

Scrapbook



Denton Garden Conference to Draw Clubwomen From All Texas

By MARIHELEN MDUFF.

The calendars of Dallas garden club members are spotted with especially marked dates from January through June. On Monday and Tuesday, a garden conference fostered by the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs and the Texas State College for Women will be held in Denton.

Early in the spring will come the Annual Dallas Garden Pilgrimage sponsored by the Garden Clubs of the Dallas Woman's Club, the Azalea Trail in Houston, the Dogwood Pilgrimages of East Texas and the National Flower Show in Houston. The various Bluebonnet Parades also will be held in the early spring. On April 12 through the 14, the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs convention will be held in Temple. Plans have been made to present Dorothy Briddle in a School of Flower Arrangement and Judging during the state meeting. Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth is president of the state organization.

The South Central regional meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs will be in New Orleans, La., this year. From Feb. 22 until March 5, Mrs. Ben G. Oneal of Wichita Falls, past president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, will conduct the garden pilgrimage to Mexico. The famous Mississippi pilgrimages will be held through March and early April. The Pilgrimage Garden Club of Natchez will foster the Old Homes and Gardens Pilgrimages March 2 through 23. The Natchez Garden Club, of which Mrs. William Herbert Hale is president, has announced its pilgrimages and tours through the beautiful old homes and gardens March 24 through April 7.

Large Dallas Group.

A large group of Dallas women will attend the garden conference in Denton Monday and Tuesday. Headquarters will be at the science auditorium on the T. S. C. W. campus. Dr. L. H. Hubbard, president of the college, and Mrs. M. S. Stout, president of the Denton Garden Club, will welcome those attending, and Mrs. Lake will make the response. The conference is open to the public. Mrs. Henry Trigg of Fort Worth will present the conference theme, "The Growth and Importance of Gardening in the Southwest."

Speakers on the morning program will be Mrs. Theron J. Fouts of Denton, who will discuss "The Part Women Have Played in Beautification Work," and Mrs. J. Frank Dobie, who will discuss "Rare Plants." Luncheon will be served at noon in the T. S. C. W. Club dining room.

The afternoon program will include the following topics and speakers: "What the Game Department Is Doing to Beautify Texas," by Ray Osborne, director of education and research of the Texas state game, fish and oyster commission; "Program for Rural Beautification," by Sadie Hatfield of Texas A. & M. College; "The Care of Trees," by Don Obert, Fort Worth city forester; "Bird Studies," by Mrs. E. P. Cheatham of Dallas; "Choice Native Plant for Rock Gardens," by Miss Willie Birge, and "Flower Pilgrimages," by Mrs. Ben G. Oneal of Wichita Falls. A color film of the T. S. C. W. Redbud Trail and Festival will be shown at the conclusion of the program. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. John R. Salois of Dallas will conduct a round table discussion.

Tour of Campus.

A tour of the campus will precede the banquet in the evening for which Mrs. Lake and Dr. Hubbard will be hosts. At the banquet, Mrs. Lake will introduce and pay tribute to Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs of Dallas, founder of the Texas Federation and former national president.

Dr. Hubbard will discuss "Culture in the Southwest," and Arthur S. Berger, landscape architect of Toledo, Ohio, will speak on "Color in the Garden" at the evening session.

At the morning session Tuesday the following topics and speakers will be presented: "Soils," by Jesse N. Gearreald, soil technician, United States soil conservation, Denton; "Plant Disease of Ornamental

Plants," by Dr. Eldon W. Lyle, pathologist of the Texas agricultural experimental station at Tyler; "New Shrubs," by Dr. Walter Florey, horticulturist at the experimental station. A round table discussion will follow the morning program.

Afternoon Program.

After luncheon, S. Herbert Hare will speak on "Ornamentation of Home Grounds," Fred Westcott will discuss "Native Plants in Landscape Design," and Raymond C. Morrison will talk on "Our Parks in American Culture." Mrs. W. S. Hanley of Tyler will be the leader for the round table discussion on horticultural methods. Leaders for the special discussion later in the afternoon will be Mrs. Steve Barrett of Dallas, Mrs. Ireland Hampton of Fort Worth, Mrs. Dave Ablowich of Greenville, Mrs. Henry Bone of Sherman, Mrs. Warren Ambrose of Fort Worth, Mrs. R. H. Thomson of Abilene and Mrs. T. G. Rogers of Decatur.

One of the outstanding speakers to be presented during the conference is Dr. Gregory Conway of the University of Southern California, author of "Flowers East and West." Dr. Conway will be presented in an illustrated lecture on "Principles of Flower Arrangement" at the final session after the banquet Tuesday evening. Dr. Conway is being presented to the public through the courtesy of Dr. Hubbard.

Dr. Conway will conduct a two-day school of flower arrangement in Fort Worth Wednesday and Thursday.

Monday, Jan. 15, 1940

The Times Herald Has More City Circulation

Presides at Garden Sessions



MRS. WILL LAKE.

Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, is presiding at some of the sessions during the Garden Conference fostered by the federation and Texas State College for Women Monday and Tuesday in Denton. Many Dallas Garden Club members are attending the convention, the theme of which is "The Growth and Importance of Gardening in the Southwest." Among the Dallas women appearing on the programs are Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Mrs. John R. Salois, Mrs. Steve Barrett and Mrs. E. P. Cheatum.

Garden Club to Have Tree Planting

South Side Group Will Observe Arbor Day
At 3 P. M. Tomorrow In Rosemont Park

The South Side Garden Club will sponsor an Arbor Day Tree planting ceremony at 3 p. m. tomorrow in the Rosemont Park.

Dr. L. R. Scarborough of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary will give the invocation, and Mr. William Holden of the Chamber of Commerce will be guest speaker.

Mrs. Don Gibbons civic chairman of the Club will give an explanation of the meaning of Arbor Day. Boy Scout Troup No. 50 from the St. Paul's Methodist Church will take part in the flag presentation ceremony.

A group of songs, "America," "The Arbor Day Song" and "America the Beautiful," will be sung by a group of school children directed by Walker Moore.

The principals and presidents of the P.-T. A. of the south side schools will be honored.

A boy and a girl from each of these schools will take part in planting the tree. Don Obert, city forester, will supervise the planting.

Mr. R. D. Evans of the Recreation Department has worked with

the club in arranging the program. Mrs. Rosa Lee Boswell, music supervisor in the south Fort Worth School, has arranged the musical program.

Special guests will be Dean Colby Hall of T.C.U., Dean Walter Glick of T. W. C. Mrs. Will Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs; Mr. Harry Adams of the Park Department, Mrs. Edwin Phillips and Mr. H. H. Morse, representatives of the school board, and Mr. John W. Wallace, president of the South Side Civic League.

Mrs. Glynn LePheuw is president of the South Side Garden Club. She will be given a golden spade, which will be passed on from one president of the club to the next.

The ceremony will close with a benediction by Rev. M. A. Walker.

Mrs. Will F. Lake Speaks to Club

Sagamore Hill Garden Club heard Mrs. Will F. Lake discuss "Importance of the Federation" Wednesday at a meeting at the home of Mrs. H. C. Austin, 3708 Avenue L. Guests were Meses. Charles T. Villar and Everett Rider of Denver, here en route to Mexico; Mrs. William Caldwell and Messrs. W. T. Hightower and H. P. Lloyd.

Members attending included Meses. Henry E. Bucher, C. B. Saunders, Anna May Hicks, O. W. Boggs, Sam Pickard, F. M. Holmes, J. G. Hackney, H. M. Neighbors, James Reed, Paul Dye, G. L. Wilkinson, C. E. Dimock and S. D. Higgason.

Garden Clubs Have Session

DENTON, Jan. 15.—The first statewide garden conference ever held at a Texas college drew 300 representatives of 45 garden clubs over the State to Monday's opening program in Denton, sponsored jointly by the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs and the Texas State College for Women.

Centering their lectures around the use of natural resources, speakers on the first day's program stressed the value of native Texas trees, shrubs, and wild flowers. Rare Southwest plants as well as the better-known plants were discussed. Speakers emphasized that many beautiful rock and flower gardens in the Southwest have been developed entirely by the use of these native plants.

Jan. 14, 1940
 Sam
 THIRD SECTION

Background 'Frame' for Flower Bed

First in importance is the matter of location and design of the flower border. It is never wise to count on one selection or combination of plants, however desirable. With a wide choice of available material and with careful study given to the matter, it should not be difficult to select plants with individuality and fitness. It is not always easy to select a balanced pattern for one's garden, due to the fact that shapes of houses differ, and always this has to be taken into account. In consideration of the place for the flower border, it may be located across the back of an inclosure, along a property line, or around the entire lawn area.

It is much better, in working out a definite color-garden scheme, to follow the border planting idea, than to clutter up the lawn area with specimen plants, trees and shrubs, or with numerous small beds. In this way the beauty of the surroundings can be improved, apparent size of the property will be increased and the expense of maintenance will be reduced. Axial relationships and symmetrical balance are always to be considered. Of importance always is the large central lawn area, which may be contoured to suit the need. In looking toward an axis, there must be a sense of restfulness and balance in your vista.

Hedges Pleasing.

The background, in developing the garden picture, is really the frame. This may consist of walls, either masonry, or other fence or wall, hedges and shrub borders. If space is available, hedges of shrubs and trees are most pleasing, especially because of the possibilities of securing a pleasing skyline picture. A shrub border to be most effective should have massiveness and depth. While it is well to use largely broad-leaved evergreens in the background, occasional deciduous or flowering trees or shrubs may be used, to avoid monotony. As a matter of creating a point of interest, the use of junipers and other such types may be introduced.

As to proportions, a 10-foot border should have a background planting of from 6 to 12 feet in height. A proportionally smaller border would require lower backgrounds. A three-foot border might take a three to six feet height in background planting. Another rule to remember is that a long bed requires taller background planting, regardless of the bed's width. A background planting should never over-power or dominate the border. The border should always begin and end somewhere. That is, the plantings must seem to be finished in effect at the ends. Sometimes a wall may afford the effect, or it may be wise to use specimen plants to give the accent of conclusion.

Blending of Colors.

One may select a particular shrub for the dominant species, for example the lilac. If the foliage is good and flowers plentiful, the effect at top of planting may be a delight. Recurrent masses of various sizes could be used, well distributed. The idea would be to give a view of color wherever the eye rested. Bridal wreath and spirea might be clustered in small groups in front of and in between the lilacs, alternating these with mock orange and deutzia. The white blossoms of

Contrasting Beauty in Mexico

Sum. Feb 5-1940



Contrasting beauty in Mexico. Left, a scene in one of the

scores of beautiful gardens in the country south of the border.

Right, tree beauty against a Winter sky.

Progress of Garden Clubs Has Been Marked During Several Administrations

Editor's Note—This is another in a series of articles concerning the history of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Throughout the administration of Mrs. L. B. Leake of Temple, the third president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, "service" was the watchword, and all officers and chairmen made valuable contributions. At the close of the president's administration in her report she said: "Our organization has been a gigantic garden in which together we have sowed the seeds of friendship, high endeavor and beauty. Because the spirit which has animated our clubs has been contagious, men and women through-

these plants would blend well with the lilacs. There could then be planted a foreground of brilliant bearded iris. An occasional juniper type might be inserted for contrast.

The following list may be helpful for background plantings:

Small trees for flowers:
Redbud, dogwood, redbud, blackhaw, plum, vitex (trimmed as a tree), and crepe myrtle.

Trees carrying foliage:
Magnolia, yaupon and other hollies, ligustrums, privets, mahonia, barberries, viburnums and a host of juniper types.

Other flowering shrubs:
Deutzia, althea, bush honeysuckle, mock orange, lilacs, crepe myrtle, eleagnus or Russian olive, photinia, Southern wax myrtle, buddleia, flowering almond, fragrant viburnum and the common smoke-tree.

Specimen shrubs for accent:
Barberry, Holly, cedar, cypress, arborvitae, and various junipers.

out Texas have caught the idea of greater beauty in our State through garden clubs."

Highway beautification, conservation of natural beauty and promotion of state parks are some of the highlights of Mrs. Leake's administration, together with the sponsoring of a bill for the enactment of an all-year stock law, to be enforced against the running at large of livestock, and the promotion of the conservation bill and the enforcement of the wild-flower law. Wild flower seeds were collected and distributed as a means of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Texas Independence—"the red of our stand standing cypress, the white of our daisies and the blue of our bluebonnets all calling to mind the courage, purity and idealism of our Texas heroes." Scenic drives in almost every city were introduced and sponsored by garden clubs, these scenic trails and pilgrimages being living monuments to those heroes and pioneers who blazed Texas trails.

The administration of Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls, was outstanding especially because from it came the Texas Garden Club Pilgrimages—to Mexico, to visit the wild-flower lands and to foreign ports and to some gardens in all parts of the Nation. The Mexico pilgrimage this year will mark the fifth annual garden club pilgrimage. Especially important are these trips sponsored by the garden clubs, because of the fact that many wonderful ancient gardens are opened to visitors at this time. It is to Mrs. Oneal that the garden clubs are indebted for this splendid idea of visiting gardens and of spreading good will among peoples through a sharing of the beauty each enjoys.

Mrs. Oneal, realizing that there is no better way of sharing Texas beauty and fame than through tours, has continued her pilgrimages. She thinks that Texas, because of its geographic position and of its natural esthetic advantages, is especially favored as the great gateway to the Latin Americas, and as the gateway and messenger of friendship and good will, the State invites the garden lovers of North America and the United States to see Texas first and then to explore the tropical regions of the land south of the border, to know the attraction of these latter gardens with age-old charm that modestly claim the distinction of being the oldest on the American continent.

The reports of chairmen and officers during Mrs. Oneal's administration which included the years when Texas was celebrating its centennial are full of unusual programs and achievements. During the three years when Mrs. Oneal served the federation as president she traveled more than 16,000 miles in the interest of the work, and sent out more than 8,000 pieces of mail and literature, and she obtained donations to garden clubs for highway beautification totaling \$27,000.

Next in line as president was Mrs. Thomas F. Rives of Weslaco. Mrs. Rives brought to the administration many fine ideas which have proved helpful to the work. She has had an especial interest in junior garden clubs and in furthering knowledge among the school children in matters of gardening. Although she served only one year, the impetus the administration gained under her regime has carried it far. Many new clubs came in during her brief term of office, and it is to her that the administration is indebted for much inspiration and help in the matter of better horticulture and a bigger, more far-reaching organization. Promotion of a better understanding of organization work, of efficiency through councils and districts, and of a more thorough knowledge of the tropical plants that grow in the Rio Grande Valley are but a few of the achievements of Mrs. Rives.

Plant Wisely and Well—It Costs No More

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

obstacles which confront us here in the Southwest. The result would be amazing, to say the least. Summer after Summer, as far back as the writer can remember, we raise a hue and cry about the drouth—always "the worst ever"—when in reality we have always had it rather hot and dry throughout the Summer months. Then why not try to consider the Summer months, as well as the rainy Springtime, and plant accordingly. An almost dry Summer garden, with a surprising wealth of blossoms, may be had for the making.

Quantities of water are not always essential for color in the garden. And it matters little whether there is a rocky hillside, level ground or what the situation, geographically and geologically speaking. What you do need to know is types of plants and suitability to conditions. In 1930 there was a pronounced drouth in this part of the State and gardens suffered greatly, but a number of gay, sturdy garden denizens, some of which are old favorites, braved conditions and came through with flying colors. The importance of getting the plants well established early in the year—mid-Winter is best for trees and shrubs—can not be overestimated. In this way the root growth will be far enough advanced in most cases to enable it to stand the drouth.

In the matter of shrubs and trees that can withstand drouth, the following list may prove helpful:

Desert Willow—Fern-like foliage and delicately tinted pinky-orchid flowers.

Crepe Myrtle—In a number of colors.

Althea—To which family the Cotton Rose or Confederate Rose, the Rose of Sharon and other Mallows belong.

Genista or Spanish Broom—Which affords life and light with its masses of canary yellow blooms.

Buddleia and Vitex—Useful for their blue flowers.

Poinciana—Old-fashioned Bird-of-Paradise.

Retama—Parkinsonia, which has yellow flowers and feathery foliage.

Huisache—One of our lovely native Acacias (farnesiana).

Honey Locust—A tree beautiful in lacy foliage and fruit.

Senisa—Called Ashes Plant and Barometer Bush, with lavender pink tubular-shaped blossoms.

Greasewood—Called also Creosote Bush and Chaparral.

Tamarix—Salt Cedar, with feathery grey-green foliage and dainty, soft pink blooms.

Sumacs—Add much color to Fall and Winter gardens.

Desert and Reed Willows—Always drouth-defiant; indigenous Redbuds, Sophoras, Mimosas and Mesquites, all natives.

Flowering plants which add garden charm may be these:

Salvias—Carrying shades of red and of blue throughout the season.

Artemesia—Dusty Miller, useful

Garden Pilgrims to Mexico Are Fort Worth Guests

Five out-of-state persons, en route to Mexico, D. F., for the annual pilgrimage of the National Council of Garden Clubs in Mexico, were in Fort Worth Thursday as guests of Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the State Federation of Garden Clubs, and Mrs. Henry Trigg, a past president of the Fort Worth club.

The guests were Mrs. L. S. Kellogg, president of the Raton, N. M., Garden Club; Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Danglemeier of Waltham, Mass., and Mrs. C. T. Villars and Miss M. Perkins, both of Denver, Colo.

Many Gardens Planted by Early Peoples of Mexico Remain Beautiful Today

True conservationists and nature lovers were the ancient rulers of the early peoples of Mexico. This is evidenced by the gardens which they planted—memorials to their far-sightedness. Some of the gardens have passed out of the picture but many still may be seen. Although numbers of them show signs of deterioration a great many are thriving today after the grand manner of other years.

In the gardens at Texcoco—this was the ancient seat of native culture and was called "The Athens of America"—there were many kinds of gardens: baths, drains, tanks, lakes, canals and fountains, all planted with strange and wonderful varieties of plants and all sorts of trees which had been brought from remote lands. There were five pieces of land near the lake where only food plants were cultivated, and these gardens were looked after by men from the provinces as a special tribute to the owner and poet king, Nezahualcoyotl, philosopher and law-giver, who was born in 1403 and who ruled for more than 50 years. Both Prescott and Bancroft tell of Nezahualcoyotl's history and life and state that he not only formulated important laws for the people, but he valued the forest. In order to prevent the destruction of forests and woodlands he prescribed certain limits to the hewers of trees and punished severely those who transgressed. Some of these great old ahuehuete, or cypress, trees still stand.

Ceremonial Planting.

Probably the most remarkable of all Montezuma's gardens was the tropical one at Huaxtepec, an ancestral garden built by Montezuma the Elder. Historians tell of this garden in 1450, in the region south of the Valley of Mexico, wherein were great rocks upon which effigies of the forefathers were carved, fountains, trees and flowers. This garden claimed many plants used in the sacrificial rites of the people. Here grew the vanilla orchid, the magnolia, the cacao and innumerable other valuable vegetable products. Fountains and springs, streams, reservoirs and irrigation systems were all set to work that the plants of this garden might flourish. Plantings were done to the accompaniment of ceremonials. One ceremonial demanded the drawing of blood from the ears of the people and plants were anointed therewith, after which plants were sure to bear flowers and fruits.

The Floating Gardens of Xochimilco, or Chinampas, ever have been of interest. According to Clavigero, the historian, when the Mexicans were brought into subjection to the Calhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the miserable little islands on the lake, they ceased to cultivate the land for some years. Necessity and industry taught them to cultivate the moveable field and it was here they built their gardens that floated with the lake. The base for these gardens was wicker-work, water-plants and mud. First, maize and other useful plants were cultivated. Afterwards there were odoriferous specimens and medicinal herbs and then the garden flowers, all of which were employed in the worship of the gods and they served for the recreation of the nobles.

Could Tow His Home.

These floating gardens exist still and here flowers are cultivated, with every sort of garden herb, all of which thrive surprisingly. In the larger gardens there generally is a small tree which shelters a small hut in which lives the family. When the owner wishes to change his environment, if neighbors get troublesome or if he wishes to be nearer relatives, he merely gets into his small boat and tows his garden, hut, tree and all, to its new anchorage. Mostly, however, these gardens are more or less permanent today. Nature probably suggested the idea first, but those interested in the new water culture for gardens could take a few lessons from these ancient people who were experimenting with this method long before we became a nation.

During the reign of the Monte-

zumas, it is said that there were more than 3,000 therapeutic herbs and plants growing in Mexico's botanical gardens before the discovery of America by Columbus. When one thinks of the extent and grandeur of these vanished gardens of Mexico, one regrets that there is no longer a comprehensive collection as vast as those of the remote years. There are, however, innumerable ancient gardens, both public and private, which still flourish and which afford delight to pilgrimage visitors and tourists who frequent the land today. Foremost among these perhaps are the gardens planted by Carlota at the Royal Palace in Mexico, D. F. Other plantations of interest which consist of exotic and rare trees which were imported from the Orient, of specimens of drought-resistant plants, such as cacti, aloes, yuccas, euphorbias and others, all well landscaped, are to be seen in the gardens at Chapultepec.

HOME GARDEN

Houston Show Trip Planned

Fort Worth Garden Club members and other gardening enthusiasts Saturday announced plans for a special bus party leaving on March 2, for the National Flower and Garden Show in Houston. Mrs. Walter W. Sullivan is chairman of the Fort Worth committee co-operating with the Houston women's committee of which Mrs. O. H. Carlisle is general chairman.

The Sagamore Hill Garden Club is sponsoring the flower show special bus on March 2, and Mrs. Owen W. Boggs, 4916 Hampshire Boulevard is chairman of arrangements. Information as to costs and reservations may be obtained from Mrs. Boggs.

Tickets for the flower show, National Flower and Garden Show,

Feb. 28-March 6, were placed on sale in Fort Worth last week by Mrs. Sullivan's committee. The tickets will be sold for 45 cents through Wednesday, when the advance sale discount of 30 cents will be removed. Tickets may be purchased at the Fort Worth Garden Center, the Central Gulf Service Station and at all florists shops.

The show will be held in the main auditorium of the Sam Houston coliseum, and design and installation will be directed by C. Oliver Hoopes, landscape architect. The show will cover 72,500 square feet, and central theme will be provided by a Dutch garden, complete with cottage, windmill and costumed girls. The garden will be made up of 25,000 tulips and hyacinths, in bloom, brought from Holland.

Garden Care Helps for the Present Given; Now Is the Time to Take Care of Pruning

Some garden helps for the present:

Work over the compost bed and prepare manures for cold frames.

Buy and test seeds for coming season. Order named varieties of plants. You get better seeds than in mixtures.

Perennials and slow-growing annual seeds may be planted now, either indoors or in cold frames. Cigar boxes, with holes drilled in the bottoms, make excellent containers for tender seeds.

Spring-blooming trees, shrubs and vines should have only dead woods removed. Pruning of these types should come at close of blossoming.

If scale insects appear on your shrubs and trees, ash, lilac, poplar, euonymus and flowering almonds, spray with lime-sulphur solution, according to directions, just as the buds begin to swell.

Look for Freeze Injuries.

Don't fail to examine dahlia and canna tubers for freeze injuries. If shriveled sprinkle the floor and walls with water. If decaying, destroy spoiled ones and ventilate.

Fertilize, roll and repair your lawn just as soon as frost is out of the ground.

Sow sweet peas and hardy annuals in the open as soon as the ground is able to receive them.

Remove dead branches from trees and shrubs, a menace to good health, as soon as possible.

Keep gladiolus bulbs cool and dry for late planting. Be careful not to break sprouts. Tilt crooked sprouts so that stems will go straight up instead of slanting.

Ventilate Frames.

Start begonias in frames. Buy lilies for Spring planting. Carefully ventilate all frames on warm days. Do not remove burlap coverings from plants, no matter the temptation, until mid-March. Thin and separate plants in frames. Lift self-

ADVICE ON ROSES.

Prune the high tops from bushes that have been frozen now, but do not prune too low. Prune excessively high roses back to about half their height to keep strong winds from loosening roots in soil, leaving from 12 to 15 inches above ground. Final pruning which should be from six to eight inches above ground, should be given about the first week in March. Take only the dead wood from climbing roses.

—Hally Bradley Hampton.

sown seedlings to be used in border later and remove to a special bed prepared for them.

Separate annual asters in frames. Harden plants in frames by lifting glass on moderate days.

Make basins in soils around newly planted trees and shrubs, to allow for good watering.

If not already done, prune privet hedges. Mulch newly-planted trees and shrubs with hay, peat moss, cottonseed hulls, shredded corn fodder, or other loose material free from weeds.

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Students to Plant Trees in Arbor Day Program

Ten students, a boy and a girl selected from each of the five schools in South Fort Worth, will plant a tree in Rosemont Park Wednesday at 3 p. m. as the finale to an Arbor Day program sponsored by the South Fort Worth Garden Club.

Rosemont Junior High School, and the B. H. Carroll, George Clarke, Hubbard and South Fort Worth elementary schools will take part in the program, which has been arranged by the garden club's civic committee, of which Mrs. Don Gibbons is chairman. The Recreation Department band, directed by Walker Moore, will play and a chorus from the schools will sing "America," while an honor guard of Boy Scouts conducts the ceremony of raising the flag.

Dr. L. R. Scarborough, president

of Southwestern Baptist Seminary, will give the invocation. Representatives of the City Council, school board, park board and recreation board, President E. M. Waits of Texas Christian University and President Law Sone of Texas Wesleyan College will be special guests.

Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Fort Worth Garden Center, member of the park board, and president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, and Mrs. Gibbons will make short talks on garden club work and the significance of Arbor Day.

Mrs. Glynn LePhiew, president of the South Side Garden Club, and W. T. Hightower, the club's consulting horticulturist, are members of the program committee. Mrs. Rosa Lee Boswell is chairman of music.

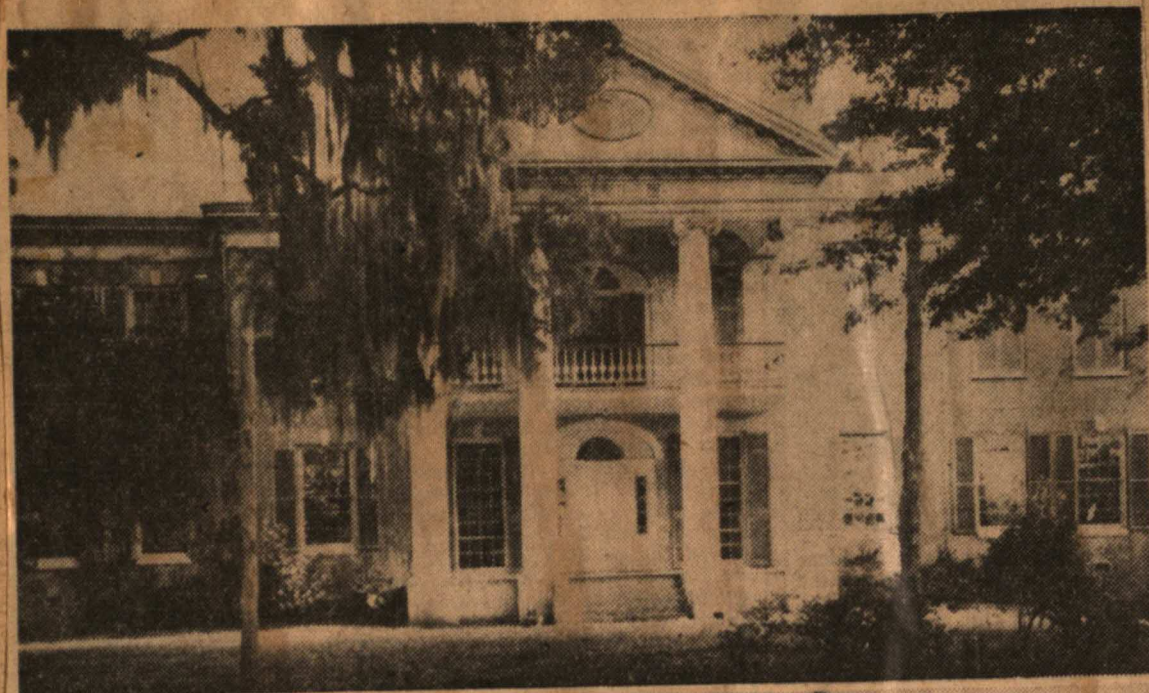
Mrs. Will Lake to Address Home Demonstration Council

Mrs. Will Lake will be principal speaker at the Tarrant County Home Demonstration Council meeting at 1:30 p. m. Thursday in the civil service room on the fifth floor of the United States Courthouse, when representatives of each home demonstration club will bring exhibits of wild or cultivated flowers.

Mrs. Lake will utilize exhibits brought in by council members to demonstrate proper flower arrangement. The council exhibit committee, Mrs. Roy Clark, of Mansfield, Mrs. Sarah Parker, of Grace Chapel, and Mrs. A. A. Morrison, of Webb, will be in charge of the program.

LANDSCAPING

Natchez Brings Back the Old South



—Associated Press Photos.

Out of the feuding by two rival women's groups, the Pilgrimage Garden Club and the Natchez Garden Club, a boom business grows in Natchez, Miss., where the watchword is

"glad to see you, honey, come again." Boom times come in the Spring when tourists throng the beautiful Natchez mansions such as Auburn (above), paying either club for the touring ar-

rangements. At bottom, Mrs. Balfour Miller sits in her Natchez home, Hope Farm. For a cash consideration tourists can even sleep in four-poster beds like the one in the photo.

Garden Clubs Bicker, but Natchez Cashes In on Its Faded Ante Bellum Glory

BY JAMES MARLOW.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Feb. 17 (AP).—The first Civil War ruined Natchez; the second is restoring it.

Down here they call the first unpleasantness the War Between the States. The second could be called the War Between the Ladies, and from the heat of the conflict between two embattled women's clubs is emerging the new, or rather the old, beautiful Natchez, and the tourists are paying for the job.

The local women, without conscious intent or plan to do so at first, have perfected a pay-as-you-go restoration movement.

Residents open their mansions, some of the most beautiful in Amer-

ica, to paid tours each Spring. The money the wide-eyed visitor leaves behind must be put back into further restoration of the homes to bring new gasps next year.

Then the Bickering Began.

This started out simply and unpretentiously enough, but when the money began rolling in the women began bickering over how it should be spent, and, as is the way with human beings, there was a split and a new club was formed.

Century-long family friendships were wrecked by the snubs that went about, and the feud stimulated and galvanized both clubs into new feats.

The campaign slogan of both might well be "Come see my house, not her house."

The women are divided into the Natchez Garden Club and the Pilgrimage Garden Club. Antiquity is the common battleflag, splendor the emblem and the password to all visitors is "Glad to meet you, Honey, call again."

Ladies who a few years ago sat in desolate and unpainted mansions, remembering lost fortunes, now take to lavender and old lace while the North, East and West troop through the glistening houses, with cries of "Oh" and "Ah."

Cotton, the river and the steamboat made Natchez great, then left it in the woods. The population now is 16,000, only 7,000 more than it was 130 years ago.

Six different flags have flown over Natchez since the French opened the first settlement here in 1720.

Cotton took the throne after Whitney patented the gin in 1794, and the next year, through the Treaty of Madrid which opened up the Mississippi, flatboatmen came roaring down the river.

They went roaring back afoot along the Natchez Trace, a wilderness trail passing through here from New Orleans to places north.

But the rich planter class came and stayed under the impetus of the cotton boom which poured the staple through the port when the steamboat displaced the flatboat after 1817.

The planters, growing richer, gathered slaves to work the cotton fields, imported shiploads of wine from special French vineyards to regale themselves and built mansions that would be monuments to their way of life.

They brought colored flagstones, tapestries, drapes, marble and furniture from Europe and sent their sons abroad to study.

Planters Left Impoverished.

After the Civil War, however, the planters were left indebted and impoverished. Cotton was no longer shipped by steamboat through the Natchez port, but by rail. Soil erosion and the one-crop system destroyed the land. The depression that began in 1929 was the finishing touch.

In 1931, in the midst of the depression, the Mississippi Garden Club held its convention here to honor the Natchez Garden Club, which then was simply a garden club.

The local club did the best it could and showed the visitors around. They liked the homes.

The idea of an annual pilgrimage, open to the Nation, followed.

Said one woman: "The houses, many of them, were opened to tourists through necessity—and that's the truth. People had these homes but not enough money to get their front lawns cut. The money they could get from tourists who paid to see their places meant a lot."

There were 20 homes on the tour and the number of visitors increased yearly.

Splitting the "Take."

Then three years ago came the blowoff over how much each homeowner should receive from the total "take," and how much the club should keep for operating expenses and restoration of old buildings.

Both factions, however, admit the feud is good for Natchez. The season is double what it was and twice as many homes are on display.

Last Spring each of the homeowners in the Pilgrimage Garden Club received a \$700 share of the total receipts. The Natchez Garden Club owners each received \$550, claiming their personal revenue was less than that of their rivals because they left more in the general fund for restoration of old buildings and publicity. Values of mansions deserted and rotting for decades have shot skyward.

This year the PGC tour begins March 2 and ends March 23, the NGC tour begins March 24 and ends April 7.

At least 25,000 pilgrims are expected for the two tours, jamming the hotels and overflowing into the antebellum homes which let the tourists sleep in a four-poster — for cash consideration.

Luncheon to Open Flower Show

Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs and O. D. Wyatt, principal of the North Side High School will be honor guests at a luncheon Thursday at 1 p. m. with which the North Fort Worth Garden Club will open its Spring flower show at the school.

Questions, Answers on Gardens

Feb 25, 1940

Q. What about Winter care of the rock gardens?

Ans. The care of the rock garden in Winter is important. The garden might profit by a little care in the matter of helping it to sleep, a sort of bedding down process. Over the tenderest plants a covering of thin branches and twigs might be placed and then a spread of dried leaves, with a further criss-crossing of twigs and branches to hold the leaves, in case of hard winds until rains have tied the leaves down to earth. This covering should not be taken off until all danger of frost is past.

Q. Shall I remove burlap from trees and shrubs which I have purchased?

Ans. In most cases it is best to leave the burlap. After plant has been set in its hole, the burlap will quickly rot and allow roots to grow naturally. Very often plants have been growing in sandy soils and the loosening of the burlap allows the sandy soils to fall away from the roots and affords too much exposure.

Q. Can I force certain plants, such as campanulas and delphiniums, for early Spring blooming?

Ans. If you have a greenhouse this can be done very successfully, with these plants mentioned and a number of the hardy perennials.

Q. Is it beneficial to wash or spray the leaves of certain house plants, such as the ivies and philodendron types?

Ans. It is helpful to sponge leaves that dust may be removed, either sponge or spray them, as leaves breathe through their pores.

150 Ready for Flower Class

One hundred and fifty of the 200 available reservations for the course in flower arrangement to be held Wednesday and Thursday by the Fort Worth Garden Club had been taken Monday, according to Mrs. W. A. Zant, chairman of arrangements for the course.

Tickets will be reserved in the order that requests, accompanied by checks for the fee, are received. Mrs. Zant said, adding that she will accept registrations at her home, 1926 Patton Court, through Tuesday. Tickets will be held for those making advance registration and may be secured Wednesday morning at the opening of the school, at 10 o'clock in the Junior League clubhouse, 1312 West Tucker Street.

The two-day school of flower arrangement will be conducted by Mr. J. Gregory Conway, professor of flower design in the University of California at Los Angeles, and author of "Flowers—East and West."

When he started his course at U. C. L. A. five years ago it was the only one in the United States. Columbia and the University of California have since added similar courses.

Mr. Conway has studied flower design and arrangement in France and Japan and is internationally recognized as an authority in this field. The course he will offer in Fort Worth will emphasize the use of flower designs in home decoration to suit the personality and the interests of the home maker. He also will give instruction and offer an examination to those who wish to become accredited flower show judges. There will be six hours of work in the course, all subjects illustrated with arrangements made while the lesson is in progress. Hours will be 10 a. m. to noon and 2 to 4 p. m. Wednesday and from 10 a. m. to noon Thursday.

Feb 26, 1940

Fort Worth's First Flower Carnival, Held in 1896, Still Vivid in Memory

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Twenty years after the coming of the first railroad to Fort Worth, in 1896 to be exact, the city held its first flower carnival. The event was so successful several carnivals followed, in consecutive years. From a news account printed at the time in reference to this first flower carnival, we learn: "It was a feather in the cap of the Queen of the Prairies." Likely these early flower carnivals had some bearing on the popularity of the later garden club movement in the State.

Fifty years (and more) ago there had been May Day picnics at old Cold Springs on the banks of the Trinity, the early schools held May Day programs and May Pole dances, and Spring blossoms were brought into effect. There were the Garden Vereins of the Germans. Life had a new meaning in the Springtime, and in numerous ways the citizens celebrated the occasion.

Then there was the Spring Palace, decorated throughout with grains, fruits and flowers, even the walls were hung solidly with one or the other, sometimes all. There were gay tropical birds and lagoons where alligators played in the sun. There were beautiful women in costume and dashing Western men. And there was a Mexican band to furnish the music—fresh from the City of Mexico! The little city had gone Spanish in a big way. Never anything like it! Then came the fire.

Battle of Flowers.

The San Antonio Battle of Flowers probably suggested the idea of the Fort Worth Flower Carnival. Miss Ida Mae Archer, belle of Austin at that time, who was selected to be Queen of the Battle of Flowers by Governor Hogg because of her beauty, chose Alma Turner of Fort Worth as one of her maids. Fort Worth was well represented at the Battle of Flowers and decided to have a Flower Carnival of her own.

E. H. R. Green and Lucius Polk of the Santa Fe both came in their special cars to be judges at this first Flower Carnival. Green gave a gold-handled whip as one of the

prizes. This was won by Georgia Scott and Alma Turner. Equipages, which consisted of traps, surreys, phaetons, victorias, fire engines from the city, hacks and carriages of various kinds were elaborately decorated with flowers. Expensive prizes were offered, costumes were outstanding and effects were remarkably well done. One decorated vehicle was drawn by a beautiful creamy-white horse whose hoofs had been gilded, and two Nubian black boys, with turbans on heads, were attendants. Bands played while the parade passed. And an interested public smiled its approval.

Jack Harkrider, a Fort Worth boy, now famous as a Hollywood designer, helped with this first carnival, and perhaps got the inspiration for his future work from this experience. Merchants decorated the fronts of their stores with garlands of flowers. A ball was held at night at the Commercial Club. The old city hack was glorified and created much interest as its decorated wheels rolled down the streets. The city's first fire engine made a very special place for itself and won a prize in its class.

Outstanding Memories.

A phaeton, decorated with pink roses, in which rode Bess Ellis, and the fancy parasol, decorated with purple iris, and carried by Alma Turner, are outstanding memories. Some of the persons who were associated with the first Carnival were Mrs. E. W. Taylor and her daughters, Mrs. Connery, Pauline Wynne, Olive Edrington, Annabelle Cooper, Lotta Carter, Mrs. Ben O. Smith, Grace Elser, Anna Tidball, Katie Vaughn, Mrs. E. W. Tempel, Mrs. Charles Scheuber, J. E. Mitchell and others. The Fort Worth Fencibles and the Loyd Rifles, military organizations, gave a colorful and dignified bearing to the event.

The Bohemian, a literary magazine which ran for four years in Fort Worth during the early nineties, gives the following rather illuminating description of the Flower Carnival held May 18, 1900: "To say that it was one grand triumph from start to finish tells the whole story." For weeks the work had

A Glimpse Into the Horse and Buggy Days

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1940.



The drawing shows St. Patrick's Catholic Church of 40 years ago with the tower of St. Ignatius Academy in the back-

ground. The priest's residence was then a small frame building. In the foreground is a flower-bedecked horse-drawn

steamer of the Fort Worth Fire Department, as it might have appeared in one of the early-day flower carnival parades held here.

Ninth Ward Float.

The Ninth Ward's float was described as one of exceptional beauty and design, a long swan-like arrangement, and seated tier above

tier was a group of young men, among them George and Carley Fenton. Dressed in white, and acting as coachmen to the four horses which drew the float, were young juniors, S. B. Cantey, Conrad Reyer, Ewalt Keller and others. At the rear of this float, which was decorated with sweet peas, there was a large pea-pod which looked as if it had just burst open and in this inclosure sat Ruth Allen, Laura Richardson, Leona Rafferty, Florence May Logan and Bernice Getzender. With concealed music emanating from it all the time, the picture seemed as if it were "just from fairyland."

The Second Ward's entry, depicting Cleopatra's barge, elicited a seven-stanza poem from D. S. Landis. Under the direction of Mrs. C. M. Templeton, who had won a blue ribbon on former flower carnival entries of the city, this float had required weeks of attention. Egypt's beautiful queen, attired in royal raiment, was represented by Miss Ruth Berney. Again the Bohemian describes it for us: "She sat upon her throne, the gold and glitter of a most handsome costume, adding as much as artificial jewels can add to the beauty of the young lady who had been chosen for the seat of honor. The barge itself was beautiful. It was trimmed in the lotus, and above the heads of the occupants of the craft were sails of purple and gold. Robes and rugs, indicating the luxury and idleness of the Far East, were in profusion, and as Cleopatra sat above them all upon her handsome throne she was entertained with music from rare in-

struments, and fair maids looked admiringly at her whom they loved to serve. Swarthy slaves handled silver oars in imitation of the voyage which they were making. It was the representation of a historical voyage, by historical people, and so well was the idea carried out that not a detail was missing from the elegant arrangement."

Russian Drosky.

The maids on this float were Misses Lucile Wagner, Lottie Bartels, Maury Collins and Maydelle Drake. Musicians were Miss Willie Field, harp; Miss Vesta Anderson and Miss Lucile Wilson, mandolins; Louis Cummings, mandolin; Fred Huntoon, flute; Roy Simpson, mandolin, and Alex Benham, guitar. Hunter Hardman was the faithful slave. Oarsmen were Ellison Godwin, Ernest Fender, Walter Knight and Walter Terrell. Cupids were Bessie Womble and Mary Dinee, and the lookout at the bow of the barge was Fred Wiseman.

The victoria (with top lowered, which allowed for decorated umbrellas) and handsome team of Dr. W. A. Adams, in tandem style, was the entry of the Woman's Wednesday Club. Vehicle and horses were decorated in large white snowballs and the trappings of the horses, pure white with nickel trimmings, were made especially for the occasion by the Evans & Simmons Company. The trappings, Russian in character, used high-bending hames, making an unusual appearance, and the Russian effect of the drosky was carried out. The Wednesday Club was represented by Misses Donna Lee Carter and Mary Terrell.

Road Beautification Session Set Mar. 20

Date for the second division state highway beautification committee meeting at Weatherford has been advanced to March 20, instead of March 28, Mrs. Will Lake, chairman, announced today.

The date was changed because the Peach Blossom Pilgrimage, planned at Weatherford, was advanced to March 21-26, when the peach blossoms begin opening rapidly.

Mrs. Lake said that the meeting will be in the form of a basket picnic at Holland Lake. Mrs. Will Irvin of Fort Worth will be chairman of the Tarrant County Garden Clubs' participation. All Garden Clubs in the county are expected to be represented.

Counties in the district include Wise, Jack, Parker, Palo Pinto, Erath, Somervell, Hood, Johnson and Tarrant.

Military Display.

The chief of police, Ben Waggoner, and his officials came first, of course. Col. George T. West and Miss Frances Tarlton, as grand marshals, were next. The military display was said to be the finest ever seen on such an occasion, 14 organizations taking part, the including Fencibles and the Loyd Rifles. At the head was Major Duncan of Cleburne, who acted as commanding officer of all the forces, he being the ranking officer present. From news reports: "The display of the fire department was magnificent—from the advent of the chief and his assistant in their beautifully decorated wagon, to the last, the prize winners. Music from bands was enlivening. The hook and ladder truck was covered with 25,000 blossoms of the Red Rambler rose. True to the flower's instincts, the rose rambled over the entire vehicle, and a floral canoe surmounted the whole.

The chemical engine, prize winner, was a mass of yellow loveliness. From front to rear it was artistically designed, and it was said its golden sheen made everything beautiful which it came near. Suspended above the engine were numerous butterflies and ribbons, the colors harmonizing with the golden effect below. Steamer No. 3 used colors of red and white, this being surmounted by a floral eagle with outstretched wings and in its beak it held the red and white ribbons.

A village road-cart, with canopy covered with snowballs, was occupied by Misses Emma Robrecht and Claud Blank, the latter representing a snow queen who wore a very pretty crown.

Drouth-Resistant Plants Suggested as Background for Colorful Home Garden

Someone has said that a well-planned and planted garden is truly a smile on the landscape. It is true that such a garden radiates quiet joy and refinement. Your dwelling may not be pretentious. It may be only a simple cottage, but it really costs no more to plan it "wisely and well" than to do it in haphazard fashion. It is not necessary that the garden be a large area. Sometimes the narrow, shallow or small inclosure can be more intimate, more beautiful than a more spacious one. The aim of your landscape plan

is to give you the maximum of beauty consistent with utility. What joy there is in the planting of something new and in watching it from day to day as it reveals fresh color! And isn't it a satisfaction to feel that certain features of your garden are permanent! A few well-chosen shade trees, for example, and some of the hardier shrubs will provide the background for the setting and act as the frame for the picture of your home. It is well that the other features of the garden may be changed from year to year that the picture, and the task, may not become monotonous.

A Liberal Art.

Wordsworth has said that the laying out of the grounds may be considered as a liberal art, like poetry and painting, and its object like that of all the liberal arts—to move the affections under the control of good sense. Speaking with more precision it is to assist nature in moving the affections of those who have the deepest perception of the beauty of nature. And here in the Southwest we have come to appreciate the meaning of the well-planned, well-planted outdoor living room. It is to meet an actual need that we build for outdoor enjoyment.

Plan to add a few new trees, shrubs and blossoming plants to your home grounds this year. To say nothing of the satisfaction and enjoyment to be had in this gesture, you will therewith add to the financial investment of your place. No home owner ever regrets such an investment, once he has undertaken the improvement, under competent advice, and has dealt only with reliable, established growers, the latter being very important. In this way disappointments and losses can be reduced to a minimum. Even when planting and planning are skilled, there still may come failures due to lack of knowledge in other matters, types of soils, insect control and whether or not plants like sunshine or shade, moisture or a dry situation. Study to make your

Plant Wisely and Well—It Costs No More

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

obstacles which confront us here in the Southwest. The result would be amazing, to say the least. Summer after Summer, as far back as the writer can remember, we raise a hue and cry about the drouth—always "the worst ever"—when in reality we have always had it rather hot and dry throughout the Summer months. Then why not try to consider the Summer months, as well as the rainy Springtime, and plant accordingly. An almost dry Summer garden, with a surprising wealth of blossoms, may be had for the making.

Quantities of water are not always essential for color in the garden. And it matters little whether there is a rocky hillside, level ground or what the situation, geographically and geologically speaking. What you do need to know is types of plants and suitability to conditions. In 1930 there was a pronounced drouth in this part of the State and gardens suffered greatly, but a number of gay, sturdy garden denizens, some of which are old favorites, braved conditions and came through with flying colors. The importance of getting the plants well established early in the year—

Houston Flower Show Affairs Planned

The plans for hostess headquarters for the National Flower Show at the Coliseum are being completed under the direction of Mrs. C. P. Shearn Jr.

Mrs. B. F. Bonner, president of the Houston Federation of Garden Clubs, has reported that the members of the Houston Federation will entertain with an informal tea March 4 at the Museum of Fine Arts in honor of Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.

Receiving with Mrs. Bonner and the honoree will be officials of Texas Federation, the executive board of the Houston Federation and all presidents of the Houston Federated Garden Clubs.

Mrs. O. H. Carlisle will be hostess for two hospitalities during the flower show at her home on Montrose boulevard. A tea will be given next Friday to honor officers of the Texas Federation and the officers of the Fourth District of the Federation and committees serving throughout 536 towns in Texas. Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth will be honor guest at a tea March 5, when garden club committees throughout the state will be honored by the woman's division of the flower show.

Tours of homes are being planned by Mrs. Ralf Graves for visitors.

Spring Gardens

Local Group Leaves For Flower Show

Garden Clubs To Be Represented In Houston

A trek of flower lovers to Houston has begun for the National Flower Show, which opened at the Sam Houston Memorial Coliseum Wednesday.

Mrs. Will Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, left yesterday afternoon. She will be honor guest at a tea Monday afternoon.

Sister Is With Her

Mrs. W. D. Smith and her sister, Mrs. Emory Gose of Washington, D. C., also motored down yesterday morning. Mr. Smith and the two sons, Hulbert and Gordon, were to go today to meet the party and return Sunday. Mr. Gose will arrive tomorrow from Louisville, Ky.

From the Sagamore Hills Garden Club will be Meses. Owen W. Boggs, H. C. Austin, H. D. Irby and S. D. Higgason. Mrs. Boggs will have as her guest at the show, Mrs. J. Lane Wilson of Dallas.

Messrs. W. T. Hightower and H. P. Lloyd also expect to attend over the week-end.

From B.&P.W. Club

A group from the Business and Professional Women's Club will be guests Sunday for a banquet that evening given by the Houston Business and Professional Woman's Club. The banquet will honor Dr. Minnie L. Maffett of Dallas, national president.

Business women from Fort Worth who will attend are Misses Mary Jane Higgins, past state B&PW president; Meta Meadow, state president-elect; and Meses. W. J. Danforth, Amelia Frerking, Zilla Ragan, Hazel Rounds; Misses M. Gladys Pittenger, Elsie Moser and Ruth Townsen.

Mrs. Glynn LePhiew, president of the South Side Garden Club, and her husband left yesterday afternoon for the show.

Gardeners Will Gather

Mrs. Will Lake Tells Plans

Special to The Press.

TEMPLE, March 16.—Dorothy Biddle, Editor of "Garden Digest," Pleasantville, N. Y., will be the principal speaker at the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs convention which meets here April 11 and 12, it was announced by Mrs. Will Lake, President, Fort Worth.

The subject of Mrs. Biddle's talk will be, "Flower Arrangements." Mrs. Biddle has written several books on the subject and has conducted flower arrangement clinics and schools.

Mrs. Lake also announced that J. F. Rosbough, Extension Service, Texas A. & M. College, will speak on "Relations of Soils to Attractive Plants." Cameron Siddall, Texas A. & M. College will speak on "Insect Control."

Advanced registrations should be forwarded to Mrs. David Buchanan, 107 West Downs Ave., Temple. The local hosts, Temple Garden Club and The Temple Gardeners, have made arrangements and plans for entertaining the visitors by several side trips to the three main parks, the 15 block boulevard on U. S. 81, three hospital gardens, a highway beautification project north of Temple, and several local gardens at private homes. A banquet honoring the president and two luncheons are planned.

The Elm Creek Water-Shed project, the World's largest soil erosion undertaking, located near Temple, will demonstrate its work during the convention.

Book of Entertaining

Federation Bulletin Issued as Texas Garden Clubs Plan Convention, Programs

BY PAULINE NAYLOR.

PREPARATIONS for the annual meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, in Temple, April 11 and 12, and the approach of the season for making plans and programs for the coming year, add timeliness and interest to the appearance last week of the federation's biannual reference bulletin.

The bulletin serves as a report of the work accomplished during the administration of Mrs. Thomas Rives of Weslaco, which closed in April, 1939, and as a forecast of the program of the 1940-41 administration, headed by Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth.

Of prime interest to individual garden clubs in the federation at this time, when reports are being prepared for presentation at the annual convention, is the list of requirements for a standard garden club. The federation headquarters at Fort Worth's Garden Center, where Mrs. Lake maintains the office of state president, as well as of director of the Center, receives the query "What are requirements of a standard garden club?" more often than any other query on any subject.

Requirements Listed.

The requirements, which are set up by the National Council of State Garden Club Federations, include:

1. An active organization.
2. One flower show yearly.
3. One local garden pilgrimage yearly.
4. Systematic course of garden study.

5. Presentation of at least one authoritative speaker on garden subjects or flower arrangements.

6. Some kind of garden project, which will benefit the public.

Of these requirements, Mrs. Lake says: "In making reports at the state federation meeting delegates are requested to state merely that they are a standard club, providing that their club fulfills all the requirements. Otherwise the delegate should report standard, with the exception of whatever requirement or requirements the club lacks. Delegates should be prepared to answer questions as to details of their garden project."

Scrapbooks to Be Shown.

Club scrapbooks will be the subject of a special display at the Temple meeting. Mrs. Peyton Gwynne of Wichita Falls, chairman of scrapbooks for the State will be in charge of this display. She has announced that there will be no restrictions as to size and form of scrapbooks, and that there is only one "must" for books to be exhibited at the convention. This is that a history of the club must be included. Member clubs wishing further particulars may write Mrs. Gwynne.

The bulletin also contains an abundance of material which will be of assistance to member garden clubs throughout the year. There is a section on pilgrimages covering all sections of the United States. National council lectures, motion pictures and garden slides available are listed in a directory to assist program chairmen in planning the outside lecture event necessary to meet "standard" club requirements. Fees required are specified.

Lecturers Are Listed.

Texas lecturers available, with their subjects, are listed, as are Texas garden club members who are accredited flower show judges. There also are suggestions, or programs of study, for special garden projects, and for organizing new garden clubs.

Officers of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs are:

Honorary life president, Mrs. George R. Scruggs, Dallas; perpetual director, Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, Fort Worth; president, Mrs. Lake; first vice president and chairman of membership, Mrs. Alden Davis, Austin; second vice president and chairman of flower shows, Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, Dallas; third vice president and historian, Mrs. G. J. Palmer, Houston; recording secretary, Mrs. A. DeLoache Martin, Dallas; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Allen Hannay, Houston; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Thomason, Abilene.

R. L. Paschal Heads Historical Society

Reorganization of the dormant Fort Worth Historical Society was completed today with the election of new officers and directors and adoption of a program of future activities.

R. L. Paschal, veeran Fort Worth educator, was elected president at last night's meeting in the Public Library's lecture room. Other officers are Mrs. John B. Hawley, first vice president; Miss Ruby Mixon, second vice president, and Mrs. Will Lake, executive secretary-treasurer.

The directors are Mr. Paschal, I. H. Burney, Ernest May, Dr. L. R. Elliott, Mrs. R. E. Buchanan, Mrs. A. W. Terrell and Miss Katherine Garrett.

Quarterly meetings will be held on the third Mondays of January, April, September and November. Affiliation with the Texas State Historical Assn. will be studied.

Members discussed a proposed membership campaign and a plan to assemble additional data on the city's history. Mrs. Charles Scheuber, vice-president of the old society, presided at the reorganization meeting.

March 18 1940

From the Houston Press Feb 27-1940

Women Take Lead in Flower Show Plans



MRS. S. M. McASHAN, member of Garden Club of Houston and Garden Club of America, has been chairman of committee for classifications of the amateur exhibits of National Flower and Garden Show. For the past months, this committee has been working diligently to present interesting schedules for many varied types of entries.



MRS. JUD COLLIER of Mumford, president of the Fourth District of Federated Clubs, has been an efficient leader in the advance ticket sale of the National Flower Show. She has assisted in the formation of committees throughout Texas, as the Fourth District of Federated Clubs has been one of the sponsors of the National Flower Show.



MRS. RALF GRAVES, past president of Houston Federation of Garden Clubs, is in charge of tours of gardens for gardening visitors to National Flower Show. Mrs. Graves is business manager of the Gulf Coast Gardener, the official magazine of Houston Federation of Garden Clubs.

Show Visitors



MRS. WILL LAKE of Fort Worth, president of Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, a member of the Fort Worth Park Board, and director of the Garden Center and Botanical Gardens, will be guest of honor at the Museum of Fine Arts Monday afternoon. MRS. B. F. BONNER, president of Houston Federation of Garden Clubs, and members of Federation have planned the tea for Mrs. Lake. All presidents of Houston Garden Clubs, executive board of federation and officers of the state federation will be in the receiving line.



MRS. O. H. CARLISLE is general chairman of the Woman's Division of the National Flower and Garden Show. For the past months, headquarters have been maintained at the Lamar Hotel, with Mrs. Carlisle directing committee and outlining duties. She organized committees in 536 towns for the advance sale of tickets.



MRS. C. P. SHEARN JR., Garden Club consultant of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, is in charge at hostess headquarters at the National Flower Show at Sam Houston Coliseum and has planned attractive settings for the hostess rooms.



MRS. I. B. McFARLAND, state chairman of Citizens' Committee on Highway Beautification and Development, will be one of the hostesses at the National Flower Show. Mrs. McFarland is editor of Gulf Coast Gardener, official magazine of Houston Federated Garden Clubs.



MRS. RALPH CONSELYEA, in charge of radio programs for National Flower Show, is chairman of District 12 for State Highway Beautification Committee.



MRS. JOSEPH PERKINS of Eastland, president of the Texas Federation of Clubs, will be in attendance at the National Flower Show. She will be one of the honorees at the tea Friday at the home of Mrs. O. H. Carlisle, Montrose boulevard, when 536 committees from Federated Clubs will be honored guests.



MRS. B. F. BONNER, president of Houston Federation of Garden Clubs, has been an active chairman for the Houston Garden Clubs in planning hostess headquarters, arranging amateur classes of exhibits and aiding in the success of the National Flower Show.

MAY 31 Garden Club Plans Luncheon May 9

Mrs. Will Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, and Mr. O. D. Wyatt, principal of the North Side High School, will be guests at the luncheon to be given by the North Side Garden Club Thursday preceding the flower show at the North Side High School.

The show will begin at 2 p. m., and last through the evening. Mrs. Clinton Shirley is chairman. On her committee are Mmes. C. S. Bigham, B. G. Horton and J. R. Switzer.

The show will include the following classes: cultural, artistic, miniature, kitchen bouquet, and novelty arrangements.

Mrs. L. J. Baker is chairman of special table arrangements. The school children will have a display of art work.

FORT WORTH PRESS

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March 20, 1940

Highway Beauty Is Weatherford Topic

A delegation of Fort Worthers was in Weatherford today attending a nine-county highway beautification meeting at Holland's Lake.

Among them are Mrs. Henry

Trigg, conservation chairman of Irwin of Fort Worth was to give a report.

Others to be on the program were Mrs. Fred Cotten and Dr. G. C. Boswell, both of Weatherford, Mrs. Alma Jennings of De-

appear on the program. Mrs. Will

catur, Mrs. E. C. Richards of Jacksboro, Mrs. J. E. Johnson of Mineral Wells, Mrs. Pearl Cage of Stephenville and Mrs. A. C. Schoppaul of Cleburne.

Million Dollar Display Opens at National

PAGE NINE

Flower Show Wednesday

Dutch Garden Theme Feature Of Exhibition

Coliseum Packed With Blossoms

By MARGUERITE PALMER
Press Garden Editor

The National Flower Show, breaking precedent by exhibiting in the same city for the second successive year, will open Wednesday in Sam Houston Coliseum, with what is expected to be the most beautiful display of blossoms ever shown.

Every inch of the coliseum has been turned into a blooming garden—two acres of space filled with a million-dollar display that will include gardens, wall plantings, bird sanctuaries, pools and fountains.

Dominating theme of the 1940 National Flower Show will be a Dutch bulb garden, complete in a natural setting of Dutch cottage, windmill and canals, all set off by pretty little Dutch maids in native costumes.

Plan Daily Exhibits

Now a little gossip behind stage! The garden clubbers are exhibiting in this 1940 National Flower Show. There are going to be flower arrangements which will make you "ooh" and "aaahh" at the clever combinations of flowers and leaves with the unusual harmonies of colors. Twelve large niches with a lining of chartreuse will show flower arrangements which will be changed each day. The garden clubbers of the 60 Houston clubs are meeting in groups to plan these entries.

The first day, Japanese influence will be demonstrated; the second day, modern still life; the third day, composition of flowers and fruits; fourth day, composition in three distinct colors; fifth day, arrangement in colors of golden yellow through orange to scarlet; sixth day, Victorian arrangements will rule the day. On the seventh day, there will be flower pictures; and on the eighth day, arrangements of white calla lilies will be featured.

Arrangements to Differ

The niches will be interesting and instructive to all lovers of the flower arrangement art, for all 12 niches will show different containers and types of arrangement.

How will the garden clubbers treat the white callas? Will there be modernistic, line, mass, horizontal, or vertical arrangements, and which arrangement will be bearing the blue ribbons?

The small niches will be just as interesting. Each day will bring changes which will include compositions in Dresden China, Mexican glass, and pewter. Arrangements of camellias, daffodils, fruits and vines will be shown, and the last day, Scarlett will be there in all shades of red.

Breath of Spring Time

The pedestals, planned for large arrangements, will bring a breath of spring time with large branches of flowering shrubs, and flowering fruit trees. On the third day, to test the skill of the garden clubber, containers will be provided by the National Flower Show committee.

Ajuga Reptans Adapted for Houston

The ajuga reptans has a reputation of growing where the soil is naturally wet, and nothing grows and also will flourish in reverse conditions. This plant can be used in steep terraces where grass has failed or as ground cover in barren soil under shrubs and evergreens.

It is especially attractive when it is used as ground covers between stones of terraces or walks as it grows four inches high. The glossy evergreen leaves retain their color winter and summer. After the first year, the plants form a perfect mat so thickened that weeds have no chance to invade their location. In early spring, spikes of blue flowers appear. Often the winter months will give a bronze color to the glossy green leaves. This plant should be used more often in Houston gardens as it is immune from disease and insects. It can be transplanted during winter and spring months.

miniature gardens under glass will form two classifications.

All exhibits will be judged daily and a committee of 200 judges has been formed. It will be fun to see if your opinion of the exhibits will vary from that of the judges.

Mecca for Gardeners

The National Flower Show will be the Mecca for gardeners throughout Texas. Headquarters and hostess rooms will be maintained, and there will be a registration of garden club visitors.

If you are planning changes in your garden, go to the National Flower Show, for you can see new ideas in garden design. Leading growers, nurserymen, and landscape architects will design and install many gardens different in theme and composition to show correct design and proper use of garden materials in this locality.

New Material Shown

There will be new gardening material shown, new roses with stems 6 feet long. Hydrangeas in pink, blue, and white will be featured. Truly, the nation's finest cut flowers will be on display at the National Flower Show. There will be surprises, too! Remember last year, the shipment of ornamental cabbages which were slipped in and stole the honors from the Queen Mary roses? The cabbages are still the talk of the town.

This little verse by Edna Mead, taken from The New York Times, speaks of the ticket as a cardboard talisman and says:

*"Within my hand I hold a magic thing,
For, by its brief permission, I may go
And steep myself in Spring.
Through a plain doorway from a chilly street,
Leaving behind each burden that I know,
Turning my workday feet."*

Petunia Bears American Name

Petunia is one of the comparatively few species bearing a distinctively American name: Petun is the Brazilian word for tobacco.

New Blooms Bid For Favor in Spring Gardens

Medals Awarded for Outstanding Seeds

When each New Year comes, catalogues arrive and the debutantes are announced to garden lovers. Many years ago, there were simple lists of flowers which included the type of flower without so many fanciful varieties. The gardener often raised her own seed and swapped with neighbors.

The All American Seed trials have been given to novelties produced by seedmen. The seed of newcomers to be introduced are placed in trial gardens throughout the country and have to stand trial for several years before receiving the approval of the All American Selections Council. Medal awards are given and honorable mention is made for novelties which have won approval.

New Type Sweet Peas

A new type of spring flowering sweet peas, reported to withstand the heat, wears honors for three varieties. A silver medal was given to the Rose Pink spring flowering sweet pea. The blue spring flowering pea received a bronze medal, and the lavender variety, honorable mention.

The Cream Star Petunia with soft creamy tones in the star shaped blossoms has been heralded as one of the outstanding new annuals. The plants grow in a low compact mass and produce profusion of bloom. Petunias are grown in Houston gardens as favorite annuals and the Cream Star will be welcomed especially as the white or creamy colorings are so desirable for the summer months.

Gets Bronze Medal

The new scabioso, Heavenly Blue, received the bronze medal. It will prove a pleasing addition as blue shades are popular for color harmony in the garden beds.

Two marigolds, although their family tree proclaims its lowly origin stepped forth to win awards. The marigolds have grown so profusely in Houston area that the chrysanthemum shaped Lime Light marigold in deep orange colorings and the low massed yellow pigmy will join the other relatives already so popular.

Others Bid for Favor

The Blue Midget ageratum, the Rosalie snapdragon, the Royal Blue Salvia, the Lavender Rosette dwarf morning glory, the Indian Spring Hollyhock with medals and honorable mentions make their bid for popularity.

In addition to the annuals, there are new perennials, day lilies, azaleas, camellias, chrysanthemums, and shrubs which bear the stamp of approval, all crowding the stage for recognition.

Don't Forget Your Notebook

There are three important things to have with you when you attend the National Flower and Garden Show. First, wear good comfortable shoes so the constant standing and walking will not be a strain on the feet. It would be advisable to rest in the balconies between sessions of visiting various exhibits.

A note book and several pencils will be needed to jot down the names of new plants and shrubs and the addresses of the makers of garden gadgets and equipment.

Perhaps there will be recipes for garden ills. Garden designs can be sketched and notations made about the combinations of plants in the well designed gardens. The shape of a garden pool, the placing of garden bed borders and the materials for wall gardens and bird sanctuaries may be forgotten if not placed in notebook. Little slips of paper with notes on them are easily lost.

Go on the show with eyes open and mind alert and new ideas will be taken home with you for the betterment of your garden.

The National Flower and Garden Show can be valuable to the individual, to the family, to the city, and to the state by instilling love and interest in horticulture, showing the value of beautification and creating a reverence for the handwork of God.

Oddities Booked At Flower Show

Geranium, heliotrope and fuchsia "trees" four to five feet in height will be among the oddities which will be seen at the National Flower and Garden Show.

A recent entry is that of the River Oaks Garden Club, whose display will be 250 feet square, Mrs. DeWitt Ray, chairman of the club's exhibit committee, said.

The exhibit will be presented as the result of special arrangements with the Glen Eyrie Greenhouses at Colorado Springs, Col.

The geranium, heliotrope and fuchsia "trees" were grown under special conditions which facilitated their attainment the structural design of trees of normal size.

In the exhibit of the River Oaks Garden Club there will be also English garden primroses, baby primroses, small geraniums, begonias, cineraria and cyclamen.

NAME DERIVED FROM GREEK

Ageratum, or flossflower, derives its name from the Greek. In that ancient language the "a" is negative and "geras" means old age. The term ageratum would thus imply everlasting, a name used by ancient writers.

Home Visits Arranged

Mrs. Graves will be chairman of the committee arranging tours of homes for the visitors. Hospitalities are being arranged by many organizations. Guests will be registered at the hostess headquarters and at the highway booth.

Colored slides of Texas wild flowers will be shown twice each day at the highway booth. Mrs. Moisselle Smedley will be assisted by a committee from the Highway Beautification Organization.

Women Play Important Part In Show Plans

Mrs. Carlisle Is General Chairman

The Woman's Division of the National Flower Show, with Mrs. O. H. Carlisle as general chairman, has been an important factor in the success of the National Flower and Garden Show. The Fourth District of Federation Clubs has been one of the sponsors. Mrs. Jud Collier of Mumford, Fourth District president, has been an efficient leader to aid Mrs. O. H. Carlisle in formation of committees throughout Texas. In 536 towns, committees were established for the advance sale of tickets.

It has been reported that 150,000 tickets have been issued through the headquarters of the Woman's Division in the Lamar Hotel.

Each day of the flower show has been designated for the various towns and different departments of club work participated in by the Women of Texas.

Works for Months

Mrs. B. F. Bonner, president of the Houston Federation of Garden Clubs, with an able committee of garden clubbers, has been working for months in preparation of schedules, ticket sales, and hostess headquarters. Mrs. S. M. McAshan is chairman of the committee which arranged the schedule of classes for amateur exhibits. Mrs. Leonard Cook was chairman of the advance ticket sale for the Federated Clubs.

Mrs. C. P. Shearn Jr., garden club consultant of the Humble Oil Co., has planned the hostess headquarters which will be the mecca for Texas women visitors. A harmonious, restful color scheme has been used for these rooms at the Coliseum. Comfortable furniture will be placed in the rooms. Potted plants will be arranged to represent an out-door terrace and give glimpses of adjoining gardens. Hostesses will be in the headquarters throughout the eight days of the show.

Hospitalities Arranged

Mrs. Joseph Perkin of Eastland, president of the Texas Federated Clubs, and Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, will be honor guests of the flower show and honorees of hospitalities arranged in honor of 536 committees including club women and garden clubbers throughout Texas.

The teas have been scheduled as follows: Friday 3 to 5 p. m., in honor of Mrs. Joseph Perkins, Mrs. Jud Collier and officers of the Texas Federation of Clubs, at the home of Mrs. O. H. Carlisle with Mrs. Carlisle as hostess; Monday, 3 to 5 p. m., at the Museum of Fine Arts, by the Houston Federation of Garden Clubs in honor of Mrs. Lake; Tuesday, 3 to 5 p. m., in honor of Mrs. Lake, at the home of Mrs. Carlisle with Mrs. Carlisle and hostess.

Magazine Special Issue

Mrs. I. B. McFarland, state chairman for the Citizens Highway Beautification Committee, and Mrs. Ralph Conselyea, director of radio talks for the flower show and chairman of District 12 of the highway committee, have been active in behalf of the show.

Mrs. McFarland and Mrs. Rall Graves, editor and business manager of the Gulf Coast Gardener, official magazine of the 60 Houston Federated Garden Clubs, have prepared a special issue of the magazine for the show.

Roses, Rich in Historic Tradition, Are World's Flower Garden Favorites

March 10-1940

It is rose-planting time in Texas. Flowers may come and flowers may go, but the rose—like Tennyson's brook—goes on forever. Our State has become famous as a rose-growing center. Rose gardens are springing up in the most unexpected places, and interest in roses for the home garden is increasing yearly. With a better understanding nowadays of how to control certain insect pests, anyone can grow roses—in almost any kind of soil. After 2,000 years, the rose still holds its throne as queen of the flowers. The associations it awakens in the hearts of all of us make it dear. Among the ancient Romans roses were used with a profusion that since has not been equalled. When Cleopatra went to Cilicia to meet Mark Anthony, she caused the floor of the hall to be covered with roses to the depth of 18 inches. At a fete given by Nero the expense incurred for roses alone was 4,000,000 sesterces, or about \$100,000. Roses were used in wreaths and chaplets to adorn the brows of poets and orators, much as we present the corsage to women honorees today.

Insignia of Rival Chiefs.

In the time of chivalry, the rose was the insignia of rival chiefs in England. In 1452, the Duke of York adopted the white rose, while the Duke of Lancaster had a red rose emblazoned on his shield; and the rose of yesterday and today, known as York and Lancaster, took its name from the fact that it is striped with red and white. Through all ages, and to the present time, the rose has been held in highest esteem. And today, rose growers are perfecting beautiful and hardy types from some of the old standbys.

The San Jose Mission in San Antonio has become more famous than some of the other missions because of its rose window, the window being decorated with roses which are said to be the Rose of Castile in pattern. Visitors today are shown roses in the mission garden which are said to be the progeny of this illustrious rose from which the window design took its form.

The La France was the first of the hybrid teas, and with its coming there came a new family of roses. Many men have made their life work the origination and development of new roses, and some of the names that were famous in the past were Paul, LaCharme, Guillot and Margottin. A host of others will go down to posterity, and will be held ever in grateful esteem. Popular roses of the early 1870s were: Marechal Niel, yellow; General Jacqueminot, red; Pierre de St. Cyr, pink, and Mad. Alf. de Rougemont, blush white.

Rose Festivals.

Flower shows that feature the rose both in specimens and in ar-

rangements have become quite popular, and at least three sections of the United States have rose tournaments and festivals—Portland, Ore., Pasadena, Cal., and Tyler.

The American Rose Society will hold its annual meeting this year in Pasadena, April 25-27.

Mrs. Ireland Hampton, 4501 East Lancaster Avenue, who conducts the Rose Test Garden in the Southwest for the American Rose Society, gives a list of some of the best roses for use in Southwestern gardens, as follows:

White—Caledonia, clear white, long bud, good stem; White Ensign, beautiful in form and a prolific bloomer; Edith Krause, a big bold favorite; Mme. Jules Boche, an old rose with a tint of flesh in the center, and a good bloomer; Mrs. Francis King, showing a tint of green which makes a different shade of white; Frau Karl Druschki and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria are old varieties but always good; and Paul's Lemon Pillar is a gorgeous white climber rose, unequalled for beauty and profusion of flowers.

Light Pink—Mrs. Charles Bell, often called Salmon Pink Radiance; Antonio Rivoire, good form, shell pink; Mrs. Lowell Swisher, very fine form; Willowmere, entrancing shade of rose; New Dawn, an ever-blooming Dr. van Fleet, either to be grown as a climber or as a bush, and the first rose to receive a patent under the new United States Plant Patent Law.

Two-Toned Pink—Edith Nellie Perkins, Betty Uprichard and Radiance lead in this type, with Countess Vandal by far the most beautiful of the two-toned pinks; Warrawee, Mme. Gregoire Staechelin, one of the finest of the pink climbers, and Climbing Radiance, a beautiful pink climber also.

Medium Pink—Nellie E. Hillock, Sterling and E. G. Hill are all fine in their class, as are Scov. de Mme. Chambard, Friscilla, Souv. de Georges Pernet and Kitty Kinmonth, the latter a medium pink climbing pillar from Australia.

Dark Rose Pink—Cynthia, Felicity and Editor McFarland.

Among the reds there are Texas Centennial, Radiant Beauty and Red Radiance, Rome Glory and the climbing Francis Scott Key; Charles K. Douglas, McGredy's Scarlet, Margaret McGredy and Paul's Scarlet Climber; Etoile de Hollande, one of the "must haves" in any good rose garden, Dickson's Red, National Flower Guild, Victoria Harrington, Ami Quinard, Black Knight and Nigrette, the latter extremely dark; Crimson Glory and Hawmark Crimson.

Bi-Colors—Talisman, President Hoover, Condes de Sastago, Dream Parade, Signora, Heinrich Gaede, Ramon Bach, Doty, Duquesne de Penaranda and Queen Frances Conneley, the latter very new, and Flash, a fine new climber even more vivid than Sastago.

Bright Yellow—Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont, standing first after many years of trial; Soeur Theresa, good for house bouquets; Eclipse, a gold medal winner all over the world; Golden Rapture, McGredy's Sunset, Madame Cochet-Cochet, a soft mingling of deep and light shades of yellow.

Lighter Yellows—Golden Dawn from Australia; McGredy's Yellow, Joanna Hill, Luna, a good counterpart for its namesake; Ben Arthur Davis, a Golden Climber, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, and two other good climbers, Mrs. Aaron Ward and Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont.

Roses of Single Type—These are worthy of a place in any garden: Innocence, white; Dainty Bess, light pink with ruffled edges; Isobel, bright pink; Lulu, deep rose pink; Old Gold, shade of gold and rose; Cecil, a bright yellow, and Vesuvius, bright red. Of the climbers—Mermaid, a buttercup yellow; Rose Ann, orange with apricot shadings, and Captain Thomas, a lemon yellow.

Polyanthas—All of the polyantha types are good, and add to the garden's color throughout the Summer. They are especially good where mass planting is wanted, as a border for the rose garden and in front of tall shrubs.

Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, Sunday again will be hostess at the Garden Center in the Botanic Garden. Home gardens open will include:

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Buck's country place on the White Settlement Road.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Alderman, 1941 Berkeley Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roeser, Westover Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Davidson, 504 Alta Drive, River Crest.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Owings, 404 Virginia Place.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Payne Jr., 3721 Monticello Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Costello, 405 Modlin Avenue.

Winfield Scott residence, Pennsylvania Avenue at Summit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stewart, 223 Winton Terrace, West.

Around the Year With Annuals

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If you love flowers, permit me to say, There are certain plants you should bring into play; Twelve I will name—not to speak of the rest— Because, I really think, these are the best.

We might plant the pansy, with elegant grace— How it lifts its round cheeks to laugh in your face! Its beautiful spots, like a butterfly's wing, Quite warm your heart in very early Spring.

The climbing sweetpea, an adorable flower, Performs on a trellis, or a screen or a bower; The oftener you cut it the more it will bloom, Clinging one to the other, as if crowded for room.

Take phlox drummondii—it's much in my mind, For its equal in seeds, I could never find; With radiant loveliness, at such little cost, It shows a gay flower-head from June until frost.

Here are the balsams, with high growing stem, Like a pillar of roses—you must admire them! First, Lady's Slipper, by some it was named, Now we adore it, no matter how famed.

Describe well the charm—just try if you can— Of the dainty dianthus, or pink, from Japan; You may draw on your fancy, or paint it in ink, But descriptions are feeble; now what do you think?

There are annual stocks of several kinds, Both sweet and alluring, one surely finds; All colors and shades, some double, pure white— Why, a good bed of them just makes a fine sight!

For a splash on the border the equals are few To the single petunia, and double ones too; They blossom all Summer, most brilliant indeed, Such large, noble flowers from tiny, drab seed!

As a flowery carpet, second to none, Just try portulaca, in hot blazing sun; Though the heat be intense, and there's no sign of rain, This gay gypsy flower will never complain.

Two old-timey beauties, I can not forget, The pure white alyssum and sweet mignonette; Not showy like some I refer to above, But dear little pets that all of us love.

The faithful verbena, like Custer's Last Stand, Holds out against drouth—a spectacle grand! While we give praise to others, from time to time, This worthy flower deserves a good rhyme.

Good old bright zinnia, with skin stout and tough, Some folks don't like them—they seem kind of rough— But with plenty of water day after day, They will give big returns, in their own happy way.

For an Autumn display—the best of them all— Are the Fall-blooming asters, both the dwarf and the tall; All colors and shades, very easy to raise, There's no other flower more deserving of praise.

Try out your favorites the whole year through; Some will prove futile, while others please you, We've planted annuals from the east and the west, But the ones given here have been true to the test.

Highway Beautification District Committees Meet

Special to The Star-Telegram.

WEATHERFORD, March 20.—District 2 highway beautification committees met here Wednesday and heard talks by Dr. Hugh Finley, Columbia University, on his reactions to Texas scenic advantages, and by William C. Woodard, landscape engineer of the State Highway Department on the opportunity for further improvement of the state arterial system.

Against the appropriate background of Holland's Lake Park, the meeting heard reports of county committees during the morning and adjourned for a basket picnic at noon.

Mrs. Fred Cotten, general chairman and originator of the Peach Blossom Pilgrimage, invited the visitors to publicize Parker County's annual fete. Dr. G. C. Boswell, Weatherford College president, welcomed the delegations and G. A. Holland, founder of the park, spoke on natural beauties of plants.

Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth showed colored slides of famous here, to be constructed soon.

Texas garden spots, after Dr. Finley's talk.

The meeting adjourned in time for visitors to follow the marked route through the orchards, for a preview of the pilgrimage sights.

Present at the nine-county meeting were Mrs. J. Harmon Pitts, Weatherford Garden Club president, with 15 club members; Mmes. Will F. Lake, W. H. Irwin, Charles Thomas, R. C. Magruder, J. D. McCutchan Jr., E. M. Haight, George Crowley, Clinton Shirley and Henry Trigg, Fort Worth; Mmes. Paul Ord, W. M. Hester, J. E. Joynson, K. Y. Eager, Mineral Wells; A. C. Shoppe, Mmes. Horace Wilkerson, A. Robinson, G. W. Roberts, W. H. Goldsmith, Cleburne; Mrs. T. L. Brothers, Cresson; Mmes. J. B. Campbell, Holmes Sullivan, Alvarado. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wells, Amarillo, attended, as extra district visitors.

The Weatherford report included authority for a highway park near

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LEGRAM—MORNING

History Group Renewed Here

New Officers Are Elected and Plans Made for Future Society Activities.

The Fort Worth Historical Society, dormant during most of the last decade, was revived Monday night when 100 persons met at the public library, adopted by-laws, elected new officers and directors, and outlined a definite plan for future operations.

New officers of the society are R. L. Paschal, president; Mrs. John B. Hawley, first vice president; Miss Ruby Mixon, second vice president, and Mrs. Mary Daggett Lake, executive secretary-treasurer.

Directors chosen are Paschal, I. H. Burney, Ernest May, Rev. L. R. Elliott, Mrs. R. E. Buchanan, Mrs. A. W. Terrell and Miss Kathryn Garrett.

The society decided to investigate possibility of affiliating with the Texas State Historical Association, and voted to hold four meetings annually, on the third Mondays of January, April, September and November.

Officers and directors were elected on a nominating committee report submitted by Robert E. Hicks, Burney and Paschal.

Mrs. Charles Scheuber, vice president of the old historical society, presided at the session. She remarked that the re-organization was taking place on the fifteenth anniversary of founding of the former organization, which was an outgrowth of the Fort Worth Diamond Jubilee held in 1923.

Mrs. Scheuber also pointed out that much historical data concerning Fort Worth has already been assembled and is available at the library.

Though no definite action was taken, it was indicated that the society will wage a membership campaign and will also take steps to assemble additional data on the city's history. The new officers were instructed to prepare a program for the April meeting of the society.

Federated 1940 Clubs Meet

Garden Groups Open Its Convention

By United Press.

TEMPLE, April 11.—Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, today opened the organization's three-day annual convention.

First convention activity was a breakfast for the Federation's board members, presided over by Mrs. Lake.

Mrs. David Buchanan, Temple, said advance registration was the largest in history of the conventions.

Cameron Siddal, assistant extension entomologist of Texas A. & M. College, spoke during the morning on "Defending Your Garden."

At a luncheon, "Herb Culture and Civilization" will be the topic of Miss Jennie Camp's address. She is the extension specialist in the A. & M. home production planning department.

HOME GARDENS

Winter Accentuates Beauty of Trees and Texas Has So Many With Pecan Its No. 1

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

One needs but to drive out into the countryside these fine days and look at the bare trees silhouetted against the early Spring sky to appreciate their individual beauty. Every line, every arch, each twig and branch, is plainly revealed. Some are grotesque in design, others symmetrical, and all are entertaining to a marked degree. Instead of sending to some far-off land for our trees, why do we not more and more rely on these old standbys that have withstood the same elements that we, as humans, have weathered—and let us—people and trees—grow old together.

Foremost among our native trees, we might plant the pecan. This noble hickory thrives in many parts of the State, but its center of best growth perhaps is along the Colorado River. It makes an excellent shade tree and is valuable for its nut crop. Often it attains a height of over 100 feet, and when grown in the open it makes a rounded top, symmetrical in shape. The leaves resemble those of the other hickories and the black walnut. Particularly picturesque are the flowers that appear in early Spring and hang from the branches in tassels from 2 to 3 inches in length. The pecan is the Texas State Tree, so ordered by the Legislature.

Interesting Customs.

Many interesting customs prevail in the planting of trees. The pecan is especially suited as a memorial or tree with which to express appreciation or with which to pay tribute to one's friends or family. Not only is the pecan an established thing of beauty, but it may be revenue bearing as well as beautiful, and there is true spiritual significance in the planting of a tree that can feed both body and soul. Recently we heard of a pecan tree planting celebration. It was done by school children who had brought their discarded trinkets to place at the tree's roots; and further the names of the children were placed in a metal box and buried at the roots of the tree—true treasures for future generations of treasure hunters to ponder over.

For sheer grace and beauty, and as a distinctive garden ornament, there is no tree that offers greater charm than a mesquite. The lacy leaves of Summertime do not afford as great shade as some of the more trickily leaved trees, but their graceful, airy, feathery green is very refreshing on a hot day. The tiny, fragrant flowers hang in clusters or spikes, and are rather inconspicuous, but for their fragrance, the flowers being a refreshment stand for the bees and insects of early Spring. The wood is very hard and dark reddish brown in color. It is quite hard, and because it does not rot easily in the ground, it is used a great deal as fence posts. The fruit, seeds in a pod about 4 to 9 inches long, is relished by the natives as a food and is eagerly sought after by livestock and wild life.

Mountain Cedar No. 1.

Perhaps more picturesque even than our mesquites are our wind-swept, wind-blown native cedars. They are truly elemental in appearance when seen from a distance on some lone hill or when grouped as nature often arranges them on a slope or prominence. In Central and West Texas are found no less than nine species of cedars and junipers, but the most abundant and important of these is the Mountain Cedar. This tree forms extensive low forests or dense brakes on the limestone hills and slopes of the Edwards Plateau and Grand Prairie. The Red Cedar is found on gravelly ridges and rocky hillsides of the uplands. The heartwood of the Red Cedar is distinctly red and the sapwood is white, making for striking effects when finished as cedar chests, closets and for interior woodwork. The wood, aromatic, strong and of even texture, is very durable in contact with the soil, and is in great demand for posts, poles and rustic work.

The gnarled old forms of the mossy cup oaks and the liveoaks offer variety in effects. Other interesting oaks are the Texas Red Oak, the Spotted or Texas Oak, Black Oak, Southern Red Oak, Black Jack Oak, Shin Oak, Water Oak, Emory Oak, White Oak, Post Oak and others equally engaging. More and more the people of Texas are using the oak as a yard and garden tree which will be much to their advantage and certainly to the interest of their children. These oaks, many of them, attain enormous heights and their breadth is also amazing. There are several hundred of these great old oaks in the lowlands of the Trinity River in Fort Worth properties alone, most of which are in our parks.

Cottonwood and Buttonwood.

The Cottonwood and the Sycamore are two trees that make one catch their breath when viewed against a blue Winter sky. Both have white bark that offers a pleasing contrast to the blue ether. The forms of both are picturesque and characterful. When they present a heavy leafage they are superb. The sycamore tree is also called buttonwood and is considered the largest hardwood tree in North America. It is most abundant and reaches its largest size along streams and in rich bottom lands. As a shade and ornamental the sycamore is planted in many parts of the State, one of the most popular trees for dry uplands. Although the "cotton" from the female cottonwood is often objectionable in shedding season, the tree is nevertheless interesting as a specimen tree and its shade is rather dense, something much needed in the heat of Summer.

Another very interesting tree is the Black Willow, found mostly along streams. It does not often exceed a height of more than 50 feet, and it is particularly attractive in early Spring when the catkins flower. The fruit is a pod which bears numerous minute seeds. Wood is soft and light.

Columbine Is Hardy Plant

Everyone must know the old columbine, aquilegia family, that grows in rocky places, and on the banks of streams, from Maine to California and as far south as Florida. In some form or another it is found in suitable locations all over the country. The name, aquilegia, is from aquilla, an eagle, the spurs of the flower being thought to resemble the talons of that bird. The name columbine was given because the spurred petals with their incurved heads were thought to bear a resemblance to a cluster of doves, the sepals representing the wings. The species that adorns the open woods in early Spring in some parts of the country is aquilegia canadensis, yellow and red in color. Aquilegia vulgaris is the one found along woods and hedges in England and by the copse borders, and is of a purple color.

By culture the aquilegia became wonderfully improved, and an almost endless variety, both double and single, are to be had now, and varying in color from the purest white to the darkest purple imaginable. When the Rocky Mountains became well known to the civilized world, and enthusiastic botanists were treading its summits and canyons and ranging the coasts of the Pacific in search of unknown treasures, several new species were discovered, these being much larger and different from those previously known.

Seeds of the columbine may be sown under glass early, with the annuals, or later in the Spring in the open ground, and in either case they will make good strong plants in the Autumn that will flower freely next Summer. When seeds are sown very late, partial shade should be furnished until seeds germinate.

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Ad Service—Call 2-5151

Mrs. Lake Will Leave For Temple

Will Preside at State Convention Of Garden Clubs

Mrs. Will Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Women's Club, will leave tomorrow for Temple to preside at the state convention, at which about 500 delegates are expected. The convention headquarters will be at the Kyle Hotel.

More than 50 representatives from Fort Worth's eight garden clubs are expected to motor to the convention. It opens with a board breakfast Thursday morning.

Mrs. Lake will broadcast at 9:15 a. m. Thursday on Gail Northe's program over Texas State Network. The program will be relayed from Temple. Mrs. Lake will interview Dorothy Biddle, New York, on "Flower Arrangements." Miss Biddle is editor of the Garden Digest and a book on Flower Arrangements.

Old Flower Ideas From Books Revealed

Gleanings from old flower books: For a Garden Party—In the Game of Planting, each player in turn must say, "I planted such a person or thing, and it came up such and such a tree, flower or vegetable." I will give you a few examples, and you will then see how the game is played:

I planted a clergyman and he came up white stock.

I planted the Bank of England and it came up mint.

I planted a kind action and it came up heartsease.

I planted a clock and it came up thyme.

I planted a debt and it came up rue.

I planted a housemaid and she came up broom.

I planted a schoolmaster and he came up birch.

I planted a carpenter and he came up plane.

I planted a landlord and he came up groundsel.

I planted a foot and it came up corn.

I planted a traveler and he came up speedwell.

I planted a beautiful lady and she came up belladonna.

I planted a pantomime and it came up columbine.

I planted a political economist and he came up thrift.

I planted a deer and it came up hartstongue.

I planted a race and it came up oaks.

—The Young Lady's Book.

What can you think of?

Cauliflower for Ornament and Food—"Of all the flowers in the garden," said Dr. Johnson, "I like the cauliflower best." It is the most curious, as well as the most decorative and most delicately flavored of the numerous varieties of the cabbage family. The large, firm white flower-heads are surrounded by long, green leaves, resembling somewhat "a giant rose, wrapped in a green surtout." The plant was introduced into England from the Island of Cyprus about the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. To eat—let it lie half an hour in salt water, then boil 15 or 20 minutes in fresh water, until a fork can easily prick. Milk and water are better than water alone. Serve with hollandaise sauce, gravy or melted butter. Season with savories, a few sprigs of basil or mint.

—The Gardener's Textbook, 1851.

To Dye Woolens—Woolen cloth boiled in alum water, and afterwards in a strong decoction of heath-tops, comes out a fine orange color. Bees extract a great deal of red-

dish honey from the flowers of the heath.

—The Christian Florist, 1835.

Cure for the Plague—If the heads of the Fuller's Teasel are opened longitudinally about September or October, a small worm will be found generally in them, one in each head, and named by naturalists, Vermis solitarius dipsaci. These are collected by superstitious people—always an odd number, three, five or seven—and sealed in a quill. When worn they act as an amulet against the plague.

—The Christian Florist, 1835.

The Wardian Case—The history of the Wardian or fern case dates back to 1829, when a gentleman by the name of Ward, of London, first noticed, accidentally, the growth of vegetables under a close glass. In 1842 Mr. Ward published his discovery in a volume which contained the results of his experiments. In 1851 the Wardian case made its first successful appearance in public at the World's Fair, and from that time to the present it has been appreciated. However, very few have any knowledge of it, but it is one of the rare things which in time will be as popular as flowers themselves, and every window will be decorated with its presence.

—Window Gardening, 1871.

Groupings of Plants Suggested

For waterways, lagoons and pools, plant the following: Flowering trees of any kind and especially dogwood, crabapple, redbud and plum, for reflection. Rows of cannas look well when planted along a white picket fence. For tropical or Spanish effects try pink cannas and blue French hydrangeas and yellow cannas with pink French hydrangeas. Yellow and lavender hollyhocks. Phlox looks well in front of trellised vines. Pink dogwood or the flowering crab combines with blue wistaria.

Plum blossoms or those of the pear make a good combination for groupings of redbud. Huisache and Retama grouped with purple lilacs make a good contrast. Try yuccas and dwarf-spreading junipers together or yuccas and the heart-leaved saxifrage. Yellow mullein looks well with golden privet, and delphiniums offer charm combined with golden privet. Blue conifers go well with the purple-leaved plums, and the purple-leaved plum combines well with the golden privet. Elders, sumacs and the native euonymus give good foliage effects in the Fall. Pear, cherry or plum trees make a good background for the flowering quince.

Blue delphiniums in the foreground and the Dr. Van Fleet rose behind are a pleasing combination. Try the pink flowering almond or the pink flowering crab against blue or purple wistaria. Forsythia in flower is attractive against a background of the Japanese yew, or the yellow-flecked arborvitae. Abelia looks well in front of broad-leaved evergreens. Try hollyhocks against a white picket fence, or against a stone wall. The plain wall may be most picturesque when lacy patterns of acacias, mesquites, retama or huisache play against it in sunshadows.

The enchantment of Springtime may be emphasized by the planting of a pair of plums or pears one on either side of a gate, if they are united and arched above the gateway. Try to work out new effects with the yuccas, agaves, yaupon, senisa, agarita, acacias and other native shrubs. We should take greater advantage of our wind-swept weatherbeaten trees with their irregular shape, and we should show our appreciation by using them for particular effects.

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HOME GARDEN

A Pool Is the Jewel Box of the Garden but It Must Be 'Right' in Size, Shape

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Sparkles in the morning, exotic blooms under a warm sun, reflections in the soft twilight, mystery in the dusky depths of evening—all these things a pool, the jewel-box of the garden, offers to the gardener who would add allurements to his plot. When the bright forms of fishes dart about, the pool's charm is increased through a note of action and quiet gaiety. A pool may become the most entrancing feature of any garden, ever beckoning to the imagination.

And what a hobby a pool would make! A man would glory in designing, building and planting his own pool; and no rejuvenator or stimulant could offer more than does a pool to that one who has been buffeted about in a work-a-day world. Here, amidst the play of water, the lure of blossoms suggestive of oriental splendor, there is a sort of mystical enjoyment, an all-pervading peace that quiets tired nerves and builds up the spirit. Add to this the study of aquatic botany, and the pleasure may be greatly enhanced.

Details Must Be Correct.

One should take care in the beginning, however, that plans are properly drawn and that details are correct, else a pool may be a disappointment and a constant source of annoyance, due to leakage, improper placement and other mistakes. Well-built pools cost no more and the satisfaction is much greater. Design, construction and planting should be considered carefully before construction starts. Two things are important in pool building: Type of pool and proper place of location.

As to types, there are many, each offering its own kind of beauty, and always the surroundings have much to do with kind is used, whether it be the irregular-shaped informal pool, the round or geometrical type, square and conventional. Regular in line and form, the formal pool suggests a definite kind of picturesqueness, its architectural severity working in harmony with man-made designs. Irregularity is the keynote of the informal garden, freedom in line and purpose offering a naturalistic effect for a particular place.

Central Feature.

The formal, semiformal patio, court or garden may utilize a pool as its central or axial feature. The cen-

ter of the formal lawn or a terraced area are appropriate places for the formal pool, or it may be used at the end of a vista which has a background of tall plantings. Informal pools should be located in informal surroundings, associated with borders, gardens or on lawns which offer a naturalistic setting. If the lawns have no set shape, if the planting is informal, then the pool should be of like character. In either case, there should be a feeling that the pool belongs to the area in which it is located.

The shape of the pool is likewise important: square pools where there are square lines and effects, and round for the oval or round area, the irregular shape being useful in informal places. Harmony will result if the same general lines of the garden are repeated in the pool in the proper proportions. As to the size, stake pool with regard for proportionate size of surrounding area—the larger the inclusive garden the larger the pool may be. A small pool in a large area seems lost, and the reverse is also true.

Details Available.

Construction should be in the hands of capable persons, and directions should be carefully followed. Details of construction may be had at the Fort Worth Garden Center, where planting plans and suggested plants will also be given.

The water lily is the favorite of all aquatic plants. Many others indigenous to the tropics are also easily available and adaptable to Southwestern gardens. Many exciting new varieties are now to be had, the products of skilled hybridists. From India we have the pink and red blossoms. Africa is the home of a purple one. A gigantic flowered specimen, heavenly blue in color, is a native of Australia, and Mexico gives us a sweet-scented white day flower. Yellow types are to be found in the Gulf Coast countries, and everyone is familiar with the little golden pond-lilies in the mud of the tanks of the Southwest.

The lilies are of two kinds: the hardy and the tender or tropical kinds, the latter not adaptable to northern year-round gardens. Hardy types are most desirable where plants are to be kept from year to year. A great range of variety and petal forms are to be found in the hardy types, a number of the blossoms offering fragrance of an unusual kind. The blossoms of the hardier types have a wide range of color also, but it is said there are no hardy blue lilies and no tender yellows. Although most lilies float their flowers atop the water, some rear their heads proudly on a long stem, the latter being useful especially as cut blooms. The blossoms of the tropical, tender varieties are at once the most colorful and the best for cutting purposes.

Some Prefer Lotus.

The lotus is second only to the water lilies in point of importance as a plant for pools, and some persons even prefer it. Once established, it becomes a specimen of aquatic beauty, its great shield-like leaves offering as much interest as the bloom. From the time of the ancient Egyptian gardens to the present the lotus has been greatly admired, and it brings to the gardens of today something of the mystical charm of the Orient. Among the most commonly used floating aquatics are the water hyacinth (from which the San Jacinto River and the San Jacinto Battleground took their names), the water-snowflake with fringed white flowers that look like a big snowflake, the water-lettuce or shell-flower with its rosette of fluted, velvety green-blue leaves, the latter especially desirable for a pool in the shade.

Out in the southwest corner of Trinity Park is a place of beauty, the Botanic Garden, that lures many visitors with its seven different garden units. The greater majority of visitors are curious, while others come for the sheer esthetic satisfaction to be found there; but numbers visit just for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with their plant favorites, or to study the plant materials used with a view to the landscaping of their own home grounds. It is not unusual for from 18,000 to 20,000 visitors to frequent the garden on a single Sunday during the rose-flowering season.

Located in a beautifully wooded section of Trinity Park, and fed by several everlasting springs, the Botanic Garden is a dream in realization, representing years of thought and preparation, coupled with careful planning, by the Fort Worth Park Board, local rose societies and prominent citizens. It was built entirely with relief labor in 1932-33, and required 15 months to complete. Plans were drawn and supervised by Hare & Hare, landscape architects of Kansas City.

This library of living plants, many being native specimens, comprises 37½ acres of natural forest, rolling lawns and formal and informal gardens. A park drive traverses the northwest portion. Several miles of walks and trails lead the visitor through sunny gardens and shaded groves, and by sparkling springs and quiet lagoons where many native and exotic water plants are exhibited. The extensive and elaborate rose gardens are an inspiration to the collector and the layman alike. There are about 150,000 plant specimens in the garden, with about 2,500 species, attractively displayed in both formal and informal settings for study by gardeners, students and beauty lovers.

Seven Pools and Lagoons.

The water gardens include seven pools and lagoons upon which play white swans, making a fanciful picture. The wild flower and arid garden contains many interesting native plant specimens of the Southwest, including a number of the rarest and most popular, as well as

those that bear flowers and add color to the garden picture. Here is also a cactus garden with many choice plants, both arid and semi-arid, the yuccas, agaves, aloes and small shrubs. During April the wild garden will be at its best for bloom, and here will be seen the smiling faces of many little plant friends, including the Bluebonnet.

The test garden is a plot where grow specimens from other parts of United States and foreign countries. Here these introduced plants grow under natural conditions and at all times they are closely observed. If they behave well, they are later given a place in the greater garden, in keeping with a special design. Many evergreens and type plants offer particular interest, including certain economic plants (cotton, maize, tobacco, sugar cane, etc.) and a garden of herbs.

more than 8,500 specimens of plants from all parts of the world, with especial interest in those specimens from the Southwest, and Texas in particular. Many other pressed, dried and mounted specimens are to be seen here also, including those of the botanic garden.

Plants in the garden are labelled, both with the common and the scientific names. Additional information concerning the garden plants may be had at the garden center. The Botanic Garden is open to the public at all times and is artificially lighted at night, making a different picture to that seen in the daytime. The garden center, which is a unit of the garden, is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily (services free to the public at all times), except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

Plants in bloom now in the various units of the garden are the lamium or henbit, making a mass of soft lavender pink on the lawns:

Koreans Plant Peach Trees Behind Their Courtyard.

In Korea it is customary to plant peach trees, or the cherry tree, behind the walls in the courtyards surrounding the pickle jars. When the husband returns from a far journey, the chicken that is found resting beneath the cherry or peach trees is the one that is killed for his welcoming feast.

In the time, 225-209 B. C., the people were greatly oppressed by their rulers, so much so that the higher classes, educators and leaders in particular lines, were forced to take refuge in the mountains where they planted the flowering peach. Fishermen, winding their way up the mountain streams were amazed at the beauty of these flowering trees and exclaimed: "Surely this is Paradise!" More intrepid wanderers climbed the steep ravines into the second, third and fourth upper valleys, each prettier than the last, in the abundant glory of their blossoms. When they reached the fifth valley, the fishermen were so impressed that they decided to remain there for they could imagine no place lovelier. But there were nine such valleys, and it was in the ninth, or highest ravine, that the real origin and glory of the Flowering Peach was known. The Korean moral drawn from this tale is: "He who would know the profound beauty of the hidden mysteries of learning must not be satisfied with the first delights."

A poet has said: "Her cheek is as beautiful as the flowering peach, bathed in morning dew;" and we have the terms, peach-blown, peach-blush, and others. The crushed seeds are used as a cough medicine, also for cuts and bruises.

Four Garden Clubs Name Delegates

Four Fort Worth garden clubs have named official delegates to the annual meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs in Temple Thursday and Friday, Mrs. Will Lake, state president, said Wednesday. The convention, which will have practical horticultural features as well as business sessions, will be open to all garden club members, and a number of visitors in addition to the delegates are expected to attend from Fort Worth, Mrs. Lake said.

The club delegates include North Fort Worth Garden Club, Mrs. A. V. Lewis, president; South Side Garden Club, Mrs. Glynn LePhew, president; Fort Worth Garden Club, Mrs. W. A. Zant, vice president, and Sylvania Garden Club, Mrs. Charles Thomas, president. Others who will attend include Mmes. H. J. Craddock and Frank Bass, South Side Club.

Mrs. Frank Estill, Sylvania Garden Club, and state librarian; and from the Fort Worth Garden Club, Mrs. Warren D. Ambrose, president; Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, perpetual director of the state federation; Mmes. Almeda McKnight, J. M. Purvis, Julian Baker and Ireland Hampton. Mrs. Hampton will give a rose culture address.

Feature of the closing session Friday will be a "Flower Arrangement Clinic" conducted by Mrs. Dorothy Biddle of Pleasantville, N. Y., editor of the Garden Digest. Meetings will be held in the Temple Municipal Building. Mrs. L. B. Leake, a former president of the federation, is a member of the general committee in charge of the convention. Mrs. J. B. Stanton is general chairman.

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Annuals Add Gaiety to the Garden

All the world loves the annual plant. It seems to be a general favorite with gardeners, and it is not to be wondered at as the possibilities are unlimited. The novice, filled with fresh hope inspired by the Springtime, may anticipate pictures even yet undreamed of with the use of annuals in a garden. With the beginner, nothing offers as much excitement as a garden planted with annuals. On the other hand, Southwestern winds and a hot sun can cause a great deal of disillusionment if one is unversed in the proper use of cultivation methods and of water.

There are many advantages in a garden planted with annuals. There may be the appearance of lightness and gaiety, coupled with little expense. And if the gardener must face disappointments—well—another year will not be far away. Annuals also combine well with perennials. In general, no plant is more useful in planting for masses of color than the annual. Spaces left bare by bulbs may quickly be restored to color through the use of the proper annuals. They lend themselves well as a cut flower. For use as a ground cover, in front of shrubs, under roses and around lilies, the annual truly comes into its best service, keeping conditions cool and moist and offering a pleasing picture as well.

Tender, Half-Hardy, Hardy.

Annuals may be classified under three distinct heads: Tender, half-hardy, hardy. A simple way to get a quick start with annuals is to get them well established indoors first, then transplant. Hardy annuals may always be sown directly where they are to grow. If they come up too thickly, they may be easily thinned. If one wishes to produce a color effect before the normal bloom season, this can easily be acquired by treating the plants as tender annuals. When seeds are too small to plant well, mix seeds with five times their bulk of fine sand, shake together thoroughly, and seed-and-sand may then be easily scattered, seeds falling naturally in proper space.

Among a few of the best annuals for Southwestern gardens might be mentioned the following: Ageratum, amaranthus, arctotis, argemone, browallia, calendula, calistephus, candytuft, castor-bean, cornflower, golden-wave or coreopsis, clarkia, cosmos, Chinese forget-me-not, larkspurs and other delphiniums, California poppies, dianthus, euphorbias, gaillardia, gilia, godetia, gypsophila, hollyhock, kochia, sweet peas, flax, lobelia, lychnis, marigold, stock, mignonette, four-o'clock, nasturtium, nemophila, Jasmine tobacco or nicotiana, petunia, phlox, poppy, portulaca or moss rose, rudbeckia, salvia, scabiosa, silene, sunflower, sweet-alyssum, blue lace-flower, snapdragon, verbena, vinca and zinnias.

Early Blooming Annuals.

Early-blooming annuals are the cornflowers and sweet sultans, sweet peas, nemesis, love-in-a-mist and forget-me-nots. Later bloomers are arctotis, pot marigold, China aster, iberis or annual candytuft, clarkia, golden coreopsis, cosmos, cynoglossum, snow-on-the-mountain, California poppy, godetia or farewell-to-Spring, Mexican tulip-poppy, ten-weeks stock, Drummond's phlox, scarlet sage, sunflowers.

There is infinite variety of color among annuals. Many species are now appearing in new colors, due to the experimentation of skilled horticulturists. A few annuals have not changed their colors, among which are the following: White—Winged everlasting, snow-on-the-mountain and sweet alyssum; blue—browallia and blue laceflower; red or pink—love-lies-bleeding, Joseph's coat, gypsophila, lavatera, flowering flax, rose-of-heaven, scarlet sage and schizanthus; yellow or orange—arctotis, Drummond's coreopsis, California poppy and other poppies, Mexican tulip-poppy and sunflower. Those annuals to be found in a wide range of color are China aster, candytuft, cornflower and sweet sultan, rocket larkspur, sweet pea, stock, nemesis, petunia, phlox, portulaca, salpiglossis, scabiosa, silene, snapdragon, verbenas and zinnias.

Combinations of Wrong Colors in Border Beds May Ruin Otherwise Lovely Garden; Harmony Important

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BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It is a shame to ruin an otherwise lovely garden, as some people do, by combining wrong colors in border beds. It is the most obvious phase of gardening, making at once a forceful and direct appeal to the sensibilities. Color harmony is always important, although no two persons see the matter alike, appreciation of blends being purely psychological. If a few general principles are followed, however, the garden color-problem will be solved.

Color charts used by artists in indoor flower arrangement may also be brought into play in the arrangement of outdoor plants, effects being the same in either case. The pure, invariable primary colors are red, yellow and blue. From these all other colors are made. Warm colors are those belonging to the red and yellow group and the cool colors are the blues and violets. Never should the strong colors, or their complementary colors, be used next to the weak or paler ones. For example, in the garden there should either be a direct complementary contrast or a shading through gradation of colors, working from paler shades to the more intense.

It is a lifetime study, this matter of determining color harmony through the use of the color chart.

Of course the easiest way to combine colors is in the use of the monochromatic, with shades and tints of the same color used with the shades and tints of closely related hues. These, we term analogous colors. In the monochromatic scheme, however, the true artist will want to introduce an occasional contrast, in order to keep the picture from becoming too monotonous. The matter of color in the garden is indeed complicated, for the reason that one may wish to use certain shades in one season, and their opposite in another. Due to contrariness of blooming seasons, many hazards may occur in the matter of color.

Nature Observes Schemes.

Even nature is an observer of color schemes and seldom introduces an unpleasant note. For example, the vast fields of yellow flowers, the blue, the red, and others are generally massed to themselves, with only an occasional contrast in little patches of color that accent their regularity. To be sure there are times when violence is welcomed, and strong colors add a fire and spirit that is desirable, such as the combination of blue and yellow or orange and turquoise. The situation must be carefully studied before such accents are used, however. If reds and strong pinks are omitted, usually the other colors

can be blended and combined satisfactorily.

Red is a man's color and blue is for women. Yellow is always conspicuous. Red-blindness is quite common in men, but rare in women. Women usually like the soft colors and men prefer the bolder tones. Single hues may be toned down through the use of smaller quantities, or they may be placed in less prominent situations. If one wishes a red and pink scheme, the lavish use of foliage will reduce the effect. Soft creamy white and pale yellow are wonderful peacemakers, it is said, and they separate warring factions admirably.

Seasonal colors are yellow and white for Spring, rose in early Summer, blue and gold for mid-Summer, pink in late Summer and blue, purple and gold in Autumn. If one likes a blue garden, for Spring there are the irises, lupines and lephiums; early Summer, one of the ageratums; late Summer, salvias and speedwells; for Fall, bold masses of hardy asters and monkshood, together with innumerable blue annuals. White, yellows, some of the pinks and pale rose colors may be used with these. In this combination any of the various shades and tints of blue may be used, as well as blue-violet and violet.

Spring Picture.

The Spring picture may feature yellow with narcissus and jonquils,

followed by the yellow irises. For early Summer there are daylilies, the evening primroses and the coreopsis. Midsummer brings many yellow true garden lilies and in the Fall there are chrysanthemums and the various sunflowers. For contrast with the yellow garden, one may use white and blue, orange and clear scarlet. If the yellows are soft or pale, pinks of the same character may be employed also.

One must always consider the time of day and the kinds of weather—if perchance one can so arrange one's habitat in the garden. The effectiveness of color and the beauty of the border depend very much on the play of light and shadow. Colors, too bold, or even garish in full sun, are particularly lovely in the shadow of tree bush, hedge or wall. The effect of light upon color is varied indeed. Luminous colors, such as bright scarlet and intense yellow, can be made even more so with the passing shadows of clouds, and the late afternoon sun filtering through green foliage can alter colors. As darkness comes on cerise and magenta have a way of fading out, while white blossoms and gray foliage plants, pale lavenders and blues hold well in the night garden.

Low blue flowers for Spring might be: Aubretias, iris, asters, phlox, myosotis, veronica and violets. Medium plants which bear blue flowers are amsonia, anchusa, aquilegia, iris, mertensia, pulmonaria, tradescantia; and in bulbs, camassia, chionodoxa, crocus, muscari, tulips, scilla. Low and medium for Summer are ajuga aster, campanula, globularia, stokesia, baptisia, centaurea, clematis, comelina, delphinium, eryngium, erigeron, linum, lobelia, lupines, nepeta, pentstemon, platycodon, scabiosa, nemophila, cynoglossum, petunias, salvias, phacelias, verbenas, gentians, asters and eupatorium. Shrubs with blue flowers are amorpha, buddleia, caryopteris, hibiscus, syringa and vitex.

Red Flowers for Spring.

Red flowers for Spring: Anemones, armerias, aquilegia, asters, dianthus, phlox, paeonia, papaver; and the bulbs offer hyacinths and tulips. Summer reds are pyrethrum, dianthus, geum, heuchera, incarvillea, lychnis, iris, astilbe, centranthus, chelone, gaillardia, montbretia, pentstemon, phlox. Tall red flowered plants are: Althea, himiscus, lilioms, lobelia, and monarda. For the Autumn flowers we have anemones, chrysanthemums, antirrhinum, callistephus centaurea, delphiniums, dianthus, fuchsias, gaillardias, nicotiana, portulaca, salvia, scabiosa, verbenas and zinnias. Red-flowered shrubs are crataegus, cydonia, enkianthus, hibiscus and wiegela. There are innumerable plants that show pink or tints of red, some of them being the anemones, poppies, irises, bellis, cosmos, lychnis, saponaria, hyacinths, statice, dianthus, heuchera, achillea, chrysanthemums, galega, lilies, mints, phlox, physostegia, pentstemons and others.

Among the orange and yellow flowers we find crocus, fritillarias, tulips, primulas, asclepias, cistus, helenium, heliopsis, hemerocallis, montbretias, cosmos, eschscholtzias, marigolds, tithonias, zinnias, adonis, alyssums, anemones, aquelegias, irises, narcissus, tulips, oenothera, chrysopsis, helianthus, digitalis, nasturtiums, calendulas, lilies, solidago and verbasum. Shrubs with yellow flowers are cornus, forsythia, genista, laburnum, ribes and Harrison's yellow rose.

With the whites there is the Miss Lingard phlox, and a host of others among which might be mentioned the aquilegia, arabis, aster, iris, statice, violets, hesperis, linum, poppies, narcissus, scilla, tulips, campanulas, anemones, chrysanthemums, iberis, spirea, stokesia, clematis, delphiniums, euphobia, gypsophilla, physostegia, pentstemon, nicotiana, dianthus, cosmos, petunias, zinnias, eupatorium, artemesia, hibiscus and chelone. Shrubs bearing white flowers are clethra, chionanthus, cornus, crataegus, deutzia, halesia, magnolia, philadelphus, rhodotypos,

the forsythia, or golden bells; wild plum; redbuds; Japanese Quince or Japonica; bush honeysuckle; Lenten, or Christmas Rose (Helleborus); pansies and dogtooth violets (Erythronium) ground plum, and the Adelia or Wild Forsythia.

Pearls in Peapods Worn as Ornaments at Ball

Pearls in Peapod—At a recent ball, a woman is stated to have appeared in a white silk dress with beautiful lace and sprays of green peapods half open, revealing pearls inside in imitation of the peas.—English Journal.

A New Style of Hot-bed—If you want a good watermelon patch, and that early, put your seed in soak over night in a rag. Next morning put them under your setting hen, keep the rag moist, and your seeds will all be sprouted in three or four days. Just try it. You know it is all in getting your seeds to sprout.—Vicks Illustrated Magazine.

Coffee Grounds as a Fertilizer—A San Francisco woman received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results were so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the result was "A healthy and vigorous growth and more and better flowers, and of richer colors."—Vick's Illustrated Magazine.

Lilies—It is stated in some of the foreign magazines and journals that Auratum and other lilies that do not seem to bear well in the full blaze of the sun, nor very much shade, succeed admirably if planted among low-growing shrubs that will afford shade to the roots while the top ascends to enjoy the full sunshine.—British Journal.

Drooping of Cut Flowers—If flowers cut for bouquets or other work, are stood in water for several hours after being cut and before they are made, they will endure much longer

without flagging than if immediately arranged. The more water they can absorb after being severed from the plant the better they will stand.—The Gardeners' Chronicle.

Colored Wash for Walls—Three or four handfulls of Portland cement put in a pailful of whitewash will make a nice stone-colored cement for walls or out-buildings, that will look well and not wash or rub off.—Journal of Horticulture.

Help for the Bald—There is nothing like the use of boxwood for the prevention of baldness. Besides preventing baldness it helps to keep the hair in whatever position desired, as well as, if not better than, hair-oil. I simply put a handful or two of the box, stalks and leaves together, into a suitable vessel, with enough water to cover, then let them slowly infuse, but not boil. The first water may not take all the strength out of the stalks, and, therefore, a second water may be supplied to advantage. In this way I prepare about one quart of the liquor or box extract at a time. Strain carefully and allow to settle before bottling. The perfume of the extract is not pleasant, therefore cologne must be added to scent it. I pour the liquid on my head with one hand, and rub it in with the other, as barbers do; simply enough to wet the hair sufficiently, once or twice per day at pleasure. Take care of the linen as it stains badly. Attend to these directions, and there need be no baldness.—Note from a Gentleman from Ontario, 1870.

County highway entrance beautification chairmen expected to bring delegations include the following: Somervell County, Mrs. C. A. Bridges, Glen Rose; Hobd County, Mrs. Walter White, Lipan; Erath County, Mrs. Pearl Cage, Stephenville; Parker County, Mrs. Fred Cotten, Weatherford; Jack County, Mrs. E. C. Richards, Jacksboro; Wise County, Mrs. W. C. Schults, Decatur; Tarrant County, Mrs. Will Irwir, Fort Worth; Palo Pinto County, Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Mineral Wells and Mrs. Lake, Fort Worth.

Local committees are requesting that the various committee chairmen have their delegates make their luncheon reservations by May 5 in order to assure proper preparations.

In Cleburne MAY 5, 1940 Wild Flower Show Planned Friday

Special to The Press.

CLEBURNE, May 3.—Highway beautification workers and wild flower enthusiasts of this district, composing nine counties will convene at Cleburne next Friday for the District Wild Flower Show and highway entrance beautification meeting, according to Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth, chairman of district committees, Mrs. A. C. Schoppaul is chairman of the Johnson County committee. Cleburne arrangements committees are busy competing plans for the reception and entertainment of the hundreds of visitors expected to be in attendance for a full day. Wild flower displays for each of the nine counties will be exhibited throughout the day at the Fair Park building.

Highlights of the entertainment for the event will be the district wild flower luncheon to be held at the Masonic Temple at 12:30 p. m. Highway entrance beautification chairmen and their representatives, area highway officials and members of the State Highway Commission will be guests.

Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Houston, state highway entrance beautification chairman, will also be present at the luncheon.

A wild flower dance will be held at the Emmett Brown gymnasium at 9:30 p. m. with Jack Amlung and his orchestra of Mineral Wells furnishing the music.

Cities of Old South Still Resplendent

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

New Orleans, Natchez and Mobile are cities that offer peculiar interest to garden lovers of the Nation—and to those who like a distinctive atmosphere. New Orleans, characteristic and resplendent, portrays the old French-Spanish tradition. Natchez scintillates with the splendor of the Old South. Mobile is a modern Garden of Eden. Pilgrimage time in these places in a rare treat as homes and customs, gardens and flowers, and even the life of the locality is quaintly colored while romance and history turn the pages of the past again for an interested public.

On April 3 and 4, New Orleans was the hostess city for the seventh annual meeting of the South Central Region of Garden Clubs, and the occasion drew many interested persons and a number of delegates from New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana, which States comprise the region. New Orleans also entertained the sixth annual meeting of the Louisiana Garden Clubs at the same time.

Tours to Gardens.

Luncheons at famous resorts, banquets, tours to the New Orleans Garden Center now being conducted in one of the city schools, a visit to Farley's Orchid Farm where guests were decorated with orchids, to the famous Edgar Stern Garden, a walking tour conducted by guides to the old French Quarter, the Vieux Carre, and a talk by Jac Gubbells, State Highway Department, Austin, Texas, were features. The following state presidents represented their respective States: Arkansas, Mrs. J. R. Holden, Freeport; Louisiana, Mrs. N. William Reed, Lake Charles; Oklahoma, Mrs. G. C. Spillers, Tulsa, and Texas, Mrs. Will Lake, Fort Worth.

The crossing of the Mississippi by ferry at Natchez is an experience in itself. And the train trip across the river at night at New Orleans via ferry, with the receding lighted city skyline, will linger in memory also. Early wild flowers along railroad right-of-ways and beside highways were of interest.

Natchez Different.

Natchez is like no other place. Once one has seen it, one comes to think always when the name is mentioned of the deeply worn, tree-arched roads and the old Natchez Trace, famous as an Indian trail extending for 500 miles from Natchez to Nashville, now being converted by the United States into a national parkway, an important link in the proposed Pan-American Highway connecting the United States, Mexico, Central and South America. Lacy green boughs, overlapping overhead, with the warm sun filtering through, presented memorable pictures.

Important from a standpoint of civic beautification, is Mobile's Azalea Trail. There on street after street are miles upon miles of yards and gardens all fairly ablaze with color. It is almost unbelievable that a city could attain such perfection of bloom in a few short years. Certainly Mobile is an example to other cities. Not all cities would want to grow or could grow azaleas, but every city could achieve color and beauty of gardens through concentrated effort and through the lavish use of same particular flower or flowering shrub or tree.

Mrs. Will Lake to Speak

DENTON, April 13.—Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, will speak on "Texas Garden Spots" at the monthly meeting of the Denton Garden Club, to be held Monday afternoon in the home of Mrs. W. J. McConnell, wife of President McConnell of the North Texas State Teachers College.

Mrs. McConnell will discuss "Garden Spots From Coast to Coast."

March 31-1940

Dogwoods Will Thrill Thousands

Thousands of persons will thrill to the bloom of the dogwood trees during the next few weeks, as East and Southeast Texas bring this lovely tree into Springtime loveliness. It is to be hoped that an admiring public will not lose control and carry away great quantities of bloom, as has been done in the past. Only last year cars were observed filled with the beautiful blooms. What a pity to destroy anything so lovely as is this favorite! Surely we would not wish to be in a class with the Great Destroyer about whom there is an interesting legend, having to do with the dogwood.

Once upon a time, in the dim past, this tree grew in the Garden of Eden, and it was Adam's favorite tree. Here it flourished wonderfully, growing tall and beautiful. The Devil, being envious, and with malice a-forethought, determined to destroy the lovely tree. On a dark and stormy night, when he thought his presence might not be observed, he climbed a tall, straight tree just outside the garden wall, thinking from this place he could reach the blooms of ethereal loveliness and tear them to pieces. Even when swinging by his tail, he could not quite fling himself far enough to reach the tree, but he was able to snatch at the blooms. Each and every one of them was torn and his dirty fingers left a snag in the edge of each petal—and so the petals have remained to this day, a testimony to his dastardly deed. It is said that only the sign of the cross, which is observed in the middle of each flower where the design is evident in the petals, was able to save the lovely tree.

The locust, for that was the name of the tree the Devil climbed, was so sorrowful when it saw to what purpose it had been used, that it decided to grow upon itself many thorns that never again could it be so taken advantage of. This accounts for the thorns on our graceful and beautiful honey locust, one of our most admired native Texas trees.

He's Waiting for Company



This fellow, one of the swans at the Botanic Garden, isn't a bit unhappy that Winter is over. He doesn't like cold weather, anyway, and besides Spring

means the Garden will play host to crowds of visitors, or company to him.

—Star-Telegram Photo.

Old Flower Book Say:

To Preserve Tomatoes—For the sake of variety, we append a poetical recipe for preserving tomatoes, furnished by some fair reader—

Six pounds of tomatoes first carefully wipe, Not fluted, nor green, but round, ruddy and ripe; After scalding and peeling, and rinsing them nice— With dext'rous fingers 'tis done in a trice— Add three pounds of sugar, (Orleans will suit), In layers alternate of sugar and fruit. In a deep earthen dish, let them stand for a night, Allowing the sugar and juice to unite. Boil the syrup next day, in a very clean kettle, (Not iron, but copper, zinc, brass or bell metal), Which having well skimmed, 'til you think 'twill suffice, Throw in the tomatoes, first adding some spice— Cloves, cinnamon, mace, or whate'er you like best, 'Twill add to the flavor, and give them a zest. Boil slowly together until they begin To shrink at the sides, and appear to fall in; Then take them up lightly, and lay them to cool, Still boiling the syrup, according to rule, Until it is perfectly clear and translucent— Your skill will direct you, or else there's no use in't. Then into the jars where the fruit is placed proper, Pour boiling, the syrup, direct from the copper. After standing till cold, dip some paper in brandy, Or rum or in whisky, if that be more handy; Lay it over the fruit with attention and care, And run on mutton suet to keep out the air; Then tie a strong paper well over the top,— And, 'now that I think on't, the story may stop. If you'll follow these rules, your preserves never fear, Will keep in good order till this time next year.' —The Gardener's Textbook, 1851.

Flowers Observe Regular Hours—Linnaeus, the great Swedish naturalist, after the advice of Pliny, composed a "Horologe of Flora," and regulated the day by the opening and closing of certain flowers which he observed folded and unfolded their leaves at regular hours. A few of these which served for the construction of his dial shall be here enumerated: Dandelion, mouse-ear hawkweed, yellow goat's beard, sow thistle, cultivated lettuce, water-lilies, mallows, certain Dianthus and others. —The Christian Florist, 1835.

Kerosene and Burdocks—We have used kerosene with complete success in destroying burdocks and other weeds. The plants should be cut off close to the ground and a few drops of the coal oil poured on the open crowns; they immediately commence to decay and are completely destroyed. Troublesome weeds on the lawn can thus be surely and speedily disposed of. —Vick's Illustrated Magazine, 1879.

A Good Rule for the Gardener—A set of rules for the guidance of the workmen should be hung in a

conspicuous place. The first rule should be that old standard maxim: "Have a place for everything, and everything in its place." The second is scarcely less important: "No tool shall be put away when dirty, or out of repair." —The Gardener's Text-book, 1835.

The Indoor Grass Garden—Children and invalids can derive great pleasure from raising a grass garden; it is better to select dwarf varieties. Far prettier than many a pretentious and costly ornament is a simple bowl of grasses planted in pine cones, set in sand, in moss or common soil. Secure cones, sprinkle in as much soil as their scales will retain, then scatter the grass seeds over it and sprinkle with water; place the cones in sand or moss and see that they do not become dry; water them sparingly at first, once a day, and set in a warm place. Soon the seeds will sprout and protrude in every direction. There are 3,000 different species of grass in the world, and experimentation with any one of them would prove a pleasing pastime. Mustard, canary and flax seeds are useful for this purpose. A wet sponge in a glass bowl may be treated similarly to the cones. Cones may be suspended in a window, either singly or in pairs or threes, fastened with a thread wire, or a rustic stand or basket may be filled with the cones, after they are planted. —Window Gardening, 1871.

April Important Month to Gardeners; Here Are Some Things That May Be Done

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

April showers bring May flowers, so the saying goes.

In any event April is an important month to those who would succeed with their gardens.

The following April "hints" may be of some help to you:

Indoor plants may now be set out of doors—coleus, geraniums, petunias, begonias, dracaenas, wandering Jew, salvias, vincas.

Prepare beds and set out various bedding and border plants. A combination of santolina, coleus, caladiums or cannas and cistus, or the castor bean, properly combined as to color and foliage give a pleasing effect.

Summer bulbs may now be planted, such as tuberose, dahlias, galtona and gladioli. Take a chance on elephant-ears and other caladiums.

Sow tender annuals and harden off those from the greenhouse. Give a generous space to ageratum, alyssum, aster, calendula, coreopsis, cornflower, cosmos, crotalaria, lantana, marigold, nasturtium, petunia, phlox, portulaca (especially the double mass rose), salpiglossis, salvia and zinnia.

For the water garden, plant hardy water lilies, cabomba, myriophyllum, water lettuce, water poppies and the popular water hyacinth. Include some of the truly tropical lilies.

Move plants Outdoors. Certain indoor plants, such as azaleas, bougainvilleas, genistas and acacias, might now be planted out-of-doors. Plant carnations.

Give azaleas and camellias a little stimulation. Make chrysanthemum cuttings. Transplant and thin perennials. Stake tall growing plants. When flowers begin to make seeds, keep seeds from developing if you wish a longer flowering period.

When bulbs and iris rhizomes finish blossoming, allow leaves to ripen before digging. Keep sweet-peas well staked. Mark bare spots in bulb beds for Fall replacing.

Insure privacy through the planting of vines and shrubs. Trees that do well in shade are the hollies and dogwoods, willows, elms and cottonwoods. Shrubs for shade are buck bush or Indian currant, some of the viburnums, the American euonymus, redbud, plums, adelia, or wild forsythia (so-called). Native vines are Virginia creeper, trumpet vine, dutchman's pipe, smilax, Carolina moonseed or wild sarsaparilla, the climbing milkweed and the clematis or old man's beard.

Keep lawns well cut. Frequent cutting insures a good mat. Sprinkle earthworm beds with cayenne. Fight cutworms with paris green (one teaspoonful), bran (one quart), molasses (one tablespoon) and enough water to moisten. Release this mixture in small quantities near plants in need of protection.

Perennials That Like Shade. Perennials that like shade are platycodon, forget-me-not, veronica, cowslips, oxslips and other primroses, lythrum and lychnis, anemones, columbines, violets, valerians, lobelia, dicentra and digitalis. For sun: Sedums, asters, candytuft, alumroots, gaillardies, asclepias, baptisia, dianthus, gypsophila, linums,

lupines, phlox, pentstemon, achillea and anthemis.

For borders try the following: Mig-nonette, feverfew, nasturtium, petunia, phlox, portulaca, verbena, lobelia, geranium, centaurea, browallia, alyssum, iberis, heliotrope, dwarf marigold, ageratum, dwarf calendula, dusty miller and viola. Foliage plants might be amaranth, coleus, artemesia, grasses, euphorbia and sedum.

Summer bulbs and tubers: Am-aryllis, agapanthus, begonias, dahlias, cannas, gladioli, gloxinias, montbretias, hymenocallis, tigridias, tritomas, polianthes and zephyranthes.

As soon as lilacs, forsythia and spireas finish blooming, prune. Give shrub plantings a liberal amount of fertilizer. Remember to water newly planted shrubs and trees and freshly transplanted evergreens. Remove seed pods from rhododendrons.

Watch for Foliage Eaters. Watch for various foliage destroying worms. For the skeletonizer which affects rose leaves and for the elm leaf beetle, use arsenate of lead in a spray.

Prune hedges. In the pruning of formal evergreens, a mere pinching of the top is often all that is necessary. Prune away all straggly growth.

Make up porch boxes now. Remember to label varieties of plants while they are in flower. Use weed killers on garden paths.

Color combinations for porch furniture might be: Black, green, blue or red, with tan or with ivory; black and white with light green or lemon yellow with Nile green; hunter's green with coaching red and scarlet with black; black and white and black and orange; apricot pink and robin's-egg blue and white with royal blue.

Water loving and greedy trees should not be planted near sewer lines or near flower beds. Rank feeders impoverish both the soil and air. "Small-type trees for little gardens and large trees for estates" might be well remembered.

Try harmonious groups of the following: Sumac and elder, white double-flowering almond and forsythia, emperor narcissus and pale yellow tulips with pink-flowering

Garden Clinic

Expert to Talk On Insects

Two programs have been announced for Tuesday at Garden Center. At 10 a. m., Mr. Sam Jones of Pasadena, Calif., will hold a Garden Clinic, featuring a collection of insects destructive to garden life. These insects will be shown in all stages of development from larvae to adult. In addition to the common insects with which most gardeners are familiar, a number of rare and unusual specimens from all parts of the world will be displayed.

Mr. Jones will answer questions on garden problems having to do with insect control and plant diseases.

At 8 p. m. Tuesday there will be a showing of color movies and slides in the courtyard of the Garden Center. The pictures will have scenes from the Botanic Garden, the Zoo and the native wild flower fields.

Mrs. Will Lake, director of the Garden Center, will be in charge of the program. Slides will be shown by Don Obert, City Forester and Hamilton Hittson, keeper of the Zoo.

Garden Club's Schedule Waits

The Fort Worth Garden Club's schedule of Spring garden pilgrimage and teas is awaiting weather developments for completion, Mrs. Warren D. Ambrose, president, said Saturday.

The silver tea, for which the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Weeks' home in Westover Hills was to have been opened last Friday, was postponed, and the date left open until the pilgrimage dates could be set, Mrs. Ambrose said.

Committees hope to be able to make the announcements as to dates early in April.

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For Flowers and Fruit, Try Peach Trees; They Need Care but Are Worth It

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

As a money-making orchard crop in America, the peach (*Amygdalus persica*), is second only to the apple. Always there are elements of change in the growing of fruit trees, but gambling with the crop introduces the speculative element which most of us like in a venture. The gardener will find much pleasure in the peach tree, as it affords flowers and fruit, both of importance. The peach can be grown in almost any part of North America as it thrives in all soils except those not well drained. Of course it must have soil warmth. No other tree is as impatient of excess of moisture as the peach. The tree stand drouths but never a flooded soil.

Although good peaches are grown on moderately heavy loams and on clays with fruits highly colored and well flavored, trees grown in gravelly, sandy and stony soils make the best fruits, the latter insuring an early-and-thorough maturity of wood. High, rolling or hilly lands are good peach lands as they are well drained and offer full circulation of air and sun, the latter of importance in the control of the dreaded brown-rot which takes great toll. While the quality of the fruit seems to be rather definitely affected by climatic conditions, no areas west of the Rockies need be without this fine fruit.

Year Old From the Bud.

Peach trees should be one year old from the bud, vigorous, but not succulent from overgrowth, well rooted and free from the crown-gall. Planting distance usually depends upon the suitability of the soil and on the varieties of the tree. When trees are set out they should be headed back to about 24 inches, pruned to a whip or left with three or four scaffold branches spaced evenly, the lowest a foot, or about that, from the ground. Crotches should not be too acute, as the tree splits rather easily.

Pruning should be one with regard to increasing the vigor of the tree and to training the tree to a form that will make orchard operations easy and give a maximum amount of fruit-bearing wood. The peach is at best a short-lived tree, 20 years in an orchard being considered a long-life span. Most growers want a shorter, but a more productive life, and to this end they prune. Weak varieties should be pruned severely; hardier types, less so. In pruning, start at the top the year after the tree has been planted. Two shapes are to be desired: the vase-formed or opened-centered and the globe-shaped or close-centered. The former requires that the tree consist of a short trunk surmounted by three, four or five main branches ascending obliquely and no central trunk; in the latter the trunk continues above the branches, forming the center of the tree, a head-in, globe-like shape. The base-shape was once the more popular, but in recent years the globe-shaped tree has been preferred, due to the facts that the latter type of pruning allows for a greater bearing surface, the trees are less likely to split, they have a longer life and are more easily trained. Fruits on the vase-shaped tree seem to be a little larger and of a better shape, flavor and color than others, since they are more exposed to the sun.

Succeeding Prunings.

Pruning for succeeding years is very important. In training to the vase shape, shorten the branches the second year from one-third to one-half, cutting the upper and inner buds so that the ascending position of the branches is maintained. Later pruning should follow the same general rule, except that more should be done, thus opening up the head to air and sunshine. After several years of breeding, the branches of the globe-shaped tree will become naked at the base and spread too far from the tree. In such cases the long branches should be headed back to vigorous lateral shoots. Such pruning not only rejuvenates the tree but keeps the bearing surface close to the trunk, thereby making orchard operations easier. When the crop is thinned, the remaining fruits are larger and better. Unless branches are headed back, the fruit is borne mostly on terminals and there is much breakage in years of full crops.

Cultivation is ever an important factor in a successful orchard. It is said that an untilled peach orchard is "the desolation of desolations." Trees "sod-yellow," scraggly, sparse in fruit and foliage, and with small gnarled fruits are sad spectacles. Never put a peach orchard to the business of raising grain or sow the orchard to grass unless it be for a cover crop. Plow in late Fall or early Spring, after which there should be frequent cultivation until late Summer, and then there might be sown a crop of some legume or cereal. Annual applications of from 300 to 500 pounds of nitrate of soda usually meet fertilizer requirements.

Frost and Freeze.

Injuries from frost and freezes must be taken into account. Plant always on warm, well-drained soils. Extremes of moisture are to be avoided. Small-growing varieties with compact heads are hardier than the free-growing sorts. Try to discourage late Fall growths, as new growth at this time is more susceptible to injury from cold. If better quality fruits are wanted, thin the fruits to fewer numbers, thinning to stand five or six inches apart. In this way trees will not suffer in vigor and they will not break from overloading. Probably three-fourths of all the peaches grown in the Middle West are Elbertas, but there are many other fine varieties.

Certain kinds, especially adapted for canning and drying, have been developed. Canning varieties should be firm-fleshed, golden yellow minus red at the pit, of good symmetrical size and uniformly ripened throughout. Types suitable for drying should be with flesh sweet to the taste, clear yellow with no red at the pit, firm in texture, with a low drying ratio, preferably a freestone with a small pit. When drying, fruit should be allowed to become fully matured before picking. After removal of the pit, halves should be placed on trays, cut-surface up, exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur for three to four hours, and then dried, either in the sun or in a dehydrating plant.

Insect Pests.

San Jose scale is one of the worst of the pests that afflict fruit trees. It may be controlled with dormant sprays of oil or lime sulphur. For peach tree borers, yellowish caterpillars about one inch long (working under the bark near the ground) use paradichlorobenzene in the Fall. Smooth soil around the trunk of the

tree and place white crystals in a ring 1½ inches away, cover with several inches of soil, and then pack down. Soil covering should be removed in four to six weeks. Each tree requires from ½ to 1½ ounces of the chemical, depending on size of the tree. The preparation should be applied in the early part of October. Caution should be taken that small trees are not injured by the treatment.

In the case of curculio, a frequent plum blight, but one that sometimes affects the peach trees, use a spray or dust of lead arsenate, with several times its weight of lime as the petals fall, another 10 days later, and sometimes a third four weeks before harvest. Dropped fruits contain larvae and should be cleaned up. Sprays must be used carefully as the peach is easily injured. The peach twig-borer is a pest as are also the Japanese beetle, bark beetles and the Oriental fruit moth. Spray schedules against peach insects call for dormant spray when needed, and several mild fungicide applications.

Brown-rot is another dreaded peach tree disease, causing fruit to decay. It produces an ashen-colored mold over the surface and in some cases causes a limb canker. The fungus lives over Winter, mostly in the old or mummified fruits left hanging on the trees. Treatment is given through the use of lime sulphur, however, this should not be used on trees during the Summer months. Some form of wettable sulphur, such as dry-mix sulphur-lime spray or sulphur dust,

should be used. Applications should be given as follows: First, when blossoms show pink; second, when shucks fall; third, two weeks later; and fourth, two to four weeks before the fruit ripens.

Leaf Curl.

Leaf curl is a striking disease that attacks the foliage. The fungus which causes this disease probably lives over Winter between the bud scales, and attacks the leaf as soon as the bud swells sufficiently in the Spring to permit the pathogene to enter between the scales. Disease may weaken tree through defoliation, making it an easy prey to Winter injury. Remedy for leaf-curl: Spray once with lime-sulphur (1-15), either late in the Fall or before the buds swell early in the Spring.

Peach scab causes freckles on the skin of the peach fruit. It dwarfs the fruit, destroys the flavor and reduces the size of the crop. Spray-

ing or dusting as for brown-rot is recommended. The same spray also will hold the following pests in check: Bacterial spots, blight, powdery mildew. Yellow, little peach, rosette and phony peach, are virus troubles, and these maladies should have the most rigid and careful inspection, with destruction of trees as soon as symptoms are apparent. Only such trees as are procured from reliable dealers should be tolerated, as these always have Government inspection.

Other fruit trees which may be considered for the garden where flowers and color are wanted might be the pear, plum, cherry and crab-apple. Cultural directions and regulations, and disease control would be practically the same as for the peach. Why not plant more trees that give both flowers and fruit and thus beautify your grounds and satisfy your appetite at one and the same time.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1940.

Large Delegation Sought for Garden Club Session as Tribute to Mrs. Lake

BY PAULINE NAYLOR.

FORT WORTH garden clubs will concentrate this week and next on organizing a large representation for the annual convention of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, to be held in Temple April 11 and 12. A large delegation is desired as a tribute to Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Fort Worth Garden Center and president of the state federation.

The Fort Worth Garden Club will sponsor convention special railway cars and also buses, Mrs. Warren D. Ambrose, president, said Saturday. Registrations will be taken at the Garden Center for the convention specials, and information as to rates and time of departure also will be available at the center.

The convention program will include report sessions, when state officers, committees and clubs will make their annual reports. There will be several programs conducted by experts along horticultural lines. A convention highlight will be the "flower arrangement clinic" to be conducted by Mrs. Dorothy Biddle, Pleasantville, N. Y., editor of the Garden Digest, on Friday, April 12, from 2:30 to 4 p. m.

Tours Arranged.

The Temple Garden Club and the Temple Gardeners have made arrangements for several tours during the convention. Gardens of several homes will be opened to the visitors, and the main parks and the gardens of three large hospitals also will be visited. A 15-block boulevard landscaping on United States Highway 81, a short distance north of the city, and the Elm Creek Watershed Project, said to be the largest soil erosion control project in the world, will be included in the demonstration program of the convention.

The convention sessions will be held in the Temple Municipal Building. The board of directors will have a pre-convention business session at breakfast at the Kyle Hotel Thursday, April 11, from 8 to 9:30 o'clock.

Convention Program.

Program for the convention, announced Saturday by Mrs. Lake, follows:

Convention registration, 9:30 a. m. Thursday, April 11; Mrs. Edward A. Belsterling, Dallas, presiding; lecture on pest control, "Defending Your Garden," Mr. Cameron Siddall, assistant entomologist of Texas A&M College.

10:30 a. m.—Formal opening, conducted by garden clubs of Temple, Mrs. J. B. Stanton, Temple, presiding; response, Mrs. Harold Totten, Sherman.

Business session, Mrs. Lake presiding, "How to Give Reports," Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, Fort Worth; club reports.

Herb Luncheon.

12:30 p. m.—Herb luncheon, Kyle Hotel. Mrs. Allen Hannay, Houston, presiding; reports of chairmen; program, Miss Sadie Hatfield, College Station; publicity, Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, Denison; junior garden clubs, Mrs. Thomas Rives, Weslaco, and horticulture, Mrs. C. C. McDonald, Tyler.

2:20 p. m.—Club reports, Mrs. Alden Davis, Austin, presiding.

2:40 p. m.—"Choosing and Growing Roses," Mrs. Ireland Hampton, Fort Worth.

3:25 p. m.—Club reports; report of conservation committee, Mrs. Trigg, Fort Worth.

3:45 p. m.—"Conserving Natural Beauty," Mr. Paul Walser, state coordinator, soil conservation service, A&M College.

4 p. m.—Tour and tea.

Banquet at Hotel.

7:15 p. m.—Banquet at Kyle Hotel. Mrs. Lake presiding; reports of state chairmen, including roadside development, Mrs. Graham Smedley, Austin; literature, Mrs. J. Frank Dobie, Austin; iris, Mrs. H. A. Nichols, Chillicothe; publications, Mrs. John R. Salois, Dallas; scrapbooks, Mrs. Peyton Gwynne, Wichita Falls, and pilgrimages, Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls; address, "The Latest in Gardening," Mrs. J. T. McGants, Houston.

8:30 p. m.—Program by the committee on moving pictures and lantern slides, Mrs. C. P. Burton and Mrs. F. H. Penn of Dallas, co-chairmen; showing of pictures, "Gardens on Parade" and "Texas Wildflowers."

Breakfast for Chairmen.

Friday, April 12—Breakfast for chairmen, 8 a. m. Convention assembly at 9:30 a. m., Mrs. Clarence R. Miller of Dallas, presiding. Reports of officers: First vice president, Mrs. Davis, Austin; second vice president, Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Caruth, Dallas; third vice president, Mrs. J. G. Palmer, Houston; recording secretary, Mrs. A. DeLoache Martin, Dallas; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Thomason, Abilene. Reports of district counselors: Mrs. W. W. Holmes, McAllen, Rio Grande Valley Council; Mrs. Melvin Wilcox, Tyler, East Texas Council, and Mrs. L. D. Bratton, Hamilton, Heart of Texas Council. Club reports.

10 a. m.—Lecture, "Modifying the Soil to Improve Bloom and Foliage," Mr. James F. Rosborough, extension horticulturist, A&M College.

11 a. m.—Mrs. Rives, Weslaco, presiding; comment one club reports and message from Mrs. E. W. Frost, Texarkana, regional chairman for South Central Region of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations.

April 7 - 1940

ING • BEAUTIFICATION

The Herb Garden: It's Decorative and Provides Scents and Savories, Too

The earliest plants of which mention is made were herbs, but we neglect them today. What could be more delightful than to have a garden of savory plants near your kitchen! How exhilarating to step out the door and pluck a bit of seasoning from one's own garden! There is something heartening about being able to supply one's own wants; and we have yet to learn the importance of the simple ministry of plants in our lives.

Herb-growing requires no special artistry. The plants, which like a fairly rich soil, may be grown from seeds, purchased as plants or dormant roots. A bed 2 by 3 feet is a good size for each kind and the entire plot may not consist of over 4 by 20 feet. More or less may be used, if desired. Annuals should be grown to themselves if possible. Perennial roots send forth new tops year after year, most kinds dying at the top in the Fall.

Cut When Mature.

Foliage should be cut when mature, or when flowers show; tie into bundles and hang in a dry place, after which they may be placed in paper bags ready for use. If growing for seeds, let seeds ripen and gather carefully before clipping for savories. If roots are to be used, dig in the Fall, wash well and dry. Label each variety as an aid to identification.

If the Winter is severe it is well to pull a few leaves, straw or a light sprinkling of manure over the beds as a protective measure. With the exception of lavender, thyme, wormwood, sage and rosemary, most perennials should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground immediately after a freeze. Hardier varieties, such as rosemary and lavender, should be given adequate protection the first year or two, or until the wood of stems become hard.

Herbs furnish many interesting angles. We in the Southwest have yet to realize their importance. They are useful for their medicinal and recuperative properties, for fragrance, as savories, because of legendary or historic interest; and as plants for beds where design of plants is needed they are invaluable.

Potpourri Jar.

Forget, if you can, the value as herbs as savories. Think of them only as materials for the potpourri jar, as pomanders and as sweet bags for the toilet and bath. (And don't go picturesque and hang the dying specimens all over the place.) Remember? Ben Johnson's Christmas Masque refers to pomanders: "He has an orange and rosemary, but not a clove to stick in it." If you have never made orange pomanders or have not been the recipient of one during the holiday season, you have yet a treat in store.

Fragrant herbs for pillows (and if you suffer from insomnia, here's a remedy), sweet bags for the bath, the potpourri jar for the living rooms and bedrooms, and as colognes are a few of the ways in which you may use some of the herbs which you may wish to grow this year. We are told that wormwood, laid among cloths and clothes will make a moth scorn to meddle with them, "as much as a lion scorns to meddle with a mouse or an eagle with a fly." The laundering of clothes might come to be a fine art, if we but knew how to perfume our rinse waters and starches as did the ancients.

Wild Bird Pepper—Chillipitin, of the potato family; useful in the seasoning of jerked beef; also useful for thoracic coughs. A handful of the berries soaked in a pint of vinegar makes a good peppery sauce.

Yarrow—Sometimes called milfoil; a plant with almost more medicinal uses than any other in the Southwest; thistle herb. Where the vervain (verbena) grows no harm can come, it is said.

Herbs Are Listed.

It might be fun to try a simple method of making the bath aromatic: Tie up a handful of your favorite herbs—a combination of thyme and any of the mints, rosemary, chamomile and lavender is refreshing—in a four or five-inch cheesecloth bag and put into your hot bath water, or place the mixture into a quart of boiling water 15 minutes before your bath water is made ready, and pour this concoction into the tub.

A few important herbs to be found in Texas and the Southwest are:
Allium—To which family the onion, our little prairie onions, both the pinkish lavender and the white one, belong, and a taller one with white clustered flower heads that prefer moist or marshy places.
Artemisia—Also called wormwood, dusty miller, silverweed and sage brush—a close relative of the plant bearing the same name from which absinthe is made.
Bergamot—Known botanically as *Monarda fistulosa*, a plant belonging to the mint family, with fancy lavender flower heads.
Borage—The puccoon, sometimes called alkanet, the red roots of which were used by the Indians as a source of red dye, bears delicately-ribbed golden flowers that have an odor like that of the honeysuckle.
Camphor Plant—A sticky-hairy thistle,

with yellow flowers that close at night and open with the sun, and with leaves that bear a camphor-like odor.

Chenopodium—Lamb's-quarters, belonging to the Chenopod family which includes other pot-herbs, such as beets and spinach, and the Jerusalem Oak, the Kochia, or Mexican Burning Bush, the Madeira vine and the glassworts.

Chervil—Carrot family, sometimes called Queen Ann's Lace. Should not be confused with Valerian or the wild carrot, *Daucus carota*.

Chicory—A number of plants belonging to the chicory family grow here, including the false dandelion, or *Pata de Leon*, the flowering-straw or milk pink.

Dandelion—Good as a tonic in the Spring. (Needs no introduction to Southwestern gardeners.)

Dock—A pernicious weed and hated by farmers; but the roots are used as blood purifiers and as a remedy for skin diseases. To this family, the buckwheat, belongs canaigre, a plant which grows in West Texas and which is used in the tanning of hides.

Filaree—Geranium family; considered fine food for stock and very fattening.

Flax—Linum family, delicate flowers in deep buff, yellow, white and blue.

Fleabane—Erigeron family; flowers daisylike, purple.

Germander—Square-stemmed plants growing in wet grounds; of the mint family; flowers pinkish-purple in whorls.

Henbit—One of the earliest blooming Spring plants; flowers deep pinkish lavender; mint family, and a lawn pest.

Horhound—Mint family, rough-veined perennial, introduced originally for medicinal purposes, and useful for teas and flavorings.

Mint—There are many mints in the Southwest, among them the penny-royals, peppermints and horse-mints, including one called lemon verbena.

Mullein—Tall stout stalk, bearing small leaves, yellow flowers, useful at ceremonials in ancient times, and used by pioneers as a poultice.

Nasturtium—Native watercress, a deep green, pungent plant, useful as a salad; flowers in tiny clusters, white.

Nicotiana—Native tobacco, given name of one John Nicot, who spread knowledge of the use of tobacco throughout Europe. Probably some varieties naturalized in South Texas.

Nightshades—Members of the potato family; leaves of the datura, or Jimson-weed used by farmers as a salve for saddle-sores on horses.

Oswego Tea—A buckthorn bush, the leaves of which are used by provincials, and in war times, as tea substitute.

Oxalis—Woodsorrel family, useful in salads; druggists secure a certain salt from a near relative of the native ones.

Primrose—Many kinds of primroses are found in the Southwest, some of which are useful herbs.

Rattlesnake Master—Liatris, also called blazing star, roots used by primitive peoples in the cure of rattlesnake bite and medicinally for sore throats.

Sage—There are a number of salvias, most of which are useful in the making of teas and they are also used as savories.

Stachys—A near relative of the betony, the latter having been held in high esteem by the early Saxons.

Senna—Much used for teas, and in foods as seasoning; Cassia family.

Spurge—Many of the crotons belong to this family, the crotons being useful as teas.

Valerian—Known also as lamb's lettuce and wild candytuft.

Verbena—Vervain family; considered by ancients of the Old World to be a holy herb.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12,

Flower 19 Clinic Is Held

Garden Club Group Closes Its Annual Meeting Today

By United Press.

TEMPLE, April 12.—A flower clinic—held under leadership of the National Garden Digest Magazine—featured the closing day of the annual convention of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs. Miss Dorothy Biddle, editor of the Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y., answered questions of convention delegates regarding garden problems.

She also was principal speaker at the closing business session.

Mrs. L. B. Leake, Temple, announced the 200 women who registered yesterday brought a new convention attendance record and even more delegates arrived today.

The sudden cooler weather did not hamper inspection of gardens in Temple by the visiting federation members.

Mrs. Will Lake, Fort Worth, president of the federation, joined Miss Biddle today in a radio program broadcast by the Texas State Network.

Mrs. Ireland Hampton, Fort Worth, spoke yesterday afternoon on "Choosing and Growing Roses." Paul Walser, state co-ordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, College Station, addressed the convention on "Conserving Natural Beauty."

State chairmen reports were made during the evening banquet presided over by Mrs. Lake.

The main address of the evening was by Mrs. John T. McCants, Houston, giving points on "The Latest and Newest in Gardening." A Technicolor movie followed, showing "Gardens of the World."

Principal speaker during Friday's session was Miss Dorothy Biddle, editor of "Garden Digest," Pleasantville, N. Y.

"MUM" NAMED FOR HER

Mary Daggett Lake has joined the ranks of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Herbert Hoover and many others by having named for her recently a special flower—the Mrs. Will F. Lake chrysanthemum. Kathleen Coombs Laird and Marie Lupton have been renewing a school-girl friendship during the formers' visit here from her home in Short Hills, N. J. . . . Camilla Beall, one of the season's debutantes, spent her first two college years at Smith College and is rounding off her college career in a home-state college, Texas. . . . The Woodrow Holmeses' new home is said to be one of the most perfect small houses built here in many a moon.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1940

GARDENS • LA

Gainesville Plants Boast Historic Background; Some Brought in Wagon in 1858

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The Maggie House Garden Club of Gainesville has brought to light several novel and interesting plants which have a good background and history, according to Mrs. R. L. Bledsoe, who is a member of the Garden Club of that city.

When G. W. Carpenter decided to leave his home in Bloomfield, Iowa, to come to the newly-talked-of State of Texas, his wife walked among the pets in her lovely flower garden and delivered this ultimatum: No moving to Texas unless she could bring her plants with her. She won, and a covered wagon was filled with soil in which her favorites were installed, and the long trek to Texas was begun. When creeks were crossed the plants were watered. And we can imagine that the husband did a little grumbling all the way about having to worry with the plants.

The party arrived in Texas in 1858. The shrubs survived the long trip and started growing immediately. Three large pomegranites—two are red and one is variegated white and red—of the original stock are growing today in the yard of Mrs. Carpenter's grandson, Jack Howeth, 202 South Dixon Street. Original bushes of lilacs are found in the yard of Miss Carrie Eldridge, 326 South Dixon; H. S. Holman, 1302 South Lindsay; A. Morton Smith, 317 South Grand; Mrs. Louis House of South Grand, and in many other gardens in Gainesville. What pleasure these shrubs have given the son, grandson and great-grandson, as well as the whole town, just because one woman had the will to be a little bit stubborn and refused to leave her flowers behind!

Lovely tall light blue iris in Mrs. Will Scott's garden, 315 South Scott Street, were brought from France by one of President Wilson's delegation to the Peace Conference. The Peace Conference failed, but the iris have multiplied and are to be seen in many other gardens in Gainesville, giving joy to the whole town. W. O. Davis, a 94-year-old citizen of Gainesville, has in his front yard a pink crepe myrtle that was purchased when it was just a little hothouse plant from Dreer's Nursery in Philadelphia, about 1874. The plant was then six inches high. It has been killed to the ground several times by zero weather. Many of the town's gardens have plants which have been grown from cuttings from this plant, which was the only light pink one in the town until the cuttings began to grow.

There are three lovely live oaks west of the Santa Fe Station planted by that company about 1896.

There was an ugly depression between the station and the hotel when the Santa Fe was brought to Gainesville. The railroad filled this eyesore with sand slipped from the north side of Red River, made a little park and planted the live oaks there. For many years this park has been a rest spot and pleasure resort on the main street of the town. The Garden Club is now engaged in trying to save the trees as commercial enterprises encroach.

The first Episcopal service held in Gainesville was at the home of Dr. T. A. Andrews. His home was surrounded by boxwoods brought by Dr. Andrews, and planted by him, in 1879. They are still vigorous after all these years. The lot now belongs to Arthur Reague.

There is a pear tree in the R. M. Fields yard, Denton Street, which was planted by Mr. Addington, an early day cattleman. It was a grown tree in 1888 and is still bearing fruit.

There are many very old trees in Gainesville, one of the most interesting being a holly which is a seedling from a Kentucky tree, the latter said to be the largest holly in the United States.

♦ ♦ ♦

Breckenridge Plans Exhibit

BRECKENRIDGE, April 20.—Breckenridge's 2-year-old Garden Club is preparing for the most ambitious garden event in its short but busy career, a flower show and a garden pilgrimage to be held Friday.

The show will include flower and table arrangement features, as well as floral exhibits. It will be held in the Junior Ballroom of the Turch Hotel. Ten home gardens will be opened for the pilgrimage.

Garden Clubs within a 150-mile radius have been invited to attend. Mrs. Will Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, and Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, both of Fort Worth, and Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls, have been invited to serve as judges for the show. Mrs. M. J. Pickett will be a guest exhibitor, showing a collection of decorative arrangements of gourds, seed pods and other native material.

Mrs. Joe Ogden is general chairman of the flower show and pilgrimage. Committee chairman include: Supper tables, Mrs. J. D. Sandefer Jr.; Mexican scenes, Mrs. R. G. Camp; window decorations, Mrs. C. K. West; miniature arrangements, Mrs. Jack Roberts and Girl Scouts; flower arrangements, Mrs. Blake Johnson; pilgrimage, Mrs. Eugene Thompson.

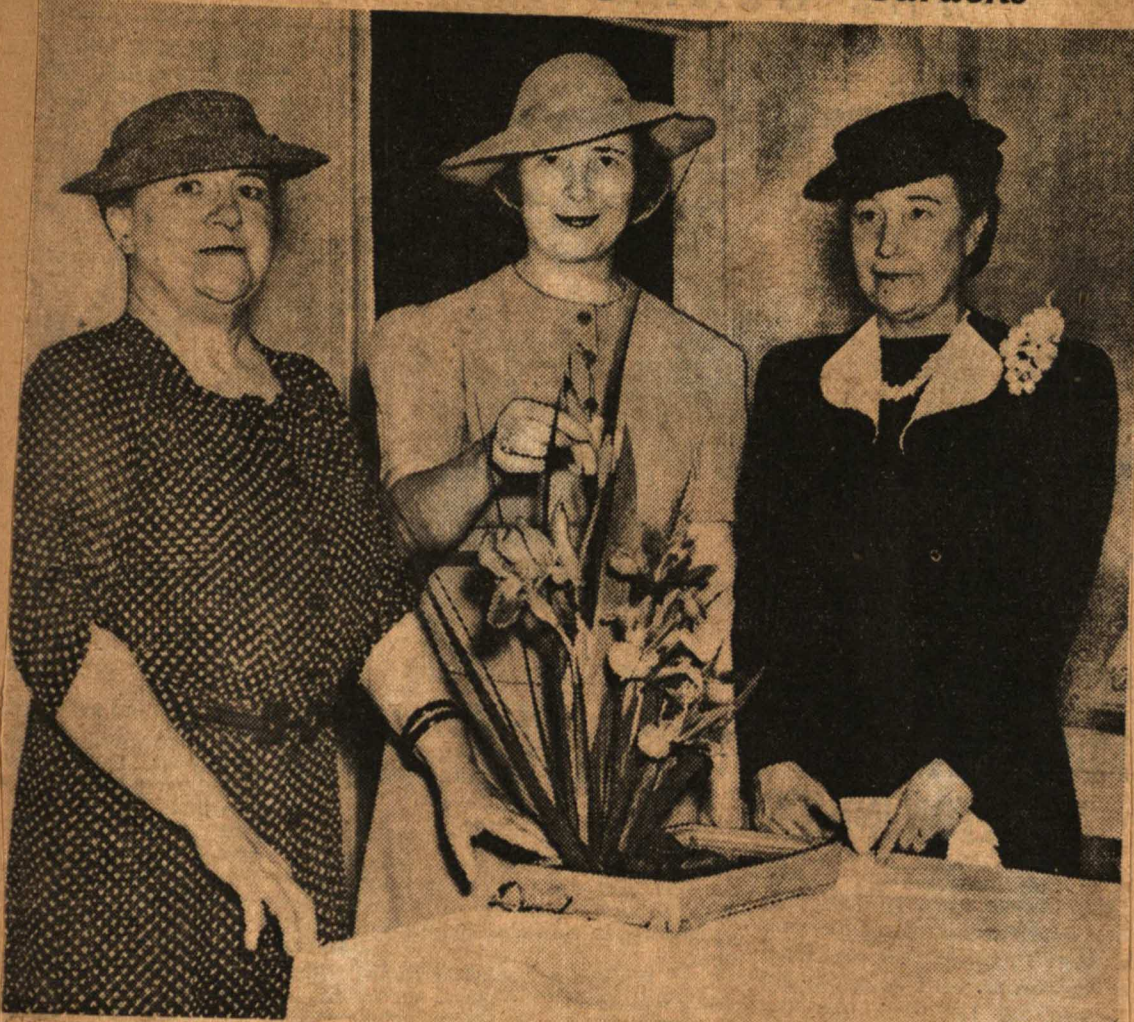
Officers of the Breckenridge Garden Club are: President, Mrs. Camp; vice president, Mrs. E. H. Benton; secretary, Mrs. O. M. Crouch; treasurer, Mrs. Grady Hester; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. K. West.

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New Orleans April 7 1940

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

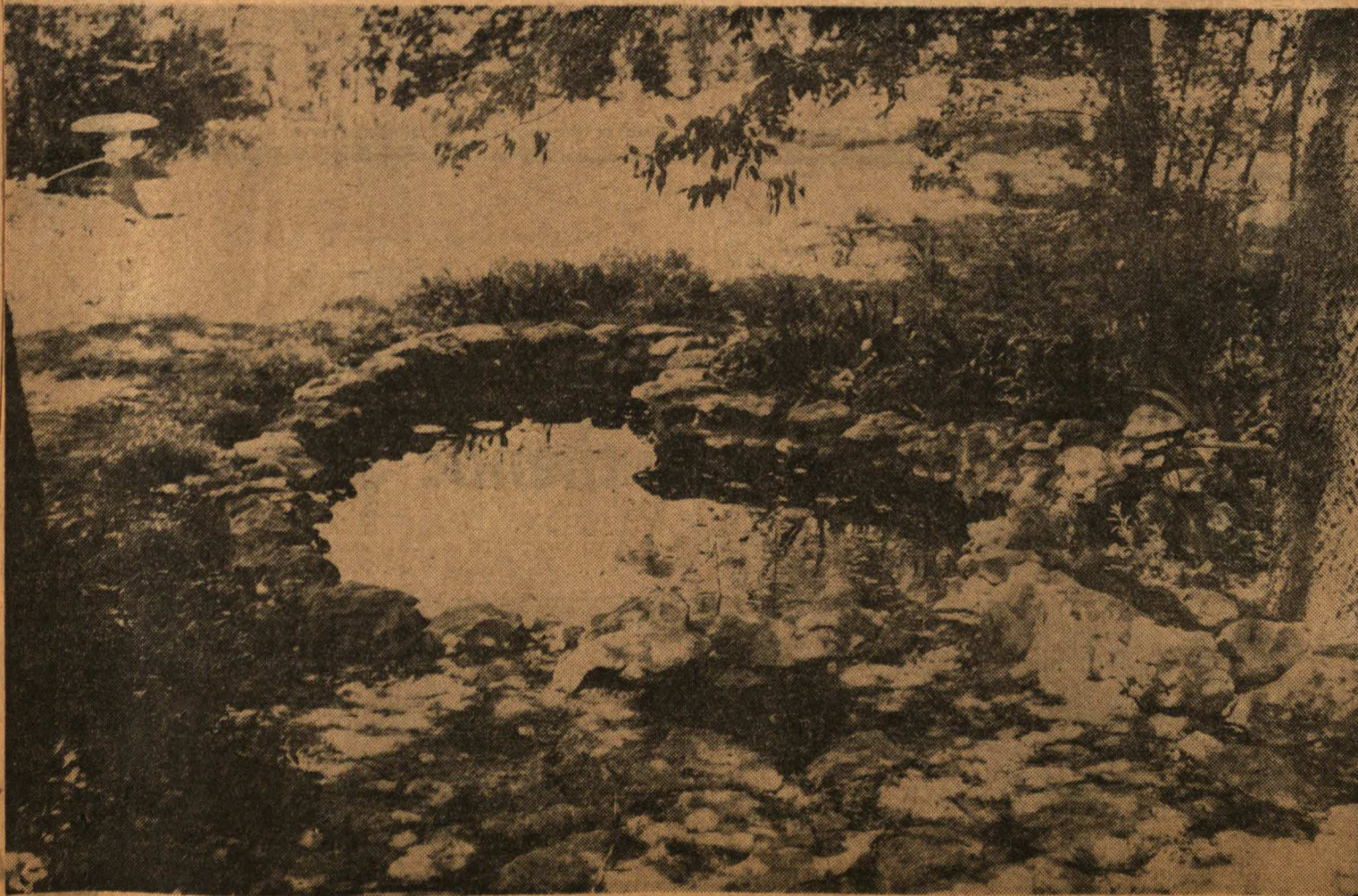
Officials Plan Campaign for More Gardens



Admiring a flower arrangement as the joint convention of the Louisiana Garden Club Federation and the South Central Region of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., opened Wednesday are, from left, Mrs. Will Lake, Fort Worth, Tex., president of Texas Federation of Garden Clubs; Mrs. W. G. Spillers, Tulsa, Okla., president of the Oklahoma Association of Garden Clubs, and Mrs. I. R. Holden, Newport, Ark., president of the Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs. Mrs. Wallis is president of the national group.

—Photos by The Times-Picayune.

Pool in Home Garden Provides Beauty and Pleasure



Much pleasure can be derived from a pool in the home garden.

Beauty also is added to the home landscaping scheme as

is evidenced in this pool at the James T. Taylor home, 4811

—Star-Telegram Photo. Camp Bowie Boulevard.

Old Flower Book Say April 24

Much information is to be had on the choice of hardy succulents, and some surprise will be excited by discovering that many of the same great family as the cacti, aloes and agaves are hardy alpiners that will thrive out of doors as easily and as independently as their vulgar cousin, the common house-leek. How well they would look if forming broad crosses in a circular bed, with the quarters filled with quite dwarf flowers, not suffered to straggle! Their use is suggested as carpets whereon to set larger subjects, as well as for panels, borders and edgings. These may be designated as the very jewelry of plant life.

—Saturday Review, Nov. 10, 1871.

In the making of a fernery the first thing to be done is to seek a shady nook in the garden. A corner is prettiest, if you can have one; if not, make a back with some old stumps of trees—if possible it should face the north. Bricks and stones must first be broken up and placed for drainage; on these arrange the earth which should be bog-peat mixed with leaf-mold; then

have ready, some rough, big stones and with them build a terrace or slips. Place ferns with care; little ones to the front, larger to the back. Ferns have a pretty effect in fireplaces in the summertime arranged amongst virgin cork.

—Gardening, 1876.

Foreign journals are talking about experiments with melon seed 30 and 40 years old. The vines made a very small growth, flowers were produced almost as soon as the plants were out of the ground, but the crop of fruit was very fair.

—Vick's Magazine, 1879.

Hanging baskets, popular today, were used hundreds of years ago in the observance of the Jewish rural festivals. Plants and cut flowers were tastefully arranged, placed in vases and suspended from the branches forming the roof of the leaf-covered tabernacle, the latter being constructed of branches of oak, cedar, palm and willow, so cut as to prevent them from withering for seven days, while the Passover was being celebrated.

—Window Gardening, 1872.

Old Flowers

All species of the sunflower came originally from America. This flower follows regularly the course of the sun, from its rising to its setting, hence the name.

—The Christian Florist, 1835.

For the assistance of ladies who live in straightened circumstances there is the idea of shaping narrow halfpenny ribbons into flowers. These ribbons can be bought at most drapers' shops. The design is traced upon the material to be worked, as each stitch forms a petal or leaf. Small rosettes and flowers are prettier than large ones. The ribbon is to be threaded through a large wool needle, and worked as you would silk or wool. The idea is the restoration of the medieval style of art needlework. It is essential that the workers be ladies by birth and education, and bring references to prove it.

—Miss Lenford's Girl's Book, 1876.

Advice Given on Verbena Cultivation

The verbena, one of the most effective of garden flowers, whether in beds on the lawn, in mixed borders or in baskets, boxes, pots or vases, is not used as much as it should be in Southwestern gardens. The plant may be grown from seeds, cuttings or from new plants. Although the verbena, as a house-plant, does not rank with the begonia, the geranium and other greenhouse favorites, it is none the less lovely when cultivated indoors.

If verbenas are to be raised from seed, they should be started in the early Spring in a greenhouse or in a hotbed. Soils should be fine and sandy, free from baking. Smooth top soils, sow seeds and scatter a layer of earth over them. A piece of paper might be laid over the bed in which seeds are sown to protect them from the hot sun's rays until plants get up some size. Keep soil moist—never let it become dry—while seeds are germinating. When plants are well up, accustom them to sun by giving them more and more light each day, by removing paper now and then; always keep seeds moist. If plants are too crowded, some may be transplanted to new soils until time to transplant them in the open ground. Once plants become established, weeds should be kept from them, they should be given occasional watering and some cultivation.

Experience proves that plants may be helped when they begin to grow rank by cutting away the bloom and one or two joints. The plant will grow more stocky and consequently be healthier. Soapsuds are very beneficial to verbenas. A dash of this as a bath upon occasions will be of value to your verbenas. On laundry days, the water might be placed in a barrel or tub and at night it may be applied to the soils which have first been loosened a bit that the water may soak in well. No flower responds to this treatment better than the verbena.

April 28 1940

Plains Country Gardens, Though Comparatively Few as Yet, Are Noteworthy

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It is said that the city of Amarillo took its name from the color of the Springtime landscape, the Spaniards giving it that title because of the innumerable yellow flowers, wall flowers, so-called yellow daisies, mustards and others that grew in that section and flourished their blossoms in early Spring. The present spelling of the name of the city is identical with the Spanish word, amarillo, which means yellow.

Mrs. William Bert Stevenson, Pilgrimage chairman for the Garden Club of Amarillo, reports the garden and flower interests for that organization. The president is Mrs. C. D. Hoover. Amarillo, although far up in the Panhandle, is noted for its beautiful schools, churches, homes and gardens. Mrs. Stevenson says that there are no historic gardens and homes, but a few are open to visitors—those of Mrs. Miles Burns, Mrs. Ed Hardin and Mrs. Ben Monning.

Several men in Amarillo have gone in for plant hobbies which feature unique and distinctive specimens. Among them are Charles Lambie, who is growing orchids, and J. D. Thompson Jr., who is experimenting with irises. Mrs. A. J. Streit has a cut-leaved birch; Mrs. Davis Tudor is growing the huisache tree; Mrs. C. A. Fisk, mimosa; Mrs. John Maynard, a smoke-tree; Mrs. L. M. Lefforge has a 12-year-old magnolia tree that has blossomed for the last five years, and there is a hawthorn tree in Burns Park that is enjoyed by many persons each Spring when it is in flower. Mrs. L. A. Wells of Amarillo is an authority on the wild flowers of that section, and she has made a valuable contribution to this work in her study of the native plants of Palo Duro Canyon, now a state park.

Mrs. Stevenson says that the report of plants and trees to be found in Amarillo gardens may not sound rare to gardeners in more temperate situations, but that the Plains Country is very proud of these plants that are being successfully featured in Amarillo gardens.

Foard County.

Mrs. R. L. Kincaid, president of the Garden Club of Crowell, says, "The only thing of historical interest in Foard County is the site on Mule Creek, in the northern part of the county, where Cynthia Ann Parker was recaptured from the Indians in 1866." Here Capt. Sul Ross of the Texas Rangers fought a battle with the Indians and took captive Cynthia Ann and her baby daughter, "Prairie Flower." In 1936 the State erected a monument on the site, and a marker on the main highway several miles south directs visitors to the place of capture.

There is also a marker, erected by the State at the same time, on the site of Old Margaret, the county seat of Hardeman County before Foard County was cut off about 45 years ago. In the northwestern part of the county on the Pease River there is an old copper mine, now extinct, but once the seat of much speculation. Here was the site of Pease City, the fabled spot of a "get rich quick scheme." It is stated that lots were sold throughout the Eastern States through the influence of printed propaganda showing pictures of steamboats landing at Pease City on Pease River—a source of much fun today.

Wilbarger County.

From Mrs. F. C. Irons of Vernon we learn of the old houses and plants of that community. The old adobe house, built and used as a home since 1881 by the family of the late C. F. Doan, near the famous Doan's Crossing on Red River, once gutted by fire, is now as strong and useful as ever since it has been reclaimed and restored. Standing near by is an American elm that is estimated to be 500 years old. It has been known and loved by Mrs. Irons for the last 55 years. Mrs. Irons lives but a short distance west of these historic spots.

Mrs. Irons reports further that

she has a few old lilac bushes in her garden that are 45 years old, in full bloom every year; certain yucca plants along the highway are 50 years old and do not improve with the years, but bloom in season each year after the winter rains; sage brush is temperamental, but comes each recurring year with its pale green and purple hues and fresh pungent odor after rains. A noticeable fact is that cottonwood trees which had completely taken Red and Pease Rivers 50 years ago are today conspicuous by their absence, with the tamarisk or salt cedar now predominant, the latter causing changes in the course of the rivers, with scarcely a cottonwood to be seen.

The Vernon Garden Club would like to recommend the use of the native salt cedar, or tamarisk, to those who have seaside gardens. Being salt-and-sand tolerant, these plants would make excellent specimens for the Gulf Coast garden as their slender swaying branches in the wind would be very picturesque. The foliage character of the tamarisk is unlike most other plants in cultivation, in that it appears to be superficially leafless because the scalelike leaves are, as it is with the heaths, pressed against the twigs. Flowers are grouped in large terminal pink or rose-pink clusters. Crepe myrtle and lantana trails are being established throughout Vernon by the Garden Club. The club also is suggesting the use of the native yucca in landscape design for gardens and in highway planting.

Wichita County.

Wichita Falls is making a name for itself with its beautiful gardens, in spite of winds, dust storms, droughts and other odds that have confronted the north section of the State in recent years. The garden of Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, a past president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs and present chairman of pilgrimages for the organization, already is known for its cherry laurel hedges which shelter and invite to a hospitable outdoor living room, one of the best arranged outdoor rooms in the State. Among other gardens that invite appreciation are those of Mrs. C. E. Beavers, president of the Garden Club of Wichita Falls; Mrs. E. C. McCutchen, Mrs. Peyton Gwynn and Miss Willie May Kell.

According to Miss Willie May Kell there are no historic gardens or homes in Wichita Falls, the city being comparatively young. It is noticed that the mesquite is on the march northward, there being innumerable trees on the rural landscape now where a few years ago there were none, or at best only a few. The Garden Club members of Wichita Falls are glad to share their gardens with the public upon occasions and when the flowers are at their best.

In Miss Kell's garden there is a rose, Cloth of Gold, which was brought to Wichita Falls more than 50 years ago by a Dr. Robertson. It is an early Spring bloomer, a tea and very fragrant and a lovely light canary color in the bud, but uninteresting when open. The buds are especially beautiful in corsage effects. In this garden also there is a start of primulus gladiola which is over 50 years old. It has a very bright magenta flower and multiplies rapidly. The start came from a Waxahachie garden. Miss Kell reports that she saw a primula like this one in a New Orleans garden some time ago, but that she understands it has been lost to trade. Another interesting plant in Miss Kell's garden is a so-called sweet William, a Spring blooming perennial, a delightful blue and very fragrant. The stock is the same age and from the same garden as the primula. The sweet William is also lost to the trade. These two plants bloom about the same time as the iris.

Young County.

Mrs. Virgil O. Rosser, president of the Garden Club of Graham, reports a few interesting and historic places, among them an old oak tree under which the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association was organized. It is located at the Dolman house on Fourth Street and is marked with a plaque. Old Fort Belknap, a few miles west of Graham, has been reclaimed and rebuilt and the grounds are being beautified with native plants. Two gardens in Graham that have unusual plants are

those of Mrs. T. W. Christie, 1112 Plum Street, and Mrs. J. V. Young, 900 Elm Street, the latter's a terraced garden with a lily pond.

Mrs. Jot Redburn, chairman of the conservation committee for the Garden Club of Olney, tells of the collection of over 1,000 arrow heads and other Indian objects and relics, the property of Mr. Raymond Durham on the Throckmorton highway; the Jeskie collection of cacti and Mrs. T. Hunt's Study, by Millet. Members of the Garden Club of Olney are interested in the native planting and are trying to use in their gardens those plant materials that will be drought resistant, such as the flowering willow, the vitex, crepe myrtle, soap berry, poinciana, amorpha, mimosa, acacias, locusts, mesquites, tamarix, yuccas, agaves, barberries and others of like character.

Cleburne Holds Flower Show

Special to The Star-Telegram.

CLEBURNE, May 10. — Representatives from nine counties met in Cleburne Friday to select the site for the 1941 district highway beautification meeting and flower show, hear reports on work from the counties and view nearly 300 varieties of wild flowers.

Nearly 300 registered at the flower show Friday afternoon. E. C. Woodward, district highway engineer from Fort Worth, was in charge of the official opening and Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, district committee chairman, greeted visitors and explained various flowers.

Woodward was the principal speaker at the luncheon Friday. He discussed the work that the Highway Department is doing to beautify the State. An effort is being made, he said, to fill in ditches and back slopes along highways so that wild flowers may flourish. Next year the department will gather several tons of seed to plant along highways.

Victor Jeagle of Austin, director of division works projects of the National Youth Administration, spoke on the work the NYA is doing to aid in the beautification of the States' highways.

Delegates visited the flower show and attended a tea sponsored by the Cleburne Chamber of Commerce and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

Jacksboro was selected as the site for the 1941 district meeting and flower show for the nine counties, which include Johnson, Tarrant, Palo Pinto, Hood, Somervell, Wise, Parker, Jack and Erath.

Mrs. Pearl Cage of Stephenville presided over the Friday morning meeting.

The flower show will continue through Saturday and the exhibit will remain open Saturday night.

Garden Club Will Visit Nine Homes

The country place of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Buck on the White Settlement Road, one of the nine homes to be opened in the Fort Worth Garden Club Spring Pilgrimage, Saturday and Sunday, is an interesting example of the adaptation of nature's design by the landscape architect.

"Buck Oaks" grounds were landscaped by S. Herbert Hare of Kansas City, consulting landscape architect for the Fort Worth Park Board. In the design the artist has followed the naturalistic theme, and has planted to enhance the beauty of the natural setting.

The petunia beds, which are a feature of the garden in the Spring, should be especially lovely at the time of the pilgrimage, several hundred new plants, in bloom, having been set recently.

Mrs. A. B. Pumphrey and Mrs. Philip Tocker will be hostess chairman at the Buck garden.

The garden of the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Costello, 4051 Modlin, is famous in its neighborhood for its great variety of flowers, grown especially for cutting. This is an owner-cultivated garden, and Mrs. Costello is one of those gardeners who always knows what to expect of her flowers, because she keeps a garden book. In this book is recorded when flowers are planted and the various stages of cultivation and time and amount of bloom. Mrs. Burdette Brants and Mrs. J. J. Johnson will be chairmen of the hostess committee for this garden.

Higher-temperatures for this week may mean that the Winfield Scott garden can show pilgrimage visitors blossoms on one of its two superb magnolia trees. But even without magnolia blooms, the walled garden of this Pennsylvania Avenue show place is expected to attract many visitors, this being the first time that it has been opened to the public for such an occasion.

Mrs. S. T. Bibb and Mrs. Fritz Keller will be hostess chairmen at the Scott garden.

Other chairmen of hostesses for the six other gardens to be opened for the pilgrimage are:

Mrs. Ralph Bristol at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stewart, Park Hill.

Mrs. Will Horn and Mrs. R. W. Bridges at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Alderman, Berkeley Place.

Mrs. Chalmers Hutchison Jr. and Mrs. Cameron Shropshire at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Owings, Monticello.

Mrs. G. R. Thomas and Mrs. Walter Allen at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Payne Jr., Monticello.

Mrs. Charles McCleure and Mrs. William Rigg at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Davidson, 504 Alta Drive, River Crest.

Mrs. Ward Powell and Miss Margaret Donohoe at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roeser, West-over Hills.

Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane is general chairman of the pilgrimage. Tickets, covering admission to all nine gardens and usable both days, may be obtained from Garden Club members, at the Garden Center, or at any of the gardens.

Yucca Used in Garden Planning

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The yucca, now flowering throughout Southwestern lands, is a semi-desert plant which belongs to the lily family, chiefly Mexican. Esthetically, it is notable for its large spikes of creamy flower clusters. From the practical and commercial angles, the plant has many uses. These bold, striking vegetables which natives call "Candles of the Lord" because of the fact that their bloom resembles a candelabra, are very common, the most extraordinary one being the Joshua tree, often 30 to 40 feet high, which ranges from California to Utah. Others called bear-grass, Spanish bayonet, Adam's-needle, Spanish-dagger, pita (Spanish) and Don Quixote's lance are all characteristic.

Most of these species are stemless with a basal rosette of sword-shaped, tough, leathery leaves, but at least two varieties have distinct trunks. Flowers, which are usually white, are waxy, cup-shaped and nodding in type, fragrant at night (some blooming only in the nighttime), and are borne in showy, erect, terminal clusters. The word yucca is a Latinized version of a Spanish vernacular word for some other desert plant, it is said.

Throughout Mexico the natives cultivate this plant and use it commercially. The long, pointed leaves are gathered while green, and from these crude twines are made, useful in the tying of bundles of various kinds. The pioneers enjoyed the blossoms as a food when prepared after the manner in which we cook our cabbage and cauliflower today. Early settlers and primitive peoples also utilized the long, sharp spikes as an aid in surgery, the point being frequently used as a medium with which to open the rattlesnake wound, that the poison may flow out more freely with the blood of the victim. It has been thought also that the plant carries a sort of anti-toxin for snakebite. The Indians used the fibers in making baskets.

The late Ferdinand Lindheimer, an early Texas botanist who lived at New Braunfels, first collected the plants of the nolina (a variety with long, slender leaves which lend themselves well to the making of baskets and basket handles), in 1848 on Cibola Creek. The saw-tooth sotol, another interesting yucca, sometimes called dasylyrion, is a ready aid to cattle during the drought season. As a thatch for house-roofs and as a fiber in the making of paper, the long, toothed leaves are valuable.

More and more Southwestern gardens are using the yucca in home ground ornamentation. It lends itself very well to stucco and adobe-type houses, and to those which assume the Monterey and Spanish atmosphere, and unusual effects may be had with the proper use in design.

A local house which has an unusual showing of yuccas in bloom at this season is that of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Saunders, 3625 Hamilton Street, Monticello. Many of these were transplanted as large specimens, some of which weighed several hundred pounds. The plants, which are all Texas varieties, lend themselves very well to the patio of the Saunders garden, and they make interesting silhouettes against the stucco walls of the house.

April 29, 1940

Morning Glories Suggested for Service Quarters' Walls Bulbs May Still Be Planted

April 28
1940

The month of May: What to do in the garden:

It would be a revelation to see your service quarters burst into beauty some early morning. Try covering them with morning glories.

Remember to dispense potash to your asters, and they like a rich soil. They prefer that the strong west sun be not too hot.

Angel lilies, of the crimun variety, are becoming a greater favorite all the time, especially the white ones and the pink that bloom in late Summer.

Summer-flowering and early Fall blooming bulbs may still be planted.

Watch your camellias and azaleas. If the soils begin to sweeten too much give a dose of aluminum and iron sulphate. Gardenias and the cape-jasmine will enjoy this also. The plants usually let their wants be known by a certain yellowing process, which lack of proper food superinduces.

Fertilize While Growing.

Peonies prefer bone-meal, superphosphate or commercial fertilizers to barnyard manure. Fertilizers should be given during the growing season. Give plenty of water.

If you have not already done so, divide your chrysanthemums, Michaelmas and Shasta daisies now.

In the war against insects, which must be done constantly, keep the spray close at hand. Insects multiply rapidly as they feed upon the fresh, new plant growth.

Gourds offer variety to the garden. Why not try a few of the more picturesque, characterful ones this year—the dishcloth, Hercules' club, the dish, the cucumber and the snake.

If annuals are not all sowed yet, lose no time now, as they should be in the ground.

Start your poinsettias now for next year's growth. Remember, when new growth starts, to keep them pinched back for next Winter's bloom.

Border Plants.

Try oxalis and the little wild onions as border plants for your beds. There are a number of native plants that will add charm and beauty to the garden if used properly.

Lilac bushes require some lime. Cut off suckers at their base, and fertilize.

Iron sulphate scattered around on the ground will be objectionable to cut worms, as they do not like to crawl over this.

Keep lawns well watered and closely cropped for a good mat of green. Constant mowing causes roots to thicken.

The Mexican love-vine and the queen's wreath will repay a hundred fold, with a little care in getting them started. Both offer good color, the former flowers being of good orange color in clusters and the latter a rose-pink. Vines may cover a world of ugliness in any garden if properly placed.

Mildew on sweet peas and other plants that are susceptible to this malady, may be controlled with dustings of sulphur, while early morning dews are on. Use black-leaf-forty for green lice or aphids.

Cultivate roses lightly, and often, without too much water. Use the hoes more often than the hose.

Here's Why Bluebonnet Is State Flower

April 24

Lillian Halbert Gantt, Paschal High School student, Saturday advanced several reasons why the blue bonnet is the State flower.

"It may be because it typifies our wide blue skies or because it holds in its bonnet a little red with the white and blue or because it has beauty and fragrance, unmarred by stiff hairs, resin, or thorns," she said.

"There are some hidden virtues of the blue bonnet that also might give it first place as our State flower.

"If you will dig down to see the blue bonnet root, you will find on these roots little knots or swellings called nodules. Scientists have discovered much activity within these nodules. We may use our imagination, as the scientist has used his

microscope, and enter the nodule to see what is going on.

"Thousands of active little workers are as busy as they can be in these nodules which are their chemical laboratories. The blue bonnet supports these laboratories and their workers, but it is a paying proposition. These workers are bacteria, really microscopic plants, as also are the bacteria that cause decay or that even make us sick.

"There are many good bacteria in the soil which are changing dead plants and animals into rich soil, and are making waste gases into useful compounds. The bacteria in the blue bonnet root are called nitrogen-fixing bacteria. They can take free nitrogen from soil air and by a series of processes change this nitrogen

into nitrates. Green plants must have nitrates but are powerless to make this compound for themselves from the nitrogen gas that makes up four-fifths of the air. Through the work of the bacteria in the roots the blue bonnet has an abundance of this necessary nitrate fertilizer to make leaves and to cause the plant to grow.

"So busy and efficient are the microscopic chemists that when the blue bonnet's day is over, their roots leave an extra supply of vital nitrates. Where ever blue bonnets grow, other plants will find a better place to live.

"Add to the visible virtues of our State flower these works unseen—conservation of natural resources, cooperation, fair business dealing, and the spirit of a good neighbor, which typify the true spirit of Texas."

Cleburne to Have Wildflower Show

A wildflower show, with entries from the nine counties in Highway District No. 2, will be held at Cleburne May 10, in connection with a meeting of the Citizens Committee for Highway Beautification of the district. Mrs. Will F. Lake, Fort Worth, chairman of the committee and E. C. Woodward, district engineer, will be in charge of the meeting and the show, which will be open to all interested persons.

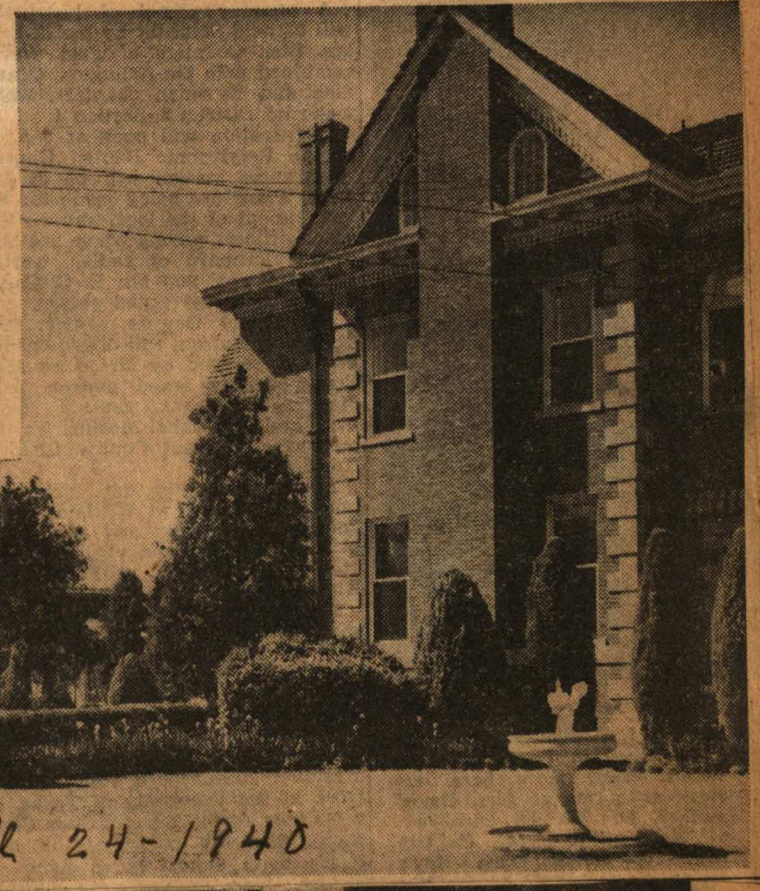
The wildflower exhibit will be held in the Fair Park building, and the committee members and visitors will have a luncheon program at noon at the Cleburne Masonic Temple. Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Houston, State chairman of the Citizens Organization for Highway Beautification, and Harry Hines, Wichita Falls, member of the highway commission, will be special guests.

Counties comprising Highway District No. 2 are Tarrant, Johnson, Hood, Wise, Jack, Erath, Palo Pinto, Parker and Somervell.

Will Be Open for Spring Garden Pilgrimage

Behind the high brick walls of the Winfield Scott residence on Pennsylvania Avenue are a series of formal garden plots, which employ many clipped borders, and shaped evergreens. Here is a section of the circular garden on the south of the house. A fountain centers the garden and stone benches are placed against a background of hedge and cedars. Blooming plants form an inside circle of color against the green. At this season iris are blooming. The Scott garden will be one of nine opened to the public April 27 and 28 for the annual Spring garden pilgrimage of the Fort Worth Garden Club.

—Star-Telegram Photo.



April 24-1940

Garden Clubs of 11 Towns Represented in Tour Here

Eleven Texas garden clubs outside Fort Worth were represented in the guest registers Saturday, opening day of the Fort Worth Garden Club's annual Spring garden pilgrimage. Visitors were from Mexia, Van, Denton, Weatherford, Jacksboro, Arlington, Sugarland, Grandview, Marshall, Smithfield and Dallas.

The nine gardens open for the pilgrimage will be open again Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m., and in addition, the Garden Center, in the Botanic Garden, will be open, with Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Center and president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, as hostess.

Route of the pilgrimage is shown on a map, which forms the round trip tour ticket, and red streamers have been placed along the route, from the country places of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Buck, on the White

Settlement Road, through Westover Hills, River Crest, Monticello, Berkeley and Park Hill additions.

Garden Club members form a hostess committee at each garden. There are guest registers at the Buck home at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Alderman, 1941 Berkeley Place.

Other homes open for the pilgrimage, with hostesses, include: Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Roeser, Westover Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Davidson, 504 Alta Drive, River Crest.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Owings, 404 Virginia Place.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Payne Jr., 3721 Monticello Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Costello, 4051 Modlin Avenue.

The Winfield Scott residence, Pennsylvania Avenue at Summit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stewart, 2237 Winton Terrace, West.

To Meet In Rio Valley Garden Clubs Close Annual Meeting

April 14
1940

By United Press.

TEMPLE, April 13.—The 1941 convention of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs will be held in the Rio Grande Valley.

This convention, which ended Friday, set an all-time attendance record, with 325 delegates registered.

On motion of Mrs. C. B. Hutchinson, Denison, newspapers, and especially those carrying special Garden Club pages, received a vote of thanks from the federation for this co-operation.

Wichita Falls received the first award for the best garden scrapbook. The Fort Worth Garden Club and the Mary K. Thorn Club of Dallas were given prizes for yearbooks.

The Dallas Garden Club was named the most outstanding in the state for the garden show it held in Dallas.

Officers of the federation who hold two-year terms, will be elected at the 1941 convention.



—Star-Telegram Photos.

When some of the officials looked at displays at the flower show held in connection with the 1941 district highway beautification meeting of nine counties at Cleburne Saturday. Top left, left to right, Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, district chairman; Mrs. A. C. Schoppa of Johnson County, Cleburne chairman, and Mrs. E. C. Richards of Jacksboro, Jack County chairman. Top right, Mrs. R. L. Steed, publicist; Mrs.

H. Sullivan, program chairman; Mrs. S. B. Graham, luncheon chairman, and Mrs. C. R. Lotholz, in charge of flower show arrangements. All are of Cleburne. Bottom, Mrs. Pearl Gage of Stephenville, Erath County chairman; Mrs. W. C. Shults of Decatur, Wise County chairman, and Mrs. C. A. Bridges of Glen Rose, Somervell County chairman.

April 28-1940

Saint Jo Has Wealth of Old Garden Plants, Trees, Grapevines in Yards of Homes

Miss Ruth Scott, the energetic president of the Saint Jo Garden Club, in addition to managing the duties of that office and her home, finds time to promote interest in Junior Garden Club work in the schools and to scout about for old plants and historic places in her community. "The natural beauty of our canyon, overlooking Red River with a view of the State of Oklahoma beyond, which we can see on clear days," says Miss Scott, "is very entrancing. When the rebuds are in bloom in the canyon in early Spring, and when the wild forsythia, chaparrals, dogwoods, red-haws and other early flowering shrubs awake to greet the season with bloom, then it is truly that we appreciate our natural beauty here."

The residence of Mrs. Barbara Boggess, widow of the late Capt. J. H. Boggess, one of the founders of Saint Jo, was built in 1874. In Mrs. Boggess' yard is a pink moss rose and a red velvet rose each 66 years old, and a white rose 38 years old. Early this Spring there were close to 2,000 yellow daffodils in bloom in her yard, and also many hundreds of dwarf iris.

Yucca Planted in 1884.

Other old plants are a yucca in the yard of Mrs. D. S. Bulliner, a part of which was planted by Mrs. Bulliner's grandfather, Rev. J. H. Phillips at his home in 1884. Here in this garden is also a Japanese honeysuckle, which was separated from a plant set out by Mrs. Crain in the early "eighties," preserved by Mrs. James R. Wiley and finally moved to the present site. In this garden, too, are daffodils given to the owner 38 years ago, and a seedling from a hawthorn apple tree which was growing in the vicinity 56 years ago.

A black honeysuckle in the T. H. Fields garden creates interest. It was planted by Mr. Field's mother, Mrs. J. H. Fields Sr., about 55 years ago. Tiger lilies planted by the elder Mrs. Field have been preserved by Mrs. S. H. Perry and given to her niece and nephews, respectively, Mrs. Nellie Shelton and the Fields families. Mrs. Shelton has a part of an oxalis plant now about 50 years old, which was given by her mother to Mrs. D. C. Blevins, preserved through the years by Mrs. W. J. Walker, and recently presented to Mrs. Shelton. Miss Ruth Scott is treasuring a pot of the same oxalis that was given her mother, the late Mrs. W. E. Scott Sr. Miss Scott also has growing in her garden two roses, a pink moss and a red velvet, from original bushes now 66 years old, these being given her by Mrs. Barbara Boggess. These roses are the first to bloom in the Spring.

Mrs. W. J. Walker is the proud possessor of a white peony that is now 47 years old and Spanish iris that have been growing in her flower garden border for more than 45 years. In the J. D. Bellah garden there is a white rose that is about 50 years old. Here in this garden also bloom muscaris, or grape hyacinths, planted by Mrs. Bellah in 1886.

Old Plants in Cemetery.

Mountain Park Cemetery has old plants of boxwood, Roman hyacinths, cedars, native syringa, arborvitae, native oaks and "Seven Sisters" roses that are more than 40 years old. The little "Yellow Rose of Texas," one of the old China types, was introduced to Saint Jo in 1864 by D. M. Carr of Whitesboro. Many gardens in Saint Jo are now growing this rose.

In Mrs. Gertrude Mitchell's yard there is a chinaberry tree that was set out 47 years ago, a seedling from a seed of a tree that was planted 60 years ago. There is a large pecan tree in the yard of W. J. Collins that was considered a big tree in 1870. The three large oak trees on the home grounds of Mrs. H. J. T. Moss were near the old red store,

one of the first buildings in Saint Jo in 1869. The well and tree nearest the well were back of the store. The well has been used constantly for 55 years, having quenched the thirst of many weary travelers, both man and beast. Only once has its supply ever been exhausted, and that was but for a short time during a hot dry Summer when wagon trains were passing almost constantly.

The trees on what is known as the Clara Whaley lots were on the playground of the school when the building was near there. Trees bordering the D. S. Bulliner home were along the fence of the Joe Howell farm, Howell being one of the founders of Saint Jo. In the garden of Mrs. Gertrude Mitchell are also two old grape vines, the Black Spanish and the El Paso, both of which were planted 47 years ago and still bearing. The pecan trees in this yard are 33 years old.

Present Gardens.

Present gardens of interest include those of Miss Ruth Scott and others, Miss Scott featuring lovely irises and roses. There are more than 25 varieties of irises, some of which are from the iris garden of Mrs. Frank Kidd in Brady, and there are 20 different kinds of roses. This garden keeps open house in Saint Jo during the Spring-flowering season, and many visitors enjoy it. Mrs. H. D. Field Jr., Mrs. D. S. Bulliner and Mrs. C. C. Redman grow beautiful dahlias, the tubers in Mrs. Redman's garden having been sent from an old garden in Kentucky. Mrs. Sam Pedigo has a very attractive outdoor living room, with fireplace, table and chairs, adjoining a lovely rose garden; and here, too, grows a plant from the 47-year-old peony in the garden of Mrs. W. J. Walker.

Saint Jo is endeavoring to beautify its highways and roadsides through the planting of flowering trees and shrubs, each group that is set out being edged with rebuds. The natural scenery around Saint Jo is very picturesque and rugged, there being many native liveoaks and cedars intermingled with flowering native trees. The showing of rebuds in the community when they are in flower justifies a pilgrimage each year.

The main plaza of the town, established in 1872 when the little city was incorporated, is the principal charge of the garden club. It is landscaped with native trees and shrubs, both the flowering and the evergreen. Designs are circular, with flagstone walks of native rocks and there is a rock wall topped with the old-fashioned horse-hitching post and chains.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1940.

Zinnia Show Called Best in It's Six-Year History

Best zinnia show in the Garden Center's six years history, from the standpoint of perfection of bloom and artistry of arrangement, is the rating Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Center, gave the city-wide competitive zinnia exhibit, held Wednesday in the greenhouse of the Botanic Garden. The interest garden club members have taken in flower arrangement, manifested in short courses and lectures on the subject by national and international authorities last season, was reflected in the originality of entries in the arrangements division, Mrs. Lake said. Quality of specimen exhibits, both ordinary types, and the novelties, also was above the average, according to the Center director, and the judges committee.

Growers were particularly intrigued with two new zinnias; "zinnigold," a creeper type, with very tiny flowers, and "haageana," a small variegated bloom.

Zinnia fanciers who also are antique collectors brought out their antique pottery pitchers and bowls, their brass and copper and glass. Small, pastel zinnias in a pink satin glass bowl formed a delicate still life picture, in contrast to a rustic brown wicker basket, filled with bright red, yellow and orange dahlia type blooms, and a gleaming copper kettle, holding a gay, touseled arrangement of the fantasy zinnia. The show also had a larger-than-usual

number of junior exhibitors. Mrs. Lake said. Ribbons were awarded to winners.

The list of winners:

Class 1, large flowering, specimen blooms: First, Mr. Joseph Candroski; second, Mrs. Clyde Sellers; third, Mr. Candroski.

Class 2, dahlia type, specimen blooms: Mrs. Bena Hoskins; second Mrs. Donnie Tripp; third, Mrs. Burke Brewster; fourth, Mr. Eddie Gunn.

Class 3, fantasy and pompons, specimen blooms: First, Mrs. Tripp; second, Gunn; third, Mrs. W. H. Marshall; fourth, Mrs. Sellers.

Class 4, button type, specimen blooms: First, Mr. Gunn; second, Mrs. G. T. Crowley; third, Mrs. R. W. Allen; fourth, Mrs. George Sullivan.

Class 5, arrangements: Group A, large arrangements, first and second, Mrs. C. S. Hoskins; third, Mrs. Hoskins; fourth, Mrs. Tripp. Group B, small arrangements, first, Mrs. Crowley; second, Mrs. Julian Meeker; third and fourth, Mrs. Sullivan.

Class 6, children's division, arrangements: First, Gayle Brewster; second, Mary Joy Bigham; third, George Crowley Jr.; fourth, Webb Walker Brewster. Pair arrangement, first Elizabeth and Henrietta Naylor.

Class 7, type flower arrangement: First, Mrs. Bigham; second, Mrs. Hoskins.

With Native Rock and Spare-time Efforts *April 28 1940*



Using rocks picked up near Weatherford, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto and Mansfield, C. W. Foose constructed this miniature

combination of lighthouse, mill and water wheel, bridge and mountain road in the back yard at his home, 1308 North Lake

Street, in seven weeks of spare time effort. Foose, a floor contractor, designed the combination, which includes lights in

—Star-Telegram Photo.

the mill and lighthouse. A peach tree forms a background.

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April 24.

Blooms Plentiful for Wildflower Day

A profusion of natural beauty will greet those who observe Texas Wildflower Day Wednesday by motoring into the country, Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Garden Clubs of Texas and director of the Garden Center, said Tuesday.

"Just about any highway leading out of Fort Worth will provide some splendid views of Texas wildflowers," Mrs. Lake said, "but for special

If you are going to pick wildflowers Wednesday, Texas and National Wildflower Day, you had best do it in your own back yard and not on public land or in somebody else's yard.

The Forty-third Legislature enacted into a law a provision which reads: "It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to take, pull, pull up, tear up, dig up, cut, break, injure or destroy any tree, shrub, vine, flower or moss growing on private land of another, or any land maintained, certified or reserved by the State as a public park, without first obtaining a permit."

The law also makes it a violation to transport or sell any trees or plants obtained in violation of the first section, and provides for fines from \$1 to \$10.

beauty I would recommend the drives around Lake Worth, which is a wildflower preserve; the Benbrook-Granbury Road, and the Burleson Highway."

Mrs. Lake pointed out that the special day is observed in Texas through efforts of the Garden Clubs as a part of National Wildflower Week, aim of which is to stress both the beauty and conservation of the flowers.

"We ask the co-operation of schools, organizations and the general public in appreciating the beauty of the picturesque landscapes in bloom and also in protecting the wildflowers," she said.

"I have had people tell me that when they went out in the country to get bluebonnets they didn't hurt

the plants because they didn't pull the roots, they just cut the flowers. They didn't realize that bluebonnets reproduce only from the seed, and that cutting the flower ruins it."

Bluebonnets are at their best now, Mrs. Lake said. She suggested that the finest fields of the Texas state flower are to be seen in the vicinity of Marlin, Waco, Hillsboro, Temple and Austin.

Varieties now blooming in Tarrant County include bluebonnets, Englemann's daisy, Indian paint brush, verbena, winecup, geraniums, mimosas, acacias, swamp holly, purple loco weed, red haw and Queen Anne's lace.

"Right here in Fort Worth in our own Botanic Garden we have a beautiful wildflower show," Mrs.

Lake said. "In the cactus and wildflower gardens all of the flowers in season are blooming."

Announcements

The Woman's Auxiliary of the First Presbyterian Church will hold its inspirational meeting at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday at the church with Mrs. Ira Muse, secretary of literature and missionary education, in charge of the program. Mmes. Reed Stewart of Crowley and Charles Moline will present literature of the church and Mrs. Robert Logan will lead a devotional. Luncheon will be served by the May Circle.

Rev. Bert Helm will conduct the final lesson on the Sermon on the Mount series for his weekday Bible class at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday at St. John's Evangelical Church. His subject will be "Christ as Judge and Redeemer."

The Auxiliary of Oakhurst Presbyterian Church will have a business meeting Monday at 10:30 a. m.

A business meeting of the Fort Worth Pan-Hellenic Association will be held at the home of Mrs. F. Howard Walsh, 2425 Stadium Drive, at 10 a. m.

The annual district meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will be May 22 at 9:30 a. m. at Arlington Heights Methodist Church. Mrs. Gid J. Bryan will discuss the recent general conference in Atlantic City.

The Tarrant County Republican Woman's Club will elect officers at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday at the home of Miss Omega Sturges, 2004 Hurley Avenue.

Plans for a games tournament will be made by the Ninetieth Division Club Auxiliary at 8 p. m. Monday at the home of Mrs. P. R. Graves 1957 Belmont Avenue.

Garden Insects Clinic to Be Held

A garden clinic, on insects destructive to garden life, will be conducted by Sam Jones of Pasadena at the Fort Worth Garden Center Tuesday at 10 a. m. A collection of insects that are "garden enemies" will be shown in connection with the clinic, and will be on exhibition at the Garden Center all day Tuesday, and on Wednesday and Thursday, Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the center, said Saturday.

Jones will discuss plant diseases caused by insects and will answer questions during the clinic. He will use the insect exhibit to illustrate his talk. The collections will include the ordinary insects and a number of specimens from all parts of the world. Clinic and exhibition will be open to all interested without charge.

Tuesday at 8 p. m. there will be a program of colored motion pictures and lantern slides, made recently in the city zoo and in the Botanic Garden and in nearby fields of wildflowers. The program will be directed by Mrs. Lake, and the pictures will be shown by D. D. Obert, city forester, and Hamilton Hittson, superintendent of the zoo. This program is open to the public.

Phlox Family Will Cover Multitude of Garden Sins

Members of the Phlox family (Polemoniaceae) do well in Southwestern gardens. They are natives of the United States and North America, but a few are found in the Orient. They trail as well as grow tall; they are both annuals and perennials, usually they are hardy herbs, and best of all they cover a multitude of garden sins. The plants have a wide range of colors and they have a long-flowering period. They are not particular as to soils, but they enjoy a good heavy drink of water now and then when the season is dry. They also relish some richness upon occasions.

Annuals may be grown from seeds sown in the early Spring. Perennials are usually grown from cuttings or root divisions, that the plant may retain its true character. Perennials should be taken up and divided every three years. Cuttings for Spring-flowering and trailing species should be made in early Fall from the tips of young shoots, two to three inches long. Insert in a cold frame, well shaded, keeping sashes fairly well closed during the day, opening slightly at night for ventilation for three or four weeks. When well rooted, sash-lights may be removed and the plants hardened to the season. After flowering, old plants may be trimmed back, with roots divided and replanted. A few of the best of the garden Phlox are the following.

Phlox pilosa, Phlox subulata (the ground pink or moss pink).

Phlox pilosa (early prairie phlox), Phlox maculata (the wild.)

Sweet William, Phlox diffusa, Phlox stolonifera (for rock gardens), and the Phlox drummondii.

There are a number of Phloxes from which to choose, including many which are new originations, such as the Miss Lingard and others of that type. The tall-growing perennials come in a variety of colors now, and add charm to any garden.

Texas boasts many native Phloxes, including the Drummond's Phlox from which many newer importations have been originated. In 1852, the botanist, Drummond was sent out by the Glasgow Botanical Society to gather plants in Texas. He forwarded the little native Phlox we now know by his name back to England and from it we have the annuals of our cultivated gardens today. Likely our so-called Sweet Williams have taken their names from the old-fashioned garden pinks which formerly bore that name, and which they resembled. A deep, scarlet Phlox is to be found in South-Central Texas, around La Grange, certain soils being responsible for the different colors of the flowers.

Several other Phloxes are to be found in Texas which have not the usual characteristics that have the Phlox drummondii; for example, the tall-growing Texas Indian Plume, known as Gillia rubra. It is also known by the name, Standing Cypress. Another Phlox, called Blue Gillia or Golden Eye, is to be found on dry rocky hillsides, this genus bearing the name of a Spanish Botanist, Philip Gill. Still another interesting native Phlox is Gillia incisa, widely distributed on the tops of limestone hills, in ravines and in the low riverlands. Native Texas Phloxes would grow well in any cultivated garden and repay well any gardener who chooses to give them a trial. One caution: They are not used to care and richness of soil. Be careful not to get soils too rich, use water sparingly and, in fact, give them a lot of "wholesome neglect" and they will flourish in your garden.

Plants of the Phlox family are sometimes subject to mildew, root-knot, leaf-spot and stem-nematodes. For mildew, dust with sulphur or spray with a solution of sulphur dust. For root-knot, treat as for stem-nematodes by removing infected plants and destroying. For leaf-spot, or lesions on foliage, spray with bordeaux mixture, and clean up all plant debris.

July 23
1940

Entries for Garden Show Due Today

Public Invited to Attend Demonstration of Zinnias to Be Held at Center.

Entries for the Garden Center's annual zinnia show must be at the Center in the Botanic Garden, ready for placing and judging by 9 a. m. Wednesday morning, Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Garden Center, said Tuesday. The show will be open to the public for entries, and no charge will be made to exhibitors or those attending the show.

The show will include divisions for specimen blooms, classifications according to types and for arrangements. In the latter, containers and flowers both will be judged. A section for children exhibitors will be judged for arrangement only. Ribbons will be awarded first, second and third-place winners.

The zinnia show will be the first of three monthly exhibitions planned by the Garden Center to give Fort Worth amateur flower growers, of all ages, an opportunity to display their Summer blooming flowers. The August show, date to be announced later, will include all flowers in bloom at that time. The September show will feature dahlias, but all other seasonal garden flowers will be received, Mrs. Lake said.

Flower Show Officials Inspect Exhibits at Cleburne



Garden Club Head and Show Exhibits



Mrs. Charles Thomas, president of the Sylvania Garden Club, and some of the entries in the club's annual Spring flower show held Thursday. Features of the show included a

large section of wildflower arrangements, an all-white flower section, also judged for artistic arrangements, and a miniature section. Specimen classes in roses, larkspur and general annual and perennial classifica-

—Bill Wood Photo.
tions drew many interesting entries. Mrs. Claude Chapman was chairman of the show. Judges were Meses. Will F. Lake, Frank Crumley and Glynn LePheiw and C. A. Byers.

Garden Federation President Is Presented at Annual Luncheon

Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, was the principal speaker Tuesday at the annual spring luncheon of the Denison Garden Club held at the Hotel Denison dining room and attended by eighty-eight persons. Following the luncheon the women, under direction of Mrs. W. B. Munson, Jr., made a pilgrimage to twelve of the most beautiful gardens in Denison.

Discusses Arrangement.

Introduced by Mrs. E. L. Hailey, president of the local Garden Club, Mrs. Lake told of the accomplishments of 10,000 garden club women of Texas united in the creation and preservation of beauty. She commended the work of the club here on highway entrance beautification, rose boulevards, and the crepe myrtle campaign. Mrs. Lake then gave highlights of a talk on the principals of flower arrangement made by Dorothy Biddle, garden publication editor, at a recent state garden club convention in Temple.

Mrs. Lake introduced her mother, Mrs. Alice Daggett of Fort Worth.

Musical Program.

On a musical program a woodwind trio from the Denison High School band which won honors in a recent contest in Waco played "Divertimento" (Mozart). In the trio are Homer Townes, Roger Farrow, and Peggy Wineinger. Mrs. A. J. Davis, accompanied by Mrs. S. V. Earnest, sang "Come Down to Kew" (Dies) and "Allice Blue Gown" (Terney).

Mrs. Lake, at the conclusion of her talk, invited the Garden Club members to attend the annual garden pilgrimage of the Fort Worth clubs next week-end. Mrs. Hailey announced that the May garden party would be held at the home of Mrs. W. B. Munson, Sr., this year and she also called attention of members to the Central Ward School annual wild flower show scheduled May 22. She concluded her talk with a poem from the Penwoman written by Mrs. J. W. Skinner. The invocation was given by Miss Ollie Bird.

Irises Used.

Orchid iris blooms in a shell pink bowl placed on a reflector formed the center arrangement on a circular table from which radiated long narrow tables. Around the base of the reflector and down the centers of the long tables were vines and iris blooms. The same flowers were combined with mock orange blossoms on a mantel and baskets of spring flowers were in the dining room windows.

Mrs. Leo Short was general chairman of arrangements for the Tuesday luncheon and on the committee with her were Mrs. M. O. Sharp, Mrs. J. W. Adamson, Mrs. George Morgan, Mrs. Walter S. Hibbard, Mrs. F. P. Mooney, Mrs. P. G. Gill, Mrs. Franz Kohfeldt, Mrs. Grover Meador, and Miss Jennie Jackson.

Mrs. Leo Waltz was chairman of the program committee.

Guests Listed.

Attending were Mesdames Lake, Daggett, Hailey, Waltz, Davis, A. C. Nelms, Earnest, H. G. Tuck of Sherman, I. E. Miller, E. F. Smith, W. K. Craven, Luther Cherry, J. B. Alexander, W. Roy Miller, J. E. Meador, Short, Grover Meador, Adamson, Morgan, George Fairley, Hibbard, Mooney, O. E. Kain, Franz Kohfeldt, Harry Bettis of McAlester, Okla., F. H. Kohfeldt, Jr., W. C. Moody of Hollywood, Cal., Newton Koontz, Munson Jr., Frank Benedict, J. R. Roddy, J. W. Dickey, Walter Warrick, Carl Wilson, F. F. Fowler, W. H. Hall, F. W. Miller, A. H. Preston, Hugh Anderson, Barney Finn, Harry Carlat, Ewing Ellis, Guy Caldwell, of Paris, L. L. Loy, T. J. Long, J. E. Johnston, J. J. Madden, J. R. Handy, H. R. Thompson, Charles Wilson, P. J. Brennan, C. N.



LUNCHEON SPEAKER.—

Mrs. Will F. Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, spoke Tuesday at the annual spring luncheon of the Denison Garden Club. It was at a convention in Sherman and Denison that Mrs. Lake was elected to the state presidency of the garden federation.

Adrian, Rayford Lance of Boston, Mass., W. G. Sterns, A. G. Sneed, James Boyd, J. J. Gallagher, Tom Grace, J. C. Douglas, W. W. Sinclair, N. Woodring, J. S. Knauer, R. E. Hoyle of St. Louis, Mo., W. E. Buchanan, J. A. Mayes, D. K. Jamison, H. H. Cummins, John Kemper, B. H. Hutchison, J. C. Feild, Hugh Chestnut, J. S. Shaw, Skinner, A. M. Morris, C. C. Carrao, Robert E. Cox, Eugenia Rhea, A. L. Ford, Paul Wilson; Misses Ollie Bird, Peggy Wineinger, Genevieve Sweeney, Jennie Jackson, Clara Katchel, Biffie Dickey, Katherine Feild, and Eva Rob Watkins; Roger Farrow and Homer Townes.

Pilgrimage Conducted.

Led by Mrs. Sneed and Mrs. Munson, the women went to the following gardens to see roses, irises or other flowers now in bloom; Mrs. James H. Chatham, 126 West Heron street; Mrs. Ned Baum, 218 East Monterey street; Harry Glidden, 110 South Fannin; Miss Sue Nelson, 931 West Main street; Mrs. J. A. Mayes, 1301 West Gandy street; Mrs. George Moulton, 1208 West Sears street; Mrs. A. G. Sneed, 1205 West Walker street; Mrs. W. B. Munson, Jr., 1128 West Bond street; Mrs. W. B. Munson, Sr., 1127 West Morton street; Mrs. H. R. Thompson, 1030 West Bond street; Mrs. R. T. Arthur, 1023 West Morton; and Mrs. Grover Meador, 615 West Gandy street. En route to the gardens the club women saw the roses at Munson stadium and also in the boulevards.

May 1
1940

Historic Sites of Galveston Await Visitor

Imagine seeing the burial place of Lafitte, the pirate, and the center of his activities on Galveston island. Fancy also viewing the Julia Key House, built in 1847, the home of Isadore Dyer, known as the "Father of Oleanders" in Galveston. One's imagination would also like to play with the old Moody home which dates back to 1852. The Moody home was built of bricks from England, with a foundation of coral from the West Indies. French windows, tall columns, graceful cornices and 20-foot ceilings reflect the best in the architecture of that day. The Bartlett Moore home (1862), one of the finest colonial houses in the South, is in perfect condition, and it likewise reflects the gracious living of a romantic era. Here are to be seen "A Captain's Walk," carved fence and a fine collection of antique silver and chinaware.

All these, and much more, may be enjoyed by those persons fortunate enough to attend Galveston's Historical Homes and Oleander Trail, May 17-18-19. Not only will there be many fine old homes and gardens open to the public, but the island's official flower, the oleander, will be on parade, dressed in its most becoming colors, and it employs a wide range of shades. The island is notable as one of picturesque interest and appeal, not to mention the romance and history that envelops it.

Many legends surround the extremely old house of 12 gables, Maison Rouge, built on the site of Jean Lafitte's house which he burned. Although it is not known when the house was built, the mansard roof indicates a French builder. Not far away is the Valerie Austin home, with hexagonal columns and second floor gallery, noted for its unusual fireplace. It was often visited by the men famous in postwar days. The old home of Samuel Bangs, founder of Texas' oldest newspaper still published—the Galveston News—stands close at hand also.

Perhaps the most interesting place from several standpoints is that known as "The Oaks," built in 1839 by Michel B. Menard, the founder of Galveston. Materials were brought from Maine by boat and prairie schooner. It is morticed throughout and joints are set in white lead. The first masquerade ball in Texas was held here, and here gathered often the statesmen of Texas the Republic, and Texas the State. Intricate friezes, tall ceilings and sills and casements of marble, are features in the Chambers home.

Built in 1857. Built of red brick and plaster from Philadelphia, it was the home of George Grover, a member of the Santa Fe Expedition of 1842. Embedded in its rear wall is an old cannon-ball fired during the Battle of Galveston.

Built in 1837.

The Tucker home was built in 1837 by Samuel May Williams, founder of Texas Masonry and secretary of Stephen Austin's colony. The house was framed in Maine, brought to Galveston on a sailing boat and set on seven-foot piers. Its old kitchen is half buried. Noteworthy in the famous old colonial home, known as the Powhattan House, built in 1847, are the great columns and the fine iron lacework balusters. This place, built of hand-hewn clapboards, was once a tavern, and later a gracious home and social center—the site where Gail Borden invented condensed milk.

Galveston has its own Ashton Villa, built in 1854, a present Shrine Temple, and the first brick house in Texas, the bricks being made by slaves on the place. England furnished its iron grille and beautiful fence; France is responsible for its fine mirrors. The place was used for Union headquarters during the War Between the States, before surrender to the Confederates under Gen. John B. Magruder, which took place here. The island, reminiscent of the War Between the States, is fortified today with barracks on the Causeway; and other houses are still standing that were used in the War of the Sixties.

MAY 12-1940

May 19-1940

Celosia and Coleus Combine Well for Foliage Effects

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Celosia and coleus, of similar texture and coloring, combine well in a bed where effects in foliage is the aim. The word celosia is Greek, meaning burned, in allusion to the brilliant scarlet inflorescence. Of the Amaranth family, these tropical herbs or herbaceous shrubs produce fantastic or grotesque flowers. We know the plant best as cockscomb. Flowers are minute and chafy, crowded into dense spikes which are often crested, flattened and enlarged, often brilliant in color.

Garden plants of the celosia are easy to grow and should be treated as tender annuals. The blossoms can be used in many ways, and lasting colors may be red, green, white, purple and yellow. Flower heads blend well in beds with the coleus, which has fancy foliage. The parent of the cockscomb, or cristata species, is variety argentea, a tropical Asiatic weed, with a silvery white oblong spike. While plants themselves are inconspicuous and simple, the flowers may be diverse indeed. Some are very broad and fan-shaped; others in spikes, open and feathery, the latter called plumed knight.

Indigenous to Old World.

The word coleus is the Greek for a sheath. These foliage plants are indigenous to the Old World and comprise about 90 species of the mint family. The variety, verschaffelti, is the most commonly used garden plant. Margins of leaves are generally irregular and with grilled edges. The coleus is not as highly esteemed today as it once was for outdoor bedding arrangement, although it is used considerably in the parks and public gardens of Northern and Eastern cities.

The leaves of the coleus present an almost endless show of gorgeous colors; they are easily grown and are inexpensive. Most varieties take sun and winds remarkably well, and the plants will bear shearing, making for uniformity of height and an even surface.

For lawn beds, those with broad leaves are best, the darker colors fading least, giving the greatest display of color and contrasting best with the greens of lawn and other plants. Do not set plants out until the cool nights are over and the weather quite warm. A cool night or two will give a severe shock to tender greenhouse plants, from which they will be slow to recover, but plants put out in a warm-growing time will scarcely know they have been transplanted.

If coleus is used alone in a bed, it would be well to have several kinds, placing the darkest in the center or background, with the brightest for the outside rows. Plants set about 12 inches apart each way will soon cover the area. Propagation is easily effected by means of cuttings or seeds. Flower buds should be kept pinched back to insure a better type and color of foliage. Pinching the growing shoots also will be necessary to secure bushy plants. The decorative value of the plant depends entirely on the leaves and their size, shape and color especially.

Colorful Varieties.

For those persons who regard a variegated plant as the acme of beauty and perfection, the coleus will continue to be grown. In the years of more formal plant arrangement, the coleus was especially appreciated and a gardener was known by his prowess with the coleus. Next to the variety, verschaffelti, with leaves of rich crimson tipped with green, golden-bedder ranks

among leaders as a good yellow. Her majesty has bronze-red leaves margined with orange, and brilliancy, in the same color class, is very rich. Salvador has rose and maroon leaves with green edges, and sun ray combines reddish purple, yellow and bronze.

In the matter of diseases, gray mold may be troublesome. As a preventive, lower the humidity, if in a greenhouse, and keep foliage dry. If in outdoor beds, water plants in the morning so that they may dry off before night comes on. Sluggish white mealybugs sometimes bother the greenhouse plant. If possible, prevent these pests from getting a start. They can be washed off with a hand spray, using nicotine sulphate (1-500, with soap). Calcium cyanide fumigation also will give some help.

American Garden Tour Is Planned

A North America garden pilgrimage, sponsored by the South Central Region of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations, beginning June 10, will be open to Texas Garden Club members, Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Wichita Falls, Texas chairman of pilgrimages, and member of the woman's advisory council of the New York World's Fair, announced Saturday.

The itinerary, announced by Mrs. Oneal, provides for the party, in two special Pullmans, to leave Texas on June 10 and to go through Kentucky and West Virginia via Memphis. There will be stops in Williamsburg and in Norfolk where a steamer will be boarded for New York. The Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York will be headquarters for four days. The party then will go to Boston and proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., where the national council will hold its four-day annual convention. After the convention the party will go to Canada and will visit Montreal, Toronto and Quebec.

Justin Garden Group Visit Here

Twenty members of the Justin Garden Club visited the Botanic Garden in Fort Worth Thursday and were shown through the Garden Center and environs by Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.

Later the group visited a number of private gardens here. Those attending were Mmes. B. C. Kelly, J. H. Allen, D. B. McFarland, Lois H. Knox, W. I. Bishop, W. E. Lyles, Olen Range, O. M. Martin Jr., A. J. Mason, Mgt. Barnard, J. S. Barnard, L. F. Knox, John A. Jones, Lizzie Hughes, Howard Gibbs, Erskine Lumpkin, J. H. McMullen, W. E. Peterson, Johnny McMullen and Misses Wanda Gibbs and Mary V. Lyles.

El Paso Has Many Old Homes, Gardens; San Angelo Is Proud of Fort Concho

El Paso County, in the Trans-Pecos area was created in 1850, a part of Bexar County, and was organized in 1871. The name is Spanish, being formerly El Paso del Norte, meaning "The Pass to the North." Early Spanish conquistadores in search of Quivera and the Seven Cities of Cibola, coming up through Mexico, gave the pass this name. The county is largely a plateau broken by mountain ranges which affords unusual and picturesque scenery. Mount Franklin, called "The Watch Dog of the Pass," and revealing the profile of Benjamin Franklin on its ridge, is famous for both scenery and history. The winding Rio Grande River, accenting a line of separation from the town of Juarez in Mexico, adds a further note of picturesqueness.

The Garden Club of El Paso, with Mrs. Don Thompson, 1516 Hardaway Street, as president, offers an interesting list of places that have either picturesque, historic or romantic appeal. Fort Bliss was established in 1848 and the name of Gen. W. W. S. Bliss, Adj. Gen. for Gen. Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War. The place was formerly located at Franklin, which later became El Paso. The present quarters of Fort Bliss were established in 1890.

In the matter of old or historic homes, the following will be of interest: The Clark home, at San Elizario was the presidio or military post of the Spanish frontier. It was built about 1682 and occupied at that time by the viceroy of Spain. An interesting feature of the living room is a mural painting of a large tree on the wall. At that time it was the custom to sign all legal documents under a tree, and as there were no trees on the bleak desert, one was improvised for such purposes. A number of trap doors lead to the various rooms in this house lead to the wine cellar. All of the wood was put together with pegs. The house, built of adobe, is still in good condition.

Magoffin Home.

The Magoffin home, 1120 Magoffin Avenue, El Paso, is now occupied by a granddaughter of the forbears and her family. The present home was built in 1873. It was on this date that the first United States Government post was erected. It was furnished with objects and furniture from the leading American cities and from Mexico which makes it a veritable museum. It was called Magoffin Villa, and it was the first center of El Paso, a haven for all prominent travelers.

The Fewel home, located at 917 East San Antonio Street, was built in 1882, the second frame residence in the present city of El Paso. It was built of redwoods, hauled from California on the first train that came into El Paso. The furnishings came from St. Louis. This house had the first gas jet in 1881 and the first residence telephone in 1892. The home is occupied by a son and his family.

Mission Church Yard.

As to old plants and gardens, there are the Mission Church Yard Gardens at Ysleta. These grounds have been planted continuously for more than 400 years and are said to be the first grounds in the United States to be cultivated. A few pear

trees, planted by Franciscan Fathers more than 200 years ago, are still standing. There are three old missions that date back to the Pueblo Revolt in 1680.

The garden of Mrs. H. D. Slater has a natural jungle effect. Cactus Acres is interesting at 4431 Montana Avenue. Hilltop Garden, a modern beauty spot, is also a memorial park. The Hilltop Garden and the following gardens were all winners in the National Better Homes and Gardens Contest: E. Schwartz's place at 821 Rim Road; J. W. Cathart's garden, 1515 Hardaway; M. Schwartz's garden, 1105 Prospect, and the A. Kunz garden, 1219 Madeline.

Old Fort Concho.

San Angelo is located in Tom Green County, named for Gen. Tom Green. The county is situated in the northern edge of the Edwards Plateau. It was created in 1874 from Bexar County and organized in 1875. The city of San Angelo was laid out by Bart J. De Witt in 1869, who named the town for his sister-in-law, Angela, a nun at a San Antonio convent. The city really dates from the destruction of Ben Ficklen by flood waters from the North Concho River, Aug. 24, 1882, after which its citizens moved across the river.

The West Texas Museum is located at old Fort Concho, and the original plans for the old fort are in the office of Mr. W. B. Hunter in San Angelo. Buildings were begun in 1868. Fort Concho was established in 1867 as Camp Hatch, and named for Col. Edward Hatch of the Ninth United States Cavalry. Other names have been Fort Ben Ficklen, Camp Kelly and finally Fort Concho. The old sun dial on the grounds near one of the old buildings is of interest especially. The old buildings have been reclaimed and repaired.

The San Angelo Garden Club, with Miss Gladys Mayer as its president, is now about a year old, and the club sends in a partial list of its gardens which are noteworthy. The outdoor living room of Mrs. L. W. Walker at 212 East Harris Street, is well planned and nicely planted. The Elam Whitehurst gardens have an unusual number of choice shrubs, a rock garden with delightful planting and a dahlia and rose garden. The gardens of Mr. W. B. Hunter, 2193 Koenigsheim Street, and those of Mrs. Merle Nabors, 120 Bird Street, have outstanding cactus displays — several hundred varieties.

Mrs. Sidney S. Millsbaugh, 520 South Washington, has an original portrait of Stephen F. Austin, Eliza Lamar's rosewood sewing-box, and a shawl brought from India (hundreds of years old) by Capt. Henry Austin, and letters written by Mrs. Henry Austin in 1813.

Mrs. Pauline Kollinger, 415 East Jefferson, has many objects of interest in her home—two Sully portraits; Italian ivories that once belonged to John Cabot (1499); a mirror brought by Lafayette in 1820 and given to Mrs. Kollinger's great-uncle; a tea-table and two teakwood chairs brought from China in 1730 by her great-grandmother's uncle,

a naval officer. Mrs. Kollinger's piano was made by Signor Bartoli a half-brother of Adelina Patti. Her living room furniture is of rosewood and was made in France during the reign of George III, and she has 20 gowns that were worn in the years from 1787 to 1900.

Eight Gardens Are Open to Visitors Today

Eight gardens will be open to visitors from 2 to 6 p. m. Sunday for the Fort Worth Garden Club's Spring pilgrimage. Tickets containing a road map, will be available at each garden and persons who viewed only a part of the gardens on tickets bought last week will have unused portions honored, according to Mrs. Hubert Hammond Crane, pilgrimage chairman. The afternoon showing of grounds last Sunday afternoon was canceled because of rain.

Home gardens which will be open for the pilgrimage include those of: Messrs. and Mmes. Charles F. Roeser, Westover Hills; C. J. Davidson, 504 Alta Drive, River Crest; Roger Owings, 404 Virginia Place; John B. Payne Jr., 3721 Monticello Drive; D. T. Costello, 4051 Modlin Avenue; W. L. Stewart, 2237 Winton Terrace, West; and John Alderman, 1941 Berkeley Place; and the Winfield Scott home, Pennsylvania and Summit Avenues. The Raymond Buck home, on the White Settlement Road, will not be open because of damage done to various plantings by the rain last week.

Garden Club members will serve as hostesses in each garden and callers will be registered in the Davidson and Alderman gardens.

Hillock Variety Roses Blooming

Included in the thousands of blooming rose bushes at Fort Worth Botanic Garden are five varieties originated at Arlington by V. S. Hillock.

They are: Black Knight, Ireland Hampton, Nellie E. Hillock, Gloriana and Dream Parade.

Among Hillock's other originations are the Victoria Regina, Cimarron, Canary Royal and Dolly Madison.

May 5-1940

Friday, July 26, 1940.

Special Committee Beg Of Revised Plan Under City May Buy Wharf Pi

A thorough study of a revised plan to acquire the properties of the city owned by a special citizens' committee was reached at a meeting of the committee, city officials, representatives of the company and fiscal agents of the city, at a meeting Thursday afternoon in the council chamber of the city hall when various phases of financing the plan were discussed.

This meeting was primarily for the purpose of permitting the special committee to organize and hear details of the new plan which was submitted this week to the board of city commissioners by K. Tidemann, named chairman of the citizens' committee.

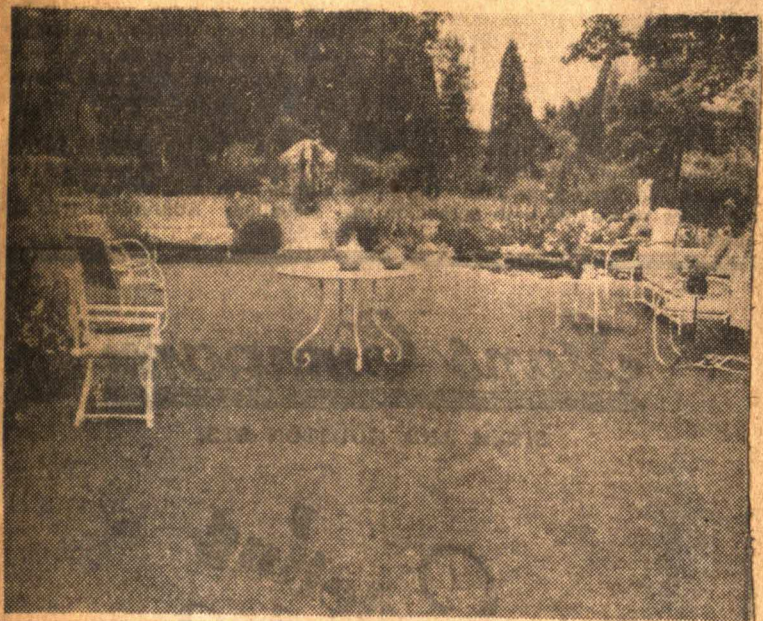
At the lengthy session many questions were asked by members of the committee which were answered by L. Ludwig Mosle, representing the fiscal agents, and Mart H. Royston, attorney, and stockholder and director of the company.

The proposal calls for municipal operation of the waterfront properties at Galveston. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Tidemann named a subcommittee, consisting of A. J. Peterson, W. L. Moody III, H. Y. Cartwright and Mr. Tidemann, representing the citizens' group; Mr. Mosle, representing the fiscal agents; and John W. McCullough, president of Hutchings-Sealy National Bank, representing the wharf company. This subcommittee will make further studies of the plan and will report at the next meeting of the whole committee, time of which will be announced later.

Mr. Mosle said, in the course of answering questions, "There is no way the transaction can cost the taxpayers of Galveston anything. The city is being given a free ride and will not have to spend a cent."

HOME GARDEN HOME GARDEN

Prize Winners, Gardens and



Some Annuals Still May Be Planted With Chance for Successful Growth

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If weather luck is with you, you still may plant certain annuals with a degree of success, such as zinnias, marigolds, petunias, bachelor's buttons, ageratum, four-o'clocks, portulaca and calliopsis. If the cold comes late next Fall, your garden may wear color for a long time from such plants as you still may set out. If the season chances to be cool, successive sowings may be made for a month yet. You might sow perennials now for Fall planting.

If you have not already lifted, divided and transplanted your violets, do so at once. Keep plants well sprayed with lime sulphur. The hardy Russian violet is best for this locality. Early blooming irises may be divided now, taking care not to set rhizomes too deep in soil. Foliage at least may be had this Summer from certain bulbous plants that may be set out even yet—gladioli, tuberose, cannas, caladiums, mignonette vines and dahlias.

Soil Should Be Light.

The first half of June is still time to plant dahlias. Tubers should be planted six inches deep, with plants two to four feet apart, depending upon effort wanted. Place tubers on their sides with the sprout pointing upwards. Dahlias do best in soil about 18 inches deep, loose and free. Heavy soils should be lightened with peat moss and sandy loam, with the addition of a little bone meal. Plant in full open sun. When plants begin to grow, take off all shoots but the two strongest. For exhibition purposes remove to a single stem. Keep well budded and fertilize with bone meal, pulverized sheep manure and a good potato fertilizer. Keep plants well watered.

One of the important matters is to keep plants well cultivated. "Spare the hoes and spoil the garden" is an adage it is well to heed. Keep garden free of weeds. Weeds sap soils of nutriment other plants can use, and they also afford a hiding place for, and offer inducement to, insects. In the use of fertilizers, always see that soil is in fairly moist condition.

Pinch out tips of chrysanthemums. Bush plants should be kept pinched until early July. Take off as soon as shoot becomes from our to six inches in length. Keep plants well watered, fed and cultivated.

Watch for Diseases.

Stake and tie all climbing plants and vines and weak stemmed plants before they become crooked, twisted and matted.

Be on the watch for plant diseases—mildew, rust, blackspot, damping off, decaying of buds, crown decay. For mildew use sulphur dustings and sprays. For more serious diseases, control with Bordeaux mixture.

Give food in the form of commercial fertilizers to such hardy plants as peonies, delphiniums, hollyhocks and phlox. Most plants will like a variety of foods, and well-decayed cow manure or a top dressing of sandy leaf-loom are desirable. This protects surface roots from the sun.

For porch and window boxes and urns use such plants as the dianthus, the marguerite carnation, the sweet wivelsfield, verbenas, petu-

nias, trailing coleus, trailing lantana, nasturtiums and sweet alyssum. Begonias, geraniums, Boston and other ferns must not have too strong a sun.

Water Thoroughly.

Remember when watering your plants to water thoroughly. Constant light waterings cause the roots to come to the surface, where they suffer from evaporation and burning. Thorough waterings, although not quite so often, are better. The heavier watering sends the water deep down and the roots naturally go deep to get the moisture. Deep roots can best withstand the sun. Water at roots alone is not sufficient. Most plants like an entire occasional bath. Foliage should have a good drenching at least twice a week.

It is better to water in the morning, thus preventing susceptibility to mildew.

Spray the underneath side of foliage, using enough pressure to thoroughly cleanse the underneath side. This not only helps to make plants more robust but it helps in keeping them free from insects. Improper use of water is the cause of many failures with plants.

If your hedge is in healthy condition, prune it at least once every 10 days. If hedge has been transplanted recently, it should be cut to within one foot of the ground, and only approximately four inches allowed to grow each time of pruning. By allowing the hedge to develop slowly, the lower branches are forced to grow, which will make the hedge beautiful and thick near the base, as well as on top.

Botanic Garden's Native Texas Shrubs Are Now Loaded Down With Fruit

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Native shrubs in the Botanic Garden are loaded with fruit. Seldom has there been such an abundance of berries as are seen this year. From the barberry of West Texas to the East Texas buckeye, not a plant seems to have been injured by the freeze of the past season. Just why plants seem to bear more prolifically one year than another, is not easily explained; perhaps many factors enter into the matter. A trip to the garden now will offer much of interest among the shrubs.

The agarita (*Berberis trifoliolata*), also called chaparral berry, wild currant and algerita, is a small evergreen bush with stiff, shiny, spine-tipped leaves. Grayish, blue-green in color, the compound, alternate leaves have 3-7 lobes. The small yellow fragrant flowers that form in clusters remind one of little roses. Uninformed persons easily mistake the barberry for a native holly, as certain characteristics resemble the latter. The plant which seems to like a dry, stony hill, is not particularly notionate; it thrives best with moderate attention.

The red edible barberry fruits, about the size of small vegetable peas, are rather acid, and make delicious jellies and wines. Berries should be gathered in early Summer. The yellow roots and the wood of the shrub are useful in the making of a yellow dye. The Agarita combines well with other shrubs, giving a nice contrast in most cases. Plants should be set out in the late Fall, as they bloom often in late Winter.

Another Sturdy Native.

The wild forsythia (*Adelia pubescens*) is another sturdy native, that the ranchmen know as "tanglewood." This shrub is neglected by the landscape architect. Its long straggling branches, which in early Spring are covered with innumerable yellow petal-less flowers, may be laced or trained to grace any frame or trellis. Fruits form in clusters and they are small, oblong and blue. The friendly name of this interesting shrub is "Spring-heralds," "Devils-chaparral" and "golden-glow."

The skunk-bush (*Rhus trilobata*), one of the sumacs, is known as the three-leaved sumac, "Lemita" and squaw-bush. The red acid berries are similar to those of the more familiar sumacs. The 3-foliolate leaves give out a pungent odor when bruised, and flowers are in dense clusters which appear before the leaves. The Indians made baskets and arrowshafts from the peeled twigs, and the root bark furnished them with a yellow dye. In this climate the leaves of the skunk-bush hold throughout the Winter, making it useful in the landscape scheme.

A small-growing shrub which occasions interest in the Springtime, but which is little known botanically to the amateur plant lover here, is *Ceanothus ovatus*, commonly called New Jersey tea, Oswego tea, Indian tea and red-root. The clusters of creamy-white flowers are very attractive in the early Springtime, and these plants add to the charm of our rocky hillsides. The large red roots were used by the pioneers and Indians as a dye for their home-spuns. The leaves make a good tea; and during the Civil War and the Revolutionary War through necessity, the people used the leaves of this plant for the making of a beverage, a substitute for the customary Chinese concoction.

Hog-Plum Source of Honey.

Prunus Gracilis, better known as the little hog-plum, is a low-growing shrub, with small white blossoms and fruits similar to, but smaller than, our orchard plum. It is quite common throughout the entire State and a source of honey, when in bloom. The fruits which ripen in the late Spring are useful in the making of jellies, as are those of the larger-growing varieties of plums. Plants grow in patches, as much as a half-acre being required for them in many cases, where they grow naturally. A common pest is the web-

worm which frequently defoliates the plant.

The buckeyes, both the red buckeye of Eastern Texas and the yellow variety of the West, are full-fruited now. The former is botanically known as *aesculus discolor* and the latter as *aesculus arguta*. The yellow buckeye is also called Southern buckeye and Mexican buckeye. The yellow buckeye is a favorite with the humming-bird. The spikes of orange-yellow blooms offer a great treat to this, the smallest of our feathered friends. Often confused with the redbud is the Spanish buckeye, a member of the soap-berry family. Its clusters of deep rose-colored flowers at a distance resemble the blossoms of the redbud. The three-lobed fruits form in leathery pods and the almost round, shiny dark-brown or black seeds are not unlike the buckeye seeds. The wild china berry is close of kin to this plant, but neither the Spanish buckeye (so-called) nor the china-berry are of the true buckeye family.

Relative of Black Haw.

Lonicera albiflora, a near relative of the black haw, is a climbing shrub that commands admiration both for its funnel-shaped flowers that resemble our common white honeysuckle and for its blue, pulpy berries. *Lonicera morrowii* is another favorite in the Botanic Garden, and its scarlet berries remind one of the twining evergreen vine, *Lonicera sempervirens* of East Texas, often cultivated as an ornamental vine, which also has bright red berries. This plant family took its name from a German botanist, Lonicizer; and the plant is the floral emblem for June.

The Missouri gooseberry, *ribes odoratum*, and many of the junipers are now in full fruit in the Botanic Garden. The dogwood, *cornus asperifolia*, is loaded with clusters of white, one-seeded stony fruits. While not as showy perhaps as the East Texas dogwood, *cornus florida*, this local plant is very attractive both in flower and fruit. The blue-green berries of the juniper against the yellow-green of the foliage is a pleasing contrast.

Many of the shrubs now in flower will offer unusual effects in late Summer or Fall fruits, but seldom do we have such abundance of Spring fruit as is seen this year.

The Botanic Garden, with its seven garden units, continues to be a show place, although the roses are not quite as full of bloom as they were a few weeks ago. The rock garden and the arid, or wild garden, is colorful with many native blooms, the day-flowers, daisies, various cacti, yuccas, agaves, loco weeds, coneflowers, phlox, evening primroses, salvias and others. The herb bed, located in the Test Garden, features such old-time favorites as catnip, mints, Summer savorys, marjoram, thyme, dill, chives, rosemary, lavender and a number of other specimens.

The trees that have compound leaves, such as the mesquite, locust, acacias and other mimosas, amorphas and sophoras continue to interest the visitors from the North and East. Almost equally entertaining are the West Texas tamarix, the huisache, the retama, the flowering willows and the various cat-claws and greasewoods. Many persons are now using these native plants in home-ground beautification, with good effect, and the arrangements in the Botanic Garden offer pleasing suggestions.

Important just now is the matter of poisonous weeds that we shall have to cope with for the next several months. Summer always brings its toll of sufferers from weed poisoning, certain people being susceptible to plant and weed pollen. Not many garden plants are poisonous, although a few, such as the medicinal herbs, may produce unpleasant reactions if eaten in any considerable quantity. Knowledge and caution may save one from annoyance, if not positive illness. It is timely that we become informed, what with picnics and Summer trips to the open field and the woods, as to which plants are injurious and which are harmless.

School children learn something of the poisonous nature of plants through certain brief bits of verse, such as

Leaves of three, quickly flee.
Berries white, take your flight

and
Five fingers may handle five leaves.

The garden plants sometimes cause an unpleasant reaction: Poison ivy (by far the worst); the pink lady's slipper, occasionally injurious; certain primulas and the nettles; particular arums and lilies; some of the daturas, larkspurs and fox-gloves; the rhododendrons and kalmias; the Christmas Rose and other hellebores; the castor oil bean, the oleander, the nightshades and the henbanes.

In general, it is dangerous to practice amateur doctoring for plant poisoning. Prompt care may even save life. Antidotes to really serious poisons are as dangerous as the poisonous plant itself, therefore attention should be given by a physician in all cases.

Perhaps the most dreaded of all the Summer plant pests is the poison ivy, a member of the Rhus family, to which the sumac belongs. Even a slight contact with the leaves, branches or the sap will affect some people, producing painful irritation of the skin, but the greatest irritant is the sap, a somewhat milky resinous juice. A few persons are naturally immune to the ivy and other plants, but most people are susceptible in some form or another. It is easy to recognize the poison ivy, due to its compound leaf of three parts. The flowers are inconspicuous clusters of greenish white; fruits are waxy white berries. The light gray, rather smooth bark, turns to brown as it ages.

The Texas variety is known as *Rhus radicans*, and the species name, *toxicodendron*, means "poison tree." The harmless five-leaved Virginia creeper (with five compound leaflets), is often confused with the poison ivy. There are low-growing bushy ivy forms, but the plant also attains considerable height as it winds its way up into the topmost branches of trees, the trunk of the vine often reaching several inches in diameter. The plant is considered most dangerous while it is in flower, due to the large amount of pollen. Poisoning to persons has been known to occur from standing near the plant.

Now Is Time to Learn to Recognize Poison Plants

Bermuda Grass Will Make Satisfactory Lawn in Almost All Soils in Southwest

May 5-1940

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Given good seeds or sods, plenty of sunlight and a reasonable amount of water, it is possible to maintain a desirable lawn in the Southwest throughout the Summer months. Soils are not as important as the other requirements, as Bermuda grass will thrive fairly well in all soils, this being the most satisfactory grass for the average lawn in this section of the country. If soils are predominantly sandy or acid, it is better to correct the overbalance. If soil is unusually acid, scatter agricultural lime over the top and rake it in thoroughly. If, after rains fall a few times or it has been hose-soaked, it still persists in acidity, it should be treated more heavily with lime. The best of all lawn grasses are usually intolerant of acidity, therefore it is best to apply agricultural lime at about the rate of seven and one-half pounds of lime to every 300 square feet. If soils are too high in sand content, they should be treated with green manure and humus.

Neither Sand Nor Acid.

If one has to contend with neither sand nor acidity, and the lawn is still a failure, it may be because the depth of soil is inadequate. We ordinarily think of grasses as being shallow-rooted, whereas the Summer rainfall is generally not adequate to care for a great depth and if the roots dry out too much the lawn will be impaired. Therefore, a good soil depth is necessary, that the roots may grow more deeply and thereby retain certain needed moisture.

For a good Summer lawn, see to it that the topsoils are seven to eight inches deep, one foot will be better. In such a situation the grasses are able to get a firm, deep hold and their roots will seek the coolest soils and those with the most moisture. It is impossible to stress too greatly the importance of the depth of topsoil. If topsoils are of the right depth, the preparation of the soils for final seeding is important. If vegetables, flowers or weeds have been grown on the place, it may be that the soil will not possess the needed nourishment and some fertilizer or plant food will be necessary. Be careful at this point, as to what is used. Stable manures and barnyard fertilizers, while consisting of the proper ingredients, may at the same time bring a new crop of weeds. The best humus content would be a coverage of prepared, weed-free, non-acid humus; thoroughly dig or rake it in.

Humus Isn't Plant Food.

Remember that humus is not the substitute for plant food. After the humus has been properly applied, add the plant or grass food in the form of a good commercial fertilizer, about 30 pounds to 1,000 square feet. If possible, soils should be prepared weeks in advance of the seed-sowing time, with no coarse subsoil allowed to accumulate at the top. Because of the very nature of the grass roots, it is quite necessary to give close attention to the condition of the immediate topsoils. The final raking should be done by hand, with all lumps well broken and pulverized and with soil as smooth as possible. Seeds take hold better on freshly raked soils.

Do not attempt to sow seeds on a windy day. The early morning hours are best, before the winds get up. Scatter seeds widely and rake in lightly, and then roll or tamp down gently with a broad board or the back of the spade. On a new area it is advisable to get as thick a stand as possible quickly. There is no better cure for weeds than to have a good stand of grass crowd them out. A good method of distribution is to walk down the area and scatter seeds, then re-cross the path and scatter in the opposite direction. One might then criss-cross the same area. Seeds sown in the Fall have a better chance to do well than those scat-

tered in the Spring. Competition with weeds, drouth, heat and other obstacles incidental to Summer all hamper the Summer-sown seeds. Fall sowing should be done just as soon as possible after the accumulations of the Summer growth can be removed, in this climate about the first of October, before the rains set in.

Mixtures For Climate.

As to mixtures, a good tryout for this climate might be the following: Kentucky Blue-grass 80 per cent, Red-top 10 per cent and Bermuda 10 per cent, giving the former the advantage, as the latter is a swift grower and a greedy feeder. And these only where it is possible to give abundance of water. Usually it is better to use the Bermuda or the coarser types than to struggle the long Summer through trying to induce the more delicate kinds to take hold, with the odds against them. In our warm, dry regions, such as we have to contend with here, one might find the following a success—the Carpet-grass, Bermuda and the St. Augustine. The latter are better when used alone, either of the three. If sandy, moist areas are to be planted, the Carpet-grass might prove advantageous. Heavy or clayey soils prefer the Bermuda.

If a quick lawn is wanted, it might be better to sod with Bermuda, taking care to prepare the soils as for seeds. Sod areas evenly and smoothly, water well and mow often. It is in the constant mowing that beautiful thick turfs are made. The cropping of the tops of the grass makes for a heavy rootstock, the latter being of advantage in the holding of moisture. In areas where grass will not grow, try some of the ground covers, such as English-ivy, trailing Vinca, low-creeping Honeysuckles and Wood-bines, and the Lippias. Once the lawn is established, the task is by no means completed. Eternal vigilance, care and the proper amount of water and the right food will give you the lawn you desire.

May 5-1940

If You Didn't Know It, the Dianthus Caryophyllus Is Mother's Day Honor Flower

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

It is no wonder that the carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus) was chosen as the favored flower to honor the mothers of the land. Near relatives of this flower, also members of the Dianthus family, graced every grandmother's old-fashioned garden, and no small bit of the garden's charm was due to these colorful, fragrant blooms.

To most people perhaps the carnation is significant only on Mother's Day, or in a florist's window from October to May. The fragrant or aromatic clove pink of England has a charm and a winsomeness all its own, and best of all it will thrive in any garden if given a chance.

Conditions of drouth and evaporation, cold Winters and other odds prevent the growing to any extent of the favored carnation in Southwestern outdoor gardens. However, remarkable success can be had if one has a greenhouse. The pleasure a greenhouse affords would seem to justify this addition to every garden, particularly here in the Southwest. Now, with the proper air-conditioning, one might experiment with any type, kind or variety of one's favorite blossom or plant.

The picotee is a variation of the carnation. In fact it is a carnation, edged with some color other than its own, the edging usually being pink or red. Seeds saved from one plant may produce either a true carnation or a picotee, or both. The carnation and the picotee differ only in the arrangement of the markings or color distribution. The carnation should have broad stripes of color running through from the center to the edges of the petals while the picotee has only a band of color on the edge of each petal.

It might be interesting to experiment with a bed of carnations, as to soils, proper shade and moisture, seeds to be sown in the early Spring, in fine mellow soils. Plants should be partially protected from the hot sun. When plants are up some size, transplant to the slat house for protection. Any that prove very fine can be increased by layering. A useful adjunct is the canvas house which many persons employ to advantage in the culture of roses, Chrysanthemums, dahlias and other choice flowers. In this way plants are protected from the hot sun, high winds and from children, dogs and chickens. Specimen blooms may be encouraged through the growing of plants to a single stem, rather than allowing the side branches to blossom.

Red spider can be controlled on carnations through dustings of lime sulphur followed by a water spray a couple of days later. Diseases are rust, leaf and stem rot and bud rot. Pick and destroy infected parts and spray others with bordeaux mixtures, plus a spreader. Keep hu-

midity low and ventilate thoroughly. Fumigate for mite control, but avoid ethylene gas, as this element is deadly to the carnation.

Dianthus is from the Greek and refers to the flower of Jove. There are nearly 200 species of these annual and perennial herbs, and they are much in demand as garden plants, especially for the rockery. Many of the pinks are hardy, the carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus) being the big exception. There are the low, tufted herbs, usually with fragrant foliage, called grass pinks. Those which make turf-like mats and have small flowers—the maiden pinks. Dense, nearly globular flower clusters and allies which the name, Sweet William, characterizes. And there are other species of pinks.

It is easy to grow the perennial garden pinks in any good soil. If left alone, however, for two or three years the clumps are inclined to die out. Keep a fresh stock coming along, to avoid this, either through division, layering or cutting. Plants thrive best when all flowering stalks are cut off nearly to the base in the Fall. Most dianthus are Spring-blooming. The names of some of the originations from the common garden pink are White Reserve, Napoleon Third, Robert, Rose de Mai, Mrs. Sinkins, Her Majesty, Homer and Jean, but the parentage of these is uncertain.

Commoner forms of the dianthus or garden pinks are the following: Scotch pink, a mat-forming herb, with blue-grey foliage, with fragrant rose to pink, purplish, white and to variegated flowers, an old garden favorite known in many named forms and varieties. Cheddar pink, with bluish-green foliage and fragrant, solitary, handsome flowers with fringed petals. A popular garden plant, the Sweet William, also called bunch-pink. The China pink, also called the Indian pink, a green-foliage, tufted biennial or perennial, with slightly fragrant flowers in colors of red, white or lilac. The Maiden pink, also called meadow pink and spink, a turf plant with green foliage, bearing flowers of red or pink and white with a crimson eye. The Clove pink is also called the carnation, a smooth-tufted herb, with the petals cut or slightly fringed.

May 5-1940

Interest in Garden Most Needed Now

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Your Summer garden—what of it? Do you belong to the large group of gardeners who have particular interest in your garden only when it is easy to grow flowers? Or do you, having expended care, energy and money continue to give the best possible attention throughout the year to your garden?

It is easy to allow one's enthusiasm and interest to wane when the first blossoms begin to fade; and when the hot winds of Summer, with the consequent evaporation, sweep over our lawns and gardens, it requires more effort and thought than most of us have to keep interest in the garden at a high point. And yet, this is the time when our plants need most care of all. We have made investments, and certainly we should wish to protect those interests. We do this in other matters. Why not show the same concern in our gardens?

Reconstruct Now.

It is hoped that your garden has been arranged properly with plants so situated as to avoid monotony. Often colors have not been well chosen, with the result that the borders appear hot and restless rather than cool and inviting. Perhaps not enough attention was given to succession of bloom. Now is the time to reconstruct, in thought at least, for another year.

By all means take notes on your garden—on the mistakes, on suggested changes (you may forget another year), on diseases and pests which trouble you, on new plants you will want to introduce, on the many phases of your garden offers. It is certain, if notes are kept, that your garden will be the better for it.

Plan Cutting Garden.

Arrange now for a cutting garden another time, and plan for a spot that may be allowed to have its own way. Bring into your garden area a few plants, natives are best, and let them grow and run their course naturally. It is such fun to watch seeds ripen, although it takes a real plant lover to stand the strain of this procedure in a well-designed plot. Plan for this. Look well to the needs of the individual plant; only by so doing can you call yourself a truly good gardener. Check up on such plants as withstand the odds of Summer. Bring a few flowers indoors each day and try arranging them artistically. It need not be a large number. Remember always, a few flowers attractively grouped and in the proper setting, are more important than many carelessly flung into a vase.

Cool Colors Needed.

The Summer garden should strive to please at all times by employing a pleasing arrangement of cool colors, numerous plants with gray foliage contrasted against dim blues and lavenders. Use plants in the Summer garden that wear well, such plants having fine lasting foliage. Keep borders well trimmed and neat. Do not spare water. Better a larger water bill than to sacrifice the plants which have cost time, energy and money.

Plants should be firmly and inconspicuously staked, if of a type to require this. Take off spent blossoms and seed-pods in the picture garden. Keep paths neatly raked and grass well cut. Train and fasten all climbers. Watch about weeds; they steal the food and sometimes choke their victims. Above all, give the same care to your garden in the Summer as that you give to your home—one way of maintaining your self respect.

Botanic Garden Expected to Draw Thousands Today

June 23 - 1940



The Botanic Garden is now a riot of color with the plants, many of them native to the Southwest, in bloom. Here Miss

Charlotte King, 1619 College Avenue, stops to admire the standing cypress with its flaming red blossoms. Several va-

rieties of cacti may be seen in the background. Thousands of visitors are expected in all sections of the garden Sunday.

—Star-Telegram Photo.

Indian Blanket Now Giving Texas Prairies Fiery Glow

We call it Indian Blanket—this gay red daisy, tipped with yellow, that is flaunting itself over our prairies now. The name, firewheel, is very characteristic also, for acres of this plant, (botanically known as gaillardia), give an effect in a setting sun of a low-spreading prairie fire. A member of the Thistle family, the gaillardias have long been admired in Texas. In the North and East this plant is a popular one for cultivated gardens, and it is in demand as a cut flower through florists. A likely companion is the dainty Queen Anne's Lace, a name given to the flowers of several different kinds of white blossoming plants native to our countryside.

Gaillardia suaveis, a variety which is almost without petals, but compensative with fragrance, is responsible at this time of year for the delightful perfume that one enjoys on a country drive. Gaillardia chrysantha, a sandy land species of Eastern Texas, produces bright yellow flowers. The deep red gaillardias of the redlands are variations of Gaillardia pulchella, our commonest one. The lanceolate variety of sandy lands develops petals that are rather far apart, similar to the petals of the corn-flower, both disk and rays being brownish-red in color.

The legend: A little Indian girl wandered away from the tribe one day in search of her father who was warring a-far. She had often fondled the folds of the bright blanket which her mother was weaving for the father upon his return. As the night came on the lost child began to be afraid, and as she rested upon the cold ground, she fell asleep. Upon awakening during the night she prayed that the Great Spirit would send her a

blanket which might give her warmth. Again she fell asleep, only to find in the morning that her prayers had been answered and that she had a covering of beautiful flowers. When she told her father, upon his return, of her answered prayer, he called his braves about him and declared the flower should be known as Indian Blanket, from that time forth.

Today we call it Indian Blanket, Firewheel, Indian Sunburst, Blanket Wheel, Bandana Daisy, and Gaillardia. Some of us regard it as an essential ground cover. Some of the farmers think it a pest, perhaps. The fact remains that it offers color and picturesqueness to our landscape, and artists paint it upon canvas and poets sing its praises. The botanist has ever considered it one of the most interesting of the Thistles. The Springtime would be lonely indeed in Texas without this humble, but happy little plant.

Garden Center Is Awarded Plaque

The Fort Worth Garden Center Saturday received an award "for outstanding achievement" from the National Council of State Garden Club Federations, at its annual convention being held in Portsmouth, N. H.

Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president of the club, received news of the award from Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, who also is representing the Fort Worth Garden Club at the national council meeting. Mrs. Lake received the award for the local club. Formal presentation, with detailed recital of the club's activities which constitute the "outstanding achievement" will take place on Mrs. Lake's return to Fort Worth. Mrs. Warren D. Ambrose has been president of the Fort Worth Garden Club for the last three terms, retiring in May, when Mrs. McKnight was installed.

Fire Destroys Market

June 24 - 1940

From a Mineral Wells paper - July 22 - 1940

NORTHEAST DIVISION OF GARDEN CLUB HAS OPEN MEET AT MRS. J. L. YOUNG'S

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Young was the scene of the annual open meeting of the Northeast Division of the Mineral Wells Garden Club Thursday evening at which time Mrs. H. E. Hindshaw, Mrs. K. McBrayer and Mrs. Maude Arnold were co-hostesses with Mrs. Young.

Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, state president of Garden Clubs was the guest of honor. In her party were Mrs. Henry Trigg, of the same place, past president of the state organization, now a chairman of the National Garden Club; Miss Mary Lake of Fort Worth, Mrs. E. C. Richards of Jacksboro, president of the First District of Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, and her mother, Mrs. H. E. Hensley. Another out-of-town guest was Miss Iola Stiles, Maypearl, a guest of Mrs. M. W. Hester. Mayor John C. Miller, Mrs. E. B. Ritchie, city president of Garden Clubs, and Mrs. J. H. Eastland, chairman of the northwest division, were also guests at this open meeting.

Mrs. Lake gave a helpful talk on garden club work in general, and illustrated her talk with slides. She was assisted by Paul Woods at the machine. She also gave definite information on many garden club problems and answered questions relative to the work. She introduced Mrs. Trigg, who told of how various communities had met their problems and found a solution for them.

Both these speakers praised the work of the local Garden Club and remained over until the following day to see Woodland Park. Mrs. Lake was a guest at the Baker Hotel, which holds a membership in the Northeast Division of the Mineral Wells club.

Chairs for the seating of the large number present on this occasion were furnished through the courtesy of Belcher & Son.

The affair was really an evening garden party, beginning with a picnic supper, served under the vine-covered, lantern-lighted pergola of the Young garden. The long tables were white linen covered and centered with bowls of garden flowers. At the speakers table, was a clever arrangements of pink verbena in a large glass container shaped like a ring. Four white tapers in candle holders flanked this arrangement and a bowl of Shasta daisies at each end of the table completed the ensemble. Green glass dishes, were used for the table service and a menu of fried chicken, salads, ice cream and cake was enjoyed by some 65 guests.

The garden with its lily pool, its many flowers and spraying fountain made an admirable setting for the annual event.

Mrs. J. D. Ranspot, president of this division, welcomed the guests and the program chairman, Mrs. B. S. McKinney, introduced them. Thelma McBrayer presented two of her pupils, Shirley Jean Roquemore in a reading, "The Faithless Flowers," and Betty Sue Morrow, who presented Mrs. Lake with an ivory basket filled with flowers grown in gardens of the members.

The August meeting of the Northeast Division will be a pilgrimage to Decatur to see Mrs. Rogers' dahlias, and will accept an invitation with Mrs. Lake to see her garden and other spots in Fort Worth.

Arlington and Grapevine Garden Clubs Find and Preserve Valuable Historical Data

Arlington and Grapevine are among the historic points of interest in Tarrant County, and they offer a background for that of Fort Worth. The garden clubs of those towns are endeavoring to bring to light and to preserve their romantic traditions, especially in the matter of homes, plants and gardens.

Three miles south of Arlington is the site of old Johnson Station, the place being named for Col. Middleton Tate Johnson, a man known to the early settlers as the "Father of Tarrant County." Our neighboring county to the south, with Cleburne as the county seat, is his enduring monument. Likely Colonel Johnson was attracted to that place by the fact that Indians found it a good site for a grist mill. Large ironstone boulders which were used by the Indians with which to grind their grain still are to be seen along Mill branch. Here Colonel Johnson later established his mill, and it was to this place that the pioneers brought their grains from miles around, from what are now Dallas County and Ellis County. He was buried in the family graveyard, now called Mill branch Cemetery. In 1936 the State Centennial Marker Committee placed granite stone at his grave.

Village Creek Battle Scene.

Village Creek was the scene of a battle between the Indians and the whites in 1841. At this time and place, John B. Denton, for whom Denton County is named, lost his life. He is buried on the grounds of the Denton County courthouse. On the Fort Worth-Dallas Highway, between Arlington and Handley, there is a marker which designates the Village Creek conflict.

Mrs. Tom Ditto, president of the Arlington Garden Club, and her members are endeavoring to beautify the main highway through Arlington, and to otherwise make the city a lovelier place in which to live. Mrs. Olin C. Griffin, in charge of the publicity for the club, states that there are many attractive gardens in and around Arlington, the most outstanding from many angles being the "Top-of-the-Hill Terrace," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Browning.

Among other worthy gardens are those of Mrs. Alec Vaught and Mrs. Jewell, both located on West Abram street. The Municipal Rose Garden in Arlington, which received an award of \$1,000 several years ago in national city beautification contest, always is open to visitors and a center of attraction.

Bird's Fort to North.

Six miles north of Arlington is Bird's Fort, with nothing now remaining to show that it was once one of a cordon of army posts that were established from Red River to the Rio Grande as a protection for the early settlers. Here also in 1841 was signed a peace treaty between whites and Indians. The State placed a marker there in 1936. The site was long since what was later known as Alloway's Lake. One of the early federal roads came this way also. A few miles away, near Grapevine, but in the northwestern part of what is now Dallas County, there is now a well-developed park, the site being known to the pioneers as Grapevine Springs. Here Indians often held conferences with the whites.

Mrs. W. G. Fraser, president of the Grapevine Garden Club, is responsible for the following information: Grapevine received its name from a spring about six miles east of the present town, the spring having in those days a huge grapevine near by. Only a few years ago the grapevine died and its stump, measuring 40 inches in circumference, was removed. The spring is on the

A desire on the part of some for English names for flowers has led popular horticultural writer in England to make the attempt to give the English name corresponding with the Latin. The young man who showed an inquisitive party of rustics around the garden had a fine appreciation of the situation: He told them that the *Oenothera taraxacoides* was the *Rorum snorum grandiorum*; the latter had more verve. —Vick's Illustrated Magazine, 1880.

rim of a natural amphitheater where in Indian days the Indians held their pow-wows. Many treaties and agreements were arranged here, and on record today in Austin is a peace treaty, it is said, signed at Grapevine Springs on Jan. 24, 1845, between the Republic of Texas and the Comanches, Wacos, Caddos, Delawares, Cherokees, Shawnees and Lipans. As a Centennial project the Grapevine Lion's Club sponsored a drive to make the place a state park.

Old Log Home Modernized.

The most historical home of the Grapevine community is that of Mr. Henry E. Saunders, two miles northeast of Grapevine. Some time in the 1850's, Dr. R. M. Gano came to this locality from Kentucky and built a log house and practiced medicine. He was at the time the only doctor in Grapevine Prairie (as the place was then known). At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Dr. Gano organized at his home two troops in the Confederate Army and led them to war. He also directed his little band to Decatur to help in the last Indian raid. General Gano's home, built of logs, has been covered over with a frame structure, added to and modernized, to form the present home of Mr. Saunders.

Scattered throughout Grapevine are bois d'arc trees which are the remains of a type of fence which the pioneers planted before the days of barbed wire. These arboreal fences were the pride of the early settlers. When Nathan Hudgins came to this country from Alabama in 1854, one of his most outstanding problems was that of fencing the land when little timber was available. It is not known where he got them, but he brought in bushels of "Paradise Balls" (bois d'arc apples) and carefully propagated the trees, making the hedges serve as fences. Many of these original trees are still living, although most of them have been cut down. The lawn of Mrs. J. E. M. Yates was the plot whereon Mr. Hudgins propagated the trees and it still contains many of the original plantings.

81-Year-Old Rosebush.

It is generally thought that a rose is not long-lived and when Mrs. Eli Jenkins carefully packed her little Cherokee rose plant into the wagon in Jefferson to bring it to Grapevine in 1859, she could not have known that it would live to bring joy to her great-great-grandchildren, but such is the case. Mrs. Jenkins carefully placed the little rose plant between the rails of the fence in the corner of the pasture where the cows could not harm it. In its same location where it was

first set out, 81 years ago, this rose still grows and blooms each May in what is now the back yard of Mrs. Jenkins' granddaughter, Mrs. M. A. Buchanan. Many Grapevine gardens grow roses which were started from cuttings of this parent plant.

Some 50 years ago, the late Mrs. Hattie O'Neal, as a bride, planted a wistaria by her veranda; it grew so well that she called her home "Wistaria Cottage." Today, "Wistaria Cottage," owned by Miss Johnnie Strain, is a sight to behold each Spring. The trunk of the original vine measured 18 inches, and it literally covers the house and the prolific growth necessitates severe pruning each year.

The garden of Mrs. Priest Lipscomb has a Jerusalem Tree growing in it that is over 15 feet tall. It is not known how old it is nor from whence it came.

Young Chemist Turns Talent to Garden and Gets Results

A well kept yard and always an abundance of flowers and vegetables in season is the reward of Mrs. Carl W. Goerte, 1233 Lowe Street, for a chemistry set she gave her son, Carl Jr., several years ago.

Young Goerte took to chemistry like a half-starved puppy to milk, and after his first desire to make gunpowder was satisfied, he started looking at things around him.

Presently he was puzzled as to why some plants did well at the residence where he and his parents were living while others withered and died.

That started him on his study of the chemical composition of soils. The Goertes (the elder Goerte is an attorney) moved to the Lowe Street address a year ago and the youth promptly set up his laboratory on the back porch and ran a chemical analysis of the soil.

He found the black dirt contained a surplus of nitrogen, so he remedied the situation with phosphate, resulting in richer soil. The nitrogen surplus would have caused rank growth of foliage with few fruits on his vines, he said.

Now in place of the average zin-

nias, marigolds, petunias, dahlias and the other common garden flowers, Mrs. Goerte cuts blooms half again as large.

When frost threatened to kill his early blooming sweetpeas this Spring, young Goerte simply got up before sunup and washed the flowers off with spray from the garden hose.

"Shock of the sun hitting the frosty foliage would have killed the vines," he explained, "washing the frost off generally saves flowers."

While his back yard flower garden is his chief delight, the youth's vegetable patch furnishes many fresh vegetables for the table.

The 17-year-old boy was graduated from Paschal High School in June and in preparation for his entrance at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College he now is taking Summer work at North Texas Agricultural College.

"I hope to get a degree in chemical engineering and do research work," he said.

Lampasas and Glen Rose Gardens Old and Colorful Spots in Historic Settings

In addition to its many beautiful, well kept gardens and lawns and the unusual wildflowers, both quantities and varieties, Lampasas has, according to Mrs. John C. Abney, president of the Lampasas Garden Club, several interesting bits of history.

The old courthouse, instead of being torn down, as has been done in the case of many of our picturesque county seat buildings, has been reconditioned inside and the color of the exterior, native stone, restored through the process of sand-blasting. The site was landscaped in 1937, evergreens being used.

The grave of Susan Pratt, one of the old "Three Hundred," is a reminder that the Pratt estate was left for the old people of Texas, the accretions to be employed as a pension—the first old-age pension in Texas, according to Mrs. Abney.

Fifty-eight years ago this month, May, 1882, Dick Huling, Alex McFarland and Dick Hughes went fishing and on their return they stuck their sycamore poles in the ground. Today these same poles may be seen as young trees, the poles having taken root.

The old Gracey Hotel is one of the old buildings of the town. Its old bell was used to call patrons to meals. This building was erected in 1870 and built of native stone.

From Mrs. C. A. Bridges, president of the Garden Club at Glen Rose, we learn that her locality has not only scenic interest, but much history and romance. Dinosaurs walked these trails in the dim and distant past and left their footprints behind, as is evidenced in some of the great stones that are to be found there in creek beds, some of which are exhibited in special places. Also long ago great cycads, of the date-plant family, flourished there, according to scientists who have examined the remains of the petrified forests to be seen near Glen Rose. In the town and vicinity a number of homes have been built with the stones that were once great palm trees indigenous to this place.

Legend has it that one John St. Helen, who purported to be John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of Abraham Lincoln, spent years living in the then wilds of Glen Rose hills. An old mill, picturesque and ancient in appearance, was once his favorite rendezvous, according to old-timers thereabouts. Later, it is said St. Helen moved to Granbury and sojournd there for a time. In 1906, the same man, then bearing another name, committed suicide at Enid, Okla. The Booth-Lincoln mystery is probably one that will never be solved, but it still offers speculation.

There are a number of large old oaks of various kinds, including the liveoaks, and pecan trees in Glen Rose and a tamarix, or salt cedar, that is very old. Crepe myrtles in gardens look to be very old. Nature has been good to Glen Rose, with its winding streams, health-giving springs and rugged picturesque scenery, gnarled and twisted trees and evergreens, making it a real resort. Wildflowers of all kinds and colors abound in that vicinity, including several of the beautiful native gentians—the meadow pink, the mountain pink, the quinine weed and the incomparable Texas blue-bell.

In some of the hillside gardens there are to be found relics of a past day, such as the old carriage stoop, old wagon wheels which have seen family service, old horse hitching posts and others. The flowers and plants are in many cases the progeny of very old plants that have been preserved and originated

Art Students to Show Work Today

An exhibition of the work done during the last year by junior art students in the classes of Dorcas Howard will be held Sunday between 3 and 6 p. m. in the artist's studio at 1109 West Twenty-fifth Street, North. Music will be furnished by Ruth Mahaffey and two pupils in the classes of Eva Knight. Elizabeth Ann Beasley will play at 3 p. m.; Miss Mahaffey at 4 p. m. and Joy Perkins at 5 p. m. Marian Calvert will assist Mrs. Howard in receiving.

Students whose art work will be shown are Bill Gomer, James Cates, Alvin Williams, Kenneth Willis, J. H. Langston, Weldon Woodridge, Don Sullivan, Wayne Killough, Russell McCaleb, Leona Cheek, May Nette Lawrence, Louise Mitchell and LaNette Howard.

This open house brings to a close the school term activities of the class but a Summer program will be begun at once, Mrs. Howard announced. First event of the new season will be an all-day picnic sketching trip Monday.

Now Is the Time for All Good Gardeners to Come to the Aid of Their Plants

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Now is the time for all good gardeners to come to the aid of their plants. With the warmer days (and leaf and stem and bloom offering inducement to the insect world) there will be a big army of insects advancing on the tender green plants. Eternal vigilance alone will save plant specimens from partial if not total destruction. With the many brands of good insecticides available, and with the best of new and improved instruments with which fungicides may be applied, there is no reason for the loss of plants. Armed with the proper equipment and the necessary knowledge, no garden should suffer.

The average gardener is often bewildered by the problems he faces in battling insects and plant diseases, but if we divide these pests into definite classes they can be greatly simplified. First come the sucking insects which include aphids, thrips, red spider, mites, scale, mealy bug and many less common varieties.

Aphids are the green plant lice that swarm over your garden in the Spring. Thrips are sucking insects which must rasp the tissue of the leaf or petal before they can draw the vitality from plant life. When your rosebuds, gladioli and other flowers fail to open properly, while a brownish stain slowly spreads around the outer rim of the petals, they are the victims of thrips, and the brown stains are the result of the rasping operation. White fly is very destructive to privet hedges, cape jasmines, gardenias and hot-house plants, as well as to many oaks and other shade trees.

Scale Destructive Factor.
Scale is a highly destructive factor among sucking insects and there are a great many different species. The average gardener can readily identify an infestation of scale because its name is entirely descriptive of its appearance. It fastens itself on the canes, limbs, twigs, leaves and even fruit and flower of the tree or shrub which it attacks. The two main classes of scale are: 1. Those which are hatched from the egg, and 2. those which are born from the female adult. Either species, eggs or adult, are grouped protectively under the hard, shell-like substance which we call the armor of the mother scale. When warm weather becomes settled, the young emerge from underneath the mother scale and can be seen moving out in the form of crawlers to set themselves in advantageous positions over the entire surface of a plant. Regardless of which of the two species you confront, it is highly necessary that you watch for this stage of development and spray at this particular time. Then satisfactory control can be effected because the scale are young and tender and unable to withstand control measures.

In combatting scale or any other forms of insect life, keep in mind that insect life can not function until plant life functions; can not be controlled effectively until it does begin to function. For these reasons, dormant sprays are not advisable, except for cleanup purposes. Rather it is better to select spray materials which can be used while plant life is in full vigor and vitality. It is highly important to select spray materials that are harmless to plant life.

The cottony cushiony scale is frequently mistaken for mealy bug since the conspicuous whitish egg masses in both species are somewhat similar in appearance. However, since control measures are the same for both species, it is not of importance that the amateur gardener identify the insect correctly. Both should be sprayed with a stable oil which contains free nicotine. The main principle is that spraying be done with force in order to break the tough, fibrous, protective covering.

The fourth class of garden pests is fungus diseases—mildew, rust, and black spot so prevalent on roses everywhere, and fusarium, especially destructive to bulbs.

Fungus diseases should be treated with a fungicide. Bordeaux Mixture and dry sulphur which have long been recommended as remedies may stain the foliage. Science, however, has made progress and created materials compatible with plant life which conquer fungus infestations without marring the plants.

Aphids and thrips are two varieties of sucking insects which can be controlled by any good contact sprays which kill by contact as well as by fumigation. Those containing either nicotine or pyrethrum are to be preferred. For other sucking insects, including red spider, mites, scale, mealy bug, white fly and lace-bug it is best to use a stable oil emulsion containing free nicotine. Where you have only scale, mites and spiders to contend with, polysulphide oil emulsion (lime and sulphur) is beneficial.

The next class of insects is that which chews, and it includes destructive beetles, such as Fuller's rose beetle, diabrotica, caterpillars, leaf loopers (sometimes called measuring worms), leaf rollers (easily identified by their habit of rolling up in a leaf), and many more. If you fail to find any of these spoilers at work, you will find the evidence of their visits in frayed, ragged leaves.

Chewing insects can be controlled by arsenate of lead, but since this material stains foliage, and is a slow stomach poison, the powders containing pyrethrins are perhaps preferable. The most effective way to use such a powder is to combine it with a diluted spray material when spraying for other types of pests.

Soil Pest Damage Grows.
Soil pests are a species of garden enemies much talked about in recent years, partly because their damage is becoming increasingly prevalent and partly because we are learning to recognize it more correctly. Evils which we used to think due to other causes are now recognized as examples of underground infestation. Much of the so-called wilt or blight prevalent on snapdragons, asters and many delicate flowering plants has been found to be due to injuries inflicted on the roots by insects in the soil. These include wireworms, centipedes, nematodes and the well-known sowbugs; also ground mealy bugs and root aphids.

The "under cover" method by which they operate makes them less easy to recognize than other classes, but a wise and safe precaution whereby you can guard your garden against them is to treat your choice flower and bulb beds (either before or after planting them) with a combination ether-copper solution. The chemical solution for this purpose is a constructive combination of various ethers and will not harm your plants nor sterilize your soil as many materials do. It will penetrate several inches underground and leave fumes in the earth which repel insect invasion for many weeks.

When we discuss underground pests, some mention should be made of various types of borers, such as pecan borer, peach borer, flat head borer and the twig girdler. Borers do their damage in the larvae state, working their way up through the outer and inner bark tissues after they hatch from the eggs previously deposited in the soil by the beetle. The control period through the South will be during January, and February, breaking into March, but be careful to use a material harmless to tree life. There is a product for this purpose which can be diluted and poured around the base of the tree or shrub without doing injury.

The fourth class of garden pests is fungus diseases—mildew, rust, and black spot so prevalent on roses everywhere, and fusarium, especially destructive to bulbs.

Fungus diseases should be treated with a fungicide. Bordeaux Mixture and dry sulphur which have long been recommended as remedies may stain the foliage. Science, however, has made progress and created materials compatible with plant life which conquer fungus infestations without marring the plants.

Two major precautions to remember in all pest control measures are thoroughness of application so that material covers the under part of the leaves as well as the upper surface and also the soil area around the plant in order to destroy infestation which may be hibernating there; secondly, removing and destroying dead plants and pruned sections of shrubs as well as debris of every sort.

U. S. Boasts Hundreds of Notable Rose Gardens—Old Varieties Preserved

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In the United States are hundreds of beautiful private rose gardens, most of them open to the public under certain restrictions and at stated times. These private gardens are of wide range and scope, and are definite proof of the universality of the rose in America. In addition to these gardens, made and maintained at great expense, are many interesting private gardens of smaller area.

A Maryland woman has gathered a large collection of "old roses"—meaning those that have survived from colonial days, usually very different in form, color and habit from the roses of today. Precious old roses from the famed Spanish missions of the Coast are to be found in a garden in Monterey, Cal. Many private rose gardens are open to the public on certain days in Portland, Ore., a city famous for roses along its streets.

How the best results are obtained through the effectiveness of shade is emphasized in three gardens, one in Worcester, Mass., backyard, another in Point Loma, Cal., and the other in Chevy Chase, Md.

Beautiful Private Gardens.

Boston and the surrounding country have some elaborate and very beautiful private rose gardens, which were designed and planted through the work of several landscape architects and a woman of rose genius. These magnificent gardens are opened to the public under some restrictions as to dates, hours and numbers. Another lovely rose garden is in Detroit.

A private rose garden in Phoenix, Ariz., establishes the fact that roses can be grown under peculiar conditions. A process has been developed by an amateur in Kansas, for obtaining success with roses where the rainfall is scant.

Roses are kept on probation in a Texas garden for the information of the owner and her friends. A rose grower in Michigan shows how he has overcome danger from bitter winter weather in his garden. A similar garden in Colorado defies the limitations of the climate and likewise successes are to be found in the rose gardens in Maine and States where the winters are severe.

The public or municipal rose garden, the finest expression of park spirit in America, definitely helps maintain good order and content. These gardens are of two characters. The municipal show garden designed to provide bloom for the longest time, displayed in the best arranged masses in divisions and groups for an easy view by the largest number of people. The public test-garden, sometimes operated in conjunction with the show-garden, tries out impartially as many rose varieties as possible to provide information and suggestions to the public, and extend the advantages of home gardening.

First Municipal Garden.

Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., was the first municipal garden in America, and probably the first of this type in the world. It is less than two acres in area, was designed, constructed and planted in 1904 costing \$2,682.96. It is operated at a cost of less than \$2,000 annually, and nearly 1,000,000 visits are made here each year. Its design is adapted not only to the convenience of those who inspect the roses in more than 100 beds, but also for the pleasure of those who drive about the roads in automobiles and enjoy the mass color, fragrance and freshness of the display in this garden.

Two municipally-maintained rose gardens of Boston are found in Fenway and Franklin Park. Roses are also used in other portions of the city's park system.

More than 400 varieties of roses are in the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park, New York City, and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden shows 3,000 roses through their 300 varieties. Several thousand roses in Delaware Park, Buffalo, N. H., are framed by tall trees.

The Dr. E. M. Mills Rose Garden in Thornden Park, Syracuse, N. Y., established in 1924, has been doubled in size owing to public demand, and Rochester's "Rose Bowl" is a complete municipal garden. Hyde Park in Niagara Falls enjoys a garden of 1,700 roses.

Pennsylvania Gardens.

Pennsylvania, noted for its many beautiful private gardens, has a few distinguished municipal rose gardens, the one in Cedar Creek Park, Allentown, having 6,500 roses in the two acres. Not far away, Bethlehem has 4,500 roses (107 varieties) in West Side Park.

The lovely rose garden in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., is visited by many thousands and is easily viewed from the automobile drive-ways.

Ohio has numerous beautiful rose gardens, in Wade Park of Cleveland, Ottawa Park of Toledo and in Cincinnati.

The major municipal rose garden in Chicago is in Humboldt Park, while gardens of merit are in Garfield Park and in Douglas Park. Several other attractive municipal rose gardens in Illinois are in Highland Park, Rockford, and in East St. Louis.

The Reinisch Municipal Rose Gardens in Topeka, Kan., has more than 16,000 roses planted.

In Lyndale Park, Minneapolis, Minn., is a garden designed by the man who installed the original municipal rose garden in Hartford, and in Isanti is a small but very interesting garden.

Excellent models of small rose gardens are to be seen at the Missouri Botanical Gardens which give encouragement to the backyard gardeners. Another municipal rose garden is in Jacob L. Loose Memorial Park, Kansas City.

In Arlington Park and on several parkways at Denver, Colo., are some 10,000 rose plants and Pueblo has a rose garden in Mineral Palace Park consisting of 1,000 roses.

Washington is distinguished for its remarkable roses. Woodland Park, in Seattle, a two-acre rose garden; Point Defiance Park in Tacoma, and Bellingham with 5,000 plants in a rose garden.

Roses On the Streets.

Portland, Ore., noted for planting roses on its streets and for its show and International Test Gardens in Washington Park, also has 14,000 plants at Peninsula Park and a beautiful rose garden at the United States Veterans' Hospital.

California has many lovely gardens. The most notable ones being in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; one unusual in character by reason of its interesting slopes in Lipda Vista Park, Oakland; the five-acre garden with 15,000 plants in Exposition Park, Los Angeles; Pasadena with roses on the banks of its famed "Rose Bowl"; Balboa Park in San Diego; the magnificent five-acre planting in San Jose; and in Monterey the unusual garden near the center of the city in connection with a sunken lily pool.

SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1940.

Millions of rose plants are grown each year in East Texas to be shipped north in addition to the many interesting rose gardens. Fort Worth boasts of its beautiful Botanic Garden and the Southwestern Test Garden for the American Rose Society operated by Mrs. Ireland Hampton. Dallas has similar advantages. Many Radiance roses are in Hermann Park, Houston, and the garden in Washington Park, El Paso, shows 4,200 plants. Arlington has a small but beautiful rose garden. A municipal rose garden of 2,000 plants is at Port Arthur, on Lake Shore Drive.

At Enid and at Mangum, Okla., are lovely municipal rose gardens.

Although there are great possibilities because of the climate in Florida, the most notable public rose garden is in Eola Park, Orlando.

High, Rocky Terrace Is Given Color

Mrs. Estelle Frances Hutchison, 1430 West Peter Smith Street, has solved the problem of a high gravelly terrace, and in the solving has provided a spot of floral beauty which is enjoyed nearly 12 months in the year by passersby.

The Hutchison home, on the southeast end of the Summit Avenue viaduct, lost part of its west side grounds when the avenue was widened. The resulting terrace resisted sodding efforts with miniature landslides but Mrs. Hutchison was as stubborn as the terrain. A thick application of rock solved the problem of slides. But while it was practical, the rock covered slope did not satisfy Mrs. Hutchison's aesthetic eye. An artist and professional photographer for many years, she took up gardening as a hobby when she retired from business.

She approached her rock garden problem from an experimental standpoint. Cactus was all right, in its way, but she wanted blooms, and lots of them. She planted a cactus corner, then started working out a flower garden in the rocks.

Right now the rock embankment is a veritable riot of color, from tall holyhocks, and lower growing petunias. Earlier it was covered with larkspur, in a wide range of rich colors and luxuriant growth. Later there will be zinnias and marigolds, and the lower plants will permit the roses at the top to be seen and enjoyed. Continuous seeding and careful cutting is employed by Mrs. Hutchison to make an unusually long period of bloom.

Now for the secret of the luxuriant growth and profusion of blossoms from the rocky terrace. It's barnyard loam, properly aged, and plenty of water, according to Mrs. Hutchison.

"I put my rich soil at the top of the rock slope," she said. "I water it gently but generously, so that it

washed down into the crevices. I scatter the seeds liberally among the rocks. Incidentally I always plant fresh seeds every season, though the flowers would naturalize. However, I never let them go to seed, for in keeping them cut I have better blooms, and over a longer period. And I keep up the feeding with fertilizer, washed down gently from the top of the terrace, through the seasons.

Answers for Home Gardener

Q. How often should my hedge be pruned?

A. If the hedge is in healthy condition it should be pruned at least once every 10 days. If the hedge has been recently transplanted it should be cut to within one foot of the ground and only approximately four inches allowed to grow each time of pruning. By allowing the hedge to develop slowly the lower branches are forced to grow, which will make the hedge as beautiful and thick near the base as it is on top.

Q. Last year we had a cavity in our American elm tree from which there continually oozed sap. This year I have noticed that the same trouble is beginning again. Is there anything that can be done to prevent this?

A. The condition of which you speak is probably what is known as slime flux which is a fomentation process of the sap and is very difficult to control. Occasionally burning the wood with a blow torch will stop the flow of sap and will permit the cambium to heal over the scar.

Q. A number of the ends of the branches of our conifers apparently are dying. What could be the cause?

A. At this time of the year in the South a little beetle is responsible for the ends of the branches being broken or dying. They work inside of the bark and partially girdle the stem so that when the branches are exposed to the breeze they are easily broken. The best method to control this beetle is to pick up the branches and burn them so that any eggs deposited in the bark may be destroyed.

Q. My tender plants are being eaten by beetles or pill bugs. What is the best method of killing such pests?

A. Probably your tender plants are being eaten entirely by pill or sow bugs. These can be killed by sprinkling arsenate of lead on the inside of discarded halves of grapefruit. Grapefruit are then placed with the cut side down among the flowers. These pests seem to be particularly fond of grapefruit so that this method of control has proved highly successful.

Q. What is the best means of watering young plants transplanted this year?

A. Without doubt the most economical and satisfactory means of watering is to attach three feet of half-inch pipe to the end of the hose. This pipe can be shoved down alongside of the new plant and the water allowed to run under the ground until the area is thoroughly soaked. Wherever possible an underground irrigation system also is advisable.

Q. Our abelia plants have turned yellow and have dropped some of their foliage during the recent heavy rains. Is there any method of preventing this condition?

A. Abelia plants prefer a fairly well-drained soil so that it may be necessary to run field tile from the shrubbery beds to some convenient place where the water may be deposited. In addition to this, copperas (iron sulphate) should be applied once a month around the base of each plant and then dissolved by watering. This chemical, as a rule, will restore the green coloring matter to the foliage.

Q. How can I get rid of the large number of flies that swarm around my arbor vitae?

A. The flies are after the honeydew secreted by the aphids that appear this time of the year on arbor vitae. Spraying the aphids with two tablespoonfuls of nicotine sulphate in a gallon of soapy water will not only kill the aphids but will cause the flies to leave.

Some answers to Summer problems confronting gardeners:

Q. One of our sycamore trees has been dying back during the last two years; is there any disease which might be causing this trouble?

A. There is a blight known as the Sycamore Blight which has proven quite destructive in many Southern cities. All Sycamore trees should be sprayed two or three times a year with Bordeaux mixture in order to kill what blight might be harbored on the branches. Often cutting the branches back to the green wood and burning the cut portions will cause the tree to leaf out again and overcome the effects of the blight.

Q. Many of our shrubs lost their rich, green leaves last year and became quite yellowish. Does this indicate that the plants are not getting the proper nourishment?

A. The condition which you describe is probably chlorosis, which is a dissolving out of the chlorophyll in the leaves by an overabundance of what is commonly known as alkali. This condition can be controlled by sprinkling a few pieces of copperas around each plant and then watering thoroughly. The soil apparently needs to be neutralized or made slightly acid.

Q. My cedar trees are growing out of bounds. Can they be pruned at this time of year?

A. Any conifer can well be pruned during the growing season. In fact, pruning is recommended where the plants are straggly and where they need reshaping. No treatment of the cuts is necessary.

Simplicity in Flowers Important

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Whether we raise our own flowers or whether we obtain them from a florist, we find joy in arranging them in an artistic manner in our homes. The most beautiful flower that grows becomes less lovely if it does not have the proper place in a vase. Because it is important to know what is good and bad form in flower placement, we have flower shows, schools of flower arrangement and of judging. There are few modes of self-expression that give more pleasure to the individual than does the artistic arrangement of flowers.

As in other rules of art, simplicity and naturalness are important in flower arrangement. One should study the nature and growth of flowers and strive to approach at least something of the manner in which they grow naturally or as seen in the garden—if the garden is well planned. For best effects, flowers should be selected with some thought as to the container, and also there should be regard for the room and place, rather than a haphazard selection of flowers.

Removal of Few Blooms.
Most plants and shrubs, when in flower, are benefited by the removal of a few blooms now and then; and it is a good idea to partly prune flowering shrubs at least, as one uses the bloom for an interior decoration. Consideration should always be shown the plant or shrub, when cutting from one's own garden, that the specimen be not definitely injured. If ingrowing, weak or crowded branches bear flowers, it is well to use these wherever possible, rather than those that add to the symmetry of the plant. A sharp knife should always be used, and the cut should be made on the slant. Never should hand-pulling be indulged in.

Morning hours are best for the cutting of flowers usually, but sometimes the evening proves the better time, according to types, stages of development, and hours of blossoming. Cut poppies the night before they open and dip the stem ends into boiling water at once. Dahlias should be cut when in full bloom, and given the same treatment. Roses, peonies and gladioli should be cut when in the bud. All flowers, upon being cut should be plunged immediately into cool water and kept in a cool place for several hours before being used. Receptacles should have depth and the opening at the top should be wide. Do not allow flowers, after arrangement, to be placed in the sun. Water should be changed each day. A piece of charcoal will help to keep the water pure. All foliage under water should be stripped from the stem.

When arranging flowers take care not to place too many in the vase. A few, large good blossoms, well arranged are better any time than many carelessly grouped. Holders, sometimes called controls, are always important. These, in order to be serviceable, must qualify in the following points: They must be heavy enough to stay in place; they must be flexible, that is, they must be adjustable to the need of the moment, and they must be inconspicuous and non-rustable. Sometimes it is better to use more foliage and fewer flowers. In the case of large flowers, such as peonies, dahlias and hydrangeas, it is better to remove part of the foliage, as it is bulky, and would keep an arrangement from being artistic.

Ferns and Candles.
The question is often asked: Can one use ferns with an arrangement of flowers? Opinions differ in the matter, but most arrangers permit this today, provided the contrast is artistic and the effect pleasing. Another question that is frequently asked is: Can one use candles on a luncheon table? The reply of Dorothy Biddle, famous flower arranger, to this is: "By all means, if you wish, but they first must be lighted. Candles are not ever to be used as a decorative note, but only for service."

Most popular of all arrangements, and most beloved perhaps, is the quaint little old-fashioned bouquet, known as the "nosegay," a rather stiff bunch of flowers or foliage with a paper lace petticoat. The French have used the "mettre le bouquet" (their name for the nosegay), in numerous ways and for many occasions, interesting customs having clustered about it. Colonial ladies wore the nosegay as a

Old Flower Book Say:

The scarlet-flowering Lobelia (cardinalis), (that is so gay in late Summer and early Autumn in the edges of woods and shady banks and ditches), with spikes grown in Mr. Leopold Rothschild's garden at Aspet, is the most brilliant flower that ever graced my room. The flowering portion of the shoots alone is 18 inches long. The most gorgeous blooms of the new large tiger-flower (tigridia grandiflora), look quite sordid beside them, and yet people say we can not get color at this season from hardy flowers. In this noble cardinal-flower we have the finest form as well as color, compared with which that of the finest pelargonium (geranium) is inconspicuous. Then the individual flower is also beautiful. Put this flower in a long, heavy line, or in too heavy masses, and its beauty is half lost, or neutralized by other flowers, but place a group—three or four spikes—in a quiet bed of choice shrubs, and then the color of it is more splendid than words can tell.

—By Justicia, in The Garden Magazine, 1880.

(Note: The lobelia cardinalis is a

native of Texas, and would thrive in or near a pool, as it likes its feet tucked away in water—it is not noxious as to soils, but it enjoys a little richness.)

I was much interested in America in being shown your parks, but I do not recollect seeing anything in the country that could be called a park until I reached California—and then I saw some of the finest parks in the world, thousands of acres with here and there groups of live-oaks or sugar pines, or some of the other gorgeous evergreens of the Pacific Coast. What you call parks in America are well kept gardens, many of them in the highest style of garden art, while a park proper is an uncultivated piece of ground, in its natural state, with here and there single specimens or clusters of trees, the grass being kept short by deer, sheep or other animals. A sheet of water is a wonderful addition to one of these natural parks, though I have often seen them injured by the introduction of artificiality.

—Teddington, from the Thames, 1879.

Garden Center's National Council Award Will Be Installed With Program

BY PAULINE NAYLOR.

NATIONAL recognition of the work of the Fort Worth Garden Center which came with the 1940 Garden Center award of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, made last week in Portsmouth, N. H., at the annual meeting of the council, calls attention anew to an institution which already is well known to individuals and organizations interested in beautification and horticulture throughout the Southwest.

There will be a formal program, date to be set this week, for the installation in the Garden Center of the handsome bronze medal, mounted on a walnut tablet, which was brought home from the national council meeting by Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Center, and president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.

Of Especial Interest.

The winning of the National Council award by the Fort Worth Garden Center was of especially wide interest at this time, because the Center has been headquarters for the Texas federation since Mrs. Lake's assumption of the presidency in the Summer of 1939, and will continue as headquarters for the second year of her two-year term.

Gifts of New Jersey Woman.
The National Council's Garden Center awards are the gifts of Mrs. Frederick T. Fisher of Hackensack, N. J., originator of the garden center project as a garden club civic contribution. The awards are the permanent property of the recipients, and bear the name and date on a bronze plate. Mrs. Fisher provides two medals for garden center achievement awards each year, one for the center which, in proportion to its size, has performed the greatest service to its community; the other for the center which, in proportion to its size, has had the most influence with school children of its community. The Fort Worth center received the award for civic and community achievement.

Opened Five Years Ago.

The Garden Center, which was opened five years ago as a civic project of the Fort Worth Garden Club, is maintained by the club, with the co-operation of the Park Department and the Board of Education. Mrs. Charles D. Reimers was president of the club when the center was opened. Mrs. Warren D. Ambrose succeeded Mrs. Reimers in the second year of the Center's operation, and served until May, 1940, when Mrs. Alfred McKnight was elected president. Mrs. Lake has been director of the Center since it was opened.

Report of the Texas federation, given at the National Council meeting, featured the Fort Worth Garden Center, both as state headquarters and for its service to the immediate community.

Mrs. Lake's report follows:
"The Fort Worth Garden Center, the chief project of the Fort Worth Garden Club, now is entering its sixth year and has been headquarters of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs for the past year. It will continue to serve in this capacity during the present administration. The center is beautifully situated in the heart of the city's beautiful and nationally famous Botanic Garden. Thousands of people from all parts of the world visit the garden and the center each year. During the past year groups from many garden clubs from every section of Texas have visited the center and there also have been many individual visitors. Several thousand school children have been brought in classes by their teachers throughout the year for lectures, field trips and nature and plant study. Frequently whole schools have come from nearby towns and classes from colleges have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Botanic Garden and the Garden Center."

Library of 300 Volumes.

"There is a library containing 300 volumes on nature and horticultural subjects, belonging to the Garden Center and 130 books from the public library available for reference work, and for borrowing by students and club members. There also are available 300 scrap books, covering a wide range of subjects, compiled from magazines and other current publications. The state federation also has established the nucleus of a library, which is proving of great benefit to member clubs. The past year has been the greatest in the history of the Fort Worth Garden Center, in all respects. The participation of organizations and interested individuals has been very gratifying."

Mrs. Lake also called the attention of the National Council to the work being done in Texas for the proposed Texas Big Bend National Park, in which the garden federation is co-operating with the Big Bend National Park Association, through a special committee of which Mrs. C. E. McCutchen of Wichita Falls is chairman.

The president's report showed a total of 25,000 miles traveled in the interest of the federation work, with visits to 75 clubs during the past year. There now are 198 garden clubs in the federation, with a total of 8,392 members.

Wide Variety of Trees and Shrubs Found Along Nature Trails at Botanic Garden

In the Old World, we are told, a park is a place where visitors come to study the various manifestations of life in their natural state, the flora, fauna, birds, insects, etc. In America we are just beginning to realize the possibilities of our parks, nature trails and public gardens. The Fort Worth Park Department, being far-sighted in matters of this kind, provided a system of nature trails in connection with the Fort Worth Botanic Garden.

Winding paths lead off from the main garden into what appear to be deep woods. For more than a mile one can wander along and study the various trees, shrubs, vines and native flowers that grow naturally. Here are to be found giant oaks that register several hundred years of growth, and creeping near the mighty monarchs one may see tiny vetchlings that look as if they, too, felt important. At definite places the various types of vege-



A beckoning path to one of the nature trails at the Botanic Garden.

corsage, the wrapped flower ends and lace paper acting as a protection for the fine satins and silks of their costumes. The English name for the nosegay was tussie-mussie. Modern costumes have taken the nosegay into account also, and many new types and styles are to be seen, all after the manner of this very old arrangement.

Fall arrangements are often entertaining, autumn leaves combine combine well with berries, making a good combination when flowers are not plentiful. The foliage of rich dark broad-leaved evergreens is always effective. Sea lavender, everlasting, dried grasses and different kinds of berries combine well with bittersweet.

One of the most interesting trees in point of size and usefulness is the pecan (*Hicoria pecan*), the official emblem of Texas, as trees go. It grows from the piney woods of East Texas to the Midwest and Southwest, making its best stand in the course of the Colorado River. The wood is not strong, but heavy, hard and brittle and of little value except for fuel. The flowers appear in fronds two to three inches long in early Spring. The tree is being extensively cultivated in orchards and on farms, the fruit being greatly improved through budding and cultivation. A number of the pecan trees along the Nature Trail have attained a height of 100 feet or more.

Black Walnut Grows Tall.

Another of the big trees is the black walnut (*Juglans nigra*). It also grows very tall and may be characterized by its straight stem, clear of branches for half its height. The nut is inclosed in a solid green husk which clings to the fruit even after it is ripe. The kernel is rich, oily and edible. The heavy, hardwood heart which is rich, chocolate brown in color, and free from warping and checking, lends itself to a high polish. For this reason it is much in demand for furniture and cabinet work, for gunstocks and airplanes. Squirrels and other rodents running wild in the parks feed on the nuts from the pecan and the walnut.

Cottonwoods, botanically known as *Populus deltoides*, are numerous along the banks of the Trinity and are scattered along the trails. The species is not very satisfactory for lawns or gardens because of its ugly and bothersome habits. The female sheds its "cotton" and both sexes lose their leaves early and have a way of allowing their roots to grow into sewer pipes, being lovers of water, and under cement sidewalks, which causes the walk to bulge and break. The catkins which appear before the leaves are very decorative. The soft, light-

elm, the slippery elm, the cedar elm and the water elm are the species most often seen in the parks and on the trails. Of the elms, the cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*) is the commonest of the Texas elms. Its tall, straight trunk often grows to height of 75 feet. Its bark, light brown and tinged with red, is deeply fissured. The young twigs are red and velvety. The mature woods are used for furniture making and for fence posts. It is one of the most desirable of all the Texas trees as a yard or garden tree, due to the fact that it is only slightly affected by insects and pests.

The hackberry (*Celtis*), a member of the Sugarberry family, is a very popular and well liked tree with the birds and squirrels, due to its sugary-sweet berries that ripen in the Fall. It is widely distributed in Texas, used chiefly as fuel, and as a shade tree although it is quite susceptible to borers. The red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), the ash (*Fraxinus*) of which there are several varieties, the maple (*Acer*), the sycamore (*Ulatanus*), the wild china berry, or soapberry (*Sapindus*), buckeye (*Aesculus*), two varieties of this species are attractive in the flower, one a pink and the other yellow; the persimmon (*Diospyros*), the catalpa and the desert willow (*Chilopsis*) whose flowers and seed-pods resemble the catalpa—all are common in the parks and along the trails.

Prized by the Indians.

Some of the most entertaining trees and shrubs which one will find growing here or in other parts of Texas are the hedge apple, also called, mock orange, Osage organ and bois d'arc (*Toxylon*), whose exceedingly hard heartwood is bright orange in color, used extensively for posts and was prized highly by the early Indians for bows and war clubs; the hawthorn (*Crataegus*), familiarly called red haw, or thorn bush, close of kin to the English hawthorn; the wild plum (*Prunus americana*), with a delightful mass of white flowers that precede the leaves in the Springtime; the Texas ebony (*Pithecolobium flexicaule*), a valuable and beautiful evergreen small tree or shrub or the Rio

Grande Valley, much used commercially for fence posts and for cabinet work, whose beautiful red-brown tinged with purple, wood, very hard, heavy and close grained, is almost indestructible; the cat-claw (*Acacia*), found on dry, gravelly mesas and on the banks of the Rio Grande's valley-streams; the beautiful white mimosa (*Leucaena retusa*), of the upper San Saba and Devil's Rivers; the mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), Texas' most characteristic tree; the redbud (*Cercis canadensis* and *Cercis occidentalis*), also called Judas-trees, a near relative of the oriental relative of the same name; the locusts (*gloditsia*),

the varieties honey and black; the holly and yaupon (*Ilex*); the dogwood (*Cornus florida* and *Cornus asperifolia*); chittim (*Bumelia*); wild forsythia (*Forestiera pubescens*); button-willow, the buttonbush (or *Cephalanthus occidentalis*), and the black haw (*Viburnum rufidulum*).

The black willow (*Salix nigra*) is one of the most graceful trees to be found in the parks. It seldom attains a height of over 50 feet, and is most frequently seen where there is the most moisture in the ground. This tree is valuable in checking soil erosion, and its wood, which is soft and light, is used in the manufacture of gun-powder and for artificial limbs. The male and female catkin flowers grow on separate trees.

Many Varieties of Oaks.

The oaks (*Quercus*) are of many varieties—the Texas oak, spotted oak, black oak, black-jack oak, live oak, shin oak, post oak, burr oak, overcup oak, swamp chestnut oak and chinquapin oak. All of these varieties have the same general characteristics but differ in their manifestations and usefulness. All are excellent timber trees, most are of long life duration, but for sheer beauty of form and structure the burr oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) is the most popular.

SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1940.

HOME

Planting of Shade Trees Is Important

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

In Fort Worth's first ordinance book, published in the early '80's there appeared certain regulations affecting the planting of sidewalk trees that still are in effect in the minds of some persons—if one is to judge by examples seen today on the streets of our city (and this might be said of other cities as well.) The ordinance, Section 1, follows:

All shade trees hereafter set out on the streets of Fort Worth shall be placed on the curbing of the sidewalks, and shall be 12 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 not nearer than three feet of each other.

Section 2 says that any person who violates this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum "not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each one set out." Be it to the credit of those early framers of the laws regulating rules for making Fort Worth more beautiful, as they saw it, but they likely are responsible, however, for some of the bad hit-an-miss planting one sees on the streets of Fort Worth today.

A survey of city streets reveals several objectional features. First, trees were not good specimens to begin with, not uniform in type, kind, size or shape. In the second place they were not properly planted as regards distance from curb and distance apart and thirdly, trees show lack of proper care.

Good Form in Planting. What is good form in the planting of sidewalk trees? The answer to this question is that well planned cities have but one goal for planting of sidewalk trees: that of creating the arched green dome effect for the street with trees inter-laced at top, most artistically achieved when trees are properly selected in the beginning properly spaced and uniformly planted and pruned and properly cared for thereafter.

The street-beautiful goal can be achieved only through a proper understanding of what the desired aim is, through the co-operation of the property owner who plants the trees, and the city, the latter having a certain responsibility in the maintenance of the tree. A look at the streets of the better planned cities of the Nation will reveal even at a glance the desirability of understanding and co-operation between the person who plants the tree and the city. The street trees can not be handled as individual specimens, but only as a part of the unit or of the whole street.

One of the reasons for providing the parking for shade trees in city planning is to give shade to pedestrians and to make the properties more picturesque and more comfortable. Most of our Southwestern cities have adequate parking areas between the street and the sidewalk for shade trees. Where parking is shallow (less than five feet), it is sometimes advisable to plant shade trees just inside the property line, but this should be done with uniformity throughout the whole area or street. If trees are placed close to the walk, such an arrangement will not fore-shorten the lawn nor detract particularly from its spaciousness.

In the matter of shades trees on one's own premises, one must keep in mind of course one's special needs, but when one plants a sidewalk tree one should find out what tree will best fit into the street picture, what will make for the greater uniformity. Because of this, forestry departments and park boards have rules and regulations regarding this, asking that permits be obtained from the city and that suggestions be asked for by the property owner, such co-operation being absolutely imperative if the proper effect is to be achieved.

In the selection of sidewalk trees, they should be suitable for the particular place in which they are to grow. Young trees should be straight, about three inches in diameter, all of a kind, and of good medium height—this for initial plantings on new streets. If there are trees that have been well established the subsequent plantings should be more uniform and of the same kind as those already there, provided the established trees are desirable. Trees that have low-growing forks, and trees that are ill-shaped should not be used. Uniform pruning of all sidewalk trees, this being high enough to miss the tallest vehicles, is especially desirable.

Many Too Close Together.

Most trees are planted too close together. Locusts, pecans, hackberries, elms, sycamores and all large-growing types should be spaced about 40 feet apart. In the case of narrow lots, persons in the neighborhood should determine how many trees should be planted in the block and arrange for this. In the past the idea has been all too often for each lot to have several trees, regardless of size, and the result that trees are cramped as to root space and branches. Proper spacing might mean that, in the case of small lot frontage, each person would plant only one tree on his property. In the case of such trees as the pin oaks, one might plant as close as 35 feet apart. The pecan tree is particularly recommended as a desirable sidewalk tree both because of its beauty and because of its nuts.

Many persons prefer to plant sidewalk trees as close together as 25 feet, with the idea in mind of removing every other tree when the trees shall have attained some size, but this removal process requires more moral courage than the average person possesses, once the trees become established.

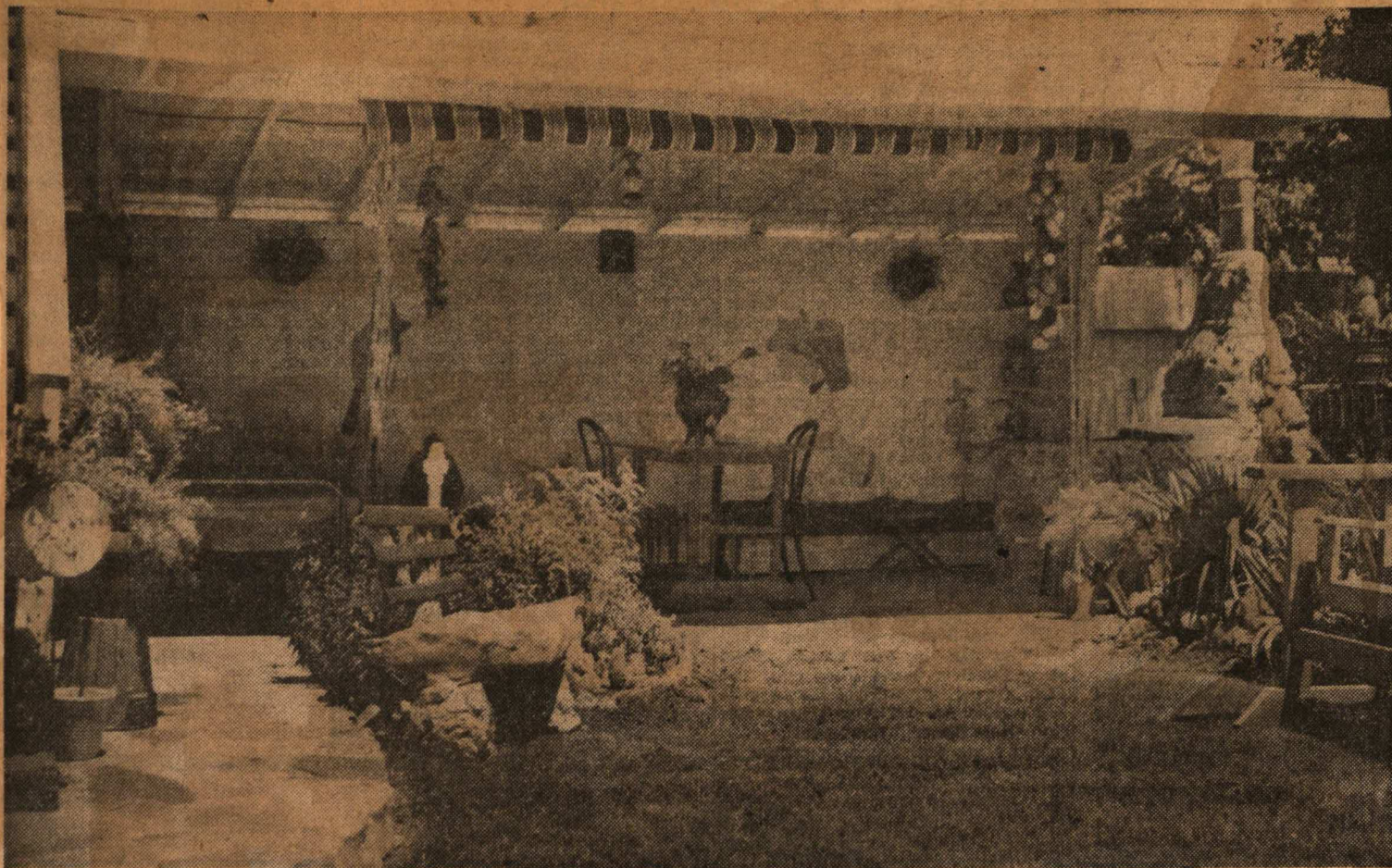
Care should be taken in the planting of trees that soils are properly

prepared and that the hole is rightly proportioned. Trees should not be planted too deeply. Both roots and branches of deciduous trees should be pruned to the same proportions in each case the amount of root corresponding to the branches left. This is important. Trees should never be allowed to suffer for want of water, keeping always in mind that one good watering once a week is better than a daily sprinkling.

Further care should be to give occasional plant food to trees. Remember to look trees over often for signs of disease or insect pests. Be sure to repair small bark injuries as soon as they occur, otherwise much damage may be the result. Trees that are short lived are not as desirable as those that live through generations. Remember always that trees, like people, should have background and tradition. Think in terms of your tree 50 years from the time of planting. Trees are not for any one day or generation. They belong to the ages. They deserve the best possible attention that can be given.

In the matter of sidewalk planting for city beautification and service, keep always in mind the goal—good trees, proper planting and spacing, continued care and co-operation with the city and the neighborhood environment. New towns and young cities which have not yet begun their planning and sidewalk planting programs should profit by the example of other cities. Careful thought given to this matter in the beginning will mean much to the town's future attractiveness.

This Attractive Yard Is Woman's Handiwork



This attractive Fort Worth back yard was planned and built by Mrs. Johnnie Huff Christensen,

at her residence at 1901 Hurley Avenue. The flagstone-floored outdoor porch is the Summer living room of Mrs.

Christensen and her sister, Miss Minnie Lee McCaskill. At the right end of the porch is a barbecue pit, containing rocks col-

lected from coast to coast by Mrs. Christensen. —Star-Telegram Photo.

The Name of the Daisy—The daisy derives its name from Day's-Eye, because it opens to the rising sun. It has always been a favorite with the poets, and Chaucer, who was one of the first to take notice of the opening and shutting of flowers, at particular times of the day expresses great partiality to it. There is a supposition that the flower parts are symbolic of the crucifixion of our Lord. The leaves are said to resemble the spear which pierced his side; the tendrils, the cords which bound his hands, or the stripes that scourged him; the ten petals, the Apostles, Judas having betrayed and Peter having deserted; the pillar in the center of the flower, the cross; the stamina, the hammers; the styles, the nails; the inner circle about the central pillar, the crown of thorns; the radius around it, the glory; the white in the flower, the emblem of purity; the blue, the type of heaven. The flower keeps open three days, and then disappears, denoting Christ's burial and resurrection.—The Christian Florist, 1835.

Many Kinds of Plants Need Thinning

Remember to look about your rock garden plants after they have finished blooming. Continued growth may mean that the plants require thinning. Perhaps the poppies and other early bloomers may be discarded for this year. Your platycodons will appreciate the greater room for their own growth. Zinnias are grateful for food, and they will repay in larger, gayer flowers. For your evening garden, fragrance from the nicotiana and the datura will please. Remove from plants all foliage that has become brown or dried. Stake your late blooming perennials—chrysanthemums, asters, boltonias and others. Keep seed pods clipped from annuals and give them plenty of water if you would have continuous bloom.

You may continue to divide and transplant your iris, if you have not already done so. You may plant the rhizomes of the Japanese varieties of iris deeper than other kinds, and remember that they dislike lime soils. When cutting gladioli, it is well to spare several leaves—these help the bulbs to ripen. Dahlias will enjoy a little extra food this month. If you wish to have exhibition blooms in dahlias, disbud to a single stalk, and it will be helpful to use a cloth shade. Spray continually, as damp humid weather is conducive to mildew and black-spot, especially on roses, phlox, crepe myrtles and lilacs.

Take care of your gypsophilas, dusty-miller, strawflowers and everlasting. Pick when buds begin to open, tie together loosely and dry with heads hanging down for several weeks. Make the most of your herb garden by using the leaves and flowers freely for seasoning. Many of the herbs may be cut and dried now for next Winter's use. They

retain their flavor best when cut just before the flowers open. Try cutting the buds of your heavenly blue morning glories in the evening and use them for your breakfast table the next morning. They should open well in the night if placed in water in a cool place.

Circle Will Hold Picnic at Lake

A picnic supper will be furnished for members of the Business Women's Circle of the First Presbyterian Church at 6:30 p. m. Friday at the Paul Rathgeber Camp, Lake Worth. Mrs. Will Lake will give a lecture on an out-of-doors topic. After making reservations with Miss Louise Rathgeber, 2-3082, members will meet at the church at 6 p. m. to go to the party scene together.

Garden Club Council Event Affords Picturesque Scenery

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Our trip to Portsmouth, where the annual meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs, June 17-21, was held, was routed via Memphis and through the Cumberland Mountains, the latter lovely with mountain laurel in varying shades of pink, and through the Great Smokies and the Shenandoah Valley—this route affording much picturesque scenery. (A guide in this region told us that the Indian word, Shenandoah, means "Queen of the Stars," and that it was because of this significance that the giant dirigible was given that title.)

Washington, always exciting to the American patriot and to the sight-seer, was especially beautiful and interesting, with many of the earlier gardens at the height of their flowering season. What with much excitement over the war situation and the Republican convention in Philadelphia, the cities of Washington and Philadelphia were turbulent. Particularly beautiful were the great avenues of trees in both cities, and in all the Northern and Eastern cities through which we traveled, showing the charm of streets that have uniform street tree spacing and planting and uniformity of pruning, making always for the "city beautiful." Roosevelt Avenue, a three-way boulevard, one of the

most recently planted Washington thoroughfares, and bordered with the London plane-tree, a type of ycamore, was a notable example of good street tree planting.

Parks and Gardens.

Stopovers in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York and Boston afforded opportunity for a study of parks, municipal gardens and garden centers in each place and to observe what other well-planned cities are doing in regard to sidewalk planting of trees and correct spacing and pruning. A special tour of the New York park system with David Schweiser, director of horticulture for the New York parks, was at once educational and informative. Gardens on Parade at the New York World's Fair, with few changes from last year, were exceptionally interesting and held up the attendance record of last year. The knot gardens or herb areas are perhaps the highlights of appeal in Gardens on Parade. Visits were made to the New York and Brooklyn Botanical Gardens and to the great Central Park for which Frederick Law Olmsted is largely to be thank-

ed, the latter forever a monument to the farsightedness of those early city planners who could foresee the millions who would one day actually need the place in which to draw a breath of rural atmosphere.

Boston was notable for visits to the Harvard grounds and buildings where we saw the famous glass flowers, and to the Arnold Arboretum, the latter for long under the direction of the late Ernest Wilson. We were conducted through the Arboretum by Director Croizart. Here one sees the oldest and largest arboretum in America, a veritable tree heaven for botanist and tree lovers. Kept natural mostly, the place is very interesting. Many fine tree and shrub specimens from all parts of the world are to be seen here. At this season the place is exceptionally delightful with rhododendrons, mountain laurel, iris and the lovely unusual orange azalea all in full flower.

Visits to the Commons.

Visits to the Commons and the Boston Gardens were highly enjoyable, as it is here one sees America at its best service in the matter of recreational and municipal breathing spots, combined with picturesque. We were asked to send back to the Arboretum specimens of our Texas spurge, crotons and euphorbias for the Arboretum. It is to be hoped our Southwestern plant materials will not prove disappointing in this place. It will be interesting to see whether or not the plants will be happy there in the New England fogs and in moisture, being used to, as they are here, semi-arid conditions with attendant heat. E. I. Farrington, editor of Horticulture Magazine and secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, took us to visit some of the gardens and parks of the city, including the famous Fenway and the rose garden. An hour at Horticultural Hall was well spent. Under the direction of Mr. Farrington, we saw the splendid library, the laboratories, garden center rooms and the display hall in which one of the city's flower shows was being set up at the time.

Hotel Wentworth-by-the-Sea, the noted 40-year-old hostelry, located in the delightful old town of Portsmouth—the latter being equally famous for its delightful old doorways and New England hospitality—opened its doors for the season in coats of fresh paint and new interior decorations with the annual meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs.

Governor Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, in his welcoming address to the group, promised them a special treat, a ride on the tramway high up in the White Mountains, a courtesy of the State, and he kept his promise, one of the thrills of the convention. This mountain trip was very beautiful and most exciting, as riders on the tramway found themselves dangling several hundred feet above the tops of pines, hemlocks and spruce. Highlights on the program consisted of talks by Hugh Bennett of the Conservation Department, Washington; a discussion of table decorations, emphasizing color harmony, by Hazel J. Heissenbuttel of New York; a program on herbs for use and delight by Mrs. Edward B. Cole in connection with the herb luncheon, and other features.

Fort Worth Gets Award.

Perhaps the outstanding point of interest to the Texas delegation, to Fort Worth in particular, was the special award of the Garden Center plaque to the Fort Worth Garden Center for outstanding achievement during the last year. Orchestras played "The Eyes of Texas" a number of times during the luncheon and dinner hours during the four days, and Texas generally was happy and at home, even in conservative, staid, delightful New England. Sea foods at meals, coast line and mountain drives and visits to unusual private gardens of Maine and New Hampshire were other delights.

Mrs. Fredericak Wallis of Paris,

Ky., president of the National Council, presided at the business sessions. The matter of whether or not the National Council would continue its Fall board meetings was a point of much concern, the council finally voting to continue the Fall meetings and announcing the next one would be held in French Lick, Ind. Next year's annual meeting of the council was voted to Asheville, N. C., for the Spring, the blossoming of the azaleas and rhododendrons to determine the exact time. Mrs. E. W. Frost of Texarkana, Ark., represented the South Central Region at the meeting. Mrs. Oneal's party returned to Texas via Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, Detroit and Chicago. Others from the Southwest came via Washington and the Alleghanies.

A weekend on the Maine Coast near Rockland for some of us was especially enjoyable, revealing unusual woodlands—trees of pine, spruce, hemlock, maple, hawthorn, horse-chestnuts, sumacs, bayberry—with low-growing plants for ground-cover, acres of white daisies and pink clover, bunch-berry, mocassin flower, strawberries, blackberries, wild roses, small type violets (both blue and white), tall blue lupines (bigger by far than our Texas blue-bonnet and a deeper blue), ferns, mosses and lichens, and innumerable seaside grasses most of which were picturesque in seed, and for sheer modesty, the plant called Solomon's Seal, which hides its tiny white blossoms, resembling the lily-of-the-valley under its leaf.

Texas was well represented at the meeting with 14 delegates, most of whom came with the North American Garden Pilgrimage conducted by Mrs. Ben G. Oneal. This was the largest number in attendance from any State so far away. In point of both attendance and interest this was the National Council's biggest, best meeting. Almost every State in the Nation had representatives. Routine matters of the convention consumed the greater part of the four days, with sight-seeing, historical tours to old homes and gardens of Portsmouth and special entertainment provided in addition.

Sunday June 30-1940

At the present time a plant of ampelopsis, Virginia creeper, is in full beauty on the walls of a cottage here (England). The curious thing is that the leaves on the north are changing color soonest—the plant is trained on north and east walls. Is it, then, the cold instead of the influence of the solar rays that causes the change to come about in this way?

—The Gardener's Chronicle, 1879.

July 14 - 1940

Henderson Has Combined History and Gardens in Unusual, Colorful Way

Henderson has combined its history and gardens in a very pleasing way. Memorials have been planted, and the old cemeteries which contain the graves of some of Texas' most historic statesmen have been beautified. One of the Centennial Memorials was placed in Henderson commemorating the life of Thomas J. Rusk, for whom the county was named. It is in the center of the square and at the intersection of several highways.

At the entrance to the town from the south is a small park containing the grave of the man for whom Smith County was named. In the oldest cemetery is the grave of an early lawyer and statesman, Judge Bowdoin, who was a congressman from Alabama before coming to Henderson. Mrs. L. W. Turner, president of the Henderson Garden Club, has much valuable information concerning the old homes and gardens in and near the town.

Old Shawnee Village.

Interesting to lovers of Indian lore is the old Shawnee Village of Indian days. This place also has a Centennial marker and another marker near by shows where the Indian chief, Bowles, was killed. Still another marker designates old Trammell's Trace, on the road to Marshall, and another on the road to Arp marks the discovery of the first well in the big oil field.

On a paved highway connecting Henderson and Overton is New London School, the richest rural school in the world and one of the biggest, according to Mrs. Turner. In a little park just in front of the school is the memorial which honors the children who lost their lives in the explosion of a few years ago. The work of Mrs. J. Fred Curry, president of the New London Garden Club, in beautifying the school grounds here is in itself a memorial. Mrs. Curry having lost a daughter in the catastrophe.

Balm of Giliad Trees.

Mrs. J. E. Watkins, a member of the garden club, has a Japanese Catalpa tree in her yard, a species which is rare in Henderson. Her home is an old house, and the father of the woman who built it brought this tree from Germany when he first came over, the tree being originally from Japan. Seven or eight miles out on Highway 26, according to Mrs. Turner, there is a tree known as Balm of Gilead, one of two trees of this variety in the United States. The theory is that an old monk or priest, on a mission building tour, planted the seed or tree which is now badly disfigured due

Peavines for the Window Garden—Common garden peas will make a lovely vine, although sweetpeas are much prettier, but either can be grown in water; fill a common tumbler with water, tie over it a bit of coarse lace, such as milliners use, and cover it with peas, pressing it down into the water. Keep in a dark place for two or three days, then give it light and warmth. In a few days roots will be plainly seen piercing through the lace and the vines can twine around the casements, or a bit of hoop skirt spring can be fastened about the tumbler, with springs attached to it in form of a globe, and the vines twined about them. Keep the tumbler full of water, and add bits of charcoal to keep it fresh; every week turn in two or three drops of aqua ammonia, less if the tumbler is very small, but the deeper it is, the better for your vines.—Window Gardening, 1871.

to its having been struck by lightning a year or two ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ras Redwine have a very interesting collection of azaleas that rival those seen in Natchez. The rock garden of Mr. and Mrs. Fontain Wright, on the Marshall highway, contains thousands of bulbs, hyacinths, narcissus, and iris, and is one of the show places of Henderson. Mrs. Turner has had remarkable success with chrysanthemums, the flowers rivaling those grown by commercial dealers. Mrs. Turner employed the use of a canvas house in their culture.

8,000-Acre 'Garden.'

Mrs. C. B. Campbell, president of the A. & M. College Faculty Garden Club, College Station, is responsible for the following information about the gardens of College Station:

The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College has 8,000 acres in its campus, beautifully landscaped. The school and grounds are well worth a trip to see, and something every Texan should be proud of. The college greenhouse contains many beautiful, interesting and rare plants, such as bigonia, venusta, Alamanda hendersoni, Grevillea robusta, Asparagus falcatus, a tangerine Bouganvillea, fine ferns and cacti specimens.

The beautiful Howell estate, to which visitors are always welcome, features 8,000 yellow and white roses and yellow and white pansies. There are many old plantation homes along the Brazos River bottoms, some of them particularly historical, and many with interesting ante-bellum traditions and customs. Old Washington, where the Texas Charter was written and signed, is easily accessible and lovely to see in Spring with its beautiful bluebonnet fields and abundant huisache. Near by too is Old Independence, the seat of the first Baylor University, and here also is the grave of Sam Houston's wife, Margaret.

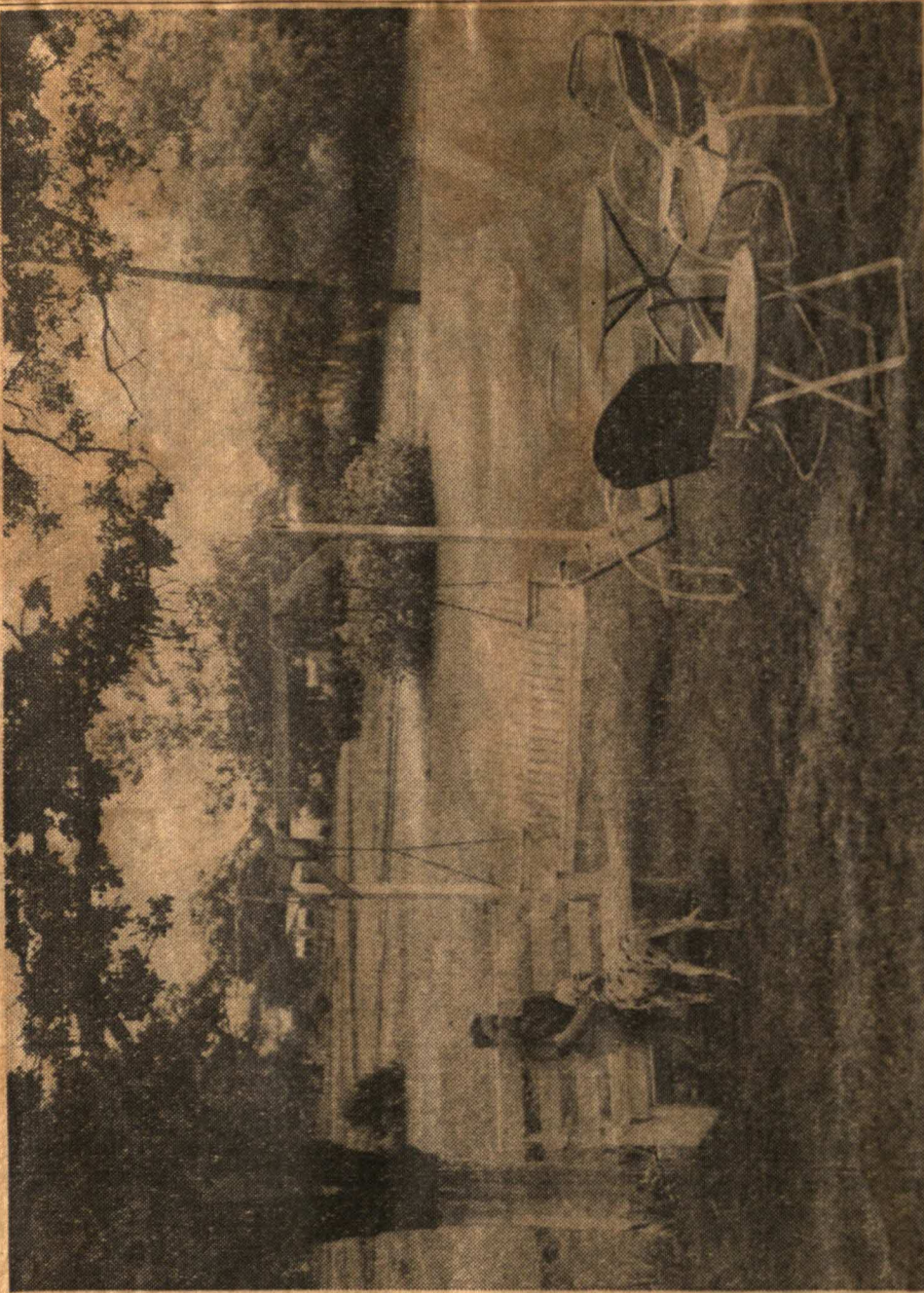
Richmond Interesting.

Richmond has many fine trees, markers, homes and monuments relating to historical places in the town and county, judging from information given by Mrs. John M. Moore, president of the Garden Club of Richmond. The home of Thomas Barnett, the only one of Austin's original 300 colonists who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is located nine miles west of Richmond on the F. J. D. Moore Ranch.

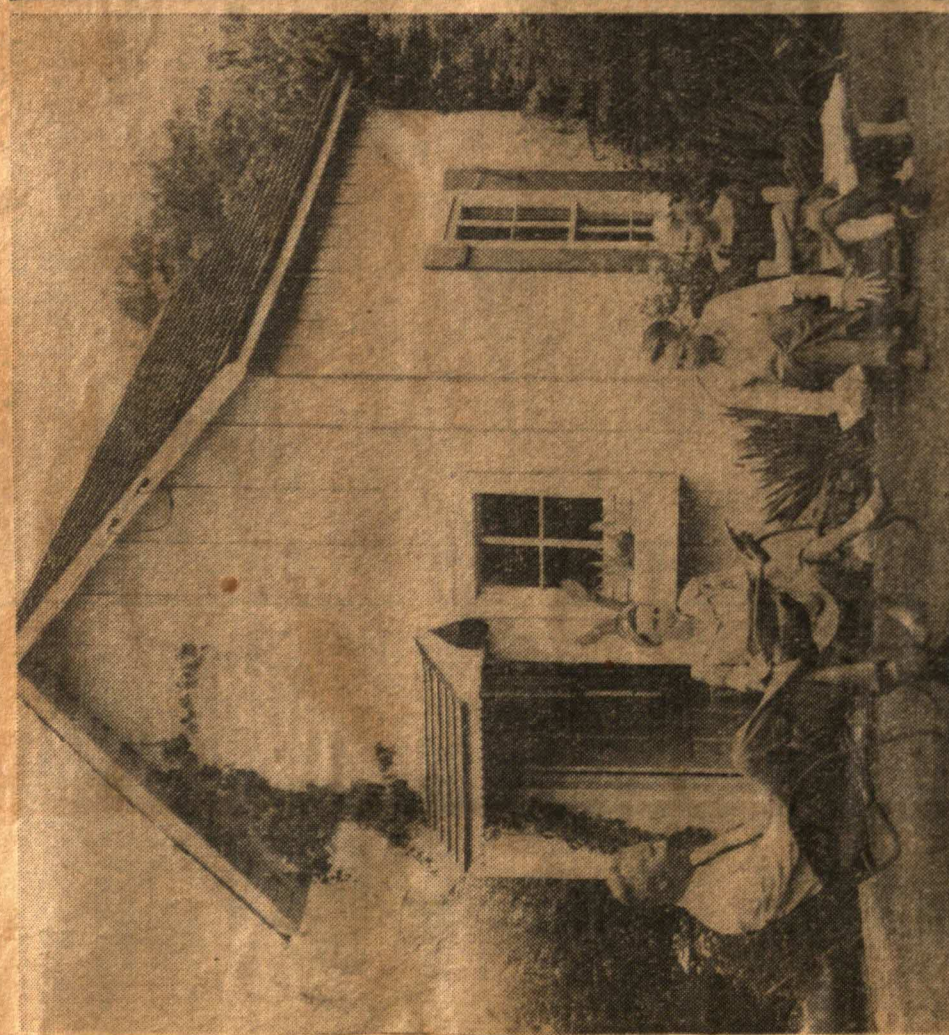
Two beautiful live oak trees planted in 1824 by Nancy Jones, one of the original Austin colonists, can be seen in the lovely garden of Mrs. Albert George, nine miles south of Richmond. On the court house square, which has been landscaped by the Garden Club of Richmond, has been erected a beautiful bronze statue of Mirabeau B. Lamar, second President of Texas and father of Texas education. Lamar's home is also in Richmond and he is buried in the Richmond Cemetery.

Two miles east of Richmond, on the site of the home of Mrs. Jane Long, known as the Mother of Texas, a marker has been placed in her memory. As a project for this year the Garden Club of Richmond is going to landscape and beautify a plot of ground on which there will be placed a marker commemorating the original old fort for which Fort Bend County was named.

Tarrant County Residents Turn to Outdoor Living With Advent of Summer Weather



—Star-Telegram Photos.
Mrs. Lucas' studio, converted from a 40-year-old smokehouse. Right, Bill Wright, 9, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wright, Mansfield, finds a shady spot on the spacious lawn of his home to pet his Dalmatian.



All over Tarrant County you can see families virtually living outdoors these days. Many eat out and some even sleep out. Here are two with attractive living quarters—left, the W. C. (Mann) Lucas family at Grapevine relaxing in lawn furniture

Constant Observation, Care Are Needed to Prevent Ruin of Garden Plants by Insects

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Destruction of plants by insects costs the people of the United States millions of dollars every year. Summer always brings the greatest amount of damage. Constant observation and care this Summer will help to save many trees, shrubs and plants in our gardens. The following information will prove helpful:

Watch especially for signs of root rot. The root rot fungus requires damp, poorly drained soil for growth, which accounts for the fact that there are always a large number of fatalities during a rainy season. At the first notice of this disease, cut away from plant or tree all vegetable matter, keep soil well cultivated and turned to the sun. If it is necessary to water plant, do this always in the morning, as in this way too much moisture will not stand around the plant overnight. Where plants have died leave holes open and expose to the sun several months. The ground may also be saturated with a solution of formaldehyde, one quart to 25 gallons of water.

In the matter of your sidewalk trees, bear in mind that air and water, to an extent at least, are cut off by the street and sidewalk paving. Root system will require that special plant food and extra water be given. Salt in the soil and gas leakage are common causes of injury to sidewalk and street trees. Sycamore blight which is indicated by the drying up and falling off of small immature leaves and tender branches, may be controlled by spraying once or twice during the dormant season with Bordeaux mixture at the rate of four pounds of lime, four pounds of copper sulphate and 50 gallons of water, and during the early growing season with the same solution diluted 5 per cent.

May Need Water.

During the Summer many hackberries, elms and other trees lose their leaves due to the fact that the roots can not supply the leaves with enough water to take care of the evaporation, when we have hot dry winds, and the leaves dry up and fall off. This condition can be overcome by fertilizing and watering.

The lawn must be watched for brown patch or brown spot, a fungus disease attacking grass. There are two distinct types of fungi that attack the grass. One is called the dollar patch, which causes numerous small brown spots on the lawn; the other is called the large brown patch. The only practical method of control is the application of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) at the rate of one pound to 1,000 square feet of grass. (The one pound should first be dissolved in 105 gallons of water). The grass should then be watered well.

Aphids, or plant lice, of which there are nearly 200 species that affect our plants, are the most common of the insects which we have to combat. They reproduce rapidly, there being several generations during a year. The insect takes plant juices from the leaf and thus weakens the tree but greater damage is done by a fungus which finds a favorable lodging place in the honey-dew secreted by the aphids. The best way to get rid of such insects is to spray the infected plant with nicotine sulphate ("Black Leaf 40") at the rate of one teaspoonful to a gallon of water. Fish oil soap in the proportion of one pound to six gallons of water is beneficial.

Control With Fish Oil Soap.

The flatheaded apple tree borer and the ash borer can be curtailed to an extent by application of fish oil soap. Bagworms have the habit of constructing a covering that resembles a silken sack upon which are fastened little twigs and bits of leaf; in this the caterpillar lives. Evergreens, such as red cedar and arbor vitae, are most preferred by the bagworm, but box elder, silver maple, sycamore and other trees and shrubs are much in favor, too. In fact, almost all trees and shrubs are subject to the attacks of the bagworm in the absence of their preferred host. Great damage is done by these caterpillars and trees and evergreens have been killed by being completely defoliated. Some trees and shrubs have been unnecessarily killed, for if control measures had been used soon after the caterpillar emerged, very little damage would have been done.

Since there is only one generation of bagworms a year, they are easily controlled. One method, in the case of small trees and shrubs, is to pick the bags off by hand in Summer to destroy the worms, in Winter to destroy the eggs, but this becomes a very tedious task at times and it will be found that spraying is more satisfactory. Arsenate of lead, at the rate of one pound to 25 gallons of water, has proved to be a sufficient and satisfactory spray. Use a soap powder with a spray to make it stick on the foliage. Provided it does not rain soon after spraying, it will be very effective.

Cottonwood Borer.

The cottonwood borer, a large black and white mottled beetle, which lays its eggs during the late Fall, may be controlled by applications of paradichloro-benzene at the time of early infestation and about the middle of October. With one ounce make a ring on the ground around the trunk of the tree which is infested by well developed grubs. Keep about two inches from the tree and be sure that the chemical does not come in contact with trunk or roots. Then cover with three or four inches of soil packed down slightly and the fumes will kill all borers that are reached.

Red spider often becomes very numerous to evergreens, shrubs, roses

and other plants during dry seasons. Plants that are infested have a rusty appearance, the foliage may turn yellow and start dying, and if examined closely the insects can be seen crawling about over the plant. Red spider is the name most often applied to two species of web-spinning mites, but they are not true insects as they have four pairs of legs. They pass the Winter as adult females and start laying eggs in the Spring at the rate of from 5 to 10 a day for a period of from 8 to 12 days. Hot, dry weather produces the most favorable conditions for hatching and development, and the young mites reach maturity in from 10 to 14 days. Many generations follow closely throughout the Summer, and they live and feed in colonies, their food consisting of juices sucked from the leaves of the plant. These mites can often be washed off with a forceful stream of water in the case of small plants, but lime-sulphur spray should be applied if they are seriously infested.

Scale Insects.

San Jose, oyster shell, cottony maple and hackberry scale insects have been found upon many of our trees, and the mealy bug and certain bark lice attack shrubs and trees. All of these come under the same classification and are usually known as hard shell and soft bodied scale insects. Lime sulphur has long been used to control most scale, but this spray is now being displaced by the cheaper and safer miscible oils. Miscible oil should be applied at the rate of one part to 15 parts of water; standard lime-sulphur at the rate of nine tablespoons to one gallon of water. Spray twice, applying the first in late Winter or early Spring before the foliage is out, and then after two weeks give the second spray.

The twig girdler, a mottled gray beetle about an inch long, with antennae as long or longer than the body does considerable damage to trees and shrubs. The female cuts a hole in the end of a small branch in which she lays eggs, and after this she proceeds to girdle the twig at a point between the main branch and the eggs. Some twigs are so well girdled that they break off and drop to the ground, and the cut is so smooth that it appears to have been made by a sharp knife. It is generally believed that the beetle girdles the twig to cut off the sap flow so that the eggs may have more favorable conditions for hatching. They hatch the following Spring into grubs that develop into other beetles again in the Fall. Since the larvae remain and develop in the twigs most of which sooner or later drop to the ground, it is a very easy matter to gather up these branches and destroy them. If this method of control was systematically carried out, this beetle would be almost unknown to us within two or three years.

Worms Damage Lawn.

Grub worms and common earth worms have caused a great amount of damage to lawns and greens. It is of interest to know the "June bugs" all come from the grub worms, and were these worms eradicated we would not be troubled with these beetles during the Summer. The recommended control is to sprinkle some dry arsenate of lead on the lawn area and then water lightly. This should be done twice a month until all of the worms are killed.

Sow bugs, or pill bugs, are very common and do a great deal of damage to tender plants. Frequently they eat the stems, causing the entire plant to die. The only practical method of killing these pests is to sprinkle bran with arsenate of lead and place around the base of the plants. In case there is danger of poisoning animals as well, it may be advisable to place some flat boards or stones about the garden and each morning scald with hot water the bugs that collect under them.

Many plants have been killed by nematodes, which cause a large swelling or malformation of the roots. Whenever this condition exists the plants should be removed and the soil treated with an application of lime sulphur, using one pound to approximately 25 square feet.

Fleas on the lawn may be controlled by spraying with lime sulphur at the rate of six tablespoons to one gallon of water. Several applications may be necessary.

Tritoma or Flame Flower—Sometimes called Red Hot Poker. These plants, like many other flowers, have suffered from being treated like soldiers in formation, being placed in the garden in straight lines or in geometrical designs. It is only when a fine plant or a group of plants can be established, as they are in some green glade, that the true beauty of the Flame Flower is seen.—The London Garden, 1879.

Birds in Yard Useful as Well as Ornamental

The cheery notes of tomtits and phoebe birds these Summer mornings quite rival the springtime call of the red-bird and the clear night notes of our state bird, the mocker. Drives to the country bring us the sweet song of the meadow lark and the knock-knock of the woodpecker is heard in every garden. What a friend the latter is! He strives to rid our fine trees of insect pests, as he obtains his breakfast.

Nature is even generous, equally so at all seasons. Not only does she give us her fairest flowers, but she also brings her finest singers the year round. There are no pictures comparable to those painted by nature. What can equal the sight of a robin on a clear Winter day walking in the snow, or a redbird, scarlet in the sun on the bare branches of a tree outside your window. And as a means of holding interest, what can rival a blue-jay quarreling with some other bird or a squirrel, and the dainty little humming-bird sipping nectar from your honeysuckle bush.

Almost every tree in the garden holds a nest, either from this year or from last, and the birds generally are bringing us their cheery notes. Every little while, if you are observing your garden, and you in turn will enjoy them. Plan now to take care of the needs of your birds in next year's garden. Plant more berry bearing shrubs and trees and build more birdhouses and bird-baths.

On Summer days be sure to keep plenty of water before the birds at all times. This is important. Take notes on the birds that visit your garden, photograph them in their different activities and keep a list of all bird visitors. Cats are natural enemies. See to it that they do not molest your birds. Remember always that birds are not only the ornaments of the garden, but they are very necessary for at least two reasons, as agencies of seed dispersal and pollenization and as insect destroyers.

Grahams Return to Dallas.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Graham have returned to their home in Dallas, after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Graham, 1115 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Garden Clubs Offer Meet To Galveston

Final Decision To Be Reached Monday

Final decision on whether the regional convention of the Federation of Garden Clubs would be held here, was postponed until Monday, following a meeting of the Galveston Garden Club this morning at the Buccaneer Hotel.

Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, is in Galveston to confer with the local group and the Galveston Chamber of Commerce on the possibility of bringing the convention here next spring. The regional meeting is scheduled for Texas, and Mrs. Lake expressed her choice as Galveston.

The region includes Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. The 1940 meeting was held in New Orleans, where an attendance of 262 was listed. It is expected that should the convention be brought to Galveston, the island will draw well over twice that amount, as Texas alone has a membership of 10,000 in Garden Clubs throughout the state.

The meeting would be open to all members of Federated Garden Clubs of Texas and the other four states included in the region. Special speakers will be provided for the session, and it was stated that

Garden Center to Hold First of Show Series

First of a series of three monthly flower shows to be sponsored by the Garden Center will be held Wednesday, beginning at 10 a. m. The show will feature zinnias and will be open to the public. Entries are invited from children as well as adults, and ribbon awards will be made for first, second and third-place winners in six classes that have been scheduled, Mrs. Will F. Lake, Garden Center director, said Saturday.

Entries must be in place at the center by 9 a. m. Wednesday. Classes will be:

Class No. 1, large flowering or giant type.
Class No. 2, dahlia types and pompons.

Class No. 3, fantasy and new originations.

Class No. 4, button types. First four classes will be judged on quality of flowers, alone.

Class No. 5, zinnias in arrangement, any kind and number of flowers, quality and container to be judged.

Class No. 6, children's class, to be judged for arrangement and container, any type zinnias and containers, also any number of flowers.

The August show, date to be announced, will be for exhibition of any kind of Summer blossoming flower. The last show, to be held the latter part of September, will feature dahlias.

The Lowly Sweet Potato—A convolvulus, deriving its name from the agreeableness of the sweet root. It is believed to be a native of the East Indies, although various authors ascribe it to many different countries. It was formerly imported into England from Spain and the Canaries, and sold as a great delicacy. It was supposed to have the power of restoring decayed vigor. It is said to be the potato of Shakespeare, and contemporary writers, as at the time he wrote the common vegetable of that name was scarcely known in Europe. Thus, Falstaff, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," cries "Let the sky rain potatoes, let it thunder to the tune of 'Green Sleeves,' hail kissing comfits, and snow eringoes."—The Gardener's Text-book, 1851.

GARDEN CLUBS—

(Continued From Page 1)

should the meeting be brought here, such entertainment as a boat ride, beach party and banquet will be provided.

Mrs. Lake stated that she believed that the gulf coast town would draw a larger attendance than any other, as members from the other states would especially appreciate the advantages of the resort facilities when coming from inland cities.

Mrs. Carl Smith, first vice president of the local group, presided at the meeting, and Gus A. Amundsen, manager of the convention department of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, discussed the advantages of bringing the regional meeting here.

Mr. Amundsen promised the full support of the local chamber to the Galveston and Texas Garden Clubs if the convention is invited here, and discussed plans for bringing a large registration here. A plan of the proposed recreation and pleasure pier was prominently displayed during the session.

The special meeting Monday was decided upon after lengthy discussions of the convention, and is scheduled to be held at 9:30 o'clock in the morning at the Buccaneer Hotel. All members, officers and group chairmen are expected to attend.

Gateway Vista in Brooks Morris Garden



This picturesque gateway vista viewed from the garden of the

Brooks Morris home, 1614 Sunset Terrace, looks like a movie set. Flowers and foliage are beautiful, the brick walk gives

—Star-Telegram Photo. a cool touch and the terrace beyond is an enticing spot for outdoor living. Morris is pictured making the rounds.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1940.

Big Business Discovers Municipal Beautification Is Real Commercial Asset

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Municipal beautification does not belong alone to the city. It is something to be desired in every community. Nor is it a matter only for those who have a well developed esthetic sense. Once gardens and parks, the planting of flowers and the beautification of communities, was thought by Big Business to be something for women to play with. It was of no particular concern to the leaders of commercial life in the community. That has all been changed within the past few years. Now chambers of commerce and leaders in the commercial life of a community know that a beautiful city is a real commercial asset, one a town can ill afford to do without.

Those who attend the National Park and Recreational Conferences have noticed new trends in park architecture, in recreational facilities, that lead one to believe these matters will have considerable attention in the America of the future. Correct landscaping has come to be a matter of definite need. Floral beauty is springing up afresh and vegetation is given a new meaning. A recent issue of Parks and Recreation, official publication for the American Institute of Park Executives, offers a timely suggestion:

North America may be called on in the coming years to effect readjustments for unexpected and hitherto undiscussed civic objectives. The world-wide ramifications resulting from the European conflict undoubtedly will vitally touch and influence future ways of life. . . . The trends brought about by the sad events in Europe will necessarily make certain changes in our civic life. These will lie along the lines of more abundant facilities and a more expressive life for all.

Texas, always in the forefront of matters of importance to the people of the Nation, is rapidly becoming beauty conscious. One sees it everywhere—in the country lane (more and more the people are allowing the beauty that develops there naturally to remain that all may partake of this joy); in the city street, here one sees a more uniform beauty coming into effect, through correct planting and spacing of street trees, and through proper methods of pruning; along paved highways (more care being shown in the matter of leaving planting of trees and flowers as established, and in keeping highways free of rubbish, papers, cans, discarded refuse, tossed from cars).

A drive over North Texas highways, and through the cities towns of this section of the State, bespeak the new day that has already dawned in Texas. Here is a new type of development, private gardens, recreational grounds, beautifully planted school areas, clean and planted alleys, and general municipal beautification. A part of this section is traversed by the cross timbers which lend picturesqueness to the landscape. A number of lakes, Kemp, Dallas, Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain and Lake Worth, add charm and comfort to the several communities—most of all they offer water conservation and recreational facilities. Roadside parks and paved highways are additional contributions of the State.

The dahlia gardens of Decatur are rapidly becoming famous. Here Mrs. Alma Jennings, president of the Decatur Garden Club; Mrs. T. J. Rogers, chief among the dahlia growers of that town, and Mrs. William C. Shults, chairman of highway beautification for Wise County, together with other interested citizens, have made of old "Decatur on the Hill" a veritable Garden of Eden.

Alvord, under the leadership of Mrs. G. B. Smith, president of the Garden Club of Alvord, is endeavoring to give that town good trees, well planted, beauty in small gardens, fruit in the orchards, and a general revamping of back yards, many of the latter having already evolved into outdoor living rooms.

Wichita Falls, famous now for its fine schools of flower arrangement, and with visible evidences both indoors and out, has been well looked after by Mrs. Ben G. Oneal, Mrs. C. E. Beavers, president of the Garden Club, Mrs. Peyton Gwynne, Mrs. E. C. McCutchen, and a host of other interested garden club enthusiasts, as well as by a group of cooperative business men who have the foresight to keep Wichita Falls a real beauty spot. Highway plantings at entrances to the city have created considerable favorable comment and have been the cause of many inquiries as to the how-and-the-what of the project.

Mrs. Cecil Larimore and Mrs. W. E. Barron, the latter president of the Garden Club of Olney, report that Olney, through its conservation committee of the Garden Club, has planted bluebonnets, poppies, larkspur and wild aster seeds along highways leading into Olney. Also this group has planted seeds and trees in places that they have cleared of debris, on former dumping grounds and on private vacant lots. The past year's garden club program, according to Mrs. Larimore, promoted, in a very definite way, a greater interest in better horticulture, and the flower show held last May was a good promoter of interest in better gardens.

Seymour was fortunate in having Mrs. J. M. Roach, a lover of gardens and a specialist in birds, at the head of its Garden Club. For several years the Garden Club of Seymour has promoted interest in more beautiful gardens, in better horticultural specimens, and in lawns particularly, the town, now being noted for its outstanding home grounds, with proper landscaping and grassy plots. Much has been accomplished in Seymour through the efforts of the Garden Club. The McNeal garden is a good example of the better gardens in the town, and here recently was held one of the season's most successful garden club parties, directed by the program chairman, Mrs. Charles Randal.

Mineral Wells, resort city of North Texas, through the efforts of its civic-minded Mayor Miller, Mrs. A. B. Ritchie, president of the Garden Club; Mrs. J. L. Young, an interested civic club leader, and other like-minded persons, has become famous for its lovely gardens. At present the new Woodland Park, the pet project of the mayor, is being developed, and gardens of a high type are coming into being, much of the interest being directly attributed to the activities of the garden club members. A recent unit of the Mineral Wells Garden Club, under the direction of its program chairman, Mrs. B. S. McKenney, entertained its unit, visitors and friends with a garden party in the Japanese Gardens of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Young.

Jacksboro, awake to the better interests of its community, organized a Garden Club this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Richards. A garden party was held in the outdoor living room of this home, a veritable bower of beauty and a good example of what a well-planned, well-cared-for garden may become. With new buildings under construction, new gardens and garden clubs coming into action, the home of Old Fort Richardson, Jacksboro, with reminiscent glamour still has the charm and atmosphere of the days of the Army post. This is much to its credit, as they begin to grow into cities, of discarding their traditional background.

Lubbock Garden Club members are co-operating with the college at Lubbock in horticultural programs. Friday and Saturday of this past week the West Texas Technological College, together with the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, sponsored a two-day Short Course in Gardening, gardening, landscaping, conservation and flower arrangement being the subjects most emphasized. Mrs. J. E. Hartley, president of the Lubbock Garden Club, and O. B. Howell, professor of horticulture at the college, were in charge of the program. Lubbock gardens are exceptional and the Garden Club there is given credit for a great deal of the apparent interest in town beautification at the present time.

Committees For Season Announced

Mrs. Alfred McKnight Names New Group For Garden Club

THE FORT WORTH GARDEN CLUB will open its season with a meeting Oct. 4 in the Shelter House in the Botanic Garden. The year's committees were selected at a meeting yesterday afternoon and announced this morning by Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president. They are:

Yearbook, Mrs. J. M. Purvis, chairman; and Meses. Proctor B. Wesson and W. L. Stewart.

Program, Mrs. W. A. Zant, chairman and Meses. W. R. Stiles and Morgan Bryan.

Membership, Mrs. Chalmers Hutchinson, chairman, and Meses. Everett B. Comer and Cameron Shropshire, and C. P. Schenck.

Courtesy, Mrs. Fritz Keller, chairman, and Meses. J. Lowell Lafferty, T. E. Graham, Q. P. Courtney and W. B. Todd.

Civic, Mrs. W. B. Wade, chairman, and Meses. Joe G. Montague, L. B. Benton, Charles Tate and Robert K. Campbell.

Properties, Mrs. R. B. Dunbar, chairman, and Meses. C. M. Carter, John Alderman and N. L. Ross.

Entertainment, Mrs. William Rigg, chairman, and Meses. T. E. Graham, Charles F. McCluer, Herbert Thomason and A. F. Buck.

Flower, Mrs. Julian Meeker, chairman, and Meses. Victor LeMay, Frank Crumley, A. R. Clark and John Reeves.

House, Mrs. Ralph Bristol, chairman, and Meses. H. J. Naylor, E. E. Taylor, N. E. Ross and R. W. Bridges.

Publicity, Mrs. William Holden. Telephone, Mrs. Malvern Marks, chairman, and Meses. Herschel York, W. S. Horn, W. B. Brown, James E. Whitmore, R. R. Coleman, Anthony B. Canning, Leslie Cook, Q. P. Courtney, Charles Kassel, John Alderman, Everett B. Comer, J. W. Stamper, W. L. Howse Jr., Earl Harris, Frank Taylor, E. E. Wyatt, O. P. Leonard, A. F. Buck, R. R. Lowdon, E. M. Sullivan, W. L. Stewart, E. A. Shotts, C. C. Johnson, Roscoe Smith, D. C. McRimmon and C. W. Armstrong.

Historians, Mrs. C. P. Schenck, chairman, and Meses. S. W. Ray and Walter Dobbs.

Conservation, Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, chairman, and Meses. Frances Rhea Reed and Walter Allen.

Roses, Mrs. Ireland Hampton, chairman, and Meses. Julian Meeker, John Alderman, W. L. Stewart, Hugh Beaton and C. M. Carter.

Iris, Mrs. W. K. Rose, chairman, Mrs. M. J. Sheridan, co-chairman, and Meses. Sam W. Ray, Ireland Hampton and J. Frank Jordan.

Horticulture, Mrs. D. C. Smith, chairman, and Meses. W. B. Paddock, Jack Knight and B. C. Reich Jr.

Garden Center, Mrs. J. A. Simons, chairman; Mrs. E. M. Sullivan, co-chairman.

Budget, Mrs. W. H. Evans, chairman, and Meses. William Rigg and A. B. Pumphrey.

Auditor, Mrs. C. O. Terrell.

Zinnias Are Popular for Their Mass Color

Easily the most popular of Southwestern Summer plants is the zinnia. Named for Johan Gottfried Zinn, professor of medicine at Gottingen, it likewise is the plant most often mispronounced. According to the best authorities the correct pronunciation is ZIN-i-a, and not ZEEN-i-a.

The annual or perennial herb consists of about 15 distinct species found mostly in Texas, Colorado, Mexico and Chile, and they belong to the Composite family. The ray florets are to be found in almost every shade except blue. Now obtainable in various colors and heights, the zinnia is a very desirable plant for the Summer garden. From the tiny-flowering creeper type to the giant forms of zinnia elegans, there is a wide variety from which to choose. The larger plants which grow to three and four feet are adaptable for the background of beds, with gradation of size to the dwarf kinds for the foreground. Varying shades allow for a sequence of color that is pleasing.

Wide Range of Colors.

While the larger flowers are not especially good as cut specimens, Liliputians, or smaller ones, with cone-shaped heads, last very well. With a wide range of colors and with a number of distinct and different kinds from which to draw, the zinnia offers unusual possibilities both in the garden and for flower arrangements. The flower also combines well with other Summer-flowering types.

Easily cultivated, the zinnia will grow in almost any kind of soil. A soil, rich and deep, with generous portions of well mixed manure, will insure good plants. Because of shallow roots, plants should be watered freely. For early Spring bloom, seeds should be sown indoors and transplanted to the garden after danger of frost is past. Since it takes only about six weeks to bring the plants into flower, seeds may be sown in open beds throughout the Summer. Late frosts in the Southwest allow for bloom until late Fall. Three to four seeds may be planted about a foot apart. When plants are three inches high they may be thinned to one or two plants, specimens to be about a foot apart. Giant forms require about a foot and a half of space for each plant.

Old-Fashioned Zinnia.

The old-fashioned zinnia elegans, stiff-growing and hairy, which our grandmothers knew as youth-and-old-age, is especially susceptible to mildew in a modern, well-watered garden. More recently hybridized plants are less easily affected. Occasionally leaf-feeders and stem borers attack the plants but these can be controlled by arsenicals. Mildew can be prevented largely by proper

watering, unless the season be an especially rainy one. Water plants in the early morning instead of at night, and put hose directly on the ground and give a good soaking, rather than to sprinkle the leaves. Dustings of sulphur are helpful also, once the blight takes hold.

Texas Tech to Sponsor Garden Club's Course

Texas Technological College will sponsor the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs' second garden short course of 1940, to be held at the college in Lubbock Aug. 2-3, Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the federation, said Saturday. The two-day course will be open to garden club members and all others interested.

Program for the course will feature home fruit and food gardens, general horticultural and landscaping topics, highway beautification and flower arrangements.

The first session will open at 1 p. m. Friday, Aug. 2. Mrs. J. E. Hartley, president of the Lubbock Garden Club, will give the welcoming address, after which Mrs. Lake will talk on "The Garden Club as a Community Asset."

From 1:30 to 2:30 Don Jones, director of Experiment Substation No. 19, will discuss "Fruits, Grapes and Berries for Home Use."

From 2:30 to 3:30 B. F. Kilts, regional director of nurseries for the

Soil Conservation Service, Region 6, will talk on selection of nursery stock for home beautification, windbreaks and similar uses.

A tour of gardens, windbreaks and other plantings in and about Lubbock will be made after Kilts' talk. A banquet at the Hilton Hotel will close the first day's session.

The second day's program will be divided between a discussion of home ground landscaping, conducted by O. B. Howell, professor of horticulture at the college, and a highway beautification talk by W. B. Holden Jr., Lubbock, director of highway beautification for Highway District No. 5.

There will be a luncheon program, from 11:30 to 1 p. m. The afternoon session will open with a lecture on flower arrangement by Miss Martye Poindexter, professor of applied arts at the college. Miss Poindexter will be assisted by garden club members in a demonstration of arrangements. At 2 p. m. Howell will conduct a "Garden Problems Clinic." Group meetings will close the program.

Aug 16
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16

Gardeners Plan Show Wednesday

Mid-Summer Flowers To Be On Exhibit Beginning at 9 A. M.

The Fort Worth Garden Center has announced plans for the mid-summer flower show Wednesday at the Garden Center.

Entry of exhibitions will be open to the public and all entries must be at the center by 9 a. m. Wednesday.

There will be the following divisions:

1. Arrangements of grasses, no flower combinations, containers also to be judged.
2. Single specimen blossoms, to be judged horticulturally only.
3. Any kind of blooming pot plant, container not to count.
4. Foliage plants, container not to count.
5. Flowers of any and all kinds in special arrangement, with container to be judged.
6. Arrangements of vegetables and fruits, containers to count.
7. Miniature arrangements of any kind of flowers, container to count and arrangement to be not more than three inches in height or breadth.
8. Miniature arrangements of not more than five inches in height and breadth.
9. Children's arrangements, large, small and medium, both flowers and containers to count, with flowers of any type eligible.

Nature Tries to Establish Balance by Urging Weeds Along to Conserve Soil

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

At this time of the year, especially with the recent rainfall, weeds are unusually plentiful. At all times they seem to be endowed with a sort of supervitality which enables them to thrive against all odds. Because of their ability to prevail they are generally considered a nuisance, particularly to the farmer and the gardener. Some one has said that a weed is a plant out of place. A weed then may become either good or bad, according to its purposes and uses. The gardener wages eternal war against certain plants which he terms weeds. Nature tries to establish a balance in the natural world by urging the weeds along, as soil conservers, as containers of moisture and as food providers and soil builders.

Weeds have certain peculiarities and personalities and they have a particular language. It is for us to interpret their meaning in the scheme of things, and even for our own gardens. If we are to fight weeds all our lives we should know why. If we understand them and their uses, very often we can turn them to good account. We dislike weeds generally because we do not know their value, and consequently do not use them to advantage. To fail to use a form of nature, some one has said, is to admit defeat at its hands, if it is an aggressive enemy.

Soil Builders.

Certain plants are soil builders, like our Texas bluebonnet, and when turned under they act as a fertilizer and add nitrogen to the soil. Some weedy plants, such as digitalis, horse-weed, burdock, castor bean, and even the dandelion, are still useful in the medicinal laboratories of the world. Civilized man depends a great deal upon the compounds made from so-called weeds. Some drought-resistant types have a highly specialized apparatus in which they conserve water. Many weeds are edible. Actually no weeds are dull, uninteresting or useless, it would seem, if we had the knowledge to understand them.

Everywhere, however, there is need of weed control. Some weeds, like mighty human rulers, would overrun the earth. Some are indeed very injurious, others poisonous. For the practical gardener, at least, weeds come under two heads, annuals and perennials. Few of either type are allowed in commercial nurseries, for they are a costly extravagance. In the matter of eradication, each type must be given a different treatment because their life span is not the same. Cultivation in the early stages, leaving roots exposed, is desirable, but not always sufficient.

Although short-lived, annuals can prevail to a distressing degree in the garden, but fortunately they may be easily controlled if cultivation is well done and regular. Early Spring cultivation will control Winter annuals if persistent. Perennials require a more rigid treatment—annual trenching or deep digging of all spare ground. Most of the more powerful weeds have long-lived root-stocks and these can not often survive deep burial. A frequent cutting of green leaves removes a vital source of the weed's nourishment, and thus it starves. Commercial weed killers are easy and effective, especially desirable in drives, walks and rock-gardens. Where there are undesirable surface weeds, use a special type hoe.

Weeds Are Troublesome.

Lawn weeds are particularly troublesome. If deeply rooted dandelions, prickly lettuce, lippia or plantains have invaded the stronger lawn grasses, apply sulphate of iron through a spring gun to the heart of every weed, or dust on the tender weed leaves. Lawn sand, which is composed partly of sulphate of iron, should be spread broadcast, for it invigorates the grass and destroys all flat weed leaves. A long-handled weeder implement, with long pincers, will take care of persistent, shallow lawn weeds. Cheap grass seeds and barnyard manures are responsible for a large majority of the weed crops. Care should be taken in both these matters.

Where cultivation is impossible or impractical, as on tennis courts, roadways and garden paths, commercial weed killers have proved helpful. Apply weed killer after a rain or after giving the weeds a good wetting or drenching first. Take care not to walk from treated places to vegetable garden or to borders. Dwarf shrub borders may be protected by light boards placed alongside. Sulphate of iron, sometimes called copperas, caustic soda, carbolic acid, blue-stone or copper sulphate and common salt are all useful eradicators when properly administered and injurious effects carefully guarded, but commercial weed killers are ready to use, have printed directions and in most cases are provided with pumps and dusters.

Garden Weeds.

Some of our worst garden weeds are the following: beggar-ticks, sometimes called Spanish needles and book-jack, yellow-flowered stout herb with barbed fruit—tillage the remedy; black nightshade, small white flowers and black fruit, wilted foliage poisonous—control by cultivation; burdock, a coarse thistle-like biennial, leaves large, green above and whitish beneath, flower heads loosely clustered—control by cutting below ground; Canada thistle, prickly leave herb with

showy purple flowers (said to be the most pernicious weed ever introduced into America from Europe)—proof against chemicals and moderate cultivation will not kill the root, it must be dug out; dock, deep rooted weed with narrow, wavy-narined leaves and small greenish flowers—must be dug out; dandelion, called the golden-headed tramp, root deep, a garden pest—cultivate or apply caustic soda in drops; pig-weed, Amaranth family, one of the commonest in America—pull up when young or cultivate; plantain (both the broad and the narrow-leaved kind)—dig out and apply caustic soda on lawns; yarrow, or milfoil, erect herb with flat-topped clusters of small white or pink flowers—cultivate or spray with sulphate of iron; mustard, flowers yellow, common in fields and poorly kept gardens—spray with sulphate of iron or cultivate; sow thistle, a coarse leafy herb with yellow, dandelion-like flowers, leaves cut—control in fields with sulphate of iron and cultivate in gardens; Sandbur, a spreading shallow-rooted grass with prickly burs, common in sandy land—easily controlled by cultivation; ragweed, a coarse, rough weed, three to 12 feet tall, flowers in spike-like clusters, common cause of hay fever—kill by cultivation; Russian thistle, a red-stemmed, profusely-branched, dome-shaped plant, common in the Middle West—cultivate in gardens and mow roadsides and fence rows to prevent plants seeding; purslane, native portulaca, flowers small, yellow, let it never set seed, said to be the world's most notorious weed—cultivation will kill it; quack grass, ivory-white, sharp-pointed root-stocks, most troublesome weed known, broken root-stock make new plants—some think it can be killed by smothering with a straw mulch, but only digging up will control it.

August 4, 1940

Hit the Trail to Houston for Botanical Beauty and Historical Interest

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

For a beautiful weekend vacation, take the Corsicana, Mexia, Bremond, Hearne Highway to Bryan, Navasota, Houston and Galveston. In the Spring the route through this part of Texas offers unusual beauty in the wildflowers that are at the height of their blooming season, and in mid-Summer, although the view changes with shifting flower scene, this part of the State is none the less interesting.

One might return via Huntsville, where a visit could be made to Sam Houston's home and gardens and to the Huntsville State Park.

A few miles out of from Mexia is the site of old Tehuacana University, where some of Texas' most representative men received their education. Just north of Groesbeck are the ruins of old Fort Parker and the Fort Parker State Park, where Cynthia Ann Parker and her small brother was stolen by the Indians in 1836. In 1936, Fort Parker, a very good reproduction of the old fort, was rebuilt. There are 1,600 acres in the plot and an 800-acre lake. Upright cedar posts form a wall around the six log houses in the inclosure, including two guard houses is given over to a museum which has a few very interesting relics of the old fort, some of which were dug up on the place years ago. Flowers within the garden walls are the old-fashioned favorites, such as zinnias, four-o'clocks, prince's feather, sunflowers and daisies. On a post in one of the guard houses is the following inscription: "This cedar log is from the old Bethel Methodist Church, east of Groesbeck, erected 1869."

Near the town of Groesbeck in Limestone County is the Glenwood Memorial Park, with an arched-entrance erected in 1932, commemorating the Parker family. A well planted esplanade, bordered with polyantha roses, junipers and other evergreens, leads up to the cemetery from the main entrance. Just now the park is especially pleasing with its wealth of deep pink crepe myrtles in full bloom, the flowers almost rivaling the azaleas in early Spring in Mobile. A large monument dedicated to the Parker family is in the center of the cemetery. Large oaks, cedars, altheas and other shrubs and trees add to the charm of this memorial park. Roadways leading to the fort are thick at present with native vines of many kinds that climb over trees and fences, and wild flowers in bloom were the partridge pea, yellow as gold in the sun; horse mint, the flaming Texas Indian plume, better known as standing cypress (although it's a phlox); sunflowers and other Summer-blossoming plants.

Garden clubs in the several towns look well after the preservation of the wildflowers of their respective sections, and the clubs assist, through the citizens' committees, with the work of highway beautification. Corsicana garden clubs, under the direction of Mrs. O. L. Albritton (Better Gardens Club) and Mrs. John J. Garner (Corsicana Garden Club), respective presidents, sponsor the Bluebonnet Trails each year. The Thornton Garden Club, Mrs. Walter Sparks, president, has helped especially with the beautification work that has been done along the highways around Thornton, the plantings being of mesquite, crepe-myrtles, redbud, bird-of-paradise, salt cedar and Louisiana cane. The campus of A & M College is particularly well planted with salt cedar, several varieties of acacia, parkinsonias, huisache, junipers and other evergreens, both juniper types and the broad-leaved varieties. Mrs. C. B. Campbell, president of the College Faculty Garden Club of College Station, has done much through the fine co-operation of her members to beautify the homes on the college grounds. Exceptionally good planting is the result of this club's work, and native plants predominate in very good design in private gardens.

Old Washington-on-the-Brazos, the place where the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed, a few miles west of Navasota, has been reclaimed, and the house in which the declaration was signed has been reproduced.

A statue of La Salle, who was said to have been murdered by his men near there, monuments and markers, well kept lawns and driveways, attractively landscaped grounds, and the nearby Brazos River all add interest to this spot that is dear to every loyal Texan.

Houston, with San Jacinto Battleground and the monument and museum near at hand, with many attractions of all kinds to offer, beautiful homes and well-landscaped gardens, the port, delightful parks, an unusually good zoo and lovely tropical vegetation, including the incomparable liveoaks, moss-hung, has much to offer the weekend visitor. Houston boasts more garden clubs than any other Texas city, with Mrs. B. F. Bonner, the president of the Houston Federation of Garden Clubs, as their leader. Mrs. Allen Hannay and Mrs. J. G. Palmer, officers of the Texas Federation, both reside in Houston. The Houston clubs sponsor the Azalea trails, flower shows and schools of judging, and other worth-while civic projects.

The Galveston Garden Club, under the leadership of Mrs. W. G. Amundsen, assists the Chamber of Commerce with the Oleander Festival and Old Homes Pilgrimage each year.

Galveston, the one-time capital of Texas and one of the most picturesque of the Texas cities, is famous for its fine old mansions, its unique architecture, its ships and docks, its great sea-wall and causeway, water sports and fishing, and for its beach and excellent bathing facilities. Famous also are its oleanders, bougainvillea vines, poinsettias that bloom in mid-Winter, together with flaming red hibiscus, and many other flowers which may be seen in bloom the year round.

Down the island there is a place known as La Fitte's Grove, where we are told that real pirates once trod the silver sands, and that swashbuckling Jean La Fitte buried a fortune in gold. There is a house standing today at 1417 Avenue A which is supposed to have been erected over the original site of Jean La Fitte's dwelling. It has numerous underground cisterns and a thick composition stone wall that extends far into the ground, and the cisterns and wall are made of a material common in early building in Florida and used extensively in La Fitte's time.

Fort Crockett, one of the Nation's best fortifications, is located at Galveston. Great ships from the ports of the world come and go from the Galveston docks. Salt-loving plants, such as the crotons, several kinds of portulacas, some of the euphorbias and other natives add interest to the plant lovers who visit the back-beach.

Galveston will be hostess to the South Central Region of Garden Clubs for its annual meeting next Spring, April 29-30, at which Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma will be represented. Mrs. E. W. Frost of Texarkana, Ark., is now the regional president. The Galveston Garden Club is working out an excellent program for this meeting which bids fair to be the best yet held for the region. Features will be a sailing party on the Gulf, and a beach party.

Old homes that will be open to visitors during the meeting of the South Central Region will be the home of Michel Menard, founder of the city of Galveston; the Bishop's Castle, showplace of Galveston; Maison Rouge, the site of Jean La Fitte's home; the Garden Verein, once the rendezvous of the German population; the Chambers residence, a fine example of old-style architecture, which was built of brick in 1859 by George W. Grover, a member of the Santa Fe Expedition of 1842, and many other homes that savor of age and add glamour.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1940.

Gardeners Exhibit Summer Displays

By GENEVIEVE PAPINEAU.

If the summer has wilted your prize posies and your fall roses haven't yet bloomed, you still needn't despair of making attractive table arrangements for your dinner party or luncheon.

A wisp of feathery ornamental grass, a spray of swaying Johnson grass, seed stems and leaves, a clump of sour dock and behold there is graceful decoration for hall or dining table.

Grass Is Used

The midsummer show presented yesterday at the Garden Center highlighted arrangements of grass and foliage in addition to late summer flowers such as dahlias, zinnias and marigolds.

A great flat cluster of lavender asters nestled on a bed of dark green leaves arranged on a flat bowl. In a long flat turquoise pottery container was a Japanese arrangement of giant pink dahlias with a castor bean leaf.

Grow on Hillside

In a clear frosty green pitcher was a mass of "snow on the mountains," a frosty green and white plant now growing in abundance on all the hillsides surrounding Fort Worth. A very fetching adaptation of the Japanese theme was in the use of Johnson grass sprays which picked up the subdued purple tones of a tiny Japanese figurine in a flat pebble lined tray. Across the feet of the figurine lay stems of Spanish mulberry repeating the purple tones. Another effective use of grasses was a giant arrangement combining Johnson grass, dried sedge and pine cones.

Miniature Arrangements

Miniature arrangements were especially interesting. There was a square mirror on which were china figures of 18th century musicians. At opposite corners of the reflector were diminutive white urns filled with white bachelor buttons. Two diminutive brass candlesticks in which were tiny yellow candles flanked a miniature brass vase with tiny yellow creeping zinnias.

One of the most striking in the group was the white pottery boat, with sails simulated with pale green canna leaves and stalks of yellow cannas representing the rigging.

Gourds Are Used

In the group featuring fruits and gourds, was a hand painted salad bowl of green and red peppers, lettuce, pomegranates, etc. There was a bowl of ornamental gourds, and a robins egg blue plat-

ter of pale green apples and russet cheeked pears.

Mrs. A. V. Lewis was chairman of judges. Other judges were Mmes. Paul Sanborn and W. R. Jordan.

Miss Jeannette Tillett, who exhibited in several of the classes, was awarded the sweepstakes prize.

Winners Announced

Other prize winners were as follows: grasses, Mmes. A. B. Pumphrey, B. Perkins and little Jimmie M. Clanton; arrangement showing color harmony, Miss Jeannette Tillett; pine cones, burrs, seed pods and grasses, Miss Jeannette Tillett; dish gardens, Mmes. Clyde Sellars, Julian Meeker and Lee Bourland; children's arrangements, tall, Jinnie Marion Clanton, Jim Meeker and David Vandervoort; medium, Jim Meeker, first and fourth, Webb Brewster, second and third; low, Vel Clanton Jr., Doris Sellars and Rose Sellars; zinnia specimen bloom, Mmes. Burke Brewster and Ed Gunn; miscellaneous specimen blooms, Anna Walthal and Mmes. A. B. Pumphrey, Tylor N. Dean and Robert D. Allen; miniature arrangement; three inch, Mmes. Clyde Sellars, Dean, Robert Allen and H. H. Fox; five inch, Mmes. Allen, Frank Roberts, Dean and Perkins; miscellaneous flower arrangement, large, Mmes. Perkins, Sellars, Anna Griffith and Allen; medium, W. A. Power and Mmes. C. C. Myers, Clyde Sellars, Lee Bourland; small, Mmes. Julian Meeker, Robert Allen, Brewster and Sellars; arrangement of zinnias, Frank Bass and Mmes. Allen, Bourland and Allen.

Aster arrangements, Mmes. Sellars and W. C. Summers; foliage

plants, W. A. Powers and Mrs. Myers; fruit and vegetable arrangements, Mrs. E. C. Montague, Smithfield, and Mrs. Pauline Tankersley; gourd arrangement, Mrs. A. E. Helm.

August Flower Show Wednesday

August flower show of the Garden Center will be held Wednesday, with entries due at 9 a. m., Mrs. Will F. Lake, Center director, announced on Saturday. The show will be open to the public from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., and ribbon awards will be made.

Entry classes will be:

1. Arrangements of grasses, no flowers, containers to count.
2. Any kind of blooming plant, container not to count.
3. Any kind single specimen blossom, to be judged horticulturally only.
4. Foliage plants, any kind, container not to count.
5. Flowers, any and all kinds, in special arrangement, container to count.
6. Arrangements of vegetables and fruits, container to count.
7. Miniature arrangements, any kind of flowers, container to count, and not to exceed three inches in height or breadth.
8. Children's class, arrangements, large, small and medium; any kind of flowers, flowers and container to count.

Indian Summer Display Wins Flower Sweepstakes

An Indian Summer arrangement of pine cones, burrs, seed pods and grasses, in a copper holder, won sweepstakes and two other first ribbons for Miss Jeanette Tillett in the August flower show at the Garden Center Wednesday. The other ribbons were for color harmony and arrangement of mixed seeds, pods and grasses, container being judged in both classes.

The show, second of the Garden Center's Summer monthly series, attracted even more entries than did July's zinnia show. Attendance also was larger, according to Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the center, who was in charge.

Prize winners were:

Arrangements of grasses only: First, Mrs. A. B. Pumphrey; second, Jimmie M. Clanton; third, Mrs. B. Perkins.

Dish gardens: First, Mrs. Clyde Sellars; second, Mrs. Julian Meeker; third, Mrs. Lee Bourland.

Specimen blooms: Zinnias, first, Mrs. Burke Brewster; second, third and fourth, Mrs. Ed Gunn. Miscellaneous mid-summer flowers: First, Miss Anna Walthal; second, Mrs. Pumphrey; third, Mrs. T. N. Dean; fourth, Mrs. Robert D. Allen.

Miniature arrangements: Three-inch, first, Mrs. Sellars; second, Mrs. Dean; third, Mrs. Allen; fourth, Mrs. H. H. Fox.

Although August is somewhat early for the transplanting of perennials here, there are a few plants that should be either planted or transplanted during the last few days of August. Peonies, the hardy poppy, the Madonna lily, various iris and the Crinum lily, the latter belonging to the Amaryllis family, should be removed as soon as they finish flowering.

Perhaps not all plants will need to be transplanted yearly, but those that have become overly thick and crowded should be thinned. Often thinning is necessary for the following plants: Hardy asters, Michaelmas daisies, Helianthus, Sedums, Achilleas, veronicas, evening primroses and chrysanthemums.

In the matter of planting or transplanting peonies, bear in mind that these plants are deep rooters and

Five-inch, first, Mrs. Allen; second, Mrs. Frank Robertson; third, Mrs. Dean; fourth, Mrs. Perkins.

Arrangements, miscellaneous: Large, first, Mrs. Perkins; second, Mrs. Sellars; third, Mrs. Anna Griffith; fourth, Mrs. Allen. Medium, first, Mrs. C. C. Myers; second, Mrs. Sellars; third, W. A. Powers; fourth, Mrs. Bourland. Small, first, Mrs. Meeker; second, Mrs. Allen; third, Mrs. Brewster; fourth, Mrs. Sellars.

Arrangements, zinnias: First, Mrs. Allen; second, Mrs. Bourland; third, Mrs. Allen; fourth, Frank Bass.

Arrangements, asters: First, Mrs. Sellars; second, Mrs. W. C. Summers; third, Mrs. Sellars.

Foliage plants: First, Mrs. Byers; second, Powers.

Fruit and vegetable arrangements: First, Mrs. E. C. Montague, Smithfield; second, Mrs. Pauline Tankersley; third, Mrs. E. E. Montague, Smithfield.

Gourds: First, Mrs. A. E. Helm.

Children's class, arrangements: Tall, first, Jimmie Clanton; second, Jim Meeker; third, David Vandervoort. Medium, first and fourth, Jim Meeker; second and third, Webb Walker Brewster. Low, first, Vel Clanton Jr.; second, Doris Sellars; third, Rose Sellars.

they like a good, deep, rich soil. Dig soil at least two feet deep, add a little more than one-fourth well-rotted cow manure and mix thoroughly, making sure that soil is well drained. Cut away any diseased or decayed parts of roots and dust with Bordeaux powder.

Hardy poppies are generally dormant in July and August, and it is at this time that they can best be moved. Dig carefully and save every particle of the root as all particles will make fine plants, and space plants three feet apart in deeply dug, well-enriched, sandy loam in a sunny location. They may be raised from seed, but will not flower until two years from time of sowing. For best results, purchase 2-year-old root stocks.

It is strange that we do not plant more on a Fall flower garden in this climate. Plants set out now should give good returns during September and October. If properly handled there are a number of flowering annuals that would give color to the

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Some Plants Are Ready for Moving

- Fall garden, among them zinnias, marigolds, phlox, periwinkles, portulaca, calendulas, petunias, dianthus, sweet sultan and others. One thing: There are but few seeds that could be planted now with good results. It is better to use nursery or pot-grown plants. The following seed germination table may prove helpful to those who may wish to try a Fall flower garden:
- Zinnias—Seed germinates in five days.
 - Marigolds—Eight to 10 days.
 - Ageratum—Five days.
 - Candytuft—Five days.
 - Centaurea (Sweet Sultan)—Five days or more.
 - Calendulas—Eight to 10 days.
 - Petunias—20 days.
 - Phlox—20 days.
 - Portulaca—20 days.
 - Scabiosa—20 days.

Club Council Is Organized

To Be Made Up of
Garden Groups

A President's Council of Federated Garden Clubs in Fort Worth is in the process of organization with Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president of the Fort Worth Garden Club, in charge.

The group which meets once a month to discuss common problems of organization, program and business management, is composed of presidents of the seven Federated Garden Clubs of the city, immediate past presidents, and those connected with state work.

There are no dues as the group is purely an advisory board. Mrs. W. A. Zant, newly elected chairman, has announced. Other officers are: Mrs. A. V. Lewis, chairman, and Mrs. Z. Leigh Bliss, secretary. Other officers have not been selected.

The first organization meeting was held Tuesday at the Garden Center with Mrs. McKnight presiding. She discussed the purpose of the group and the benefits to be obtained from the council.

Others present were Mmes. Henry Trigg, Will Lake, W. A. Zant, A. V. Lewis, Z. Leigh Bliss, A. E. Jackson, Glynn LePhiew, and Paul Sanborn.

Presidents of the Federated clubs of the city, who are eligible to participate in the President's Council are: Mrs. McKnight, Fort Worth Garden Club; Mrs. John B. Everett, Polytechnic; Mrs. Charles Thomas Sr., Sylvania; Mrs. Z. Leigh Bliss, Oaklawn Garden Club; Mrs. A. V. Lewis, North Fort Worth; Mrs. Glynn LePhiew, South Side; Mrs. Owen W. Boggs, Sagamore Hill.

Other groups not federated, their presidents are: Mrs. A. E. Jackson, Spade and Trowell; Mrs. Paul Sanborn, Junior Woman's Club Garden Group; Mrs. Frank Crumley, St. Mary's; and Mrs. John W. Scott, Hubbard Heights Garden Club.

Federated Garden Clubs Board

To Meet

During the eighth annual Texas Rose Festival being held next week in Tyler, the executive board of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs will meet at 10 o'clock Friday morning at the Woman's Club Building in Tyler with Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth presiding.

Officers, committee chairmen, district councillors and club presidents will attend the meeting, and the Garden Club luncheon will be held following the meeting at 12:15 o'clock.

Dallas women who hold office in the state organization are Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, second vice president; Mrs. A. DeLoach Martin, recording secretary; Mrs. George Aldredge, sanctuary chairman; moving pictures and lantern slides, Mrs. F. H. Penn and Mrs. C. P. Burton; finance, Mrs. John S. Loomis; endowment fund, Mrs. Murrell Buckner; publications, Mrs. John R. Salois.

The Rose Festival will be held Thursday through Sunday of next week.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1940.

GARDENS • LA

Garden Clubs Trace Their Beginning to Early Day Societies of Horticulture

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

When the Fall season and the planting time approaches, and we hear of Garden Club activities throughout the land, our thoughts turn to the subject of gardening—to our very own flower gardens in which we find so much joy—and we wonder about the history of the garden movement. . . . How long has America been interested in flower gardens and horticulture?

Where are the oldest plots still in a state of cultivation? . . . Who established these gardens and who were the caretakers? What plants grew therein? . . . What literature was left to tell of them?

The Western world counts its gardening renaissance from the middle of the Eighteenth Century to the middle of the Nineteenth—a period known as the "Golden Age" of plant introduction. In the beginning America contributed greatly to the floral wealth of European gardens, particularly those of England and the British Isles. Later much of this material, in one form or another, was returned to Atlantic State gardens, and Charleston and the Southland became the center of horticultural endeavor. When the Civil War came on, however, the Old South lost much of its glamour. If one is to judge by the quickening of garden interests in the Southern States within the last few years, however, the South is in for a return to former splendor and she may again lead the Nation with her beautiful homes and gardens.

Our Ancestors' Gardens.

Our ancestors' gardens, prior to 1750, contained, for the most part, native herbs, shrubs and trees. After that, importations began. The gardens of today are comprised largely of hybrids which have been developed from wild or indigenous species that were featured during the renaissance.

The work of Linnaeus, the founder of the binomial system which rescued plant names from the chaotic state into which they had fallen, was of inestimable value, and it paved the way for modern garden literature. From the late Ernest H. Wilson, long-time keeper of the Arnold Arboretum at Boston, we learn a great deal about the history of America's gardens and of garden literature. In the late Eighteenth Century and in the early years of the Nineteenth, calendars were important mediums of information concerning the subject of gardening. The "Gardener's Calendar," likely written by Mrs. Martha Logan of South Carolina, published in 1779, is said to be the first treatise on gardening in this country. "The Gardener's Calendar for South Carolina and North Carolina," by Robert Squibbs, a Charleston publication of 1787, is probably the first separate American book on horticulture. The initial modern horticultural book was "The American Gardener," written by John Gardiner and David Hepburn, published in Washington, D. C., 1804. At that time and before, Old World publications thrived, and one of them, "The Botanical Magazine," which was started in 1788, continues to this day.

Early Societies.

In 1827 the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was founded and two years later Massachusetts followed with a like organization. Both were preceded by the Horticultural Society of London, founded in 1809, now the Royal Horticultural Society.

Botanical activities in our own State began probably about 1820 with the explorations of Jean Louis Berlandier. In 1830, or thereabouts, Berlandier was followed by Thomas

Drummond. Afterwards F. Lindheimer collected plants in Texas which were described by George Engelmann and Asa Gray in a work, "Plantae Lindheimarianae," issued in 1845. Sometime later Charles Wright made a collection in the State which also was described by Gray.

There have been numerous other and later explorations and contributions, outstanding of which are the works of Ellen G. Schulz Quillen of San Antonio, whose book, "Texas Wild Flowers," has been a valuable and interesting guide to plant life in the Southwest, and Eula Whitehouse's book, "Texas Flowers in Natural Colors." Other important contributions have come from Mrs. Bruce Reid of Port Arthur; H. B. Parks; the State Forestry Department; Prof. E. W. Winkler, and Dr. B. C. Tharp, the two latter of Texas University, the agricultural and horticultural work done at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station and that of the North Texas Teacher's College and at Texas State College for Women at Denton, which organizations send out bulletins of their activities from time to time; the volume, "A Garden Book for Houston," published and sponsored by the Houston Civic Forum, and a reprint of a recent book edited and published by Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs of Dallas, entitled "Gardening in the Southwest," at once reliable and comprehensive. Caroline Dorman's book, "Wild Flowers of Louisiana," is of particular interest to those who wish to study the plants of the Gulf Coast regions. "Adventures in Flowerland," 50 popular Texas plants in blossom, is the title of an attractive book by Lillian Halbert Gantt.

Recently the "Badianus Manuscript," an Aztec Herbal of 1552, was published in English. The herbal is the earliest known book to deal with medicinal plants of America. Before the coming of the Spanish conquerors, the Indians were gaining wide experience in the therapeutic use of plants. The "Badianus Manuscript" is the visible evidence of their knowledge. Parts of the volume are devoted to medicine and surgery, and we learn that even the fragrance of flowers had psychic curative value.

Martinus de la Cruz, an Indian physician at the College of the Holy Cross at Tlalatlulco, became interested in the herbs he found growing about him and in their medicinal properties, and he set his findings in a manuscript. Juannes Badianus, his friend and fellow countryman, translated the text from the Nahuatl language into Latin.

The late Albert M. Ruth of Fort Worth, noted botanist and plant collector, left a legacy to posterity of over 8,000 mounted plant specimens which had been collected from all parts of the world, and a valuable unpublished manuscript of several hundred plants native to the Southwest. The Albert Ruth Herbarium is the property of the Fort Worth Garden Club and the Fort Worth Park Department.

Local Women to Go to Tyler

Federation Board to Meet There Oct. 4;
Mrs. Will Lake Announces Plans

A group of Fort Worth women, who are board members of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, will attend the fall board meeting Friday, Oct. 4, in Tyler, it was announced today by Mrs. Will Lake, state president.

They are: Mrs. Henry Trigg, perpetual director; Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, publicity chairman; Mrs. Frank Estill, librarian; Mrs. W. A. Zant, lecture chairman; Mrs. Frank Naugle, hospitality; Mrs. Edwin Phillips, liaison officer; Mrs. A. V. Lewis, president of the North Fort Worth Garden Club; Mrs. Charles Thomas, president of the Sylvania Garden Club; Mrs. John Everett, president of the Polytechnic Garden Club; Mrs. Z. Leigh Bliss, president, Oaklawn Garden Club; Mrs. Glynn LePhiew, president of the South Side Garden Club and Mrs. Owen Boggs, president of the Sagamore Hill Garden Club.

Other coming events in the Garden Club world include the meeting of district No. 2 citizens' committee of the Texas Highway Dept., which will be held Oct. 2 in Decatur at the Lion's Clubhouse. Mrs. Lake is chairman. Speakers will be representatives from the state highway department in Austin. Luncheon will be served with members of the Lions Club as hosts. Mrs. W. C. Shults, chairman for Wise County, and Mrs. Alma Jennings, president of the Decatur Garden Club, will be in charge of arrangements and of the program.

The third annual fall flower show of the State Fair of Texas will be held in the Horticultural Bldg. at the Fair Grounds in Dallas Oct. 8 through Oct. 16. The show is sponsored by the Texas Garden Club Federation. The member clubs of the president's council of Dallas Garden Clubs have been divided into three groups, who will stage a show for three days each. Non-member exhibitors and all other clubs will be assigned to one of these three groups. Only amateur exhibits will be shown. Mrs. S. F. Harrington, 3722 Cragmont, and Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, 3715 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, are in charge.

Fort Worth women who will exhibit are Mmes. Alfred McKnight, Hubert Crane, W. P. Littlejohn and Brooks Morris.

The West Texas Fair and Flower Show will be held Oct. 7-12, in Abilene, at the city auditorium. Mrs. R. H. Thomason is president of the Abilene Garden Club and treasurer of the Texas Federation.

A hobby show will also be held in connection with the flower exhibit. Mrs. Hartin Fullertin is in charge of this division.

Garden Leaders to Attend Session

Presidents of seven Fort Worth garden clubs will attend the annual Fall meeting of the directors of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs in Tyler, Friday, Oct. 4, Mrs. Will F. Lake, President of the state federation, said Saturday. Garden club presidents are members of the federation's executive body.

The club presidents are Fort Worth Garden Club, Mrs. Alfred McKnight; North Fort Worth, Mrs. A. V. Lewis; Polytechnic, Mrs. John Everett; Sylvania, Mrs. Charles Thomas; South Side, Mrs. Glynn LePhiew; Oak Lawn, Mrs. Z. Leigh Bliss, and Sagamore Hill, Mrs. Owen Boggs.

Other Fort Worth garden club members, chairmen of state committees, who will attend include: Mrs. Henry B. Trigg, perpetual director; Mrs. R. E. Hutchison, publicity; Mrs. W. A. Zant, lectures; Mrs. Frank Estill, librarian; Mrs. Frank S. Naugle, hospitality, and Mrs. Edwin Phillips, liaison officer.

The Tyler Rose Festival official program gives this garden federation board meeting the spotlight for Oct. 4. A luncheon will feature the day's program. Concerts by the United States Marine Band, a principal attraction of the three-day festival, will be on the program of garden federation day.

Mrs. Will Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, wears a bracelet made of goat's milk. She purchased the bracelet in the chemistry division at the World's Fair in New York. It resembles black ebony, and is set in rhinestones.

Sep 20-1940

Dutch Theme

Used by Club

Features Opening
Meeting of Group

A child's tea table arranged in Dutch theme was featured at the opening meeting of the Garden Club held today in the Botanic Garden.

Mrs. Alfred McKnight arranged the table which was laid with green burlap and featured the purple and lavender shades so prevalent in the Texas landscape at this season.

Dutch house-windmills made of pretzels were scattered about the table. Encircling them were winding pathways made of beans and strolling down the paths were tiny Dutch boys and girls, driving their ducks to water. The figures were fashioned of artichokes, brussels sprouts, onions and beans, with caps and gowns in red, lavender, purple and yellow paper. The ducks were made of squash. Miss Opal Humphreys, librarian at N.T.A.C., made the windmills.

In the center of the table was an overturned basket from which spilled tulip bulbs. Two tiny Dutch shoes were filled with yellow marigolds.

The mantel was decorated with an arrangement fashioned from purple cabbage opened up to simulate the petals of large flowers, arranged in tall Texas prairie grasses and purple bean pods. Two Dutch figures and carts completed the mantel decorations.

Sep 27-1940

Picturesque Fort Davis and Vicinity Possess Many Attractions for Tourists

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

All Texans should see and know Fort Davis. Not alone does it have to do with a very important part of the State's history but it is located in one of the most picturesque sections of the State. The place was established in 1854 by Lieut. Col. W. Sewell and named for Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, in the Cabinet of President Franklin Pierce. Located in Jeff Davis County on Limpia Creek, it was the immediate station of the army-camel route between Camp Verde, Texas, and Camp Yuma, Cal. It was first known as Painted Comanche Camp, after an Indian village located there which has been restored. The old army camp, reclaimed, can be seen today just outside the town of Fort Davis.

A well developed road with an easy grade leads up to the top of Mount Locke 15 miles northwest of the town, where is located the famous \$1,000,000 McDonald Observatory, the second largest in the world. The view in all directions from the top of the mountain offers scenery second to none. The Davis Mountains constitute one of the most picturesque park sites in the State, with Mount Livermore, better known as "Baldy," the second highest peak in Texas. This section offers an altitude of from 4,500 to 8,500 feet. Pine, cedar, post oak and liveoak, together with other native tree growth of a shrubby type, grow on the mountains. A few Summer flowers were seen near the observatory on our recent visit, such as the golden coreopsis, several kinds of cosmos, yellow daisies and other composites, a blue and a red lobelia, yuccas of several kinds and agaves, with many grasses lovely in their silver shades.

Bloys Meeting Ground.

Limpia, Madera and other canyons near by offer unusual beauty, with palisades and unique effects. Madera Springs is a resort in the northern part of the county and the famous Bloys camp-meeting ground, widely known for its annual gatherings, is located near Fort Davis.

Sunflowers keep the highways gay this time of year in West Texas, lifting their faces to the sun, from adjacent properties. Around Monahans and in the Odessa region are found many kinds of grasses, shrubs and other plants useful to stock. Creosote bush and other greasewoods and chaparrals, black brush, several catclaws, together with the shin-oak (shinnery) give a charm to the landscape also. The wild china-berry (Soapberry family), useful to the pioneer because of its lathery effects—its berries were once utilized as soap—is to be seen along the highways and in the yards. This tree, rarely affected by insects or blight, should be used more extensively in landscaping of home grounds. It makes a rather quick growth and offers good shade.

Other blooming plants noticed were the crotons, (often employed by the pioneers for a tea and still used by the Mexicans in this way), the white rock-daisy, Indian wheat, the wild alfalfa with a white pectin-like blossom, a number of wallflowers (of the mustard family), a member of the wild cauliflower family (Hymenopappus), called antelope clover, various so-called gyp-weeds, dusty miller, Russian thistle types, and other tumble weeds, and the particularly useful stock food, the chimiza bush, the latter being especially rich in pro-

tein with practically the same food value as alfalfa for stock.

Crater Bed Developed.

A few miles west of Odessa there is a crater bed, a supposedly fallen meteor, now being developed as a park; and the CCC has it in charge, as explorations are made. A particularly interesting feature there is the growth of the "Christi Corona", a leafless, yellowish-green much-branched all-thorn shrub which received its name from the fact that it is supposed to be the same that furnished the Crown of Thorns. A number of good specimens of the shrub are being protected and preserved as excavations are under way. This park and other park development in Odessa including the County Park where are planted several hundred trees, are pet projects of Judge Arthur H. Dennison of Odessa.

The beautiful, modernistic Odessa Courthouse is typical of the progressive spirit of the people of the city. The grounds are well planted with low-growing junipers, Italian cypress, and many broadleaved evergreens, such as the senisa, ligustrum, pyracantha, amoor river privet, euonymus, Southern jasmine and others. On a corner of the grounds is the County Library, gay just now with a wealth of color from cosmos, bachelor's buttons, marigolds, zinnias and other bright annuals.

The Garden Club of Odessa has done a great deal to interest the community in the beautification of the town. Mrs. J. B. Kuykendall, the president of the club, reports an unusually interesting past year of activity, and says that the year ahead will mean much to the town.

One of the interesting projects of the Summer was a hat-decorating contest. The women used uniform small frames, with a bandeau across the back, and each woman decorated her hat with flowers grown in her own garden; and regardless of whether or not the hat was becoming, each woman wore her hat to the garden club meeting. Prizes were awarded for the most beautiful hat and for the most original, the former going to Mrs. E. W. Wyndham whose hat was decorated with gladioli, and the latter was awarded to Mrs. Smithers for an arrangement of vegetables on her hat, with strung shelled black-eyed peas for streamers.

Other Projects.

Other projects of the Odessa Club were a Zinnia Contest, the planting of the Ector County Park with flowers, special garden study courses and an Iris Pilgrimage. Mrs. Frank Clark is an iris enthusiast and she has done much to promote interest in the flower which does very well in this section. Mrs. T. D. Collins, Mrs. Mabel Kimble Bishop and others report achievements with their committees.

Scattered at convenient places along the Bankhead Highway are roadside parks planted in native materials, at once useful and an added attraction for the traveler. Composite flowers reign supreme now, as daisies and broomweeds flourish.

Midland, city of beautiful homes and gardens, contemplates a garden club. Outstanding among the garden enthusiasts there are Mrs. George Abell, Mrs. Douglas Woolsey and Mrs. Frank Aldrich, the latter owning a Spanish type house and a stucco wall that adds charm; and inside the inclosure is a lath house and a greenhouse that afford opportunity for many types of plants that could not otherwise be grown there. Stanton has an enviable avenue of Chinese elms through the heart of the town, and the occas-

ional Spanish bayonets and locust trees, hanging full with pendant fruits, give accent notes. According to Mrs. John J. Perry of Sweetwater, that city will organize a garden club soon.

Abilene has a flourishing garden club, with Mrs. R. H. Thomason, as its president. She is treasurer also of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs. Abilene has already planted more than 50,000 iris rhizomes; it has a further goal of another 500,000. Soon the traveling world will be invited to an Iris Pilgrimage at Abilene where the plant thrives. In addition to sponsoring the Iris Trail for the city, the Garden Club is endeavoring to raise the standard of private gardens, (a worthy project for any community), hoping thereby to secure better varieties as well as better horticultural specimens. In November the Abilene Garden Club will have its chrysanthemum show, and from present indications this will be the best one yet held. The club will present Dorothy Biddle, nationally famous flower arranger, in a school in April of next year. Plans now call for an unusual municipal musical Christmas tree during the holidays. A garden center for the city is another objective of the Abilene Club.

Most important of the Garden Club's activities for the present is the West Texas Fair, to be held at the Abilene Auditorium, Oct. 7-12. The Abilene Garden Club assists with the Fair and is responsible for the flower show. Special days at the Fair flower show are as follows:

- Monday—Potted plants.
 - Tuesday—Miniature arrangements.
 - Wednesday—Unusual arrangements of weeds, grasses, water plants or berry-bearing shrubs.
 - Thursday—Cut flowers, all varieties of annuals and perennials.
 - Friday—Arrangements featuring roses.
 - Saturday—Best display or arrangements of fruits, gourds or other vegetables.
- Committees in charge of the flower show are headed by Mrs. O. P. Thrane and Mrs. John R. Dressen.

Dahlias

Garden Center to Sponsor Show

The Fort Worth Garden Center will sponsor a dahlia show Wednesday at the Garden Center. Classes will be for specimen and group blooms and for arrangements. Entries must be at the Center by 9 a. m.

Specimens will be classed as to color and type, and will be judged according to the scale of points used by the Horticultural Society of New York, which includes color, substance, form, size according to variety, stem and foliage and condition. Arrangements will be for bowl, basket or other containers. Ribbon awards will be given in each class.

Judges will be Mmes. A. V. Lewis, Guy Foley and H. V. Helbring.

Mmes. George Crowley and Clint Shirley will be in charge of entries. The North Fort Worth Garden Club will stage the show.

The Botanic Garden dahlias are in full bloom now, as are those in other Fort Worth gardens. Varieties include the singles, orchid-flowering, anemone, peony, the formal decorative dahlias with fully double flowers and the informal kinds, miniatures, pompons and other types.

Mrs. Lake Re-elected Garden Clubs' Head

TYLER, Oct. 4 (AP).—In a precedent-breaking action, the executive committee of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs here Friday set aside for one year a clause of the organization's constitution and re-elected Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth president.

The nominating committee cited uncertainty of world conditions as the reason for the action. Meeting here during the Texas Rose Festival, the group named Mrs. Cooke Wilcox of Beaumont, first vice president; Mrs. John Loomis of Dallas, second vice president; Mrs. O. E. Stuart of Hattingsen, third vice president; Mrs. Don Danvers of San Antonio, recording secretary; Mrs. D. H. Buchanan of Temple, treasurer; and Mrs. C. D. Reimers of Fort Worth, corresponding secretary.

Oct 6-1940
Garden Clubs' Head

Beautification Group Meeting Is Postponed

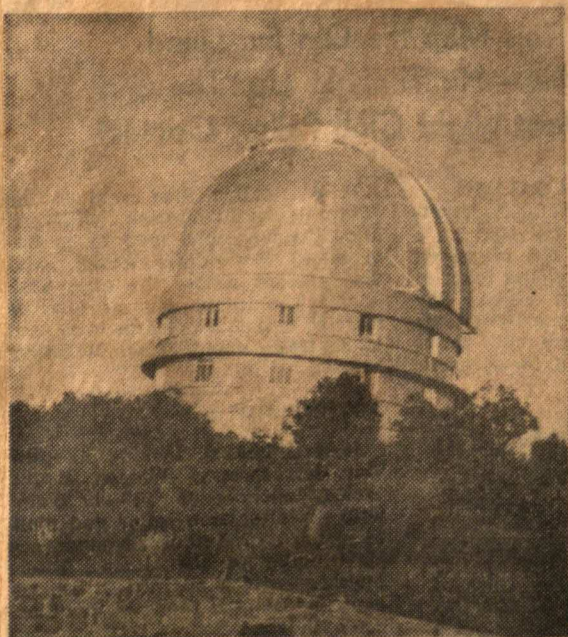
District No. 2, Citizen's Committee Highway Beautification meeting, scheduled for Wednesday in Decatur, has been changed to Wednesday, Oct. 16. The meeting will be held in the Lion's Club Building, with the Decatur Lion's Club cooperating. Mrs. Will Lake, chairman of the District No. 2, will preside.

Reports from the nine county chairmen will be given. The chairmen are: Mmes. W. C. Schultz, Decatur, Wise County; Fred Cotten, Weatherford, Parker County; A. C. Schoppaul, Cleburne, Johnson County; J. E. Johnson, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto County; Walter White, Lipan, Hood County; E. C. Richards, Jacksboro, Jack County; Pearl Cage, Stephenville, Erath County; C. A. Bridges, Glen Rose, Somervell County and W. H. Irwin, Fort Worth, Tarrant County.

The program will include a tour of interesting historic and picturesque places, homes and gardens. Speakers for the luncheon will be Mrs. Henry Trigg, Mrs. Alfred McKnight, Mrs. Will Lake and Mr. John P. Veerling of Amarillo, State Highway Department. Mrs. Schultz and Mrs. Alma Jennings, president of the Decatur Garden Club, are in charge of the program.

Sept 27-1940

Scenes of Interest to West Texas Visitor



Two scenes of interest to the West Texas visitor and described in an accompanying article on



this page. Left, the silver dome of McDonald Observatory, on Mt. Locke in the Davis Moun-

tains. Right, excavation near Odessa, where CCC workers are attempting to dig out a crater.

Garden Club to Open New Season

The Fort Worth Garden Club will have the first meeting of the new club season Friday at 10:30 a. m., in the shelter house of the Botanic Garden. Mrs. Alfred McKnight, who was installed as president in May, will preside, and a feature of the

program will be the formal presentation of the Lewis garden center trophy of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations, which was awarded the local center at the national council meeting in Portsmouth, N. H., in June.

Mmes. W. F. Lake, W. B. Paddock, Julian Meeker, Alfred McKnight, Henry Trigg and W. A. Zant are attending the East Texas Rose Festival Friday in Tyler and the state board meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs. Mrs. Lake is federation president.

Fall Is Time to Look After Shrubbery Beds; Drainage, Fertilization Important

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The preparation of the shrubbery bed should take into account soils, drainage and fertilization. These matters are best looked after in the Fall—the earlier the better now. Before the rains set in, and after most of the annuals have had their season, the beds may be made ready for the plants of next year. For new beds excavate to a depth of two feet; place two inches of manure on the bottom of the beds; if soils are good place back in bed, but if too heavy or lacking in humus, add humus and a sandy loam and mix well. After planting has been done, a sprinkling of manure over beds will prove advantageous.

In working old beds or in digging holes for plants, care should be taken that holes are sufficiently large to accommodate roots, roots to be pressed downward in the bottom of the hole and covered with finely pulverized soil which should be tamped down, or allowed to settle as water from hose is applied, thereby helping soil to settle well about the roots of the plant. Air should be kept away from the roots. Trees and tall shrubs should be staked to prevent their swaying when winds blow upon them, before roots get established. Leaves, except when they are diseased or infested with insect larvae, should be raked and applied to shrubbery beds. As a prevention of fungus diseases, the dried leaves may be sprinkled with sulphur. This may aid in the eradication of fungus spores and act as an aid to fertilization after the leaves have been scattered in the beds.

Bone Meal Dressing.

A dressing of bone meal is usually sufficient for new ground. Fork deeply, turn entirely over and allow to settle before planting. If Fall rains shower the beds, so much the better. Drainage material may be scattered in the bottom of the ditch, followed by a humus substance. Alternate with sand, manure, cottonseed hulls, bone meal until the trench is filled four inches above ground level which allows for settling. This process may be repeated until the whole plot has been trenched. Such a revamping of the soil will last for several years and the method could be adhered to in different beds in succeeding years. Either the above plan or the preceding one, given for working old beds, should prove successful.

Take stock, first of all, of what you have that will be useful in next year's garden. Then determine what you will want of new plant materials. How strange it is that we wait until the flowers bloom in our neighbor's garden to decide we want certain, particular plants—and those immediately! Rather should we select the plants with care ahead, allow for the full fruition and then enjoy them in all the glory they may bring to us. Determine exact spot for plants that should not be transplanted; consider the growth, color and form and so plant them that there will be succession of blooms the year round. This may sound difficult, but if care is used and a little study given ahead of the blooming time, it is not at all difficult to make plants behave as we want them to do.

Attend to Rose Beds.

Rose beds should have some attention just now. A good commercial fertilizer, about a half cup, might be worked lightly around each rose bush, taking care to give a good watering immediately to get quick results. This will give a toning up for Fall bloom. Take out all dead wood from rose bushes, remove all leaves that are affected with black spot or insect larvae and burn. Spray aphids on roses with nicotine sulphate. If dry weather continues give roses a good soaking, this being done best by laying hose where it can run into beds slowly, rather than to give beds a slight sprinkling.

Fall rains will shortly revive the Summer lawns. If a winter lawn is wanted, sow either blue grass, red top or Italian rye for this climate; or a mixture of the three might be sown. While greens will not be exactly the same, the effect would not be undesirable. If this is wanted, mow Bermuda grass fairly closely, cover lightly with a dressing of rich, loose soil and then scatter seeds over this, raking the seeds in gently. It might be advisable to top dress the lawn after seeds are well up with a little sandy loam to which has been added a small amount of sheep manure. Water well and keep grass moist at all times until seeds have germinated and have become established. Frequent mowings at first are advised after grass has become well established, as this makes for a full, thick and deep turf. During the Winter grass would probably not need to be cut oftener than once a month. If winter is dry, lawns should be kept watered. If winter lawns are not desired, it is advisable to wait until Spring to apply top dressing, as the fertilizer would be lost during the cold season.

Fall Bulbs Now.

Now is also the time to plant Fall bulbs—narcissus, tulips, crocus, hyacinths and hardy lilies. Study rather to improve the appearance of your garden. It is better to set out six to 12 bulbs in a group, rather than to plant them in soldierly rows. Restrict yourself to a few varieties that will give effective bloom. Remember that small species look better in small areas. Re-work soils for beds, taking out to a good depth. Pulverize sub-soil. Place a layer of drainage material, either coarse gravel, of well-sifted coal cinders in the bottom of the bed. Mix sand, lime-plaster or lime and well-rotted manure with the soil; and peat moss is an asset whether added to the mulch or afterward.

Shasta daisies, goldenglow, golden-rod, phlox and others should be divided soon and transplanted. Fall blooming plants should be separated in the early Spring, such as chrysanthemums, ageratum and michaelmas daisies; and bluebonnet seeds and hardy perennial seeds should be sown now, such as larkspur. It is well to observe the seed-falling time in your garden, and as nearly as possible keep to this. Study the native plants and their habits; and no better time to do this than the time of seed-making and seed dispersal in the out-of-doors.

Soon it will be time to bring plants indoors for the Winter. An attractive window garden may be made with a planting of herbs, such as rose geraniums, lemon verbenas and others, especially if the window is to be in a dining room or kitchen. Then there are to be had small-type specimens of jasmynes, plumbagos, honeysuckle, pomegranite, Spanish

broom, the privets, ligustrums and euonymus. Also there are the cyclamens, primroses, bigonias, geraniums and other favorites. Mix good rich soils with a little sand and one third manure. Care should be taken in the selection of containers and drainage should be well provided for.

Garden Club Meeting Set for Friday

Fisher Award to Be Placed on Wall of Garden Center; to Open 1940-41 Season.

Attention will be focussed on the Garden Center at the opening meeting of the Fort Worth Garden Club for the 1940-41 season, Friday at 10:30 a. m., in the shelter house of the Botanic Garden.

Formal installation of the Fisher Award, national honor for outstanding achievement in Garden Center activities especially for school children, won by the Fort Worth Garden Club's report for the 1939-40 season, will be a feature of the program.

Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president, will preside and will outline the club's projects for the year. Highlights of the coming season's study course will be discussed by Mrs. W. A. Zant, program chairman. The Garden Center award will be presented to the club by Mrs. Will F. Lake, who as president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs as well as director of Fort Worth Garden Center, received the award at the National Council of State Garden Clubs last June in Portsmouth, N. H.

A representative of Paschal High School's senior botany class will give an appreciation of the center from the students' viewpoint, and Mrs. H. S. Gillette will give a layman's interpretation of the center.

After the program the tablet will be placed in permanent location on a wall of the Garden Center, and an informal reception will be held. The club's weekly flower and mantel arrangement feature will be inaugurated at this time, the first arrangement to be made by Mrs. McKnight. There will be a display of botany notebooks, prize winners in the contest which are sponsored annually by the garden club as a Garden Center activity for students, as another feature of the open house. Mrs. Lake will conduct a tour of the garden after the program and the reception.

In the event weather is unfavorable, the meeting will be held in the lecture hall of the Woman's Club, Mrs. McKnight said. The open house at the Garden Center will be held according to schedule.

Dahlia Growers Invited to Show

Dahlia growers of Fort Worth and vicinity are invited to take part in a dahlia show at the Garden Center Wednesday. Entries must be at the Center at 9 a. m., and the show will be open to visitors without charge throughout the day. Ribbons will be awarded in the various classes.

Specimens will be classed as to color and type and will be judged according to the scale of points used by the Horticultural Society of New York, as follows: Color, 20; substance, 20; form, 20; size, according to variety, 15; stem and foliage, 15 and condition 10. There will be classes for single and group specimen blooms, and for arrangements, in bowl, baskets or other containers.

In connection with the show plans, Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Garden Center, invites the attention of visitors to the dahlias in the Botanic Garden, now in their best bloom. Private gardens in Fort Worth also have many unusual varieties of dahlias, and the show is expected to be one of the best of the special shows that have been sponsored by the Garden Center.

Fort Worth Garden Club Opens Season

Its membership limit of 300 reached, and with a long waiting list, the Fort Worth Garden Club Friday opened its 1940-41 season with a meeting in the shelter house of the Botanic Garden and an open house afterward at the Garden Center, chief civic project of the club.

Mrs. Alfred McKnight, new president, conducted the program, which combined a forecast of the coming season's projects, outlined by the president, a program announcement by Mrs. W. A. Zant, program chairman, and an appreciation of the achievements of the Garden Center, under the direction of Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.

Feature of the Garden Center appreciation program was the formal installation of the 1940 Garden Center Award of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations, won by the local club for "outstanding achievements in activities for school children." The award, a bronze plaque, was presented to Mrs. Lake for the club at the meeting of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations in Portsmouth, N. H. last June.

Mrs. Lake told of the programs and other activities at the center for school children. Marjorie Moore, senior botany student at Paschal High School, gave an appreciation of the center from the students' viewpoint and Mrs. H. S. Gillette spoke on "The Layman's Interpretation of the Garden Center." Prize-winning notebooks entered in botany book contests sponsored by the garden club were on display. Mrs. McKnight announced that the contest would be continued in the 1940-41 season.

Significance of school children in the club program was recognized also in a Fall table centerpiece, arranged by the club president, for the open house. The arrangement will be on display through next week, the first of weekly table arrangements which will be presented as a Garden Center attraction through the season.

Purple tints of Fall thistles and other field flowers provided the color note, and since this also is the bulb planting season, Mrs. McKnight selected a Dutch children's bulb garden scene for an arrangement which could be used for a party centerpiece. Dried beans form walks across a greensward of burlap. Dutch children are made from artichokes and Brussels sprouts, and a windmill and mill house is made of pretzels. Purple cabbages, opened into "roses," are used in the centerpiece, and combined with grasses, form the mantel arrangement.

Dahlia Show Opens At 11 a. m. Tomorrow

Entries to the Garden Center's Dahlia Show tomorrow must be at the center by 9 a. m.

The show will be open to the public from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mrs. Will Lake, director of the Garden Center, has announced a special class for miscellaneous flowers and plants. There will be no awards in this division, however, she said.

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Two Morning Glory Species Are Indigenous to Texas

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Morning-glories on the back yard fence at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roark, 1315 Gould Avenue, offer the suggestion for today's garden story. Very late last Spring Mrs. Roark planted four or five seeds of the Heavenly Blue variety at each end of a back yard fence. Although the plants did not have unusual care, they have made remarkable growth, completely covering the fence, and are a mass of bright blue up until noon each day. Mrs. Roark gave them little water, and was surprised that the plants required so little attention. Now her morning glories are receiving the admiration of the neighborhood.

The plant is the floral emblem for September. Morning-glories are well named. Although the garden genera of this family are all vines, trailing or climbing plants, shrubs and trees are found among its 45 other genera which contain about 1,000 species of world-wide range, mostly tropical. Flowers are funnel-shaped or long and tubular, leaves are alternate and the plants' tendencies are to entwine, hence the Latin family name, Convolvulus. Of the 7 garden genera, Ipomoea (the morning-glory and the sweet potato) is the most important. The closely related Moon-flowers and Moon-vines (Calonyction) which bloom at night, and the Convolvulus come next. Other genera are mostly tropical, including the Quamoclit.

The Quamoclit is a native of Mexico, and it is sometimes called bandera espanola, meaning Spanish flag, because of its vivid crimson blossoms. A pretty picture it makes as it climbs high into the gardenia tree tops and matches its contrasting colors with the waxy blooms of the trees. The plant is one of the most popular of the Mexican vines, as it contests the right-of-way with the varieties of blue morning-glories. The bright green, deeply lobed leaves are fully three inches across, and the vine grows to a height of 20 feet or more in a single season. The silky flowers first show rose-crimson, then orange and finally pale yellow.

Although some of the Ipomoea are perennials and bear enormous roots, most of the popular ones in use today are annuals, the latter making the quickest and showiest growth in almost any kind of soil. Morning-glory seeds, being very hard, germinate more readily if notched with a file. Seeds of annual morning-glories should be sown where wanted. Perhaps nothing gives a greater return, on the initial expenditure for seeds and the amount of care necessary to produce bloom, than does the annual morning-glory.

Popular varieties of Ipomoea are the new Scarlett O'Hara, a bright red, with large flowers, good for windows and porch boxes, which was given the All-American Award for 1938; the 1938 Crimson Rambler, a ruby red with a white throat, a strong climber, effective against the side of a house or on a fence or trellis; the giant Japanese Imperials, a graceful vine, showing radiant colors with odd markings; and the Heavenly Blue—a clear sky-blue with a creamy throat which makes quick, dense growth and bears large beautiful flowers.

There are a number of morning glories indigenous to Texas, among them several of the so-called bush types—one, Ipomoea leptophylla, with narrow foliage and very large pinkish-purple blooms, grows on the plains of the Texas Panhandle. A close relative, Ipomoea fistulosa, is a native of Old Mexico, and is used a great deal in Southwestern gardens and parks. A number of bind-weeds and tangle-vines are of this family, one in particular being a general nuisance in cultivated fields, Convolvulus hermannioides, because of its strangling proclivities. If other growth is not needed, this plant makes a good ground cover, as it grows equally well in sun or shade and is rather drought-resistant.

Many local gardens are featuring the morning glory, and the flowers are at their best just now. Nothing can glorify an old fence or an un-

painted outhouse as quickly or as satisfactorily as morning glories. Plan now to use them next year. And as you go about over the city take time to look at those you see growing. Gardeners are glad to share their floral beauty with you. Be sure to drive through the Botanic Garden soon and see the Scarlett O'Hara and the Heavenly Blue morning glories along the bridal path near the Garden Center. There is a very pretty legend concerning the morning glories. Here it is:

Once the fairies lived everywhere, and the little fairy children played about the meadows and prairies, the hills and valleys, and along the river banks and even in the creek beds. Most of all the children loved a spring from which the cool waters flowed. They wore bright, many-colored gay dresses, and their fairy mothers had trouble in keeping the children's dresses fresh and clean, for they liked to romp and play just as do other children.

One day a fairy mother cautioned the children not to go to the brook to play, as they would soil their pretty rainbow dresses which had been sent to them by the rainbow fairies. The children promised to obey their mother, but, like other children, they forgot. Soon, after frolicking about in the brook, and climbing up and down the bank where the spring was, the children, seeing their muddy dresses, remembered what their mother had told them. But it was too late. What should they do?

They washed their gay little frocks of many colors, and hung them up to dry on the bushes near by, while they went about as usual playing in the creek, fashioning hats of leaves and decorating them with flowers, picking up colored stones or making houses of twigs and branches. Soon dark came on and a frog jumped in the creek. The splash frightened the children and they all ran home, leaving their dresses on the bushes where they had hung them to dry.

When the children went back next morning after their clothes, each little garment had grown to the bush upon which it was placed, and try as they would, they could not get the dresses from off the bushes. There they were—many gay little dresses had turned into as many flowers—and ever since then we have called them morning glories.

Luncheon Planned For Board

Plans have been completed for the fall board meeting of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., at Tyler to be held during the rose festival, which opens Thursday and continues for four days, ending with a vesper service at 7 p.m. Sunday.

The federation meeting is for board members, which includes officers of districts and club presidents, committee chairmen, counsellors. Over fifty new clubs have become federated during the present administration, and a good attendance is expected at the Tyler meet, Mrs. Will Lake, president of the federation, has announced.

The meeting has been called for 10 a.m. Friday at the Woman's Club Building, to be followed by a garden club luncheon at 12:15 p.m. Friday.

During this eighth annual rose festival, many featured attractions have been planned. The rose show, which is said to be the world's largest, will feature over 500 different varieties of roses. The queen's coronation, one of the most colorful shows in the state, will be held at 8 p.m. Thursday.

The rose show will open at 10 a.m. Friday. The United States Marine Band will be presented in a concert at 3 p.m., and again at 8 p.m. Friday. The queen's reception and tea will be held at 4 p.m., the coronation at 8 p.m. and the queen's ball at 10 p.m. Friday.

The floral parade, including thirty elaborately decorated floats in addition to marching units and thirty bands from all parts of Texas, will begin at 10 a.m. Saturday. The rose classic football game between Hardin-Simmons University and Arizona State will begin at 3 p.m. A college dance will be given Saturday night.

Rose field tours and garden pilgrimages will be continuous each day.

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Tyler Expects Garden Group

Club Members Will Make Pilgrimages; Presidents to Attend Board Session Today.

Special to The Star-Telegram.

TYLER, Oct. 3. — Garden club members and presidents from all over Texas and from other States will gather here Friday during the Rose Festival for the fall meeting of the directors of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs and for the luncheon program and pilgrimage planned.

Garden club presidents will attend the board meeting of the Texas organization at 10 a. m. Friday at the Woman's Building. Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the state federation, will preside over the session.

Other officers to attend will be Mrs. Alden Davis, Austin, vice president; Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, Dallas, second vice president; Mrs. G. J. Palmer, Houston, third vice president; Mrs. A. DeLoach Martin, Dallas, recording secretary; Mrs. Allen Hannay, Houston, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. R. H. Thomason, Abilene, treas-

Night Blooming Cereus Flowers in Fort Worth

The night-blooming cereus blossomed in three widely separated sections of Fort Worth Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. Phil Becker, 929 Hemphill Street, first reported their plant in bloom.

Next Mrs. Will F. Lake, director of the Fort Worth Garden Center, reported a plant at the Botanic Garden with 13 of its 16 buds in bloom.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freund, 808 East Belknap Street, also reported blossoms on their plant.

The night-blooming cereus blossoms every seven years.

Garden Clubs Choose Staff At Tyler

Mrs. Will Lake Is Re-Elected State President

Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth was re-elected president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs at the convention held yesterday in Tyler.

Other new officers elected are Mmes. Cooke Wilson of Beaumont, first vice president; John Loomis of Dallas, second vice president; O. E. Stuart of Harlingen, third vice president; Don Danvers of San Antonio, recording secretary; C. D. Reimers of Fort Worth, corresponding secretary; D. H. Buchanan of Temple, treasurer.

Three hundred delegates at the convention attended the luncheon held yesterday at the Tyler Woman's Club. The table was decorated in a patriotic motif.

The president's table was centered with a large American flag, made entirely of red, white and blue roses. Small flags were scattered about on the table and the other tables were decorated with red, white and blue roses.

The expansion of the official publication of the federation, "Southern Home and Garden," was discussed.

Mmes. Lake, Trigg To Attend Convention

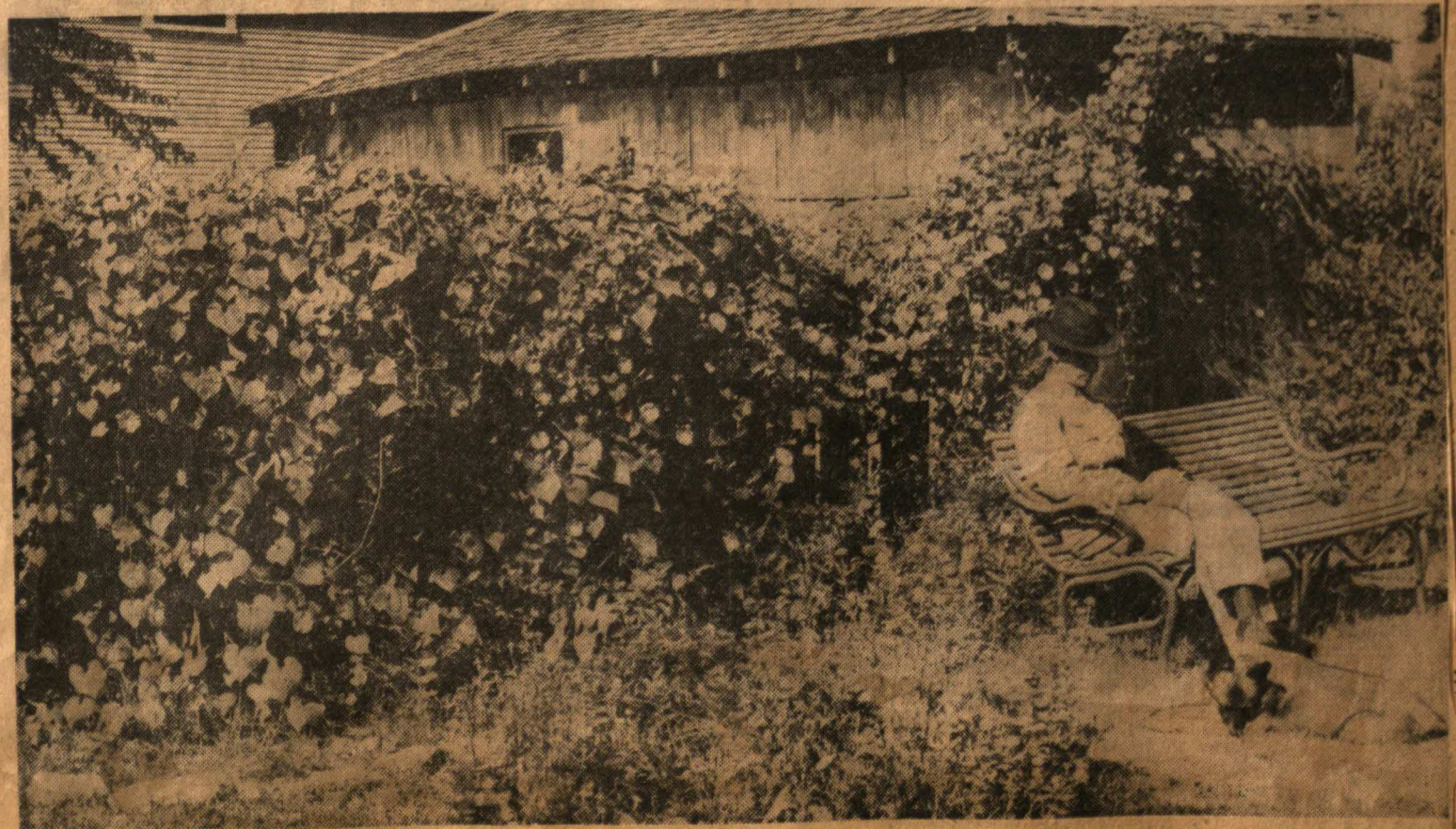
Mrs. Will Lake and Mrs. Henry B. Trigg are two Fort Worth Garden Club members who have been invited to attend the semi-annual meeting of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Oct. 8-10, at French Lick Springs, Ind.

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

Mr. John Baker, national president of the Audubon Assn., will be the principal speaker. More than 500 are expected to attend the meeting.

Morning Glories Grow Profusely on Fence

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1940



—Star-Telegram Photo.

Morning glories, of the Heavenly Blue variety, grow luxuriously on the back fence at

the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roark, 1315 Gould Avenue. Mr. Roark and the family dog, "Bill",

may be seen in the picture. The Roarks planted, late last Spring, four or five seeds at each end

of the fence and obtained a dense growth of the popular flower in a short while.

Flowers Fight, Migrate Across Europe Just as Do Warring Human Species

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Mixed with fog and mist, ice and snow, but warmed by the blood of warriors that have fallen on the Battleground of the Ages, seeds and seedlings continue to grow in war-torn Europe. A survey of some of the plants of Britain and of Middle and Southern Europe reveal a striking similarity to our own. That migration has ever been a process with the plants is obvious, but it would be interesting to know original habitats. Perhaps the plants also fight for supremacy and the right to reign, but at least their methods of warfare are not as objectionably apparent as are those of the human race.

The British Isles consist of at least five botanical districts, four of these being restricted to limited provinces. The fifth, like the famous "columnists" of today, are everywhere, either alone or mixed with the others. Practically all of these migrated before the British Isles were separated from the continent.

Mountain Flora First.

The first, which is of great antiquity, includes the flora of the mountain districts of the West and Southwest of Ireland, and is similar to that in the south of Spain, but the more delicate plants had been killed by the change of climate after the separation of Ireland from the Asturias. The flora in the south of England and the southeast of Ireland is different from that in all other parts of the British Isles; it is intimately related to the vegetation of the Channel Islands and the coast of France opposite to them, yet there are many plants in the Channel Islands which are not indigenous to Britain. The flora, in the southwest of England where chalk plants prevail, is like that on the adjacent coast of France.

Scottish mountain tops reveal the focus of a separate flora, very numerous and the same as that in the Scandinavian Alps. Scotland, Wales and a part of Ireland received this flora when they were groups of islands in the Glacial Sea. The rare ericoaulon is found in the Hebrides, in Connemara, in Northern America—and nowhere else. A few specimens of this flora grow on the summits of the mountains in Cumberland and Wales.

Migrate From Germany.

The "fifth columnist," like their human counterparts of today, migrated from Germany before England was separated from the continent of Europe by the British Channel. Of more recent origin than the alpine flora, and including many of the ordinary flowering plants, such as the common daisy and the primrose, hairy ladies' smock, upright meadow crowfoot and the lesser celandine, together with our common trees and shrubs, these aggressive types have established themselves very definitely in the soils of Britain. Even today, this migration can be distinctly traced in its progress across the island, but migration was not completed until after Ireland was separated from England by the Irish Channel. That is the reason why many of the ordinary English plants, animals and reptiles are not found in the sister island, for the migration of animals was simultaneous with that of plants, and took place between the last of the tertiary periods and the historical epoch, that of man's creation.

The heath family, composed of over 70 genera and 1,500 species, as of old, practically overruns the Isles today. This family includes the Scotch heather, azaleas and rhododendrons, and many of the European heaths, comprising numerous broad-leaved evergreens. A large genus of old world herbs (*Erysimum*), closely related to the common wallflowers, likewise are to be found in our Western lands. These,

we know over here today as the mustards. *Erysimum* is the Greek word which means "to draw blisters." European specimens are garden plants that resemble the stocks, with yellow, lilac or blue flowers, usually in terminal clusters.

Trees That Like Alkali.

Deciduous trees are the chief characteristic of Middle Europe, these thriving best in soils produced by the decay of the primary and ancient volcanic rocks which furnish abundance of alkali. The prevailing vegetation consists of oaks, elms, beech, ash, larch, maple, lime, alder and sycamore (all of which lose their leaves in the Winter), and the firs and pines. Undergrowth is comprised of wild apple, cherry, yew, holly, hawthorn, broom, furze, wild rose, honeysuckle, clematis and others. Most numerous and most characteristic are the umbelliferous class: the carrot and anise, the campanulas, the Cichoraceae, a family to which lettuce, endive, dandelion and sow-thistle belong. The cruciform tribe, such as the wall-flower, stock, turnip, cabbage and cress, are so numerous as to form a distinguishing feature of Middle Europe, due to their love of sulphur in the soil. These plants do not find southern lands as much to their liking, since the soils there do not have the sulphur elements.

Although the similarity of botanical forms is very great between certain zones of altitude and parallels of latitude, the species are for the most part different. In the Pyrenees, Alps and other highlands of Europe, the gradation of botanical forms from the summit to the foot of the mountains is similar to that which takes place from the Arctic to the middle latitude of Europe. The analogy, however, is true only when viewed generally, for many local circumstances of climate and vegetation interpose.

Shrubs Farther South.

In the southern countries of Europe, evergreen trees and shrubs become more frequent. Here about a fourth of the ligneous vegetation never loses the leaves. The flora consist chiefly of the hollies (ilex), oak, cypress, hornbeam, sweet chestnut, laurel, laurustinus, the apple tree, manna or the flowering ash, carob, jujube, juniper, terebinth, lentiscus and pistaccio, which yield resin and mastic, arbutus, myrtle, jasmine (yellow and white), and various pines, such as *Pinus maritima* and the stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) which gives us one of the most picturesque features in the landscape of Southern Europe.

The most prevalent herbaceous plants are Caryophyllaceae—pinks, stellaria, arenarias, and also the labiate tribe, mint, thyme, rosemary, lavender and many others, all remarkable for their aromatic properties and their love of dry situations. Many of the choicest plants and flowers that adorn the gardens and grounds in Northern Europe are indigenous to these warmer countries, among them the anemone, tulip, mignonette, narcissus, gladiolus, iris, asphodel, amaryllis, carnation and others.

In Spain, Portugal, Sicily and the other European shores of the Mediterranean, tropical families begin to appear: the arums, plants yielding balsams, oleander, date and palmetto palms, and grasses of the group of panicum or millet, the sedges (Cyperaceae), the aloes and the cacti. In this transition zone there are six herbaceous plants to one that is woody.

Almost all the plants to be found in the warring nations of Europe are also to be found in some variety in America. Texas, with its diversity of soil and climate, is a strange mixture of them all—and whether we got the plants first, or did Europe, is a matter of conjecture.

Dahlia, Imperial Flower of Fall Gardens, Grows Wild in Mountains of Mexico

The dahlia, imperial flower of Fall gardens, is a native of Mexico and the other Latin American countries. The plant takes its name from Andres Dahl, a Swedish pupil of Linnaeus. In regard to pronunciation, either dahl-ya or day-li-ya is correct. As the dahlia grows in the wild state in the mountains of Mexico, in Central America and in Northern South America, it is almost always a single-flowered plant. Due to cultivation and the crossing, of perhaps two or three of the native species and of their numerous horticultural varieties, there are now about 15,000 named garden varieties. Even seedlings do not run true to the color and form of the parent plants (the pollen-parent, actually, is commonly unknown), and therefore it is difficult to make classifications. Of the many named varieties, the American Dahlia Society recognizes less than 20 groups in classification.

Dr. Hernandez, in his *Plants and Animals of New Spain*, wrote a glowing account of two varieties of the dahlia, *acocotli* and *cocochotli*, respectively water-cane and cane-flower. Seeds of the bush dahlia, *dahlia pinnata*, were sent to Spain in the late Eighteenth Century by Cervantes, director of the Mexican Botanical Garden, about the same time that Nicholas Thierry de Menonville, the French botanist, sent seeds to other parts of Europe. There was great excitement when the dahlia plants began to flourish in European gardens. The craze soon died out, however, and it was not until Van der Berg of Holland received plants, seeds and roots from Mexico about the year 1872, that there came a revival of interest in the gaudy plant. One brilliant red flower, cactus-like in shape and appearance, was named for the Mexican president, Juarez.

Most of the dahlias seen in Mexican gardens are of the single-flowered varieties, those that grow near Uruapan, several thousand feet above sea level. While these are perennial herbs, they could almost be designated as trees, so woody and tall do they grow—like the prickly red Palma Christi, or castor bean—in this land below the Winter belt. The dahlias of Yucatan are seldom herbaceous; they approach shrub and tree forms, being in some cases 20 feet, and more, in height. In late Summer and early Autumn on the lava slopes of the Sierra de Ajusco the foothills of the volcano are vivid with splashes of red, yellow, mauve and purple from three of the native Mexican species. The plateau and mountainsides of Orizaba are gay with dahlia *coccinea*, an intense scarlet flower-head. This also grows profusely in the gardens of Oaxaca. A bushy, single-flowered cactus type, *dahlia popenovii*, bearing scarlet or crimson petals, from Guatemala, is supposed to be the ancestor of *dahlia juarezi*.

Dahlia imperialis is one of the best of the natives of Mexico. Its nodding flower-heads are large and bell-shaped, and the plant bears them on a tall stalk. In the gardens of Southern California there are to be seen the variety, *dahlia maxoni*, both a white and a double form, and both lovely imports from Mexico. Other species of this variety are more or less woody in type and are used for hedges in Mexico, and their flowers are pale pink or lilac. *Dahlia excelsa* is another tree-type dahlia. Most of the tree-type dahlias are indigenous to the warm, moist part of Mexico.

The Horticultural Cabinet, monthly British publication for the years 1833-34-35, featured mostly articles concerning dahlias. Various observations are given from growers and experimenters. Innumerable exhibitions and horticultural shows, listing names of varieties (hundreds of them), together with their sponsors or originators, are given. Under the date of April 3, 1833, one who signs her name "Flora" ventures to tell of the correct pronunciation, as fol-



—Star-Telegram Photo.

Mrs. Clyde Sellers and some of the dahlias in the yard at her home, 2223 Lincoln Avenue.

lows: "Professor Dahl first presented a plant (in this country) to Lord Holland, from which it derived its name after its introducer. The obvious and correct pronunciation of the genus, *Dahlia*, must therefore be dal-ya." A good gardener of the day also relates that the luxuriant growth of the dahlia may be retarded by treading the ground round the plant very firmly, if it is growing too rapidly.

Another, in the cabinet tells of a plan whereby dahlias could be kept free of "earwigs." "Some persons place on the tops of the stakes small inverted garden pots, known round London by the name of 'thumbs,' loosely filled with a little dry moss or hay, into which the insects retreat at the approach of day or of wet weather; these rather unsightly objects of course will require to be examined frequently, and the insects found in them destroyed; 48-32-sized pots, fixed on the stakes, will protect the blooms which are intended for exhibition, from the sun and rain, and it will help to preserve their freshness of color the longer."

One observer, writing from Wakefield Nursey, Nov. 6, 1833, tells of an interesting treatment he gave the "incomparable" tipped dahlia: "Instead of planting in the soil of the border, I dig out a large hole, fill it up with well-rotted dung, and then plant the dahlia therein. After having planted the dahlia, I spread two or three inches of soil over the dung to make a neat finish, as well as to prevent evaporation from the dung. The above method has succeeded to my utmost expectations in making the incomparable dahlia beautifully tipped."

And another of the same year, 1833, says, on the raising of dahlias from seed: "I sowed the seeds, which had been saved from very fine double flowers of various colors, pretty thickly in pots in a very light and rather sandy soil. I then plunged the pots in a hot-bed made of about a barrowful of horse-dung, and placed a large hand-light firmly over the bed to exclude the air."

"The dung used for the hotbed

was not fresh from the stable, but was taken from the middle of a large heap, and partly decayed, so that the heat of the bed was moderate; but by being made in a part of the garden exposed to the sun, the heat was sufficient to cause the seeds to vegetate. At the end of the first week after being sown, I examined the pots by clearing off the dung to see if any seeds had appeared, but none being in evidence, I again replaced the dung and recovered with glass. At the end of the second week, I looked at the seeds again, and found that about one or two of the seeds in each pot were just appearing. I then cleared the dung off the surface of the pots, and allowed them to enjoy the sun and air every evening, by raising the light at each corner about four inches, but taking care to shut close at night. When the first pair of leaves (exclusive of the first large fleshy ones) appeared, I planted them out in a bed of very light soil about four inches apart, taking care to keep the soil moist. They have now, most of them, made strong little plants."

DAHLIA STORY INSPIRED BY SELLERS' GARDEN.

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Sellers, 2223 Lincoln Avenue, was the inspiration for this story on dahlias. Mrs. Sellers' garden contains only about four varieties of dahlias, and she is a beginner in the growing of the plant; however, she truly has had the proverbial "beginner's luck." Her soils are just the ordinary type to be found in her locality, with the addition of a little sand. Mrs. Sellers did all the work herself, and she contemplates having a much more beautiful dahlia garden next year. She will know next time, she says, to stake her dahlias when she plants the tubers; she thinks she waited a little too long to attend to this matter, with the result that some of her plants became wobbly and a bit crooked. She kept her dahlias pinched back for bloom, and well watered.

Beautiful and Restful Atmosphere Attained



Mrs. C. C. Henderson in the garden at her Jacksboro home.

—Photo by Gilbert Webb.

Garden Built by Woman at Jacksboro

Special to The Star-Telegram.

JACKSBORO, Oct. 5.—Mrs. C. C. Henderson, wife of a Jack County ranchman, has achieved the restful and beautiful atmosphere in her flower garden and yard in North Jacksboro.

In the yard of her home built some two years ago, she had built a rock arch, fish pond and appropriate flowers. To this, she added the usual water accessories and flowers to set off the rock arch, made of native stone. Bermuda grass is solidly set over the entire yard giving a velvety surface to the entire setting.

Potted cacti of all varieties aid in the decoration of the arch and knee-high fence separating the front and back yards. Mrs. Henderson has added to the attractiveness of the plants by painting the pots vari-colors.

The fishpond is decorated with the usual swans, alligators and even a little negro boy fishing. Water lilies and goldfish lend the finishing touch to that water scene.

The remarkable part of this beautification program as carried on by Mrs. Henderson is that she has done a great deal of the work herself and all of the planning without the aid of landscape artists. Her planting near the house proper has had the approval of Garden Club representatives of several cities.

Of course, she has had the assistance of Mr. Henderson and Lenoir, her high school son, in the manual labor attached with the construction and beautification program.

Lead Rose Parade



Tyler, Oct. 5.—Here is shown 200 pounds of petite loveliness that will cavort through the streets of Tyler Saturday in the climax of the sixth annual Rose Festival as a two-mile long parade, which will last 1½ hours, will wend its way through this town's historic court house square. At the left is shown Miss Arizona State, or rather, Miss Marie Barnett of Bisbee, Ariz., who accompanied the Arizona State Bulldogs here. At the right is Miss Margaret Anne George, drum major for the 350-piece Blue Brigade of the Tyler High School. Miss George will lead the parade. This is a spot coveted by the drum majors of the 30 bands which will be here for the festival. For three years Miss Barnett represented Arizona at the International Beauty Pageant in Atlantic City, winning third place in 1939. She refused an invitation to participate in the 1940 pulchritude event.

FOE OF ISMS IS SPEAKER AT ROSE FESTIVAL

Several Thousand Hear Martin Dies at Tyler; Garden Clubs Break Precedent to Re-Elect President.

Special to The Chronicle.

Tyler, Oct. 5.—Representative Martin Dies of Orange, militant foe of un-Americanism, emphasized the need of maintaining this nation's Democratic standards, despite the work of fifth columnists and other borers from within, to a cheering crowd of several thousand persons here Friday afternoon in the climaxing event of the daylight portion of the first full day of the eighth annual Texas Rose Festival.

Representative Dies had also been scheduled to speak at the distinguished guests luncheon at noon, but due to a last minute conference with some of his committee workers at Jasper, was unable to arrive here until shortly before his address late in the day.

His speech followed immediately after a matinee concert by the United States marine band that attracted 20,000 persons to the beautiful Gen. Robert Wood Amphitheatre at Bergfeld Park.

Friday morning the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs executive committee set a precedent by setting aside for one year a rule forbidding the re-election of any officer and re-elected Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth as president. New officers elected were Mrs. Cooke Wilson, Beaumont, first vice president; Mrs. John Loomis, second vice president; Mrs. O. E. Stuart, Harlingen, third vice presi-

Garden Club Will Exhibit at State Fair

The Fort Worth Garden Club will be represented in the third annual Fall Flower Show of the Texas State Fair in Dallas by entries arranged by the club president, Mrs. Alfred McKnight, and Mes. Hubert Hammond Crane, W. P. Littlejohn and Brooks Morris.

The show, which is sponsored by the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, will be held in the horticultural building on the Fair grounds beginning Tuesday and continuing through Wednesday, Oct. 15. Mrs. Steve Barrett, Dallas, is the federation's flower show chairman.

The Presidents' Council of Dallas Garden Clubs has made a division of three groups, each to be responsible for three days' staging of the show. Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs is general chairman, and Mrs. S. F. Harrington is assisting in receiving entries. The show is open to amateurs only. The show will include classes for single specimen plants and blooms and of flower, fruit and vegetable arrangements, in the following groupings: Bubble bowls, water and mirror arrangements, miniatures, oriental, modernistic, color settings, shadow boxes, Winter bouquets, evergreens and succulents, fruits and vegetables, tray gardens and house plants.

The West Texas Fair Flower Show, which also will be of much interest to many garden club members, will open Monday, in connection with the West Texas Fair, at Abilene. Mrs. O. P. Thrane and Mrs. John R. Dressen, of the Abilene Garden Club, are chairman and co-chairman respectively. Mrs. R. H. Thomason, president of the Abilene Garden Club, is treasurer of the state federation.

A hobby show will be conducted as a feature of the flower show. Mrs. Martin Fullerton is chairman of the hobby division, and with the co-operation of collectors of the section has arranged a large exhibit of various kinds of collections. The flower show will observe special days, as follows:

Monday—Potted plants.

Tuesday—Miniature arrangements, to be displayed in containers not to exceed three inches in height or diameter.

Wednesday—Water arrangements, and arrangements of weeds, grasses and berry-bearing shrubs.

Thursday—Cut flower show, all varieties of perennials and annuals.

Friday—Flower arrangements, featuring roses.

Saturday—Arrangements of fruits, gourds and vegetables.

dent; Mrs. Don Danvers, San Antonio, recording secretary; Mrs. D. H. Buchanan, Temple, treasurer, and Mrs. C. D. Reimers, Fort Worth, corresponding secretary.

Over 300 Garden Club women from 40 Texas cities and five states attended the Garden Club luncheon, far exceeding all advance expectations for attendance.

These many feminine visitors, along with thousands of others, kept local officials busy furnishing transportation for them on the four rose tours and several garden pilgrimages which were conducted hourly throughout the day and which are also set for Saturday and Sunday.

Plentiful rainfall and other good weather conditions have blessed the area with its most abundant crop in several seasons and the quantity and quality of the roses available for sightseers have brought enthusiastic acclamations from the visitors.

Decatur Garden Will Be Visited During Pilgrimage Oct 13 1940



Mrs. T. G. Rogers in her dahlia garden at Dr. and Mrs. Rogers' home in Decatur. The Rogers garden will be one of the principal places visited during a pilgrimage to be held Wednesday in connection with the meeting of the Citizens Highway Beautification Committee, District No. 2.

Early Tarrant Settlements Are Marked Oct 13 1940

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The oldest part of Tarrant County to be settled by white people is that around what is now Dove and Grapevine. Settlers from Missouri came into the section early in 1841. Next oldest section is the Bird's Fort community (1843), and then James Johnson Station (1847) . . . Bird's Fort is located on Calloway's Lake about six miles north of Arlington. Johnson's Station is three miles south of Arlington . . . Village Creek, mid-way between Handley and Arlington, got its name from the fact that here once stood an Indian village which was entirely wiped out by the settlers (1841), some of whom came down from Denton County. It was in this battle that John B. Denton, for whom Denton County is named, lost his life. Tarrant County has three centennial markers which designate these places . . . Some of the Peters Colony settlers, of which there were several hundred French families, settled in what is now the southeastern part of Denton County in 1847-48. The settlement was called New Icaria, and old Elizabethtown near the present Tarrant County line was the center of the French activity and interest. Pinkneyville was the first county seat of Denton County. A relic of this colony, standing in the western outskirts of Dallas, was known and marked by the Centennial Markers' Committee as "La Reunion" . . . Strange, isn't it?—that the site of the old army post of Fort Worth did not receive a centennial marker. But for a local far-sighted D. A. R. Chapter here, which marked the place, we should have only the Criminal Courts Building to remind us that Fort Worth had a beginning in the Spring of 1849.

Mrs. Will Lake to Be Guest Speaker at San Saba Garden Club Convention

Special to The Star-Telegram.
SAN SABA, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Will Lake of Fort Worth, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, will be guest-speaker Friday at the district meeting of the Heart-of-Texas Garden Clubs in the First Methodist Church here. In addition to the more than 50 members of the San Saba Garden Club, host group, will be visitors from the clubs at Hamilton, Comanche, Brownwood, Coleman, Santa Anna, Brady, Rochelle, Mason, Golthwaite, Lometa and Lampasas, with Mrs. D. L. Bratton of Hamilton president of the district organization, presiding at the meeting.
A luncheon will be served at noon, following the address by Mrs. Lake. Each club is expected to bring an exhibit of flowers which will be on display in the regular club meeting place in the church. In the afternoon a program, presented by the San Saba Club, will take place in the main auditorium of the church, to be followed by a tea at the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Felts.

Officers for the coming year will be named at the meeting.
Mrs. R. C. Felts is president of the San Saba Club, and chairman of the committees for the district meeting are: Mrs. H. O. Timmins, general chairman; church decoration, Mrs. G. A. Arhelger; table decorations, Mrs. Marjorie Molloy; hospitality, Mrs. Mack H. Yates; publicity, Mrs. Laurence Hamrick, with Mrs. H. O. Timmins in charge of arrangements for the tea.
Oct 13 1940 Garden Leaders Will Be Honored

Oak Lawn Garden Club will sponsor a silver herb tea Oct. 25 at Oak Lawn School, when several varieties of herb teas will be served. The affair will honor Mrs. Will F. Lake, president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs. Mrs. W. A. Zant will lecture on "Herbs and Their Uses."

Centerpiece Is Featured Oct 7 1940

Centerpiece for a Fall patio supper or for an indoor or outdoor living room, is found in this week's flower arrangement at the Garden Center.
Flower material used includes leucantha, ageratum and cynesa, in shades of lavender and purple, combined with branches of French mulberry, thickly studded with clusters of purple berries. The container is of native Southwest earthenware, the arrangement following the sweeping lines of the large round pottery bowl.
The arrangement is a happy illustration of the purpose of the weekly table and mantelpiece feature of the Garden Center. It was arranged by Mrs. J. A. Simons, new chairman of the Fort Worth Garden Club's Garden Center committee. Each week the committee, of which Mrs. E. M. Sullivan is co-chairman, will employ seasonable materials found in gardens, fields and forests, to prepare decorative effects. Timeliness of the arrangements will involve special calendar occasions, as well as botanical and horticultural offerings.

Road Beauty Committee Will Meet Oct 13 1940

Special to The Star-Telegram.
DECATUR, Oct. 12.—A meeting of the Citizens Highway Beautification Committee, District No. 2, will be held at the Lions Club Building here, starting at 10 a. m. Wednesday.
After reports are heard from the chairmen of the nine counties comprising the district a luncheon will be held.
In the afternoon a pilgrimage will be made to the dahlia garden of Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Rogers and other places of scenic and historic interest.
Mrs. Rogers reports that she has 2,000 plants of 200 varieties growing in her garden at this time.
Some of the varieties in the Rogers garden are Murphy, Masterpiece, Mother Motreff, Dean Anderson, Jane Cowl and most of the Jersey types.
Mrs. Rogers attributes her success in growing dahlias the past five years to a new type fertilizer. This has resulted in larger plants and more blooms to each plant.
Her dahlias won prizes at the recent show held at the Fort Worth Garden Center.

Oct 13 1940 Garden Club to Have Herb Tea

Presidents of other garden clubs of the city will be honor guests Friday when the Fort Worth Garden Club meets at 10:30 a. m., in the lecture hall of the Woman's Club. The program will feature dahlias, with a talk on their culture by Mrs. T. G. Rogers of Decatur, who will exhibit specimen blooms from her garden. Mrs. Alfred McKnight, president of the Fort Worth Garden Club, will make an arrangement of dahlias suitable for a living room, and there will be a competitive display of arrangements of garden grown flowers, directed by Mrs. Julian Meeker. Mrs. Lucy J. Smith, horticulture committee chairman, will present "Garden Reminders." The flower contest will be open to club members.

A pilgrimage to the dahlia gardens of Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Rogers in Decatur will be a new and illuminating experience to those who will drive to the little city "a-top a hill." Here Mrs. Rogers, dahlia authority, has several hundred dahlia plants in full bloom now, of every color and kind, with more than half a hundred rare and new originations. When dahlias were killed last Fall in the lowland gardens of Fort Worth by an early freeze, the Rogers' garden because of its high location, was unharmed. In Decatur, too, is the baronial stone mansion of the Waggoner family, one of the fine old homes of the Texas of 50 years ago, that still stands.

From an old book, Horticultural Cabinet, published in London in 1833, we read: "Iodine facilitates the germination of seeds much more than chlorine, if they be watered with a solution of it; even those which have apparently lost all vital power, may be frequently made to germinate by iodine. Sharon's Sacred History of the World, Vol. 1, Page 106. (Might not this be useful with foreign seeds? Any chemist could give information as to the proper solution of iodine for the purpose.)"

The azure beauty of the blue plumbago plants growing at the entrance terrace to the Morris Berney home in Rivercrest gives a pleasing effect in this Italian garden . . . Once the plumbago was a valued sub-shrub for Summer gardens here in Fort Worth. Of the Leadwort family (the name, Plumbago, means lead, but the allusion seems to be obscure), the Plumbaginaceae count among their tribe the Statice and Sea Lavenders and other garden plants largely used for dry bouquets. The Plumbago is a native mostly of Southern Europe, Africa, Asia and tropical Africa. Different species of the Plumbago bear white, red or blue flowers. The Plumbago family contains, among its 10 genera and 300 widely distributed species, many plants that have long been favorites among gardeners.

Del Rio Gardens Strong on Native Plants; Town Influenced by Both Mexico, Texas

Oct 13-1940

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Del Rio, Texas' border port of entry to Coahuila, Mexico, is a pretty town.

Native trees, such as the huisache, the retama, tamarisk, pecan, interspersed with palms, yuccas, Italian cypress and ligustrums, give the place a distinctive air that is more tropical than Western. The little city nestles comfortably beside the Rio Grande, with only the river to separate it from the Latin Americas. Enough of Mexico disports itself about the streets to give atmosphere, but the aroma of boots and saddles, the quirt and the spur, is in the air, and one knows that this is truly the Texas cattle and sheep country, as well as a land of semitropical scenic effects.

The Spanish name, Del Rio, means "of (or by) the river," and it suggests a crossing, and the town is the county seat of Val Verde County, which name commemorates the battle of Val Verde fought by the Sibley Expedition. Lying just east of the Big Bend region, the country is irregular, but not as mountainous and picturesque as the Big Bend. The Devil's River, one of the country's scenic streams, and fed by springs, is of particular interest to sportsmen and tourists. Although the prairie land of the county is mostly open, cedars, liveoaks, mesquites and pecan trees prevail in certain sections.

In the lowlands of the river, both in Texas and in Mexico, many species of euphorbia are to be seen, with the crotons easily in the lead. In flower now, the crotons are at their best for the making of tea, of which the Mexicans are very fond. Along the bridge which connects the two countries, one sees numberless weeds and grasses, the Mexican persimmons, the huisache and the retama, tamarisk, coffee-bean



Evergreens growing in the well landscaped yard of Mrs. J. L. Barnes in Del Rio.

trees, acacias and mimosas, and too, the land is sprinkled, late Summer as it is, with yellow daisies and a few white ones, white and rose Mexican poppies, copper mallows and other evening primroses, the lavender daleas and the purple nightshade, members of the mustard family (wallflowers) and broomweeds, the Maximillian sunflower and the goldenrod, pink and white and yellow flowered mimosas, mostly trailers, and numerous other common types of flowers.

The streets of Del Rio are planted alternately with ligustrum trees and the huisache, for the most part. The ligustrums have been trimmed to one main trunk and just now they are especially interesting with their dark rich green leaves and with their tops weighted with fruit. Avenues of Italian cypress trees, which do exceptionally well in Del Rio, give variety and accent. Yuccas and palms, agaves and cacti, vie with each other for a place in the gardens and on sidewalks. Gardens are colorful just now with petunias, phlox, roses, hibiscus, peonies, daisies, dahlias, four o'clocks, bush morning glories, daturas and flowering shrubs which include the vitex, crepe myrtle, the retama, white, pink and red oleanders, tamarisk and the flowering willow.

Villa Acuna, typical Mexican village sits placidly in the sun alongside the river. The main street of the town is lined with low rambling houses, mostly of adobe bricks, and their open fronts reveal a curio shop or cafe, with a few markets also in evidence. Sisters, mere children, acting the part of mothers, cart the babies about, Mexican boys play marbles in the dusty streets, and the burro and his master complete the

picture. In the heart of the small town there is a park about the size of a city block with seats of a permanent type conveniently placed under the rows of trees, mostly the silk worm mulberries, that outline the park.

The Garden Club of Del Rio is responsible for much of the town's beautification. Working jointly with the women's clubs the members have reclaimed an old pump house, making it into a club building and this has been furnished, even to a grand piano, and landscaped and planted with senisa, pitosporum, the indigenous chinaberry (soapberry), cottonwoods, sycamores, huisache, retama, mesquite, cannas, lilies and rose. A walk to the terraces, which overlook two forks of San Felipe Creek, is bordered with native lantanas, now making the place gay with their orange blossoms. The Garden Club, in addition to the development of the clubhouse and grounds, features flower shows with decorated tables and arrangements, a pilgrimage in which the club studies the contour and landscaping of gardens, as well as horticulture, according to Mrs. Minter Parker, a member of the club.

One of the interesting gardens of Del Rio is that of Mrs. J. L. Barnes. Large bearing fruit trees, cedrus deodaras, photinias, pitosporums, palms, senisas (which are indigenous to this locality), various types of junipers and other evergreens, a back yard pool with several rare grasses and water plants, all add to the interest of this garden. The most delightful part of the garden, however, is the sidewalk planting of huisache trees, now more than 20 years of age.

Night-Blooming Cereus Not Member of Cereus Group; Belongs to Another Family

Oct 20

The plant known as the night-blooming Cereus—several of which have bloomed here recently—is not a member of the Cereus family. Instead it is a member of one of three families, Selenicereus, Nyctocereus and Hylocereus. The first is a beautiful climbing or trailing cacti, of about 16 species indigenous to Texas, Argentina and in-between countries. The stems are ribbed or angled with many aerial roots that help them to climb. The large white flowers are usually hairy on the outside and the outer segments are greenish to mahogany in color. Stem spines are few and small. The fruit is berry-like, but covered at first with bristles, hairs and spines. This variety is named for the moon goddess, and the choicest of the species are the grandiflorus of Cuba and Jamaica, and the pteranthus of Mexico.

The Nyctocereus (the name meaning Greek for night in allusion to the nocturnal bloom) is a small group of climbing cacti, endowed with magnificent, fragrant, night-blooming flowers.

At first they are erect but ultimately they climb to a height of six to eight feet and in tropical lands much taller. Branch-like stems are many-ribbed and spines are numerous. Most important of the Nyctocereus are the species guatemalensis and serpentinus of Mexico. Both produce large white flowers and red, berry-like, black-seeded fruit.

Hylocereus is probably from the Greek, and the word has reference to the woody stems. No doubt the Hylocereus is the most glamorous, the most spectacular of the night-blooming Cereus family. This showy tropical American cactus has long three-angled or three-winged stems. There are aerial roots which enable the plant to climb, and the spines are few but short and stout. The fruit is fleshy and edible in some species, thereby giving the plant the name of strawberry pear or pitahaya. The flowers are 12 inches and more in size and pure white, with the outer scales yellowish green. The Hylocereus undatus (species also called tricostatus) is very popular in Southern California and in Florida where they climb to 25 feet if given support; and they also are used to cover low walls and for hedges. Their immense night-blooming flowers, which appear at their best usually near midnight, are often the occasion for special watch parties. When once seen in all their beauty, it is not to be wondered at that they have been admired to the point of worship. There is truly something rather eerie, a quality ethereal certainly, about their magnificence.

Varieties of the Cerei grow from cuttings, but most all may be easily grown from seeds sown in sandy loam and leaf-mold. The cuttings of the Cereus family grow best in shade. Keep soils rather moist, but be sure that the plant is well drained, as standing water at the base of the plant will mean sure death. After cuttings are well rooted, place

in a warm sunny exposure. The Cereus family produce prolific bloom yearly, after plants are well established. In tropical lands they stand out of doors the year round, but in the temperate regions and farther north they should be treated as greenhouse specimens.

It is fun to experiment with the cactus family, to which the Cereus belongs. From the plants one can get many grotesque and fantastic effects. Some creep, others climb, odd shapes are assumed, and always there are soft pastel shades in their night-blooming flowers; and from this to the deep intense colorings of the more tropical sun-loving Cerei. The cactus garden affords a wide range of interest, and from the various genera unique designs can be wrought. With a mixture of Yuccas, Agaves, Echinocereus and other desert types, there is no end to the possibilities for a cactus enthusiast.

The Fort Worth Botanic Garden, in its greenhouse, has all three of the night-blooming Cerei mentioned above, and all have bloomed this Summer.

The night-blooming Cereus in the following gardens suggested the above story: Mr. and Mrs. George G. Taylor, 1009 Pafford Street; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cunningham, 2828 May Street; Mr. and Mrs. Phil G. Becker, 929 Hemphill Street; The Botanic Garden Greenhouse, Trinity Park.

1940



Commonly called the night blooming Cereus in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cunningham, 2828 May Street.

Mrs. Glynn LePhtew, president of the Southside Garden Club, stands beside a plant com-

Oct 20 1940

West Texas Garden Clubs Start Fall Activities ^{Oct 20} With Expansion as Goal ¹⁹⁴⁰

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

West Texas Garden Clubs are beginning their fall activities. A principal goal of the clubs in the western part of the State is that there shall be a garden club in every community.

The Garden Clubs of Eastland and Nocona both had their first fall meetings recently.

The Civic League and Garden Club of Eastland, organized in 1917 and federated with the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs in 1937, met at its community clubhouse Wednesday, Oct. 9, the afternoon meeting being preceded by a luncheon. Luncheon chairman was Mrs. Frank Castleberry. At the speaker's table were the club's president, Mrs. E. E. Layton, Mrs. Joseph M. Perkins, president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Will Lake, president of the Texas Garden Clubs; Mrs. Ireland Hampton, guest speaker, who gave an illustrated talk on "Rose Culture," and Mrs. John Turner, who presided. Decorations were large bowls of white chrysanthemums and red geraniums, with synthetic blue figures. United States flags at each place carried out the color scheme further. Entertainment consisted of a piano solo by Miss Clara June Kimball and a saxophone solo by Miss Betty Wiegand, accompanied by Miss Mava Lou Crossley.

Outstanding Programs.

Outstanding programs announced for the year ahead are the Christmas Folk Festival and the Spring Plantation Dinner, proceeds of the former to be used for charity. In connection with the Christmas program there will be a display of unique Christmas packages and decorations. Officers for the Eastland Garden Club are Meses. E. E. Layton, Dan Childress, Frank Castleberry, W. S. Adamson, W. P. Leslie, Eugene Day, Iola Mitchell, Earl Conner, James Horton, Joe Stephen and Elmo Cook. The standing committees follow:

Yearbook, Meses. John Turner, James Horton and Ben Hammer.
Membership, Meses. Dan Childress, F. M. Kenny, R. L. Perkins, and B. W. Patterson.

Memorial fountain, Meses. Samuel Butler, O. F. Chastain, G. L. Davenport and E. Roy Townsend.

Health, Meses. Elmo Cook, Milton Lawrence and Aubrey Van Hoy.

Public welfare, Meses. Bert McGlamery, W. H. Kelly, Karl Page, Brice Taylor and E. E. Freyschlag.

Spring cleanup, Meses. T. E. Richardson, E. Roy Townsend, M. E. Lawrence, Jack Frost, W. W. Kelley, W. H. Kelley, Earl Woody, J. F. McWilliams, Frank Sparks.

High school beautification, Meses. Clyde Grissom, Curtis Hertig.

Flower show, Meses. James Horton, Frank Castleberry, W. P. Leslie, Frank Jones, Jack Frost, Ben Hammer.

Garden pilgrimage, Meses. B. W. Patterson and Dan Childress.

Negro Civic League and Garden Club, Meses. Bert McGlamery, Dan Childress and W. S. Adamson.

Garden Center, Meses. Frank Castleberry, W. P. Leslie, C. W. Hoffman, T. E. Payne, Frank Day and George Hipp.

Publicity, Meses. J. C. Stephen, J. F. Collins, C. W. Geue, Jack Amner, Hubert Toombs and M. P. Herring.

Folk festival, Meses. Fred Maxey, J. L. Lambert, J. C. Stephen, W. B. Pickens, O. S. Black, Earl Conner Jr. and H. E. Bennett.

Other Projects.

Other projects of the Eastland Club have to do with the development of a tract of land in the western edge of the town into a park. The aim is to keep the park natural as far as possible with the addition of such plant materials as will lend themselves well to the native growth of ageritas, mesquites, yuccas, acacias, bluebonnets, standing cypress and others already there.

The Eastland Club also sponsors a Garden Club and Civic League for the negroes, conducts an annual spring cleanup campaign, an annual flower show and a local garden pilgrimage, a garden center and looks after the beautification work of the grounds of the high school, which was a project of last year, and the first project of the Eastland Garden Club.

Members of the Garden Club are interested in developing the native plant materials through handicrafts. One clever member has evolved unusual Christmas trees from the use

of the tumbleweed. She has also fashioned synthetic firelogs and novelty decorations from artistic arrangements of cockleburrs. Other members have vied with each other in artistic arrangements of native plant materials that are usually considered a nuisance, such as thistles, everlasting, broomweeds and grasses. Shut-ins have been given work in the development of these ideas.

Old Garden.

One of the town's oldest gardens is that of Miss Sally Morris. Miss Morris boasts two fine rose bushes, one the white ever-popular Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and the other a blood-red Helen Gould, both of which are 35 years old. Another interesting garden visited was that of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Leslie, where the plantation party for the Eastland Club will be given next Spring. This garden has two unique ferneries fashioned from erosion rocks that were found in the community, with a play of running water. This garden is a mass of color now, with morning glories, petunias, bachelor buttons, vincas, geraniums, zinnias, ageratum, blue salvia, cosmos, nierenbergia, cock's comb and prince's feather, snapdragons, marigolds, foliage plants of Joseph's coat, and dusty-miller and santolina. The gardens of Mr. and Mrs. John Turner and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Layton, together with numbers of others, are helping to keep Eastland garden-conscious, and are playing a large part in encouraging civic interest.

The Nocona Garden Club held its first Fall meeting on Thursday, Oct. 10, with a luncheon for about 200 guests, followed by a program at the First Baptist Church. Forty-five members of the Bowie Garden Club, with Mrs. Paul Donald, as president; a number from the Saint Jo Club, with Mrs. W. J. Collier, president, and the Muenster Garden Club, Mrs. T. S. Myrick, president, were guests of the Nocona Club to hear the state president, Mrs. Will Lake, and the guest speaker, Mrs. William C. Shults of Decatur, who spoke on "Wild Flowers Worthy of Conservation Measures," with illustrations. Miss Leta Jo Perry sang and Carl Rambo gave a piano number. The tables were decorated with dahlias and seasonal flowers.

Mrs. N. M. Flint gave the welcome and greetings were extended by Tony Fenoglio of the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. James McCall presided at the luncheon for the president of the Nocona Garden Club, Mrs. B. R. Hutchins, who, although present, was unable to preside due to a recent accident.

Projects of Club.

Projects of the Nocona Garden Club are yard and garden contests, beautification of filling station grounds and interest in the development of the park in the northwest part of Nocona, flower shows and a local pilgrimage. The Nocona Garden Club meets once a month and stresses Junior Garden Clubs and better horticultural programs. The gardens of the town show the result of an active club. Among the outstanding gardens are the following: Mr. and Mrs. McCall's, situated on a prominence with many fine old oaks on the grounds and a good green lawn, as well as many flowers; and the J. W. McCall's garden across the street, the latter with an especially good planting of evergreens and a rose garden.

Mr. C. McCall's mother grew many daffodils in her Arkansas home garden 50 years ago, and the hundreds that bloomed in this Nocona garden this past year are the progeny of those old ones. The McCall gardens are only about a year old, and with their big trees and well planted gardens, show what can be done with forethought and care in home building.

Old Colonial Home.

Dr. N. M. Crain's old colonial home, flanked by evergreens, has beds of marigolds, petunias and other flowers in keeping with the architecture of the house. An immense trumpet vine is a special feature of the Crain garden, and there are also roses here that were a part of an old pink rose that grows in Cherokee County, the latter now more than 50 years old.

The cutting garden and an old grapevine that covers an arbor at the Ray Beal home are of especial interest in Nocona, as are the Ari-

zona cypress trees which form a border for the D. G. Gardner garden. The Jack Foster and James Bourland homes next door to each other, built of native stone and set in a grove of old oaks, have exceptionally well done evergreen plantings. The garden of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cone is known for its combination of junipers and broad-leaved evergreen trimmed-hedge.

Jimpson Weed, Now Datura Being Glorified in Flower Shows and Private Gardens

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Consider the lowly Jimpson Weed! Now it is Datura—in a big way. Likely your family has been digging it out of pasture lands and feeding lots for generations, and here comes along a day which glorifies the plant and features it at flower shows and in private gardens. The Datura (dah-toor-ra), a member of the potato family, is a genus of only 12 or 15 species, ranging from annual weeds to tropical trees. The word, Datura, sometimes thought of as of Arabic origin, is a Latin version of an East Indian vernacular. Some of the species are poisonous, especially the Jimpson Weed (Datura stramonium). Others, such as the arborea, meteloides and suaveolens, are of garden interest.

Although bushy and ill-scented, this perennial produces a bloom that has grown in popularity throughout the years. The flowers, erect and solitary, form in the forks of the branches. Leaves are simple and alternate. The flowers, white, yellow and trumpet-shaped, resembling large morning glories, open late in the afternoon and remain open all night, heavy with fragrance. The species have similar characteristics, although both leaf and flowers vary. Pods, large, long and burr-like, are as conspicuous as the flowers for use in flower shows, these being used both in the green stage and when ripened into a deep brown color.

Medicinal Plant.

Datura stramonium, or the Jimpson Weed, is a medicinal plant, the leaves and juice being useful in the treatment of certain maladies. From the leaves a salve for sores is made, and a poultice. This variety is thought to be poisonous, no doubt because it is used medicinally; and hence we have it associated with death, poisoning and witchcraft. The ancients used this plant in religious rites. Referring to the plants that grew around the Palace of Death, Harte says:

Nor were the nightshades wanting, nor the power
Of Thorned Stramonium, not the
Sickly flower
Of Cloying mandrakes, the deceitful
root
Of the monk's fraudulent cowl, the
Plinian fruit.

Angel's Trumpet is the common name for two closely related varieties of Datura, the species arborea and suaveolens, the former a handsome, medium-sized Peruvian tree, with leaves of two sizes, and the latter, also known as floripondio, a native of Brazil. Double-flowering types have been originated in recent years. The heavy white flowers of the floripondios, common in Mexico where they make trees, pouring out their full fragrance at night, attract numerous night-flying insects that feast upon the abundant nectar. Datura candida is one of the common species in Mexico, but Datura sanguinea, South American species, gaudy with its red blooms, thrives in the higher altitudes, particularly near Mexico, D. F.

Datura meteloides, a tender annual herb, grows in the cow lot, in waste places and in moist pasture lands, the flowers a rich cream or yellowish white, and known by the common name of Devil's Trumpet. Datura stramonium is also called Devil's Trumpet. When green, the pods are erect, and the seeds scatter easily when the pods split open. Most of the Daturas in America are commonly called Jimpson Weeds or Jamestown Weeds, the latter because the plant was found growing by the early settlers who founded Jamestown.

Chalice Vine.

A plant known by the friendly name of Chalice Vine and Cup-of-Gold (Solandra), a tropical American woody climbing shrubby specimen, is closely related to the Daturas, being of the potato family

also. The vine was named for a Swedish botanist, Daniel C. Solander. The flowers are large, greenish-white or yellow; also white turning yellow with age, marked inside with feathery purple. The Solandras are winter-flowering, and should not be given much water in the Summer, but an abundance from October to April. The plant is propagated by cuttings. It must be grown in a greenhouse except where the temperature does not drop below 50.

Solandra grandiflora, the copa de ora of the Latin Americas, bears thick, bright green leaves, simple, alternate and ovalish, and it attains a height of 30 feet. Although the plant is a native of the West Indies, it is also grown in California and Florida gardens. Solandra guttata, a Mexican native (this is the one called Chalice Vine), with climbing proclivities to 20 feet, is more shrubby in its habits, and is covered with short, downy hairs. Flowers are fragrant orange as they get older, indigenous to Durango and Zacatecas, and grow to be nine inches in length. Solandra nitida is similar to grandiflora, and is fairly common in a wild state in Vera Cruz, Puebla and Oaxaca.

Where a Riot of Colors Is Continuous in Fort Worth



Looking for something with color in it? Then take a trip to the Botanic Gardens where the

chrysanthemums are in full bloom. Above is a small section of them near the Garden Center.

There are several other places in the Botanic Gardens just as interesting at this time of year.

—Star-Telegram Photo.

True Asters Require Care but They Repay the Home Gardener by Unusual Beauty

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

If you have a plot of ground that you can spare, save it for aster next year. Likely no flower in your garden will give you the sheer joy that a bed of asters will give. The aster has the misfortune to be often confused with other plants; for example, the garden or China aster, a popular annual of world-wide cultivation, is not of the genus aster, but it belongs to the Callistephus group, a single, extraordinary variable, Asiatic, annual herb of the composite family. If the garden plant we call aster is related at all to the true aster, it is a remote connection.

When we think of the China aster, or the popular garden variety, it must be the Callistephus, sometimes called Callistemma. Callistephus is the Greek word for "beautiful crown." From time to time various plants are offered as yellow asters. So far as is known no true aster is ever yellow. The golden aster, called also the yellow aster, is the Chrysopsis; the latter word, being interpreted, means "yellow aspect."

Culture of China Aster.

For early bloom, the China aster should be treated as a tender annual. In this climate it is well to sow the seeds directly in the garden bed in the Spring after danger of frost is over. The Callistephus needs a well drained soil and open sunlight. If the season is dry, frequent waterings and clean cultivation, especially in late Summer and early Fall, will repay one. So popular is the China aster that it has been produced in a number of varieties, the plants giving bloom from early July until frost. Flower heads range from two inches to five inches in width, dwarfs smaller. Few annuals are as useful for cutting purposes; and the colors are almost every shade except yellow, with blue and violet predominating.

Types and Varieties.

Hundreds of named varieties and forms have been introduced from four main kinds: the original or simple type, with flat rays in only one or two rows; the incurved, with the rays curved toward the center of the head; the reflex, with tips curved outward, and the quilled, with all rays tubular in shape. The China aster, or Callistephus, comes in early, midseason and late-flowering strains, and they are also to be had in dwarf, branching and tall-branched strains. A few of the leading varieties are:

Crego, midseason, about two feet, rays twisted and reflexed.

Giant Branching, late, incurved rays loosely arranged, two and one-half feet.

Beauty, two to three feet, late, rays incurved with long-stalked heads.

Royal, early branching, type nearly single.

King, two feet, midseason, quilled and incurved.

Comet, midseason, two feet, nearly double in flower.

Astermum, resembling a small chrysanthemum head, height two feet.

Peony-flowered, two to three feet high, large double flowers, some nearly four inches wide.

Insect Pests.

Stem-borers may be checked by carefully removing the borers and by keeping the plot free of weeds. Blister beetles which sometimes affect the aster may be controlled with arsenic compounds, or by a net cover. For the checking of root-aphids, plant in virgin soils, work tobacco dust into soils and keep ants off. Leaf hoppers, disease carriers, may be kept off through the use of a netting; this netting also improves the plant's growth. Rust, wilt and yellows used to keep the lover of the China aster greatly harassed, but now it is possible to buy wilt-resistant seeds. Wilt organisms can not overcome the newly processed seeds which may be secured through any reliable seed house.

Wild asters reveal unusual beauty in woods and in field during the Autumn season.

Texas boasts an unusual number of lovely Fall-blooming asters, with pink, being perhaps the most popular and the most important one. Innumerable little flower-heads appear daily now, and these will bring

interest and beauty to the countryside until frost. The native asters are known to the early settlers as "farewell to Summer;" and the Michaelmas daisy is one of the old-time favorites, with the tiny "calico aster" a close runnerup in the Fall popularity contest. American nurserymen list only a few of the true aster groups: amellus, novae-angliae, and nova-belgi.

The true aster is a genus of an immense group of the composite family, commonly known as thistles. Most of them are stout plants of the woods and fields, easily grown but too weedy in general for the border or bed; they are useful however in half wild sites where a bold effect is wanted. Although there are more than 200 species, only a few are known to the trade. Soils should be deep, moist and rich, and the clumps should be divided each year for best success. In separating the clumps each Fall and Spring, plant only the strongest di-

visions (each to have two or three shoots) which should be obtained from the outside of the clump. After securing the strongest part from the clump, set larger types from three to four feet apart, smaller kinds from two to three feet apart. Do not allow more than three to four shoots to develop from the clump. To overcome the sparse effect in Spring of such wide spacing, plant in between early blooming Spring plants and bulbs, such as daffodils and narcissi.

Wild asters have not been very successful under American cultivation, probably because they do not relish too much good care. They are subject to mildew and to a wilt; but the value of this group is their beauty in the perennial border of large proportions. They offer considerable possibilities as a cut flower, because, first, they have keeping qualities after being cut, and secondly, because of their possibilities (the smaller flowering

kinds) in miniature flower arrangements. Mildew of asters may be kept under control through the use of sulphur preparations, and it is possible to overcome wilt by the proper rotation of the plant.

Heart of Texas Garden Club Officers Are Elected; Mrs. Baze Is President

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

At the recent meeting of the Heart of Texas Council of Garden Clubs, held in San Saba, Mrs. Mildred Baze of Mason was elected district president, and Hamilton was chosen as the place of the Spring meeting. Mrs. L. P. Bratton, Hamilton, president of the council, presided over the business session, and told of unusual activity among all the council clubs. To serve with Mrs. Baze for the coming year will be Mrs. G. A. Arhelger, San Saba, first vice president; Mrs. J. J. Byrne, Lampasas, second vice president; Mrs. Cecil Coggin, Brady, third vice president; Mrs. Mont Swain, Lometa, recording secretary; Mrs. Harry Negus, Mason, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Mack H. Yates, San Saba, treasurer.

A three-course luncheon was served to the 137 women present under the direction of Mrs. W. A. Smith.

The table decorations featured a central arrangement of celosias, including varieties such as the cock's-comb, prince's feather and the ostrich plume in varying shades of red. Miniature rail fences were used down the center of all tables, with occasional miniature shocks of grain and wild grasses, neatly bundled, and foliage, berries and seed pods in tasteful arrangement. Table favors, at once unique and beautiful, were individual corsages for each member made of Fall foliage, yellow and bronze ribbon with three pecans incased in cellophane. Corsages for honor guests were the same except that they were more elaborate. Mrs. John G. Berry, Goldthwaite, conducted a clever toll of member clubs at the luncheon.

A Fall flower and fruit show was held in connection with the meeting, awards being made at the luncheon. Goldthwaite won first place in the flower arrangement class, with Coleman winning second and Lampasas third. Other en-

tries were from Brownwood, Lometa, Brady, Hamilton and San Saba, with San Saba receiving honorable mention. Clubs from Comanche and Mason, also sent delegates.

Judging was based on the following five points: (1) rhythmical movement of lines, (2) harmonious relationship of form, color and texture, (3) restraint and looseness of appearance, (4) good proportion and (5) originality, individuality or distinction.

A musical program opened the afternoon meeting which was addressed by the state president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs, Mrs. Will Lake. Mrs. Jack Sullivan, accompanied by Mrs. L. T. Smith, rendered a violin solo, Valse Bluette (Drigo), and gave an encore. Mrs. Walter E. Gates, vocalist, accompanied by Mrs. M. W. Trussell, sang the State Garden Club's official song, "Have You Ever Been to Texas in the Spring?" composed by Mrs. Lake.

A tea at the home of Mrs. R. C. Felts, president of the San Saba Garden Club, concluded the day's activities. The home was beautifully decorated with Autumn flowers, including bronze and yellow chrysanthemums, and gladioli.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Felts, Mrs. L. C. Ward, vice president of the San Saba Garden Club; Mrs. L. P. Bratton, Hamilton; Mrs. Lake, Mrs. M. R. Weatherby, Fort Worth, formerly of San Saba; Mrs. B. C. May and Mrs. J. P. McConnell, Mrs. W. M. Swain, Lometa; Mrs. R. L. McGaugh, Brownwood; Mrs. T. B. Huling, Lampasas, and Mrs. Charles R. Edgar, Hamilton, all president of their respective clubs. Included in the house party were Meses. W. C. Dofflemeyer and J. F. Williams, both of whom poured, and Meses. W. R. Payne, Mayme Callahan, Rader Dick, W. W. Holman, J. B. Harrell, Marjorie Malloy and C. D. Hayden.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1940.

Interesting Home in East Texas Completely Restored as in Plantation Days

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

The business of reclaiming and re-furnishing the old homes of Texas, together with the restoration of their old gardens, is of interest to many persons in the State. A number of the old homes of East Texas still are standing in some form or another, but not all have been given that measure of appreciation they deserve. One of these, at least, the Bluebonnet Farm, about a mile south of Jefferson, on Highway 43, opposite the State Highway Park which overlooks the town, has come into its own through the interest of Mrs. Hobart Key of Marshall, who recently acquired the place.

Mrs. Key has completely restored this interesting old house and has furnished it with early Texas antiques, most of which she obtained in Harrison and Marian Counties during the last 26 years. Largely the furnishings came from old homes in and near Jefferson, and it is the hope of Mrs. Key that this collection, which now is open to the public, will interest many persons in the preservation of the relics of Texas' historic past.

Recently Mrs. Key entertained members of the garden clubs of Marshall and Jefferson with a reception and tea, and a tour through the house and grounds. Negro servants, dressed in the garb of 100 years ago, served and directed the visitors. The event was more interesting because of the interpretations which Mrs. Key gave, relative to the various furnishings and the history of the house and lands. The furnishings and antiques afford greater charm on account of their arrangement, as if they were actually in use. Here are found certain pieces that effect historical continuity, giving the setting the look of an old family place, with furniture collected by several generations, ranging from the pieces that the early settlers brought with them to the more elaborate furnishings they might have acquired later from New Orleans or Louisville.

Interesting Patterns.

Here are to be found all the necessities of plantation life from cobblers' benches and hand-turned grain shovels to elaborate plantation implements. Some of the furniture and ancient tools seen here came from the old Bordeaux plantation at St. Genevieve, Mo. These objects were made by slave labor about 1790-1840. The collection consists of such rare pieces as a wig dresser, a clothes press, rope beds and many rare and interesting patterns in old glass appurtenances.

There is an old map in the library which is said to be the oldest in existence covering Caddo Lake territory. Crudely drawn in ink on hand-made paper, the map shows Indian villages marked with small groups of tentlike designs. In another room are to be seen child's furniture and dolls, toy marbles and doll dishes. There are two old sewing machines, one thought to be one of the first brought to Texas and the other a later model. An old showcase of unique design takes care of a rare collection of hunting horns, bullet molds and powder horns.

As nearly as can be determined the kitchen has been replaced in the same position that it formerly occupied under the south wing of the house. This room is completely equipped with many curious articles that would baffle a housewife of today, though they would have been indispensable to the housewife's grandmother. Particularly has Mrs. Key shown her good taste in the furnishings of the kitchen. Here it would have been easy to clutter up the place, but she has used considerable restraint and a reasonable degree of authenticity.

From 1750 to 1875.

The period which this property covers is approximately from 1750 to 1875. In this same vicinity there were two other houses which were probably built at about the same time as the place Mrs. Key has reclaimed. One of these was the old Culberson home, which has now fallen into ruin, and the other, although preserved, is greatly altered in appearance. Evidently these three houses were built about the same time and likely by the same architect, for all three have the same floor plan.

Like most of the large tracts of land in East Texas, the title to the place was evidenced first by a land script, or a land certificate, issued by the Republic of Texas to one James Cooksey in 1839. This certificate passed from hand to hand as legal tender until finally the land was surveyed and the title established. In 1842 a family by the name of Cutrer moved to Jefferson from Mississippi, acquired the land and commenced a two-room house on the site occupied by the present structure. The present house was completed one year after the War Between the States, and has stood, as it stands today, substantially unchanged since that time. This house, like many still standing in Jefferson, was built with square-headed hand-made nails. The timber, most of which would be of dimensions unobtainable today, was of heart pine. The finishing of the rough interior was of pine lumber, 28 inches wide and an inch and a half thick. The sawmills of those days evidently were not equipped to finish the boards, as the unfinished boards testify, by the ax marks on the ends which are the same as the day the tree was cut. In the restoration process, all timbers, including siding, floors, interior, trim and finish, were found to be sound and in excellent condition.

Trammel's Trace.

The old Trammel's Trace runs through this property. This road, in the early days, was the principal highway connecting the old San Antonio Road with the No Man's Land in which no law was enforced. The road also ran through Nacogdoches. During this time the territory was inhabited by many desperate characters who practiced plundering the settlements and robbing the wagon trains that traveled on Trammel's Road.

On the crest of the hill, just below the house which Mrs. Key has, on a small rise of ground, is a large clump of cedar trees near the edge of the old sunken road. It is said that more than 120 years ago one of the way stations was located here where the mules for the wagon trains were stabled and travelers spent the night. Later when Jefferson was a thriving river town, the meadow just below the hill was used as a race track. The story goes, too, that the first artificial gas plant was located in Jefferson, the gas being made from rich pine and pine knots which were cut in iron drums called retorts. J. M. Thomas, known as "Gas House Thomas," was the sole owner and operator.

In front of the house in the direction of Jefferson is the scene of one of the most outrageous crimes ever committed in this section of the country, the murder of Diamond Bessie. And so it is that the land upon which this historic house stands is becoming famous also for the legends that are beginning to cluster about the place.

Fort Worth First Redbud City in State; Popularity of Tree Is Growing Rapidly

BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

For many years the people of Fort Worth have been planting redbuds. The city has been known as "The Redbud City of Texas" since 1929 when, by a popular vote, the city so declared itself. Naturally Fort Worth has an advantage in this regard, due to the fact that on the surrounding hills and in the Trinity River valley innumerable native redbuds of the variety *Cercis occidentalis* are to be found. The city park department plants additional redbuds each year, and now there are several thousand growing in the parks of the city. Organized committees each year sponsor further planting of this showy native tree in private gardens, and every school ground is planted with many redbuds.

Other cities and States of the Southwest are acclaiming the redbud officially, and urging the citizens to plant additional redbuds and to protect valiantly such trees as are already established. This will mean that very soon the entire Southwest will become a mecca for lovers of the redbud. For years Shreveport has been urging its people to plant redbuds. Oklahoma, a few years ago, promoted the tree as its state flower. Ten years ago Tyler was planting redbuds which now vie with the dogwoods in the flowering season. Dallas for the past several years has been pleading with its citizens to plant the tree with the gay purple-red blossoms, and the State Highway Department has been using more and more redbuds in the planting of the highways and in the roadside parks. And why not a Redbud Trail for the Southwest?

A Spring Attraction.

If we continue to plant our gardens, parks and highways with this tree, we shall have an attraction for Spring travelers that will compare favorably with floral trails in other sections of the country, and one that will make a worthy addition to Texas trails already established. The redbud, when planted in groups and intermingled with a plentiful sprinkling of wild plums, would rival in time, maybe, the famous cherry blossoms of the Orient. Citizens can not plant anything on the highway right-of-ways, of course, but they can add very much to the beautification through the planting of masses of redbuds on their own premises in sight of the highways.

The Fort Worth goal for the planting of redbuds is a trail of 35 miles that will skirt the city, taking into account the parks and municipal properties, including Lake Worth. The plan is to connect these places with drives that are bordered here and there with the official flower. Last year a committee sponsored by the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce sent out letters to garden clubs, civic organizations and home owners asking their co-operation in the planting of more redbuds, to the end that hundreds of new trees were set out. This year's flowering season should show marked improvement in affording color from the redbud trees.

City Forester Donald Obert says that the redbud may be safely planted after we have another freeze. The native Texas redbud, according to the forester, thrives better and blooms more profusely in this climate than those from other places. Local nurserymen carry the native tree in stock and can supply the public in large quantities. It is far better to buy the tree from a reliable grower than to dig it from the countryside, which latter would be, in any case, a misdemeanor and subject to a fine, since the redbud

is protected by the state wild flower law.

Attraction For Visitors.

Various places are offering the redbud as an allure to visitors, the Texas State College for Women, Denton, having planted about 10,000 specimens on the campus. In the early Spring this school is visited by thousands of persons who come to see the occidental beauty of the redbud, and a redbud carnival is held in connection with the event. A queen is chosen from among the more than 2,500 girls who attend the college, and a program is given featuring art and musical numbers which have the redbud as a subject.

The redbud, a member of the pea family, is also of the senna family. Several varieties are to be found in the Middle West and in Texas, the most common being *Cercis occidentalis*, *Cercis canadensis* and *Cercis reniformis*, the latter being a little fuller and more free in its blossoming. *Cercis* is the oriental name from which our redbud got its name. In Asia the tree is called the Judas Tree, because tradition says that this is the tree, or a variety, upon which Judas hanged himself. This unhappy act caused the tree, so it is said, to bear flowers that turn purple with shame, and, as if this were not enough, the seed-pods which abundantly clothe the tree in late Summer, blush deep purple too.

Redbuds are to be found scattered in the limestone hills throughout Texas and New Mexico, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Sometimes in the woodlands of East Texas the tree attains a height of more than 25 feet, although it is generally considered of less growth. The stout branches usually form a flat, wide head and the bark is bright red-brown, with leaves alternate and heart-shaped. The fruit which often hangs on the tree all Winter is a many-seeded pod, flat and oblong.

Medicinal Properties.

In certain sections the flowers are dried and eaten and are said to be a great delicacy. The bark has mild, but very active, astringent properties and it has been recommended for the treatment of chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. The pioneers used the bark in the making of a tea that would cure chills and fevers. From the tender twigs the Indians wove baskets.

Although the redbud grows plentifully in North Texas, the habit of stripping the blossoming branches is to be deplored. If this practice continues, in time the tree will diminish in numbers. Rather should we grow our own redbuds and blossoms in our own back yards. Redbuds are not difficult to grow. The trees should be moved in early Winter, and the roots should be kept covered with a generous portion of the soil of the region from which they are dug.

If every garden in our city and State could show at least three redbuds, the dream of national authorities to make our highways one continuous park would be realized, at least in Texas.

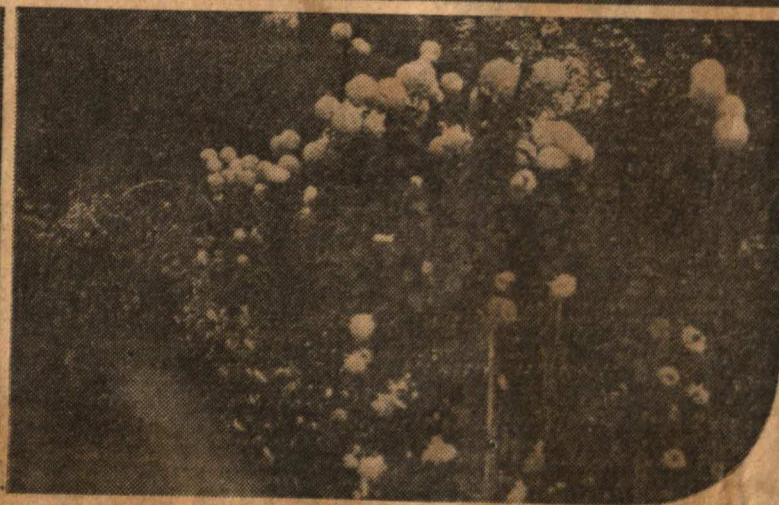
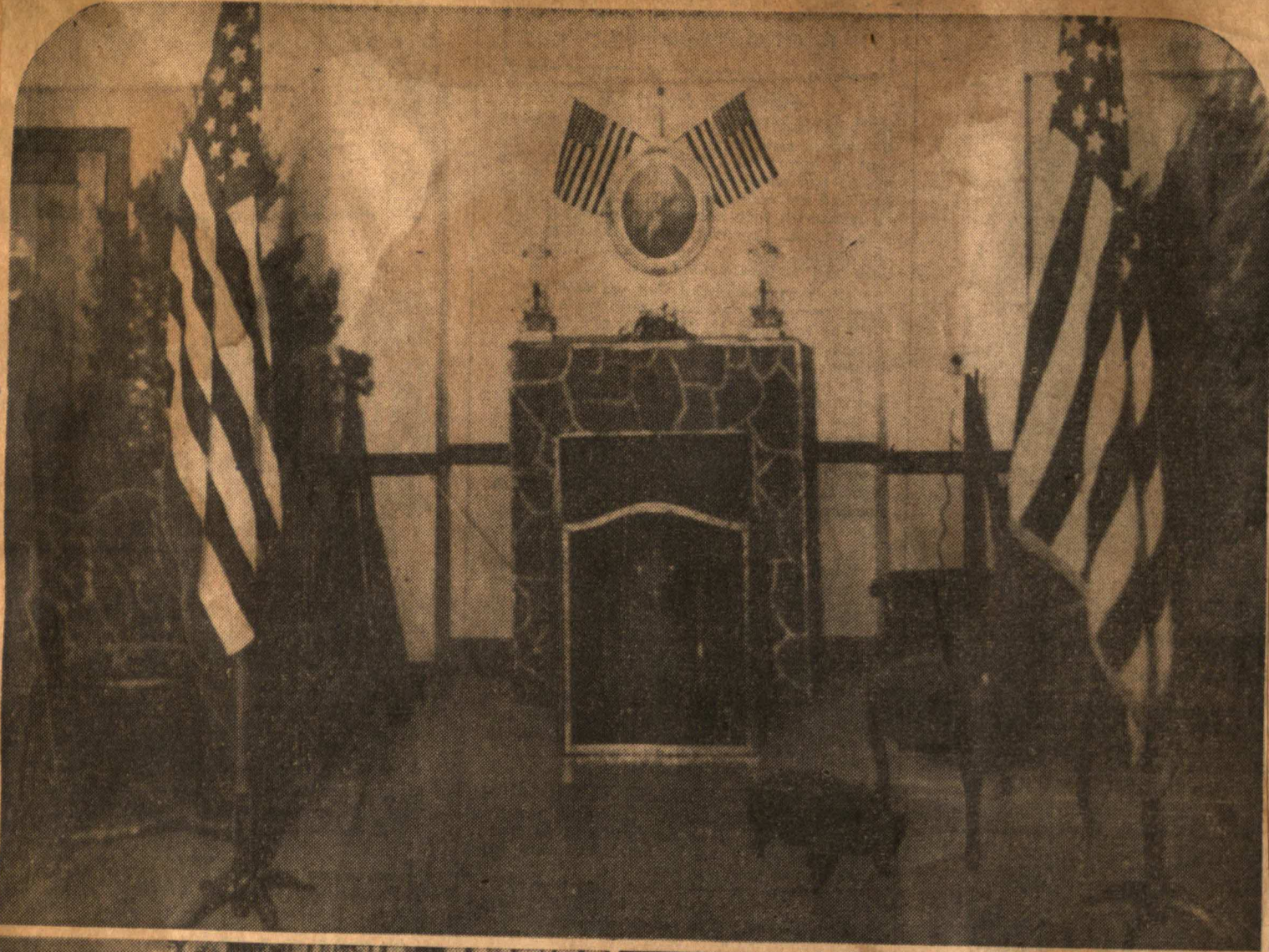
Two Nature Programs Set

Two programs are scheduled for the Garden Center nature recreation division this week, both to be conducted by William L. McCart, nature guide.

Monday at 10 a. m. there will be a discussion on "What to Plant in November." Wednesday at 10 a. m. a talk, "What Trees Tell," will precede a field trip to study trees on the Nature trails.

Win Blue Ribbons in Winter Show at Breckenridge

November
10-1940



At its flower show Friday the Breckenridge Garden Club combined Christmas and patriotic motifs in several displays. The living room setting, a blue ribbon arrangement set up by the

garden club showed a flag at each side of the fire place with George Washington's picture beneath two smaller flags over the mantel. In the lower left photo is Mrs. Blake Johnson's

blue ribbon arrangement of gold and bronze chrysanthemums on bamboo sticks combined with ohina berries and bois d'arc apples in a basket. Lower right are some of the giant chrysan-

Breckenridge photos by Walton Studio.

themums in the garden of Mrs. Ben G. O'Neal at her home in Wichita Falls and which were part of her winning sweepstakes display at the recent show held there.

November 19-1948

Bulbs Give Great Pleasure to Home Gardens but Their Special Requirements Must Be Taken Into Consideration

In any discussion of bulbous plants, it is well for us to determine just what a bulb is. The term, bulb, means an underground stem of a plant, much swollen from the bottom of which roots always grow. The scale-like coverings feed the bulb and give it protection. True bulbs, such as the onion and the tulip, always have the scaly covering with the outermost covering sometimes merely a parchment. Such bulbs are generally called tunicated bulbs to distinguish them from corms, the latter resembling a bulb, but without scales—for example, the crocus and the gladiolus.

The iris and the plant called Solomon's seal and others of this type, grow from what is known as a root-stock, or a rhizome. A rhizome is a storage organ and therefore not a good-gatherer or a root. Fruit

If a bulb renews itself annually, it is best treated as an annual. Those bulbs that are permanent may be combined with any reasonable amount of herbaceous growth, provided they get their Summer rest. In addition to being used in the garden bed, bulbs do well in lawns meadows and near shrubbery where their colorful blooms make sheets of color and where their particular type of foliage gives a pleasing contrast to the leaves of other kinds of plant materials. If used in pots they must be given time in the dark to develop a good root system before light is given for the development of leaf and bloom. Narcissi and hyacinths may be grown in water and pebbles. The stored-up food in the bulb will produce flowers, once the roots have been fully developed.

culturists and those interested in grafting use the root-stock as the base of experimentation. All root-stocks, being stem-organs, bear buds from which new plants will start, and because of this, most root-stocks can be easily dividend in the Spring or Fall; thus they are easy of propagation. A mostly underground, swollen stem which bears buds such as the potato, is called a tuber. Tubers are often confused with plants that bear a tuberous root, like those of the dahlia, but the latter is a true root within itself, as is the sweet potato, while true tubers are only modified stems.

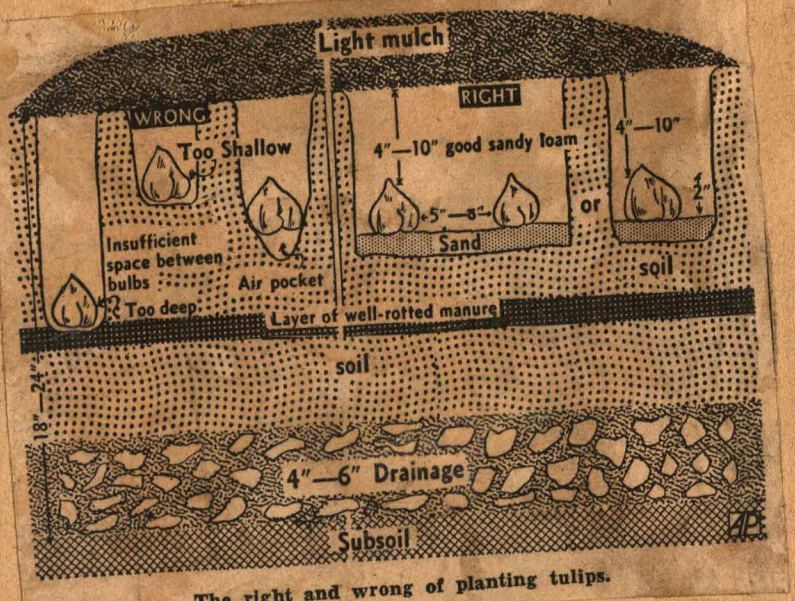
General planting instructions should consider the following points: Drainage to prevent decay of the bulb during dormancy; food located below the bulb to be reached by the roots annually renewed; proper location to allow for more flowering due to growth below ground and within the bulb after Summer dormancy; proper depth to prevent undue division of the bulb. Regarding depth to plant, it is safe to follow the rule of two-and-one-half-times the size of the bulb, except for a few bulbs that must have a shallow planting. In mole infested regions it is well to plant bulbs in wire baskets. Unsound bulbs or defective ones should be destroyed. Maggots which sometimes attack bulbs can be prevented by keeping bulbs in water at 100 degrees F. for two to three hours.

Bulbs are prized in the garden particularly because of the brilliance of their flowers and the prodigality of their blooming. Much is in the hands of the gardener where bulbs are concerned, and he is practically assured of flower in season unless he has committed some signal cultural error. Since some bulbs renew themselves entirely each year, forming a bulb of flowering size annually, until each branch becomes a unit of sufficient size to be separated from older portion of the plant, this factor must be clearly understood. The tulip bulb must be given enough food and suitable conditions when planted, that it may, in addition to its flowering, form immediately a new bulb strong enough to produce flowers next season. On the other hand, the narcissus continues to grow from the original base and produced leaves even if there is not enough food to make the flowers. This will likely explain why tulips are often treated as annuals, and why the narcissus is frequently found in deserted homesteads still vigorous, but unflowering.

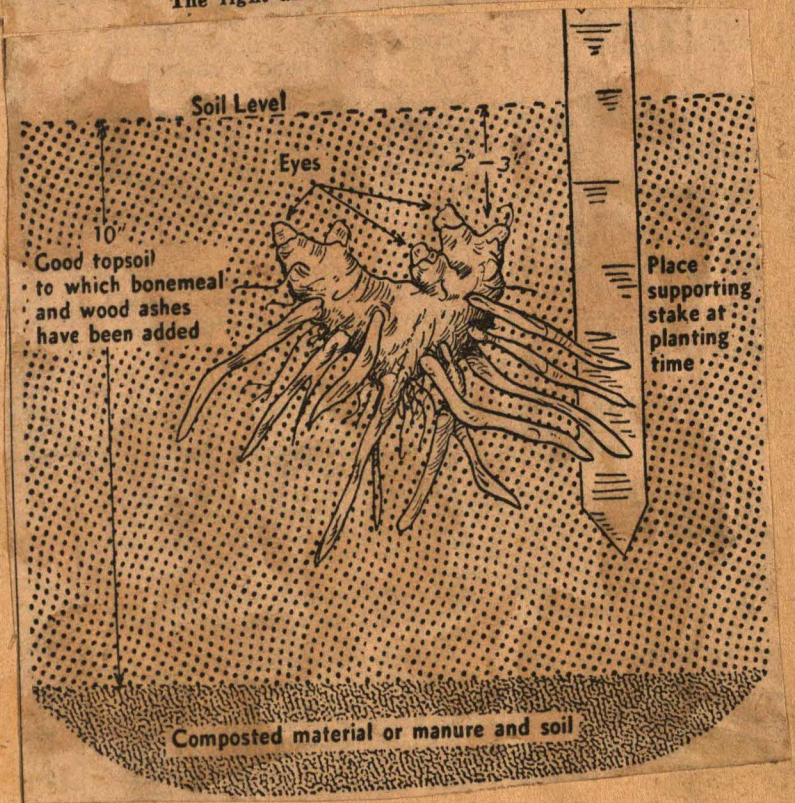
As a last word, nothing can give more pleasure to the gardener than bulbs, but one should strive to understand their needs as to native development, proper soils and other factors of environment.

Ordinarily we group bulbs according to the season of their bloom. From the moment the snow leaves we have the scilla, chionodoxa, snowdrop, crocus, grape hyacinth (muscari), wild tulip and narcissus, and then the vast number of garden forms of hyacinth, tulip and narcissus bring the climax of the Springtime. And then there are lilies, amaryllis, merine and lycoris, with zephyranthes, sternbergia colchicum or Autumn crocus, and a host of the amaryllis relatives. The hyacinth, essentially a garden plant through years of selection and upbreeding, comes to the garden all set for its best flowering; and then the bulb splits up enough to give

only smaller stalks of bloom that grow stronger each year until they again reach a maximum and the cycle repeats itself. Being necessarily a hungry feeder, the hyacinth enjoys a rightly matured soil, while the tulip, needing rich food and warmth, that is may have a full Summer rest, should grow enough to flower well each year. That is why tulips are often treated as a crop plant, by being lifted and followed by annuals.

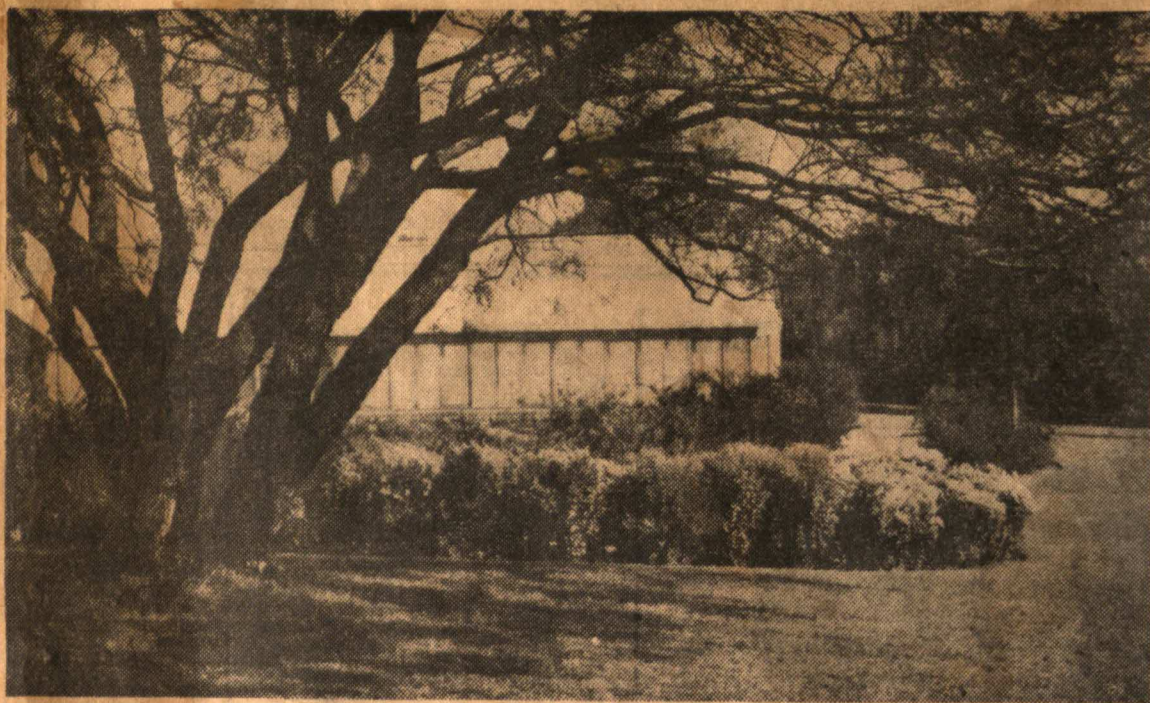


The right and wrong of planting tulips.



Place supporting stake at planting time

Botanic Garden Outdoor Library of Plants Pleasantly Combining Formal, Informal



BY MARY DAGGETT LAKE.

Fort Worth, during the past five years, has professionally landscaped, developed and finished completely more than 100 municipal parks and school grounds, under the federal relief program.

Chief of all the park and garden development in Fort Worth is the Botanic Garden in the west end of Trinity Park. Here is a real Outdoor Library of Plants, with waterfalls, lagoons, springs and hundreds of thousands of plants. Here also come children of the public schools who use the garden with which to interpret their elementary science courses; here are to be found students of botany and plant and nature lovers; here come the bird enthusiasts, for the garden is a bird haven as well; comes the tired business man, and the mother with the little child, and come also those who bury their dead in search of a ray of hope they so much need at a time like that; truly the Fort Worth Botanic Garden is, something quite more than a mere beauty spot—it is a real sanctuary for the soul of man.

Formal and Informal.

The garden was designed by S. Herbert Hare, landscape architect of Kansas City, and contains about 37 acres, combining the formal and informal treatment in a very pleasing manner. There is a blending of these two types, as the rose garden subtly merges with the deep-native woodlands of Trinity Park. It is comprised of seven main units, with certain additional sections devoted to herbs, gourds and plants that have economic value. The units are—water gardens, rose unit, nature trails, cactus and wild-flower garden, greenhouse, test garden and garden center, the latter being the hostess house for the garden.

Shelters, walks and retaining walls were built of hand-chiseled rock, literally hundreds of tons, and all arranged in naturalistic fashion, each following the natural lay of the land. Five springs which have never been known to go dry supply the water for lakes and lagoons. From

Mesquite trees and the conservatory in the Fort Worth Botanic Garden, with chrysanthemums partly shaded by the trees.

one lagoon to another the water trickles along until it reaches the wooded area, and beside these waters and in them, grow innumerable water plants and grasses, both those native to the locality and a number of rare and exotic water plants, types of the lotus and water lilies.

In the Nature Trails the student finds a vast collection of indigenous plants, shrubs, trees and semi-civilized specimens, all carefully labeled with the common and the botanical names. Winding paths lead off from the main garden into what appears to be deep woods. For more than a mile one can wander along and study the various trees, shrubs, vines and other native plants that grow naturally. Here are to be found giant oaks that register several hundred year's growth, and nestling close at the base of the mighty monarchs one may see tiny vetches trying to look important also. Here too are very large old pecans and walnut trees. And the woods along the trails are gay in early Spring with the native flowering dogwood, wild plums and redbud trees, the latter Fort Worth's Official Flower. Trinity and Forest Park which adjoin each other boast more than 200 large trees that are more than four feet in diameter.

The rose unit contains about 6,000 roses, mostly the old standbys that can be depended upon the year round for a maximum of bloom, but here too one finds some of the newer originations. The cactus area grows the Texas State Flower (the bluebonnet), in profusion of bloom in season, many rare and native cactus specimens and hundreds of commoner wild flowers. The greenhouse takes care of the seedlings and such plants as are not hardy outdoors in Winter. The test garden is one of the most interesting of the

units. Here one may find numbers of plants that have been sent here from all parts of the world, and here they are given wholesome neglect and allowed to become acclimated.

Clearing House.

The Garden Center, sponsored by the Fort Worth Garden Club, the Board of Education, the Park Board and the Chamber of Commerce, is the clearing house for the garden. It interprets the garden for the general public, and gives information on gardening, landscaping, civics, nature and garden club activities. The Center also contains a comprehensive library concerning these subjects; there are also collections of old flower books, antique flower and bird prints, and the Albert Ruth Herbarium which contains 8,500 specimens from all parts of the world. Also here are the Botanic Garden Herbarium and William McCarr's 3,000-specimen collection of Texas plants.

Recently at the annual meeting of the National Council of Garden Clubs in Portsmouth, N. H., the Fort Worth Garden Center was given the Fisher award, a bronze plaque, for distinguished service to the Southwest. The office hours of the Center are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., with all services open to the public. The staff of the Botanic Garden and the Garden Center work together in publishing bulletins and circulars of popular information concerning the Garden and related activities.

The recent freeze left the Garden depleted for bloom, but no serious damage was done to the plants. The design is quite good, and hundreds of visitors find enjoyment at all seasons. During the rose-blooming time, usually early in April, it is not unusual to have as many as 20,000 persons visiting the Garden on a single Sunday. The Garden has been acclaimed (by persons who have visited the famous gardens of America), one of the finest examples of municipal gardens in the United States.

Perennials Still Can Be Planted

Although it is rather late now to plant perennials (except hardy bulbous stock), it can still be done successfully and further, it is a good time to study the needs of your garden for another year, and to get the beds in order.

In preparing beds or borders for perennials, work to a depth of 18 inches to two feet. Study the different perennial plants, their blooming period, height, color, soils and other essentials. By so doing you will soon learn which ones are best suited to your needs.

As soon as annuals have finished blooming or have been killed by frost, clean off beds, and if soil is not as rich as it should be, give a good helping of well decayed dairy loam, four-inch depth of manure to 12 to 15-inch depth of soil. Mix thoroughly and beds will repay you next Spring.

Now is the time to look after the rock garden. Place any additional rocks needed (but keep in mind the flowers especially—most people make the rocks conspicuous), add new soils or work over the old, and give additional fertilizer. For small type plants, soils should be worked to a depth of 12 inches. Most perennials call for a rich sandy loam. Each year rock gardening is becoming more popular. There are many fine genera for the rockery, and many plants listed as rock garden plants will be excellent for the border. Many plants also listed as border plants will enjoy the rockery. The following list contains white flowers for a rockery, and may prove useful: arabis, arenaria, armeria, anthemis, aster, aquilegia, campanula, dianthus, gypsophila, iberis, lychnis, phlox, primula, papaver, stafice, veronica, viola, achillea, centaurea, artemisia, physostegia, lupine, stokesia, astilbe, eupatorium, silene, hosta and a host of bulbous plants such as narcissus, jonquills, tulips, hyacinths, daffodils.

Offer a little protection, during very cold weather, to your perennials. Gather a good amount of forest leaves—nothing affords better plant protection. Lay small branches over plants, as this helps to hold leaves in place and keeps them from blowing about. Do not burn your leaves. Spread them over your flower beds. They act as a good mulch and offer much needed nutriment to trees, plants and even the lawn. The best place in which to care for your leaves is in a compost bed. No well-ordered garden should be without the compost heap.

Pansies and violas may be set out from now until the latter part of February. These plants (closely related) do well in the cooler months. Both like a rich, sandy porous soil, enriched with well-decayed dairy loam. Work soil to a depth of eight inches. Set plants six to eight inches apart each way. Water thoroughly after planting and repeat within three days. Cultivate well thereafter. Pick a

Indoor Plants

What a rapturous tonic against wintry gloom—graceful greenery glimpsed through a doorway, sturdy cheerful plants brightening an otherwise dull corner.

You have only to know a little about plant-raising to create such pictures anywhere in your home.

Even where there's not much sunlight you can group in bracket pots a plummy fern, trailing grape ivy, periwinkle with its dainty blue flowers.

Of the same obliging nature is the rubber plant. The majestic variety with fiddle-shaped leaves is especially handsome, gives a decorative lift to a cheerless spot.

There are gorgeously blooming plants, too, for that coolish north window—the cineraria, for instance. Give it plenty of water—but not on its leaves—and for weeks this Winter it will reward you with deep pink or purple blooms.

Then did you know what charming things you can do with plants grown in water? Chinese evergreen is striking in a bowl on your dinner table.

Brighten your home with easy-to-raise plants. Our 32-page booklet tells how to grow favorite flowering and foliage plants, ferns, bulbs, vines. Gives pointers on raising plants, flowers in water; has tips on watering, repotting.

7 MAR. 25, 1940
Star Telegram

DALLAS

Recent Graduate Frequent Visitor



—Portrait by Gittings.

MISS MARY LAKE.

A frequent visitor in Dallas is Miss Mary Lake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lake, 1415 Grand Avenue, Fort Worth. Miss Lake is a recent graduate of Texas State College for Women in Denton, where she received her B. A. degree, majoring in Latin and English. Mrs. Lake is well known in Dallas as the president of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs.



MISS MARY LAKE
Cluck Photo

MISS MARY LAKE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will F. Lake, 1415 Grand Avenue, is a mid-term graduate of Texas State College for Women, Denton, where she completed a four-year course in three and a half years. She will do post-graduate work at the college this semester.

BROKEN ANKLE DOING FINE

Dorothy Cowden Kay was recuperating last week at Harris Memorial Methodist Hospital — her broken ankle was getting along just fine . . . Tarpon shell jewelry in luscious tones, and a lot of other typical beach and Nassau jewelry recently was brought home by Mathilda McKee from her vacation in the sand-and-sea beauty of Nassau. . . One of the most charming features of Mrs. W. B. Paddock's Sixth Avenue home is the dutch door in the living room, which opens onto the garden, there bringing the garden into the living room, so to speak, and affording a delightful tie between the outdoor and indoor living rooms . . . Mary Lake, daughter of the Will F. Lakes and editor of the Daedalian at Texas State College for Women, was co-author in the Winter issue with Miss Emily Mays of an article on "The Wind in Yeats' Poetry" . . .

Mary Lake Receives Bachelor Degree

Special to The Press.

DENTON, Feb. 9.—Mary Lake of Fort Worth was one of the 51 students at Texas State College for Women to receive degrees at the mid-term commencement exercises Tuesday morning, Feb. 6.

Miss Lake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will F. Lake, received a bachelor of arts degree. She majored in English and Latin. Miss Lake was a member of Le Cercle Francais, Latin Club, English Club, Fort Worth Club, Press Club, and Philomathia Club, a campus social and literary organization. She was also editor of the Daedalian Quarterly.

This season of the year brings up mid-term interest to many collegians. Miss Mary Lake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will F. Lake, 1415 Grand Avenue, was graduated at mid-term at Texas State College for Women in Denton, completing a four-year course in three and a half years. She will remain in college to do graduate work. She had a double major, English and Latin, and was a member of Le Cercle Francais, Latin, English, Fort Worth, Press and Philomathia clubs and was editor of the Daedalian quarterly. The mid-term commencement exercises were Feb. 6.

Misses Jayne Ott, Mary Lake, Lillian Hutchens, Mozelle Brown, Betty Jane Ballentine and Dorothy Stephenson, Fort Worth girls attending Texas State College for Women, received special invitations to attend all sessions of the second annual Writers Conference held there last week. A limited number of students interested in the technique of writing were permitted to attend.

