha-ha wall—usually a dry retaining setup constructed on the near side of a dry ditch or creek, this being visible only from the inside. Such a wall would be useful where one has a quiet stretch of lawn reaching toward a bluff. This sunken type would afford a gay bit of color, if properly planted. Masonry walls, concrete walls, dry stone and dry double, brick, terraced walls of tile or block are all interesting if properly treated and planted.

The dry double wall is admirably suited to wall gardening. Where both faces are to be planted, the soil should be adequate to sustain vigorous growth on sides as well as top. Dianthus, iberis, euonymus radicans and nepeta would be lovely in large drifts on both sides of such a wall. For a masonry wall nothing could be more effective than espaliered fruits or flowering trees and shrubs.

If it is possible to have an eastern exposure for such a wall, this is best. Vines are ideal for softening the hard construction lines. The delicate traceries made by the leaves of some varieties give most pleasing pictures. Hybrids of the wichuraiana rose, when trained on diagonal wires, give good effects. Forsythia, buddleia and euonymus alatus lend themselves well in regular treatment.

### Interesting Contrast.

The brick wall forms an interesting contrast, with the lively lines of branches and more dynamic masses of living foliage patterned against the surface. It is effective to divide a brick wall into a series of panels, possibly varying in widths. Alternating panels might be planted with an evergreen vine, such as the English ivy, and the space in between given over to an espaliered effect which could be produced through proper pruning of viburnums, dogwood, pyracantha, jasmine or other pliable plant materials.

The following garden materials are adaptable for the backyard wall or fence: crataegus, forsythia, ligustrum, euonymus; and for vines ivies, Virginia creeper, cissus, trumpet vine and other bigonias. If the area to be planted is shady, try hypericum, potentilla, veronica, saxifraga, viola, sedum, ajuga, campanula, euonymus; and the following plants offer interest for a sunny wall—gypsophila, asters, phlox, thymus, iberis, heleanthemum, ceratostigma, alyssum and dianthus.

## Plants for Fragrance as Well as for Beauty

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The Western gardener, sometimes forgets that "flowers were made to smell." Flower lovers of the Orient have long known that there was a great deal of pleasure to be derived from the garden that employed perfume-laden plants. We of the West depend upon our eyes, and we forget that the nose is also an interpreter of sensation in a garden. A "nose-garden," or a garden devoted to such plants as are fragrance bearers, can afford a great deal of pleasure, and certainly it may be a distinctive note in a greater garden. While the plants that produce sweet odors may be grouped, it is more desirable to introduce the different

kinds into the border at intervals, or they may be distributed here and there throughout the entire garden.

It should always be remembered that fragrant leaves may be as desirable as flowers that produce perfume. The choice of plant materials is unlimited, and it only remains for the garden enthusiast to speculate a bit as to the matter of discrimination. In any collection of fragrant garden plants consideration should be shown for those that will be useful indoors. Climbers that carry sweet-scented blooms should be planted over doorways and windows, over porches and arbors, and walks should be bordered with plants that have fragrant leaves. The fragrance that a plant wafts upward when a footstep has bruised it offers compelling interest.

Many flowers give out pleasant aromas only at night, such as the evening stock. With the coming of dusk when the air grows heavy, garden pinks, honeysuckles and tuberose have much to offer. Any one of these plants could be massed in the garden in such a way that night breezes would carry their fragrance into the rooms of the house. The weather and atmosphere has much to do with the garden of fragrance. Some plants need the rain, some the sun, and a few the frost in order that they release their nectars and fragrances. The sweetbriar and the box like the rain for this purpose, while heliotrope and some of the fragrant herbs need the frost. Although not all scents are pleasing to all persons, when the fragrances mix in the open air they are usually desirable.

Garden flowers that bring us fragrance might be classified under seasonal heads. For Summer we have the rose, the iris, fraxinella, pinks, hardy carnations, heliotrope, peonies, lilies, phlox, mallows, sweet alyssum, sweet sultan, mignonette, scabiosa, four-o'clocks, snapdragons, verbenas, petunias, candytuft, abronias, lupines and daturas. There are those persons who like a pungent odor, and for them there are the chrysanthemums, marigolds, tansy, calendulas. Fragrant climbers include the honeysuckles, clematis and moonflower. Summer-flowering shrubs and trees bring, among others, the eleagnus and the magnolias.

Southern gardens could indulge in the bays, gardenias, myrtles, camellias, tender daphnes, osmanthus, gelsemium, acacia, cytissus, escallonia, camphora tree, clerodendrons, nurraya, diosma, boronia, azara, cestrum, oleander and laurustinus. Among the important flowers for the night might be mentioned the bouncing-bet, nicotiana, hesperis, lychnis, lonicera, akebia, gladiolus and evening stock. Late flowering bulbs that have a sweet scent are lycoris, crocus, colchicum, and the earlier plants are hyacinths, violets, narcissi and various lilies.

The following plants and shrubs bear fragrant or pungent leaves: Tender sweet geranium, lemon verbena (tender), bergamot, lavender, southernwood and the artemesias, Winter and Summer variety, basil, hyssop, rue, rosemary, balm, teucrium, nepeta, yarrow, camomile, feverfew, sweetbriars.



Daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Sellers, Doris, left, and Rose Marie, inspect one section of the large bed of asters in

the yard at their home, 2223 Lincoln Avenue. Mrs. Sellers has been very successful in the growing of asters.

The early light blue, long-stemmed asters, with glorious big lacy flowers won the All-America Silver Medal this year. All-American 1940 selection went to Rose Marie, with blooms intensely rich in rose pink, 1-5ths inches in diameter. Illusion, the Giant Comet aster, a base-branching type with flowers of a soft apricot pink, won the All-America Medal for 1939. Improved Oregano Enchantress, fluffy and of tremendous size, an exquisite shade of salmon pink that will blend with any color, drew to itself the 1938 All-America Selection. Any and all of these hybrids will be delighted with a choice place in a Southwestern garden. Why not give them a chance?

The first Fall frosts will be attended by many varieties of native asters. They will be at their best in fields, forest and along stream beds. The underbrush will appear to be covered with floral snow, and those who like the unusual will do well to drive through local parks, and into the countryside in late October and November for this annual native flower show which Nature provides each succeeding year.

**Good Examples.**

Many excellent examples of early farm homes and settlements are still in existence, especially those built in and around Castroville and Fredericksburg. The Panhandle, although of much later settlement than the other parts of the State, has its own examples of architecture and attendant horticulture. As to classification, first there would be houses (and in all cases the garden and what it contained would be considered), erected prior to the Texas Revolution (1835-36); secondly, houses erected after the Revolution and prior to the War with Mexico (1846-47); places established after the War with Mexico and prior to the Civil War (1860-65); houses erected after the War Between the States and prior to 1900 and only such as could be classified with regard for some special features, such as notable gardens or particularly good architectural and expensive treatment (\$25,000 or more); houses erected after 1900 and prior to World War (1917-18) which are outstanding examples of fine architecture (only residences costing \$75,000 or more, or residences with beautifully landscaped gardens to be included), and the post World War homes and gardens which would come into the same classification as the latter.

## Club Leaders to Be Lake Party Guests

Garden Club leaders who will attend the Fall meeting of the directors of the Texas Garden Clubs in Fort Worth Sept. 3 will be entertained the preceding afternoon and night at a barbecue and beach party at Eagles' Nest, the Eagle Mountain Lake home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ambrose, according to a hospitality program announced Saturday by Mrs. Will F. Lake, state president.

Mrs. Ambrose is state chairman of hospitality. Guests for the barbecue will include the state officers, state committee chairmen and presidents of federated clubs, or their alternates, who are delegates to the board meeting. The meeting Sept. 3, which will be held at Hotel Texas, will be open to all Garden Club members, though only board members and official delegates will have votes.

Committees for the board meeting include: Reception, Mrs. Frank S. Naugle, chairman; presidents of local garden clubs, Mmes. Alfred McKnight, M. F. Markward, Robert Stark, Ernest Petteway, Charles Thomas, Harry S. Moyer, Ed Lawrence, Walter Strong, L. H. Price, H. A. Griffin, H. O. Austin, H. White, John M. Scott, Philip Walker, Pauline Tankersley and Arthur H. Sanders, and other individual Garden Club members, Mmes. Willia. Holden, Charles Scheuber, Ireland Hampton, J. M. Purvis, Edwin Phillips, Stanley Thompson, Morgan Bryan, Hubert Hammond Crane, Tyler N. Dean, C. P. Schenck, A. F. Buck, Charles F. A. McCleur, W. B. Paddock, R. R. Lowdon, A. B. Pumphrey, W. K. Rose, R. B. Dumbor and John Alderman, and Miss Margaret McLean.

Luncheon table decorations, Mrs. McKnight, chairman; Mmes. Robert Campbell, E. E. Wyatt and Julian Meeker.

Courtesies, Mrs. C. M. Carter, chairman; Mmes. Galen McKinney, Temple Bowen and William Rigg.

Information, Mrs. Ward B. Powell, chairman; Mmes. Ralph Bristol, William Watson, Chalmers Hutchison, Jr. and Hugh Beaton.

Program of the meeting will be in charge of Mrs. Clarence Miller, Dallas, state program chairman, and Mrs. W. A. Zant and Mrs. Charles D. Reimers, local members of the board.

## Asters Flourish in Texas Soils; Beautiful Plant Is Simple of Cultivation

**BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.**

Asters were grown in our grandmother's gardens. Why do we not grow them more generally in ours? The plant, any of the many varieties, is easy of cultivation; and nothing gives better returns to the Southwestern garden than the aster. The name means a star. There are two distinct genera of plants, both bearing the name—the delightful starworts or Michaelmas daisies and the long cultivated China asters, the latter natives of the Orient. It is from the latter largely that we get our originations of today. The China aster is known botanically as *Callistephus chinensis*.

Because of variations in height (from 6 inches to 6 feet), unusual range of color and adaptability to our local soil conditions, together with advantages of bloom in late Summer, the aster is especially recommended for our gardens. The large flower clusters are particularly showy and the colors vary from deep purple through lavender, blue, pink and rose, to white. The native New England aster and the New York aster are parents of many of our finest cultivated garden asters. The late Nineteenth Century knew only the simple, single little yellow centered lavender flower. Today we have several hundred asters, developed species.

**The China Aster.**

Although the China aster, likes a partial shade best, it will thrive in full sun in the temperate climates. Drainage in all cases must be good, moisture is necessary, but any kind of average garden soil will be adequate for asters. Plants almost invariably bloom the next year after a Spring sowing, and they are easily raised from seed.

Seedlings bloom later than older plants, extending the Fall season of bloom. Plants should be procured if named kinds are wanted, as it is difficult to procure true varieties from seed. Late-flowering plants should be set out in the Spring. Most hardy types thrive best when divided each year in the Spring. Large mature kinds should be spaced at least two feet apart, smaller types eight inches.

Hardy asters are comparatively free of disease and are not often victimized by insects. Occasional rust and mildew can be controlled with fine sulphur dust. Originators today are offering rust-proof asters, and the varieties are dependable. In long dry spells, the plant is sometimes attacked by the flying tarnished plant bug, rather difficult to control.

**Nicotine Sprays.**

Nicotine sprays help to rid plants of this pest; and plants grown in partial shade seem less affected. The blister bug, a large grey or black beetle, does not like to be disturbed, and the slightest touch will make it drop from the plant. Hand picking (using a sack for a receptacle) will get rid of this beetle; a bucket with a little kerosene in it is better.

A spray of arsenate of lead will take care of both the beetles and the grasshoppers. Tobacco dust worked into the soil will take care of root lice. Once soils become infested with root lice, it is better to change place of planting another year.

Taller varieties of asters make excellent backgrounds for the border. Lower-growing kinds would be used proportionately for middle and foreground. The native kinds are excellent for tie-ins between formal and informal garden areas. The aster is delightfully effective, and quite happy too, when given a place beside a natural pond, bog or ravine, but care must be used that roots do not stand in water.

**Novelty Asters.**

Among the novelty asters that are practically wilt-resistant we have the following the new Princess type, with soft salmon rose Princess Bonnie, light peach-blossom pink Princess Anne, and vibrant cinnabar-scarlet, Princess Marsha, each with a heart of gold; improved California Giants offer a tall branching kind, invaluable as a cut flower, presenting a shaggy appearance with petals beautifully curled and interlaced in colors of white, light blue,

peach-blossom pink and deep rose, light and deep purple; earliest bloomers of all, Queen of the Market, splendid and fully double, come in crimson, lavender, purple, flesh and rose pink, pure white and mixed.

## Restoration of Gardens Is Important

**BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.**

One of the main projects of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., is interest in the restoration of some of the State's old homes and gardens and the promotion of pilgrimages to these places and other historic spots in Texas.

In time Texas might become as famous for its old home and garden pilgrimages as some of the other Old South States. It is true that the homes would not offer the same interest, but they would prove very entertaining and educational. In fact, we owe it to ourselves and to posterity to see to it that certain of our historic places are reclaimed. These places are a part of our heritage and tradition.

Mrs. A. Randolph Wilson, Waco, is chairman of the Visiting Gardens and Restoration Committee for the Texas Garden Clubs, and she and her committees will continue the work that has been in progress in the past. Other Texas agencies are co-operating in this restoration work which consists largely in bringing together the place and the person who might be interested in such a reclamation project. Committees in every section of the State are working on the research angles and are endeavoring to bring to light all possible places and history connected with such places. Every locality has its town type. And places that would be considered (in point of time) pioneer spots in one locality would not be so considered in another; for example, certain localities were settled far ahead of others.

## AVDA 1941 Programs Set for Garden Center

Seven programs are scheduled for the Garden Center and Botanic Garden this week as a part of the vacation time nature recreation project, directed by William L. McCart. All programs are open to any interested person.

The week's schedule:

Monday, 9:30 a. m., "Native Trees and Shrubs," field trip to study trees and woody plants.

Tuesday, 9:30 a. m., "Woodland Birds," field trip for children of elementary school age; 7:30 p. m., monthly meeting of Fort Worth Audubon Club, Garden Center. Mrs. J. W. Price will discuss "Feeding of Birds in Captivity," and Mrs. Florence Fischer of York, Pa., will discuss the life history and habits of the whippoorwill. The program is open to the public.

Wednesday, 6 a. m., "Woodland Birds," field trip to the woodland

of the Botanic Garden to study early morning activity of birds.

Thursday, 9:30 a. m., "Garden Insects," with field trip to observe and collect insects. 2 p. m., "Birds of Brown," program on brown thrasher, brown creeper and Carolina wren.

Friday, 9:30 a. m., "Poison Ivy," field trip to study the ivy growing, and discussions of how it is contacted, and some remedies for its relief.

24-1941  
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# GARDENS.

## August Important Month in Garden, as Attacks From Insects Must Be Combated

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

August might be termed the preface to the gardener's book of the year. This is the month of general maintenance, the time when the garden most needs a friend. Then it is that the plants suffer from the effects of disease, attacks from insects, drouth and a host of other ills, some of which may have been prevalent earlier in the season. Cultivation is of the utmost importance during this month, particularly if rains are scarce. It is difficult to wax enthusiastic over next year's garden when the sun beats down upon a Summery-weary gardener; but the glory of the Spring garden depends mostly upon the interest and energy that is expended in August and the early Fall months.

The Fall vegetable garden as well as a Fall Garden of bloom should be a success in the Fort Worth locality. Usually rains come early enough to give the seeds a start, and the frosts come late enough to allow for considerable interest. It is strange that more people do not plan for a Fall garden. The seed planting time, in most cases, depends upon allowance for when the seeds fall naturally. In the case of the bluebonnet, for example, seeds should be sown in loose ground, just dropped, and given a good watering, at the time when they are falling from the native stand. The same is true of the red cypress (so called), really a member of the phlox family, and the Texas bluebell, the foxglove (penstemon) and other natives.

### Care Must Be Used.

Pansy seed should be sown this month or early September in flats and plants transplanted twice for finest bloom. Usually considered difficult to grow from seed, they do very well if care is used. The best time to sow stock seeds for Spring bloom is in May, but seed may be sown now in flats or in open ground, although results will not be as good as if they had been sown earlier.

If large blooming clumps are wanted for the following Spring, columbine seeds should be sown in March, but they may even be planted now with fairly good results. The seed catalogs of this year will suggest many new and old time favorites that will be a delight in a Southwestern garden. Always allow for a few native plants, and see what results can be obtained in pleasing effects, both with plants and trees and shrubs.

Seeds of biennials should be sown preferably not later than August; annuals blooming in February and

March (perennials treated in Texas as annuals) should be sown in September; perennials that bloom in April and May should be sown in October and November, sometimes as late as December; beds should be made ready for hardy bulbs, and of these which could be planted a little later we have the crocus, muscari or grape hyacinth, galanthus or snowdrops, single and double jonquils, triandrus, thalia and the orchid flowering narcissus. The native day-lilies (so called), the Cooper's lily, wild garlic and onion, celestials (native iris), and other indigenous hardy bulbs should be included in any planting of hardy bulbs.

### Insects at Work.

There are many insects at work in the garden now. Learn to know which are beneficial and which are harmful, and treat them accordingly. For destructive insects there are many insecticides available. Keep these always at hand, and use them generously. For foliage diseases of all kinds, use Bordeaux mixture or a sulphur preparation. As cooler nights come on, do not wet foliage, especially that of roses, after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The syringing or spraying of foliage with good fresh water is beneficial, since watering at the roots alone is not sufficient to build up good strong plants.

Food is essential for plants. Remember this. Study the needs of the individual plant. It is impossible to treat all plants alike and get good results. Some require a certain kind of food and soil; others, something quite different. Mulch the flower bed with peat moss, or cotton seed hulls, or some other such substance, that surface roots may be protected from the extreme Summer sunshine. While water is essential for the proper growth of plants, cultivation, given as soon as the soil becomes workable after a rain—do not try to cultivate wet or damp soil—or a good watering is just as essential as moisture. In fact, if plants were more thoroughly cultivated, less water would be needed.

Keep soil well stirred to a depth of at least two inches at all times until late Fall, when, with most plants, cultivation should cease in order to give them time to harden before Winter sets in. Throughout the entire Spring and Summer months, soils should never be allowed to become dried, hard and crusted. If kept loose and open, pliable and free, this permits oxygen to enter which is taken up by plant



Dahlias are at their peak in Fort Worth now. Above, two of the hundreds of blooms in the W. B. La Cava garden, 4441 Normandy Road.

## Dahlia's Range of Bright Coloring, Size of Bloom Reasons for Popularity

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Do not be surprised if your phone rings some morning and a neighbor commands you to come see his or her dahlias. The dahlia is the most amazing flower. This week a bush now loaded with 15 or 20 buds of enormous size in the Botanic Garden, produced three blooms that were nine inches across. This was the Watchung Giant, with color a glowing amber yellow suffused with orange cadmium. The dahlia is a man's flower—strength and virility shown in size and gorgeousness of color are partly responsible for this—but women like it, too, and many of the most beautiful dahlias bear the names of prominent women, two of the loveliest being Jane Cowl and Kathleen Norris.

The wide range of rich coloring, size of blooms, and compact and intricate design of flower head commend this flower to the eye, while soils and climate of the Southwest superinduce success. The plant is a native of Mexico, but the parent stock is not to be compared to the superb beauty of the recent originations. Dahlia fanciers are bringing out new blooms yearly, and the public rapidly is gaining interest. There are a number of factors that enter into the successful growing of the dahlia, according to W. B. La Cava, a local grower.

### Selection of Tubers.

In the first place, tubers should be carefully selected, and should be obtained only from a reliable dealer. Good healthy tubers are always important. Bargain tubers seldom prove satisfactory. The first consideration is the preparation of the soil. Site selected should be in a sunny place as far as possible away from trees and shrubs. Soil should be loosened and dug to a depth of three feet, with dairy loam, straw, leaves of other product worked into the soil and mixed thoroughly. It is still better to "cut" the soil, that is, turn it completely over, thereby get-

ting the humus builder well into all parts of the soil. Beds should be prepared in January, and if rains have not properly settled the soil, it should have a good watering.

Plants should be placed in rows as soon as possible after danger of frost has passed. However, some persons plant in Midsummer and still get a degree of pleasure from their plants. Loosen a square of soil 10 to 12 inches in size for each tuber, and to a depth of 10 inches, placing the tuber itself 6 to 8 inches deep. Place flat on the soil and cover with about 2 inches of soil. As plant begins to grow, continue to place soil around it until the hole has been filled to ground level. Water carefully and regularly, but do not keep ground too wet as this has a tendency to cause tuber to decay.

### Cultivation Required.

Inasmuch as the dahlia makes a large, bushy plant, do not place too closely together. The plants should be spaced about three feet apart and a stake should be driven 4 to 5 inches from the tuber to serve as a prop as the plant grows. In the long run an iron pipe may prove more economical as a stake. It will last year after year. At time of planting, the name of the tuber should be written plainly on the stake in order to identify and classify. Beds should be kept free of weeds at all times and ground should be cultivated regularly. Always keep the soil open and porous, with ground broken frequently in order to prevent caking.

Plant foods or fertilizers are essential to proper growth of plants. About 30 days after plant has begun to grow, dairy loam or other fertilizer should be worked into the soil, not too close to the plant. Bone meal and a number of commercial fertilizers now on the market superinduce growth and bloom. Since bonemeal is slower to decompose than some foods, it should be given a little earlier than others, according to plant's

needs. Mulching is of value to the plant here in the Southwest. Cover the ground with at least two inches of straw or dried clippings from the lawn. This will prevent the too-rapid evaporation of water and caking of soil.

### Underground Water.

One gallon of water under the ground is worth 10 above. Because of this, underground methods are best. A simple method is to lay a piece of tile a foot under the ground, making a connection at one end with the surface so that water can be poured easily into the tile, which should run between the rows of plants or down the middle of a flower bed.

If large blooms are wanted, all small buds should be taken off when buds are very small, that the substance of the plant may go into the remaining bud or buds. If this practice is faithfully carried out through Summer months, Fall

blooms should be startling. The best blooms appear as plant approaches the full stage of its growth.

Tubers should be kept in a cool, dry place, covered with dry sand and beyond the danger of freezing. Temperature should not go above 50 degrees. When dividing clumps of dahlia tubers, see to it that there is at least one good eye, since the new plants spring from the eyes. Always save the main mother-stock, as this will insure against having all blind tubers.

A few "don'ts to remember" are: Don't cultivate too close to plants after they start growing, because many tiny root feeders are at work near the top of the soil; don't fail to stake plants securely, since they have a tendency to become top-heavy and are easily disturbed by winds; use a soft cloth in tying plant to stake that stem may not be bruised.

## President of Garden Clubs Is Elected

Mrs. C. E. Beavers of Wichita Falls Wednesday was elected president of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., to succeed Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, now serving an extended year as head of the state garden group. The election was held at the opening session of the directors' annual Fall meeting at Hotel Texas. Mrs. Beavers will assume office in March, 1942, at the annual convention in Beaumont.

Reports of state officers and chairmen formed the business of the Wednesday morning session, with Mrs. Lake presiding. The afternoon was to be devoted to reports from club presidents. Early registrations indicated an attendance of approximately 200, with all sections of Texas represented.

The state garden clubs have bought 612 acres of land in the Texas Big Bend National Park through the showing of Jack Lamb's Big Bend Park movies, Mrs. C. E. McCutchen of Wichita Falls, chairman of the special park committee, announced Wednesday morning. This amount was reported from only five showings, in Amarillo, Lubbock, Corpus Christi, Houston and Fort Worth. The committee will continue its sponsorship of the pictures, and also will engage in other activities in support of the Big Bend project, Mrs. McCutchen said.

Lecturers and special programs on horticulture, flower arrangements and allied subjects of interest to garden clubs that will be available for Texas clubs during the 1941-42 season were announced by Mrs. W. A. Zant of Fort Worth, chairman of the state lecture committee.

Mrs. Ben G. Oneal of Wichita Falls, chairman of the pilgrimages committee, announced plans for the seventh annual pilgrimage to Mexico, D. F., had been completed, and dates fixed as Feb. 20 to March 2.

Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs of Dallas, founding president and honorary life president of the state organization, and Mrs. Henry B. Trigg of Fort Worth, perpetual director, were introduced as honor guests of the occasion and made short talks. Mrs. G. C. Spillers of Tulsa, president of the South Central States region in the National Council of State Garden Clubs, was guest speaker for the luncheon, held in the Crystal Ballroom, with Mrs. Trigg presiding. Regrets were received from Mrs. E. W. Frost of Texarkana,

SEP. 3-1941, Fort Worth. program consultant for the National Council, who had been scheduled to speak on "Garden Clubs' Part in National Defense."

Aug 31 - 1941  
**Care of Trees  
 Dates Far Back  
 in Fort Worth**

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.  
 Back in 1884, Fort Worth made provision for its trees. The first ordinance book of the city, published in 1885, gave the following instructions as to how to plant street trees:

All shade trees hereafter set out on the streets of Fort Worth shall be twelve inches from the curbing so as to make all trees on any given straight street in a straight line; said trees shall be set out so as to be not nearer than three feet of each other.

From the above ordinance, we learn that Fort Worth was interested in its trees more than half a century ago, although rules for planting were not quite the same as today. A tree planted a foot from the curb and, as close as three feet to another tree would be somewhat out of order when compared to the present ruling of twenty-five to thirty feet apart.

An airplane ride over the city would give one to feel that this city is indeed a city of trees. This is not only so because of the street trees but because of the more than half a hundred parks and a similar number of school grounds that have well established trees. A recent survey of park trees conducted by the park department was a revelation. While it is not possible to get an exact count, the estimates are surprising to the casual observer. One hundred and fifty thousand trees in parks alone, is the number given; and of these the cedar elm, a hardy native, leads with more than 50,000 trees listed. Next in point is the hackberry, with more than 30,000, and then the 12,000 pecans; and fourth in numbers, the American elm.

While the trees of this locality are for the most part not of any great size, there are more than two hundred trees in Forest and Trinity parks that measure more than four feet in diameter, and register an age of several hundred years each. Fort Worth parks boast 15 red maples and these seem to do very well here. There are several tulip trees in the test area at the Botanic Garden, and one rather large one in the triangle at the entrance to Forest Park. This tree which is a yellow-flowering poplar, does very well here and would be a beautiful addition to any garden. Burnett Park has several rare trees for this locality, one on the north side of the park, a golden-rain tree, is a thing of beauty whether in fruit, flower or foliage.

The tree-of-heaven, a native allan-thus, always excites wonder and admiration by its beautiful flowers and rich, dark green foliage. The native Osage orange, (Bois d'Arc), decorates the landscape when it is in fruit; and persons interested in fruit arrangements have worked out unusual designs with the horse apples, as they are sometimes called also. At least two varieties of mulberry offer interest, but the favorite of the artist from far and near is the mesquite, it is by far the State's most characterful tree. Close in point of interest is the native honey-locust. With graceful compound foliage, it is a good runner-up to the mesquite in popularity. A tree that by its very association conjures interest in a traditional background is the native sophora, familiarly known as Eve's necklace. The Trinity bottom lands abound in this large shrub or small tree. Its nearly pink flowers remind one of the flowers of Fort Worth's official flower, the redbud tree, at a distance, and the seed-pods, black and constricted, gave the tree its friendly name.

Not alone do trees add to the value and picturesqueness of the city, but they actually make the locality cooler, due to the fact that the leaves hold moisture; and the effect

of shade is always cooling. Many trees, especially the deciduous ones, are at their best now, and it is a good time to study the characteristics of the tree, and to determine which ones you will plant in your own garden this coming Winter. Due to modern and improved methods of nurserymen, trees may be planted successfully at any time, but December and January are usually considered the best tree planting months in this section. Foremost among all, the park department recommends the planting of the cedar elm as the best of the trees for sidewalk planting—and be sure to get your permit this year from the forestry department before planting—but there are a number of others from which to draw, and which the forestry department sanctions. As a note of interest, valuable also from the standpoint of shade, why not plant a pecan or two in your garden or on the home grounds this year? It is your official State tree and will afford big financial returns on your investment.

Aug 31 - 1941  
**Garden Clubs Directors to  
 Be Honored With Beach Party**

Acceptances are due Monday for the barbecue and beach party with which Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ambrose will compliment the board of directors of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Tuesday at their Eagle Mountain Lake home.

Invitations have been extended to all state officers and chairmen and to presidents of the affiliated garden clubs, or their alternates, to attend the Tuesday social event, which will be an informal preliminary to the annual Fall business meeting of directors Wednesday at Hotel Texas.

Acceptances should be made direct to the host and hostess, or to the office of the state president, Mrs. Will F. Lake, at the Garden Center, Botanic Garden, Fort Worth. Board members may at the same time make their reservations for the luncheon Wednesday at Hotel Texas.

**Voting Privileges.**  
 The Wednesday luncheon, as well as the programs morning and afternoon, will be open to all garden club members in the State. Mrs. Lake announced, though only board members and club presidents or alternates will have voting privileges. Reservations for luncheon should be made in advance.

Special guests for the party at the Ambrose home, as well as for the Wednesday sessions will include: Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens, Grand Rapids, Mich., corresponding secretary for the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.; Mrs. G. C. Spillers, Tulsa, president of the South Central States Garden Clubs; Mrs. E. W. Frost, Texarkana, director of the National Council, and Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Dallas, former president of the National Council and organizing president of the Texas Garden Clubs.

Out-of-town board members will meet at 4 p. m. Tuesday at the Garden Center to go to the Ambrose lake home, "Eagles' Nest." Mrs. Harry Adams will be transportation chairman for this occasion.

**"Women in Defense."**

The business sessions Wednesday will open at 9 a. m. in the Longhorn Room, mezzanine floor, Hotel Texas. Mrs. Lake will preside. The luncheon will be held in the Crystal Ballroom, with Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, perpetual director of the Texas clubs, presiding. The luncheon program theme will be "Women in Defense."

Committee chairmen who will report include: Defense and good will gardens, Mrs. John G. Berry, Goldthwaite; junior gardens, Mrs. C. B. Campbell, College Station; pilgrimages, Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls; horticulture, Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls; rural co-operation, Miss Sadie Hatfield, College Station; schools of flower show judging, Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, Dallas; restoration of old homes and gardens, Mrs. A. Randolph Wilson, Waco; roadside development, Mrs. Alden Davis, Austin, and Texas Big Bend National Park, Mrs. C. E. McCutchen, Wichita Falls.

Mrs. Spillers, South Central States regional president, will be the house guest Tuesday and Wednesday of Mrs. R. E. Hutcheson, Lake Worth, regional secretary.

**New Garden Club  
 to Meet Thursday**

The newly-organized University Garden Club, with members from University Place, Bellaire, Colonial Hills, Cheltenham, and Bluebonnet Hills, will meet at the home of the president, Mrs. H. L. Price, 2541 Wabash Avenue, on Sept. 4 at 10 a. m.

Mrs. Joe N. Steele will be co-hostess. The club is open to members and information regarding it may be obtained from Mrs. Price.

SEP 2 - 1941  
**Garden Club  
 Party Is Set**

Directors of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., and club presidents who will be entertained Tuesday evening at the Eagle Mountain Lake home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ambrose will meet at 4 p. m. at the Garden Center to go to the lake.

Mrs. Harry Adams is transportation chairman for the event, which is Mrs. Ambrose's compliment to garden club leaders of the State who will attend the annual Fall business meeting of the directors Wednesday at Hotel Texas. Approximately 100 acceptances had been received Monday night for the beach party and barbecue.

Reservations may be made Tuesday at the Garden Center or at the hotel for the luncheon Wednesday. The luncheon and the business meetings will be open to members of affiliated garden clubs, according to Mrs. Will F. Lake, state president.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1941

**Garden Club  
 Officials to  
 Be Guests**

Mrs. G. C. Spillers of Tulsa, president of the South Central region, National Council of State Garden Clubs; Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens, Grand Rapids, Mich., national council secretary, and Mrs. E. W. Frost, Texarkana, program consultant of the national council, were to be special guests Tuesday afternoon when Mrs. W. D. Ambrose, hospitality chairman of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., entertained members of the state board of directors and club presidents with a beach party and barbecue at her Eagle Mountain Lake home.

The affair was a prelude to the annual Fall meeting of the directors, which will be held Wednesday beginning at 9:30 a. m., at Hotel Texas. The business sessions, morning and afternoon, will be presided over by Mrs. Will F. Lake, state president, and will be held in the Longhorn Room, mezzanine floor. Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, perpetual director of the state clubs, will preside at the luncheon, which will be held in the Crystal Ballroom. Morning and afternoon programs will be open to all garden club members, as will the luncheon.

Approximately 100 guests were expected for the Tuesday beach party and supper.

Election of Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, as president of the state garden clubs, to take office next Spring, is scheduled to take place during the business session. Mrs. Beavers' nomination has been announced by the special nominating committee and will be presented for ratification by the board. Mrs. Lake is serving an extended one-year term, through special action of the state body, to complete some special projects launched at the beginning of her two-year administration, in 1939.

SEP 2 - 1941  
**Barbecue**

**Mrs. Ambrose To Be  
 State Board Hostess**

Mrs. Warren Ambrose will be hostess to the State Garden Club Board, of which Mrs. Will Lake is president, Tuesday, Sept. 2, at her Eagle Mountain Lake Home, Eagle Nest. Mrs. Ambrose is state chairman of the hospitality committee.

The committee will have its one-day board meeting Wednesday. A luncheon will be given at Hotel Texas at noon. On this committee are Mes. Alfred McKnight, Robert Campbell, E. E. Wyatt and Julian Meeker.

Mrs. Ward Powell heads the information committee and is assisted by Mes. Ralph Bristol, William Watson, Chalmers Hutchison Jr. and Hugh Beaton. On the courtesies committee are Mes. C. M. Carter, chairman; Galen McKinney, Temple Bowen and William Rigg, and on the program committee Mes. Clarence Miller, Dallas; W. A. Zant and C. D. Reimers. Mrs. Frank Naugle heads the reception committee.

**Garden Club  
 Board Meets  
 At The Texas**

Mrs. C. E. Beavers,  
 Wichita Falls, Is  
 Elected President *SEP 2 1941*

Mrs. C. E. Beavers of Wichita Falls was named president of the Texas Garden Clubs at the morning session of the state board held today in Hotel Texas Longhorn Room.

The nominating committee consisted of Mrs. W. S. Hanley of Tyler, chairman, and Mrs. Gross R. Scroggs, Dallas; H. H. Chambers, Greenville; Fred Cotten, Weatherford, and W. Brents Witty, Hamilton.

**Discuss Three Events**

Three major coming events on the Garden Club calendar were also discussed at the morning business session at which Mrs. Will Lake, retiring president, presided. The events are: First, a two-day garden school which is scheduled for Jan. 13-14 in Denton; second, the Garden Pilgrimage to Mexico, Feb. 20-March 2, to be conducted by Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls, and third, the annual spring meeting of the Texas Garden Clubs Inc., March 19-21 in Beaumont, when the new president will take over the duties of her office. Mrs. J. Cooke Wilson, first vice president of state clubs, outlined plans for the spring state meeting.

Mr. Frank Crumley gave the welcome in behalf of the city and Mr. William Holden extended greetings from the Chamber of Commerce.

**200 At Luncheon**

Two hundred members of the state garden clubs attended the luncheon at noon in the Crystal Ballroom of The Texas.

Mrs. G. C. Spillers of Tulsa, Okla., president of the South Central Region of Garden Clubs, spoke on "Garden Clubs in a Defense Program."

Mrs. Henry Trigg presided at the luncheon. The tables were decorated with purple baskets filled with purple prairie thistle, dusty miller and red cockscomb.

Reports in the afternoon were given by Mrs. John G. Berry, of Goldthwaite, chairman of "Defense and Good Will Gardens"; Mrs. C. B. Campbell, College Station, chairman of Junior Gardens; Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, horticulture; Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, Dallas, Schools of Judging; Mrs. Randolph Wilson, Waco, restoration of old homes; Mrs. Alden Davis, Austin, roadside development; Mrs. E. C. McCutchen, Wichita Falls, Big Bend Park; Miss Sadie Hatfield, College Station, rural co-operation; Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls, pilgrimages.

**Hosts At Barbecue**

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ambrose entertained the directors at a steak barbecue last night at their home, "Eagle Nest," on Eagle Mountain Lake. Mrs. Ambrose is hospitality chairman for the state garden clubs.

Honor guests were Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Fort Worth, secretary of the National Council of State Garden Clubs; Mrs. G. C. Spillers of Tulsa, South Central States Garden Clubs president.

## Spoke at Meeting of Garden Club Leaders



At luncheon Wednesday at Hotel Texas, where they spoke at the Fall meeting of the directors of the Texas State Garden Clubs, Inc., were, left to

right, Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Dallas, honorary life president of the Texas organization; Mrs. Verner Beall Stevens, Grand Rapids and Fort Worth, secretary of the national council, and Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the state group.

—Bill Wood Photo.

## Garden Club Reports Heard

That Texas garden clubs have adapted their program to a defense theme was the principal message of officers and committee chairmen of the Texas State Garden Clubs, Inc., at the thirteenth annual Fall meeting of the directors Wednesday at Hotel Texas.

Reports on beautification of camps and flying fields were made and communications from army officers expressing appreciation were read.

Mrs. Henry B. Trigg presided at luncheon after an invocation by Rev. Lee W. Heaton. Speakers were Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, president; Mrs. G. E. Spillers of Tulsa, president of the South Central Region of the National Council of State Garden Clubs; Mrs. John G. Berry, Goldthwaite, chairman of the committee for defense; Mrs. F. A. Huweiler, Houston; Mrs. Verner Beall Stevens, Grand Rapids and Fort Worth, national council secretary; Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Dallas, honorary life president of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc.; Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls, regional and state pilgrimage chairman; Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, Fort Worth, regional secretary, and Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, who Wednesday morning was elected president of the Texas group, to take office next March.

Directors in the afternoon adopted a resolution authorizing acceptance of credits from all schools of flower show judging which have been conducted by nationally recognized authorities in the last two years in Texas. Completion of three accredited school courses is required for judges' certificates.

Plans were made to continue work for the Texas Big Bend National Park, state garden clubs already having credit for more than 600 acres through sponsoring Jack Lamb's motion pictures. Mrs. W. A. Zant outlined lecture attractions that will be available to Texas clubs during the 1941-42 season.

## State Garden Club Council Plans Board Meeting at Texas Sept. 3

'Garden Clubs In a Defense Program' Has Been Selected As Theme of Meeting

The Fort Worth Garden Club members will be hostesses at the annual fall board meeting of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., Wednesday, Sept. 3, at Hotel Texas.

The business session will convene at 9:30 a. m. when the president of the Texas Garden Clubs will be voted upon. The name of Mrs. C. E. Beavers of Wichita Falls was selected by the nominating committee recently at a meeting at the Baker Hotel in Dallas.

The new president will take office at the annual spring meeting to be held March 19-21 in Beaumont. Mrs. James Cooke Wilson, first vice president, will be in charge of arrangements.

Other officers of the Garden Clubs were elected at the meeting as March in Harlingen. Mrs. Will Lake, who now holds the office of president, was carried over in her duties into a third year by special order of the board.

Mrs. Lake has also been named chairman of Garden Centers for the National Council of Garden Clubs, which will make of the Fort Worth Garden Center, national headquarters for the next two years.

The theme of the fall board meeting will be "The Garden Clubs in a Defense Program." Several hundred garden club members are expected to attend. Luncheon will be served.

Out of the state visitors expected at the board meeting are Mrs. E. Wesley Frost of Texarkana, convention program consultant for the national council; Mrs. G. C. Spillers, Tulsa, Okla., president of the South Central Region of Garden Clubs; Mrs. C. L. Chase of Oklahoma City, president of the Oklahoma Garden Clubs; Mrs. John Hackett, Little Rock, Ark., president of the Arkansas Garden Clubs; Mrs. Verner Beall Stevens, Grand Rapids, Mich., recording secretary for the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

Mrs. Stephens is the sister of Dr. K. H. Beall and Dr. Frank Beall and of Mrs. E. D. Capps of Fort Worth and is a frequent visitor here.

Fort Worthers who are committee chairmen on the state board are Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, public-

ity; Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, conservation; Mrs. W. A. Zant, lectures; Mrs. Ambrose, hospitality.

## Mrs. Beavers to Get Club Nomination

Mrs. C. E. Beavers of Wichita Falls will be nominated as president of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., for the club year beginning March, 1942, at the Fall meeting of the board in Fort Worth, Sept. 3, at Hotel Texas. Announcement of the selection of Mrs. Beavers by a special state nominating committee, of which Mrs. W. W. Hanley of Tyler is chairman, was made Saturday. The nomination will be voted upon by the directors, and the new president will take office at the 1942 convention of the State Garden Clubs, to be held March 19-21, in Beaumont.

Mrs. Will F. Lake is serving her third year as president of the state organization, having been requested to give the extended year of service to complete some special projects she launched at the beginning of her administration in the Spring of 1939.

"The Part That Garden Clubs Can Play in National Defense," will be the theme of the board meeting. Mrs. Lake announced Saturday. There will be several outstanding speakers on the program. The meeting will be open to all garden club members in the State, but only directors and delegates will have the privilege of voting.

Several out-of-state visitors are expected, Mrs. Lake said. These include: Mrs. Verner Beall Stevens, Grand Rapids, Mich., former Fort Worth resident, who is corresponding secretary of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.; Mrs. E. W. Frost, Texarkana, program

## Garden Clubs Have Big Opportunity for Service

Garden clubs have a great opportunity for service to their country in the upbuilding of national defense as morale builders, both for the soldiers in army camps, and in the homes, and Texas garden clubs already have adapted their program to this defense theme.

This was the principal message of officers and committee chairmen of the Texas State Garden Clubs, Inc., heard during the thirteenth annual Fall meeting of the board of directors Wednesday at Hotel Texas. Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth, president, and Mrs. G. E. Spillers, Tulsa, president of the South Central Region of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, were principal speakers at the luncheon, where the program followed the national defense theme.

Mrs. John G. Berry, Goldthwaite, chairman of the newly-created committee for defense, and Mrs. F. A. Huweiler of Houston gave reports of work of beautification of camps and flying field already accomplished, and read communications from army officials expressing appreciation for the work planned by the garden clubs.

Mrs. Henry B. Trigg presided at the luncheon, and Rev. Lee W. Heaton gave the invocation. Short talks were made by Mrs. Verner Beall Stevens, Grand Rapids, Mich., national council secretary; Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Dallas, former national council president; Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls, regional and state chairman of pilgrimages; Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, Fort Worth, regional secretary, and Mrs. C. E. Beavers, Wichita Falls, who Wednesday morning was elected president of the Texas Garden Clubs, to take office in March, 1942.

The directors Wednesday afternoon adopted a resolution authorizing acceptance of credits from all schools of flower show judging which have been conducted by nationally recognized authorities in the past two years in Texas. Completion of three accredited school courses is required for judges' certificates, according to the regulations adopted, in conformity with

the national council's flower show judging school requirements.

Plans for continuing the work for the Texas Big Bend National Park were reported by Mrs. C. E. McCutchen, Wichita Falls, special park chairman. Mrs. McCutchen reported that more than 600 acres of park had been credited to the state garden clubs through the sponsoring during the Summer of the Big Bend moving pictures, made by Jack Lamb of Fort Worth. Mrs. W. A. Zant of Fort Worth outlined nationally famous lecture attractions that will be available to Texas garden clubs during the 1941-42 season, through the state lecture committee.

Club presidents, and state chairmen present at the meeting were: Mmes. A. S. Johnston, Irving; M. E. Bean, Burkburnett; A. Randolph Wilson, J. H. Allen and J. Lee Davis, Waco; B. F. Bouner, Rolf Graves, Montie Beach, B. E. Kenyon, F. A. Huwieler and G. J. Palmer of Houston; Luther S. Wright, Wichita Falls; Nick Miller, James D. Cook and James D. Luke, Muenster; H. H. Chambers, Greenville; F. H. Harwell, Burkburnett; Willard Barnes, Alvarado; Fred Abney, Brownwood; R. C. Felts, San Saba; I. L. Elam, Edgewood; Steve Barrett, John Salois, M. G. Musick, Edgar Padgett, E. C. Jones Jr., Murrell Lee Buckner, E. C. Jones R. G. Storey, Dallas; A. C. Schoppaul, Cleburne; J. C. McGlothlin, Mineola; Fred R. Cotten, Weatherford; David H. Buchanan, Temple; Paul Donald, Bowie; W. R. Nabours and Alden Davis, Austin; Gordon Riley, Henry W. Eagle, Wilburn Atwood and C. C. McDonald, Tyler; O. E. Stuart of Harlingen and Miss Olivia Stock, Muenster.

Fort Worth club presidents and committee members present: Mrs. Alfred McKnight, chairman of flower show arrangements for the luncheon; M. Carter, table arrangements chairman, and Mmes. Ralph ... William Holden, Frank ... E. M. Lawrence, H. L. Price, William C. Young, Ward B. Powell, Z. Leigh Bliss, R. E. Hutchison, Charles Thomas, T. H. Dentzler, O. V. Campbell, A. V. Lewis, Robert Campbell, Chalmers W. Hutchison Jr., E. E. Wyatt and Julian Meeker

at Hotel Texas, which will be open to all Garden Club members for reservations. Several hundred are expected.

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## It's Euphorbia to Botanists, but Those White Plants Also Are Snow-on-the-Mountain

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Drive out into the countryside these days—any direction will do—and you will see acres and acres of a plant with white flowers, giving to the land a look of being covered with snow. The early settlers called this plant, snow-on-the-mountain. Botanists call it euphorbia.

There are probably more than 1,000 species of euphorbias, of wide diversity of form and foliage, but all with flowers that have no petals or sepals. In fact, if it were not for the often highly-colored bracts, the plant would be of no particular value as a decorative. All the plants have a milky juice, and in some cases this is poisonous.

The fruit, which is a capsule, often opens explosively. To this family belongs the beautiful Christmas poinsettia, and the strange crown-of-thorns, the latter supposed to have been the plant that furnished Christ's Crown at the Crucifixion. Euphorbia is a Greek word, with meaning unknown.

Another plant that is conspicuous on the hills around Fort Worth these days is the eryngium, or eryngo, a member of the carrot family. To you, perhaps, it is known as the purple thistle. This very handsome (and well it is said to be "striking") plant belongs to a large family, chiefly perennials.

Eryngium is the Greek word for a thistle, which some of the plants suggest. The friendly name is sea-holly.

### Welcome Addition.

This plant has a large distribution, being found in all parts of the State. It is widely cultivated in certain parts of the country as a desirable plant for the rock garden. By taking out the top from time to time, it can be made to spread and remain low-growing. Of the more than 200 species, there are only about seven that lend themselves to the general interest. Since the flowers of the cultivated varieties are prevalently blue or lavender, the blue garden finds them a welcome addition.

Another plant that is now decorating the local landscape is the Texas blazing star, or purple liatris, one of the genus of perhaps 20 species of showy, rather weedy perennial herbs of the composite family. The heads are borne in spikes or racemes, rose-purple in color, and the plants bloom in late Summer or early Fall. Common names are rattlesnake-master and colic-root.

The roots are said to be an antidote for snake bite, and were so used by the Indians and pioneers, hence the common or friendly name. The lovely Kansas gay-feather is of the same family, a more showy, fuller-flowering plant.

### Several Species.

The broom-weeds are coming into flower throughout the State, and these bushy, loosely branched, yellow Fall-flowering weeds are of several species. The Mexicans use the weed, tightly bunched and tied, as a broom with which they sweep their dooryards. While at their best blooming season from July to November, a few even survive the winter, if it be mild. The genus is named for one Gutierrez, a Spanish nobleman.

This useful plant furnished kindling wood, a honey from the flowers, and a syrup which the pioneers prepared as a cure for tuberculosis. The name of the city, Amarillo, was taken from the large number of broomweeds that colored the landscape thereabouts in the beginning of the place. The Spanish word, amarillo-a, means yellow.

The table arrangement committee, of which Mrs. C. M. Carter was chairman, provided place favors of miniature wooden churns, following the conservation theme, and packets of flower and vegetable seeds, the latter the compliments of Leonard Brothers and the Harvest Seed Company.

## Some Fall Garden Hints Are Listed

Some hints on what to do in the garden now:

Look over the rose beds and carefully inspect everything. If wires holding labels have been attached to roses, remove wires and supplant with a soft cloth or string. Cut and burn webworm nests. Weed the garden and remove all dead flower heads. Evergreens may be transplanted now. Separate large clumps of naturalized bulbs.

Fall is an ideal time to do much planting, especially of woody plants and perennials that should be divided. Such work should all be done before the hard freezing weather is at hand. Try moving such broad-leaved shrubs as leucothea, rhododendron, kalmia and pieris. They should have time to become established before freezes come. Mostly they are dormant at this time of year. Most deciduous plants should not be moved until they have lost their foliage.

To increase the interest of the Fall garden, use freely such trees and shrubs as bear decorative fruits or have colorful foliage. Autumn flowering bulbs should be used more freely, among these we have the crocus, sternbergia and the colchicum. The following list of Autumn flowering plants should bring color and charm to the Fall garden: a dark blue aconitum, a rose colored allium, a rose anemone, artemisia, various asters, eryngiums, liatris, chrysanthemums of many kinds, eupatoriums, helianthus, vernonia, golden rod, the hellebores, rudbeckias and others.

For bearded irises that have rusty spots on the leaves, give a little lime; transplant them from now on, if you have not already done so. Pinch back shoots on geraniums that will later be brought into the house. Keep seed pods off of hollyhocks and phlox, for Fall bloom.

## Garden Center's Schedule Is Given

SEP 7 1941  
List of the week-day morning programs for elementary school-age children at the Garden Center is scheduled for Tuesday, according to William L. McCart, nature recreation editor in the Botanic Garden. Children's programs during the school season, will be held on Saturdays or after school hours.

The week's schedule:  
Monday, 9:30 a. m.—"September Insects," field trip in Botanic Garden and along Nature Trails to observe and collect insects.

Tuesday, 9:30 a. m.—"Garden Birds," field trip for elementary school students; 2 p. m., "Birds of Yellow," informal program on habits and natural history of the yellow warbler, Maryland yellow throat and the Arkansas goldfinch.

Wednesday, 7:30 a. m.—"Water Birds," early morning field trip from the Botanic Center to the Lake Worth region to observe migrating aquatic birds.

Thursday, 9:30 a. m.—"A Garden Guide for September," informal talk on what to do in the garden during September, planting to be done and general gardening maintenance.

Friday, 9:30 a. m.—"September Wild Flowers," informal lecture on wild flowers that bloom during the month, with exhibit of herbarium specimen.

Other plants that bear yellow flowers are conspicuous now also, the grindelias being perhaps foremost among them. These belong to the composite family, and are resinous gummy herbs which usually bear yellow flower-heads. Some species furnish medicines. The plant is commonly known as gum-plant or tarweed. It was named for H. Grindel, a Russian and Riga

professor. The plant is sometimes called rosin-weed, because of the sticky, gummy substance that comes from the plant and clings to the flower-head. The camphor plant (heterotheca), whose leaves have a peculiar camphor-like odor when crushed, is a close relative of the rosin-weed. The flowers of this plant close at night and open again in the full sun the following morning:

### The Sun Flowers.

And then we have that large and cherry family, the sunflowers. They are blooming everywhere now—on the prairies, in the lowlands and alongside roadways, wherever the road may lead. They seem to like especially to follow a fence or roadway that are fenced, probably because the fence gives them a feeling of support, so tall they grow.

The genus, helianthus, which contains about 60 species of the composite family, diverse in size and character, comprises the sunflowers. Helianthus is from the Greek and means the sun and a flower. The swamp sunflower, as its name implies, grows from New York to Florida and west to Texas in the swampy lands. The river sunflower grows in moist places and in river lowlands from Quebec to Texas. The Jerusalem artichoke is of the helianthus family. Strange to say this latter plant is not an artichoke, nor does it come from Jerusalem. It grows from Nova Scotia to Georgia, Arkansas and Eastern Texas; is widely cultivated for its edible tubers and is one of the few plants cultivated early by the American Indians.

Perhaps the loveliest of the local sunflowers is the one known as the Maximilian sunflower. The yellow ray flowers grow upon the upper half of the tall, swaying stem much as do the flowers of the hollyhock. This flower is often planted for ornamental purposes and it is used in gardens like the golden rod; sometimes it is called golden-glow.

There is a story told that the pioneers scattered sunflower seeds along their trek as they came from their homes into the West, and thus it was that those following after them could locate their trail-blazer relatives. To this day one hears of the "Sunflower Trails" of Texas. Likely the plants will long continue to cheer by their very brightness. They have a good firm hold upon the land, if one is to judge by what one sees in every countryside today.

And it is said further that where the sunflower grows there can be little malaria, because sunflowers neutralize and assimilate the malarial germs.

♦ ♦ ♦

## Longest Trip

Distinction of traveling the longest distance to attend the meeting belonged to Mrs. O. E. Stuart of Harlingen. State officers and presidents recalled with pleasure the fine hospitality of Harlingen and other Rio Grande Valley clubs last Spring, for the annual convention which progressed from Brownsville through the Valley.

## Tomatoes and Onions Vie With Flowers in Gardens

Postscripts to the Fall meeting of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., held last week at Hotel Texas:

Garden Club members this year are talking about their tomatoes and onions with an enthusiasm which formerly had been reserved for dahlias and regal lilies and such. Mrs. Will C. Jones Jr. told an interested group at one luncheon table of the plan her club, the Perennial Garden Club of Dallas, had worked out with the assistance of the extension department of A&M College to help city women convert part of their flower beds into vegetable rows. Vegetables that can be grown in small space in sufficient quantities to be of real food value are suggested, and there are full directions for planting and cultivating.

"We found out that we were woefully ignorant about growing food-stuffs," Mrs. Jones admitted, "but that we had the means of educating ourselves quickly and thoroughly through our State and Federal Agricultural Departments. We decided that if we were going in for national defense work the best thing we could do would be to help produce food for our family and release that much for the army and the other countries which the United States is going to have to send food to."

The Perennial Garden Club has prepared pamphlets on gardening on small city lots, with all necessary information for the person who knows nothing about selection of vegetables, planting or care. Club members have studied the problems of city gardening, with all the state and federal educational helps they found available, and plan to give others interested the benefit of their information. Garden clubs in this section of the State, where soil and climatic conditions are about the same as in Dallas County, are welcome to use the Perennial Club's bulletin. Mrs. Jones said. Other sections of the State would have to confer with their government agricultural department representatives and make the schedule conform to local conditions. Anyone interested, and the offer isn't limited to members of garden clubs, may write

Mrs. Jones, 7036 Turtle Creek Road, Dallas.

Houston garden club members told how they had found the landscaping of Ellington Field a solution of their overgrowth problem in their home hedges and mass planting this year. Houston being one of those places where "if you stick a bare limb down in the ground it grows," over-enthusiastic planters find they need to thin out. Ellington Field authorities welcomed the Houston Garden Federation's offer of beautifying, sent trucks and soldiers to dig up shrubs and plants, and set them out at the field under garden club supervision. Mrs. F. A. Huewieler was chairman of this activity.

Incidentally, Mrs. G. J. Palmer, garden page editor of the Houston Press, who has just been appointed publicity chairman for the South Central Regional National Council of State Garden Clubs, says Houston has another "Bellingrath Gardens" in the making. The builder is Mrs. Montie Beach, who also attended the board meeting. Mrs. Beach, now chairman of Houston's Garden Center, is naturalizing azaleas in her garden.

Art was not entirely displaced by onions, in spite of the emphasis on national defense. The table decorations for the elaborate luncheon in the Crystal Ballroom brought forth approving ahs and ohs, which were heightened when Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president of the Fort Worth Garden Club, explained how economically the decorations were achieved. Members of the decorations committee had gone out to the country for native thistles, now

## Decorative Grasses Attractive

*1941*  
BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.  
Decorative grasses lend themselves particularly well to large estates in the Southwest. It is strange that they are not used more extensively. Just now the Pampas grass (*Cortaderia* is the native Argentine name) is in bloom locally, and it is not unusual to find half a hundred or more blooms on one plant. Many private gardens grow them and there are several at the Botanic Garden. These tall fluffy plumes give a regal look to the plant, and suggest many usages when a decorative note is wanted, either indoors or out. This section of Texas, known as the grass country, is especially noted for its varieties of native grasses, many of which are decorative, and interesting from the decorative standpoint particularly.

As to individuals the grasses excel all other families, the grass family occupying fifth place with something like 3,500 kinds, with only the composites, legumes, orchids and madderworts ahead of them. Among the species of grasses most commonly known are the June grass, orchard grass, meadow foxtail, timothy, red-top, fescues, oat-grass, quack grass, Bermuda, sugar-cane, chess and the cereals such as rye, oats, rice, sorghum, wheat, barley and Indian corn. Seed plants are composed of more than 200 families, and they are of more value to man and the domesticated animals than all other vegetation combined.

### Others Thrive Here.

Besides the Pampas grass, there are others that thrive in the Fort Worth locality, such as the Chinese Miscanthus (*Eulalia*), to which the banded Zebra Grass belongs; the giant reed, (*Arundo*), which grows in canes to 20 feet for use where bold effects are wanted; the squirrel-tail grass, a native grass, indigenous also to Europe and Asia, botanically known as *Hordeum*, with flowers bluish-purple whorls of long, leafless spikes in summer; the *Uniola latifolia*, growing as a two-edged spikelet, borne in drooping panicles, one of the native grasses locally (spiked grass); and two Pennisetums, the fountain grass and the fox-tail grass, tall annual and perennial herbs used for garden ornaments.

Through careful selection, some decorative grass can be found to suit the garden in every season, but most of them are in their prime during June, the rose month. Masses of reed grass are best for moist muck areas, and wild rice (*Zizania*), is fine for rich soils in the margins of pools.

### For Mass or Borders.

For Massing or for borders there are the aforementioned grasses, and the Andropogons, the Tripsacums and the Hystris. Use *Poa caesia*, *Festuca glauca* and *Elymus eleanarius* if the glaucous blue-green is needed for pots and borders. The elegant, airy panicle of our native grasses are delightful for table decorations, and these natives, as well as wheat, oats, rye and barley are very desirable for decorations in large halls and for exhibition purposes.

Proper drainage keeps out the sedges and encourages the better grass types. Fertilization and irrigation will help the best grasses to crowd out the ones that are less desirable. Selection and crossing, coupled with a patient desire to experiment, will repay the grass lover a hundred fold. As a pathway in the garden nothing is lovelier than a velvety ribbon of a walk made of well-clipped green grass. Grasses intended for decorative purposes should be cut before quite ripe, dried in the dark in an upright position, and bleached, or dyed, as the use demands. Although the decorative grasses lend themselves well to a color scheme, nothing could be lovelier than the natural color, and most persons show their good taste in using them without artificial coloring.

## Hints Given for Home Gardeners

Almost every home could set aside a small bit of ground which could be given over to the kitchen garden. And a kitchen garden need not be kitchen-minded. Such an area, with design and proper planting, could be attractive, as well as useful. Vegetables could be combined with cutting-flowers, or the vegetables might even be selected and planted with such care that the garden would be highly decorative when no flowers are used.

Why not select the place, give it a thorough going over this Fall, get beds ready for the planting season; and it might be a good idea to plant now a few onions, radishes, mustard and turnips, some quick-growing lettuce and a little parsley, just for the sake of getting your hand in. The Fall garden is not given enough attention in this climate. What with a long Fall season before the coming of a killing frost, and with the usual Fall rains, one should find a few vegetables very profitable. A garden of an eighth of an acre, well planned, well planted and well cared for will supply fresh vegetables for a family of four, and leave some for canning and storing.

### Plan on Paper.

Several rows of cabbage, interspersed by several rows of Kentucky Wonder beans, other rows of lettuce, radishes and onions, with beds bordered with parsley make a picture in themselves. If there are additions of larkspur, zinnias, marigolds, all properly spaced, and sunflowers for the parrot and chickens, the garden is only the better for it. It is well to make the garden plan on paper before the time of planting. The plan should show what plants are to be grown, the space to be occupied by each, the direction of the rows and the distance between the rows. If the ground slopes, the rows should be arranged across the slope and not with it. If rows run north and south, both sides receive equal sunlight. If rows run east and west, taller-growing plants should be set out to the north, that the smaller plants will not have too much shade.

The preparation of the soil is always of importance. The ground should be plowed or spaded to a depth of 6-8 inches and the surface then thoroughly pulverized and smoothed. The surface into which seeds will go should be friable, smooth and free from clods or lumps. A small garden, a tenth of an acre or less, is usually spaded or dug by hand, and the surface smoothed or cultivated by a hand cultivator and a rake, or with a rake alone. The surface soil should be kept loose and free from weeds until time of planting, and this requires frequent attention.

### Use More Herbs.

Herbs should be used more than they are in kitchen gardens. These plants differ from vegetables, in that they are used for seasoning largely, whereas vegetables are eaten for themselves. Herbs were used long before the day of written history, and likely man received his first training in the use of them by watching the animals, who lived by instinct, as they went about the matter of conditioning themselves physically through the choice of vegetables they chose to consume.

Herbs can be used in many ways, and for the most part, they are not coarse or ugly in the garden scheme. They may be planted in a special plot set off for them alone, inclosed in the main vegetable or flower garden, or used as a border for other beds. The plants may be used for sachets, perfumes or potpourri, in the form of teas, for seasoning and for garnishing.

Some of the herbs are decorative and can be used for themselves to give an added note of charm to any type garden. Among these are the hyssops, lavenders, Winter savory, artemesia, borage, monarda, Florentine iris, marigold, violet and rue. Anise and coriander are dainty, and angelica is a handsome plant with lush leaves and a ball-like inflorescence. Camomile affords a mossy-looking ground cover, and was so used in the gardens of Shakespeare's day and earlier, but it too, will spread far and wide. There is an old saying that camomile keeps the garden healthy.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1941

## GARDEN

### Ranunculas Returning to Popularity

The florists' ranunculus, better known as the turban or Persian buttercup, a mostly North Temperate herb, suffered a long period of lost popularity, but there is a return to this beautiful flower of early Spring. The tubers may be planted in this climate in the late Fall. Flowers, one to four on a stem, are orange and yellow with broad, blunt petals.

In some respects this plant resembles the poppy-flowered anemone of the Mediterranean, however the predominating shades of the anemone are blue. Improved types are large, colorful and very double.

The ranunculus genus is comprised largely of the crowfoot and buttercup family. Some horticultural varieties of the florists' ranunculus produce white flowers and some red. The ranunculaceae order also claims some of the better known garden flower families, as well as the crowfoot and the buttercup, among these are the peonies, hepatica, delphinium, columbine, helleborus, aconitum and anemone. Quite as popular as the buttercup, for early Spring bloom is the anemone, or wind flower. The little wood anemone is a choice plant and awakens the rest of the woodland with its gentle call in early Spring. Its delicate coloring of white, to blue and light lavender, endears it to the lover of soft pastel tints.

### Desirable in Rockery.

The Japanese anemone and the poppy-anemone are desirable plants for the early Spring garden. The flowers of the anemone come in blue, rose-purple, red and white. The snowdrop wind-flower is a beautiful Eurasian perennial suitable for the shaded border or the wild garden, likewise desirable in a rockery.

Among the jumbo anemone bulbs which are recommended for cutting, are, the De Caen (French poppy anemone), a fine mixture of single varieties; St. Brigid, a mixture of crested kinds; the single, rich deep blue poppy anemone; His Excellency, a single brilliant scarlet, and the Bride, pure white with a black center. These, together with the following double ranunculuses, should be planted anywhere from Oct. 15 to December in this locality; Giant Tecolote, Claremont and Palaflor.

### Fall Time to Plant.

If you have acreage or an estate or a large area, try a combination planting of blue and gold, grape hyacinths and daffodils, drifts of blue and drifts of yellow. Planted under trees, under shrubbery, along banks of streams, in woodlands and in wide sweeps of meadow, nothing can be lovelier than naturalized daffodils, jonquils and hyacinths, particularly the muscari, or grape hyacinth.

If the area to be planted is small, the muscari lend themselves well to the foreground border and clumps of daffodils fit in almost anywhere in the middle-ground bed.

With borders of tulips and irises, beds of ranunculi and anemones, muscari and daffodils, all in full bloom, none can question the advent of Spring.

Remember, the time to plant is this Fall.

## Patio Can Be Attractive and Useful

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In planning for next year garden, why not arrange for patio? Variations of the patio, room used largely as the family living room, can be made attractive and characteristic as well as useful. It is usually an open-air area with at least three sides of the house built around it. This type of garden is found in all hot climate countries. It was introduced into the Southwest, after the conquest of Mexico, by the Spaniards. It may be made gay and attractive with potted plants and vines, and with or without tile treatment; also with or without running water in fountains and pools. The patio garden may be a single area or it may consist of a number of separate rooms or passages which connect, according to the treatment of the house.

Design is a major interest in the patio. Tiles, bricks or stepping stones, symmetrical flower beds all have a part in carrying out the design of the garden. Grass is not used to any extent in the patio garden, but the walks may be laid with brick or carefully arranged pebbles in cobblestone effect. If plants are used in beds, the beds should start at a central point, these to be at right angles to each other, thus forming four rectangles. In such a garden vivid effects can be obtained with the use of annuals, such as phlox, nasturtium, blue salvia, verbena, nemophila and the various poppies.

If the patio is to be more elaborate, allowance should be made for a central feature, such as a fountain, pool or well. In this day of penthouse gardens, open-air cafes, city back yards and other such outdoor places of recreation, one frequently finds a pool of value. The bath-house inner wall can be a decorative background for the patio. The rim of the pool should be flush with the ground, with the water a few inches lower. The pool is usually lined with colored tile. Walks around the pool should be the same as for the rest of the patio. Specimen trees, the orange, lemon, flowering crab, cherries, or box might be used as uniform accents at given places. Green hedges give an interesting note, if treated formally.

Shrubs with fragrant leaves and plants that offer fragrance are especially desirable in a patio. Climbing roses, the night-blooming cereus, jasmines, and such tall shrubs as the oleander, crepe myrtle, camellias, gardenias, poinsettias, sweet olives, certain of the mimosas and acacias and the magnolias all lend themselves to the patio garden. Tube roses, lemon verbena, rose geraniums, bamboos, azaleas, heliotrope, dwarf palms and calla lilies, together with the incomparable blue lily-of-the-Nile (*Agapanthus*), add charm to the garden.

Tiles offer the most interesting feature of the patio; next come the potted plants with which many delightful color effects can be achieved.

## Mrs. Lake Leaves for N. Y. Meeting

Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., secretary of the Fort Worth Park Board and director of the Fort Worth Garden Center, left Saturday for New York where she will attend the annual Fall meeting on Oct. 7 of the directors of the National Council of State Garden Clubs. She is national chairman of garden centers, in addition to being the director from Texas to the Council.

Before and after the council meeting Mrs. Lake will visit Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago and Pittsburgh parks and garden centers, and the Arnold Arboretum in Boston.

Mrs. Varner Beall Stevens of Grand Rapids and Fort Worth, who has spent the Summer in Fort Worth and New Mexico, also will attend the meeting. Mrs. Stevens is corresponding secretary of the council.

## Now Is Time to for Spring Bulb

### Prepare Culture

No doubt you have already begun to think of the bloom on Spring bulbs. It is none too early to give a thought to this matter. From the moment the last biting frost is gone, we can see mentally (even in September) the cunning scilla, grape hyacinth, crocus, chionodoxa, the native erythronium, and narcissus, until the hyacinths and the tulips bring us the grand climax of Spring. Then there will be lilies, amaryllis, lycoris and the nerines of Summer and the early Fall, with zephyranthes, sternbergia, colchicum, or Autumn crocus for late Autumn. Once bulbs are determined upon, and the kind and time of planting, the rest is not so difficult.

Bulbs differ from most perennial plants, in that, while the others have shoots, leaves, flowers and roots, all coming from stems furnished with buds, the bulb has a modified structure. Bulbs have parts that represent modified leaves, and they are characterized by growth cycle, with a longer period of dormancy than most plants have. If this were fully comprehended in gardening, we should not plant bulbs that become dormant in June in the bed with plants that have to be watered and fed the year round. It should be understood also that some plants renew themselves almost entirely each year, forming a bulb of flowering size annually. This means that the bulb of the tulip must have the proper environment and food to produce a new bulb strong enough to flower the next season. The narcissus continues, however, to grow from the original base, and produces its leaves, even though there is no food enough to produce flowers.

In the planting of bulbs one should always bear in mind certain points: Food should be located below the bulb; there should be proper drainage to prevent decay of bulb; location in bed should be proper to allow for period of dormancy; the proper planting depth to insure full root growth; the general planting depth is good enough at 2 1/2 times the depth of the bulb. If a garden is mole-infested, one might outsmart the animal by planting the bulb in a wire basket-like inclosure. The hyacinth is primarily a garden plant, while the tulip is not, requiring rich food and a warm soil, and a restful Summer. Study to know the plant's requirements in all cases.

Treat as annuals bulbs that renew themselves annually. Bulbs may be used in ways other than in the garden bed. They are delightful in lawns, meadows and near shrubbery where their masses of color may make for spectacular sheets of bloom. They are also useful for use in pots as house plants, but one should remember that they must be given a quiet dark place, a period of incubation, so to speak, that a needed root system may develop before being brought to the light. Such plants as the narcissus and the hyacinth may be grown in water in pebbles and small stones, and they will flower if root system develops.

Soft and unsound bulbs should not ever be used. At least two species of maggots bore and feed upon bulbs. These can be eradicated by keeping bulbs in water at 110 degrees F. for two or three hours. Endeavor to obtain mite-free bulbs and plant in uninfested soil.

Perhaps no flower gives quite the thrill that does that bloom which

comes in the early Spring. This speaks volumes for the bulb. Try growing some of them this year, and it goes without saying: "Once a bulb enthusiast, always one."



—Rhea-Engert Photo.

This photograph of Martha Emily Cort, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Leonard Cort III of Houston, forms the cover of the September issue of Southern Home and Garden.

## Photograph of Houston Tot Forms Cover of Magazine

Honored by the Southern Home and Garden as its cover design for the September number, this photographic study, "Baby With Magnolia," is readily admitted as her masterpiece by Mrs. Frank S. Naugle, Westmoreland Place, known throughout Texas garden club circles as an authority on flower arrangement.

The baby is Mrs. Naugle's granddaughter, 9 months old Martha Emily Cort, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Leonard Cort III of Houston. Martha Emily is the youngest subscriber to the Southern Home and Garden, official publication of the Texas Horticultural Society and the South Central Region of State

Garden Clubs. Her paternal grandmother, Mrs. Naugle, and her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Guy Pitner, both are founding members of the Fort Worth Garden Club. Great-aunts prominent in garden club circles include Mrs. W. B. Paddock of the Fort Worth Garden Club and Mrs. W. A. Paddock of Houston, member of the River Oaks Garden Club and the Garden Club of America.

Mrs. Arthur Goetz, mother of Mrs. Naugle, also was known for "having a way with fixing flowers" long before the days of garden clubs. One of Mrs. Goetz' grandfathers was Milwaukee's first horticulturist and a florist.

eral chairman, and Miss Lucie Lee Maynard, Tarrant County Home Demonstration agent, and William L. McCart, nature recreation director of the Center, as assistants.

"The Home the Heart of All Defense" will be the theme of the festival, and county demonstration clubs will arrange feature exhibits, according to plans announced Saturday. There will be booths showing various uses of cotton and by-products and sorghum, corn and maize and their by-products, and exhibits demonstrating both practical and decorative use of nuts, fruits and vegetables.

School groups, Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts and other organizations for young people will have special classes for exhibiting their nature interests. There also will be a section for nature photography exhibits.

The public will be invited to enter exhibits, and the detailed schedule for exhibitors now is in preparation.

## Fruit, Flower Festival Is Set

Annual one-day Fall Fruit and Flower Festival of the Fort Worth Garden Center will be held Oct. 31, with Mrs. Frank S. Naugle as gen-



—Star-Telegram Photo.

One of the many decorative grasses now at their best in Fort Worth is shown in this picture, taken at the Botanic Garden. It is Pampas grass, one of the more popular of the grasses—and one that does extremely well in this climate.

## Henderson Garden Club Is Active

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Recent visitors to the Garden Center were Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Turner of Henderson. Both are chrysanthemum enthusiasts, growing many varieties. Mrs. Turner is projects chairman for the Henderson Garden Club, and her chrysanthemums, numbers of which she raises in a canvas house, are the pride of the entire community.

According to Mrs. Turner, Henderson is developing new highways and roads, with circles, loops and courts in the city proper, and it is the business of the projects committee to assist in beautifying these areas.

Mrs. Turner's success in growing fine horticultural specimen has been the cause of increased interest in chrysanthemum growing in Henderson. She is a frequent exhibitor and judge at the Henderson Garden Club's flower shows, often carrying off the highest awards.

At Mrs. Turner's suggestion, the Henderson club has put in a special system of judging through the addition of an educational angle. After judges have awarded prizes, the exhibitors are called to a session offering criticism by the judges; that is, the judges tell exhibitors the good and bad points of all entries. After that, the show is opened to the public. This removes the necessity of having judges write a criticism of each entry, as is sometimes done.

### Likes Canvas House.

The Turner chrysanthemum gardens boast more than 60 varieties of fine chrysanthemums, with some think like 600 specimens under canvas. The pink Frick, white Chattanooga, yellow Mistletoe and Whittier are Mrs. Turner's favorites. She likes the canvas house for show specimens particularly, as it tempers wind, rain and insects, as well as an interperate Summer sun. Usually the Turners plant and transplant their chrysanthemums in April. From that time on they pinch tops to bring four or five shoots, never allowing more than that number to develop. They keep a year after-year record of each variety, with regard to disbudding, spraying, when buds appear, and when to fertilize.

Beginning with the middle of July, fertilizer is given every week, one teaspoon of 4-12-4 applied in a ring around the plant, but about two inches from the plant. Then the ground is given a good watering. Other directions Mrs. Turner gives, and follows, are: Never fertilize after color begins to show in the bud; allow each plant to make from 3-5 blooms; stake and keep well tied for straight stems; never let plant suffer for water, and spray once a week with black-leaf Forty.

The chrysanthemum, official flower for November, needs special attention now. Buds are forming, and results in blossoms will depend upon the care received for the next few weeks.

### Many Variations.

Although there are many variations of the chrysanthemum, the following classification has been rather generally adopted: Incurved, Reflexed, Japanese, Hairy, Anemone, Pompon, Single, Spidery, Plumed and Feathery. In particular cases, some of these classifications have been subdivided according to size. Aphids are sometimes injurious, but a nicotine spray usually will control this pest. Rust, mildew, wilt, leafspot, yellows and flower blight are ugly factors to reckon with, but if early infections are lifted and burned, watering is done at the roots, crowding of plants is avoided and ventilation is increased such horrors should not get much of a hold on plants.

The following are among some of the varieties in demand at the present time: Barbara Cumming, a good yellow, and one of the first and best of the pompons to bloom; early bronze, an attractive pompon; Mercury, the earliest of the Korean hybrids; Apollo, a superbly colored salmon and terra cotta Korean; Amelia, a dwarf pink, well suited to the rockery; Jean Treadway, the most appealing perhaps of all the medium pompons; Daphne, a pink Korean, unharmed by frost; Ruth Cumming, a hardy pompon grower, with reddish-bronze flowers; Mrs. J. Willis Martin, a crushed strawberry color; Jean Cumming, a fine, handsome white decorative pompon; Granny Scoville, a large pompon of reddish-orange, immense and shaggy; Louise Schling, a deep rose single, shaggy, and with a double layer of petals.

Amateur growers of chrysanthemums are welcome to become members of the Chrysanthemum Society of America, which fosters interest and research in this favorite fall flower. Although officers change, the headquarters remain the same year after year, the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass. If interested, write the Garden Editor, in care of this publisher.

## Garden Club Will Open New Season

Opening of the 1941-42 season for the Fort Worth Garden Club will take place Tuesday when the members are entertained by Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president, with a tea at her home, 2212 Pembroke Drive. The first business session and program of the new club year will be held Friday at 10:30 a. m. in the lecture hall of the Woman's Club.

Dorothy Doran Walker of Dallas, authority on bulbs, will be presented in a lecture, "Adventures in Bulbs." Mrs. W. A. Zant, program chairman, will outline the programs for the coming season and Mrs. W. B. Paddock, chairman of the club's horticulture committee, will give a resume of the projected work of this committee.

Organization of the new board of the club has been completed, and committees now are at work on plans for their special activities, Mrs. McKnight announced Saturday. The new committees:

Program—Mrs. Zant, chairman, and Mrs. Morgan Bryan.

Membership—Mrs. Chalmers W. Hutchison Jr., chairman; Mmes. A. B. Canning, Luther Turman and Harris Pruitt.

Telephone—Mrs. E. E. Wyatt, chairman; Mmes. Ben C. Ackerman, C. W. Armstrong, F. M. Bell, Walter Berger, O. R. Brooks, William R. Boyd III, R. E. Cox Jr., J. R. Ellis, Pierce Flack, W. L. Goodwin, R. W. Gordon, H. W. Harper, Earl Harris, A. C. Helm, W. L. Howse Jr., C. C. Johnson Jr., Frank J. Knapp, W. L. Leavy, Claude Maer, R. H. McLarn, J. T. Morrison, J. R. Plummer, Lewis A. Quigley, Robert M. Russell, B. R. Schabarum, E. A. Shotts Jr., Spencer Smith, Eimer V. Staudt, W. L. Stewart, E. G. Surgeon, Frank F. Taylor, E. C. Wilkes, W. L. Wilson and Mertz Williamson.

Entertainment—Mrs. Temple Bowen, chairman; Mmes. Herschel York, Jack Coulson, Rex X. Howard, Gillis A. Johnson, Dan Priest, John Roundsville and O. P. Newberry.

House—Mrs. T. E. Graham, chairman; Mmes. Fritz J. Keller, O. P. Leonard, W. Bedford Brown, Mayo Bowen, Surgeon and Jack Kistol.

Finance—Mrs. Ralph A. Bristol, chairman; Mmes. R. W. Bridges, J. S. Simons, John Alderman, N. E. Ross, William Rigg, Charles F. A. McLuer and Malvern Marks.

Historian—Mrs. Robert K. Campbell, chairman; Mmes. Hal Lattimore and John Dillon.

Conservation — Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, chairman; Mmes. E. H. Carter Jr. and Giles R. Thomas.

Publicity—Mrs. E. E. Taylor, chairman.

Flower—Mrs. David B. Trammell, chairman; Mmes. Clyde McCall, Will S. Horn, M. M. Moseley, Claude Poliard and Durward McDonald.

Rose — Mrs. Ireland Hampton, chairman; Mmes. W. D. Garrison, T. M. Prettyman and Carl T. Nitteberg.

Iris—Mrs. W. K. Rose, chairman; Mmes. Tylor Dean, L. C. Jordan and M. J. Sheridan.

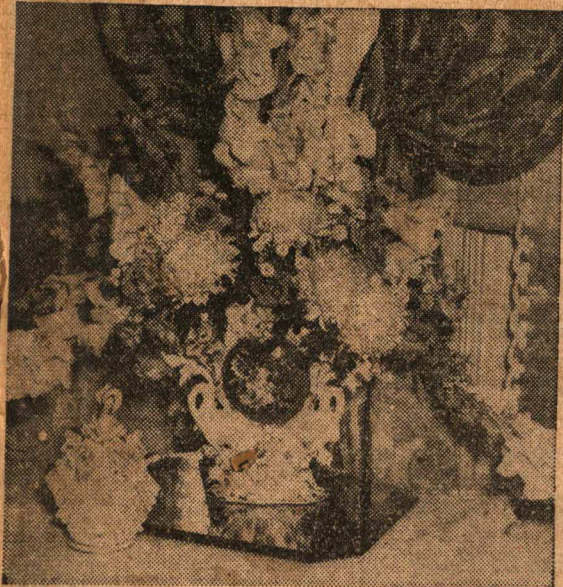
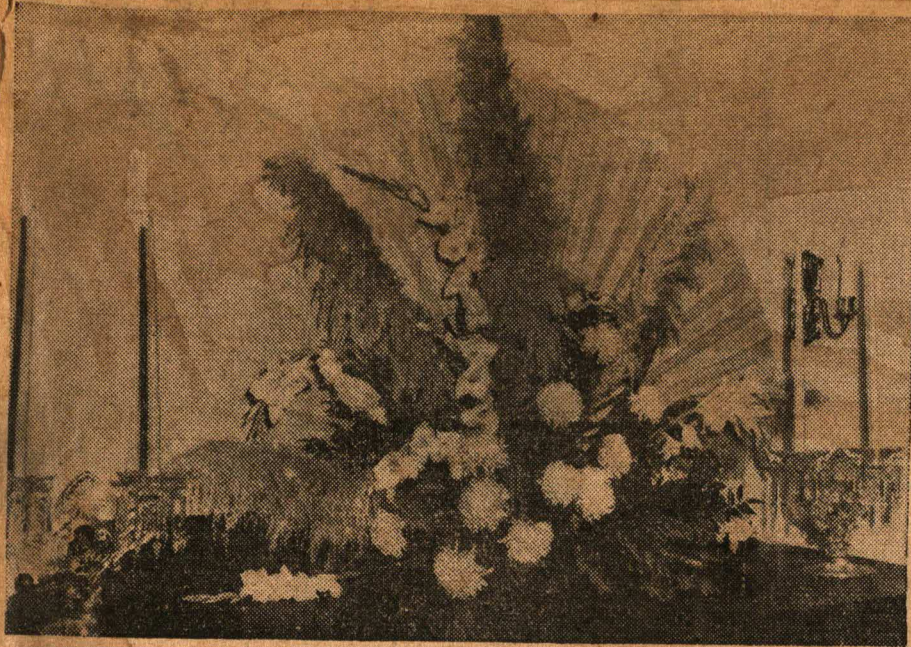
Horticulture—Mrs. Paddock, chairman; Mmes. Will F. Lake and Lucy J. Smith.

Budget—Mrs. A. B. Pumphrey, chairman; Mmes. C. O. Terrell, C. B. Collins and W. F. Armstrong.

Auditing—Mrs. Galen McKinney, chairman.

Yearbook—Mrs. Julian Meeker, chairman; Mmes. Victor LeMay and John Reeves.

Civic Committee—Mrs. William Holden, chairman; Mmes. Sim Hulsey, O. R. Grogan and D. L. Tandy.



Four of the flower arrangements used in the reception suite and dining room Tuesday when Mrs. Alfred McKnight gave a tea for the 300 members of the Garden Club at her home, 2212 Pembroke Drive. Upper left is an arrangement of gladioli, chrysanthemums and grasses, against a huge pink fan, used on the massive antique sideboard. Upper right, gladioli, delphinium and daisies in an old tureen, which adorned a side table in the dining room. Lower left, an antique china vase, with the

flower arrangement repeating color and design effect in the medallion on the vase, used in the living room, and right, the dining table, covered with a damask cloth in an all-over floral design in natural colors, and centered with a typically Victorian arrangement of flowers, gilded wheat sprays, and fruit, in a three-piece china ensemble of a low, broadmouthed urn and two tall vases, of hand decorated china.

—Star-Telegram Photos.

## Horticultural Authorities to Address Garden Clubs

Schedule of out-of-state authorities on horticultural and floral art subjects, who will tour under sponsorship of the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., was announced Saturday by Mrs. W. A. Zant, chairman of lectures.

Miss Anne Wertzner, horticulturist and field secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticulture Society, will be the first presented, with engagements opening in Waco Tuesday and extending through Oct. 26. Her appearances and subjects will include: Tuesday, Waco Garden Club, lecture on "Flower Arrangement;" Thursday, Weatherford Garden Club, "Flower Arrangement;" Friday, Dallas Garden Club, "Shadow Boxes," with analysis of arrangements; Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 14 and 15, Mason Garden Club, school of judging; Thursday, Oct. 16, San Angelo Garden Club, "Flower Arrangement;" Friday, Oct. 17, Fort Worth Garden Club, "Christmas Decorations;" Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 21 and 22, school of judging, Dallas, sponsored by Dallas Garden Center, will cover entire third year credit of standardized schools of judging outline; Thursday, Oct. 23, one-day course of flower arrangement, Houston, for judging school sponsored by Houston Council of Garden Clubs; Friday and Saturday, Oct. 24 and 25, school of judging Baton Rouge.

Open dates are Oct. 6, 8, 11 and 20, and other clubs interested in a single lecture are asked to communicate with Mrs. Zant.

Next visiting authority will be Mrs. Mabel Bacon Happer, who will be available for Texas lectures in January. Dates already booked are: Tulsa, Jan. 7; Dallas, Jan. 10; Fort Worth, Jan. 17. Mrs. Happer's specialties are Chinese gardens and Chinese art.

John Taylor Arms, etcher, is being booked in Texas from March 19 through March 31. Lecture subjects include "The Graphic Arts" and "Art in Flower Arrangement." Dates already taken: March 19, annual convention of the Texas State Garden Clubs; March 20 and 21, Fort Worth, speaking for Fort Worth Garden Club and Fort Worth Art Association; March 24, San Antonio, Monte Vista Garden Club; March 25, Dallas Woman's Club; March 26, Orleans Garden Society; and March 27,

Lake Charles Garden Club; March 30 and 31 are tentatively scheduled for Oklahoma clubs.

Also scheduled for a limited number of engagements in March is Dr. Hugh Findlay, professor of landscape architecture of Columbia University. He will be on the convention of the state garden clubs in Beaumont, March 20 and 21, and has a few open dates around that time.

Nelson Miller Wells, landscape architect of New York, will visit Texas in April. He will be presented by the Dallas Garden Club on April 3 and will be available for dates after that date. He speaks on various phases of garden design.

Arthur S. Berger, landscape architect of Toledo, Ohio, with Texas studios in Dallas, who will give two lectures for the judging school sponsored by the Houston Council of Garden Clubs the latter part of this month, will be available for Texas clubs for the greater part of the garden club season, Mrs. Zant said. He lectures on "Color in the Garden," "Succession of Bloom," "Design in the Garden" and "Garden Making." He filled several engagements on the Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., lecture schedule last season.

The lecture chairman also has a list of garden club members who are skilled in various phases of garden work who are available as speakers for clubs. These speakers are nonprofessionals, and there is no fee to member clubs. "Traveling expenses will be borne by clubs inviting the speaker."

## Nature Programs Listed for Week

Five nature recreation programs are on the schedule announced Saturday by William L. McCard, nature recreation director at the Botanic Garden. Programs will be held at the Garden Center, or in the Botanic Garden and adjacent woods, and will be open to all interested persons.

The schedule:

Monday, 9:30 a. m.—"October Wildflowers," informal lecture, illustrated with herbarium specimens.

Tuesday, 4:15 p. m.—"How to Collect Insects," field trip to collect, featuring a demonstration for sweeping for insects on vegetation. High school insect collectors especially invited.

Wednesday, 9 a. m.—"Woodland

Birds," with field trip to the woods near the garden.

Thursday, 9:30 a. m.—"Nature in October," informal lecture on all phases of nature during the month, with a field trip to study some of the activities discussed.

Friday, 4:15 p. m.—"How to Collect Insects," field trip similar to that of Tuesday, with demonstration for dredging for aquatic insects.

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Lady Lions Meet Tuesday.

Lady Lions Club members will have luncheon in the Hotel Texas Den at 12:15 p. m. Tuesday and will play games afterward in Centennial Room No. 2. Hostesses will be Mmes. H. J. Craddock, W. J. Danforth, H. B. Dorris Jr., Russell Fox and B. W. Garrison.

# Vast Park Area in Big Bend of Rio Grande Is Land of Natural Wonders to Be Devoted to Recreation, International Good Will

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Here in the Spanish Southwest lies an empire in itself, the Big Bend Park, with lands whitened by the bones of many animals. Millions of years, and perhaps millions of animals, have contributed to the making of this vast area that will be devoted to recreation and dedicated to international good will and to the preservation of indigenous wild life of many kinds. The Big Bend is a geologist's paradise. When science begins to reveal the stories that are to be found in this place, we shall be entertained.

A look at the map of Texas suggests the name; the big bend in the Rio Grande, flowing between this State and Mexico, is pronounced. It is a pleasing thought that the Western World is negotiating an international peace park of a million

## BIG BEND PICTURE SHOW POSTPONED TO MONDAY.

Postponement of the Jack Lamb-Big Bend National Park all-color motion picture show from Friday until Monday night was announced Thursday by Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., which with the Fort Worth garden clubs is sponsoring the show.

Mrs. Lake explained that both Governor O'Daniel and Gerald Mann, candidate for the United States Senate, are scheduled to speak here Friday night and the show is being postponed to avoid conflict.

Another reason advanced by Mrs. Lake was that the O'Daniel rally is to take place on the Centennial Ground and that the show and the rally might over-tax parking facilities.



Jack Lamb, sportsman and movie maker, whose all color motion pictures of the Big Bend National Park, America's first international vacation land, will

be shown at 8:15 p. m. Tuesday at Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium. Admission will be 25 cents for adults, 10 cents for children.

## Village On Rio Grande.

After much wandering on the Gulf Coast, innumerable hardships, terrifying experiences with both Indians and wild animals, disease and pestilence, Cabeza de Vaca and his small group arrived at a point on the Rio Grande, where they saw for the first time a village consisting of real houses, a short distance below what is now Presidio, Texas. Hunting and fishing were great sports to the Spaniards and their Indian followers. Hunting was carried on with bows and arrows, and the canyons of the Big Bend country yielded much deer, quail, rabbits and other game. De Vaca says that "whenever a rabbit jumped up the Indians closed in upon the game and rained such blows upon it that it was amazing to see; and when at night we camped they had given us so many that each one of us had eight or ten loads."

From the leaves of a tree, (so notes prepared by de Vaca state) which resembled those of the water-oak, the Indians brewed an intoxicating liquor which might have been a crude kind of mescal, a drink used today by the Mexican Indian. As a means of celebrating the feast of the coming of the Christians, the mesquite bean was pounded into a meal, and this, mixed with earth and water, afforded a palatable food. The people ate large quantities of prickly pears and nuts from the sweet pine trees.

## Record of Mendoza Trip.

The first expedition into the Big Bend country, of which we have anything like a comprehensive record, is that of Mendoza in 1683. Mendoza proceeded down the Rio Grande to Alamito Creek an arroyo flowing from the north. His description of the country and his camping places make it easy to follow his travels. In Palsano Pass he dis-

covered sufficient water to give drink to "any number of horses." The old Salt Lake Trail to Comanche Springs through the pass was the site where the captain "killed three buffalo bulls," this being one of the few times we have heard of buffalo in the Big Bend.

With a bow of Osage orange-wood (bois d'arc) and arrows of the river reeds, or the vara dulce, slung over the shoulder in quivers of lynx hides the free-booters of the plains trailed across the 400 miles of wild country which lay between the Staked Plains and the homes of the vaqueros and farmers in Durango and Chihuahua; they carried lances of ash wood shod

with iron resting across the saddle with the chimal or occasionally an old Spanish escopeta with a bell-shaped muzzle, a slug of lead as large as a quail egg slung under the leg in a rawhide case with a Bowie knife from Texas or a machete from Mexico.

## Magnificent Horsemen.

History tells us that these men were magnificent horsemen. With a half wild horse, a bit with a ray-hide rein for a bridle, and a tanned sheepskin or a patch of buffalo hide for a stirrupless saddle the long ride over thorny plains and through stony mountains was a great occasion to them. Always in the light of the full September moon the Comanche war trail swarmed with barbaric warriors several hundred at a time including the outlaws and renegades of the day.

And the following picture was left to us: "The trail carried them over the southeastward shoulder of the great Llano Estacado, where, for a hundred miles, nothing was to be seen but the open grassy plain, tenanted only by the jack rabbit and the antelope, and sentinelled by the gull and the hawk, down through

the terraced pass, the Casue Gap, just above the Pecos River into the wide mesquite plains of the Pecos, across Horsehead Crossing, on past the noted Comanche Springs into the mesa-topped limestone hills, then into the mountains of burnt rocks, monuments of primeval fires, and to the Rio Grande, the promised land."

Here ended the great trail. There was no way to cover or to hide it. It was worn deep by the travelers, both man and beast, and was whitened by the bones of many animals. This furnished the great chalk line on the map of West Texas, and it cut straight through the heart of the Big Bend.

# Schedule for Zinnia Show of Garden Center Drawn

Schedule for the fifth annual zinnia show of the Fort Worth Garden Center to be held Wednesday contains 12 classes in the specimen section, the same number in arrangement section, and a special section for children's entries, Mrs. Will F. Lake, Center director, said Tuesday.

The horticultural specimen classes include one for each of 12 types grown successfully locally. These are: Gracillum or cupid, smallest type; linearis, single; Haageana or Mexican; lilliput, baby type; Gaillardia or Navajo, Indian type; Pumila dwarf double, or cut-and-come-again; scabiosa flowered or crested; fantasy, curled; pumila elegans picotee, pencilled; cactus flowered, quilled; dahlia flowered; and California giant.

In the arrangement section the 12 classes will follow the specimen

colors or shades of the same color, and mixed colors. Arrangements must be in pottery, metal or basket containers. Special color classes in the arrangement section will include yellow fantasy zinnias in yellow pottery bowl; white zinnias in white pottery container; white and pink zinnias in white container; rose and pink California and dahlia-flowered in white or green container; California giants in purple and lavender tones, container of pottery or metal; dahlia-flowered tones of red and orange, metal, pottery or basket; and California giants in rust, orange and yellow tones, metal or pottery container.

In the children's arrangement class any type of zinnia and any type of container will be allowed.

Entries must be at the Center, ready for judging, by 9 a. m. The show will be open to visitors at 11 a. m. and will be open until 5 p. m.

# Winners at Mid-summer Flower Show Announced

Sweepstakes of the Midsummer flower show of the Oak Lawn Garden Club held last week, went to Mrs. L. T. Hawkins for a tiger lily arrangement, in a low topaz glass bowl. Mrs. H. W. Smith, show chairman, announced Saturday. The show, which was held at the home of Mrs. O. F. Whitaker, 4400 Nolan Avenue, drew nearly 100 entries, including specimens in several classes, and arrangements.

## The list of prize winners:

Horticultural Classes, Zinnias, Class 1—First, Mrs. H. P. Lloyd; second, Mrs. J. P. Hopson; third, Mrs. Whitaker. Class 2, first, Mrs. Robert F. Stark; second, Mrs. C. W. Leftwich; third, W. M. Nance.

Lilies, Class 1—First, Mrs. Abbott; second, Mrs. J. M. Hendrix; third, Mrs. T. J. Cottar. Class 2: first, Mrs. Hawkins; second, Mrs. Whitaker; third, Mrs. L. L. Horn.

Gladiolus, Class 1—First, Mrs.

Leftwich; second, Mrs. R. C. Ball; third, Mrs. Harris. Class 2: first, Mrs. Hawkins; second, Mrs. Smith; third, Mrs. A. M. Tallman.

Daisies—First, Mrs. Leftwich; second, Mrs. Smith; third, Mrs. Horn.

Marigolds—First, Mrs. Harris; second, Mrs. Stark; third, Mrs. Lindberg.

Arrangements, Basket Arrangements—First, Mrs. Harris; second, Mrs. Nance; third, Mrs. Whitaker. Vase arrangements, large type: first, Mrs. W. R. Barr; second, Mrs. Stark; third, Mrs. Lloyd. Small type: first and second, Mrs. Leftwich; third, Mrs. J. H. Thomas. Bowls: first, Mrs. Bell; second, Mrs. Smith; third, Mrs. Lloyd.

Visitors to the show were entertained by the Gold Chain Troubadour, Ernest Tubb and dancers from Recreation Department classes. Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas State Garden Clubs, Inc., gave a talk on the Big Bend National Park, and other Texas parks and scenic spots.

# Garden Club to Open Season

Junior Club Group to Meet Wednesday; Mrs. Jack Knight Will Speak

The Junior Woman's Garden with a coffee at 10 a. m. Wednesday to all Junior Club members.

Mrs. Reese Davis is in charge group, will speak on "Seasonable

Glad will open its season's activities club at the Junior Club. It is open

Mrs. Jack Knight, director of the Suggestions." Mrs. Will Lake will be a special guest.

Mmes. Paul Sanborn, A. L. Alexander Jr. and Gordon Wiley will have charge of decorations.

The club's study for the year will be "Fundamentals of Gardening and Flower Arrangement." The meetings will be held on the first and third Wednesdays in Oc-

tober, November, March and April and only on the first Wednesday in December, January and February.

Mrs. Walter Strong is president. Other officers are Mmes. Joe Wise, A. K. Doss and Scott Coleman.

Committee chairmen who will serve this year are Mmes. Hatcher Pickens, George Brown, W. L. Alexander, Reese Davis, A. S. Cooper, Paul Sanborn, Scott Coleman, Renerrick Clark, Russell Ward, J. O. Chambers, Tim Dunn and E. J. Boteler.

## Fort Worth Artist's Canvases of Big Bend Region Will Be Exhibited

An exhibit of 25 canvases of scenes in the Big Bend area painted by Dwight C. Holmes, Fort Worth artist, will be displayed at the Fort Worth Garden Center this week.

Some of the scenes by Holmes, who has painted in the section for the past six years, are The Window, Old Baldy, Ware's Peak, Mount Emory, Pulliam Bluff, Casa Grande, Del Carmen Range, Nugent Peak, Suicide Peak, Mitre Peak, Mount Livermore, Sawtooth and Cook's Peak.

Holmes has had some odd and interesting experiences in the years that he has hunted and painted in the Big Bend area, but the strangest incident occurred in August, 1940. After painting all day in the valley north of Boquillas, where the temperature was reported at 128 degrees that day, Holmes was driving back to the Bloys Camp Meeting near Fort Davis, when a front tire went flat.

Investigation disclosed the cause of the flat tire was an Indian arrowhead. Holmes recalled that history told of the Comanche Indians passing that way about 1850 en route to Mexico, and thought it was an anachronism that an 1850 Indian arrowhead should stop a 1940 automobile. But that wasn't all.

It was late when Holmes finished changing the tire, so he pulled off beside the road to spend the night. About 2 a. m. he was awak-

ened by the agonized cry of some young animal, probably a colt or a calf. Soon the cries ceased, and in a few moments Holmes heard grunts and growls of some large animals.

Then, in the bright moonlight, he saw a half dozen or more mountain lions cavoring in the grass like a litter of kittens. Holmes knew it was the habit of these animals, after a night kill, to leave the victim for several hours to chill in the night air and then return at daylight to consume their prey.

Holmes' hunting rifle was at his Fort Worth home at 3021 Cockrell Street, so he didn't have a chance to collect any of the \$25 bounties the State has placed on the big lions.

"I knew there wouldn't be any sleep around there with those lions at play, so I drove about a mile down the road and finished my nap," Holmes recalled.

### Hillsboro to Obtain Land for Park and Fair Grounds

HILLSBORO, July 5. — The City Council has voted to acquire 44 acres of land in West Hillsboro from which it has been obtaining gravel.

The council expects to locate a market square there, provide a park, build a swimming pool, as a WPA project, and provide permanent grounds for the Hill County Fair.

## If Ragweed Is Allowed to Grow, Nature Replaces Pest With Another Plant

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The hay fever season is upon us. Everywhere one hears the familiar slogan of the season, which is a sneeze, superinduced by the ragweed's presence, in flower. The most prevalent causes of hay fever, we have learned, come from varieties of a plant which is known to the botanical and medical world as Ambrosia, a classical name. There are about 15 species of this family, weedy and evil smelling herbs, mostly American. The king-weed of waste lands and low places and Western wheat fields is Ambrosia trifida. The common ragweed, Ambrosia artemisiaefolia, and Ambrosia mexicana, probably an artemisia, are common pests. Some of the botanists class the common ragweed, that responsible for pollen that causes hay fever, as Ambrosia elatior.

That pollens from plants and trees affect people is an accepted fact. This may occur from early Spring to late Fall, according to whatever flowers are in season, and according also to the individual's tendency to be allergic to whatever is in flower. Tree pollens cause frequent attack of hay fever; roses affect some people, and grass pollens are especially objectionable to sensitive persons. Generally speaking, however, the Fall weeds, such as the ragweeds, are responsible for most cases of hay fever at this season of the year.

### Name Is Misnomer.

Just why the giant and short ragweed should bear the family name of Ambrosia is not clear. The word, ambrosia, means "food for the gods," and such a poetic name, when attached to anything with an unpleasant human reaction, seems a misnomer.

We like to lay most of our obnoxious and troublesome weeds at the door of the Old World, but the two commonest of our ragweeds we must claim as our own natives. From the Nature Education Staff, Bureau of Parks, we learn that man's lack of understanding is responsible for the spread of the ragweed. The various species of ragweed have certain requirements for growth; not given these requirements the plants are limited as to distribution. Forests retard the ragweed's growth. Mostly we find the ragweed in vacant lots, neglected farm lands, in places laid waste by man. The ragweed abhors competition. Other weeds quickly cause the downfall of this pest.

### Growth Sequence.

The control point in ragweed distribution seems to be plant succession or growth sequence. The newest idea advanced is to not disturb the ragweed. If the plants are left undisturbed, in a year or two they will die out because of the encroachment of other plant materials. If cut, as we heretofore thought best, the pollen is spread, and the pest continues. If left to be prevailed upon by nature, yarrow, sunflowers, goldenrod, queen-anne's-lace, burdock, cocklebur and others will take their place. The possi-

ble exception, so authorities claim, where cutting is advantageous, is in the cases of permanent dump areas, where, by the very nature of its use, the soil is being constantly disturbed; here, possibly they should be cut.

All vacant lots should be used legitimately and planted intelligently. This would be one way to help in the eradication of ragweed. Parkways should be developed where we now have roadside ditches. If we do not cut the ragweed, nature, in a year or two, will replace it with other plant materials not injurious to mankind. We usually look for the easiest way out, but in this case, through methods of cutting the ragweed, we have only added to its desire and ability to thrive. In order to be 100 per cent effective, neighbors should agree to let the ragweed thrive. If one cuts and another leaves them, the problem is still there. Efforts of eradication must be unified and a non-cutting program put into effect universally. The air is breathed by all, and cutting only adds to the problem.



Here are four enthusiastic bug hunters in a nature class at the Garden Center. They are Bill, Ann and George Arrington, children of Mr. and Mrs. French Arrington of Canadian, and Douglas Burke (standing), son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burke, 2811 Spring Street. —Bill Wood Photo.

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## Nature Recreation Programs Listed

Five programs are on this week's nature recreation schedule at the Garden Center and Botanic Garden, announced Saturday by William L. McCart, nature recreation director. The programs, which will be open to all interested persons, will include:

Monday, 9:30 a. m., "Trees and Shrubs," field trip to study trees and woody plants.

Tuesday, 9:30 a. m., "Soils of Tarrant County," informal lecture, illustrated with map, on different types of soil found in Tarrant County. Suggestions will be given on plants best suited to each type of soil.

Wednesday, 8:30 a. m., "Birds of the Woodland," field trip through the woods near the Botanic Garden. 4 p. m., "How to Catch Insects," high school students making an insect collection are invited to attend the field trip and see a demonstration of methods of catching, killing, mounting and preparing insect boxes.

Friday, 9:30 a. m., "Bird Feeding Trays," informal talk on how to make a bird feeding shelf and what foods to use to attract various kinds of birds.

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## Morning-Glory Makes Appearance All Over Fort Worth in Colorful Outburst

It's morning-glory time in Fort Worth now, judging by the beauty this plant is spreading over the homes nowadays. One local garden, noted for its morning-glories, is located at 1306 Park Street. Here, year after year, these delightful flowers put on a show.

Mrs. Pauline Tankersley, 1321 East Richmond Street, president of the Highland Park Garden Club, has one of the most delightful of the gardens in her community, with a French mulberry (Callicarpa), now a mass of purple berries, a highlight.

The patio garden of Mrs. J. J. Dominquez, 2113 North Calhoun Street, is a good example of a typical Mexican patio, with its brick terrace, palms, ferns, hibiscus, morning-glories and other Southwestern plants.

In the 800 block, west side of the street on Missouri Avenue, there is a vitex tree which is properly trimmed for effect. This shrub, as the passer-by can see, lends itself well to tree forms, and when in full bloom in the Summer is a pleasing specimen, when so treated.

The Botanic Garden, interesting and different at every season, is now very colorful with its fall-blooming zinnias in the borders adjacent to the woods; the chrysanthemums are making their flowers; the Black Ruby zinnias in the court next to the Garden Center building are a mass of red; and the daturas flaunt their pure white flowers here also; the dahlias are beautiful in form and color, although not as plentiful in specimens as formerly, due to the excessive early rains; the roses are showing much bloom, and will be a mass of color in short time; the

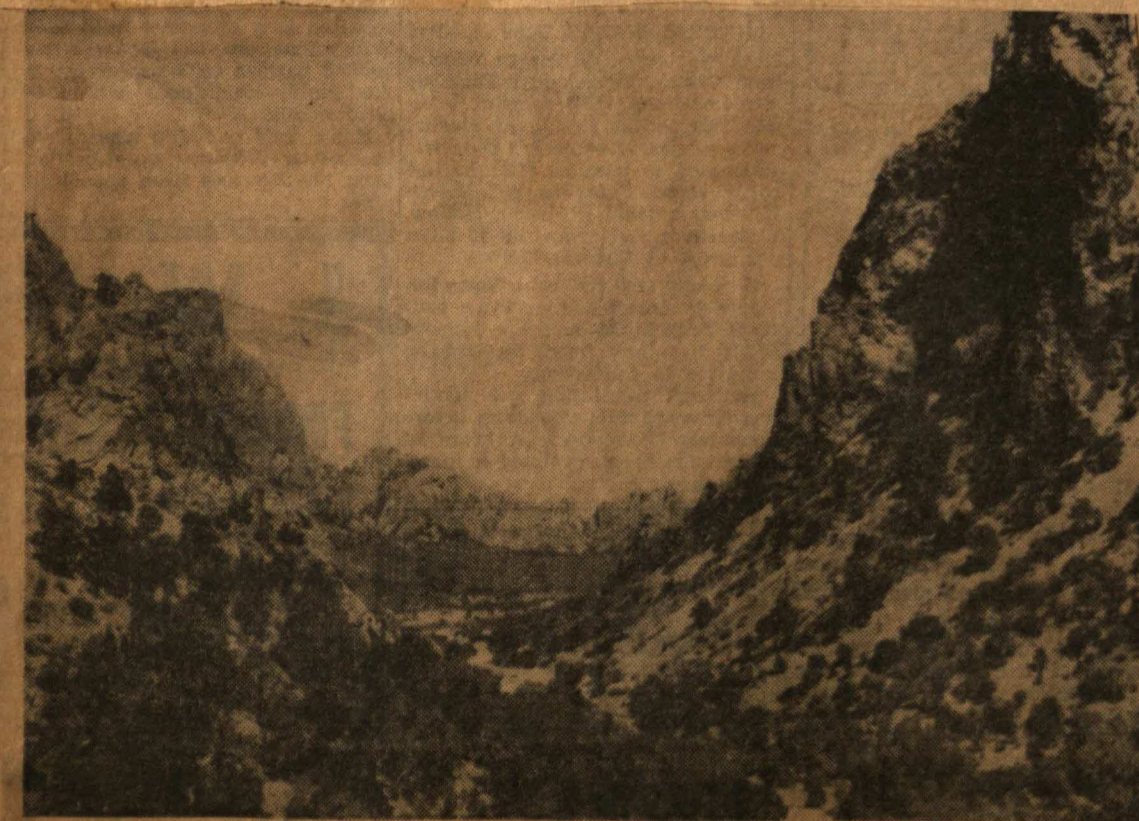
rock garden features blooms of plumbago verbena, zinnias, and a trailing morning-glory; the cold frames are boasting a few specimens of dwarf pomegranate; the greenhouse has been especially interesting recently with night-blooming cereus, fountain plant, stapelias, bougainvilleas and begonias.

## Where Rio Grande Washes Santa Elena



How the rippling waters of the romantic Rio Grande wash against the towering walls of Santa Elena Canyon is reflected in the above photo, which will

be seen more realistically when Jack Lamb presents his all-color motion pictures of the Big Bend National Park at 8:15 p. m. Friday in Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium.



Scenes such as that above of Green Gulch, Chisos Mountain basin entry in the Big Bend National Park, will be seen in all their vivid colorings when Jack Lamb, sportsman and camera-

man, presents his all-color motion pictures of the new international playground at 8:15 p. m. Monday in either Farrington Field or the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium, depending

upon weather conditions. Admission will be 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Parking facilities will be free. The proceeds will go to the garden clubs of the Texas Big Bend Park Association.

## Big Bend Films Are Hailed as Educational

Jack Lamb's all-color motion pictures of the Big Bend National Park are educational as well as entertaining, Clifford B. Jones, president of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, declared in a letter to Lamb who will exhibit his pictures here at the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium at 8:15 p. m. Friday.

The Lubbock showing of Lamb's Big Bend National Park pictures took place June 6 when faculty

Tickets for the Jack Lamb-Big Bend National Park motion picture show in the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium at 8:15 p. m. Friday are now available in the book departments of W. C. Stripling Co., Monnig Dry Goods Co., The Fair and at the first floor office of Leonard Bros. They also may be purchased at the Woman's Club; the Garden Center in the Botanic Gardens and from The Star-Telegram cashier, as well as from officers and members of the various garden clubs. Admission is 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

members of Texas Tech joined Lubbock citizens in attending the show sponsored by Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. and Lubbock garden clubs.

"Many of our faculty members and citizens of Lubbock greatly enjoyed seeing the pictures in color which you exhibited here," Jones wrote. "I can not refrain from referring to the educational value of pictures of this sort, faithfully portraying as they do, many interesting and beautiful aspects of the grandeur of these United States."

Jones added that the pictures have great appeal to those who love the out-of-doors and to those who have spent much time in the saddle, but they also are enjoyed by those who know nothing of the range.

"It was thrilling to see Bill Lourcey and his marvelous bird dogs in action in the field versus the bobwhites and blues. Except in actuality, one could not obtain a better idea of the working of magnificent dogs in the field."

Jones expressed the wish that it was possible for everyone to have the opportunity of seeing Lamb's very beautiful and faithful reproductions of life in the open. Similar expressions have been showered on Lamb in each of the cities where he has presented in his motion pictures of the Big Bend National Park and supplemental subjects.

## Programs for Week Listed at Garden

Nature recreation programs at the Garden Center this week will be planned particularly for entertainment and instruction of children of elementary school age, but teachers, parents and other adults interested in nature study will not be bored, according to a promise of William L. McCart, nature guide in the Botanic Garden.

The program subjects:

Monday, 9 a. m., "Spiders," field trip to the Botanic Garden to collect spiders and observe webs.

Tuesday, 9 a. m., "How to Catch Insects," demonstration of how and where to look for insects, and how to catch them. Insects of woods, prairies and water's edge will be hunted. 2 p. m., "Making an Insect Net," demonstration of making equipment for amateur entomologists.

Wednesday, 9 a. m., "Birds of Lake Worth," field trip to Lake Worth for bird study; 2 p. m., "How to Make an Aquarium," lecture-demonstration on preparation of a balanced aquarium. Those who bring a fish bowl or glass container will be permitted to make an aquarium and stock it with native water plants and animals.

Thursday, 9 a. m., "Birds in the Botanic Garden," with field trip into the Botanic Garden; 2 p. m., "Lessons in Botany: Fungi," field trip along Nature Trails to observe mushrooms, puffballs and toadstools.

There will be no program on Friday, July 4.

## Big Bend Pictures May Be Shown in Farrington Field

Farrington Field instead of the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium will be used for the showing of Jack Lamb's all-color motion pictures of the Big Bend National Park Monday at 8:15 p. m. if the weather permits. Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., which along with the local garden clubs is sponsoring the showing, Friday announced the pictures will be presented outdoors unless rain compels the use of the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium.

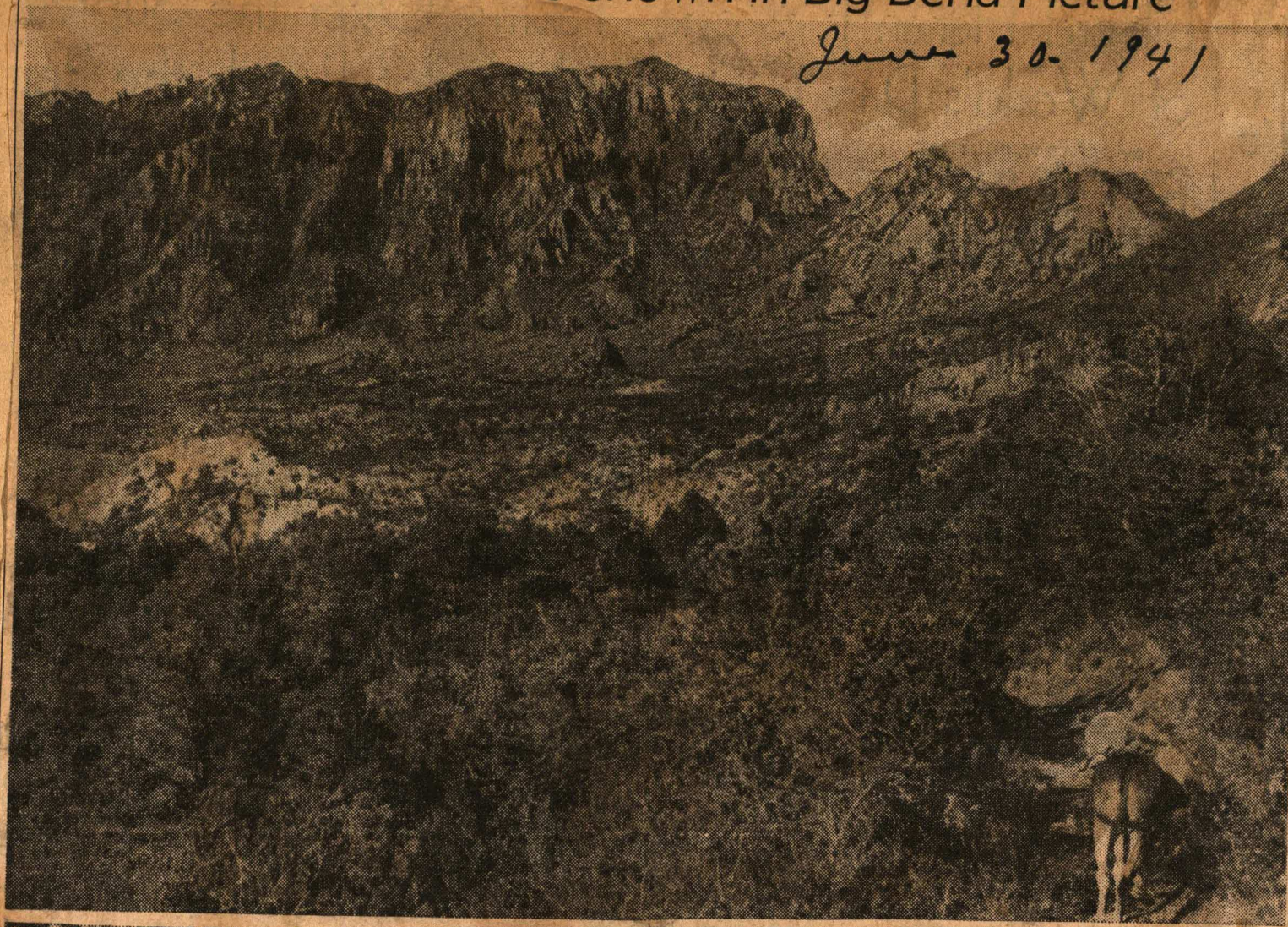
"An outdoor setting for Lamb's pictures would be quite appropriate," Mrs. Lake said. "All of Lamb's pictures are of the great outdoors. In addition to the scenic attractions and life in the area of the Big Bend National Park, Lamb's show will include such outdoor spectacles as the leading rodeos of Texas and America's famous flower gardens. He will also show quail and duck hunting scenes and roundup activities on some of our biggest ranches."

The west stand and west gates of Farrington Field will be used so that automobiles may be parked in the vicinity of the Casa Manana grounds between the Will Rogers Memorial buildings and the stadium. Parking will be free. Tickets for the motion picture show are 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. They may be purchased in the book departments of W. C. Stripling Company, Monnig Dry Goods Company and The Fair; first floor office of Leonard Brothers, Woman's Club, Garden Center and from The Star-Telegram cashier.

Mrs. Lake and Mrs. Frank Tuscan, Texas radio chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will discuss the Big Bend National Park and Lamb's pictures of the international playground in a radio broadcast over KFJZ at 4:45 p. m. Friday.

# Scenes Like These to Be Shown in Big Bend Picture

June 30, 1941



Jack Lamb's Big Bend National Park pictures will depict such scenic attractions of those above and will reflect also the delicate and vivid coloring of the area which soon is to become America's first international vacation land. Lamb will exhibit his pictures under the sponsorship of the garden clubs at Farrington Field at 8:15 p.

m. Monday or in the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium in the event of rain. Tickets are 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. The top picture shows the mingling of plant life and colorful rock formations in the mile-high Chisos Mountains basin while below is a view of Lost Mine Peak through the tree tops of Pine Canyon.

Presentation of Jack Lamb's Big Bend National Park pictures in Farrington Field at 8:15 p. m. Monday will be Fort Worth's first outdoor entertainment since Casa Manana went dark in 1939. With starlit skies as a canopy (it is hoped), the premiere showing of the scenic attractions and life in Texas' new tourist magnet will be presented by Fort Worth garden clubs.

In the event of rain Lamb will present his all-color pictures of the Big Bend National Park and the great outdoors at the same hour in the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium. The proximity of the auditorium to the gridiron will avoid inconveniencing those attending the show should weather conditions be such that a decision as to whether the show is to be held indoors or out is delayed until the last minute. Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., announced.

Lamb brings his pictures to Fort Worth for the first public showing of the scenic splendor of Texas' first national park and America's first international vacation land, after showing them in Amarillo, Lubbock, El Paso, San Angelo, Corpus Christi and Houston. In each of these cities large audiences were thrilled.

Newspaper critics in every city where Lamb has shown his newest pictures have praised them. Letters commending the show have been received by The Star-Telegram from United States District Judge Wilson, Gene A. Howe, publisher of the Amarillo Globe News; Clifford B. Jones, president of Texas Technological College at Lubbock; and Mrs. E. L. Coleman, Corpus Christi, president of the Gulf Coast Federation of Garden Clubs.

Lamb spent approximately two weeks scaling mountain peaks and exploring canyons to capture with his motion picture camera the beauty of America's most unusual mountains, the Chisos, which combine the characteristics of the Rockies with those of the Appalachian ranges. According to Dr. Ross Maxwell of Santa Fe, regional geologist of the National Park Service, the Chisos Mountains geologically are where the structures of the Rocky and Appalachian ranges collide.

The intermingling of massive rock formations with areas of dense and

Where to get tickets for the Jack Lamb-Big Bend National Park all-color motion picture show at the Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium or Farrington Field at 8:15 p. m. Monday:

Book departments of: W. C. Stripling Co., Monnig Dry Goods Company, The Fair; first floor office of Leonard Bros.; the Woman's Club; the Garden Center, Forest Park Zoo, Recreation Building, and the cashier of The Star-Telegram.

Ticket are 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Proceeds will be divided by the garden clubs and the Texas Big Bend Park Association.

sturdy plant life, including 100-foot trees, to weave a rare tapestry of color is attributed to the geological colliding of the two distinct mountain ranges. Scientists have catalogued 800 varieties of plant life, including many flowers, including wild orchids.

In addition to his pictures reflecting the scenic beauty and life of the Big Bend National Park, Lamb's show also includes all-color pictures of America's famous flower gardens, thrill-packed rodeos, roundup activities on the big Texas ranches, fishing, quail and duck hunting scenes.

## Plan Annual Fruit, Flower Festival

An annual fall fruit and flower festival will be held Oct. 31 in the Garden Center.

Exhibits will be built around the theme "All For Defense." There will be booths of various phases of cotton and its uses, sorghum and its uses, corn and maize as decoratives, pecans and other nuts in varying arrangements; gourds, native fruits and vegetables, grasses, seeds and pods, pumpkins in decorative arrangements, bird houses and birds' nests, charm strings and strings of Indian corn, peppers, etc.

There will also be insect collections, cross sections of trees, tree bark and leaves, displays by the Recreation groups, Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts, school art groups County home demonstration exhibits both fresh and canned, and special sidewalk attractions. A photographic section will feature pictures of nature and natural history objects.

Mrs. Frank Naugle is chairman. She will be assisted by Miss Lucy Lee Maynard of the Tarrant County Home Demonstration Council and Mr. William McCart, nature guide at the garden center.

Miss Maynard will have charge of rural exhibits and Mr. McCart will be chairman of the nature crafts and interests.

## Rain or Shine, There'll Be Showing of Park Film



